

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE  
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE AT NASHVILLE**

<p><b>In re:</b></p> <p><b>DIVINE MEDICAL BILLING. INC.,</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Debtor.</b></p>	<p><b>Case No. 16-06467</b></p> <p><b>Chapter 11</b></p> <p><b>Judge Marian F. Harrison</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>DISCLOSURE STATEMENT DESCRIBING ORIGINAL CHAPTER 11 PLAN</b></p>
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## I.

### INTRODUCTION

Divine Medical Billing, Inc. is the Debtor in a Chapter 11 bankruptcy case. On September 12, 2016, Debtor commenced a voluntary bankruptcy case by filing a Chapter 11 petition under the United States Bankruptcy Code (“Code”), 11 U.S.C. § 101 et seq. Chapter 11 allows the Debtor, and under some circumstances, creditors and others parties in interest, to propose a plan of reorganization (“Plan”). The Plan may provide for the Debtor to reorganize by continuing to operate, to liquidate by selling assets of the estate, or a combination of both. Debtor is the party proposing the Plan sent to you in the same envelope as this document. **THE DOCUMENT YOU ARE READING IS THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR THE ENCLOSED PLAN.**

This is a reorganization plan. In other words, the Proponent seeks to accomplish payments under the Plan by using Debtor’s income. The Effective Date of the proposed Plan is 45 days after confirmation.

#### **A. Purpose of This Document**

This Disclosure Statement summarizes what is in the Plan, and tells you certain information relating to the Plan and the process the Court follows in determining whether or not to confirm the Plan.

#### **READ THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT CAREFULLY IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT:**

- (1) WHO CAN VOTE OR OBJECT,**
- (2) WHAT THE TREATMENT OF YOUR CLAIM IS (i.e., what your claim will receive if the Plan is confirmed), AND HOW THIS TREATMENT COMPARES TO WHAT YOUR CLAIM WOULD RECEIVE IN LIQUIDATION,**
- (3) THE HISTORY OF THE DEBTOR AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE BANKRUPTCY,**

- (4) **WHAT THINGS THE COURT WILL LOOK AT TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT TO CONFIRM THE PLAN,**
- (5) **WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION, AND**
- (6) **WHETHER THIS PLAN IS FEASIBLE.**

This Disclosure Statement cannot tell you everything about your rights. You should consider consulting your own lawyer to obtain more specific advice on how this Plan will affect you and what is the best course of action for you.

Be sure to read the Plan as well as the Disclosure Statement. If there are any inconsistencies between the Plan and the Disclosure Statement, the Plan provisions will govern.

The Code requires a Disclosure Statement to contain “adequate information” concerning the Plan. The Bankruptcy Court (“Court”) has approved this document as an adequate Disclosure Statement, containing enough information to enable parties affected by the Plan to make an informed judgment about the Plan. Any party can now solicit votes for or against the Plan.

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

THE 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 COURT LATER CONFIRMS THE PLAN, THEN THE PLAN WILL BE BINDING ON THE DEBTOR AND ON ALL CREDITORS AND INTEREST HOLDERS IN THIS CASE.

**1. Time and Place of the Confirmation Hearing**

The hearing where the Court will determine whether or not to confirm the Plan will take place at a yet to be determined date at 701 Broadway Ave., Nashville, TN 37203. Notice will be given regarding the date and time of this hearing.

**2. Deadline For Voting For or Against the Plan**

If you are entitled to vote, it is in your best interest to timely vote on the enclosed ballot and return the ballot in the enclosed envelope to:

Steven L. Lefkovitz  
618 Church St., Ste. 410  
Nashville, TN 37219.

Your ballot must be timely received or it will not be counted.

**3. Deadline For Objecting to the Confirmation of the Plan**

Objections to the confirmation of the Plan must be filed with the Court and served upon Steven L. Lefkovitz, counsel for Debtor, by the date and time set by the Clerk's office.

**4. Identity of Person to Contact for More Information Regarding the Plan**

Any interested party desiring further information about the Plan should contact Steven L. Lefkovitz, (615) 256-8300, 618 Church St., Ste. 410, Nashville, TN 37219.

**C. Disclaimer**

The Debtor has made no separate appraisal of the Debtor's real and personal property assets but the Debtor believes that values contained herein are accurate. The Debtor believes this to be a fair and equitable estimate of the value of its assets as of May 1, 2017. The information contained in this Disclosure Statement is provided by the Debtor. The Plan Proponent represents that everything stated in the Disclosure Statement is true to the Proponent's best knowledge. The Court has not yet determined whether or not the Plan is confirmable and makes no recommendation as to whether or not you should support or oppose the Plan.

**II.**

**BACKGROUND**

**A. Description and History of the Debtor's Business**

The Debtor is a Tennessee corporation established in 2011 whose main business involves providing medical billing services for various clients.

**B. Management of the Debtor Before and After the Bankruptcy**

The Debtor managed its own affairs prior to the bankruptcy and will continue to manage its affairs after the bankruptcy.

### **C. Events Leading to Chapter 11 Filing**

Here is a brief summary of the circumstances that led to the filing of this Chapter 11 case: As of the beginning of 2012, Debtor's business providing medical billing services was continuing to grow and a decision was made to add an additional component to the services provided by Divine Medical Billing, Inc. Up until this point, Debtor paid a vendor monthly for the software used in the billing process. Debtor made a decision to contract with an individual, David Alexander Ligon, and several related companies, Custom Software Labs and Pulse Solutions, Inc., to design Debtor's own software which would be used in the continued operation of the business, as well as allowing the Debtor to lease the rights to the software to other medical billing companies, which was intended to produce additional income.

Beginning in 2012 and over the next eighteen months, over \$170,000 was paid to either David Alexander Ligon, Custom Software Labs or Pulse Solutions, Inc. for software that was never delivered. Debtor took out loans in order to finance the software design and eventually the obligations of those loans, absent the projected added revenue caused a downward spiral that led the Debtor to file this bankruptcy.

Debtor no longer had the cash flow available to keep a full staff, which then created a situation where Debtor had to commit to less and less work in order to meet production requirements, which led to less net revenue to pay creditors. Debtor filed this case in order to reorganize its debts to bring those more in line its current financial situation.

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

#### **1. Bankruptcy Proceedings**

The following is a chronological list of significant events which have occurred during this case:

An Agreed Scheduling Order was entered on September 20, 2016, which was then amended by Agreed Order on September 27, 2016. The orders provide for plan filing and confirmation deadlines as well as adherence to reporting and fee requirements.

The Court has approved the employment of the following professionals: Steven L. Lefkovitz, counsel for Debtor.

Currently, there are no adversary proceedings pending.

**2. Other Legal Proceedings**

Prior to filing for bankruptcy relief, Debtor filed a lawsuit against David Alexander Ligon, Custom Software Labs and Pulse Solutions, Inc. in the District Court for Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. The proceeding was given case number CJ-2016-970. That case has been proceeding concurrently with the bankruptcy case. At this time, it appears that even if the lawsuit was successfully litigated, there is very little likelihood of a recovery anywhere near the amounts that were paid to the three entities involved in the lawsuit. David Alexander Ligon has no assets and has closed Custom Software Labs while Pulse Solutions, Inc. is an Indian corporation that has been extremely difficult to locate in order to provide service, let alone to respond to Court orders or actively participate in settlement discussions.

**3. Actual and Projected Recovery of Preferential or Fraudulent Transfers**

There is no projected recovery of any preferential or fraudulent transfers, other than any proceeds recovered through the litigation regarding software discussed above.

**4. Procedures Implemented to Resolve Financial Problems**

Debtor's financial problems resulted from the fraud committed by David Alexander Ligon, Custom Software Labs and Pulse Solutions, Inc. in their inducement to pay substantial sums of money for the production of software that was never completed. This was a unique singular event, and one that won't be repeated in the future. Debtor has proposed a plan that is feasible based on its current income and expenses.

## **5. Current and Historical Financial Conditions**

The identity and fair market value of the estate's assets are listed in Exhibit A. See also the Debtor's financial history set forth in the monthly operating reports which are summarized in Exhibit B and Debtor's projected income and expenses which are summarized in Exhibit C.

### **III.**

#### **SUMMARY OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION**

##### **A. What Creditors and Interest Holders Will Receive Under The Proposed Plan**

As required by the Bankruptcy Code, the Plan classifies claims and interests in various classes according to their right to priority. The Plan states whether each class of claims or interests is impaired or unimpaired. The Plan provides the treatment each class will receive.

##### **B. Unclassified Claims**

Certain types of claims are not placed into voting classes; instead they are unclassified. They 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 Proponent has not placed the following claims in a class.

##### **1. Administrative Expenses**

Administrative expenses are claims for costs or expenses of administering the Debtor's Chapter 11 case which are allowed under Code section 507(a)(1). The Code requires that all administrative claims be paid on the Effective Date of the Plan, unless a particular claimant agrees to a different treatment.

The following chart lists all of the Debtors' Section 507(a)(1) administrative claims and their treatment under the Plan:



<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Owed</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Name = IRS</li> <li>● Type of tax = WT-FICA, FUTA and Income Tax</li> <li>● Tax years = 2016</li> </ul>	\$440.96	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pymt interval</li> <li>● Pymt amt/interval</li> <li>● Pymt date</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= Once</li> <li>= \$440.96</li> <li>= Effective Date</li> </ul>

Additionally, Debtor is responsible for any quarterly fees that may become due between now and the confirmation of the case. Debtor estimates that two more quarters of fees will become due before the case can be confirmed and closed. Additionally there may be unpaid attorney’s fees for Steven L. Lefkovitz, Counsel for the Debtor-in-possession, which are subject to the approval of the Court. These fees would not be due on the effective date and Counsel for the Debtor will agree to defer payments in a mutually agreed upon payment plan. At this time, Debtor does not believe that there will be any additional attorney fees over and above the initial retainer that was paid in this case.

**2. Priority Tax Claims**

Priority tax claims are certain unsecured income, employment and other taxes described by Code Section 507(a)(8). The Code requires that each holder of such a 507(a)(8) priority tax claim receive the present value of such claim in deferred cash payments, over a period not exceeding five years from the date of filing for relief in this case.

The following chart lists all of the Debtor’s Section 507(a)(8) priority tax claims and their treatment under this Plan:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount</u> <u>Owed</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Name = Internal Revenue Service</li> <li>● Type of tax = Income</li> <li>● Tax years = 2013</li> </ul>	\$505.02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Pymt interval</li> <li>● Pymt amt/interval</li> <li>● Begin date</li> <li>● End date</li> <li>● Interest Rate %</li> <li>● Total Payout Amount</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= Monthly</li> <li>= \$11.46</li> <li>= September 1, 2017</li> <li>= September 1, 2021</li> <li>= 4.00%</li> <li>= \$550.08</li> </ul>

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

**C. Classified Claims and Interests**

**1. Classes of Secured Claims**

Secured claims are claims secured by liens on property of the estate. There are no secured pre-petition claims under this Plan.

**2. Classes of Priority Unsecured Claims**

Certain priority claims that are referred to in Code Sections 507(a)(1), (4), (5), (6), and (7) are required to be placed in classes. These types of claims are entitled to priority treatment as follows: the Code requires that each holder of such a claim receive cash on the Effective Date equal to the allowed amount of such claim. However, a class of unsecured priority claim holders may vote to accept deferred cash payments of a value, as of the Effective Date, equal to the allowed amount of such claims.

There are no priority unsecured claims under the Plan.

**3. Class of General Unsecured Claims**

General unsecured claims are unsecured claims not entitled to priority under Code Section 507(a). The following chart identifies this Plan’s treatment of the class containing all of Debtor’s general unsecured claims (see Exhibit D for detailed information about each general unsecured claim):

<u>CLASS#</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>IMPAIRED</u> (Y/N)	<u>TREATMENT</u>	
4	General unsecured claims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total amount of claims = \$225,303.68</li> </ul>	Y, Claims in this class are entitled to vote on the plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pymt interval</li> <li>Pymt amt/interval</li> <li>Begin date</li> <li>End date</li> <li>Interest rate</li> <li>Total payout</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>= Monthly</li> <li>= \$750.00</li> <li>= 10<sup>th</sup> day of the month following Effective Date</li> <li>= 5 years from Effective Date</li> <li>= 0.00%</li> <li>= \$45,000.00</li> </ul>

Monthly payments shall be made on a pro rata basis based on the value of each unsecured claim. Any plan payments returned to the Debtor by unsecured creditors shall become property of the reorganized Debtors.

**4. Class(es) of Interest Holders**

Interest holders are the parties who hold ownership interest (i.e., equity interest) in the Debtor. If the Debtor is a corporation, entities holding preferred or common stock in the Debtor are interest holders. If the Debtor is a partnership, the interest holders include both general and limited partners. If the Debtor is an individual, the Debtor is the interest holder.

The following chart identifies this Plan’s treatment of the class of interest holders:

<u>CLASS #</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>IMPAIRED</u> (Y/N)	<u>TREATMENT</u>
5	Interest holders	N	Will maintain all stock

**D. Means of Effectuating the Plan**

**1. Funding for the Plan**

The Plan will be funded by the following: Income from the continued operation of the medical billing business.

**2. Post-confirmation Management**

The Debtor shall be responsible for post-confirmation management.

**3. Disbursing Agent**

Debtor shall act as the disbursing agent for the purpose of making all distributions provided for under the Plan. The Disbursing Agent shall serve without bond and shall receive no compensation for distribution services rendered and expenses incurred pursuant to the Plan.

**E. Risk Factors**

The proposed Plan has the following risks: The Plan, due to its nature of being funded over time, maintains a possibility of default if Debtor is unable to realize its current financial projections or somehow finds itself unable to maintain the same level of monthly income.

**F. Other Provisions of the Plan**

**1. Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases**

**a. Assumptions**

The following are the unexpired leases and executory contracts to be assumed as obligations of the reorganized Debtor under this Plan:

- (i) All executory contracts for services between Debtor and clients

On the Effective Date, each of the unexpired leases and executory contracts listed above shall be assumed as obligations of the reorganized Debtor. The Order of the Court confirming the Plan shall constitute an Order approving the assumption of each lease and contract listed above. If you are a party to a lease or contract to be assumed and you object to the assumption of your lease or contract, you must file and serve your objection to the Plan within the deadline for objecting to the confirmation of the Plan. See Section {I.B.3.} of this document for the specific date.

**b. Rejections**

On the Effective Date, the following executory contracts and unexpired leases will be rejected:

All executory contracts and leases not explicitly assumed above.

The order confirming the Plan shall constitute an Order approving the rejection of the lease or contract. If you are a party to a contract or lease to be rejected and you object to the rejection of your contract or lease, you must file and serve your objection to the Plan within the deadline for objecting to the confirmation of the Plan.

THE BAR DATE FOR FILING A PROOF OF CLAIM BASED ON A CLAIM ARISING FROM THE REJECTION OF A LEASE OR CONTRACT WAS JANUARY 18, 2017. Any claim based on the rejection of a contract or lease will be barred if the proof of claim is not timely filed, unless the Court later orders otherwise.

**2. Changes in Rates Subject to Regulatory Commission Approval**

This Debtor is not subject to governmental regulatory commission approval of its rates.

**3. Retention of Jurisdiction.**

The Court shall retain jurisdiction for purposes of granting a discharge to Debtor, determining any and all objections to the amounts of claims, applications for compensation and expenses, to enforce the provisions of the Plan, to correct any defect, cure any omissions or reconcile any inconsistency in the Plan, and to determine such other matters as may be provided for in the Order of the Court confirming the Plan.

**G. Tax Consequences of Plan**

CREDITORS AND INTEREST HOLDERS CONCERNED WITH HOW THE PLAN MAY AFFECT THEIR TAX LIABILITY SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN ACCOUNTANTS, ATTORNEYS, AND/OR ADVISORS. The following disclosure of possible tax consequences is intended solely for the purpose of alerting readers about possible tax issues this Plan may present to the Debtor. The Proponent CANNOT and DOES NOT represent that the tax consequences contained below are the only tax consequences of the Plan because the Tax

Code embodies many complicated rules which make it difficult to state completely and accurately all the tax implications of any action.

The Debtor is unaware of any tax consequences which the Plan will have on the Debtor's tax liability.

#### **IV.**

### **CONFIRMATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES**

PERSONS OR ENTITIES CONCERNED WITH CONFIRMATION OR THIS PLAN SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN ATTORNEYS BECAUSE THE LAW ON CONFIRMING A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION IS VERY COMPLEX. The following discussion is intended solely for the purpose of alerting readers about basic confirmation issues, which they may wish to consider, as well as certain deadlines for filing claims. The proponent CANNOT and DOES NOT represent that the discussion contained below is a complete summary of the law on this topic.

Many requirements must be met before the Court can confirm a Plan. Some of the requirements include that the Plan must be proposed in good faith, acceptance of the Plan, whether the Plan pays creditors at least as much as creditors would receive in a Chapter 7 liquidation, and whether the Plan is feasible. These requirements are not the only requirements for confirmation.

#### **A. Who May Vote or Object**

##### **1. Who May Object to Confirmation of the Plan**

Any party in interest may object to the confirmation of the Plan, but as explained below not everyone is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

##### **2. Who May Vote to Accept/Reject the Plan**

A creditor or interest holder has a right to vote for or against the Plan if that creditor or interest holder has a claim which is both (1) allowed or allowed for voting purposes and (2) classified in an impaired class.

**a. What Is an Allowed Claim/Interest**

As noted above, a creditor or interest holder must first have an allowed claim or interest to have the right to vote. Generally, any proof of claim or interest will be allowed, unless a party in interest brings a motion objecting to the claim. When an objection to a claim or interest is filed, the creditor or interest holder holding the claim or interest cannot vote unless the Court, after notice and hearing, either overrules the objection or allows the claim or interest for voting purposes.

THE BAR DATE FOR FILING A PROOF OF CLAIM IN THIS CASE WAS JANUARY 18, 2017. A creditor or interest holder may have an allowed claim or interest even if a proof of claim or interest was not timely filed. A claim is deemed allowed if (1) it is scheduled on the Debtor's schedules and such claim is not scheduled as disputed, contingent, or unliquidated, and (2) no party in interest has objected to the claim. An interest is deemed allowed if it is scheduled and no party in interest has objected to the interest.

**b. What Is an Impaired Claim/Interest**

As noted above, an allowed claim or interest only has the right to vote if it is in a class that is impaired under the Plan. A class is impaired if the Plan alters the legal, equitable, or contractual rights of the members of that class. For example, a class comprised of general unsecured claims is impaired if the Plan fails to pay the members of that class 100% of what they are owed.

In this case, the Proponent believes that classes 3 and 4 are impaired and that holders of claims in each of these classes are therefore entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. The Proponent believes that all other classes are unimpaired and that holders of claims in each of these classes therefore do not have the right to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Parties who dispute the Proponent's characterization of their claim or interest as being impaired or unimpaired may file an objection to the Plan contending that the Proponent has incorrectly characterized the class.

### **3. Who is Not Entitled to Vote**

The following four types of claims are not entitled to vote: (1) claims that have been disallowed; (2) claims in unimpaired classes; (3) claims entitled to priority pursuant to Code sections 507(a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(8); and (4) claims in classes that do not receive or retain any value under the Plan. Claims in unimpaired classes are not entitled to vote because such classes are deemed to have accepted the Plan. Claims entitled to priority pursuant to Code sections 507(a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(7) are not entitled to vote because such claims are not placed in classes and they are required to receive certain treatment specified by the Code. Claims in classes that do not receive or retain any value under the Plan do not vote because such classes are deemed to have rejected the Plan. **EVEN IF YOUR CLAIM IS OF THE TYPE DESCRIBED ABOVE, YOU MAY STILL HAVE A RIGHT TO OBJECT TO THE CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN.**

### **4. Who Can Vote in More Than One Class**

A creditor whose claim has been allowed in part as a secured claim and in part as an unsecured claim is entitled to accept or reject a Plan in both capacities by casting one ballot for the secured part of the claim and another ballot for the unsecured claim.

### **5. Votes Necessary to Confirm the Plan**

If impaired classes exist, the Court cannot confirm the Plan unless (1) at least one impaired class has accepted the Plan without counting the votes of any insiders within that class, and (2) all impaired classes have voted to accept the Plan, unless the Plan is eligible to be confirmed by “cramdown” on non-accepting classes, as discussed later in Section {IV.A.8.}.

### **6. Votes Necessary for a Class to Accept the Plan**

A class of claims is considered to have accepted the Plan when more than one-half (1/2) in number and at least two-thirds (2/3) in dollar amount of the claims which actually voted, voted in favor of the Plan. A class of interests is considered to have accepted the Plan when at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of the interest-holders of such class which actually voted, voted to accept the Plan.



## **7. Treatment of Nonaccepting Classes**

As noted above, even if all impaired classes do not accept the proposed Plan, the Court may nonetheless confirm the Plan if the nonaccepting classes are treated in the manner required by the Code. The process by which nonaccepting classes are forced to be bound by the terms of the Plan is commonly referred to as “cramdown.” The Code allows the Plan to be “crammed down” on nonaccepting classes of claims or interests if it meets all consensual requirements except the voting requirements of 1129(a)(8) and if the Plan does not “discriminate unfairly” and is “fair and equitable” toward each impaired class that has not voted to accept the Plan as referred to in 11 U.S.C. § 1129(b) and applicable case law.

## **8. Request for Confirmation Despite Nonacceptance by Impaired Class(es)**

The party proposing this Plan will ask the Court to confirm this Plan by cramdown on impaired class 4 if that class does not vote to accept the Plan.

Please note that the proposed Plan treatment described by this Disclosure Statement cannot be crammed down on the following classes: All classes other than 4. AS A RESULT, IF ANY OF THESE CLASSES DOES NOT VOTE TO ACCEPT THE PLAN, THE PLAN WILL NOT BE CONFIRMED.

## **B. Liquidation Analysis**

Another confirmation requirement is the “Best Interest Test”, which requires a liquidation analysis. Under the Best Interest Test, if a claimant or interest holder is in an impaired class and that claimant or interest holder does not vote to accept the Plan, then that claimant or interest holder must receive or retain under the Plan property of a value not less than the amount that such holder would receive or retain if the Debtor were liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

In a Chapter 7 case, the Debtor’s assets are usually sold by a Chapter 7 trustee. Secured creditors are paid first from the sales proceeds of properties on which the secured creditor has a lien. Administrative claims are paid next. Next, unsecured creditors are paid from any remaining sales proceeds, according to their rights to priority. Unsecured creditors with the same priority

share in proportion to the amount of their allowed claim in relationship to the amount of total allowed unsecured claims. Finally, interest holders receive the balance that remains after all creditors are paid, if any.

For the Court to be able to confirm this Plan, the Court must find that all creditors and interest holders who do not accept the Plan will receive at least as much under the Plan as such holders would receive under a Chapter 7 liquidation. The Plan Proponent maintains that this requirement is met here for the following reasons: Creditors will receive at least as much as they would in a Chapter 7 liquidation case.

Below is a demonstration, in balance sheet format, that all creditors and interest holders will receive at least as much under the Plan as such creditor or interest holder would receive under a Chapter 7 liquidation. (See Exhibit A for a detailed explanation of how the following assets are valued. This information is provided by the Debtor.) :

<b>ASSETS VALUE AT LIQUIDATION VALUES:</b>	
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	
a. Cash on hand	\$ 20,000.00
b. Utility Deposits	\$ 0.00
<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 20,000.00</b>
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	
a. Office Furniture	\$ 3,000.00
b. Office Equipment	\$ 2,500.00
c. Buildings & land	\$ 0.00
<b>TOTAL FIXED ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 5,500.00</b>
<b>OTHER ASSETS</b>	
a. Accounts receivable	\$ 6,500.00
b. Cause of action against David Alexander Ligon, Custom Software Labs or Pulse Solutions, Inc.	\$ 0.00
<b>TOTAL OTHER ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 6,500.00</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS AT LIQUIDATION VALUE</b>	<b>\$32,000.00</b>
	=====
<b>Less:</b> Secured creditor's recovery	\$ 0.00
<b>Less:</b> Chapter 7 trustee fees and expenses	\$ 3,950.00
<b>Less:</b> Chapter 11 administrative expenses	\$ 440.96
<b>Less:</b> Priority claims, excluding administrative expense claims	\$ 505.02
<b>Less:</b> Debtor's claimed exemptions	\$ 0.00
	=====
(1) Balance for unsecured claims	\$ 27,104.02
(2) Total amt of unsecured claims	\$ 225,303.68

**ESTIMATED % OF THEIR CLAIMS WHICH UNSECURED CREDITORS WOULD RECEIVE OR RETAIN IN A CH. 7 LIQUIDATION: = 12%**  
**ESTIMATED % OF THEIR CLAIMS WHICH UNSECURED CREDITORS WILL RECEIVE OR RETAIN UNDER THIS PLAN: = 20%**

<sup>1/</sup> Note: The deficiency portion of a secured recourse claim must be added to the total amount of unsecured claims.

<sup>2/</sup> Note: If this percentage is greater than the amount to be paid to the unsecured creditors on a "present value basis" under the Plan, the Plan is not confirmable unless Proponent obtains acceptance by every creditor in the general unsecured class.

Below is a demonstration, in tabular format, which shows that all creditors and interest holders will receive at least as much under the Plan as such creditor or holder would receive under a Chapter 7 liquidation.

<u>CLAIMS &amp; CLASSES</u>	<u>PAYOUT PERCENTAGE UNDER THE PLAN</u>	<u>PAYOUT PERCENTAGE IN CHAPTER 7 LIQUIDATION</u>
Priority Claims	100%	100%
Class 3 – Secured Claims	N/A	N/A
Class 4 – Unsecured Claims	20%	12%

**C. Feasibility**

Another requirement for confirmation involves the feasibility of the Plan, which means that confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the Debtor or any successor to the Debtor under the Plan, unless such liquidation or reorganization is proposed in the Plan.

There are at least two important aspects of a feasibility analysis. The first aspect considers whether the Debtor will have enough cash on hand on the Effective Date of the Plan to pay all the claims and expenses which are entitled to be paid on such date. The Plan Proponent maintains that this aspect of feasibility is satisfied as illustrated here:

Cash Debtor will have on hand by Effective Date	<u>\$ 25,000.00</u>
<b>To Pay:</b> Administrative claims	<u>- 440.96</u>
<b>To Pay:</b> Statutory costs & charges	<u>- 0.00</u>
<b>To Pay:</b> Other Plan Payments due on Effective Date	<u>- 0.00</u>
Balance after paying these amounts.....	<u>\$ 24,559.04</u>

The sources of the cash Debtor will have on hand by the Effective Date, as shown above are:

<u>\$ 20,000.00</u>	Cash in DIP Account now
<u>+ 5,000.00</u>	Additional cash DIP will accumulate from net earnings between now and Effective Date
<u>+ 0.00</u>	Borrowing
<u>+ 0.00</u>	Capital Contributions
<u>- 440.96</u>	Administrative Expenses
<u>\$ 24,559.04</u>	<b>Total</b>

The second aspect considers whether the Proponent will have enough cash over the life of the Plan to make the required Plan payments.

The Proponent has provided financial statements which include both historical and projected financial information. Please refer to the monthly operating reports for the relevant financial statements. **YOU ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT WITH YOUR ACCOUNTANT OR FINANCIAL ADVISOR IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.**

In summary, the Plan proposes to pay \$761.46 each month. Debtor's financial projections demonstrate that Debtor will receive approximately \$1,000.00 per month in net income after necessary operating expenses and post-confirmation taxes have been paid. The final Plan payment is expected to be paid in the Fall of 2022. Debtors' actual current income and expenses are attached below in Exhibit B. Debtor shows a monthly net profit of approximately \$305.00 per month while the case has been pending. However, in the first month of the case, Debtor has received the majority of its income for the month prior to filing, so the numbers are slightly skewed.

The Plan Proponent contends that Debtor's financial projections are feasible.

**D. NON-COMPLIANCE OF THE ABSOLUTE PRIORITY RULE**

**NOTICE is hereby given that the proposed plan does not comply with the absolute priority rule of Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, and absent consent of creditors, the plan may be non-confirmable. Creditors and parties in interest should consider that fact before voting for or against the plan of reorganization.**

**V.**

**EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION OF PLAN**

**A. Discharge**

This Plan provides that on the date the case is confirmed, the Debtor shall be discharged from any debt that arose before confirmation of the Plan to the extent specified in §1141(d)(1)(A) of the Code, except that the Debtor shall not be discharged of any debt (i) imposed by the Plan, (ii) of a kind specified in §1141(d)(6)(A) if a timely complaint was filed in accordance with Rule 4007(c) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, or (iii) of a kind specified in §1141(d)(6)(B). After the confirmation date of the Plan creditors' claims against the Debtor will be limited to the debts described in the plan.

**B. Revesting of Property in the Debtor**

Except as provided elsewhere in the Plan, the confirmation of the Plan revests all of the property of the estate in the Debtor.

**C. Modification of Plan**

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

The Proponent of the Plan may also seek to modify the Plan at any time after confirmation only if (1) the Plan has not been substantially consummated and (2) the Court authorizes the proposed modifications after notice and a hearing.

**D. Post-Confirmation Status Report**

The Debtor shall furnish post-confirmation quarterly reports by the 15th of the month following the end of the quarter to the United States Trustee's office and to any creditors requesting same in writing from the Debtor's counsel. This obligation of the Debtor shall continue after the Final Decree is entered in this matter until all Plan payments have been completed.

**E. Quarterly Fees**

Quarterly fees accruing under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) to date of confirmation shall be paid to the United States Trustee on or before the effective date of the plan. Quarterly fees accruing under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) after confirmation shall be paid to the United States Trustee in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) until entry of a final decree, or entry of an order of dismissal or conversion to chapter 7.

**F. Post-Confirmation Conversion/Dismissal**

A creditor or party in interest may bring a motion to convert or dismiss the case under § 1112(b), after the Plan is confirmed, if there is a default in performing the Plan. If the Court orders, the case converted to Chapter 7 after the Plan is confirmed, then all property that had been property of the Chapter 11 estate, and that has not been disbursed pursuant to the Plan, will revert in the Chapter 7, estate. The automatic stay will be reimposed upon the revested property, but only to the extent that relief from stay was not previously authorized by the Court during this case.

The order confirming the Plan may also be revoked under very limited circumstances. The Court may revoke the order if the order of confirmation was procured by fraud and if the party in interest brings an adversary proceeding to revoke confirmation within 180 days after the entry of the order of confirmation.

**G. Final Decree**

Once the estate has been fully administered as referred to in Bankruptcy Rule 3022, the Plan Proponent, or other party as the Court shall designate in the Plan Confirmation Order, shall file a motion with the Court to obtain a final decree to close the case.

Date: July 7, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Steven L. Lefkovitz, No. 5953

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**VI.**

**SUPPORTING DECLARATIONS  
EXHIBIT A - LIST OF ALL ASSETS**

<i>Market Value</i>	<i>Secured Value</i>	<i>Equity</i>	<i>Description</i>
\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	Cash on hand (DIP Account)
\$6,500.00	\$0.00	\$6,500.00	Accounts Receivable
\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	Office Furniture
\$2,500.00	\$0.00	\$2,500.00	Office Equipment
\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	Cause of action against Custom Software Labs, Pulse Solutions, Inc. and David Alexander Ligon
\$32,000.00	\$0.00	\$32,000.00	Totals
<b>Liquidation Value of Estate</b>			
Net Value of Estate		\$32,000.00	
Less Trustee Fees		\$3,950.00	
Less Priority Creditors		\$945.98	
Amount Available for Unsecured Creditors		\$27,104.02	

**EXHIBIT B – DEBTOR’S MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENSES DURING THE  
PENDANCY OF THE BANKRUPTCY CASE**

	<i>Sep-16</i>	<i>Oct-16</i>	<i>Nov-16</i>	<i>Dec-16</i>	<i>Jan-17</i>
<b>Income</b>	\$8,994.12	\$24,928.32	\$25,015.78	\$18,656.73	\$26,155.71
<b>Expense</b>	\$23,220.63	\$20,440.61	\$21,075.28	\$24,708.47	\$28,449.48
<b>Profit</b>	(\$14,226.51)	\$4,487.71	\$3,940.50	(\$6,051.74)	(\$2,293.77)
	<i>Feb-17</i>	<i>Mar-17</i>	<i>Apr-17</i>	<i>May-17</i>	
<b>Income</b>	\$42,877.69	\$19,903.31	\$31,559.82	\$24,517.22	
<b>Expense</b>	\$24,937.00	\$25,112.03	\$25,089.37	\$26,832.84	
<b>Profit</b>	\$17,940.69	(\$5,208.72)	\$6,470.45	(\$2,315.62)	
		<b>Average</b>			
		\$24,734.30			
		\$24,429.52			
		\$304.78			

**EXHIBIT C – DEBTOR’S PROJECTED POST-CONFIRMATION MONTHLY INCOME  
AND EXPENSES**

**United States Bankruptcy Court  
Middle District of Tennessee**

In re Divine Medical Billing, Inc. Debtor(s) Case No. 3:16-bk-06467  
Chapter 11

**BUSINESS INCOME AND EXPENSES**

**FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE DEBTOR'S BUSINESS** (NOTE: ONLY INCLUDE information directly related to the business operation.)

**PART A - GROSS BUSINESS INCOME FOR PREVIOUS 12 MONTHS:**

1. Gross Income For 12 Months Prior to Filing: \$ 276,311.00

**PART B - ESTIMATED AVERAGE FUTURE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME:**

2. Gross Monthly Income \$ 23,439.00

**PART C - ESTIMATED FUTURE MONTHLY EXPENSES:**

3. Net Employee Payroll (Other Than Debtor)	\$ <u>6,619.00</u>
4. Payroll Taxes	<u>0.00</u>
5. Unemployment Taxes	<u>0.00</u>
6. Worker's Compensation	<u>0.00</u>
7. Other Taxes	<u>194.00</u>
8. Inventory Purchases (Including raw materials)	<u>0.00</u>
9. Purchase of Feed/Fertilizer/Seed/Spray	<u>0.00</u>
10. Rent (Other than debtor's principal residence)	<u>0.00</u>
11. Utilities	<u>890.00</u>
12. Office Expenses and Supplies	<u>10,988.00</u>
13. Repairs and Maintenance	<u>584.00</u>
14. Vehicle Expenses	<u>572.00</u>
15. Travel and Entertainment	<u>755.00</u>
16. Equipment Rental and Leases	<u>0.00</u>
17. Legal/Accounting/Other Professional Fees	<u>240.00</u>
18. Insurance	<u>479.00</u>
19. Employee Benefits (e.g., pension, medical, etc.)	<u>0.00</u>
20. Payments to Be Made Directly By Debtor to Secured Creditors For Pre-Petition Business Debts (Specify):	

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
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21. Other (Specify):

DESCRIPTION	TOTAL
Advertising and Promotions	833.00
Bank Fees	286.00

22. Total Monthly Expenses (Add items 3-21) \$ 22,440.00

**PART D - ESTIMATED AVERAGE NET MONTHLY INCOME:**

23. AVERAGE NET MONTHLY INCOME (Subtract item 22 from item 2) \$ 999.00

**EXHIBIT D - LIST OF GENERAL UNSECURED CLAIMS**

<i>Class</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Insider</i>	<i>Impaired</i>	<i>Allowed Claim</i>
4	American Express	N	Y	\$9,937.84
4	B. Gore Gaines	N	Y	\$4,000.00
4	Docufree Corporation	N	Y	\$2,050.00
4	Regions Bank	N	Y	\$51,183.36
4	Wells Fargo Bank, NA	N	Y	\$162,132.48
<b>Total Amount for Class</b>				<b>\$225,303.68</b>