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15	UNITED STATES BAN	KRUPTCY COURT
16	SOUTHERN DISTRIC	T OF CALIFORNIA
17	In re:	Case No.: 13-01179-MM11 Chapter 11
18	SAN DIEGO HOSPICE & PALLIATIVE CARE CORPORATION,	FIRST AMENDED DISCLOSURE
19	Debtor and Debtor in Possession.	STATEMENT REGARDING THE FIRST AMENDED LIQUIDATING PLAN FOR
20   21		SAN DIEGO HOSPICE & PALLIATIVE CARE CORPORATION (JUNE 24, 2013) JOINTLY PROPOSED BY THE DEBTOR
22		AND THE OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF UNSECURED CREDITORS
23		Disclosure Statement Hearing
24		Date: June 26, 2013 Time: 2:00 p.m.
25		Confirmation Hearing: Date: TBD
26		Time: TBD Place: United States Bankruptcy Court
27		325 West F Street Department 1, Room 218
28		San Diego, CA 92101 Judge: Hon. Margaret Mann

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I.

# **INTRODUCTION**

San Diego Hospice & Palliative Care Corporation, the above-captioned debtor and debtor in possession (the "Debtor") and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the "Committee" and together with the Debtor, the "Proponents") submit this Disclosure Statement (the "Disclosure Statement") in connection with the solicitation of acceptances and rejections with respect to the *First* Amended Liquidating Plan for San Diego Hospice & Palliative Care Corporation (Dated June 24, 2013) Jointly Proposed by the Debtor and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the "Plan") under chapter 11 of the title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1530, as amended (the "Bankruptcy Code"). A copy of the Plan is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**. Capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined herein will have the same meanings ascribed to them in Article II of the Plan.

The purpose of this Disclosure Statement is to set forth information (a) regarding the history of the Debtor, its business, and the chapter 11 case, (b) concerning the Plan and alternatives to the Plan, (c) advising the holders of Claims of their rights under the Plan, (d) assisting the Creditors who are entitled to vote on the Plan in making an informed judgment regarding whether they should vote to accept or reject the Plan, and (e) assisting the Bankruptcy Court in determining whether the Plan complies with the provisions of chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, and should be confirmed.

By Order dated \_\_\_\_\_\_, 2013 (the "Disclosure Statement Order"), the Bankruptcy Court, after notice and a hearing, approved this Disclosure Statement as containing "adequate information" to permit affected Creditors to make an informed judgment in exercising their rights to vote to accept or reject the Plan, and authorized its use in connection with the solicitation of votes with respect to the Plan. THE BANKRUPTCY COURT'S APPROVAL OF THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE BANKRUPTCY COURT RECOMMENDS EITHER ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE PLAN. No solicitation of votes may be made except pursuant to this Disclosure Statement and section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code. In voting on the Plan, Creditors should not rely on any information relating to the Debtor other than that

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contained in this Disclosure Statement, the Plan, and all exhibits hereto and thereto, or such other materials as may be approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

The Plan that is described in this Disclosure Statement is a liquidating plan. The Plan divides Creditors into Classes based on their legal rights, interests and agreements, and provides for the satisfaction of Claims from the Debtor's Assets. The Plan's objective is to transfer all Assets of the Debtor, including, but not limited to, its Cash and its Causes of Action, to the Liquidating Trust. The Liquidating Trust, through the Liquidating Trustee, will liquidate the remaining non-Cash Assets, including the prosecution of any Causes of Action held by the Liquidating Trust that the Liquidating Trustee elects to pursue, and distribute the proceeds thereof to Holders of Allowed Claims in satisfaction of the Debtor's obligations. In the unlikely event that: (i) all Allowed Claims (including Allowed Subordinated Claims), are paid in full, along with any and all accrued Postpetition interest; (ii) all Liquidating Trust Expenses are paid in full; and (iii) all amounts payable pursuant to sections 726(a)(1) through 726(a)(5), inclusive, are paid in full, any remaining amounts shall be donated to a charity as directed by the Attorney General of the State of California.

Only Holders of Claims Allowed under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code, or temporarily allowed for voting purposes under Rule 3018 of the Bankruptcy Rules, whose Claims are in those Classes of Claims that are Impaired under the Plan are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Classes 1, 3 and 4 are Impaired by the Plan. Pursuant to section 1124 of the Bankruptcy Code, a Class is Impaired if the legal, equitable, or contractual rights of the Claims in the Class are altered.

THE DEBTOR AND THE COMMITTEE, AS PROPONENTS OF THE PLAN, RECOMMEND THAT THE HOLDERS OF CLAIMS IN CLASSES 1, 3 AND 4 VOTE TO ACCEPT THE PLAN.

VOTING ON THE PLAN, BY EACH HOLDER OF A CLAIM ENTITLED TO VOTE, IS IMPORTANT. EACH SUCH CREDITOR SHOULD READ THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT WITH ITS EXHIBITS, INCLUDING THE PLAN, IN ITS ENTIRETY. AFTER CAREFULLY REVIEWING THESE DOCUMENTS, PLEASE FOLLOW THE DIRECTIONS FOR VOTING CONTAINED LATER HEREIN AND ON THE BALLOT, AND RETURN THE BALLOT IN

All references to "Bankruptcy Rules" herein are to provisions of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

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THE ENVELOPE PROVIDED. TO BE COUNTED, YOUR BALLOT MUST BE RECEIVED BY
, 2013, AT 5:00 P.M. (PACIFIC) (THE "VOTING DEADLINE") AT PROCOPIO
CORY, HARGREAVES & SAVITCH LLP 525 B STREET, SUITE 2200, SAN DIEGO
CALIFORNIA 92101, ATTN: JEFFREY ISAACS AS IS SHOWN ON THE PRE-ADDRESSED
ENVELOPE ENCLOSED WITH YOUR BALLOT.

Votes cannot be transmitted orally, by facsimile, or by e-mail. Accordingly, you are urged to return your signed and completed Ballot promptly. Ballots not received by the Voting Deadline and unsigned Ballots will not be counted. Any executed Ballots that are timely received, but which do not indicate either an acceptance or rejection of the Plan, will be deemed to constitute an acceptance of the Plan.

# II.

# **DISCLAIMER**

This Disclosure Statement contains information that may bear upon your decision to accept or reject the Plan. Please read this document with care. The purpose of this Disclosure Statement is to provide "adequate information" of a kind, and in sufficient detail, as far as is reasonably practicable in light of the nature and history of the Debtor and the condition of the Debtor's books and records, that would enable a hypothetical reasonable investor, typical of Holders of Claims of the relevant Class, to make an informed judgment concerning the Plan as required by section 1125(a) of the Bankruptcy Code. Unless otherwise indicated, the date of all of the financial information provided in this disclosure statement is as of May 1, 2013.

For the convenience of Creditors, this Disclosure Statement summarizes the terms of the Plan, but the Plan itself qualifies any summary. If any inconsistency exists between the Plan and the Disclosure Statement, the terms of the Plan are controlling.

No representations concerning the Debtor, its financial condition, or any aspect of the Plan are authorized by the Proponents, other than as set forth in this Disclosure Statement. Any representations or inducements made to secure your acceptance or rejection of the Plan, which are other than as contained in, or included with, this Disclosure Statement, should not be relied upon by you in arriving at your decision.

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The financial information contained herein is unaudited. The Proponents are unable to warrant or represent that the information contained herein is without inaccuracies. Great effort, however, has been made to ensure that all such information is presented fairly.

Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP ("PSZJ") and Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch LLP ("PCHS") relied upon information provided by the Debtor's management and employees in connection with preparation of this Disclosure Statement. Although PSZJ and PCHS have performed certain limited due diligence in connection with the preparation of this Disclosure Statement, they have not independently verified all of the information contained herein.

The contents of this Disclosure Statement should not be construed as legal, business, or tax advice. Any tax advice herein was not intended to be used, and it cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding any tax penalties that may be imposed on any person. There is no limitation imposed on anyone reading this Disclosure Statement on disclosure of the tax treatment or tax structure of any transaction. Nothing in this Disclosure Statement may be used or referred to in promoting, marketing or recommending a partnership or other entity, investment plan, or arrangement to any person. All Creditors should consult their own legal counsel and/or accountant(s) as to legal, tax, and other matters concerning their Claims.

# III.

# **OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER 11** PROCESS AND THE PLAN

# Α. **The Chapter 11 Process**

Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code contains numerous provisions, the general effect of which is to provide debtors with "breathing space" within which to propose a restructuring of their obligations to third parties. The filing of a chapter 11 bankruptcy petition creates a bankruptcy "estate" comprising all of the property interests of a debtor. Unless a trustee is appointed by the bankruptcy court for cause (no trustee has been appointed in this Case), a debtor remains in possession and control of all its assets as a "debtor in possession." The debtor may continue to operate its business in the ordinary course on a day-to-day basis without bankruptcy court approval. Bankruptcy court approval is only required for various enumerated kinds of transactions that are out

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of the ordinary course of a debtor's business (such as certain financing transactions and sales of a substantially all of a debtor's assets). The filing of the bankruptcy petition gives rise to what is known as the "automatic stay" which, generally, enjoins creditors from taking any action to collect or recover obligations owed by a debtor prior to the commencement of a chapter 11 case. A bankruptcy court can, however, grant relief from the automatic stay, under certain specified conditions or for cause.

A chapter 11 debtor, and, in certain instances, other parties in interest may propose a plan providing for the reorganization of the debtor or, as the Plan contemplates, for the orderly liquidation and administration of the assets of the estate. A plan may either be consensual or non-consensual and provides, among other things, for the treatment of the claims of creditors.

### В. Overview of the Proposed Plan

The following is a brief overview of the material provisions of the Plan and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Plan. For a more detailed description of the terms and provisions of the Plan, see Article VI below, entitled "Summary of the Plan of Liquidation."

The Plan's objective is to transfer all Assets of the Debtor, including, but not limited to, Cash and all Causes of Action, to the Liquidating Trust, which, through the Liquidating Trustee, will liquidate the remaining non-Cash Assets, including the prosecution of the Causes of Action that the Liquidating Trustee choses to pursue, and distribute the proceeds thereof to Holders of Allowed Claims in satisfaction of the Allowed Claims subject to the satisfaction of the Liquidating Trust Expenses. The Plan designates the types of Unclassified Claims against the Debtor and four Classes of Claims, which include all unpaid Claims against the Debtor. These designations and Classes take into account the differing nature and priority under the Bankruptcy Code of the various Claims and the agreements of the parties.

The following table (the "Plan Summary Table") summarizes the treatment of Claims under the Plan with: (a) the Proponents' estimates of the amount of Claims in each category or Class that will be finally determined to be Allowed Claims, and (b) a description of the treatment provided for in the Plan for each Class of Claims. The dollar amounts included in Plan Summary Table are based on the Proponents' good faith estimates of the aggregate amount of such Claims upon resolution of

all such Claims that are Disputed Claims and do not constitute an admission by either of the Proponents as to the validity or amount of any particular Claim. The Debtor and the Committee each reserves the right to dispute the validity or amount of any Claim that has not already been Allowed by the Bankruptcy Court or by agreement of the parties.

The Plan Summary Table also contains a summary of estimated distributions under the Plan. The amount of the Pro Rata Distributions of Cash that ultimately will be received by a particular Holder of an Allowed Claim may be adversely or favorably affected by the aggregate amount of Administrative Claims, Priority Claims and Unsecured Claims ultimately Allowed. These estimates also are based on good faith estimated amounts of available Cash for distribution to Holders of Claims, based on all currently known information. These estimates may be adversely or favorably affected by the amount of the recoveries from the Causes of Action.

For all of the reasons stated above, no representation can be, or is being, made with respect to whether (a) the estimated amount of (i) certain Administrative Claims or (ii) the Allowed amount of Claims in each Class is accurate, or (b) the estimated percentage recoveries shown on the table below actually will be realized by the Holders of Allowed Claims in any particular Class.

# SUMMARY OF CLAIMS UNDER THE PLAN

Class	Claim	Treatment	Estimated	Estimated
			Aggregate	Percentage
			Amount of	Recovery of
			ALLOWED	Allowed
			Claims	Claims
n/a	Administrative	Except to the extent that any Holder of a	Approximately	100%
	Claims	503(b)(9) Claim agrees to a less favorable	\$45,000 in	
		treatment, each Holder of a 503(b)(9) Claim	503(b)(9) Claims	
		will receive in full satisfaction, discharge,		
		exchange and release thereof, Cash in an		
		amount equal to such Allowed amount of the		
		503(b)(9) Claim plus interest at the Judgment		
		Rate from the Petition Date to the date of		
		payment on the later of (i) the Effective Date,		
		and (ii) the fifteenth (15 <sup>th</sup> ) Business Day after		
		such 503(b)(9) Claim becomes an Allowed		
		Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is		
		practicable.		
		Professionals must File Final Fee Applications	Approximately	100%
		with the Court no later than 45 days after the	\$2,050,000 in	
		Effective Date. The Final Fee Applications will	Professional Fee	

1					
	n/a	Priority Tax	Each Holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim	The Proponents	100%
2		Claims	shall receive deferred Cash payments over a period not exceeding five (5) years from the	are unaware of any Priority Tax	
3			Petition Date. Payments shall be made in equal,	Claims	
4			quarterly installments and each installment shall		
4			include simple interest accrued on the unpaid portion of such Claim at the Judgment Rate per		
5			annum from and after the Effective Date;		
6			provided, however, that the Liquidating Trust reserves the right to pay any Allowed Priority		
			Tax Claim, or any remaining balance of such		
7			Allowed Claim, in full, at any time on or after		
8	1	Miscellaneous	the Effective Date without premium or penalty.  As soon as practicable after the Liquidating	The Proponents	100%
		Secured Claims	Trust makes its election as set forth below, each	are aware that the	
9			Holder of an Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim, except to the extent that the Holder of a	United States Filed a Claim for	
10			particular Claim has agreed to a different	\$112,839,934 and	
11			treatment, shall receive, at the election of the	alleges that it is	
11			Liquidating Trust, in its sole discretion, one of the following treatments in full satisfaction,	partially secured by rights of	
12			discharge, exchange and release of its Allowed	setoff. The	
13			Miscellaneous Secured Claim:	Proponents do not know the amount	
13			a. The Liquidating Trust shall transfer the collateral it owns that secures such Allowed	of the security	
14			Miscellaneous Secured Claim to the Holder of	alleged. This	
15			the Claim in full satisfaction and release of such Claim;	Claim is subject to dispute.	
			b. The Liquidating Trust shall pay the	to dispute.	
16			Holder of the Allowed Miscellaneous Secured	The \$3.4 million	
17			Claim cash equal to the amount of its Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim, or such lesser	to \$4 million estimate of Non-	
10			amount to which the Holder of such Claim shall	Ordinary Course	
18			agree, in full satisfaction and release of such Claim;	Administrative Claims may be	
19			c. The Liquidating Trust shall reinstate	secured by certain	
20			the Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim in	accounts	
20			compliance with section 1124(2) of the Bankruptcy Code and shall not otherwise alter	maintained by third-parties. The	
21			the legal, equitable, or contractual rights to	Proponents are	
22			which such claim entitles the Holder; d. The Liquidating Trust shall pay the	currently investigating,	
			Holder of the Allowed Miscellaneous Secured	among other	
23			Claim, on account of such Claim, deferred Cash	things, whether these Claims are	
24			payments, pursuant to section 1129(b)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Bankruptcy Code,	actually secured	
25			totaling at least the Allowed amount of such	by the existing	
25			Claim, of a present value, as of the Effective Date, of at least the value of such Holder's	accounts To the extent it is	
26			interest in the Debtor's interest in property that	determined that	
27			serves as collateral for such Claim; or	the Claims are	
١ ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ			e. The Liquidating Trust shall deliver to the Holder of the Allowed Miscellaneous	secured by such accounts, there is	
28			Secured Claim the indubitable equivalent of	sufficient cash in	

$_{1}\parallel$			such Claim.	the accounts to	
			The Liquidating Trust shall have ten (10)	satisfy the Claims	
2			business days after the later of the Effective	in full.	
3			Date or the date upon which the Miscellaneous Secured Claim becomes and Allowed	The Proponents are not aware of	
3			Miscellaneous Secured Claim to elect which	any other	
4			treatment to provide to the Holders of such	Miscellaneous	
			Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claims but	Secured Claims at	
5			may make the election at any such earlier date	this time.	
	4.4	*** 11 **	as the Debtor deems appropriate.	A 4 0 4 7 7 2 4 0 2	1000/
6	1A	Wells Fargo Secured Claim	Class 1A is Unimpaired under the Plan. The Liquidating Trust, on the later of (i) the	\$4,047,534.02 (disputed)	100%
7		Secured Claim	Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15 <sup>th</sup> )	(disputed)	
´			Business Day after such Wells Fargo Secured		
8			Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or, in either		
			case, as soon thereafter as is practicable, shall		
9			transfer collateral it owns and holds that secures		
10			the Allowed Wells Fargo Secured Claim up to		
10			an anoumt sufficient in value to satisfy the Allowed Wells Fargo Secured Claim to the		
11			Holder of the Wells Fargo Secured Claim in full		
			satisfaction and release of such Claim.		
12					
13	2	Priority Non-	Class 2 is Unimpaired under the Plan and	Approximately	100%
13		Tax Claims	consists mainly of Priority wage and PTO claims. Each Holder of an Allowed Class 2	\$1.2 million in Priority Non-Tax	
14			Claim will be paid in Cash, in full, with interest	Claims (This	
			at the Judgment Rate from the Petition Date to	estimate excludes	
15			the date of Payment on the later of (i) the	any possible	
1.			Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15 <sup>th</sup> )	recoveries under	
16			Business Day after such Priority Non-Tax	the WARN Act	
17			Claim becomes an Allowed Priority Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is	Complaint, which could be	
1 /			practicable. Any Priority Claims held by former	approximately	
18			employees of the Debtor that become Allowed	\$1.3 million. The	
.			Claims will be in Class 2.	Proponents	
19				dispute the	
20				WARN Act	
20	3	Allowed	Class 3 is Impaired under the Plan. The	claims.) Approximately	Approximately
21	3	General	Allowed Class 3 Claims will be satisfied as	\$12 million to	0% to 43%
		Unsecured	follows:	\$16 million in	
22		Claims	a. On the later of (i) the Effective Date,	General	The percentage
22			and (ii) the fifteenth (15 <sup>th</sup> ) Business Day after	Unsecured	recovery for
23			such General Unsecured Claim becomes an	Claims (not	Holders of
24			Allowed Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Liquidating	including any claims for	Allowed General
			Trustee will distribute Available Cash to the	damage resulting	Unsecured
25			Holders of Allowed Class 3 Claims on a <i>Pro</i>	from the rejection	Claims will
<u></u>			Rata basis;	of executory	vary depending
26			b. If at any time after the Effective Date	contracts and	on the success
27			the Liquidating Trust is holding more than	unexpired leases	of the
- '			\$1,000,000 in Available Cash or at such times as instructed by the SDH Trust Committee	or any recoveries by employees on	Liquidating Trusts efforts in
28			(unless such instruction is determined by the	WARN Act	pursuing
		1		1	1

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HULSKI STANG LIEHL & JUNES I	ATTORNEYS AT LAW	LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	

1	T		I	T
		Court on motion by the Liquidating Trust to be unreasonable), the Liquidating Trustee will distribute the Available Cash to the Holders of Allowed Class 3 General Unsecured Claims on a Pro Rata basis, provided, however, the Liquidating Trustee will not pay the Holders of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims more than the full amount of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims plus interest calculated on the balance of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims at the Judgment Rate from the Effective Date through the date the Allowed General Unsecured Claims are paid in full; and  c. Upon the resolution of all Claims and litigation, and the liquidation of all Liquidating Trust Assets, the Liquidating Trustee shall distribute all Cash remaining in the Liquidating Trust by making a final distribution to the Holders of Allowed Class 3 General Unsecured Claims, provided, however, the Liquidating Trustee will not pay the Holders of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims more than the full amount of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims plus interest calculated on the balance of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims at the Judgment Rate from the Effective Date through the date the Allowed General Unsecured Claims are paid in full.	Claims, if any)	certain Causes of Action and in objecting to certain Claims.
4	CMS Claim	Class 4 is Impaired under the Plan. CMS, the Holder of the Allowed Class 4 Claim, if CMS agrees to the terms of proposed settlement, will have a bifurcated Claim. (a) a General Unsecured Claim in an amount equal to the aggregate amount of Allowed Class 3 Claims (the "Tier One CMS Claim") and (b) a Subordinated Claim for the balance. The Tier One CMS Claim will be paid <i>Pro Rata</i> with Class 3 until all Class 3 Claims and the Tier One CMS Claim are paid in full with interest at the Judgment Rate. The CMS Subordinated Claim will be paid all Cash remaining after payment in full of all other Allowed Claims, the expenses of the Liquidating Trust, and the expenses of the SDH Trust Committee. If CMS does not agree to the proposed treatment of its Claim as set forth above, the Debtor, the Committee or both will file a motion to estimate the CMS Claim for distribution purposes and the CMS Claim, once estimated,	Unknown	0% to 43% of the Tier One CMS Claim and 0% of the CMS Subordinated Claim

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The Liquidating Trustee will not pay CMS on its Subordinated Claim more than the full amount of the Allowed CMS Subordinated Claim plus interest calculated on the balance of the Allowed CMS Subordinated Claim at the Judgment Rate from the Effective Date through the date the Allowed CMS Subordinated Claim is paid in full.

will be paid <i>Pro Rata</i> with Allowed Class 3	
Claims.	
The Proponents have separately classified the	
CMS Claim because it is based upon the FCA	
Complaint, which contains allegations that have	
not yet been proved, is subject to substantial	
dispute and litigation and is unliquidated.	

The treatment and distributions provided to holders of allowed Claims pursuant to the Plan are in full and complete satisfaction of the allowed Claims on account of which such treatment is given and distributions are made.

# C. <u>Deadlines for Voting and Objecting; Date of Plan Confirmation Hearing</u>

The Bankruptcy Court has not yet confirmed the Plan described in this Disclosure Statement. In other words, the terms of the Plan are not yet binding on anyone. However, if the Bankruptcy Court later confirms the Plan, then the Plan will be binding on the Debtor and on all Creditors in this case.

# 1. <u>Time and Place of the Confirmation Hearing</u>

The hearing where the Court will determine whether or not to confirm the Plan will take place on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2013, at \_\_:\_ \_.m., in Department 1, Room 218, 325 West F Street, San Diego, CA 92101

# 2. <u>Deadline for Voting For or Against the Plan</u>

If you are entitled to vote, it is in your best interest to timely vote using the enclosed Ballot and return the Ballot in the enclosed envelope to counsel for the Debtor, Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch LLP 525 B Street, Suite 2200, San Diego, California 92101, Attn: Jeffrey Isaacs. Your ballot must be received by 5:00 p.m. Pacific on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2013 or it will not be counted.

# 3. <u>Deadline for Objecting to the Confirmation of the Plan</u>

Objections to the confirmation of the Plan must be in writing and Filed with the Court on or before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 2013, and served upon counsel to the Committee, Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP, Attn: Samuel R. Maizel, 10100 Santa Monica Boulevard, 13<sup>th</sup> Floor, Los Angeles, California 90067 and counsel to the Debtor, Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch LLP, Attn: Jeffrey Isaacs, 525 B Street, Suite 2200, San Diego, California 92101 so as to be received by that same date.

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# 4. **Identity of Person to Contact for More Information Regarding the Disclosure** Statement or Plan

Any interested party desiring further information about the Disclosure Statement or Plan should contact counsel for the Committee, Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP, Attn: Samuel R. Maizel, 10100 Santa Monica Boulevard, 13th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90067; telephone (310) 277-6910; email smaizel@pszjlaw.com or counsel for the Debtor, Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch LLP, Jeffrey Isaacs, 525 B Street, Suite 2200, San Diego, California 92101; telephone (619) 238-1900; email jeffrey.isaacs@procopio.com.

# IV.

# **BACKGROUND**

### **Description and History of the Debtor's Business** Α.

The Debtor developed the first and only academic hospice program of its kind in the region. It served as a model for hospice and palliative care and education throughout the nation and hosted the largest physician specialty-training program in the country. Prior to the Petition Date, the Debtor's administrative offices were located at the leased premises at 404 Del Rio South, Suite 200 and 550, San Diego, CA. However, those premises were surrendered to the lessor effective January 31, 2013 and thereafter the Debtor's administrative offices were located at 4311 Third Avenue in San Diego (the "Real Property").

The Debtor owned the Real Property and improvements, which it operated as a 24-bed "Inpatient Care Center" (the only licensed Special Hospital: Hospice in California). The Debtor also operated a 12-bed inpatient facility located at 1950 Calle Barcelona, Carlsbad, California. The majority of the Debtor's patients, however, received care in their homes and at long term care facilities, as opposed to requiring the higher level of care and symptom management that was provided at the Inpatient Care Center.

From 1974 until early 2012, the Debtor and its predecessors experienced dramatic growth and a steady increase in its average daily patient census. In early 2012, the hospice's patient census had grown to approximately 1,000 adults and children cared for each day. However, in 2012, as discussed more fully below, the Debtor experienced several critical challenges and as of the Petition

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Date, the Debtor's patient population had dropped to approximately 450.

Service at the Inpatient Care Facility was suspended and prior to the Petition Date the Debtor stopped admitting Patients to the facility. As of the Petition Date and for several weeks after Petition Date, while the Debtor was winding down its business and transferring its remaining patients, the Debtor provided hospice services to a diminishing pool of patients only in their homes or in outside skilled nursing facilities. The Debtor transferred its last patient to another hospice provider on March 21, 2013.

### В. **Debtor's Assets**

As of the Petition Date, the Debtor owned the Real Property free and clear of any known The sale of the Real Property for \$16,550,000 to Scripps Health, a California non-profit corporation ("Scripps") was approved by the Court at a hearing held on April 30, 2013, however, the closing of the sale is contingent on action by the Attorney General of the State of California.

The Debtor also owns (i) laptop computers, computer servers and computer equipment formerly used by clinical staff to access and utilize electronic health records for patients (collectively, the "Computer Equipment"), (ii) certain intellectual property rights in the form of an executory electronic medical record application license called Allscripts and certain other licenses used in the operation of the Hospice (the "Licenses"), (iii) furniture, fixtures and equipment (the "FF&E") and (iv) a 1991 Toyota Minivan (collectively, the forgoing properties shall be referred to as the "Personal Property"). The Debtor also leased certain durable medical equipment necessary for the care and treatment of the patients (the "DME"). The Debtor does not believe that the Licenses have any value. The Debtor and the Committee are currently negotiating the sale of certain of the Personal Property to Scripps and certain of it to a liquidator. Any such sales are subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

The Debtor's other assets include, but are not necessarily limited to, accounts receivable, Avoiding Power Causes of Action, and certain other Causes of Action, including, but not limited to, possible Causes of Action against the Foundation, and the officers and directors of the Debtor. The Proponents estimate that the value of the accounts receivable is approximately \$350,000 and that the possible range of recovery from pursuit of Avoiding Power Causes of Action and other Causes of

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Action is from \$0 to \$3,000,000.

## C. **Events Precipitating the Bankruptcy Filing**

The Debtor faced several critical challenges prior to the bankruptcy. Medicare, which provided 85% of the Debtor's revenue, began conducting an audit of the Debtor's records in February 2011, and on or about October 19, 2012, unexpectedly placed the Debtor on "prepayment review." As a result of the prepayment review, the Debtor, rather than submitting claims electronically that were processed for payment within a short period of time, was required to submit complete medical charts supporting all claims to be reviewed by Medicare auditors before payment was allowed. All Medicare payments to the Debtor, therefore, stopped for two weeks while patient charts were copied, submitted and awaited Medicare review.

Although the prepayment review was subsequently changed back to a post-payment review, which allowed prompt payments to resume, due to the nature of the 2011 audit, the notoriety surrounding the prepayment review, and Medicare delaying payments, the Debtor's patient census dropped significantly and resulted in a severe diminution of the Debtor's cash flows in the fall of 2012. Operating expenses for the month of October 2012 exceeded revenue by over \$7.0 million, in comparison to a shortfall of less than \$800 thousand in the previous month. In November 2012, the negative variance between actual and budgeted patient care days was 228, equivalent to a 33% drop. As the decline in the Debtor's patient census continued, this variance climbed to 523 in December 2012, reflecting a decrease of 73% in anticipated patient care revenue alone. As a result of these and other factors, the Debtor was left facing a year to date operating loss of \$19.5 million and it was determined that the Debtor could not continue to operate without the protection of the bankruptcy court.

#### D. **False Claims Act Complaint**

The United States has filed a proof of Claim against the Debtor in the amount of \$112,839,934 (the "CMS Claim") for alleged damages and civil penalties arising from the Debtor's alleged false claims for payment and making, or causing to be made, alleged false statements in connection with the provision of hospice and palliative care to beneficiaries under federally funded government healthcare programs. The United States alleges that the CMS Claim, which the

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Proponents dispute, arises under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729-33 (the "FCA"), and common law theories for breach of contract, payment by mistake and unjust enrichment. The United States alleges that the conduct giving rise to the CMS Claim occurred in 2009 and 2010. The United States asserts that the basis for the CMS Claim is, in part, the allegations contained in the unsealed qui tam matter styled United States of America and the State of California ex rel. Lori A. Rachac, R.N. v. San Diego Hospice & Palliative Care Corporation, a/k/a San Diego Hospice Corp. a/k/a Institute for Palliative Medicine at San Diego Hospice, Civil Action No. 12-CV-2866 (the "FCA Complaint") filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of California on December 5, 2012. The FCA Complaint has not been served on the Debtor based on FCA Statutory provisions, but the Proponents received a copy of the FCA Complaint in February 2013. In addition, the DOJ is conducting an investigation to determine whether any federal health care offenses, defined in 18 U.S.C. § 24(a), have been committed by the Debtor. The DOJ has issued a HIPAA subpoena for documents and information to the Debtor and the Debtor is responding to the subpoena. As stated, the Proponents dispute the CMS Claim and the Debtor or the Liquidating Trustee, as the case may be, will respond to the specific allegations in the FCA Complaint at the appropriate time. The Debtor denies that the allegations in the FCA Complaint support the CMS Claim in the amount alleged.

### Ε. Management of the Debtor Before and After the Bankruptcy

Prior to the Petition Date, the Debtor's officers consisted of Kathleen Pacurar as President and CEO, William Parker, as Chief Operating Officer, Ben Marcantonio as Chief Administrative Officer, Sharon O'Mary as Chief Clinical Officer, Jolyn Parker as Chief Marketing Officer, Cynthia Williams as Chief Medical Officer, and Erin Graham as interim Chief Financial Officer. The officers served under the direction of the Debtor's Board of Directors consisting of Howard J. Barnhorst, the Honorable David M. Gill, Marilynn Boesky, Gil Gordon M.D., Mika Buffington, Dan Hom, Berit Durler, Doris A. Howell, Ames S. Early, Arthur C. Johnson, John M. Gilchrist, Jr., Emanuel Kauder, M.D., Paul Kurtin, M.D., Joseph Martinez, Marty Pendarvis, Ann Navarra, William Stanton, M.D., Andrew E. Nelson, Ruth Westreich, George E. Olmstead, and Richard Woltman. Mr. Gilchrist was Chairman of the Board, Mr. Early was Treasurer of the Board, and Mr.

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Olmstead was Secretary of the Board. The Debtor's Board had regular board meetings, not less often than monthly and emergency meetings when necessary.

After the Petition Date, a number of the Debtor's officers resigned or were terminated and a number of the members of the board resigned so that at present the remaining officers are Ms. Pacurar as President and CEO, and Ms. O'Mary as Chief Clinical Officer. The remaining officers serve under the direction of the Debtor's Board of Directors presently consisting of Mr. Barnhorst, Judge Gill, Ms. Durler, Ms. Early, Mr. Gilchrist, Dr. Kauder, Dr. Kurtin, Ms. Navarra, Dr. Stanton, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Woltman.

The Board has continued to meet regularly and on an emergency basis as necessary to make decisions relevant to the operation of the Debtor. The Debtor has also received direction from a board executive committee consisting of Mr. Barnhorst, Mr. Early, Mr. Olmstead and Mr. Nelson.

### F. **D&O** Insurance

The Debtor currently holds a policy of Directors & Officers/Employment Practices Liability ("D&O/EPL") insurance through RSUI Indemnity Company ("RSUI"), Policy No. HP 646953 (the "D&O Policy"). The D&O Policy period is July 1, 2012 through July 1, 2013. Like most D&O/EPL policies, the D&O Policy is a claims made and reported policy, meaning that in order to trigger coverage a claim must be first "made" (i.e., asserted to the insurance company under the D&O Policy) and reported during the policy period.

Because any claims made against the Debtor after the current expiration of the D&O Policy period on July 1, 2013 would not be within the scope of coverage of the current D&O Policy, the Debtor is investigating a "tail policy" through RSUI that would extend the coverage available under the D&O Policy through either July 1, 2015 or July 1, 2016. The aggregate limit of liability for the D&O Policy is \$3 million. This limit is reduced by any defense expenses or settlements paid on claims. The only claim made on the D&O Policy of which the Proponents are currently aware is the WARN Complaint. The Committee intends to make and report a claim against the D&O Policy based upon certain Causes of Action against certain officers and directors of the Debtor.

### G. **Significant Events During the Bankruptcy**

The following is a list of significant events which have occurred during this Case.

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### 1. **First Day Motions**

On February 6, 2013, the Debtor Filed its First Day Motion for an Order Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 102 and 105(a) and Bankruptcy Rules 2002(m) and 9007 Limiting Notice [Dkt. No. 14] (the "Limited Notice Motion"). The Court granted the Limited Notice Motion by its order entered February 12, 2013 [Dkt. No. 28].

On February 6, 2013, the Debtor also Filed its Motion for Order Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 366(I) Prohibiting Utility Service Providers from Altering, Refusing or Discontinuing Services to or Discriminating Against The Debtor; (II) providing that a Single Deposit for all the Debtor's Utilities Shall Constitute "Adequate Assurance of Future Payment;" (III) Establishing Procedures for Determining Requests for Additional Assurance (the "Utilities Motion"). On February 21, 2013, the Court entered its order granting the Utilities Motion [Dkt. No. 72].

# The Winding Down and Closure of the Debtor's Health Care Business, Transfer of Patients, and Termination of Employees

Shortly after the bankruptcy filing, the Debtor determined that its financial condition and inability to make payroll to employees directly responsible for patient care made it impossible to continue providing hospice services. The Debtor further determined that as a "health care business that is in the process of being closed," it was required to immediately proceeded to "use all reasonable and best efforts to transfer patients" to other health care providers as expressly mandated under 11 U.S.C. § 704(a)(12).

On February 13, 2013, letters were distributed to all patients and their families -- generally by their caregivers or other hospice staff – expressly confirming that the Debtor was ceasing operations and assuring patients that they were free to choose a new hospice care provider to whom they would be transferred. Although it was up to the patient or authorized representative to ultimately decide where to be transferred, the Debtor was required to continue providing quality health care pending the transfer and during the closure of its hospice business.

On February 14, 2013, WARN Act and Cal-WARN Act notices were provided to all of the Debtor's remaining clinical staff and employees (the "2/14/13 WARN Notice"). The 2/14/13 WARN Notice confirmed that the Debtor intended to permanently shut down all operations and lay

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off all employees "due to unforeseeable business circumstances, including a significant and unanticipated decrease in funding," caused by a rapid decline of the Debtor's patient census. The 2/14/13 WARN Notice further advised that the anticipated closure would take place between March 31, 2013 and April 15, 2013, and that employees would be laid off at some point prior to the closure.

At the time the Debtor estimated that the expense of terminating approximately 240 employees was \$1.5 million. The Debtor therefore filed an ex parte financing motion on February 13, 2013 (the "Financing Motion"). By the Financing Motion, the Debtor sought to borrow sufficient funds to pay all post-petition wages and benefits to its employees and staff whom the Debtor began to lay off and terminate on February 26, 2013.

### **3. Schedules and Statement of Financial Affairs**

On February 19, 2013, the Debtor timely Filed the balance of its Schedules and Statement of Financial Affairs [Dkt. No. 64] (collectively, the "Schedules"). The Debtor has Filed minor amendments to the Schedules and on May 14, 2013, Filed substantive amendments to the Schedules, including, among other things, adding over 200 creditors.

# Motion to Pay Pre-Petition Wages to Non-Insider Employees/CIGNA Payment 4.

On February 21, 2013, the Debtor Filed its *Emergency Motion for: (1) Payment of Pre-*Petition Wages to Non-Insider Employees Remaining Post-Petition; (2) Continuation of Payment of Wages to Non-Insider Employees Post-Petition; and (3) Authorization for Ceridian Tax Service to Continue as Debtor's Payroll Account Servicer [Dkt. No. 75] (the "Non-Insider Wages Motion"). As part of the Non-Insider Wages Motion, the Debtor further sought approval to pay Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, CIGNA HealthCare of California, Inc., and related CIGNA Dental entities (collectively, "CIGNA"), all amounts currently then owed for premiums for medical and dental insurance and related services for the Debtor and its eligible employees. The Court approved the Non-Insider Wages Motion by order entered March 6, 2013 [Dkt. No. 157].

# 5. The Proposed Sales, Patient Transition and DIP Loan as Part of the Related Transactions With Scripps

After months of discussions that started before the bankruptcy and continued following the Petition Date, the Debtor and Scripps agreed to a plan to transfer and transition to Scripps the care of an estimated 300 of the Debtor's patients. Ultimately, the patients had a right to choose which

provider would continue their care, but most patients elected to be transferred and transitioned to Scripps.

Further, subject to Court approval, Scripps also agreed to purchase the Real Property subject to overbid and auction for a purchase price of \$10,700,000.00 (the "Real Property Sale"). The *Order Authorizing and Approving the Stalking Horse Bid, Sale Procedures and Break-Up Fee in Connection with the Sale of Real Property Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 363(b) and Granting Related Relief* (the "Sale Procedures Order") was entered March 6, 2013 [Dkt. No. 155] and the hearing to approve the Real Property Sale and auction results was held on April 30, 2013. The Debtor and the Committee shared oversight of the Real Property Sale and the bid process in connection therewith. Scripps was the successful bidder at the auction at a purchase price of \$16,550,000 and on April 30, 2013, the Court approved the sale of the Real Property to Scripps for that amount.

Scripps also agreed to extend post-petition financing to the Debtor of up to \$5,000,000, that was the subject of the Financing Motion, secured by a senior lien on the Real Property (the "DIP Loan") and to purchase certain of the Debtor's Personal Property for \$53,000 (the "Proposed Personal Property Purchase") in an "integrated" transaction; *i.e.*, Scripps would not go forward with either the DIP Loan or the Proposed Personal Property Purchase unless both were approved. However, the Debtor did not require the DIP Loan and patients transitioned to Scripps without the need for the Proposed Personal Property Purchase. Accordingly, the motion seeking their approval was withdrawn at a hearing held on March 14, 2013.

# 6. <u>Claims Bar Dates</u>

The Debtor Filed an Ex Parte Motion for an Order Fixing Deadline (Bar Date) for Filing Proofs of Claim Including Claims Under 11 U.S.C. § 503(b)(9) (the "Claims Bar Date Motion"), along with a proposed Notice of Bar Date (the "Bar Date Notice"). As a result, the Court set April 26, 2013 as the General Bar Date.

The attorneys for certain former employees of the Debtor Filed a motion requesting an extension of the General Bar Date pending a determination of whether a class will be formed to pursue Claims under the federal and California WARN Acts. The Debtor and the Committee agreed to such an extension under certain conditions. As a consequence, the Bankruptcy Court entered an

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order on April 11, 2013 [Dkt. No. 265] extending the General Bar Date to June 27, 2013 for former employees of the Debtor.

The Governmental Unit Bar Date is August 5, 2013, which is 180 days after the Petition Date and the Rejection Damages Bar Date is 30 days after the entry of an order approving the rejection of the lease or contract in question.

Because most of the former patients of the Debtor or their survivors were not served with the Bar Date Notice, on May 15, 2013, the Debtor and the Committee jointly Filed an ex parte motion (the "Patient Bar Date Motion") seeking an order setting a bar date of June 27, 2013 for the filing of claims by former patients or survivors of former patients who might assert claims (the "Patient Bar Date"). The Patient Bar Date Motion was granted on May 17, 2013 and the Debtor served a notice of the Patient Bar Date by mail on parties that were patients within the last two years and the notice was also published in *The San Diego Transcript*.

As stated above in Section IV.E.2, the Debtor Filed amendments to certain of its Schedules on May 14, 2013, including, among other things, adding more than 200 creditors to its list of creditors. As a result, on May 16, 2013, the Debtor and the Committee jointly Filed an ex parte motion (the "Added Creditor Bar Date Motion") requesting an order setting a bar date of June 27, 2013 for the filing of claims by the parties who are affected by the amendments to the Schedules who might assert claims (the "Added Creditor Bar Date"). The Added Creditor Bar Date Motion was granted on May 17, 2013, and the Debtor served a notice of the Added Creditor Bar Date by mail on all parties affected by the amendments to the Schedules.

#### 7. **The Patient Care Ombudsman Motion**

Pursuant to stipulation between the US Trustee and the Debtor, and this Court's order approving same entered on February 13, 2013 [Dkt. No. 32], the Debtor Filed its *Motion for Order* Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 333(a) and FRBP 2007.2 Determining that Appointment of Patient Care Ombudsman is Not Necessary on February 25, 2013 [Dkt. No. 91] (the "Ombudsman Motion"). The Committee supported the Ombudsman Motion. At a hearing held, on March 6, 2013, the Court granted the Ombudsman Motion and no ombudsman was appointed.

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### 8. **The Debtor's Employment of Professionals**

The Debtor has employed: (1) Studley, Inc. as real estate brokers with respect to the marketing and sale of the Real Property to any overbidder (approved by order entered on Februray 28, 2013); (2) Carl A. Votolato to value and appraise the Real Property (approved by order entered February 28, 2013); (3) Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch as general bankruptcy counsel (approved by order entered on March 29, 2013); (4) Squar, Milner, Peterson, Miranda & Williamson, LLP as accountants and financial consultants (approved by order entered on March 29, 2013); (5) Foley & Lardner as special healthcare regulatory counsel (approved by order entered April 9, 2013), and (6) Medical Development Specialist as healthcare management consultants to value the Debtor's going concern value in response to a motion to appoint a chapter 11 trustee brought by the Committee (approved by order entered on April 9, 2013).

# **Application for Compensation of Insiders**

On March 7, 2013 the Debtor Filed its application for approval of insider compensation pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rules 2016-2 and 4002-2 [Dkt. No. 159]. *Nunc pro tunc* approval was sought and granted by order entered March 14, 2013 [Dkt. No. 188].

### 10. **Appointment of Committee of Unsecured Creditors**

On February 14, 2013, the US Trustee Filed its Appointment of the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors [Dkt. No. 42] (the "OCC Appointment"). The US Trustee Filed its Amended Appointment Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors on February 19, 2013 [Dkt. No. 57].

The Committee employed PSZJ as its general bankruptcy counsel (approved nunc pro tunc to February 15, 2013 by order entered March 11, 2013), and may seek to employ other professionals if and as the need arises.

### 11. The Committee's Motion for Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee

On March 19, 2013, the Committee Filed its Notice of Motion and Motion for Order Directing the Appointment of a Chapter 11 Trustee [Docket No. 203] (the "Trustee Motion"), seeking the appointment of a chapter 11 trustee to complete the wind-down of the Debtor's operations, oversee the sale of the Real Property and pursue Causes of Action for the benefit of unsecured creditors. The Debtor opposed the Trustee Motion. At a hearing with respect to the

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Trustee Motion on March 27, 2013, the Debtor and the Committee reached agreement for (1) the Committee's withdrawal of the Trustee Motion, (2) joint oversight by the Debtor and the Committee of the sale of the Real Property and (3) the Committee to propose a plan of liquidation on or after May 1, 2013 if the Debtor and the Committee are not able to reach agreement on the terms of a cooperative, jointly Filed, plan of liquidation.

#### **12. Operating Reports**

Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1106(a)(7) and the US Trustee Operating and Reporting Requirements for Chapter 11 Cases, the first monthly operating report for the period from and after the Petition Date until the end of February 2013 was Filed on March 21, 2013 [Dkt. No. 213] and the amended schedules attached thereto were filed on March 25, 2013 [Dkt. No. 223]. The Debtor thereafter Filed monthly operating reports for the periods of March 1, 2013 through March 31, 2013 [Dkt. No. 282], April 1, 2013 through April 30, 2013 [Dkt. No. 324], and May 1, 2013 through May 31, 2013 [Dkt. No. 417].

### **13. WARN Act Adversary Proceeding**

On March 27, 2013, three of the terminated employees Filed a class action complaint with the Bankruptcy Court on behalf of themselves and 60 employees terminated before the Petition Date and 300 employees terminated after the Petition Date alleging, among other things, that the Debtor failed to provide adequate advance notification of their terminations in violation of the so-called WARN Act, along with claims based on alleged breaches of "Separation Agreements" executed between the Debtor and a portion of the terminated employees (the "WARN Act Complaint"). See Adversary Proceeding Case No. 90082-MM. A hearing with respect to the certification of the class and the Debtor's motion to dismiss the WARN Act Complaint is now set for hearing on June 27, 2013.

On April 3, 2013, the three terminated employees who Filed the WARN Act Complaint also Filed a proof of claim purportedly on behalf of the not yet certified class. The proof of claim was Filed in an unknown amount.

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V.

# LITIGATION AND CAUSES OF ACTION

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, the Liquidating Trust shall retain all rights of the Debtor to commence and pursue, as appropriate, in any court or other tribunal including, without limitation, in an adversary proceeding Filed in the Case, any and all Causes of Action, whether such Causes of Action accrued before or after the Petition Date, including, but not limited to, the actions specified in section VII.B of the Plan as well as those Causes of Action listed on Exhibit A to the Plan.

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, in accordance with section 1123(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, any Claims, rights, and Causes of Action that the Debtor may hold against any Person shall, on the Effective Date, vest in the Liquidating Trust. The Liquidating Trust shall retain and may exclusively enforce any and all such Claims, rights or Causes of Action, and commence, pursue and settle the Causes of Action in accordance with the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement. The Liquidating Trust shall have the exclusive right, authority, and discretion to institute, prosecute, abandon, settle, or compromise any and all such claims, rights, and Causes of Action without the consent or approval of any third party and without any further order of court.

The Proponents are currently investigating whether to pursue potential Causes of Action against any Creditors or other Persons. The investigation has not been completed to date, and under the Plan, the Liquidating Trust retains the right on behalf of the Debtor to commence and pursue any and all Causes of Action. Potential Causes of Action currently being investigated, which may, but need not, be pursued by the Debtor or the Committee before the Effective Date or by the Liquidating Trust after the Effective Date include, without limitation, the following Causes of Action:

All actual or potential avoidance actions pursuant to any applicable section of the Bankruptcy Code including, without limitation, sections 544, 545, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 553(b) and/or 724(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, arising from any transaction involving or concerning the Debtor, and among others, without limitation, those entities listed on Exhibit A-1 to the Plan, including, but not limited to, unauthorized postpetition transfers to the Foundation or Scripps Health and prepetition transfers to the Foundation or Scripps Health for less than adequate consideration;

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- All actual or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, for, or in any way involving, the collection of accounts receivable or general ledger items that are due and owing to the Debtor by any Person (collectively, the "Accounts Receivable"), including, but not limited to, the Accounts Receivable owed by the Persons listed on Exhibit A-2 to the Plan:
- All actual actions or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, against vendors, including, but not limited to, those vendors listed on Exhibit A-3 to the Plan, for overpayment, improper setoff, warranty, indemnity, retention of double payments, retention of mis-directed wires, deductions owing or improper deductions taken, claims for damages arising out of goods sold to the Debtor, or any other claim arising out of the vendor relationship;
- All actual or potential breach of contract actions against any counterparties to contracts or leases, including, but not limited to, those listed on Exhibit A-4 to the Plan;
- All actual or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, against the Debtor's current or former insurance carriers to recover unpaid reimbursements and claims, overpayment of premiums and fees, claims for breach of contract, indemnity obligations or coverage or similar Causes of Action, including, but not limited to, those insurers listed on Exhibit A-5 to the Plan;
- All actual or potential Causes of Actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, against purchasers of assets from the Debtor relating to breach of the purchase agreement or unpaid compensation thereunder, including, but not limited to, those purchasers listed on Exhibit A-6 to the Plan:
- All actions or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, relating to deposits or other amounts owed by any creditor, lessor, utility, supplier, vendor, or other Person, including, but not limited to, those Persons listed on Exhibit A-7 to the Plan.;
- All actions or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, relating to environmental matters;
- Any litigation or lawsuit initiated by the Debtor that is currently pending, whether in the Bankruptcy Court, or any other court or tribunal or initiated against the Debtor after the Petition Date for which the Debtor may have counterclaims or other rights, including, but, not limited to, those actions listed on Exhibit A-8 to the Plan;
- Potential actions against any of the prepetition directors, officers, employees, attorneys, financial advisors, accountants, investment bankers, agents and representatives of the Debtor including, but not limited to, those Persons on Exhibit A-9 to the Plan for breaches of fiduciary duty, negligent mismanagement, wasting of corporate assets, and diversion of corporate opportunity;
- All actual or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, against all Persons arising out of, or in connection with, any of the Debtor's prepetition management, operation and/or reporting of financial or other information, including, but not limited to, those Persons listed on Exhibit A-10 to the Plan;

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•	All actions or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, against any
	of the Debtor's current or former professionals for breach of fiduciary duty, breach of
	contract, negligence or professional misconduct or malpractice, or other tortuous conduct,
	including, but not limited to, those former professionals listed on Exhibit A-11 to the
	Plan;

- All rights against any Person for subordination of its Claims pursuant to section 510(b) of the Bankruptcy Code;
- All actions or potential actions against the prepetition members of the Debtor's board of directors and/or officers including, without limitation, the right to equitably subordinate claims held by such directors and officers pursuant to section 510(c) of the Bankruptcy Code:
- All actual or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, to recover amounts improperly awarded to employees under the terms of any prepetition employment arrangement or separation agreement;
- All actual or potential contract and tort actions that may exist or may subsequently arise;
- All actual or potential actions whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, arising out of, or in connection with the Debtor's business or operations; and
- The action to substantively consolidate the Foundation with the Debtor.

The above categories of preserved of causes of action shall not be limited in any way by reference to Exhibit A to the Plan nor are the categories intended to be mutually exclusive.

The Committee with the cooperation of the Debtor is currently investigating various potential Causes of Action against the Foundation, including, but not limited to, possible substantive consolidation, fraudulent conveyances, and the right to funds claimed by the Foundation and hereby preserve all such possible Causes of Action. This statement is not intended to and in no way limits the preservation of any Causes of Actions against the Foundation or any other parties as set forth in this section.

In addition, there may be numerous other Causes of Action which currently exist or may subsequently arise that are not set forth herein, because the facts upon which such Causes of Action are based are not fully or currently known by the Proponents and, as a result, cannot be specifically referred to herein (collectively, the "Unknown Causes of Action"). The failure to list any such Unknown Causes of Action herein, in the Plan, or on Exhibit A to the Plan is not intended to limit the rights of the Liquidating Trust to pursue any Unknown Cause of Action to the extent the

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27 28 facts underlying such Unknown Cause of Action become fully known to the Debtor, the Committee or the Liquidating Trust.

Unless a Claim or Cause of Action against a Creditor or other Person is expressly waived, relinquished, released, compromised or settled in the Plan or any Final Order, the Debtor expressly reserves such Claim or Cause of Action for later adjudication by the Liquidating Trust (including, without limitation, Unknown Causes of Action), and, therefore, no preclusion doctrine, including, without limitation, the doctrines of res judicata, collateral estoppel, issue preclusion, claim preclusion, waiver, estoppel (judicial, equitable, or otherwise) or laches shall apply to such Claims or Causes of Action upon or after the Confirmation or Effective Date of the Plan based on the Disclosure Statement, the Plan or the Confirmation Order, except where such Claims or Causes of Action have been expressly released in the Plan or other Final Order.

Any Person to whom the Debtor has incurred an obligation (whether on account of services, purchase or sale of goods or otherwise), or who has received services from the Debtor or a transfer of money or property of the Debtor, or who has transacted business with the Debtor should assume that such obligation, transfer, or transaction may be reviewed by the Liquidating Trust subsequent to the Effective Date and may, if appropriate, be the subject of an action after the Effective Date, whether or not (i) such Person has Filed a proof of Claim against the Debtor in this Case; (ii) such Creditor's proof of Claim has been objected to; (iii) such Creditor's Claim was included in the Debtor's Schedules; or (iv) such Creditor's scheduled Claim has been objected to by the Debtor or has been identified by the Debtor as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated.

As of the Effective Date, subject to the Liquidating Trust Agreement, the Liquidating Trustee, on behalf of the Liquidating Trust, will be authorized to exercise and perform the rights, powers and duties held by the Debtor's Estate with respect to the rights, claims, Causes of Action, defenses, and counterclaims, including, without limitation, the authority under section 1123(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code to provide for the settlement, adjustment, retention and enforcement of claims and interests of the Estate, without the consent or approval of any third party, and without any further order of the Bankruptcy Court.

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The Liquidating Trustee, subject to the Liquidating Trust Agreement and the oversight of the SDH Trust Committee, from and after the Effective Date will make the decision of whether or not to pursue any Cause of Action.

VI.

# THE SUMMARY OF THE PLAN OF LIQUIDATION

### A. Overview of the Plan

The following is only a brief summary of the material terms of the Plan. Creditors and other parties in interest are urged to review the Plan, attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**, in its entirety.

The Plan's objective is to transfer all Assets of the Debtor, including, but not limited to, Cash and all Causes of Action, to the Liquidating Trust, which will continue to liquidate such Assets and distribute the proceeds thereof to Holders of Allowed Unclassified Claims and Allowed Claims in satisfaction of the Debtor's obligations subject to the payment of the Liquidating Trust Expenses. After all Allowed Administrative and Allowed Priority Claims have been paid in full with any and all postpetition interest and all Liquidating Trust Expenses have been paid or reserved for, the balance of the Available Cash will be distributed *Pro Rata* to the Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims and, if CMS has agreed the proposed settlement, the Tier One CMS Claim. In the event that the Allowed General Unsecured Claims are paid in full, the Allowed Subordinated Claim will then be paid with Available Cash until the Available Cash is exhausted or it is paid in full. After the expenses of the Liquidating Trust have been paid in full and all Allowed Claims are paid in full as provided in the Plan, any remaining balance of Available Cash will be donated to a charity at the direction of the Attorney General of the State of California, the Case will be closed by order of the Bankruptcy Court and the Liquidating Trust will be dissolved.

## В. **Treatment of Claims Under the Plan**

The treatment under the Plan of Allowed Claims is in full and complete satisfaction of the legal, contractual, and equitable rights that each entity holding an Allowed Claim may have in or against the Debtor or its Assets. This treatment supersedes and replaces any agreements or rights those entities have in or against the Debtor or its Assets. All Distributions under the Plan to be made on the Effective Date will be tendered to the Person holding the Allowed Claim as of the

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Record Date. Except as specifically set forth in the Plan, no distributions will be made and no rights will be retained on account of any Claim that is not an Allowed Claim.

# C. Allowance and Treatment of Unclassified Claims (Administrative Claims and Priority Tax Claims)

Certain types of Claims are not placed into Classes and are therefore not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Such Claims are called Unclassified Claims. Such Claims are not considered Impaired and they do not vote on the Plan because they are automatically entitled to specific treatment provided for them in the Bankruptcy Code. As such, the Proponents have not placed the following Claims in a Class. The respective treatments for these Claims are provided below.

### D. **Allowance and Treatment of Administrative Claims**

Administrative Claims are claims for administrative costs or expenses that are allowable under section 503(b) of the Bankruptcy Code or 28 U.S.C. § 1930, which costs or expenses are the actual, necessary costs and expenses of preserving the Debtor's Estate after the Petition Date and include the following: (a) Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims; (b) Ordinary Course Administrative Claims; (c) Professional Fee Claims; and (d) U.S. Trustee Fees. Claims that arise under section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code and Cure Claims are also treated the same as Administrative Claims even though they do not fall within the general definition of Administrative Claims set forth above.

### 1. **Allowance of Administrative Claims**

# Allowance of Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims a.

Unless otherwise expressly provided in the Plan,<sup>3</sup> Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims will be Allowed Claims only if:

On or before the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim Bar Date, which is (i) 45 days after the Effective Date, the entity holding such Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim both Files with the Court the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim and serves it on the Liquidating Trust, and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> This section VI.D.1.a does not apply to the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims held by patients or their survivors, which are subject to the Patient Bar Date.

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(ii) an order is entered by the Bankruptcy Court allowing the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim.

Entities holding Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims, including, but not limited to, any Claims held by former employees of the Debtor that arose after the Petition Date, that do not File and serve a request for payment by the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim Bar Date will be forever barred from asserting those Claims against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, or their respective property.

The Debtor or the Liquidating Trust, as the case may be, must File any objection to a Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims at least fourteen days prior to the hearing date on such Claim and any reply to such objection must be Filed at least seven days prior to the hearing date pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(f) and (g). If the Person who Filed the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim does not set the matter for a hearing, the Debtor or Liquidating Trust must File any objection to such Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim on or before 45 days after such Claim has been Filed and request a hearing date on such Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim.

Claims of Professionals brought under section 503(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code are subject to the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims Bar Date.

### **Allowance of Ordinary Course Administrative Claims** b.

Holders of Ordinary Course Administrative Claims (i.e., claims for administrative costs or expenses that are allowable under section 503(b) of the Bankruptcy Code that are incurred in the ordinary course of the Debtor's operations, including, but not limited, to PTO that accrued after the Petition Date but remains unused) shall not be required to File any request for payment of such Claims.

### c. Allowance of 503(b)(9) Claims

Holders of 503(b)(9) Claims were required to File their Claims by the April 26, 2013, the General Bar Date. A 503(b)(9) Claim will be an Allowed 503(b)(9) Claim if (i) no objection or motion to estimate, equitably subordinate, reclassify, set off, or otherwise limit the recovery thereon has been asserted before the expiration of the Claims Objection Deadline or (ii) any objection or

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motion to estimate, equitably subordinate, reclassify, or set off has been resolved by agreement between the Creditor and the Debtor or the Liquidating Trustee or by Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court.

### d. **Allowance of Professional Fee Claims**

Each Holder of a Professional Fee Claim seeking an award by the Bankruptcy Court of compensation for services rendered or reimbursement of expenses incurred through and including the Effective Date must (i) File its final application for allowances of compensation for services rendered and reimbursement of expenses incurred through the Effective Date by no later than the forty-fifth (45th) day following the Effective Date. Any objection to such Professionals Fee Claims shall be Filed on or before the date specified in the application for final compensation. All such requests for payment of such Professional Fee Claims will be subject to the authorization and approval of the Bankruptcy Court. Persons holding Professional Fee Claims who do not timely File and serve a final fee application will be forever barred from asserting those Claims against the Debtor, the Liquidating Trustee, or the property of the Liquidating Trust, unless otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court.

### **Treatment of Administrative Claims** 2.

### **Payment of Allowed Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims** a.

Except to the extent that any entity entitled to payment of a Non-Ordinary Course Allowed Administrative Claim agrees to a less favorable treatment, each Holder of a Non-Ordinary Course Allowed Administrative Claim will receive in full satisfaction, discharge, exchange and release thereof, Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim on the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) Business Day after such Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim becomes an Allowed Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is practicable.

### b. **Payment of Allowed Ordinary Course Administrative Claims**

Each Ordinary Course Administrative Claim, unless disputed by Debtor or the Liquidating Trustee, shall be satisfied by the Debtor or the Liquidating Trustee, as the case may be, under the terms and conditions of the particular transaction giving rise to that Ordinary Course

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Administrative Claim, less any amount of such Claim covered by insurance, without any further action by the Holder of such Ordinary Course Administrative Claim.

#### Payment of 503(b)(9) Claims c.

Except to the extent that any Holder of a 503(b)(9) Claim agrees to a less favorable treatment, each Holder of a 503(b)(9) Claim will receive in full satisfaction, discharge, exchange and release thereof, Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed amount of the 503(b)(9) Claim plus interest at the Judgment Rate from the Petition Date to the date of payment on the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) Business Day after such 503(b)(9) Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is practicable.

#### **Payment of Professionals** d.

Holders of Professional Fee Claims, to the extent approved by the Bankruptcy Court, are to be paid, in full satisfaction, discharge, exchange and release thereof, Cash in such amounts as are Allowed by the Bankruptcy Court on the date such Professional Fee Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

#### Payment of U.S. Trustee Fees e.

On or before the Effective Date, all fees payable under 28 U.S.C. § 1930, as determined by the Bankruptcy Court at the Confirmation Hearing, shall be paid in Cash, in full. The Debtor will continue to File the Post-Confirmation Quarterly Reports as required until the Effective Date. After the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trust will File the Post-Confirmation Quarterly Reports as they become due until the Case is closed under section 350 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The following chart shows the estimated unpaid Administrative Claims of the Estate through the Effective Date:

Name	Amount Owed	Treatment	
Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves &	\$900,000 (estimated)	Paid in full after hearing and approval	
Savitch—General Bankruptcy		by the Bankruptcy Court	
Counsel for the Debtor			
Studley, Inc.—Real Estate Broker for	\$234,000	Paid in full after hearing and approval	
the Debtor		by the Bankruptcy Court	
Carl A. Votolato—Appraiser for the	\$12,000	Paid in full after hearing and approval	
Debtor		by the Bankruptcy Court	
Squar, Milner, Peterson, Miranda &	\$190,000 (estimated)	Paid in full after hearing and approval	
Williamson, LLP—Accounts for the		by the Bankruptcy Court	
Debtor			

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Foley & Lardner—Special Medicare	\$50,000 (estimated)	Paid in full after hearing and approval
Counsel for the Debtor	φε ο,οοο (estimates)	by the Bankruptcy Court
Medical Development Specialist—	\$10,000 (estimated)	Paid in full after hearing and approval
Medical Valuation Expert for the		by the Bankruptcy Court
Debtor		
Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP	\$650,000 (estimated)	Paid in full after hearing and approval
		by the Bankruptcy Court
Clerk's Office Fees	None known	Paid in full on Effective Date
U.S. Trustee Fees	\$9,750 (estimated)	Paid in full on Effective Date
Non-Ordinary Course Administrative	\$3,400,000 to \$4,000,000 (plus a	Paid in full on the Effective Date or
Claims	possible \$4 million in WARN Act	when the Non-Ordinary Course
	Claims that are disputed)	Administrative Claim becomes an
		Allowed Claim
Ordinary Course Administrative	\$25,000 (estimated)	Paid in full in the ordinary course of
Claims		Business as they become due
503(b)(9) Claims	\$45,000 (estimated)	Paid in full on Effective Date
Total	\$5,550,000 to \$6,150,000 (plus a	
	possible \$4 million in WARN Act	
	Claims that are disputed)	

The inclusion of any amounts in the above estimates does not mean that the Proponents agree with such estimated amounts. The Administrative Claims are all subject to objection by the Debtor or the Committee. The estimates of the Professional Fee Claims are based on the retention agreements with the Professionals, fees and expenses that have already been incurred and, in certain cases, estimates by the Professionals of fees and expenses they expect to incur between the current date and the Effective Date of the Plan. The U.S. Trustee fees are estimated based upon the expected disbursements in the month preceding the Effective Date.

The \$3.4 million to \$4 million estimate of Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims includes only possible worker's compensation and health benefit claims. There are certain accounts maintained by third-parties allegedly securing, and/or providing a source of payment of a portion of these Claims. The Proponents are currently investigating whether or not these Claims are actually secured by the existing accounts, and whether they should be included as Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims, Priority Non-Tax Claims or General Unsecured Claims. To the extent it is determined that the Claims are secured by such accounts, after all the Claims are satisfied by payments out of the accounts, any monies remaining in the accounts will be paid to the Liquidating Trust for distribution to Creditors under the terms of the Plan.

The Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims estimate excludes possible claims by former employees under the WARN Act asserted in the WARN Act Complaint and the CIGNA

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Claim (defined below). The Proponents dispute these Claims. Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Cigna Healthcare of California, Inc. and related Cigna Dental Entities (collectively, "CIGNA") provided medical and dental insurance and related services to the Debtor and the Debtor's eligible employees on and after the Petition Date. The Debtor cancelled its agreements with CIGNA effective April 30, 2013. CIGNA contends, and the Debtor denies, that the Debtor withheld funds from its employees' wages to help pay for the services CIGNA rendered pursuant to its agreements with the Debtor. CIGNA further asserts that the Debtor has not paid for the post-Petition Date services rendered by CIGNA and, therefore, CIGNA holds an Administrative Claim in the amount of \$694,000 (the "CIGNA Claim"). CIGNA further asserts, in the alternative, that to the extent any portion of the CIGNA Claim is not entitled to be an Administrative Claim, the CIGNA Claim, to the extent of the limit on such Claims pursuant to section 507(a)(5) of the Bankruptcy Code, is a Priority Claim. The Proponents dispute the amount of the CIGNA Claim but have not yet concluded a detailed review of the alleged CIGNA Claim and reserve all rights to object to such Claim on any grounds. To the extent the parties are not able to resolve the dispute regarding the CIGNA Claim, the Debtor or the Liquidating Trustee, as the case may be, will file a motion with the Bankruptcy Court seeking its resolution. To the extent that all or a portion of the CIGNA Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, it will be paid according to its priority pursuant to the terms of the Plan.

The Ordinary Course Administrative Claims are estimated based upon the Debtor's books and records and the expected ordinary course expenses of the Debtor that will remain unpaid as of the Effective Date. The estimate of the 503(b)(9) Claims is based on proofs of Claim that have been timely Filed, however, the Proponents have not conducted a review of those Claims and reserve the right to object to any such proof of Claim.

#### Ε. **Priority Tax Claims**

Priority Tax Claims are Claims entitled to priority against the Estate under section 507(a)(8) of the Bankruptcy Code. In accordance with section 1129(a)(9)(C) of the Bankruptcy Code, except as otherwise agreed to by the parties, each holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim shall receive deferred Cash payments over a period not exceeding five (5) years from the Petition Date.

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Payments shall be made in equal, quarterly installments and each installment shall include simple interest accrued on the unpaid portion of such Claim at the Judgment Rate per annum from and after the Effective Date; provided, however, that the Liquidating Trustee reserves the right to pay any Allowed Priority Tax Claim, or any remaining balance of such Allowed Claim, in full, at any time on or after the Effective Date without premium or penalty. Notwithstanding the forgoing, any Allowed Priority Tax Claims that were secured by property of the Debtor, if not paid upon the closing of the sale of any property that secures such secured Priority Tax Claim, shall be paid in full on the Effective Date. The Proponents are not aware of any Priority Tax Claims.

#### F. **Classification and Treatment of Miscellaneous Secured Claims (Class 1)**

Class 1 consists of the Miscellaneous Secured. Each Claim that is a Miscellaneous Secured Claim shall be deemed to be classified in a separate sub-Class of Class 1. Each such sub-Class of Class 1 shall be deemed to be a separate Class under this Plan and, for purposes of voting on the Plan, each sub-Class shall be deemed to be Impaired and, therefore, each shall be entitled to vote on the Plan.

As soon as practicable after the Liquidating Trust makes its election as set forth below, each Holder of an Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim, except to the extent that the Holder of a particular Claim has agreed to a different treatment, shall receive, at the election of the Liquidating Trust, in its sole discretion, one of the following treatments in full satisfaction, discharge, exchange and release of its Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim:

- a. The Liquidating Trust shall transfer the collateral it owns and holds that secures such Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim to the Holder of the Claim in full satisfaction and release of such Claim:
- b. The Liquidating Trust shall pay the Holder of the Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim cash equal to the amount of its Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim, or such lesser amount to which the Holder of such Claim shall agree, in full satisfaction and release of such Claim;
- c. The Liquidating Trust shall reinstate the Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim in compliance with section 1124(2) of the Bankruptcy Code and shall not otherwise alter the legal, equitable, or contractual rights to which such claim entitles the Holder;

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	d.	The Liquidating Trust shall pay the Holder of the Allowed Miscellaneous
Secured Clai	m, on ac	count of such Claim, deferred Cash payments, pursuant to section
1129(b)(2)(A	A)(i)(II) (	of the Bankruptcy Code, totaling at least the Allowed amount of such Claim, of
a present val	ue, as of	the Effective Date, of at least the value of such Holder's interest in the Debtor's
interest in pr	operty th	nat serves as collateral for such Claim; or

e. The Liquidating Trust shall deliver to the Holder of the Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim the indubitable equivalent of such Claim.

The Liquidating Trust shall have ten (10) business days after the later of the Effective Date or the date upon which the Miscellaneous Secured Claim becomes and Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim to elect which treatment to provide to the Holders of such Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claims but may make the election at any such earlier date as the Debtor deems appropriate. The Proponents are currently unaware of any Miscellaneous Secured Claims.

The Proponents are aware that the United States Filed a Claim for \$112,839,934 and alleges that it is partially secured by rights of setoff. The Proponents do not know the amount of the security alleged. This Claim is subject to dispute.

The \$3.4 million to \$4 million estimate of Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims may be secured by certain accounts maintained by third-parties. The Proponents are currently investigating, among other things, whether these Claims are actually secured by the existing accounts. To the extent it is determined that the Claims are secured by such accounts, there is sufficient cash in the accounts to satisfy the Claims in full.

#### G. Classification and Treatment of Wells Fargo Secured Claim

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. ("Wells Fargo") alleges that the Debtor owes it approximately \$4,047,534.02 (the "Wells Fargo Claim"), which amount is allegedly secured by all of the Debtor's accounts, deposit accounts, chattel paper, instruments, promissory notes, documents, general intangibles, payment intangibles, software, letter of credit rights, health care insurance receivables and other rights to payment including certain specified accounts maintained with the Investment & Fiduciary Services Group of Wells Fargo. The Proponents are continuing their investigation of the Wells Fargo Claim and currently dispute its validity. Certain of the accounts against which Wells

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Fargo asserts a lien heretofore have not been included in the assets available for distribution to Creditors because the Debtor has treated such accounts as being held by the Foundation. The Foundation asserts that the accounts largely contain funds that are restricted as endowment funds that are not available to satisfy the claims of the Debtor's creditors. The Proponents are investigating both the ownership of the accounts and the restricted nature of the accounts. If the security interest in the accounts is determined to be valid, the accounts contain sufficient funds to satisfy the Wells Fargo Claim to the extent it is determined to be a valid Claim.

Class 1A consists of the Wells Fargo Secured Claim. Class 1A is Unimpaired under the Plan. The Liquidating Trust, on the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) Business Day after such Wells Fargo Secured Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is practicable, shall transfer collateral it owns and holds that secures the Allowed Wells Fargo Secured Claim up to an anoumt sufficient in value to satisfy the Allowed Wells Fargo Secured Claim to the Holder of the Wells Fargo Secured Claim in full satisfaction and release of such Claim.

#### H. **Classification and Treatment of Priority Non-Tax Claims (Class 2)**

Class 2 consists of Priority Non-Tax Claims, including, but not limited to Priority Employee Claims. Class 2 is Unimpaired under the Plan. Each Holder of an Allowed Class 2 Claim will be paid in Cash, in full, with interest at the Judgment Rate from the Petition Date to the date of Payment on the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) Business Day after such Priority Non-Tax Claim becomes an Allowed Priority Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is practicable.

#### I. Classification and Treatment of General Unsecured Claims (Class 3)

Class 3 consists of all Claims that are not Administrative Claims, Priority Tax Claims, Priority Non-Tax Claims, Secured Claims, or Subordinated Claims. The Proponents estimate that the Allowed Amount of the General Unsecured Claims will be approximately \$12,000,000 to \$16,000,000.

Class 3 is Impaired under the Plan. The Allowed Class 3 Claims will be satisfied as follows:

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	a.	On the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15 <sup>th</sup> ) Business Day
after such G	eneral U	Insecured Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or, in either case, as soon
thereafter as	s is pract	icable, the Liquidating Trustee will distribute Available Cash to the Holders of
Allowed Cla	ass 3 Cla	nims on a <i>Pro Rata</i> basis;

- If at any time after the Effective Date the Liquidating Trust is holding more b. than \$1,000,000 in Available Cash or at such times as instructed by the SDH Trust Committee (unless such instruction is determined by the Court on motion by the Liquidating Trust to be unreasonable), the Liquidating Trustee will distribute the Available Cash to the Holders of Allowed Class 3 General Unsecured Claims on a *Pro Rata* basis, provided, however, the Liquidating Trustee will not pay the Holders of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims more than the full amount of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims plus interest calculated on the balance of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims at the Judgment Rate from the Effective Date through the date the Allowed General Unsecured Claims are paid in full; and
- Upon the resolution of all Claims and litigation, and the liquidation of all c. Liquidating Trust Assets, the Liquidating Trustee shall distribute all Cash remaining in the Liquidating Trust by making a final distribution to the Holders of Allowed Class 3 General Unsecured Claims, provided, however, the Liquidating Trustee will not pay the Holders of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims more than the full amount of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims plus interest calculated on the balance of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims at the Judgment Rate from the Effective Date through the date the Allowed General Unsecured Claims are paid in full.

#### J. Classification and Treatment of Subordinated Allowed Claim (Class 4)

Class 4 is Impaired under the Plan. CMS, the Holder of the Allowed Class 4 Claim, if CMS agrees to the terms of proposed settlement, will have a bifurcated Claim. (a) a General Unsecured Claim in an amount equal to the aggregate amount of Allowed Class 3 Claims (the "Tier One CMS Claim") and (b) a Subordinated Claim for the balance. The Tier One CMS Claim will be paid *Pro* Rata with Class 3 until all Class 3 Claims and the Tier One CMS Claim are paid in full with interest at the Judgment Rate. The CMS Subordinated Claim will be paid all Cash remaining after payment

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in full of all other Allowed Claims, the expenses of the Liquidating Trust, and the expenses of the SDH Trust Committee.<sup>4</sup>

If CMS does not agree to the proposed treatment of its Claim as set forth above, the Debtor, the Committee, or both will File a motion to estimate the CMS Claim for distribution purposes and the CMS Claim, once estimated, will be paid *Pro Rata* with Allowed Class 3 Claims.

The Proponents have separately classified the CMS Claim because it is based upon the FCA Complaint, which contains allegations that have not yet been proved, is subject to substantial dispute and litigation and is unliquidated.

#### K. **Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases**

#### **Rejection of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases** 1.

Each executory contract or unexpired lease of the Debtor that (i) has not expired by its own terms before the Effective Date, (ii) previously has not been assumed or rejected by the Debtor, (iii) is not the subject of a pending motion to assume or reject that has been Filed and served prior to the Confirmation Date, or (iv) does not constitute a contract of insurance in favor of, or that benefits, the Debtor or the Liquidating Trust is rejected as of the Effective Date pursuant to section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Confirmation Order shall constitute an order of the Bankruptcy Court approving such rejection as of the Effective Date.

Nothing in the Plan, any Exhibit to the Plan, or any document executed or delivered in connection with the Plan or any such Exhibit creates any obligation or liability on the part of the Debtor, the Liquidating Trust, or any other Person that is not currently liable on such obligation, with respect to any executory contract or unexpired lease.

#### 2. **Bar Date for Rejection Damages**

If the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease pursuant to the Plan and the Confirmation Order gives rise to a Claim by the other party or parties to such contract or lease, such Claim shall be forever barred and shall not be enforceable against the Debtor, the Estate, or the Liquidating Trust unless a proof of Claim is Filed and served on the Debtor or the Liquidating Trust,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Liquidating Trustee will not pay CMS on its Subordinated Claim more than the full amount of the Allowed CMS Subordinated Claim plus interest calculated on the balance of the Allowed CMS Subordinated Claim at the Judgment Rate from the Effective Date through the date the Allowed CMS Subordinated Claim is paid in full.

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as the case may be, and its counsel within thirty (30) days after the Effective Date. All such Claims for which proofs of Claim are required to be Filed, if Allowed, will be, and will be treated as, General Unsecured Claims, subject to the provisions of the Plan.

As soon as practicable after the Effective Date, but no later than ten (10) days thereafter, the Proponents shall File and serve on each non-Debtor counterparty to a contract or lease the rejection of which has been approved by the Confirmation Order written notice of the bar date for rejection Claims.

#### 3. **Insurance Policies**

For the avoidance of doubt, the Debtor's rights with respect to all insurance policies under which the Debtor may be beneficiaries (including all insurance policies that may have expired prior to the Petition Date, all insurance policies in existence on the Petition Date, all insurance policies entered into by the Debtor after the Petition Date, and all insurance policies under which the Debtor holds rights to make, amend, prosecute and benefit from claims), are either retained by the Liquidating Trust or cancelled, in the Liquidating Trustee's discretion (with the advice of the SDH Trust Committee), after the Effective Date until its dissolution. Upon the Effective Date, any existing insurance policies that can be assigned and all proceeds of such policies will be transferred or assigned by the Debtor to the Liquidating Trust pursuant to this Plan. Notwithstanding any provision providing for the rejection of executory contracts, any insurance policy that is deemed to be an executory contract shall neither be rejected nor assumed by operation of this Plan and shall be the subject of a specific motion by the Liquidating Trust or the Liquidating Trustee, as the case may be, who shall retain the right to assume or reject any such executory contracts pursuant to and subject to the provisions of section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code following the Effective Date.

#### L. **Provisions Governing Plan Implementation**

As a condition to effectiveness of the Plan, the following must occur:

the Confirmation Order shall have become a Final Order; provided, however, (i) at the option of the Proponents, the Confirmation Order, if it is subject to a pending appeal or certiorari proceeding, may be considered a Final Order provided no court of competent jurisdiction has entered an order staying the effect of the Confirmation Order;

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(ii)	the Liquidating Trust Agreement is final and approved and the Liquidatin
Trustee has be	en selected:

- (iii) all actions, documents and agreements necessary to implement the Plan will have been effected or executed;
- (iv) the Debtor will have received all authorizations, consents, rulings, opinions or other documents that are determined by the Proponents to be necessary to implement the Plan; and
  - the sale of the Real Property shall have closed. (v)

The Plan will not be consummated or become binding unless and until the Effective Date occurs, which shall in all events occur prior to the date that is 90 days following entry of the Confirmation Order, unless the Confirmation Order is stayed or an order of the Court extending the Effective Date for good cause shown is entered pursuant to a motion seeking such extension that was Filed prior to the expiration of said 90 day period.

The Proponents may in their reasonable discretion waive any of the conditions to the Effective Date except condition (i) without notice and a hearing. Unless the condition is waived as set forth above, the failure to satisfy any condition may be asserted by either of the Proponents as a basis to allege that the Effective Date has not occurred regardless of the circumstances giving rise to the failure of such condition to be satisfied (including, without limitation, any act, action, failure to act, or inaction by the Debtor). If either of the Proponents fails to assert the non-satisfaction of any such conditions, such failure will not be deemed a waiver of any other rights hereunder.

As soon as practicable after the occurrence of the Effective Date, but no later than ten (10) days thereafter, the Liquidating Trust shall File and serve on each Holder of a Claim a written notice of occurrence of Effective Date.

#### M. **Corporate Action**

Upon the Effective Date, all transactions and applicable matters provided for under the Plan will be deemed to be authorized and approved by the Debtor without any requirement for further action by the Court, the Debtor or the Debtor's board of directors.

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#### N. Dissolution of the Debtors and Termination of Current Officers, Directors, Employees and Counsel

From and after the Effective Date, the Debtor shall be dissolved and the Liquidating Trustee shall be authorized to take all action necessary to dissolve the Debtor.

On the Effective Date, the employment, retention, appointment and authority of all officers, directors, employees and professionals of the Debtor shall be deemed to terminate. No compensation will be paid to insiders of the Debtor after the Effective Date unless, in the sole discretion of the Liquidating Trustee with the advice of the SDH Trust Committee, the Liquidating Trust retains an insider for assistance in the liquidation of the Liquidating Trust Assets or resolution of the claims filed against the Debtor.

#### O. **Liquidating Trust**

#### 1. **Effectiveness of the Liquidating Trust**

On the Effective Date the Liquidating Trust Agreement, Exhibit B to the Plan, which will be Filed by the Exhibit Filing Date, will become effective. The Liquidating Trust is organized and established as a trust for the benefit of the Beneficiaries and is intended to qualify as a liquidating trust within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 301.7701-4(d). The Liquidating Trust shall not terminate until all Liquidating Trust Expenses of the Liquidating Trust and the SDH Trust Committee have been satisfied and all the remaining Liquidating Trust Assets have been disbursed to Beneficiaries. The Committee has selected Richard Kipperman as the initial Liquidating Trustee. A copy of his *curriculum vitae* is attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

#### 2. **Beneficiaries**

In accordance with Treasury Regulation Section 301.7701-4(d), the Beneficiaries of the Liquidating Trust will be the Holders of all Allowed Claims against the Debtor whose Allowed Claims have not been previously satisfied in full. Each such Holder of an Allowed Claim will receive its share of the Liquidating Trust Assets as provided for in the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement. The Beneficiaries of the Liquidating Trust shall be treated as the grantors and owners of such Beneficiaries' respective portions of the Liquidating Trust.

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#### **3. Implementation of the Liquidating Trust**

On the Effective Date, the Debtor shall take all such actions as are required to transfer from the Debtor all of the Debtor's Assets to the Liquidating Trust. From and after the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trustee will be authorized to, and will take all such actions as required to implement the Liquidating Trust Agreement and the provisions of the Plan as are contemplated to be implemented by the Liquidating Trustee, including, without limitation, directing and causing Distributions to be made to Holders of Allowed Claims pursuant to the terms of the Plan, objecting to Claims, and prosecuting, determining not to prosecute or otherwise resolving any Causes of Action, subject to the oversight, direction and approval of the SDH Trust Committee as set forth in the Liquidating Trust Agreement.

In the event that the Liquidating Trustee cannot take any action, including, without limitation, the prosecution of any Causes of Action or the objection to any Claim, by reason of an actual or potential conflict of interest or in the event the Liquidating Trustee disagrees with the directions of the SDH Trust Committee (discussed below), the SDH Trust Committee acting by a majority is authorized to take any such action(s) in his place and stead, including without limitation, the retention of professionals (which may include professionals retained by the Liquidating Trustee) for such purpose of taking such actions.

### **Transfer of Debtor's Assets**

On the Effective Date, the Debtor is authorized and directed to transfer, grant, assign, convey, set over, and deliver to the Liquidating Trust all of the Debtor's right, title and interest in and to the remaining Debtor's Assets, including, without limitation, all Cash and Causes of Action, free and clear of all liens, claims, encumbrances or interests of any kind in such Debtor's Assets, except as otherwise expressly provided in the Plan. To the extent required to implement the transfer of the Debtor's Assets from the Debtor to the Liquidating Trust, all Persons will cooperate with the Debtor to assist the Debtor to implement said transfers.

#### 5. **Vesting of Assets**

Unless otherwise expressly provided under this Plan, on the Effective Date, all of the Debtor's Assets will vest in the Liquidating Trust free and clear of all claims, liens, encumbrances,

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charges and other interests, subject to the provisions of the Plan. On and after the Effective Date, the transfer of the Debtor's Assets to the Liquidating Trust will be deemed final and irrevocable and Distributions will be made from the Liquidating Trust.

In connection with the foregoing:

- (a) On the Effective Date, the appointment of the Liquidating Trustee shall become effective and the Liquidating Trustee shall begin to administer the Liquidating Trust pursuant to the terms of the Liquidating Trust Agreement and the Plan and may use, acquire and dispose of the Liquidating Trust Assets free of any restrictions imposed under the Bankruptcy Code.
- (b) The Confirmation Order will provide the Liquidating Trustee with express authority to convey, transfer and assign any and all of the Liquidating Trust Assets in accordance with the terms of this Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement and to take all actions necessary to effectuate same and to prosecute or not prosecute, as the Liquidating Trustee deems appropriate, any and all objections to Claims or Causes of Action.
- (c) As of the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trust Assets will be free and clear of all liens, claims and interests of Holders of Claims, except as otherwise provided in the Plan.

#### 6. **Funding of the Liquidating Trust**

The funding of the Liquidating Trust for the payments to be made to Holders of Allowed Claims under the Plan and the payment of Post-Effective Date Expenses will be from (a) the Debtor's Cash on hand as of the Effective Date and proceeds from the investment of such Cash, and (b) the proceeds of the liquidation by the Liquidating Trustee of any other Liquidating Trust Assets.

#### 7. No Liability of Liquidating Trustee

To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Liquidating Trustee and the Liquidating Trustee's Agents will not have or incur liability to any Person for an act taken or omission made in good faith in connection with or related to the administration of the Liquidating Trust Assets, the implementation of the Plan and the Distributions made thereunder. The Liquidating Trustee and the Liquidating Trustee's Agents will in all respects be entitled to

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reasonably rely on the advice of counsel with respect to their duties and responsibilities under the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement. Entry of the Confirmation Order constitutes a judicial determination that the exculpation provision contained in Section VIII.A. of the Plan is necessary, inter alia, to facilitate Confirmation and feasibility of the Plan and to minimize potential claims arising after the Effective Date for indemnity, reimbursement or contribution from the Liquidating Trust or the Liquidating Trust Assets. The Confirmation Order's approval of the Plan also constitutes a res judicata determination of the matters included in the exculpation provisions of the Plan.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing herein or in Section VIII.A. of the Plan will alter any provision in the Liquidating Trust Agreement that provides for the potential liability of the Liquidating Trustee to any Person.

### Funding of the Liquidating Trust's Liquidating Trust Expenses

All expenses related to implementation of the Plan incurred from and after the Effective Date will be expenses of the Liquidating Trust, and the Liquidating Trustee will disburse funds from the Liquidating Trust Assets, as appropriate, for purposes of paying the Liquidating Trust Expenses without the need for any further Order of the Court. The Liquidating Trust Expenses shall include, but are not limited to (a) actual costs and expenses of the members of the SDH Trust Committee incurred in connection with their duties as members of the SDH Trust Committee, (b) the fees and expenses of (i) the Liquidating Trustee, (ii) the attorneys or any other professionals retained by the SDH Trust Committee, and (iii) the attorneys and other professionals retained by the Liquidating Trustee, and (c) other expenses of the Liquidating Trust, if any, until the Liquidating Trust is dissolved.

#### 9. **Provisions Relating to Federal Income Tax Compliance**

A transfer to the Liquidating Trust shall be treated for all purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), as a transfer to Creditors to the extent Creditors are beneficiaries of the Liquidating Trust. For example, such treatment shall apply for purposes of sections 61(a)(12), 483, 1001, 1012, and 1274 of the Internal Revenue Code. Any such transfers shall be treated for federal income tax purposes as a deemed transfers to the

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Beneficiaries/Creditors followed by deemed transfers by the Beneficiaries/Creditors to the Liquidating Trust. The Beneficiaries shall be treated for federal income tax purposes as the grantors and deemed owners of the Liquidating Trust.

#### Ρ. **The SDH Trust Committee**

As provided herein and in the Liquidating Trust Agreement, as of the Effective Date, there will be formed the SDH Trust Committee that will have consultation, approval and information rights with respect to the Liquidating Trust as set forth in the Liquidating Trust Agreement. The initial members of the SDH Trust Committee will be as follows: Brookwood Crossroads Investors, LLC, Inc., represented by Evelyn M. Murphy; Medline Industries, Inc., represented by Shane Reed; Outcome Resources LLC, represented by Martin McDonough; GlenBrook Skilled Nursing, represented by Darolyn Jorgensen-Kares; and Departure, represented by Emily Rex.

The SDH Trust Committee will prescribe its own rules of procedure and bylaws; provided, however, that such rules of procedure and bylaws will not be inconsistent with the terms of the Plan or the Liquidating Trust Agreement. If an SDH Trust Committee member assigns its Claim in full or releases the Debtor or Liquidating Trust from payment of the balance of its Claim, such act will constitute a resignation from the SDH Trust Committee. Until a vacancy on the SDH Trust Committee is filled, the SDH Trust Committee will function in its reduced number. The SDH Trust Committee's rules of procedure may provide that, in the event any member of the SDH Trust Committee resigns or otherwise is unable to serve subsequent to the Effective Date, the SDH Trust Committee may appoint a replacement that represents, to the greatest extent practicable, the same interests that were represented by the departing member and has the capacity and competency to serve in place of the resigned or deceased member without approval by the Bankruptcy Court.

Except for the reimbursement of reasonable actual costs and expenses incurred in connection with their duties as members of the SDH Trust Committee, the members of the SDH Trust Committee will serve without compensation. Reasonable expenses incurred by members of the SDH Trust Committee may be paid by the Liquidating Trust without need for Bankruptcy Court approval.

The SDH Trust Committee will have authority to employ, at the expense of the Liquidating Trust, counsel or any other professionals.

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The SDH Trust Committee and its members will not be liable for any act any member may do or fail to do as a member of the SDH Trust Committee while acting in good faith and in the exercise of the member's best judgment. No member of the SDH Trust Committee will be liable in any event for claims, liabilities or damages unless they arise from such member's personal gross negligence or willful misconduct.

The SDH Trust Committee will dissolve upon the completion of all distributions to Beneficiaries of the Liquidating Trust and the termination of that Liquidating Trust in accordance with the terms of the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement.

#### **Representative of the Estate** О.

The Liquidating Trustee from the Effective Date until the Liquidating Trust is terminated will be appointed as the representative the Estate pursuant to sections 1123(a)(5), (a)(7) and (b)(3)(B) of the Bankruptcy Code and as such will be vested with the authority and power to inter alia: (i) object to Claims against the Debtor; (ii) administer, investigate, prosecute, and settle or abandon all Causes of Action; (iii) make Distributions provided for in the Plan, including, but not limited to, on account of Allowed Claims; and (iv) take such action as required to administer, winddown, and close the Case. As the representative of the Estate, the Liquidating Trustee will succeed to all of the rights and powers of the Debtor and the Estate with respect to all Assets transferred to the Liquidating Trust and then the Liquidating Trustee, as of the Effective Date, will be substituted and will replace the Debtor and the Estate, as the party in interest in any litigation pending as of the Effective Date.

#### R. Wind Down

From and after the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trust shall hold all of the Debtor's Assets and property of the Estate for the benefit of Creditors, in accordance with the provisions of the Plan, the Liquidating Trust Agreement and the Confirmation Order. From and after the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trust, through the Liquidating Trustee, shall liquidate the Liquidating Trust's assets and make distributions to Creditors consistent with the Plan. The Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trustee, and the SDH Trust Committee shall not be required to post a bond in favor of the United States.

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The Liquidating Trust, acting through the Liquidating Trustee, shall have the power and
authority to perform the following acts (together, the "Wind-Down"), in addition to any powers
granted by law or conferred by any other provision of the Plan and orders of the Bankruptcy Court;
provided, however, that enumeration of the following powers shall not be considered in any way to
limit or control the power of the Liquidating Trust or the Liquidating Trustee, subject to the
authority of the SDH Trust Committee, to act as specifically authorized by any other provision of the
Plan, the Liquidating Trust Agreement or orders of the Bankruptcy Court, and to act in such manner
as the Liquidating Trustee may deem necessary, or desirable to discharge all obligations assumed by
the Liquidating Trust as provided herein and in the Liquidating Trust Agreement, and to conserve
and protect the Liquidating Trust's Assets, or to confer on Creditors the benefits intended to be
conferred upon them by the Plan; including without limitation and by example only:

- (1) Determine Tax issues or liabilities in accordance with section 505 of the Bankruptcy Code;
- Resolve any objections to the allowance or priority of Claims and (2) Administrative Expenses;
- (3) Distribute Cash to Creditors consistent with the terms of the Plan;
- (4) Perfect and secure the Liquidating Trust's right, title and interest to property of the Estate;
- (5) Recover and, to the extent possible, sell and convert the Liquidating Trust's Assets to Cash, and distribute the net proceeds consistent with the terms of the Plan;
- Manage and protect the Liquidating Trust's Assets and distribute the net proceeds consistent with the terms of the Plan;
- Purchase or continue insurance to protect the Liquidating Trust, the (7)Liquidating Trustee, and the Liquidating Trust's Assets;

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(8)	Deposit Estate funds, draw checks and make disbursements thereo
consis	stent with the terms of the Plan;

- (9)Employ, retain and compensate, and discharge and dismiss, without further order of the Bankruptcy Court, professionals as the Liquidating Trustee may deem necessary or desirable to assist in fulfilling the purposes of the Plan, including the continued retention and payment of Professionals in connection with any ongoing litigation or other matter pursued or conducted by the Debtor whether on an hourly, flat fee or contingency basis, including any litigation related to any Avoiding Power Causes of Action, provided that the retention of Professionals by the Liquidating Trust shall be subject to the consent of the SDH Trust Committee;
- Utilize and compensate the SDH Trust Committee's legal counsel in connection with the commencement or continuation of any litigation, unless such counsel has a conflict of interest, in which event the Liquidating Trustee may employ alternate counsel to represent the Liquidating Trust in those proceedings.
- Commence or prosecute in the name of the Liquidating Trust any lawsuit or other legal or equitable action (except to the extent released pursuant to the terms of the Plan), including, without limitation, filing objections to or estimation of Claims, and prosecuting Causes of Action, in any court of competent jurisdiction, which are necessary to carry out the terms and conditions of the Plan;
- Settle, compromise or adjust, pursuant to the standards of Bankruptcy Rule 9019 (which standards, but not a requirement for Bankruptcy Court approval, shall be deemed to apply to all post-Effective Date settlements), any disputes or controversies in favor of, or against, the Liquidating Trust;
- (13)Incur and pay all and any reasonable costs and expenses incident to the performance of the duties of the Liquidating Trust and the Liquidating Trustee under the Plan, subject to the oversight of the SDH Trust Committee;
- Prepare and File cost reports and tax returns, as mandated by applicable local, state, federal and foreign law;
- (15)Seek entry of a final decree at the appropriate time; and

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(16)Take such other action as the Liquidating Trustee may determine to be necessary or desirable to carry out the purpose of the Plan.

#### S. **Dissolution of the Debtor**

Upon the entry of a final decree, the Debtor shall be dissolved without need for further action by any board of directors or the Liquidating Trustee. In connection with the entry of the final decree, the Liquidating Trustee is authorized to (a) execute, acknowledge and/or file with the California Secretary of State, or any other state governmental authority having jurisdiction over the Liquidating Trust, any certificate of dissolution for the Liquidating Trust as may be necessary or appropriate under applicable non-bankruptcy law to cause the dissolution of the Liquidating Trust to occur. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Plan, the Liquidating Trustee shall not be liable as a result of any action taken in accordance with the provisions of the Plan, and after the entry of the final decree in the Case, the Liquidating Trustee shall not have any responsibility for the Liquidating Trust, including any further responsibility for the management, supervision, administration, liquidation, winding up, or cancellation of the charter of the Liquidating Trust.

#### T. The Committee

Until the Effective Date, the Committee shall continue in existence. As of Effective Date, the Committee shall terminate and disband and be replaced by the SDH Trust Committee. The members of the Committee and the Committee shall be released and discharged of and from all further authority, duties, responsibilities and obligations related to and arising from their service as Committee members.

#### U. **Earmarked and Unrestricted Charitable Donations**

Donations that were made to the Debtor and that the Debtor holds as of the Effective Date that were earmarked for a special purpose by the donor (the "Earmarked Charitable Donations") shall be under the control of the Liquidating Trust from and after the Effective Date. The Liquidating Trustee shall use the Earmarked Charitable Donations in accordance with the directions from the Attorney General of the State of California.

Donations that were made to the Debtor and that the Debtor holds as of the Effective Date that were not earmarked for a special purpose by the donor (the "Unrestricted Charitable

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Donations") shall be under the control of the Liquidating Trust from and after the Effective Date. The Unrestricted Charitable Donations will become part of the Liquidating Trust Assets and can be utilized by the Liquidating Trustee to pay the Liquidating Trust Expenses and for Distributions to Beneficiaries.

The Foundation was formed to accept Earmarked Charitable Donations and Unrestricted Charitable Donations (collectively, the "Donations") for the benefit of the Debtor. The Foundation, in the ordinary course of business, transferred Donations to the Debtor for its business purposes pursuant to the restrictions placed on the Donations by the Donors. The Proponents have been informed by the Foundation that it currently holds Donations in the approximate amount of \$15 million. The Proponents have been additionally informed by the Foundation that substantially all of such Donations are Earmarked Charitable Donations that are endowment funds with directives on the use of the income generated by such endowment funds. The Committee believes that some significant portion of the Donations are actually Unrestricted Charitable Donations, but the Foundation disputes that conclusion. The Committee with the cooperation of the Debtor is currently investigating, among other issues, whether these accounts are actually held by the Foundation rather than the Debtor, whether the Foundation should be substantively consolidated with the Debtor, and whether the Earmarked Charitable Donations are actually restricted as to their use. The Proponents cannot estimate at this time how much, if any, of the Donations might be available for the payment of Creditors pursuant to the terms of the Plan.

#### V. **Provisions Governing Distributions**

#### 1. **Disbursing Agent**

The Liquidating Trustee, after the Effective Date until the Liquidating Trust terminates, will serve as the Disbursing Agent under the Plan or shall select another entity to serve as the Disbursing Agent. Any entity other than the Liquidating Trustee that acts as a Disbursing Agent for the Liquidating Trust will be an agent of the Liquidating Trustee and not a separate taxable entity with respect to, for example, the assets held, income received or disbursements or Distributions made for the Liquidating Trustee. The Liquidating Trustee will not be required to provide a bond in connection with the making of any distributions pursuant to the Plan.

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The Disbursing Agent will make all Distributions required under this Plan. The Disbursing Agent shall be authorized to implement such procedures as it deems necessary to make Distributions pursuant to this Plan so as to efficiently and economically assure prompt and accurate Distributions.

#### The Source of Distributions 2.

The sources of all Distributions and payments made by the Liquidating Trustee under the Plan will be the Liquidating Trust Assets, including, but not limited to, Cash that vests in the Liquidating Trust as of the Effective Date and proceeds from the investment of Cash, the liquidation by the Liquidating Trust of any non-Cash Liquidating Trust Assets, and any proceeds from the investment of the Liquidating Trust Assets. Prior to any Distribution to any Holders of Allowed Claims under the Plan, the Liquidating Trustee shall establish and fund the Liquidating Trust Expense Reserve and thereafter maintain sufficient funds therein to satisfy the anticipated ongoing Liquidating Trust Expenses of the Liquidating Trust.

A chart of the sources and uses of funds will be Filed by the Exhibit Filing Date as Plan Exhibit C.

#### 3. **Distribution Dates**

The date of the initial Distribution by the Liquidating Trust shall be on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable. Each subsequent Distribution Date shall be as set forth in Sections IV.B.3.b. and c. and IV.B.4.

#### 4. **Manner of Cash Payments**

Distributions made pursuant to the Plan will be in United States funds, by check drawn on a domestic bank, or, if the Liquidating Trustee so elects in its discretion for Distributions to certain large Creditors, by wire transfer from a domestic bank.

#### 5. **Setoff and Recoupment**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Plan, the Liquidating Trustee may set off, recoup, or withhold against the Distributions to be made on account of any Allowed Claim any Claims or Causes of Action that the Debtor or the Estate held against the entity holding the Allowed Claim. The Debtor, the Estate, and the Liquidating Trust will not waive or release any Claim or Cause of Action against those entities by failing to effect such a setoff or

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recoupment, by failing to assert any such matter prior to Confirmation or the Effective Date, by allowing any Claim against the Debtor or the Estate, or by making a Distribution on account of an Allowed Claim.

#### 6. No De Minimis Distributions

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Plan, no Distribution of less than \$20.00 will be made to any Holder of an Allowed Claim on account thereof. No consideration will be provided in lieu of the *de minimis* Distributions that are not made under this Section.

#### **Fractional Cents** 7.

When any payment of a fraction of a cent would otherwise be called for, the actual payment will reflect a rounding of such fraction to the nearest whole cent (rounding down in the case of less than \$0.005 and rounding up in the case of \$0.005 or more); provided, however, that, in no event, will a Distribution of less than \$20.00 will be made to any Holder of an Allowed Claim on account thereof as set forth above.

#### 8. No Distributions with Respect to Disputed Claims

Notwithstanding any other Plan provision, no Distributions will be made on account of a Disputed Claim. Distribution on a Disputed Claim will be made when the Disputed Claim becomes or is deemed to be an Allowed Claim for purposes of Distributions.

#### 9. **Undeliverable or Unclaimed Distributions**

Distributions to entities holding Allowed Claims will initially be made by mail as follows:

- (a) Distributions will be sent to the address, if any, set forth on a Filed proof of claim as amended by any written notice of address change received by the Debtor prior to the Effective Date or Liquidating Trustee no later than ten (10) Business Days prior to the date of any Distribution; or
- (b) If no such address is available, Distributions will be sent to the address set forth on the Schedules or address otherwise readily obtainable by a cursory review of the Debtor's other books and records.

If no address is available either on a proof of claim or on the Schedules or on the Debtor's other books and records after a cursory review, the Distribution will be deemed to be undeliverable. If a Distribution is returned to the Liquidating Trustee as an undeliverable Distribution or is deemed

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to be an undeliverable Distribution, the Liquidating Trustee will not make any further Distribution to the Holder of the Claim on which the Distribution is being made, except as provided below.

Any entity that is otherwise entitled to an undeliverable Distribution and that does not, within 45 days after a Distribution is returned as undeliverable, provide the Liquidating Trustee, with a written notice asserting its claim to or interest in that undeliverable Distribution and setting forth a current, deliverable address will be deemed to waive any claim to or interest in that undeliverable Distribution and will be forever barred from receiving that undeliverable Distribution or asserting any Claim against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust or their respective property. Any undeliverable Distributions that are not claimed hereunder will be distributed to other Holders of Allowed Claims pursuant to the terms of the Plan. If after the occurrence of the Effective Date, any amount of undeliverable Distributions remains undistributed after all Holders of Allowed Claims have been paid and after all the Liquidating Trust Expenses have been paid in full, the balance of the funds available from undeliverable Distributions shall be donated as directed by the Attorney General of the State of California. Nothing herein requires the Liquidating Trustee to attempt to locate any entity holding an Allowed Claim whose distribution is undeliverable.

#### 10. **Distribution Checks Not Cashed**

If a Distribution check is not cashed within 90 days after it is mailed to the Holder of the Claim on which the Distribution is being made, the Liquidating Trustee will cancel payment on that check and will not make any further Distribution to the Holder of the Claim on which the Distribution is being made, except as provided below.

Any entity that is otherwise entitled to a Distribution but who failed to cash a Distribution check within the allotted time and that does not, within 45 days after payment on the Distribution check is cancelled, provide the Liquidating Trustee with a written notice asserting its claim to or interest in that cancelled Distribution check and setting forth a current, deliverable address will be deemed to waive any claim to or interest in that Distribution and will be forever barred from receiving that Distribution or asserting any Claim against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust or their respective property. Any Distributions that are not claimed hereunder will be distributed to other Holders of Allowed Claims pursuant to the terms of the Plan. Nothing herein

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requires the Liquidating Trustee to attempt to locate any entity holding an Allowed Claim whose Distribution check has been cancelled as provided herein.

#### 11. **Record Date**

The record date for purposes of Distributions under this Plan shall be the Confirmation Date. To determine the names of the Holders of Claims as of the Record Date, the Liquidating Trustee will rely on the proofs of Claim and transfers of such proofs of Claim Filed in the Case.

#### W. **Donation of Remaining Liquidating Trust Cash**

After all the Liquidating Trust Assets have been liquidated and all Allowed Claims have been fully satisfied as provided in this Plan, and all Liquidating Trust Expenses have been paid, all remaining Cash held by the Liquidating Trust shall be donated as directed by the Attorney General of the State of California.

#### Χ. **Disputed Claims**

#### 1. **Disputed Claims Reserve**

On the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trust will establish a Disputed Claims Reserve from the Liquidating Trust's Assets on account of Disputed Claims. The Disputed Claims Reserve will initially include cash in amounts sufficient to distribute to each holder of a Disputed Claim the amount estimated by the Debtor that the Holder of Disputed Claims would receive under the Plan if its Claim should ultimately become an Allowed Claim.

After any Disputed Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, the Disbursing Agent, within fifteen (15) Business Days after the Disputed Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or as soon thereafter as is practicable, pay the amount of the Allowed Claim pursuant to the treatment of such Allowed Claim as provided in this Plan.

If a Disputed Claim (i) becomes a Disallowed Claim or (ii) becomes an Allowed Claim in an amount that would result in such Allowed Claim receiving less than the amount held in the Disputed Claims Reserve on account thereof, the excess attributable to the Claim's disallowed or expunged portion will be Available Cash.

After Final Orders have been entered, or other final resolutions have been reached, with respect to all Disputed Claims or the Liquidating Trust has obtained an Order of the Court setting a reduced dollar amount of required reserves, any remaining Cash held in the Disputed Claims Reserve will be Available Cash.

### 2. Objections to and Resolution of Disputed Claims

On and after the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trust will have the right to make and File objections to any Claim of any nature and to prosecute, settle and/or withdraw such objections. The Liquidating Trustee will have the authority to compromise, settle, withdraw or otherwise resolve any objections to a Claim without approval of the Bankruptcy Court; provided, however, that the the Liquidating Trustee may in its discretion seek relief before the Bankruptcy Court with respect to any Disputed Claim. The Liquidating Trust will File and serve all objections to 503(b)(9) Claims, Priority Claims, and General Unsecured Claims upon the Holder of the Claim as to which the objection is made no later than 90 days after the Effective Date, provided, however, that nothing herein will reduce the time permitted under applicable statutes of limitation for bringing any affirmative Causes of Action that the Liquidating Trust may assert against any third party. The Claim Objection Deadline may be extended only by an order of the Bankruptcy Court.

# Y. Other Plan Provisions

## 1. Exculpation and Release of Committee and Its Professionals

Except to the extent arising from willful misconduct or gross negligence, any and all Claims, liabilities, causes of action, rights, damages, costs and obligations held by any party against the Committee and/or the individual members of the Committee (and their respective officers, directors, employees, affiliates and agents), and/or each of their respective attorneys, accountants, agents and other professionals, whether known or unknown, matured or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, existing, arising or accruing, whether or not yet due in any manner related to the Postpetition administration of the Case, any Postpetition act or omission in connection with, arising out of, or related to the Case, or the formulation, negotiation, prosecution or implementation of the Plan, will be deemed fully waived, barred, released and discharged in all respects, except as to rights,

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obligations, duties, claims and responsibilities preserved, created or established by terms of this Plan.

Pursuant to section 1125(e) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Committee and its present and former members, and each of their respective affiliates, officers, directors, employees, agents, advisors, representatives, successors or assigns, and any Professionals employed by any of the foregoing Persons will neither have nor incur any liability to any Person for their role in soliciting acceptances of this Plan.

#### 2. **Injunction**

The Plan is the sole means for resolving, paying or otherwise dealing with Claims. To that end, except as expressly provided in the Plan, at all times on and after the Effective Date, all Persons who have been, are, or may be Holders of Claims against the Debtor arising prior to the Effective Date, will be permanently enjoined from taking any of the following actions, on account of any such Claim, against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trust or their respective property (other than actions brought to enforce any rights or obligations under the Plan):

- commencing, conducting or continuing in any manner, directly or **(i)** indirectly any suit, action, or other proceeding of any kind against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trust, or the Liquidating Trustee, their successors, or their respective property or assets (including, without limitation, all suits, actions, and proceedings that are pending as of the Effective Date which will be deemed to be withdrawn or dismissed with prejudice);
- Enforcing, levying, attaching, executing, collecting, or otherwise (ii) recovering by any manner or means whether directly or indirectly any judgment, award, decree, or order against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trust, or the Liquidating Trustee, their successors, or their respective property or assets;
- (iii) creating, perfecting, or otherwise enforcing in any manner, directly or indirectly, any lien, security interest or encumbrance against the Debtor, the Estate, the

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Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trust, or the Liquidating Trustee, their successors, or their respective property or assets; and

proceeding in any manner in any place whatsoever against the Debtor, (iv) the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trust, or the Liquidating Trustee, their successors, or their respective property or assets, that does not conform to or comply with the provisions of the Plan.

Nothing in this Section VI.X.2 or the Confirmation Order shall enjoin or act to enjoin the Liquidating Trustee from pursuing any claim, right or Cause of Action preserved under the terms of this Plan as set forth above in Section V.

#### **3. Nondischarge of the Debtor**

In accordance with section 1141(d)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Confirmation Order will not discharge Claims. However, no Holder of a Claim may receive any payment from, or seek recourse against, any Assets that are to be distributed under the Plan other than Assets required to be distributed to that Holder pursuant to the Plan.

#### 4. Remedy in Event of Default Under the Plan

If there is a material default at any time during the term of this Plan by the Liquidating Trustee in the performance of any of the duties or obligations of the Liquidating Trust under the Plan, any Creditor that is damaged by such failure may pursue its remedies in any court of competent jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, filing a motion to dismiss or convert this Case.

#### 5. **Entry of Final Decree**

Promptly following the liquidation of all of the non-cash Liquidating Trust Assets and the completion of all Distributions to the Holders of the Allowed Claims, the Liquidating Trust will File a motion with the Bankruptcy Court to obtain entry of a final decree closing the Debtor's Case. After entry of the final decree, the Liquidating Trustee, on behalf of the Liquidating Trust, will be authorized in its sole and absolute discretion to discard or destroy any and all pre-Effective Date books and records of the Debtor in the Liquidating Trust's custody or control. The Liquidating

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Trustee will continue to preserve the post-Effective Date books and records subject to further Bankruptcy Court order.

## Post-Effective Date Quarterly Reports and Fees

From and after the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trustee, on behalf of the Liquidating Trust, shall File all required Quarterly Reports if any, and serve the Quarterly Report on the U.S. Trustee and shall pay all U.S. Trustee Fees if any.

#### 7. **Exemption from Stamp, Transfer and Other Taxes**

Pursuant to section 1146(c) of the Bankruptcy Code, the issuance, transfer, or exchange of assets under the Plan by the Debtor, 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 instrument of transfer under, in furtherance of, or in connection with the Plan, will not be subject to any stamp, real estate transfer, mortgage recording, or other similar tax.

#### 8. **Withholding and Reporting Requirements**

In connection with the consummation of the Plan, the Liquidating Trust will comply with all withholding and reporting requirements imposed by any federal, state, local or foreign taxing authority and all Distributions hereunder will be subject to any such withholding and reporting requirements. The Liquidating Trust may reasonably request tax reporting information from persons entitled to receive Distributions under the Plan and may withhold the payment of such Distributions pending the receipt of such tax reporting information.

#### 9. **Pre-Confirmation Injunction and Stays**

Unless otherwise provided, all injunctions or stays arising under or entered during the Case pursuant to sections 105 or 362 of the Bankruptcy Code, or otherwise, and in existence on the Confirmation Date, will remain in full force and effect until the Effective Date at which time the injunction contained in Section VIII.A shall become effective.

#### 10. **Retention of Jurisdiction**

After Confirmation of the Plan and occurrence of the Effective Date, the Bankruptcy Court will retain such jurisdiction as is legally permissible, including for the following purposes:

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1.	To resolve any and all disputes regarding the operation and interpretation of
the Plan or the Confi	mation Order;

- 2. To determine the allowability, classification, or priority of any Claim or interest, based on any objection by the Debtor, the Liquidating Trust, or by other parties in interest with standing to bring such objection or proceeding;
- 3. To determine the extent, validity, and priority of any lien asserted against property of the Debtor, property of the Estate, or the Liquidating Trust Assets;
- 4. To construe and to take any action to (a) enforce and execute the Plan, the Confirmation Order, and any other order of the Bankruptcy Court; (b) issue such orders as may be necessary for the implementation, execution, performance, and consummation of the Plan, the Confirmation Order and all matters referred to in the Plan and the Confirmation Order; and (c) determine all matters that may be pending before the Bankruptcy Court in this Case on or before the Effective Date with respect to any Person;
- 5. To determine any and all applications for allowance of compensation and reimbursement of expenses of Professionals for periods on or before the Effective Date;
  - 6. To determine any other request for payment of administrative expenses;
- 7. To resolve any dispute regarding the implementation, execution, performance, consummation, or interpretation of the Plan or the Confirmation Order;
- 8. To determine motions for the rejection, assumption, or assignment of executory contracts or unexpired leases and the allowance of any Claims resulting therefrom;
- 9. To adjudicate all adversary proceedings and contested matters, if any, initiated by the Liquidating Trust to pursue retained causes of action;
- 10. To determine all applications, motions, adversary proceedings, contested matters, and any other litigated matters commenced during the Case whether before, on, or after the Effective Date:
- To determine such other matters and for such other purposes as may be 11. provided in the Confirmation Order;

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	12.	To modify the Plan under section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code in order to
remedy any	apparent	defect or omission in the Plan or to reconcile any inconsistency in the Plan so
as to carry o	out its inte	nts and purposes;

- 13. To issue injunctions or take such other actions or issue such other orders as may be necessary or appropriate to restrain interference with the Plan or the Confirmation Order or their implementation by any person or entity;
- 14, To issue such orders as may be appropriate in the event that the Confirmation Order is, for any reason, stayed, revoked, modified, reversed or vacated; and
- 15. To issue such orders in aid of consummation of the Plan and the Confirmation Order, notwithstanding any otherwise applicable nonbankruptcy law, with respect to any person or entity, to the full extent authorized by the Bankruptcy Code or Bankruptcy Rules.

#### 11. **Successors and Assigns**

The rights, benefits and obligations of any entity named or referred to in the Plan are binding on, and will inure to the benefit of, any permitted heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns of such entity.

#### **12. Modification or Withdrawal of the Plan**

In accordance with section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Proponents reserve the right to alter, amend, modify, revoke or withdraw the Plan or any Plan exhibit or schedule, including amending or modifying it to satisfy the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code. The Proponents reserve the right to withdraw the Plan before the Confirmation Date. Any such modifications or withdrawal can only be accomplished by the agreement of both Proponents. If, prior to the Confirmation of the Plan, the Proponents disagree regarding modifications to or withdrawal of the Plan, either may withdraw as a proponent of the Plan and the remaining Proponent will become the sole proponent of the Plan and the confirmation process will continue.

#### **13. Severability of Plan Provisions**

If, before Confirmation, the Bankruptcy Court holds that any Plan term or provision is invalid, void, or unenforceable, the Bankruptcy Court may alter or interpret that term or provision

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so that it is valid and enforceable to the maximum extent possible consistent with the original purpose of that term or provision, so long as such alternative interpretation does not materially alter the rights, remedies and distributions under the Plan of parties in interest in this Case. That term or provision will then be applicable as altered or interpreted. Notwithstanding any such holding, alteration, or interpretation, the Plan's remaining terms and provisions will remain in full force and effect and will in no way be affected, impaired, or invalidated. The Confirmation Order will constitute a judicial determination providing that each Plan term and provision, as it may have been altered or interpreted in accordance with this Section, is valid and enforceable under its terms.

#### **14. Exhibits**

Any Exhibits to the Plan that are not Filed with the Plan will be Filed not later than the Exhibit Filing Date. Copies of all such Exhibits not Filed and served with the Plan will not be served by any method other than ECF, but will be available upon written request to the Debtor's or the Committee's counsel.

#### **15. No Admission**

Except as specifically provided in the Plan, nothing contained in the Plan shall be deemed or construed in any way as an admission by the Debtor, the Estate or the Committee with respect to any matter set forth in the Plan, including the amount or allowability of any Claim, or the value of any property of the Estate.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Plan, if the Plan is not confirmed or the Effective Date does not occur, the Plan will be null and void, and nothing contained in the Plan will: (a) be deemed to be an admission by the Debtor or the Committee with respect to any matter discussed in the Plan, including liability on any Claim or the propriety of any Claim's classification; (b) constitute a waiver, acknowledgement, or release of any Claims or any claims held by the Debtor; or (c) prejudice in any manner the rights of the Debtor, the Estate, or the Committee in any further proceedings.

# 16. **General Authority**

The Debtor shall execute such documents, and take such other actions, as are necessary to effectuate the transactions provided for in the Plan.

# 17. **Binding Effect**

The Plan and all rights, duties and obligations thereunder shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Debtor, the Committee, Holders of Claims, the Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trustee and their respective successors and assigns.

### 18. Governing Law

Unless a rule of law or procedure is supplied by federal law (including, but not limited to, the Bankruptcy Code and Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure), the rights and obligations arising under the Plan shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of California, without giving effect to the principles of conflict of laws thereof. Unless a rule of law or procedure is supplied by federal law (including, but not limited to, the Bankruptcy Code and Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure), the rights and obligations arising under any agreement, contract, document, or instrument provided for or executed in connection with the Plan, shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with express choice of law provision in such an agreement, contract, document, or instrument; provided, however, if no rule of law or procedure is supplied by federal law (including, but not limited to, the Bankruptcy Code and Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure) and if no choice of law provision is contained in such an agreement, contract, document, or instrument, such agreement, contract, document, or instrument shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of California, without giving effect to the principles of conflict of laws thereof.

# 19. Payment or Distribution Dates

Whenever any payment or Distribution to be made under the Plan shall be due on a day other than a Business Day, such payment or distribution shall instead be made, without interest, on the immediately following Business Day.

# 20. <u>Headings</u>

The headings used in the Plan are inserted for convenience only and neither constitutes a portion of the Plan nor in any manner affects the construction of the provisions of the Plan.

# 21. No Waiver

The failure of the Debtor or the Committee or any other person to object to any Claim for purposes of voting shall not be deemed a waiver of the Debtor's, the Committee's, or the Liquidating Trust's right to object to or examine such Claim, in whole or in part.

### 22. <u>Post-Effective Date Notice</u>

From and after the Effective Date, any Person who desires notice of any pleading or document Filed in the Case, or of any hearing in the Court, or of any matter as to which the Bankruptcy Code requires notice to be provided, will File a request for post-Effective Date notice and will serve the request on the Liquidating Trustee. Any Person filing such a request will be placed on the Post-Effective Date Notice List. The U.S. Trustee, the SDH Trust Committee, and the Liquidating Trustee will be deemed to have requested post-Effective Date notice and will be placed on the Post-Effective Date Notice List without taking any further action.

### VII.

# CERTAIN RISK FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

Holders of Impaired Claims entitled to vote on the Plan should read and consider carefully the factors set forth below, as well as other information set forth in this Disclosure Statement and the documents delivered together herewith and/or incorporated by reference herein, prior to voting to accept or reject the Plan.

# A. Risk That the Debtor Will Have Insufficient Cash for the Plan to Become Effective

The Plan cannot be confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court unless there will be sufficient funds on the Effective Date to pay or reserve for all Allowed Administrative Claims, Allowed Priority Tax Claims and Allowed Priority Non-Tax Claims, unless particular Holders of such Claims agree to a deferred payment of their Claims. The Debtor estimates that as of the Effective Date it will have approximately \$13,500,000 Cash on hand. The Proponents estimate that Allowed Administrative

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Claims, including Professional Fee Claims, 503(b)(9) Claims, and Ordinary Course Administrative
Claims, as of the Effective Date will be approximately \$5,550,000 to \$6,150,000 (plus a possible
\$4,000,000 for WARN Act Claims asserted under the WARN Act Complaint, all of which are
disputed). The Proponents further estimate that the fees it will owe the U.S. Trustee on the Effective
Date will be approximately \$9,750. The Proponents believe that as of the Effective Date the
Liquidating Trust will have sufficient Cash to satisfy or reserve for all such Claims.

#### В. Risk Regarding the Distributions to Be Made to Creditors

While the Proponents have endeavored to project what they believe is likely to be the amount distributed to parties holding Allowed Claims, there can be no certainty that the Proponents' projections will be accurate, and that Creditors will receive the distributions described in the Plan. The Proponents' projections will necessarily be affected by, among other things: (1) recoveries that the Liquidating Trustee generates from the Causes of Action; (2) the outcome of objections to Claims; and (3) the cost and expenses of such actions.

### VIII.

# **VOTING PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS**

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT HOLDERS OF CLAIMS EXERCISE THEIR RIGHT TO VOTE TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN. All known Holders of Claims entitled to vote on the Plan have been sent a Ballot together with this Disclosure Statement. Such Persons should read the Ballot carefully and follow the instructions contained therein. Please use only the Ballot that accompanies this Disclosure Statement.

BALLOTS FOR ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE PLAN ARE BEING PROVIDED ONLY TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS IN CLASSES LISTED IN THE ABOVE CHART THAT ARE ENTITLED TO VOTE TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN. If you are the holder of a Claim, and (a) did not receive a Ballot, (b) received a damaged or illegible Ballot, or (c) lost your Ballot, please contact Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP, Attn: Felice Harrison, 10100 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 1300, Los Angeles, California 90067; Telephone: (310) 277-6910; E-mail: fharrison@pszjlaw.com.

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FOR YOUR VOTE TO COUNT, YOUR BALLOT MUST BE ACTUALLY RECEIVED BY COUNSEL FOR THE DEBTOR NO LATER THAN 5:00 P.M., PACIFIC TIME, ON , 2013.

ANY BALLOT THAT IS EXECUTED AND RETURNED BUT DOES NOT INDICATE AN ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE PLAN WILL BE DEEMED AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE PLAN.

#### Α. **Parties Entitled to Vote**

Any Holder of a Claim against the Debtor as of the Petition Date, which Claim has not been disallowed by order of the Bankruptcy Court or is not the subject of a pending objection, is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan if (1) such Claim is Impaired under the Plan and (2) either (a) such Holder's Claim has been scheduled by the Debtor (and such Claim is not scheduled as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated), or (b) such Holder has Filed a proof of Claim on or before the applicable deadline for filing the proof of Claim. Unless otherwise permitted in the Plan, the Holder of any Disputed Claim is not entitled to vote on the Plan on account of such Disputed Claim unless the Bankruptcy Court, upon application by such Holder, temporarily allows such Disputed Claim for the limited purpose of voting to accept or reject the Plan. A vote on the Plan may be disregarded if the Bankruptcy Court determines, after notice and a hearing, that such vote was not solicited or procured in good faith or in accordance with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code.

The following chart summarizes the Classes of Claims and sets forth which are Impaired and, therefore, entitled to vote on the Plan.

CLASS	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>IMPAIRED/</u> <u>UNIMPAIRED</u>	VOTING STATUS
Class 1	Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to vote on the Plan
Class 2	Allowed Priority Non-Tax Claims	Unimpaired	Not entitled to vote on the Plan
Class 3	Allowed General Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Entitled to Vote on Plan
Class 4	Allowed Subordinated Claim	Impaired	Entitled to Vote on Plan

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If you are a Holder of a Claim in Classes 1, 3 or 4, accompanying this Disclosure Statement is a Ballot for casting your vote(s) on the Plan and a pre-addressed envelope for the return of the Ballot.

#### В. **Standards for Acceptance of a Class**

The Bankruptcy Code defines acceptance of a plan by a class of claims as acceptance by holders of at least two-thirds in dollar amount and more than one-half in number of the claims of that class that actually cast ballots for acceptance or rejection of the Plan. Thus, acceptance of the Plan by a Class of Claims occurs only if at least two-thirds in dollar amount and a majority in number of the Holders of such Claims voting cast their Ballots in favor of acceptance.

CREDITORS AND OTHER PARTIES IN INTEREST ARE CAUTIONED TO REVIEW THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT ORDER FOR A FULL UNDERSTANDING OF VOTING REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, COMPLETION AND SUBMISSION OF BALLOTS.

### IX.

# **CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN**

Under the Bankruptcy Code, the following steps must be taken to confirm the Plan.

#### **Confirmation Hearing** A.

Section 1128(a) of the Bankruptcy Code requires the Bankruptcy Court, after notice, to hold a hearing on confirmation of a plan. By order of the Bankruptcy Court, the Confirmation Hearing has been scheduled for \_\_\_\_\_\_, 2013 at \_\_\_\_\_\_.m. (Pacific Time) at the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of California, Department 1, Room 218, 325 West F Street, San Diego, California 92101. The Confirmation Hearing may be adjourned from time to time by the Bankruptcy Court without further notice except for an announcement made at the Confirmation Hearing or any adjournment thereof.

Section 1128(b) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that any party in interest may object to confirmation of a plan. Any objection to Confirmation of the Plan must be in writing, conform to the Bankruptcy Rules and the Local Rules of the Bankruptcy Court, set forth the name of the objecting party, the nature and amount of the Claim held or asserted by the objecting party against

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the Debtor's Estate, the basis for the objection, and the specific grounds therefor. The objection, together with proof of service thereof, must then be Filed no later than , 2013, with the Bankruptcy Court, and served upon: (1) counsel to the Committee, Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones LLP, 10100 Santa Monica Boulevard, 13<sup>th</sup> Floor, Los Angeles, California 90067, Attn: Samuel R. Maizel; (2) counsel to the Debtor, Procopio, Cory, Hargreaves & Savitch LLP, 525 B Street, Suite 2200, San Diego, California 92101, Attn: Jeffrey Isaacs, and (3) Office of the United States Trustee, 402 West Broadway, Suite 600, San Diego, CA 92101, Attn.: Haeji Hong, Esq.

Objections to Confirmation of the Plan and to the adequacy of the Disclosure Statement are governed by Rule 9014 of the Bankruptcy Rules. THE BANKRUPTCY COURT MAY NOT CONSIDER OBJECTIONS TO THE PLAN OR DISCLOSURE STATEMENT THAT ARE NOT TIMELY AND PROPERLY SERVED AND FILED.

#### В. **Requirements for Confirmation of the Plan**

At the Confirmation Hearing, the Bankruptcy Court will confirm the Plan only if all of the requirements of section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code are met. Among the requirements for Confirmation are that the Plan (1) is accepted by all Impaired Classes of Claims or, if rejected by an Impaired Class, that the Plan "does not discriminate unfairly" and is "fair and equitable" as to such Class, (2) is feasible, and (3) is in the "best interests" of holders of Claims that are Impaired under the Plan.

#### 1. **Acceptance**

Claims in Classes 1, 3 and 4 are Impaired. The Holders of such Claims are entitled to vote on the Plan and, therefore, these Classes must accept the Plan in order for the Plan to be confirmed without application of the "fair and equitable test," described below, to any rejecting Class. As stated above, a Class of Claims will have accepted the Plan if the Plan is accepted by at least twothirds in dollar amount and a majority in number of the Claims of each such Class (other than any Claims of creditors designated under section 1126(e) of the Bankruptcy Code) that have voted to accept or reject the Plan.

The Proponents will seek to have the Plan confirmed notwithstanding the rejection of the Plan by any Impaired Class of Claims. If an Impaired Class does not accept the Plan, to obtain

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Confirmation, the Proponents must demonstrate to the Bankruptcy Court that at least one Impaired Class has accepted the Plan and that the Plan "does not discriminate unfairly" and is "fair and equitable" with respect to the dissenting Impaired Class. The Plan does not discriminate unfairly against any Class of Claims because all Classes are treated in the Plan pursuant to their priority under the Bankruptcy Code or they have agreed to other treatment.

The Bankruptcy Code establishes different "fair and equitable" tests for Secured Claims, Unsecured Claims and equity interests. There are no known Secured Claims in this Case and the Debtor, a California nonprofit public benefit corporation, has no interest Holders, therefore, only the test for Unsecured Claims is applicable. The test for Unsecured Claims is that either (i) each Holder of an Impaired Unsecured Claim receives or retains under the Plan property of a value equal to the amount of its Allowed Claim, or (ii) the holders of Claims that are junior to the Claims of the dissenting Class will not receive any property under the Plan. All Holders of Allowed Claims in Class 3 will receive their *Pro Rata* share of the Available Cash until they are paid in full prior to the Claims in the voluntarily subordinated CMS Claim (if CMS agrees to the terms of the proposed settlement) receiving any distribution. If CMS does not agree to the terms of the proposed settlement, its Claim will be estimated, will be a General Unsecured Claim and will share pari pasu with Class 3. The Proponents, therefore, believe that the Plan "does not discriminate unfairly" and is "fair and equitable."

THE PROPONENTS BELIEVE THAT THE PLAN MAY BE CONFIRMED ON A NONCONSENSUAL BASIS (PROVIDED AT LEAST ONE IMPAIRED CLASS OF CLAIMS ACCEPT THE PLAN). ACCORDINGLY, THE PROPONENTS WILL VOTES TO DEMONSTRATE AT THE CONFIRMATION HEARING THAT THE PLAN SATISFIES THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 1129(b) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE AS TO ANY NON-ACCEPTING CLASS.

#### 2. Feasibility

The Bankruptcy Code requires that confirmation of a plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation or the need for further financial reorganization of a debtor, unless such liquidation or reorganization is proposed in such plan. The Plan contemplates that all Assets of the Debtor

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ultimately will be liquidated, sold, transferred, abandoned, or otherwise disposed of, and all proceeds of the Assets will be utilized to pay the expenses of liquidating the Assets and winding down the Liquidating Trust and the balance will be distributed to the Holders of Allowed Claims pursuant to the terms of the Plan. Since no further financial reorganization of the Debtor will be possible or is contemplated and, as set forth in the discussion of "Risk Factors" in Article VII hereof, the Proponents believe that sufficient funds will exist at the Effective Date to make all payments required to be made on said date under the Plan, the Proponents believe that the Plan meets the feasibility requirement.

#### 3. "Best Interests" Test

With respect to each Impaired Class of Claims, the Bankruptcy Code requires that each Holder of an Impaired Claim either (a) accepts the Plan, or (b) receives or retains under the Plan property of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, that is not less than the value such Holder would receive or retain if the Debtor was liquidated under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. This analysis requires the Bankruptcy Court to determine what the Holders of Allowed Claims in each Impaired Class would receive from the liquidation of the Debtor's Assets in the context of a chapter 7 liquidation case.

If the Case was converted to a case under chapter 7, a liquidation under chapter 7 would result in the incurrence of administrative costs in excess of those to be incurred under the Plan because a chapter 7 trustee that would be appointed would likely seek to retain counsel and perhaps other professionals that are completely unfamiliar with the Debtor, its ongoing responsibilities, it remaining assets and liabilities. The appointment of another group of professionals in addition to the Professionals in this Case would greatly increase the Professional Fees. Also, a new time period for the filing of Claims would commence under Bankruptcy Rule 1019(2), possibly resulting in the filing of additional Claims against the Estate. Conversion of the Case to a case under chapter 7 and appointment of a trustee for administration of the Estate could also delay the prosecution of the Causes of Action and the distributions to Creditors while the chapter 7 trustee and his new professionals familiarized themselves with the Case.

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The Plan provides for an orderly administration and winding down of the Estate by parties that are familiar with the Debtor, its creditors and its Assets. The familiarity of the SDH Trust Committee and the Committee Professionals, working together with the Liquidating Trustee, will allow the Liquidating Trustee to complete liquidation of the Assets, distribute the proceeds to the Creditors more efficiently than a chapter 7 trustee, while maximizing the value of the Assets for the benefit of Creditors.

In a chapter 7 liquidation, therefore, it is highly likely that there would be less money available for distribution to Holders of Allowed Class 1 than under the Plan. Also, the Holder of the Class 4 Claim has agreed that the Subordinated Claim will be subordinated to the other Allowed General Unsecured Claims and whether this subordination would also be effective in a chapter 7 liquidation is uncertain.

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### ALTERNATIVES TO CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN

Because the Debtor has ceased operations, any plan other than a liquidating plan is not viable. Congress expressly permitted liquidating chapter 11 plans, and did not limit the kinds of plans that would satisfy section 1112(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 1123(b)(4), 1141(d)(3) (providing for liquidation under chapter 11); see, e.g., In re Dominguez, 51 F.3d 1502, 1507-08 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1995) (discussing liquidating plan standards for chapter 11 debtor); *In re T-H New* Orleans L.P., 116 F.3d 790, 803 (5th Cir. 1997) (discussing elements of liquidating plan for chapter 11 debtor); Rosenberg Real Estate Equity Fund v. Air Beds (In re Air Beds, Inc.), 92 B.R. 419, 423 (9th Cir. B.A.P. 1988) (liquidating plans allowed in chapter 11 cases); Ali M.M. Mojdehi and Janet Dean Gertz, The Implicit "Good Faith" Requirement In Chapter 11 Liquidations: A Rule In Search of a Rationale?, 14 ABI L. Rev. 143, 152 (noting that "there has been general judicial recognition of liquidating reorganizations since 1944," which is now codified in section 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code). The Plan, as discussed above, more than the alternative of conversion to a chapter 7, maximizes recoveries by efficiently administering the Debtor's remaining responsibilities and assets and providing for a quick distribution of the Available Cash to the Creditors.

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Among other things, as set forth above, the administrative costs associated with converting the Case to a chapter 7 liquidation would be higher than if the prosecution of the Causes of Action, the resolution of the Claims, the winding down of the Debtor's operations, and the distributions to Creditors is accomplished pursuant to the Plan. The Proponents believe that the Plan enables the Creditors to realize the most possible under the circumstances. In a chapter 7 liquidation, holders of Allowed Claims receive distributions based on the liquidation or collection of the Debtor's assets. Such assets would include the same assets being collected under the Plan – or which have already been sold or collected during the Case. However, the net proceeds from the collection and sale of property of the Estate available for distribution to Creditors would be reduced by the commission payable to the chapter 7 trustee and the trustee's attorneys and accounting fees, as an addition to the already incurred administrative costs of the Case and delayed while the chapter 7 trustee and his/her professionals familiarized themselves with the Case. In addition, a chapter 7 trustee would continue to be encumbered by Bankruptcy Court supervision and the need for Bankruptcy Court approval of his decisions, further delaying distributions to Creditors and increasing expense.

In a chapter 7 case, the trustee is entitled to seek a sliding scale commission based upon the funds distributed by such trustee to Creditors, in addition to the fees and expenses of the trustee's professionals incurred in liquidating the Debtor's assets. Although under section 326 of the Bankruptcy Code the trustee's compensation is capped by this sliding scale and the trustee should be required to demonstrate the reasonableness of his or her commissions in relation to work actually performed or results obtained, the Proponents cannot predict whether the trustee will seek or obtain a straight commission based solely on distributions or some lesser amount. Nonetheless, whatever the amount of compensation for a trustee, there is a reasonable likelihood that the chapter 7 trustee would be entitled to receive a commission in some amount for distributing the funds "handed over" to the trustee by the Debtor.

In addition, a chapter 7 trustee would employ legal counsel and perhaps accountants that would add additional administrative expenses and would be paid ahead of Allowed General Unsecured Creditors. The Committee already has legal counsel that is knowledgeable about this Case and the legal issues surrounding the Assets of the Estate. The SDH Trust Committee, which is

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made up of members of the Committee, are also knowledgeable about the Case and will continue to supervise the Liquidating Trust after Confirmation. The costs of familiarizing a chapter 7 trustee, new counsel, and perhaps new staff with issues relating to the Case will also increase the administrative expenses that are paid ahead of Creditors holding Unsecured Claims. The Plan presents a better alternative to Creditors than a chapter 7 liquidation because the Liquidating Trust can realize upon the Debtor's assets more quickly and cheaply than a trustee who is unfamiliar with the Debtor's business and its assets and liabilities.

Generally, liquidation under chapter 7 is not faster or less expensive than liquidation under chapter 11. To the contrary, experts who have studied the issue have conclusively debunked that myth, stating that "Chapter 7 liquidations appear to be no faster or cheaper ... than Chapter 11 reorganizations. However, Chapter 11 seems to preserve assets better, thereby allowing creditors to recover relatively more." Arturo Bris, Ivo Welch, and Ning Zhu, *The Costs of Bankruptcy:* Chapter 7 Liquidation versus Chapter 11 Reorganization, The Journal of Finance, Vol. LXI, No. 3, pp. 1253-1303 (June 2006). This study concludes that the typical chapter 7 case has a more detrimental impact on the value of assets than the typical chapter 11 case. In other words, they conclude that the value of assets declines more in a chapter 7 case than in a chapter 11 case, which can only result in a lower distribution for creditors. *Id.* at 1264. They also note that "the typical chapter 7 case takes 2 years to unwind" and that this is virtually the same amount of time as the average chapter 11. *Id.* at 1266, 1270. Particularly noteworthy is their conclusion that "conversions from chapter 11 to chapter 7 take longer" than pure cases. *Id.* at 1271. Further, they conclude that the "median expense ratio in Chapter 7 is a slightly higher 2.5% than the 1.9% in Chapter 11." *Id.* at 1279. In other words, they conclude that Chapter 7 cases cost more than chapter 11 cases (although they caution that the difference is not "statistically significant"). They further conclude that "Chapter 11 unequivocally seems better for creditors from the perspective of total recovery rate" which they conclude is based on the advantages "of the [chapter 11] procedure itself" that results in that recovery rate. Id. at 1290. In sum, these experts conclude: "Chapter 7 seems to offer few

This article is available on the internet at many websites, including: ttp://welch.econ.brown.edu/academics/journalcopy/2006-jf.pdf.

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advantages: It takes almost as long to resolve, requires similar fees, and in the end provides creditors with lower recovery rates . . . than a comparable Chapter 11 procedure." *Id.* at 1301.

It is also anticipated that a chapter 7 liquidation would result in a significant delay in the payments to Creditors. Among other things, a chapter 7 case would trigger a new bar date for filing Claims that would be more than 90 days following conversion of the Case to chapter 7. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3002(c). Hence, a chapter 7 liquidation would not only delay distribution but raise the prospect of additional claims that were not asserted in the Case.

Based on the foregoing, the Debtor and, subsequently, the Liquidating Trustee, subject to the oversight of the SDH Trust Committee, is in the best position to bring the greatest return to Creditors. Because under the circumstances here it will be advantageous to Creditors to finish the liquidation in chapter 11, the Creditors should vote in favor of the Plan.

XI.

# CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL TAX

# **CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLAN**

#### A. Introduction

The following discussion summarizes certain federal income tax consequences of the implementation of the Plan to the Holders of General Unsecured Claims. The following summary does not address the federal income tax consequences to Holders of any other Claims. The following summary is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), Treasury regulations promulgated and proposed thereunder, judicial decisions and published administrative rules and pronouncements of the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") as in effect on the date hereof. Changes in such rules or new interpretations thereof may have retroactive effect and could significantly affect the federal income tax consequences described below.

The federal income tax consequences of the Plan are complex and are subject to significant uncertainties. The Proponents have not requested a ruling from the IRS or an opinion of counsel with respect to any of the tax aspects of the Plan. Thus, no assurance can be given as to the interpretation that the IRS or a reviewing court might adopt. In addition, this summary does not address foreign, state or local tax consequences of the Plan, nor does it purport to address the federal

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income tax consequences of the Plan to special classes of taxpayers (such as foreign taxpayers, broker-dealers, banks, mutual funds, insurance companies, financial institutions, small business investment companies, regulated investment companies, tax-exempt organizations, investors in passthrough entities, Holders that hold Claims as part of a hedge, straddle or conversion, Holders who acquired their Claims as compensation, and Holders who do not hold their Claims as capital assets).

Accordingly, the following summary of certain federal income tax consequences is for informational purposes only and is not a substitute for careful and prudent tax planning and advice based upon the individual circumstances pertaining to a Holder of a Claim. All Holders of Claims are urged to consult their own tax advisors for the federal, state, local and other tax consequences applicable under the Plan.

IRS Circular 230 notice: to ensure compliance with requirements imposed by the IRS, please be advised that any written U.S. tax advice contained in this disclosure statement (including any attachment) is not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of (1) avoiding penalties under the Internal Revenue Code or (2) promoting, marketing or recommending to another party any transaction or matter addressed herein.

#### В. **Consequences to the Debtor**

The Debtor is organized and operated exclusively for tax-exempt purposes and qualified as a tax-exempt organization pursuant to Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. The Debtor believes that it will retain such status through and including the Effective Date. A tax-exempt organization's exemption from federal income taxation is qualified rather than absolute. Specifically, an organization exempt from federal income tax under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code is nevertheless taxable on its income from unrelated trade or business and its income and gain attributable to certain kinds of debt-financed property. The Debtor does not believe that it will be liable for any such tax liability.

#### C. **Consequences to Holders of General Unsecured Claims**

### **Recognition of Gain or Loss Generally**

Pursuant to the Plan, on the Effective Date, each Holder of an Allowed Class 1 Claim will receive, in full and complete satisfaction thereof, one or more *pro rata* Distributions of Available

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Cash based upon the amount of the respective Holder's Allowed General Unsecured Claim. In general, each holder of an Allowed Class 3 Claim will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of any Cash that such holder receives in satisfaction of its Claim (other than in respect of any Claim for accrued but unpaid interest, and excluding any portion required to be treated as imputed interest due to the post-Effective Date Distribution of such consideration upon the resolution of Disputed Claims), and (ii) such Holder's adjusted tax basis in its Claim (other than any Claim for accrued but unpaid interest). For a discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of any Claim for accrued interest, see Section XI.C.2 below.

Due to the possibility that a Holder of a Class 3 Claim may receive more than one Distribution subsequent to the Effective Date (due to the subsequent disallowance of certain Disputed Claims or unclaimed Distributions), the imputed interest provisions of the Code may apply to treat a portion of such later Distributions to such Holders as imputed interest. In addition, it is possible that any loss realized by a Holder in satisfaction of an Allowed Class 3 Claim may be deferred until all subsequent Distributions relating to Disputed Claims are determinable, and that a portion of any gain realized may be deferred under the "installment method" of reporting. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the possibility for deferral, and the potential ability to elect out of the installment method of reporting any gain realized in respect of their Claims.

Where a Holder recognizes gain or loss in respect of its Claim, the character of such gain or loss as long-term or short-term capital gain or loss or as ordinary income or loss will be determined by a number of factors, including the tax status of the Holder, whether the Claim constitutes a capital asset in the hands of the Holder and how long it has been so held, whether the Holder had acquired the Claim at a market discount, and whether and to what extent the Holder had previously claimed a bad debt deduction. A Holder that purchased its Claim from a prior holder at a market discount may be subject to the market discount rules of the Code. Under those rules, assuming that the Holder has made no election to amortize the market discount into income on a current basis with respect to any market discount instrument, any gain recognized on the exchange of such Claim (subject to a de

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minimis rule) generally would be characterized as ordinary income to the extent of the accrued market discount on such Claim as of the date of the exchange.

#### 2. Distributions in Payment of Accrued but Unpaid Interest

Distributions to any Holder of an Allowed Claim will be allocated first to the original principal portion of such Claim as determined for federal income tax purposes, and then, to the extent the consideration exceeds such amount, to the portion of such Claim representing accrued but unpaid interest. However, there is no assurance that the IRS would respect such allocation for federal income tax purposes.

To the extent a Holder of a Claim receives an amount of Cash or property in satisfaction of interest accrued during its holding period, such Holder generally recognizes taxable interest income in such amount (if not previously included in the holder's gross income). Conversely, a Holder generally recognizes a deductible loss to the extent any accrued interest claimed was previously included in its gross income and is not paid in full. Each Holder is urged to consult its tax advisor regarding the allocation of consideration and the deductibility of unpaid interest for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

#### 3. Withholding

All Distributions to Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims are subject to any applicable tax withholding, including employment tax withholding. Under federal income tax law, interest, dividends, and other reportable payments may, under certain circumstances, be subject to "backup withholding" at the then applicable withholding rate (currently 28%). Backup withholding generally applies if the Holder (a) fails to furnish its social security number or other taxpayer identification number ("TIN"), (b) furnishes an incorrect TIN, (c) fails properly to report interest or dividends, or (d) under certain circumstances, fails to provide a certified statement, signed under penalty 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, in certain circumstances, corporations and financial institutions.

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THE FOREGOING SUMMARY HAS BEEN PROVIDED FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY. ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS CONCERNING THE FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES APPLICABLE UNDER THE PLAN.

### XII.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

The Proponents recommend that all Creditors receiving a Ballot vote in favor of the Plan. The Proponents believe that the Plan maximizes recoveries to all Creditors and, thus, is in their best interests. The Plan as structured, among other things, allows said parties to participate in distributions in excess of those that would be available if the Debtor were liquidated under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, and minimizes delays in recoveries to all Creditors.

Dated: June 2013

SAN DIEGO HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE

CARE CORPORATION, a California corporation

By: Kathleen Pacurar

Its: Chief Executive Officer

Dated: June , 2013

OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF UNSECURED CREDITORS FOR SAN DIEGO HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE CORPORATION

By: Name:

Title: Chairman

Submitted by:

PACHULSKI STANG ZIEHL & JONES LLP

26 27

28

/s/ Samuel R. Maizel Samuel R. Maizel (CA Bar No. 189301) Jeffrey L. Kandel (CA Bar No. 115832)

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# EXHIBIT 1 THE LIQUIDATING PLAN

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14	for San Diego Hospice & Palliative Care Corporation	
15	UNITED STATES BANK	KRUPTCY COURT
16	SOUTHERN DISTRICT	OF CALIFORNIA
17	SOCIIEM DISTRICT	or chemoking
	In re:	Case No.: 13-01179-MM11
18	SAN DIEGO HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE	Chapter 11
19	CORPORATION,	Chapter 11
20	Debtor and Debtor in Possession	FIRST AMENDED LIQUIDATING PLAN FOR SAN DIEGO HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE CORPORATION
21		(JUNE 24, 2013) JOINTLY PROPOSED BY THE DEBTOR AND THE OFFICIAL
22		COMMITTEE OF UNSECURED CREDITORS
23		<b>Confirmation Hearing:</b>
24		Date: TBD Time: TBD
25		Place: United States Bankruptcy Court 325 West F Street
26		Courtroom 1 San Diego, CA 92101
27		Judge: Hon. Margaret Mann
28		

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San Diego Hospice & Palliative Care Corporation, a California nonprofit public benefit corporation, and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors propose the following First Amended Liquidating Plan for San Diego Hospice & Palliative Care Corporation (Dated June 24, 2013) Jointly Proposed by the Debtor and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors pursuant to chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. All Holders<sup>1</sup> of Claims are encouraged to read the Plan in its entirety.

I.

### INTRODUCTION

The Plan effectuates a distribution of the assets of the Estate to Creditors in accordance with the priorities set forth in the Bankruptcy Code. The Plan provides that all of the Debtor's Assets, to the extent they have not already been liquidated, will be liquidated and the proceeds will be utilized to pay Allowed Claims pursuant to the terms of the Plan and to fund the Liquidating Trust Expenses. All Holders of Allowed Administrative Claims and Allowed Priority Claims against the Debtor will be satisfied or paid in full. After payment of the Allowed Administrative Claims and Allowed Priority Claims and the provision for the Liquidating Trust Expenses, the balance of remaining Cash will be distributed Pro-Rata to Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims. The Proponents do not believe that the Holder of the Subordinated Claim will receive any distributions under the Plan. The Plan proposes to fairly and efficiently distribute the Debtor's Assets.

The Disclosure Statement, distributed with this Plan, contains a discussion of the Debtor's history, a summary of the Debtor's Assets and liabilities, a summary estimating the possible recoveries by Holders of Allowed Claims under the Plan, a discussion of certain alternatives to the Plan, and a summary of the procedures and voting requirements necessary for Confirmation of the Plan. The Disclosure Statement is intended to provide Holders of Claims with information sufficient to enable such Holders to vote on the Plan. All Holders of Claims entitled to vote on this Plan are encouraged to carefully read the Disclosure Statement and this Plan before voting to accept or reject this Plan. No solicitation materials, other than the Disclosure Statement and related materials

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning given them in Article II below.

transmitted herewith have been authorized by the Bankruptcy Court for use in soliciting acceptance or rejection of this Plan.

II.

### **DEFINITIONS AND RULES OF CONSTRUCTION**

#### Α. **Definitions**

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In addition to such other terms as are defined in other Sections of the Plan, the following terms (which appear in the Plan as capitalized terms) have the following meanings as used in the Plan:

"503(b)(9) Claims" means Claims for the value of goods received by the Debtor in the ordinary course of its business within twenty (20) days before the Petition Date as provided in section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code.

"Administrative Claims" means Claims for administrative costs or expenses that is allowable under sections 365(b), 503(b) and 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code or 28 U.S.C. § 1930, including, without limitation, (a) Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims; (b) Ordinary Course Administrative Claims; (c) 503(b)(9) Claims; (d) Professional Fee Claims; and (e) U.S. Trustee Fees.

"Allowed Administrative Claim" means an Allowed Claim that is an Administrative Claim.

"Allowed Claim" means (a) a Claim, as to which no proof of claim has been Filed, that is (i) listed in the Schedules in an amount greater than zero and not in an unknown amount and (ii) not listed as disputed, contingent or unliquidated; or (b) a Claim as to which a proof of claim has been Filed and (i) no objection or motion to estimate, equitably subordinate, reclassify, set off, or otherwise limit the recovery thereon has been asserted before the expiration of the time period to object to such claim as set forth in this Plan or order of the Bankruptcy Court or (ii) any objection or motion to estimate, equitably subordinate, reclassify, or set off has been resolved by agreement between the Creditor and the Liquidating Trustee or by Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court.

"Allowed Class '\*\*' Claim" means an Allowed Claim classified in the specified Class.

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"Assets" means all assets of the Debtor's Estate including "property of the estate" as
described in section 541 of the Bankruptcy and shall, without limitation, include Cash, Causes of
Action, proceeds of insurance and insurance policies, all rights and interests, all personal property,
and all files, books and records of the Estate.

"Available Cash" means any Cash held by the Liquidating Trust that is not designated by the Liquidating Trustee as Cash to be used to satisfy Allowed Administrative Claims, Allowed Priority Non-Tax Claims, and Liquidating Trust Expenses or otherwise subject to a reserve established by the Liquidating Trustee.

"Avoiding Power Causes of Action" means causes of action, if any, arising under sections 502(d), 506, 544, 545, 547, 548, 549, 550, 553, and 558 of the Bankruptcy Code, or any fraudulent conveyance, fraudulent transfer or preference laws, or any cause of action arising under, or relating to, any similar state law or federal law that constitutes property of the Estate under section 541 of the Bankruptcy Code, whether or not an action is initiated on or before the Effective Date.

"Ballot" means the Ballot for accepting or rejecting the Plan.

"Balloting Deadline" means the date that is seven (7) days prior to the date of the Confirmation Hearing.

"Bankruptcy Code" means the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, as codified in title 11 of the United States Code, § 101 et seq., as now or hereafter amended

"Bankruptcy Court" means the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of California.

"Bankruptcy Rules" means the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, as applicable from time to time in the Case.

"Beneficiaries" means the Holders of Allowed Claims who are the beneficiaries of the Liquidating Trust.

"Business Day" means any day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or "legal holiday" as defined in Bankruptcy Rule 9006(a).

"Case" means the case under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code commenced by the Debtor and bearing Case Number 13-01179-MM11.

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"Cash" means all of the Debtor's cash or cash equivalents held by the Debtor or an
third party as of the Effective Date and all cash held by the Liquidating Trust after the Effective
Date

"Causes of Action" means any and all claims, demands, rights, actions, suits, causes of action, third-party claims, counterclaims and cross-claims of, or liabilities or obligations owing to, the Debtor or the Estate, of any kind or character whatsoever, known or unknown, suspected or unsuspected, whether arising prior to, on or after the Petition Date, in contract or in tort or otherwise, at law or in equity or under any other theory (including, but not limited to, all claims in any avoidance, recovery, subordination or other actions against any Person under the Bankruptcy Code, including sections 510, 542, 543, 544, 545, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551 and 553), that the Debtor or the Estate has or asserts or may have or assert, (including, but not limited to, those actions listed in this Plan, Exhibit A to be filed by the Exhibit Filing Date and the Disclosure Statement whether or not brought as of the Effective Date or instituted by the Debtor or, after the Effective Date, by the Liquidating Trustee, acting for the Liquidating Trust, against any Person based on law or equity, including, but not limited to, under the Bankruptcy Code, whether direct, indirect, derivative, or otherwise and whether asserted or unasserted, known or unknown and which have not been settled or otherwise resolved by Final Order as of the Effective Date, including but not limited to, (1) rights of setoff, counterclaim or recoupment, and claims on contracts or for breaches of duties imposed by law, (2) the right to object to claims or interests, (3) such claims and defenses as fraud, mistake, duress and usury, (4) Avoiding Power Causes of Action, (5) claims to recover outstanding accounts receivable, and (6) any other claims which may be asserted against other persons or entities.

"Claim" means a claim, as the term "claim" is defined in section 101(5) of the Bankruptcy Code, against the Debtor.

"Claims Objection Deadline" means no later than six months after the Confirmation Date, which is the deadline for the Liquidating Trust, through the Liquidating Trustee, to File objections to 503(b)(9) Claims, Priority Claims, and General Unsecured Claims as set forth in Section VII.B.2 hereof.

"Class" means a group of Claims as classified in Article III hereof.

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"CMS" means the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, a component agency
of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
"CMS Claim" means any Claim asserted by CMS against the Debtor.

"Committee" means the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors appointed in the Case.

"Confirmation" means the entry of the Order by the Bankruptcy Court confirming the Plan pursuant to section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code.

"Confirmation Date" means the date on which Confirmation occurs.

"Confirmation Hearing" means the hearing held pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 3020(b)(2), including any continuances thereof, at which the Bankruptcy Court will consider Confirmation of the Plan.

"Confirmation Order" means the order of the Bankruptcy Court confirming the Plan under section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code.

"Creditor" means "creditor," as the term is defined in section 101(10) of the Bankruptcy Code.

"Cure Claims" means the right to payment of cash or the distribution of other property (as the parties may agree or the Court may order), as necessary to cure defaults under an executory contract or unexpired lease of the Debtor, or as otherwise required by section 365(b) of the Bankruptcy Code as a condition of assumption and assignment, so that the Debtor may assume and assign the contract or lease pursuant to sections 365 or 1123(b)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code. The Proponents are unaware of any Cure Claims.

"Debtor" means San Diego Hospice & Palliative Care Corporation.

"Disallowed Claim" means a Claim or any portion thereof that (i) has been disallowed by agreement between the Creditor and the Debtor or the Liquidating Trust, as appropriate, or by Final Order, (ii) is Scheduled in an unknown amount or as zero or as contingent, disputed, or unliquidated or is not Scheduled and as to which no Proof of Claim or Administrative Claim has been Filed, or (iii) has been withdrawn by the Creditor.

"Disbursing Agent" means the Liquidating Trustee on behalf of the Liquidating
Trust, for purposes of making the disbursements to Holders of Allowed Claims pursuant to the terms
of the Plan.
"Disputed Claim" means any Claim that is not an Allowed Claim or a Disallowed
Claim.
"Disputed Claim Reserve" means the Cash reserves, established pursuant to Section
VII.B.1 hereof by the Liquidating Trustee in the estimated amount necessary to satisfy all
distributions under the Plan on account of Disputed Claims if such Disputed Claims becomes an
Allowed Claims.
"Distribution(s)" means any transfer under the Plan of Cash or other property or
instruments to a Holder of an Allowed Claim.
"Distribution Date(s)" means the date(s) for making Distributions to Holders of
Allowed Unsecured Claims in accordance with Sections IV.B.3.b. and c. and IV. B. 4 hereof.
"Effective Date" means the first Business Day after the date when all of the
following have occurred:
(i) the Confirmation Order shall have become a Final Order; provided, however,
at the option of the Proponents, the Confirmation Order, if it is subject to a pending appeal
or certiorari proceeding, may be considered a Final Order provided no court of competent
jurisdiction has entered an order staying the effect of the Confirmation Order;
(ii) the Liquidating Trust Agreement is final and approved and the Liquidating
Trustee has been selected;
(iii) all actions, documents and agreements necessary to implement the Plan will

- lan will have been effected or executed;
- the Debtor will have received all authorizations, consents, rulings, opinions or other documents that are determined by the Proponents to be necessary to implement the Plan; and
  - (v) the sale of the Debtor's Real Property shall have closed.

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In no event shall the Effective Date occur more than ninety (90) calendar days	3
following entry of the Confirmation Order, unless extended by ordered by the Bankruptcy Co	ourt

"Estate" means the estate created in the Case under section 541 of the Bankruptcy Code.

"Exhibit Filing Date" means a Business Day on which drafts of all Exhibits to the Plan shall be Filed and which day shall be no later than the day the Proponents serve Creditors with copies of the Plan and Disclosure Statement. The Proponents reserve the right to File amended or revised versions of any Exhibit through and including the Confirmation Date.

"File" or "Filed" means filed with the Bankruptcy Court in the Case.

"Final Order" means an order or judgment of the Bankruptcy Court, as entered on its docket, which has not been reversed, stayed, modified or amended, and as to which (a) the time to appeal, petition for certiorari, or move for re-argument or rehearing has expired and as to which no appeal, petition for certiorari, or other proceedings for re-argument or rehearing shall then be pending or as to which any right to appeal, petition for certiorari, reargue, or rehear shall have been waived in writing in form and substance satisfactory to the Debtor or the Liquidating Trustee, as applicable, or (b) in the event that an appeal, writ of certiorari, or re-argument or rehearing thereof has been sought, such order or judgment of the Bankruptcy Court or other applicable court shall have been affirmed by the highest court to which such order or judgment was appealed, or certiorari has been denied, or from which re-argument or rehearing was sought, and the time to take any further appeal, petition for certiorari or move for re-argument or rehearing shall have expired.

"Foundation" means San Diego Hospice Foundation, Inc.

"General Bar Date" means April 26, 2013, the deadline for filing Prepetition Claims, except for Claims held by governmental entities, based on damages resulting from the rejection of an executory contracts or unexpired leases, or recoveries from Avoiding Power Causes of Action.

"General Unsecured Claims" or "Unsecured Claims" means Claims that are not Administrative Claims, a Priority Tax Claims, Claims secured by a lien on any Assets of the Debtor or the Subordinated Claim.

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"G	overnmental Unit Bar Date"	'means August 5, 2013, the date that is the	ne first
business day after	the 180 days after the entry of	f the order for relief, which occurred on the	ne Petition
Date.			

"Holder" means the owner of a Claim against the Debtor, provided, however, with respect to transfers of Claims governed by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(e), in order for the transferor to be deemed the Holder of the Claim for distribution purposes, the deadline for any objection to the proposed transfer of a Claim must have passed with either (1) no objection to the transfer having been Filed, or (2) any objection to such transfer having been resolved in favor of the transferor by no later than thirty days prior to the initial Distribution Date.

"Impaired" means, when used with respect to a Claim, the legal, equitable and contractual rights to which a Claim entitles the Holder of such Claim are unaltered by the Plan.

"Judgment Rate" means the interest rate as set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 1961(a) on a federal judgment entered on the Petition Date, which was .15% per annum.

"Liquidating Trustee" means the trustee of the Liquidating Trust to be selected by the Committee at least 10 days prior to the Confirmation Hearing, and any successor trustee(s) appointed pursuant to the Liquidating Trust Agreement, that has the powers and responsibilities set forth in the Plan, the Confirmation Order and the Liquidating Trust Agreement and in such capacity shall act as a liquidator of Liquidating Trust Assets for the benefit of Holders of Allowed Claims. Whenever the Liquidating Trustee is referred to herein, all such references are qualified by the Liquidating Trustee's powers, rights and obligations as set forth in the applicable Liquidating Trust Agreement.

"Liquidating Trustee's Agents" means, collectively, employees, officers, directors, agents, members, representatives, or professionals employed or retained by the Liquidating Trustee.

"Liquidating Trust" means the certain trust as described in Section VI.C of the Plan, created pursuant to the Plan, Confirmation Order, and Liquidating Trust Agreement, and created for the benefit of Holders of all Allowed Claims. Except as otherwise expressly provided in the Plan, all of the Debtor's Assets will be transferred to the Liquidating Trust on the Effective Date. The Liquidating Trust will continue and conclude the work started by the Debtor to resolve all Disputed

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Claims, liquidate the Liquidating Trust Assets, including the resolution of any Causes of Action, make Distributions to the Holders of Allowed Claims, and pay the expenses of the Liquidating Trust, all as provided in the Plan.

"Liquidating Trust Agreement" means the Liquidating Trust Agreement by and among the Debtor, the SDH Trust Committee and the Liquidating Trustee to be entered into pursuant to the Plan and the Confirmation Order, substantially in the form of **Exhibit B** hereto, as it may be amended from time to time, a copy of which will be filed by the Exhibit Filing Date.

"Liquidating Trust Assets" means any and all of the Debtor's Assets, including, but not limited to, Cash, Causes of Action, and other personal property that remain property of the Debtor on the Effective Date, all of which shall be transferred to the Liquidating Trust by the Debtor on the Effective Date, plus the Liquidating Trust Proceeds. The Liquidating Trust Assets shall be free and clear of any liens, claims or interests that might otherwise have existed in favor of any party, except as otherwise provided in the Plan or the Confirmation Order.

"Liquidating Trust Expense(s)" means all voluntary and involuntary costs, expenses, charges, obligations, or liabilities of any kind or nature, including, but not limited to, expenses that are unmatured, contingent, or unliquidated (collectively, the "Expenses") incurred by the Liquidating Trust after the Effective Date until the Liquidating Trust is dissolved, including, but not limited to: (i) the Expenses of the Liquidating Trust incurred in connection with administering and implementing the Plan; (ii) all fees that accrue after the Effective Date that are payable to the U.S. Trustee pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6); (iii) the Expenses of the Liquidating Trust in making the Distributions required by the Plan, including paying taxes and filing tax returns; (iv) any Expenses incurred by the SDH Trust Committee or the Liquidating Trust resulting from the employment of independent contractors and professionals (including, without limitation, attorneys, advisors, accountants, brokers, consultants, experts, professionals and other Persons) providing necessary services to the SDH Trust Committee or the Liquidating Trust, and (v) any expenses incurred by the members of the SDH Trust Committee related to their service as members of the SDH Trust Committee.

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"Liquidating Trust Expense Reserve" means the reserve created by the Liquidat	ing
Trustee and funded out of the Liquidating Trust Assets for the payment of Liquidating Trust	
Expenses throughout the life of the Liquidating Trust.	
"Liquidating Trust Proceeds" means any and all Cash, property and other rents,	
profits and/or proceeds derived from the Liquidating Trust Assets, including reducing Causes of	
Action to Cash.	
"Miscellaneous Secured Claims" means Claims that are Secured Claims against t	he
Debtor that are not separately classified in this Plan. The Proponents are unaware of any	
Miscellaneous Secured Claims.	
"Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims" means Administrative Claims,	out
excluding Ordinary Course Administrative Claims, 503(b)(9) Claims; Professional Fee Claims, or	
U.S. Trustee Fees.	
"Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim Bar Date" means the date that is	45
days after the Effective Date.	
"Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim Objection Deadline" means the	
date that is at least fourteen (14) days prior to the hearing date set with the Bankruptcy Court for t	he
request for the allowance of the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim.	
"Ordinary Course Administrative Claims" means Claims for administrative cos	ts
or expenses that are allowable under section 503(b) of the Bankruptcy Code that are incurred in the	e
ordinary course of the Debtor's operations but excluding 503(b)(9) Claims.	
"Person" means any natural person or entity.	
"Petition Date" means February 4, 2013, the date on which the Debtor Filed its	
voluntary petition for relief commencing its Case.	
"Plan" means this liquidating plan of reorganization under chapter 11 of the	
Bankruptcy Code, including, without limitation, all exhibits, supplements, appendices, and schedu	ıles
hereto, either in its present form or as it may be altered, amended, or modified from time to time.	

"Plan Documents" means those documents necessary to effectuate the Plan.

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"Post-Effective Date Notice List" means the list of Persons who have requested	
notice in accordance with Section VIII.U of this Plan of hearings and other matters as to which the	he
Bankruptcy Code requires that notice be given.	

"Postpetition" means the time from and after the Petition Date, February 4, 2013, through the Effective Date.

"Prepetition" means prior to the Petition Date.

"Priority Employee Claims" means those Claims of the Debtor's employees which both (i) constitute unpaid wages (if any), benefits and PTO owed to such employees as of the date the employee was terminated and (ii) constitute Priority Claims under sections 507(a)(4) and (5) of the Bankruptcy Code.

"Priority Non-Tax Claims" means Claims, other than Administrative Claims or Priority Tax Claims, entitled to priority in right of payment under section 507(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, including, but not limited to, Priority Employee Claims.

"Priority Tax Claims" means Claims entitled to priority under section 507(a)(8) of the Bankruptcy Code.

"Professionals" means those Persons providing advisory or consulting services (i) retained pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court in accordance with sections 327, 1103 and/or 1106 of the Bankruptcy Code and to be compensated for services rendered prior to the Effective Date pursuant to sections 327, 328, 329, 330 and 331 of the Bankruptcy Code or (ii) for which compensation and reimbursement has been allowed by the Bankruptcy Court pursuant to sections 330 and 503(b)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code.

"Professional Fee Claim" means a Claim under sections 327, 328, 330, 331, 503, or 1103 of the Bankruptcy Code for compensation for professional services rendered or expenses incurred on the Estate's behalf; but not a Claim either under section 503(b)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code for compensation for professional services rendered or under section 503(b)(3)(D) of the Bankruptcy Code for expenses incurred in making a substantial contribution to the Estate, which is a Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim and is subject to the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim Bar Date.

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"Pro Rata" means proportionately so that the ratio of (a) the amount of consideration distributed on account of a particular Allowed Claim to (b) the amount of such Allowed Claim is the same as the ratio of (x) the amount of consideration distributed on account of all Allowed Claims of the class in which the particular Allowed Claim is included to (y) the amount of all Allowed Claims of that class.

"PTO" means accrued and unused paid time off owed to any employee of the Debtor.

"Real Property" means, the real property located at 4311 Third Avenue, San Diego, California.

"Record Date" means, for purposes of Distributions under this Plan, the Confirmation Date.

"Scheduled" means set forth on the Schedules.

"Schedules" means the Schedules of Assets and Liabilities and the Statement of Financial Affairs Filed by the Debtor with the Bankruptcy Court, pursuant to section 521(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rule 1007(b), and the Official Bankruptcy Forms, as may be amended from time to time.

"SDH Trust Committee" means the committee that will function after the Effective Date in accordance with Section VI.D. hereof, the initial members of which will be the following: Brookwood Crossroads Investors, LLC, Inc., represented by Evelyn M. Murphy; Medline Industries, Inc., represented by Shane Reed; Outcome Resources LLC, represented by Martin McDonough; GlenBrook Skilled Nursing, represented by Darolyn Jorgensen-Kares; and Departure, represented by Emily Rex.

"Secured Claims" means Claims of a Creditor that are secured by a valid, enforceable and unavoidable lien against property in which the Estate has an interest or that was subject to setoff under the Bankruptcy Code, to the extent of the value of such Creditor's interest in the Estate's interest in such property, or to the extent of the amount subject to setoff, as the case may be.

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"Subordinated Claim"	means that portion	of the CMS	Claim that is	subordinated to
all other Allowed Claims in the Case.				

"Unclassified Claims" means Claims that are not part of any Class, including Administrative Claims and Priority Tax Claims..

"Unimpaired" means that the legal, equitable, and contractual rights to which a Claim entitles the Holder of such Claim are not altered pursuant to the Plan.

"U.S. Trustee" means the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of California.

"U.S. Trustee Fees" means all fees and charges assessed against the applicable Estate by the U.S. Trustee and due pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930.

#### B. **Interpretation, Rules of Construction, Computation of Time**

#### 1. **Defined Terms**

Any term used in the Plan that is not defined in the Plan, but that is used in the Bankruptcy Code or Bankruptcy Rules has the meaning assigned to that term in the Bankruptcy Code or Bankruptcy Rules, as applicable, unless the context requires otherwise.

#### 2. Rules of Interpretation

For purposes of the Plan:

- whenever from the context it is appropriate, each term, whether stated in the singular or the plural, shall include both the singular and the plural;
- b. any payment required under the Plan on a particular date shall be made on such date or as soon thereafter as practicable;
- any reference in the Plan to a contract, instrument, release or other agreement c. or document being in a particular form or on particular terms and conditions means that such document shall be substantially in such form or substantially on such terms and conditions, delivered and Filed on or before the Exhibit Filing Date as an exhibit to the Plan;
- d. any reference in the Plan to an existing document or exhibit Filed or to be Filed means such document or exhibit, as it may have been or may be amended, modified or

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supplemented through and including the Confirmation Date which, after they are Filed, may be
amended, modified or supplemented only with the express written consent of the Proponents;

- unless otherwise specified in a particular reference, all references in the Plan e. to sections, articles and exhibits are references to sections, articles and exhibits of or to the Plan;
- the words "herein," "hereof," "hereto," "hereunder" and others of similar f. import refer to the Plan in its entirety rather than to only a particular portion of the Plan;
- captions and headings to articles and sections are inserted for convenience of g. reference only and are not intended to be a part of or to affect the interpretation of the Plan;
- h. all exhibits to the Plan and Plan Documents are incorporated herein, regardless of when those exhibits are Filed;
- to the extent any discrepancy exists between the description contained herein of a document or agreement that is an exhibit to the Plan and with the provisions of that exhibit, the actual agreement or document shall govern; and
- the rules of construction set forth in section 102 of the Bankruptcy Code shall j. apply.

#### 3. **Time Periods**

In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by the Plan, the provisions of Bankruptcy Rule 9006(a) shall apply.

III.

### **DESIGNATION OF CLASSES OF CLAIMS**

The following is a designation of the classes of Claims under the Plan. Administrative Claims and Priority Tax Claims have not been classified and are excluded from the following Classes in accordance with section 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. A Claim is classified in a particular Class only to the extent that the Claim qualifies within the description of that Class and is classified in a different Class to the extent that any remainder of the Claim qualifies within the description of such different Class. A Claim is in a particular Class only to the extent that the Claim is an Allowed Claim and has not been paid, released, or otherwise satisfied before the Effective Date.

#### **Classes of Claims** Α.

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#### 1. **Miscellaneous Secured Claims (Class 1)**

Class 1 consists of the Miscellaneous Secured. Each Claim that is a Miscellaneous Secured Claim shall be deemed to be classified in a separate sub-Class of Class 1. Each such sub-Class of Class 1 shall be deemed to be a separate Class under this Plan and, for purposes of voting on the Plan, each sub-Class shall be deemed to be Impaired and, therefore, each shall be entitled to vote on the Plan. The Proponents are currently unaware of any Miscellaneous Secured Claims.

#### 2. **Priority Non-Tax Claims (Class 2)**

Class 2 consists of Priority Non-Tax Claims, including, but not limited to Priority Employee Claims.

#### **General Unsecured Claims (Class 3) 3.**

Class 3 consists of all Unsecured Claims other than the CMS Claim.

#### 4. **Subordinated Claim (Class 4)**

Class 4 consists of the CMS Claim.

#### В. **Unimpaired and Impaired Classes**

Class 2 is Unimpaired by the Plan. Classes 1, 3 and 4 are Impaired under the Plan. The treatment of Allowed Claims in the Unimpaired and the Impaired Classes in this Plan is in full and complete satisfaction of the legal, contractual, and equitable rights of each Holder of an Allowed Claim in the Unimpaired and the Impaired Classes. Holders of Claims in the Impaired Classes are entitled to vote on the Plan.

#### C. Terms of Confirmed Plan Control Unless Otherwise Specified

If the Plan is confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, except as specifically set forth in this Plan, the treatment of Claims under in the Plan supersedes and replaces any agreements or rights the Holders of the Claims have in or against the Debtor or its Assets. **EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY** SET FORTH IN THIS PLAN, NO DISTRIBUTIONS WILL BE MADE AND NO RIGHTS WILL BE RETAINED ON ACCOUNT OF ANY CLAIM, WHETHER AN ALLOWED CLAIM OR NOT.

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#### D. **Holders of Claims as of Record Date**

All Distributions under the Plan made on the Effective Date will be tendered to the Holders of the Allowed Claims effective as of the Record Date.

IV.

### TREATMENT OF CLAIMS

#### **Unclassified Claims** Α.

Certain types of Claims are not placed into Classes; instead, such Claims are Unclassified Claims. Such Unclassified Claims are not considered impaired and they do not vote on the Plan because they are automatically entitled to specific treatment provided for them in the Bankruptcy Code. As such, the Proponents have <u>not</u> placed the following Claims in a Class. The respective treatments for these Claims are provided below.

#### 1. **Allowance of Administrative Claims**

Allowance of Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims a.

Unless otherwise expressly provided in the Plan, Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims will be Allowed Claims only if:

- On or before the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim Bar (i) Date, which is 45 days after the Effective Date, the entity holding such Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim both Files with the Court the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim and serves it on the Liquidating Trust, and
- an order is entered by the Bankruptcy Court allowing the Non-(ii) Ordinary Course Administrative Claim.

Entities holding Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims, including, but not limited to, any Claims held by former employees of the Debtor that arose after the Petition Date, that do not File and serve a request for payment by the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim Bar Date will be forever barred from asserting those Claims against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, or their respective property.

The Debtor or the Liquidating Trust, as the case may be, must File any objection to a Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims at least fourteen days prior to the hearing date on such

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Claim and any reply to such objection must be Filed at least seven days prior to the hearing date pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-1(f) and (g). If the Person who Filed the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim does not set the matter for a hearing, the Debtor or Liquidating Trust must File any objection to such Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim on or before 45 days after such Claim has been Filed and request a hearing date on such Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim.

Claims of Professionals brought under section 503(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code are subject to the Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims Bar Date.

#### b. Allowance of Ordinary Course Administrative Claims

Holders of Ordinary Course Administrative Claims (i.e., claims for administrative costs or expenses that are allowable under section 503(b) of the Bankruptcy Code that are incurred in the ordinary course of the Debtor's operations, including but not limited to PTO that accrued after the Petition Date but remains unused) shall not be required to File any request for payment of such Claims.

#### Allowance of 503(b)(9) Claims c.

Holders of 503(b)(9) Claims were required to File their Claims by the April 26, 2013, the General Bar Date. A 503(b)(9) Claim will be an Allowed 503(b)(9) Claim if (i) no objection or motion to estimate, equitably subordinate, reclassify, set off, or otherwise limit the recovery thereon has been asserted before the expiration of the Claims Objection Deadline or (ii) any objection or motion to estimate, equitably subordinate, reclassify, or set off has been resolved by agreement between the Creditor and the Debtor or the Liquidating Trustee or by Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court.

#### d. Allowance of Professional Fee Claims

Each Holder of a Professional Fee Claim seeking an award by the Bankruptcy Court of compensation for services rendered or reimbursement of expenses incurred through and including the Effective Date must (i) file its final application for allowances of compensation for services rendered and reimbursement of expenses incurred through the Effective Date by no later than the forty-fifth (45th) day following the Effective Date. Any objection to such Professionals Fee Claims

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shall be filed on or before the date specified in the application for final compensation. All such requests for payment of such Professional Fee Claims will be subject to the authorization and approval of the Bankruptcy Court. Persons holding Professional Fee Claims who do not timely File and serve a final fee application will be forever barred from asserting those Claims against the Debtor, the Liquidating Trustee, or the property of the Liquidating Trust, unless otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court.

#### 2. **Treatment of Administrative Claims**

#### Payment of Allowed Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claims a.

Except to the extent that any entity entitled to payment of a Non-Ordinary Course Allowed Administrative Claim agrees to a less favorable treatment, each Holder of a Non-Ordinary Course Allowed Administrative Claim will receive in full satisfaction, discharge, exchange and release thereof, Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim on the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) Business Day after such Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim becomes an Allowed Non-Ordinary Course Administrative Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is practicable.

#### Payment of Allowed Ordinary Course Administrative Claims b.

Each Ordinary Course Administrative Claim, unless disputed by Debtor or the Liquidating Trustee, shall be satisfied by the Debtor or the Liquidating Trustee, as the case may be, under the terms and conditions of the particular transaction giving rise to that Ordinary Course Administrative Claim without any further action by the Holder of such Ordinary Course Administrative Claim.

#### Payment of 503(b)(9) Claims c.

Except to the extent that any Holder of a 503(b)(9) Claim agrees to a less favorable treatment, each Holder of a 503(b)(9) Claim will receive in full satisfaction, discharge, exchange and release thereof, Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed amount of the 503(b)(9) Claim plus interest at the Judgment Rate from the Petition Date to the date of payment on the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) Business Day after such 503(b)(9) Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is practicable.

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#### d. Payment of Professionals

Holders of Professional Fee Claims, to the extent approved by the Bankruptcy Court, are to be paid, in full satisfaction, discharge, exchange and release thereof, Cash in such amounts as are Allowed by the Bankruptcy Court on the date such Professional Fee Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or as soon thereafter as is practicable.

#### Payment of U.S. Trustee Fees e.

On or before the Effective Date, all fees payable under 28 U.S.C. § 1930, as determined by the Bankruptcy Court at the Confirmation Hearing, shall be paid in Cash, in full. The Debtor will continue to file the Post-Confirmation Quarterly Reports as required until the Effective Date. After the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trust will file the Post-Confirmation Quarterly Reports as they become due until the Case is closed under section 350 of the Bankruptcy Code.

#### 3. **Treatment of Priority Tax Claims**

The Proponents are not aware of any Priority Tax Claims. To the extent any such Claims exist, in accordance with section 1129(a)(9)(C) of the Bankruptcy Code, except as otherwise agreed to by the parties, each holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim shall receive deferred Cash payments over a period not exceeding five (5) years from the Petition Date. Payments shall be made in equal, quarterly installments and each installment shall include simple interest accrued on the unpaid portion of such Claim at the Judgment Rate per annum from and after the Effective Date; provided, however, that the Liquidating Trustee reserves the right to pay any Allowed Priority Tax Claim, or any remaining balance of such Allowed Claim, in full, at any time on or after the Effective Date without premium or penalty. Notwithstanding the forgoing, any Allowed Priority Tax Claims that were secured by property of the Debtor, if not paid upon the closing of the sale of any property that secures such secured Priority Tax Claim, shall be paid in full on the Effective Date.

#### В. **Classified Claims**

#### **Class 1 (Miscellaneous Secured Claims)** 1.

Class 1 is Impaired under the Plan. As soon as practicable after the Liquidating Trust makes its election as set forth below, each Holder of an Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim, except to the extent that the Holder of a particular Claim has agreed to a different treatment, shall receive, at

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the election of the Liquidating Trust, in its sole discretion, one of the following treatments in ful
satisfaction, discharge, exchange and release of its Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim:

- The Liquidating Trust shall transfer the collateral it owns and holds that a. secures such Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim to the Holder of the Claim in full satisfaction and release of such Claim;
- b. The Liquidating Trust shall pay the Holder of the Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim cash equal to the amount of its Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim, or such lesser amount to which the Holder of such Claim shall agree, in full satisfaction and release of such Claim;
- c. The Liquidating Trust shall reinstate the Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim in compliance with section 1124(2) of the Bankruptcy Code and shall not otherwise alter the legal, equitable, or contractual rights to which such claim entitles the Holder;
- d. The Liquidating Trust shall pay the Holder of the Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim, on account of such Claim, deferred Cash payments, pursuant to section 1129(b)(2)(A)(i)(II) of the Bankruptcy Code, totaling at least the Allowed amount of such Claim, of a present value, as of the Effective Date, of at least the value of such Holder's interest in the Debtor's interest in property that serves as collateral for such Claim; or
- The Liquidating Trust shall deliver to the Holder of the Allowed e. Miscellaneous Secured Claim the indubitable equivalent of such Claim.

The Liquidating Trust shall have ten (10) business days after the later of the Effective Date or the date upon which the Miscellaneous Secured Claim becomes and Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claim to elect which treatment to provide to the Holder of such Allowed Miscellaneous Secured Claims but may make the election at any such earlier date as the Debtor deems appropriate. The Proponents are currently unaware of any Miscellaneous Secured Claims.

#### 2. Class 1A (Wells Fargo Secured Claim

#### C. Classification and Treatment of Wells Fargo Secured Claim

Class 1A is Unimpaired under the Plan. The Liquidating Trust, on the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) Business Day after such Wells Fargo Secured Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is practicable, shall transfer

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collateral it owns and holds that secures the Allowed Wells Fargo Secured Claim up to an anoumt sufficient in value to satisfy the Allowed Wells Fargo Secured Claim to the Holder of the Wells Fargo Secured Claim in full satisfaction and release of such Claim.

## **Class 2 (Priority Non-Tax Claims)**

Class 2 is Unimpaired under the Plan. Each Holder of an Allowed Class 2 Claim will be paid in Cash, in full, with interest at the Judgment Rate from the Petition Date to the date of Payment on the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) Business Day after such Priority Non-Tax Claim becomes an Allowed Priority Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is practicable.

#### 2. Class 3 (General Unsecured Claims)

Class 3 is Impaired under the Plan. The Allowed Class 3 Claims will be satisfied as follows:

- On the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the fifteenth (15<sup>th</sup>) Business Day after such General Unsecured Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or, in either case, as soon thereafter as is practicable, the Liquidating Trustee will distribute Available Cash to the Holders of Allowed Class 3 Claims on a *Pro Rata* basis;
- If at any time after the Effective Date the Liquidating Trust is holding more b. than \$1,000,000 in Available Cash or at such times as instructed by the SDH Trust Committee (unless such instruction is determined by the Court on motion by the Liquidating Trust to be unreasonable), the Liquidating Trustee will distribute the Available Cash to the Holders of Allowed Class 3 General Unsecured Claims on a *Pro Rata* basis, provided, however, the Liquidating Trustee will not pay the Holders of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims more than the full amount of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims plus interest calculated on the balance of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims at the Judgment Rate from the Effective Date through the date the Allowed General Unsecured Claims are paid in full; and
- c. Upon the resolution of all Claims and litigation, and the liquidation of all Liquidating Trust Assets, the Liquidating Trustee shall distribute all Cash remaining in the Liquidating Trust by making a final distribution to the Holders of Allowed Class 3 General Unsecured Claims, provided, however, the Liquidating Trustee will not pay the Holders of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims more than the full amount of the Allowed General Unsecured

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Claims plus interest calculated on the balance of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims at the Judgment Rate from the Effective Date through the date the Allowed General Unsecured Claims are paid in full.

#### 3. Class 4 (CMS Claim)

Class 4 is Impaired under the Plan. CMS, the Holder of the Allowed Class 4 Claim, if CMS agrees to the terms of proposed settlement, will have a bifurcated Claim. (a) a General Unsecured Claim in an amount equal to the aggregate amount of the Allowed Class 3 Claims, (the "Tier One CMS Claim") and (b) a Subordinated Claim for the balance. The Tier One CMS Claim will be paid Pro Rata with Class 3 until all Class 3 Claims and the Tier One CMS Claim are paid in full with interest at the Judgment Rate. The CMS Subordinated Claim will be paid all Cash remaining after payment in full of all other Allowed Claims, the expenses of the Liquidating Trust, and the expenses of the SDH Trust Committee.<sup>2</sup>

If CMS does not agree to the proposed treatment of its Claim as set forth above, the Debtor, the Committee, or both will file a motion to estimate the CMS Claim for distribution purposes and the CMS Claim, once estimated, will be paid *Pro Rata* with Allowed Class 3 Claims.

V.

### TREATMENT OF EXECUTORY CONTRACTS AND UNEXPIRED LEASES

#### Α. **Rejection of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases**

Each executory contract or unexpired lease of the Debtor that (i) has not expired by its own terms before the Effective Date, (ii) previously has not been assumed or rejected by the Debtor, (iii) is not the subject of a pending motion to assume or reject that has been Filed and served prior to the Confirmation Date, or (iv) does not constitute a contract of insurance in favor of, or that benefits, the Debtor or the Liquidating Trust is rejected as of the Effective Date pursuant to section 365of the Bankruptcy Code. The Confirmation Order shall constitute an order of the Bankruptcy Court approving such rejection as of the Effective Date.

Rate from the Effective Date through the date the Allowed CMS Subordinated Claim is paid in full.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Liquidating Trustee will not pay CMS on its Subordinated Claim more than the full amount of the Allowed CMS Subordinated Claim plus interest calculated on the balance of the Allowed CMS Subordinated Claim at the Judgment

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Nothing in the Plan, any Exhibit to the Plan, or any document executed or delivered in connection with the Plan or any such Exhibit creates any obligation or liability on the part of the Debtor, the Liquidating Trust, or any other Person that is not currently liable on such obligation, with respect to any executory contract or unexpired lease.

#### В. **Bar Date for Rejection Damages**

If the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease pursuant to the Plan and the Confirmation Order gives rise to a Claim by the other party or parties to such contract or lease, such Claim shall be forever barred and shall not be enforceable against the Debtor, the Estate, or the Liquidating Trust unless a proof of Claim is Filed and served on the Debtor or the Liquidating Trust, as the case may be, and its counsel within thirty (30) days after the entry of the Confirmation **Order**. All such Claims for which proofs of Claim are required to be Filed, if Allowed, will be, and will be treated as, General Unsecured Claims, subject to the provisions of the Plan.

As soon as practicable after the entry of the Confirmation Order, but no later than ten (10) days thereafter, the Proponents shall File and serve on each non-Debtor counterparty to a contract or lease the rejection of which is approved by the Confirmation Order a written notice of the bar date for rejection Claims.

#### C. **Insurance Policies**

For the avoidance of doubt, the Debtor's rights with respect to all insurance policies under which the Debtor may be beneficiaries (including all insurance policies that may have expired prior to the Petition Date, all insurance policies in existence on the Petition Date, all insurance policies entered into by the Debtor after the Petition Date, and all insurance policies under which the Debtor holds rights to make, amend, prosecute and benefit from claims), are either retained by the Liquidating Trust or cancelled, in the Liquidating Trustee's discretion (with the advice of the SDH Trust Committee), after the Effective Date until its dissolution. Upon the Effective Date, any existing insurance policies that can be assigned and all proceeds of such policies will be transferred or assigned by the Debtor to the Liquidating Trust pursuant to this Plan. Notwithstanding any provision providing for the rejection of executory contracts, any insurance policy that is deemed to be an executory contract shall neither be rejected nor assumed by operation of this Plan and shall be

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the subject of a specific motion by the Liquidating Trust or the Liquidating Trustee, as the case may be, who shall retain the right to assume or reject any such executory contracts pursuant to and subject to the provisions of section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code following the Effective Date.

VI.

### MEANS FOR EXECUTION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

#### **Implementing Actions In General; Conditions to the Effective Date** Α.

As a condition to effectiveness of the Plan, the following must occur:

- (i) the Confirmation Order shall have become a Final Order; provided, however, at the option of the Proponents, the Confirmation Order, if it is subject to a pending appeal or certiorari proceeding, may be considered a Final Order provided no court of competent jurisdiction has entered an order staying the effect of the Confirmation Order;
- (ii) the Liquidating Trust Agreement is final and approved and the Liquidating Trustee has been selected;
- all actions, documents and agreements necessary to implement the (iii) Plan will have been effected or executed;
- the Debtor will have received all authorizations, consents, rulings, (iv) opinions or other documents that are determined by the Proponents to be necessary to implement the Plan; and
  - (v) the sale of the Debtor's Real Property shall have closed.

The Plan will not be consummated or become binding unless and until the Effective Date occurs, which shall in all events occur prior to the date that is 90 days following entry of the Confirmation Order, unless the Confirmation Order is stayed or an order of the Court extending the Effective Date for good cause shown is entered pursuant to a motion seeking such extension that was filed prior to the expiration of said 90 day period.

The Proponents may in their reasonable discretion waive any of the conditions to the Effective Date except condition (i) without notice and a hearing. Unless the condition is waived as set forth above, the failure to satisfy any condition may be asserted by the Proponents as a basis to

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allege that the Effective Date has not occurred regardless of the circumstances giving rise to the failure of such condition to be satisfied (including, without limitation, any act, action, failure to act, or inaction by the Debtor). If the Proponents fail to assert the non-satisfaction of any such conditions, such failure will not be deemed a waiver of any other rights hereunder.

As soon as practicable after the occurrence of the Effective Date, but no later than ten (10) days thereafter, the Liquidating Trust shall File and serve on each Holder of a Claim a written notice of occurrence of Effective Date.

#### В. **Debtor's Authority**

Upon the Effective Date, all transactions and applicable matters provided for under the Plan will be deemed to be authorized and approved by the Debtor without any requirement of further action by the Court, the Debtor or the Debtor's board of directors.

## Dissolution of the Debtors and Termination of Current Officers, Directors, Employees and Counsel

From and after the Effective Date, the Debtor shall be dissolved and the Liquidating Trustee shall be authorized to take all action necessary to dissolve the Debtor.

On the Effective Date, the employment, retention, appointment and authority of all officers, directors, employees and professionals of the Debtor shall be deemed to terminate. No compensation will be paid to insiders of the Debtor after the Effective Date unless, in the sole discretion of the Liquidating Trustee with the advice of the SDH Trust Committee, the Liquidating Trust retains an insider for assistance in the liquidation of the Liquidating Trust Assets or resolution of the claims filed against the Debtor.

#### D. **Liquidating Trust**

#### 1. **Effectiveness of the Liquidating Trust**

On the Effective Date the Liquidating Trust Agreement, **Exhibit B** hereto, which will be Filed by the Exhibit Filing Date, will become effective. The Liquidating Trust is organized and established as a trust for the benefit of the Beneficiaries and is intended to qualify as a liquidating trust within the meaning of Treasury Regulation Section 301.7701-4(d). The Liquidating Trust shall not terminate until all Liquidating Trust Expenses of the Liquidating Trust and the SDH Trust

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Committee have been satisfied and all the remaining Liquidating Trust Assets have been disbursed to Beneficiaries. Richard Kipperman has been selected by the Committee to serve as the initial Liquidating Trustee.

#### 2. Beneficiaries

In accordance with Treasury Regulation Section 301.7701-4(d), the Beneficiaries of the Liquidating Trust will be the Holders of all Allowed Claims against the Debtor whose Allowed Claims have not been previously satisfied in full. Each such Holder of an Allowed Claim will receive its share of the Liquidating Trust Assets as provided for in the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement. The Beneficiaries of the Liquidating Trust shall be treated as the grantors and owners of such Beneficiaries' respective portions of the Liquidating Trust.

#### 3. **Implementation of the Liquidating Trust**

On the Effective Date, the Debtor shall take all such actions as are required to transfer from the Debtor all of the Debtor's Assets to the Liquidating Trust. From and after the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trustee will be authorized to, and will take all such actions as required to implement the Liquidating Trust Agreement and the provisions of the Plan as are contemplated to be implemented by the Liquidating Trustee, including, without limitation, directing and causing Distributions to be made to Holders of Allowed Claims pursuant to the terms of the Plan, objecting to Claims, and prosecuting, determining not to prosecute or otherwise resolving any Causes of Action, subject to the oversight, direction and approval of the SDH Trust Committee as set forth in the Liquidating Trust Agreement.

In the event that the Liquidating Trustee cannot take any action, including, without limitation, the prosecution of any Causes of Action or the objection to any Claim, by reason of an actual or potential conflict of interest or in the event the Liquidating Trustee disagrees with the directions of the SDH Trust Committee (discussed below), the SDH Trust Committee acting by a majority is authorized to take any such action(s) in his place and stead, including without limitation, the retention of professionals (which may include professionals retained by the Liquidating Trustee) for such purpose of taking such actions.

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#### 4. **Transfer of Debtor's Assets**

On the Effective Date, the Debtor is authorized and directed to transfer, grant, assign, convey, set over, and deliver to the Liquidating Trust all of the Debtor's right, title and interest in and to the remaining Debtor's Assets, including, without limitation, all Cash, free and clear of all liens, claims, encumbrances or interests of any kind in such Debtor's Assets, except as otherwise expressly provided in the Plan. To the extent required to implement the transfer of the Debtor's Assets from the Debtor to the Liquidating Trust, all Persons will cooperate with the Debtor to assist the Debtor to implement said transfers.

#### 5. **Vesting of Assets**

Unless otherwise expressly provided under this Plan, on the Effective Date, all of the Debtor's Assets will vest in the Liquidating Trust free and clear of all claims, liens, encumbrances, charges and other interests, subject to the provisions of the Plan. On and after the Effective Date, the transfer of the Debtor's Assets to the Liquidating Trust will be deemed final and irrevocable and Distributions will be made from the Liquidating Trust.

In connection with the foregoing:

- On the Effective Date, the appointment of the Liquidating Trustee shall (a) become effective and the Liquidating Trustee shall begin to administer the Liquidating Trust pursuant to the terms of the Liquidating Trust Agreement and the Plan and may use, acquire and dispose of the Liquidating Trust Assets free of any restrictions imposed under the Bankruptcy Code.
- (b) The Confirmation Order will provide the Liquidating Trustee with express authority to convey, transfer and assign any and all of the Liquidating Trust Assets in accordance with the terms of this Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement and to take all actions necessary to effectuate same and to prosecute or not prosecute, as the Liquidating Trustee deems appropriate, any and all objections to Claims or Causes of Action.
- As of the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trust Assets will be free and clear (c) of all liens, claims and interests of Holders of Claims, except as otherwise provided in the Plan.

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## **Funding of the Liquidating Trust**

The funding of the Liquidating Trust for the payments to be made to Holders of Allowed Claims under the Plan and the payment of Post-Effective Date Expenses will be from (a) the Debtor's Cash on hand as of the Effective Date and proceeds from the investment of such Cash, and (b) the proceeds of the liquidation by the Liquidating Trustee of any other Liquidating Trust Assets.

## 7. No Liability of Liquidating Trustee

To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Liquidating Trustee and the Liquidating Trustee's Agents will not have or incur liability to any Person for an act taken or omission made in good faith in connection with or related to the administration of the Liquidating Trust Assets, the implementation of the Plan and the Distributions made thereunder. The Liquidating Trustee and the Liquidating Trustee's Agents will in all respects be entitled to reasonably rely on the advice of counsel with respect to their duties and responsibilities under the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement. Entry of the Confirmation Order constitutes a judicial determination that the exculpation provision contained in Section VIII.A. of the Plan is necessary, *inter alia*, to facilitate Confirmation and feasibility of the Plan and to minimize potential claims arising after the Effective Date for indemnity, reimbursement or contribution from the Liquidating Trust or the Liquidating Trust Assets. The Confirmation Order's approval of the Plan also constitutes a *res judicata* determination of the matters included in the exculpation provisions of the Plan.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing herein or in Section VIII.A. of the Plan will alter any provision in the Liquidating Trust Agreement that provides for the potential liability of the Liquidating Trustee to any Person.

## **8.** Funding of the Liquidating Trust's Liquidating Trust Expenses

All expenses related to implementation of the Plan incurred from and after the Effective Date will be expenses of the Liquidating Trust, and the Liquidating Trustee will disburse funds from the Liquidating Trust Assets, as appropriate, for purposes of paying the Liquidating Trust Expenses without the need for any further Order of the Court. The Liquidating Trust Expenses shall include, but are not limited to (a) actual costs and expenses of the members of the SDH Trust Committee

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incurred in connection with their duties as members of the SDH Trust Committee, (b) the fees and expenses of (i) the Liquidating Trustee, (ii) the attorneys or any other professionals retained by the SDH Trust Committee, and (iii) the attorneys and other professionals retained by the Liquidating Trustee, and (c) other expenses of the Liquidating Trust, if any, until the Liquidating Trust is dissolved.

#### 9. **Provisions Relating to Federal Income Tax Compliance**

A transfer to the Liquidating Trust shall be treated for all purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"), as a transfer to Creditors to the extent Creditors are beneficiaries of the Liquidating Trust. For example, such treatment shall apply for purposes of sections 61(a)(12), 483, 1001, 1012, and 1274 of the Internal Revenue Code. Any such transfers shall be treated for federal income tax purposes as a deemed transfers to the Beneficiaries/Creditors followed by deemed transfers by the Beneficiaries/Creditors to the Liquidating Trust. The Beneficiaries shall be treated for federal income tax purposes as the grantors and deemed owners of the Liquidating Trust.

#### Ε. **The SDH Trust Committee**

As provided herein and in the Liquidating Trust Agreement, as of the Effective Date, there will be formed the SDH Trust Committee that will have consultation, approval and information rights with respect to the Liquidating Trust as set forth in the Liquidating Trust Agreement. The initial members of the SDH Trust Committee will be as follows: Brookwood Crossroads Investors, LLC, Inc., represented by Evelyn M. Murphy; Medline Industries, Inc., represented by Shane Reed; Outcome Resources LLC, represented by Martin McDonough; GlenBrook Skilled Nursing, represented by Darolyn Jorgensen-Kares; and Departure, represented by Emily Rex.

The SDH Trust Committee will prescribe its own rules of procedure and bylaws; provided, however, that such rules of procedure and bylaws will not be inconsistent with the terms of the Plan or the Liquidating Trust Agreement. If an SDH Trust Committee member assigns its Claim in full or releases the Debtor or Liquidating Trust from payment of the balance of its Claim, such act will constitute a resignation from the SDH Trust Committee. Until a vacancy on the SDH Trust Committee is filled, the SDH Trust Committee will function in its reduced number. The SDH Trust

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Committee's rules of procedure may provide that, in the event any member of the SDH Trust Committee resigns or otherwise is unable to serve subsequent to the Effective Date, the SDH Trust Committee may appoint a replacement that represents, to the greatest extent practicable, the same interests that were represented by the departing member and has the capacity and competency to serve in place of the resigned or deceased member without approval by the Bankruptcy Court.

Except for the reimbursement of reasonable actual costs and expenses incurred in connection with their duties as members of the SDH Trust Committee, the members of the SDH Trust Committee will serve without compensation. Reasonable expenses incurred by members of the SDH Trust Committee may be paid by the Liquidating Trust without need for Bankruptcy Court approval.

The SDH Trust Committee will have authority to employ, at the expense of the Liquidating Trust, counsel or any other professionals.

The SDH Trust Committee and its members will not be liable for any act any member may do or fail to do as a member of the SDH Trust Committee while acting in good faith and in the exercise of the member's best judgment. No member of the SDH Trust Committee will be liable in any event for claims, liabilities or damages unless they arise from such member's personal gross negligence or willful misconduct.

The SDH Trust Committee will dissolve upon the completion of all distributions to Beneficiaries of the Liquidating Trust and the termination of that Liquidating Trust in accordance with the terms of the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement.

#### F. Representative of the Estate

The Liquidating Trustee from the Effective Date until the Liquidating Trust is terminated will be appointed as the representative the Estate pursuant to sections 1123(a)(5), (a)(7) and (b)(3)(B) of the Bankruptcy Code and as such will be vested with the authority and power to *inter* alia: (i) object to Claims against the Debtor; (ii) administer, investigate, prosecute, and settle or abandon all Causes of Action; (iii) make Distributions provided for in the Plan, including, but not limited to, on account of Allowed Claims; and (iv) take such action as required to administer, winddown, and close the Case. As the representative of the Estate, the Liquidating Trustee will succeed to all of the rights and powers of the Debtor and the Estate with respect to all Assets transferred to

the Liquidating Trust and then the Liquidating Trustee, as of the Effective Date, will be substituted and will replace the Debtor and the Estate, as the party in interest in any litigation pending as of the Effective Date.

#### G. **The Committee**

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The Committee shall continue in existence until the Effective Date. As of Effective Date, the Committee shall terminate and disband and the members of the Committee and the Committee shall be released and discharged of and from all further authority, duties, responsibilities and obligations related to and arising from their service as Committee members.

#### H. **Earmarked Charitable Donations**

Donations that were made to the Debtor and that the Debtor holds as of the Effective Date that were earmarked for a special purpose by the donor (the "Earmarked Charitable Donations") shall be under the control of the Liquidating Trust from and after the Effective Date. The Liquidating Trustee shall use the Earmarked Charitable Donations in accordance with the directions from the California Attorney General.

#### I. **Unrestricted Charitable Donations**

Donations that were made to the Debtor and that the Debtor holds as of the Effective Date that were not earmarked for a special purpose by the donor (the "Unrestricted Charitable Donations") shall be under the control of the Liquidating Trust from and after the Effective Date. The Unrestricted Charitable Donations will become part of the Liquidating Trust Assets and can be utilized by the Liquidating Trustee to pay the Liquidating Trust Expenses and for Distributions to Beneficiaries.

#### J. **Provisions Governing Distributions**

#### 1. **Disbursing Agent**

The Liquidating Trustee, after the Effective Date until the Liquidating Trust terminates, will serve as the Disbursing Agent under the Plan or shall select another entity to serve as the Disbursing Agent. Any entity other than the Liquidating Trustee that acts as a Disbursing Agent for the Liquidating Trust will be an agent of the Liquidating Trustee and not a separate taxable entity with respect to, for example, the assets held, income received or disbursements or Distributions made for

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the Liquidating Trustee. The Liquidating Trustee will not be required to provide a bond in connection with the making of any distributions pursuant to the Plan.

The Disbursing Agent will make all Distributions required under this Plan. The Disbursing Agent shall be authorized to implement such procedures as it deems necessary to make Distributions pursuant to this Plan so as to efficiently and economically assure prompt and accurate Distributions.

#### 2. **The Source of Distributions**

The sources of all Distributions and payments made by the Liquidating Trustee under the Plan will be Cash that vests in the Liquidating Trust as of the Effective Date and proceeds from the investment of Cash, the liquidation by the Liquidating Trust of any non-Cash Liquidating Trust Assets, and any proceeds from the investment of the Liquidating Trust Assets. Prior to any Distribution to any Holders of Allowed Claims under the Plan, the Liquidating Trustee shall establish and fund the Liquidating Trust Expense Reserve and thereafter maintain sufficient funds therein to satisfy the anticipated ongoing Liquidating Trust Expenses of the Liquidating Trust.

The sources of all Distributions and payments made by the Liquidating Trustee under the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement will be the Liquidating Trust Assets.

A chart of the sources and uses of funds will be filed by the Exhibit Filing Date as Plan Exhibit C.

#### 3. **Distribution Dates**

The date of the initial Distribution by the Liquidating Trust shall be on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable. Each subsequent Distribution Date shall be as set forth in Sections IV.B.3.b. and c. and IV.B.4.

#### 4. **Manner of Cash Payments**

Distributions made pursuant to the Plan will be in United States funds, by check drawn on a domestic bank, or, if the Liquidating Trustee so elects in its discretion for Distributions to certain large Creditors, by wire transfer from a domestic bank.

#### 5. **Setoff and Recoupment**

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Plan, the Liquidating Trustee may set off, recoup, or withhold against the Distributions to be made on account of any Allowed Claim

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any Claims or Causes of Action that the Debtor or the Estate held against the entity holding the Allowed Claim. The Debtor, the Estate, and the Liquidating Trust will not waive or release any Claim or Cause of Action against those entities by failing to effect such a setoff or recoupment, by failing to assert any such matter prior to Confirmation or the Effective Date, by allowing any Claim against the Debtor or the Estate, or by making a Distribution on account of an Allowed Claim.

#### 6. No De Minimis Distributions

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Plan, no Distribution of less than \$20.00 will be made to any Holder of an Allowed Claim on account thereof. No consideration will be provided in lieu of the *de minimis* Distributions that are not made under this Section.

#### 7. **Fractional Cents**

When any payment of a fraction of a cent would otherwise be called for, the actual payment will reflect a rounding of such fraction to the nearest whole cent (rounding down in the case of less than \$0.005 and rounding up in the case of \$0.005 or more); provided, however, that, in no event, will a Distribution of less than \$20.00 will be made to any Holder of an Allowed Claim on account thereof as set forth above.

#### 8. No Distributions with Respect to Disputed Claims

Notwithstanding any other Plan provision, no Distributions will be made on account of a Disputed Claim. Distribution on a Disputed Claim will be made when the Disputed Claim becomes or is deemed to be an Allowed Claim for purposes of Distributions.

#### 9. **Undeliverable or Unclaimed Distributions**

Distributions to entities holding Allowed Claims will initially be made by mail as follows:

(a) Distributions will be sent to the address, if any, set forth on a filed proof of claim as amended by any written notice of address change received by the Debtor prior to the Effective Date or Liquidating Trustee no later than ten (10) Business Days prior to the date of any Distribution; or

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(b) If no such address is available, Distributions will be sent to the address set forth on the Schedules or address otherwise readily obtainable by a cursory review of the Debtor's other books and records.

If no address is available either on a proof of claim or on the Schedules or on the Debtor's other books and records after a cursory review, the Distribution will be deemed to be undeliverable. If a Distribution is returned to the Liquidating Trustee as an undeliverable Distribution or is deemed to be an undeliverable Distribution, the Liquidating Trustee will not make any further Distribution to the Holder of the Claim on which the Distribution is being made, except as provided below.

Any entity that is otherwise entitled to an undeliverable Distribution and that does not, within 45 days after a Distribution is returned as undeliverable, provide the Liquidating Trustee with a written notice asserting its claim to or interest in that undeliverable Distribution and setting forth a current, deliverable address will be deemed to waive any claim to or interest in that undeliverable Distribution and will be forever barred from receiving that undeliverable Distribution or asserting any Claim against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust or their respective property. Any undeliverable Distributions that are not claimed hereunder will be distributed to other Holders of Allowed Claims pursuant to the terms of the Plan. If after the occurrence of the Effective Date, any amount of undeliverable Distributions remains undistributed after all Holders of Allowed Claims have been paid and after all the Liquidating Trust Expenses have been paid in full, the balance of the funds available from undeliverable Distributions shall be donated as directed by the California Attorney General. Nothing herein requires the Liquidating Trustee to attempt to locate any entity holding an Allowed Claim whose distribution is undeliverable.

#### 10. **Distribution Checks Not Cashed**

If a Distribution check is not cashed within 90 days after it is mailed to the Holder of the Claim on which the Distribution is being made, the Liquidating Trustee will cancel payment on that check and will not make any further Distribution to the Holder of the Claim on which the Distribution is being made, except as provided below.

Any entity that is otherwise entitled to a Distribution but who failed to cash a Distribution check within the allotted time and that does not, within 45 days after payment on the Distribution

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check is cancelled, provide the Liquidating Trustee with a written notice asserting its claim to or interest in that cancelled Distribution check and setting forth a current, deliverable address will be deemed to waive any claim to or interest in that Distribution and will be forever barred from receiving that Distribution or asserting any Claim against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust or their respective property. Any Distributions that are not claimed hereunder will be distributed to other Holders of Allowed Claims pursuant to the terms of the Plan. Nothing herein requires the Liquidating Trustee to attempt to locate any entity holding an Allowed Claim whose Distribution check has been cancelled as provided herein.

#### 11. **Record Date**

The record date for purposes of Distributions under this Plan shall be the Confirmation Date. To determine the names of the Holders of Claims as of the Record Date, the Liquidating Trustee will rely on the proofs of Claim and transfers of such proofs of Claim filed in the Case.

#### K. **Donation of Remaining Liquidating Trust Cash**

After all the Liquidating Trust Assets have been liquidated and all Allowed Claims have been fully satisfied as provided in this Plan, and all Liquidating Trust Expenses have been paid, all remaining Cash held by the Liquidating Trust shall be donated as directed by the California Attorney General.

### VII.

## **LITIGATION AND CLAIMS OBJECTIONS**

#### **Preservation of Rights of Action and Defenses** Α.

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, the Liquidating Trust shall retain all rights of the Debtor to commence and pursue, as appropriate, in any court or other tribunal including, without limitation, in an adversary proceeding filed in the Case, any and all Causes of Action, whether such Causes of Action accrued before or after the Petition Date, including, but not limited to, the actions specified in section VII.B. herein as well as those Causes of Action listed on Exhibit A to be filed by the Exhibit Filing Date.

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, in accordance with section 1123(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, any Claims, rights, and Causes of Action that the Debtor may hold against any

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Person shall, on the Effective Date, vest in the Liquidating Trust. The Liquidating Trust shall retain and may exclusively enforce any and all such Claims, rights or Causes of Action, and commence, pursue and settle the Causes of Action in accordance with the Plan and the Liquidating Trust Agreement. The Liquidating Trust shall have the exclusive right, authority, and discretion to institute, prosecute, abandon, settle, or compromise any and all such claims, rights, and Causes of Action without the consent or approval of any third party and without any further order of court.

The Proponents are currently investigating whether to pursue potential Causes of Action against any Creditors or other Persons. The investigation has not been completed to date, and under the Plan, the Liquidating Trust retains the right on behalf of the Debtor to commence and pursue any and all Causes of Action. Potential Causes of Action currently being investigated, which may, but need not, be pursued by the Debtor or the Committee before the Effective Date or by the Liquidating Trust after the Effective Date include, without limitation, the following Causes of Action:

- All actual or potential avoidance actions pursuant to any applicable section of the Bankruptcy Code including, without limitation, sections 544, 545, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 553(b) and/or 724(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, arising from any transaction involving or concerning the Debtor, and among others, without limitation, those entities listed on Exhibit A-1 hereto, including, but not limited to, unauthorized postpetition transfers to the Foundation or Scripps Health and prepetition transfers to the Foundation or Scripps Health for less than adequate consideration;
- All actual or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, for, or in any way involving, the collection of accounts receivable or general ledger items that are due and owing to the Debtor by any Person (collectively, the "Accounts Receivable"), including, but not limited to, the Accounts Receivable owed by the Persons listed on Exhibit A-2 hereto;
- All actual actions or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, against vendors, including, but not limited to, those vendors listed on Exhibit A-3 hereto, for overpayment, improper setoff, warranty, indemnity, retention of double payments, retention of mis-directed wires, deductions owing or improper deductions taken, claims for damages arising out of goods sold to the Debtor, or any other claim arising out of the vendor relationship;
- All actual or potential breach of contract actions against any counterparties to contracts or leases, including, but not limited to, those listed on **Exhibit A-4** hereto;
- All actual or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, against the Debtor's current or former insurance carriers to recover unpaid reimbursements and claims, overpayment of premiums and fees, claims for breach of contract, indemnity

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obligations or coverage	or similar	Causes	of Action,	including,	but not	limited to	, those
insurers listed on Exhib	it A-5 here	to:					

- All actual or potential Causes of Actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, against purchasers of assets from the Debtor relating to breach of the purchase agreement or unpaid compensation thereunder, including, but not limited to, those purchasers listed on Exhibit A-6 hereto;
- All actions or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, relating to deposits or other amounts owed by any creditor, lessor, utility, supplier, vendor, or other Person, including, but not limited to those Persons listed on Exhibit A-7 hereto;
- All actions or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, relating to environmental matters;
- Any litigation or lawsuit initiated by the Debtor that is currently pending, whether in the Bankruptcy Court, or any other court or tribunal or initiated against the Debtor after the Petition Date for which the Debtor may have counterclaims or other rights, including, but, not limited to, those actions listed on **Exhibit A-8** hereto;
- Potential actions against any of the prepetition directors, officers, employees, attorneys, financial advisors, accountants, investment bankers, agents and representatives of the Debtor including, but not limited to, those Persons on Exhibit A-9 hereto for breaches of fiduciary duty, negligent mismanagement, wasting of corporate assets, and diversion of corporate opportunity;
- All actual or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, against all Persons arising out of, or in connection with, any of the Debtor's prepetition management, operation and/or reporting of financial or other information, including, but not limited to, those Persons listed on Exhibit A-10 hereto;
- All actions or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, against any of the Debtor's current or former professionals for breach of fiduciary duty, breach of contract, negligence or professional misconduct or malpractice, or other tortuous conduct, including, but not limited to, those former professionals listed on Exhibit A-11 hereto;
- All rights against any Person for subordination of its Claims pursuant to section 510(b) of the Bankruptcy Code;
- All actions or potential actions against the prepetition members of the Debtor's board of directors and/or officers including, without limitation, the right to equitably subordinate claims held by such directors and officers pursuant to section 510(c) of the Bankruptcy Code;
- All actual or potential actions, whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, to recover amounts improperly awarded to employees under the terms of any prepetition employment arrangement or separation agreement;
- All actual or potential contract and tort actions that may exist or may subsequently arise;

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- All actual or potential actions whether legal, equitable or statutory in nature, arising out of, or in connection with the Debtor's business or operations; and
- The action to substantively consolidate the Foundation with the Debtor.

The above categories of preserved of causes of action shall not be limited in any way by reference to **Exhibit A** nor are the categories intended to be mutually exclusive.

The Committee with the cooperation of the Debtor is currently investigating various potential Causes of Action against the Foundation, including, but not limited to, possible substantive consolidation, fraudulent conveyances, and the right to funds claimed by the Foundation and hereby preserve all such possible Causes of Action. This statement is not intended to and in no way limits the preservation of any Causes of Actions against the Foundation or any other parties as set forth in this section.

In addition, there may be numerous other Causes of Action which currently exist or may subsequently arise that are not set forth herein, because the facts upon which such Causes of Action are based are not fully or currently known by the Proponents and, as a result, cannot be specifically referred to herein (collectively, the "Unknown Causes of Action"). The failure to list any such Unknown Causes of Action herein, or on **Exhibit A** to be filed by the Exhibit Filing Date is not intended to limit the rights of the Liquidating Trust to pursue any Unknown Cause of Action to the extent the facts underlying such Unknown Cause of Action become fully known to the Debtor, the Committee or the Liquidating Trust.

Unless a Claim or Cause of Action against a Creditor or other Person is expressly waived, relinquished, released, compromised or settled in the Plan or any Final Order, the Debtor expressly reserves such Claim or Cause of Action for later adjudication by the Liquidating Trust (including, without limitation, Unknown Causes of Action), and, therefore, no preclusion doctrine, including, without limitation, the doctrines of res judicata, collateral estoppel, issue preclusion, claim preclusion, waiver, estoppel (judicial, equitable, or otherwise) or laches shall apply to such Claims or Causes of Action upon or after the Confirmation or Effective Date of the Plan based on the Disclosure Statement, the Plan or the Confirmation Order, except where such Claims or Causes of Action have been released in the Plan or other Final Order.

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Any Person to whom the Debtor has incurred an obligation (whether on account of services, purchase or sale of goods or otherwise), or who has received services from the Debtor or a transfer of money or property of the Debtor, or who has transacted business with the Debtor should assume that such obligation, transfer, or transaction may be reviewed by the Liquidating Trust subsequent to the Effective Date and may, if appropriate, be the subject of an action after the Effective Date, whether or not (i) such Person has filed a proof of Claim against the Debtor in this Case; (ii) such Creditor's proof of Claim has been objected to; (iii) such Creditor's Claim was included in the Debtor's Schedules; or (iv) such Creditor's scheduled Claim has been objected to by the Debtor or has been identified by the Debtor as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated.

As of the Effective Date, subject to the Liquidating Trust Agreement, the Liquidating Trustee, on behalf of the Liquidating Trust, will be authorized to exercise and perform the rights, powers and duties held by the Debtor's Estate with respect to the rights, claims, causes of action, defenses, and counterclaims, including, without limitation, the authority under section 1123(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code to provide for the settlement, adjustment, retention and enforcement of claims and interests of the Estate, without the consent or approval of any third party, and without any further order of the Bankruptcy Court.

The Liquidating Trustee, subject to the Liquidating Trust Agreement, from and after the Effective Date will make the decision of whether or not to pursue any Cause of Action.

#### В. **Disputed Claims**

#### 1. **Disputed Claims Reserve**

On the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trust will establish a Disputed Claims Reserve from the Liquidating Trust's Assets on account of Disputed Claims. The Disputed Claims Reserve will initially include cash in amounts sufficient to distribute to each holder of a Disputed Claim the amount estimated by the Debtor that the Holder of Disputed Claims would receive under the Plan if its Claim should ultimately become an Allowed Claim.

After any Disputed Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, the Disbursing Agent, within fifteen (15) Business Days after the Disputed Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or as soon thereafter as is

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practicable, pay the amount of the Allowed Claim pursuant to the treatment of such Allowed Claim as provided in this Plan.

If a Disputed Claim (i) becomes a Disallowed Claim or (ii) becomes an Allowed Claim in an amount that would result in such Allowed Claim receiving less than the amount held in the Disputed Claims Reserve on account thereof, the excess attributable to the Claim's disallowed or expunged portion will be Available Cash.

After Final Orders have been entered, or other final resolutions have been reached, with respect to all Disputed Claims or the Liquidating Trust has obtained an Order of the Court setting a reduced dollar amount of required reserves, any remaining Cash held in the Disputed Claims Reserve will be Available Cash.

### **Objections to and Resolution of Disputed Claims**

On and after the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trust will have the right to make and file objections to any Claim of any nature and to prosecute, settle and/or withdraw such objections. The Liquidating Trustee will have the authority to compromise, settle, withdraw or otherwise resolve any objections to a Claim without approval of the Bankruptcy Court; provided, however, that the the Liquidating Trustee may in its discretion seek relief before the Bankruptcy Court with respect to any Disputed Claim. The Liquidating Trust will file and serve all objections to 503(b)(9) Claims, Priority Claims, and General Unsecured Claims upon the Holder of the Claim as to which the objection is made no later than 90 days after the Effective Date, provided, however, that nothing herein will reduce the time permitted under applicable statutes of limitation for bringing any affirmative Causes of Action that the Liquidating Trust may assert against any third party. The Claim Objection Deadline may be extended only by an order of the Bankruptcy Court.

### VIII.

### OTHER PLAN PROVISIONS

#### Α. **Exculpation and Release of Committee and Its Professionals**

Except to the extent arising from willful misconduct or gross negligence, any and all Claims, liabilities, causes of action, rights, damages, costs and obligations held by any party against the Committee and/or the individual members of the Committee (and their respective

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officers, directors, employees, affiliates and agents), and/or each of their respective attorneys, accountants, agents and other professionals, whether known or unknown, matured or contingent, liquidated or unliquidated, existing, arising or accruing, whether or not yet due in any manner related to the Postpetition administration of the Case, any Postpetition act or omission in connection with, arising out of, or related to the Case, or the formulation, negotiation, prosecution or implementation of the Plan, will be deemed fully waived, barred, released and discharged in all respects, except as to rights, obligations, duties, claims and responsibilities preserved, created or established by terms of this Plan.

Pursuant to section 1125(e) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Committee and its present and former members, and each of their respective affiliates, officers, directors, employees, agents, advisors, representatives, successors or assigns, and any Professionals employed by any of the foregoing Persons will neither have nor incur any liability to any Person for their role in soliciting acceptances of this Plan.

#### В. **Injunction**

The Plan is the sole means for resolving, paying or otherwise dealing with Claims. To that end, except as expressly provided in the Plan, at all times on and after the Effective Date, all Persons who have been, are, or may be Holders of Claims against the Debtor arising prior to the Effective Date, will be permanently enjoined from taking any of the following actions, on account of any such Claim, against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trust or their respective property (other than actions brought to enforce any rights or obligations under the Plan):

**(i)** commencing, conducting or continuing in any manner, directly or indirectly any suit, action, or other proceeding of any kind against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trust, or the Liquidating Trustee, their successors, or their respective property or assets (including, without limitation, all suits, actions, and proceedings that are pending as of the Effective Date which will be deemed to be withdrawn or dismissed with prejudice);

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	(ii)	Enforcing, levying, attaching, executing, collecting, or otherwise
reco	vering by	any manner or means whether directly or indirectly any judgment,
awa	rd, decre	e, or order against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, the
Liqu	iidating T	Trust, or the Liquidating Trustee, their successors, or their respective
proi	erty or a	assets;

- (iii) creating, perfecting, or otherwise enforcing in any manner, directly or indirectly, any lien, security interest or encumbrance against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trust, or the Liquidating Trustee, their successors, or their respective property or assets; and
- (iv) proceeding in any manner in any place whatsoever against the Debtor, the Estate, the Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trust, or the Liquidating Trustee, their successors, or their respective property or assets, that does not conform to or comply with the provisions of the Plan.

Nothing in this Section VIII. A. or the Confirmation Order shall enjoin or act to enjoin the Liquidating Trustee from pursuing any claim, right or Cause of Action preserved under the terms of this Plan as set forth above in Section VII.A.

#### C. Nondischarge of the Debtor

In accordance with section 1141(d)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Confirmation Order will not discharge Claims. However, no Holder of a Claim may receive any payment from, or seek recourse against, any Assets that are to be distributed under the Plan other than Assets required to be distributed to that Holder pursuant to the Plan.

#### D. Remedy in Event of Default Under the Plan

If there is a material default at any time during the term of this Plan by the Liquidating Trustee in the performance of any of the duties or obligations of the Liquidating Trust under the Plan, any Creditor that is damaged by such failure may pursue its remedies in any court of competent jurisdiction, including, but not limited to, filing a motion to dismiss or convert this Case.

#### **Entry of Final Decree** Ε.

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Promptly following the liquidation of all of the non-cash Liquidating Trust Assets and the completion of all Distributions to the Holders of the Allowed Claims, the Liquidating Trust will file a motion with the Bankruptcy Court to obtain entry of a final decree closing the Debtor's Case. After entry of the final decree, the Liquidating Trustee, on behalf of the Liquidating Trust, will be authorized in its sole and absolute discretion to discard or destroy any and all pre-Effective Date books and records of the Debtor in the Liquidating Trust's custody or control. The Liquidating Trustee will continue to preserve the post-Effective Date books and records subject to further Bankruptcy Court order.

#### F. **Post-Effective Date Quarterly Reports and Fees**

From and after the Effective Date, the Liquidating Trustee, on behalf of the Liquidating Trust, shall File all required Quarterly Reports if any, and serve the Quarterly Report on the U.S. Trustee and shall pay all U.S. Trustee Fees if any.

#### G. **Exemption from Stamp, Transfer and Other Taxes**

Pursuant to section 1146(c) of the Bankruptcy Code, the issuance, transfer, or exchange of assets under the Plan by the Debtor, 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 instrument of transfer under, in furtherance of, or in connection with the Plan, will not be subject to any stamp, real estate transfer, mortgage recording, or other similar tax.

#### H. Withholding and Reporting Requirements

In connection with the consummation of the Plan, the Liquidating Trust will comply with all withholding and reporting requirements imposed by any federal, state, local or foreign taxing authority and all Distributions hereunder will be subject to any such withholding and reporting requirements. The Liquidating Trust may reasonably request tax reporting information from persons entitled to receive Distributions under the Plan and may withhold the payment of such Distributions pending the receipt of such tax reporting information.

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#### **Pre-Confirmation Injunction and Stays** I.

Unless otherwise provided, all injunctions or stays arising under or entered during the Case pursuant to sections 105 or 362 of the Bankruptcy Code, or otherwise, and in existence on the Confirmation Date, will remain in full force and effect until the Effective Date at which time the injunction contained in Section VIII.A shall become effective.

#### J. **Retention of Jurisdiction**

After Confirmation of the Plan and occurrence of the Effective Date, the Bankruptcy Court will retain such jurisdiction as is legally permissible, including for the following purposes:

- 1. To resolve any and all disputes regarding the operation and interpretation of the Plan or the Confirmation Order;
- 2. To determine the allowability, classification, or priority of any Claim or interest, based on any objection by the Debtor, the Liquidating Trust, or by other parties in interest with standing to bring such objection or proceeding;
- 3. To determine the extent, validity, and priority of any lien asserted against property of the Debtor, property of the Estate, or the Liquidating Trust Assets;
- 4. To construe and to take any action to (a) enforce and execute the Plan, the Confirmation Order, and any other order of the Bankruptcy Court; (b) issue such orders as may be necessary for the implementation, execution, performance, and consummation of the Plan, the Confirmation Order and all matters referred to in the Plan and the Confirmation Order; and (c) determine all matters that may be pending before the Bankruptcy Court in this Case on or before the Effective Date with respect to any Person;
- 5. To determine any and all applications for allowance of compensation and reimbursement of expenses of Professionals for periods on or before the Effective Date;
  - 6. To determine any other request for payment of administrative expenses;
- 7. To resolve any dispute regarding the implementation, execution, performance, consummation, or interpretation of the Plan or the Confirmation Order;
- 8. To determine motions for the rejection, assumption, or assignment of executory contracts or unexpired leases and the allowance of any Claims resulting therefrom;

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9.	To adjudicate all adversary proceedings and contested matters, if any, initiated
by the Liquidating Tr	ust to pursue retained causes of action;

- 10. To determine all applications, motions, adversary proceedings, contested matters, and any other litigated matters commenced during the Case whether before, on, or after the Effective Date:
- 11. To determine such other matters and for such other purposes as may be provided in the Confirmation Order;
- 12. To modify the Plan under section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code in order to remedy any apparent defect or omission in the Plan or to reconcile any inconsistency in the Plan so as to carry out its intents and purposes;
- 13. To issue injunctions or take such other actions or issue such other orders as may be necessary or appropriate to restrain interference with the Plan or the Confirmation Order or their implementation by any person or entity;
- 14. To issue such orders as may be appropriate in the event that the Confirmation Order is, for any reason, stayed, revoked, modified, reversed or vacated; and
- 15. To issue such orders in aid of consummation of the Plan and the Confirmation Order, notwithstanding any otherwise applicable nonbankruptcy law, with respect to any person or entity, to the full extent authorized by the Bankruptcy Code or Bankruptcy Rules.

#### K. **Successors and Assigns**

The rights, benefits and obligations of any entity named or referred to in the Plan are binding on, and will inure to the benefit of, any permitted heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns of such entity.

#### L. **Modification or Withdrawal of the Plan**

In accordance with section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Proponents reserve the right to alter, amend, modify, revoke or withdraw the Plan or any Plan exhibit or schedule, including amending or modifying it to satisfy the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code. The Proponents reserve the right to withdraw the Plan before the Confirmation Date. Any such modifications or withdrawal can only be accomplished by the agreement of both Proponents. If, prior to the

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Confirmation of the Plan, the Proponents disagree regarding modifications to or withdrawal of the Plan, either may withdraw as a proponent of the Plan and the remaining Proponent will become the sole proponent of the Plan and the confirmation process will continue.

#### Μ. **Severability of Plan Provisions**

If, before Confirmation, the Bankruptcy Court holds that any Plan term or provision is invalid, void, or unenforceable, the Bankruptcy Court may alter or interpret that term or provision so that it is valid and enforceable to the maximum extent possible consistent with the original purpose of that term or provision, so long as such alternative interpretation does not materially alter the rights, remedies and distributions under the Plan of parties in interest in this Case. That term or provision will then be applicable as altered or interpreted. Notwithstanding any such holding, alteration, or interpretation, the Plan's remaining terms and provisions will remain in full force and effect and will in no way be affected, impaired, or invalidated. The Confirmation Order will constitute a judicial determination providing that each Plan term and provision, as it may have been altered or interpreted in accordance with this Section, is valid and enforceable under its terms.

#### N. **Exhibits**

Any Exhibits to the Plan that are not filed with the Plan will be Filed not later than the Exhibit Filing Date. Copies of all such Exhibits not filed and served with the Plan will not be served by any method other than ECF, but will be available upon written request to the Debtor's or the Committee's counsel.

#### О. No Admission

Except as specifically provided in the Plan, nothing contained in the Plan shall be deemed or construed in any way as an admission by the Debtor, the Estate or the Committee with respect to any matter set forth in the Plan, including the amount or allowability of any Claim, or the value of any property of the Estate.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Plan, if the Plan is not confirmed or the Effective Date does not occur, the Plan will be null and void, and nothing contained in the Plan will: (a) be deemed to be an admission by the Debtor or the Committee with respect to any matter discussed in the Plan, including liability on any Claim or the propriety of any Claim's classification;

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(b) constitute a waiver, acknowledgement, or release of any Claims or any claims held by the Debtor; or (c) prejudice in any manner the rights of the Debtor, the Estate, or the Committee in any further proceedings.

#### Р. **General Authority**

The Debtor shall execute such documents, and take such other actions, as are necessary to effectuate the transactions provided for in the Plan.

#### Q. **Binding Effect**

The Plan and all rights, duties and obligations thereunder shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Debtor, the Committee, Holders of Claims, the Liquidating Trust, the Liquidating Trustee and their respective successors and assigns.

#### R. **Governing Law**

Unless a rule of law or procedure is supplied by federal law (including, but not limited to, the Bankruptcy Code and Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure), the rights and obligations arising under the Plan shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of California, without giving effect to the principles of conflict of laws thereof. Unless a rule of law or procedure is supplied by federal law (including, but not limited to, the Bankruptcy Code and Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure), the rights and obligations arising under any agreement, contract, document, or instrument provided for or executed in connection with the Plan, shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with express choice of law provision in such an agreement, contract, document, or instrument; provided, however, if no rule of law or procedure is supplied by federal law (including, but not limited to, the Bankruptcy Code and Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure) and if no choice of law provision is contained in such an agreement, contract, document, or instrument, such agreement, contract, document, or instrument shall be governed by, and construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of California, without giving effect to the principles of conflict of laws thereof.

#### S. **Payment or Distribution Dates**

Whenever any payment or Distribution to be made under the Plan shall be due on a day other than a Business Day, such payment or distribution shall instead be made, without interest, on the immediately following Business Day.

#### T. Headings

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The headings used in the Plan are inserted for convenience only and neither constitutes a portion of the Plan nor in any manner affects the construction of the provisions of the Plan.

#### U. No Waiver

The failure of the Debtor or the Committee or any other person to object to any Claim for purposes of voting shall not be deemed a waiver of the Debtor's, the Committee's, or the Liquidating Trust's right to object to or examine such Claim, in whole or in part.

#### V. **Post-Effective Date Notice**

From and after the Effective Date, any Person who desires notice of any pleading or document filed in the Case, or of any hearing in the Court, or of any matter as to which the Bankruptcy Code requires notice to be provided, will file a request for post-Effective Date notice and will serve the request on the Liquidating Trustee. Any Person filing such a request will be placed on the Post-Effective Date Notice List. The U.S. Trustee, the SDH Trust Committee, and the Liquidating Trustee will be deemed to have requested post-Effective Date notice and will be placed on the Post-Effective Date Notice List without taking any further action.

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IX.

## CONDITIONS TO CONFIRMATION

The only conditions precedent to Confirmation of the Plan are that at least one of Classes 1,
3, and 4 have voted to accept the Plan and the Bankruptcy Court shall have entered the Confirmation
Order in a form acceptable to the Proponents.

$n \mathcal{N}$	
Dated: June / , 2013	SAN DIEGO HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE
	CARE CORPORATION,
	a California corporation
	V/ A/ A
	All
	Byl Kathleen Pacurar
	Its: Chief Executive Officer

Dated: June \_\_\_\_\_, 2013 OFFICIAL COMMITTEE OF UNSECURED CREDITORS FOR SAN DIEGO HOSPICE AND PALLIATIVE CARE CORPORATION

> By: Name: Title: Chairman

Submitted by:

PACHULSKI STANG ZIEHL & JONES LLP

By: /s/ Samuel R. Maizel Samuel R. Maizel (CA Bar No. 189301) Jeffrey L. Kandel (CA Bar No. 115832) Teddy M. Kapur (CA Bar No. 242486) Attorneys for the Official Committee of **Unsecured Creditors** 

PROCOPIO, CORY, HARGREAVES & SAVITCH LLP

/s/ Gerald P. Kennedy By: Jeffrey Isaacs (CA Bar No. 042622) Gerald P. Kennedy (CA Bar No. 105887) Jamie L. Altman (CA Bar No. 280075) Attorneys for Debtor and Debtor in Possession

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