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LAW OFFICESM. Jonathan Hayes

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I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

WOOTON GROUP, LLC. ("the Debtor"), Debtor-in-Possession in the above-referenced Chapter 11 case, commenced its bankruptcy case by filing a voluntary petition under Chapter 11 of 11 U.S.C. § 101 et seq. (the "Bankruptcy Code") on June 19, 2012. It is hereinafter referred to as the "Debtor." This document is the Chapter 11 Disclosure Statement. Chapter 11 allows the Debtor, and under some circumstances, creditors and others parties in interest, to propose a plan of reorganization (the "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. The Debtor is the proponent (the "Proponent") of 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.

In summary, this Plan provides for payment to holders of allowed claims. The timing of Plan payments to particular creditor groups will depend upon their classification under the Plan. The Effective Date of the Plan shall be the first Business Day of the first calendar month that is 14 calendar days after the entry of the Order Confirming the Plan.

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;
 - (6) WHETHER THIS PLAN IS FEASIBLE.

This Disclosure Statement cannot tell you everything about your rights. You should consider consulting your own legal counsel 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 (the "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.

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DISCLAIMER

The financial data relied upon in formulating the Plan is based on the Debtor's

3 books and records and historical financial statements. The Debtor represents that the 4 5

information contained in this Disclosure Statement is true and correct to the Debtor's best knowledge. The Court has not yet determined whether the Plan is confirmable and makes

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G. IMPORTANT NOTICES AND CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

no recommendation as to whether or not you should support or oppose the Plan.

The liquidation analysis, estimates and other financial information referenced herein, or attached as exhibits hereto, have been developed by the Debtor with the assistance of its professional advisors. Although these professional advisors assisted in the preparation of this Disclosure Statement, in doing so such professionals relied upon factual information and assumptions regarding financial, business, and accounting data provided by the Debtor and third parties, all of which information has not been audited. The Debtor's professional advisors have not independently verified such information and, accordingly, make no representations as to its accuracy. Moreover, although reasonable efforts have been made to provide accurate information, the Debtor cannot warrant or represent that the information in this Disclosure Statement, including any and all financial information, is without inaccuracy or omission.

No entity may rely upon the Plan or this Disclosure Statement, or any of the accompanying exhibits, for any purpose other than to determine whether to vote in favor of or against the Plan. Nothing contained in such documents constitutes an admission of any fact or liability by any party, and no such information may be deemed evidence of the tax or other legal effects of the Plan on holders of claims or interests in these cases. ///

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for the Navone Property.

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On September 12, 2012, Investors Warranty filed its Motion for Relief from the Automatic Stay. A hearing on that motion is presently set for December 12, 2012.

2. Citizens Business Bank \$10,541.55 each month as adequate protection

The Debtor attended the First Meeting of Creditors with the U.S. Trustee's Office

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on July 31, 2012. The Debtor believes that it is substantially in compliance with its duties under the code and the office of the United States trustee.

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The Debtor has retained M. Jonathan Hayes as its General Counsel. The Order Granting Debtor's Application to Employ M. Jonathan Hayes as General Bankruptcy Counsel was entered on August 24, 2012.

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The Court conducted a Status Conference on August 8, 2012. The Debtor filed its initial Status Conference Report on July 27, 2012 and attended the Status Conference.

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On September 20, 2012, the Court entered its Order Setting Bar Date for November 7, 2012. The Debtor gave notice to all creditors and parties in interest of that bar date by notice mailed on August 29, 2012.

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SALES EFFORTS: NAVONE

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In or about September, 2012, the Debtor received an offer to buy the Navone Property for \$6 million. The Debtor made a counter-offer and continued to negotiate with the proposed buyer. The Debtor also sent the offer to both Investors Warranty and Citizens Bank. The buyer is unwilling to assume the Investors Warranty loan. At the time, the Debtor requested that Investors Warranty waive its purported prepayment penalty

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of approximately \$851,000. Investors Warranty refused.

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Subsequently the buyer increased its offer to \$6.2 million and the Debtor advised Investors Warranty that it would accept the offer, sell the property and use the proceeds to cure the arrearages on the Angus Property if Investors Warranty would waive the

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prepayment penalty and the default interest demand. Investors Warranty informally agreed to waive the prepayment penalty but not waive the default interest of some \$225,000.¹

The Debtor offered to put before the Court the issue of whether or not the default interest is enforceable against the Debtor and accept the determination of the Court however Investors has made it clear that it will not waive the prepayment penalty unless the default interest is paid in full. Because of the impasse between the Debtor and Investors Warranty, the buyer is unwilling to proceed until he can be assured that the Debtor can deliver title.

The Debtor recently found a new tenant for the second space in the building and entered into a sixteen month lease at \$18,832 per month. It is anticipated that the tenant will stay longer as the company is in expansion mode. The tenant is ECS Refining, LLC and is unrelated to the Debtor and any of its affiliates or insiders. The new lease obviously increases the value of the Navone Property. A copy of the lease has been provided to Investors Warranty.

Inasmuch as Citizens Bank has recently filed its Proof of Claim and it is seeking a prepayment penalty of an additional \$309,382, it is unlikely that the Debtor will be able to sell this property in any event.

The Debtor has filed or will file concurrent with this Status Report a Disclosure Statement indicating that it intends to retain this property unless this issue can be resolved with Investors Warranty.

22 SALES EFFORTS: ANGUS

In or about October, 2012, the Debtor received an offer to buy the Angus Property for \$3,775,000. The buyer agreed to assume the Investors Warranty loan as part of the sale. The Debtor sent the offer to Investors Warranty and requested its approval. Investors

¹ The regular interest is 5.64% which increases to 18% if any payment is late by more than ten days.

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7. Current and Historical Financial Conditions

The identity and fair market value of the estate's assets are listed in **Exhibit "A."**The Debtor's financial statements and projections are attached hereto as **Exhibit "B."**

III. SUMMARY OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION A. GENERAL OVERVIEW

As required by the Bankruptcy Code, the Plan separates claims and interests into various categories and classes according to the nature and legal rights associated with such claims and interests. The Plan designates which classes are impaired and which classes are unimpaired. The Plan also describes the treatment each class will receive under the Plan. The Proponent will ask the Bankruptcy Court to confirm this Plan pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1129(b) on any impaired classes if any of these classes do not vote to accept the Plan and if the Plan can otherwise be confirmed.

B. UNCLASSIFIED CLAIMS

Certain types of claims are not placed into voting classes; instead, they are unclassified. Holders of unclassified claims not considered impaired and not entitled to vote on the Plan; rather the holders of unclassified, unimpaired claims and interests are automatically entitled to specific treatment provided for them in the Bankruptcy Code.

The following categories of claims are neither classified nor impaired under the Plan and are not entitled to vote on the Plan. None.

C. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses are claims for costs or expenses of administering the Debtor's Chapter 11 case that are allowed under Bankruptcy Code Section 507(a)(1). The Bankruptcy 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 is an estimate of the Section 507(a)(1) administrative claims that will be incurred and unpaid

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

(net of any retainers received) through the Effective Date of the Plan and their treatment under this Plan.

<u>Name</u>	Amount Owed	<u>Treatment</u>
M. Jonathan Hayes (Attorney for the Debtor)	\$45,000 (estimated). This balance is net of the pre- petition retainer received of \$10,000.	Paid in full on the later of (a) Effective Date of Plan or (b) Court approval of requested fees unless the parties agree to other treatment.
Clerk's Office Fees	\$0 (estimated	Paid when due
Office of the U.S. Trustee Fees	\$325 - \$650 per quarter (estimated)	Quarterly fees, as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6), shall be paid until a final decree is entered or the case is dismissed or converted.
TOTAL	\$45,000	

Court Approval of Fees Required

Requests by professionals for payment of fees and costs are generally subject to review and approval by the Court. Fees of the Court Clerk and the Office of the United States Trustee are not subject to Court approval and may be paid in the ordinary course of business when due.

D. 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 petition date.

The Debtor owes the following taxes: Franchise Tax Board \$857.50.

E. CLASSIFIED CLAIMS AND INTERESTS

Class 1 - Secured Claim of Investors Warranty on Angus Property

DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

LAW OFFICES

M. Jonathan Haves

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<u>Claim/Collateral:</u> Investors Warranty of America (hereinafter "Investors Warranty") has an estimated Class 1 claim of \$2,641,550 plus postpetition interest, fees and other charges allowed under Section 506(b) less adequate protection payments made. The claim is secured by a first priority deed of trust on the Debtor's real property located at 2945 S. Angus Road Fresno, CA (hereinafter the "Angus Property"). The Angus Property is valued by the Debtor at \$4,000,000.

<u>Impaired/Not Impaired:</u> The Class 1 Claim is impaired under the Plan.

Treatment: The Debtor will pay Investors Warranty its Class 1 obligation in full. Until paid in full, the secured claim shall bear interest at 4%. The claim shall be amortized over a period of 30 years from the Effective Date, with a balloon payment of all unpaid principal and all accrued but unpaid interest on December 31, 2018. The monthly payments will be \$12,890 per month, starting on the first day of the first month following the Effective Date, estimated to be March 1, 2013. The Debtor will continue paying the monthly adequate protection payment to Investors until the Effective Date of the Plan.

<u>Comments</u>: On the Effective Date of the Plan, this debt will no longer be in default. Except as otherwise modified herein, the terms of the obligation of the Debtor to Investors Warranty and its lien with respect to its Class 1 claim are not modified. The Navone Property is owned 28% by Breakfront Partners, LLC. To the extent necessary, Breakfront will agree to the terms of this Plan.

Class 2 - Secured Claim of Investors Warranty on Navone Property

<u>Claim/Collateral:</u> Investors Warranty of America (hereinafter "Investors Warranty") has an estimated Class 2 claim of \$2,860,224 plus postpetition interest, fees and other charges allowed under Section 506(b) less adequate protection payments made. The claim is secured by a first priority deed of trust on the Debtor's real property located at 3001 Navone Road, Stockton, CA (hereinafter the "Navone Property"). The Navone Property is valued by the Debtor at \$6,500,000.

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<u>Impaired/Not Impaired:</u> The Class 2 Claim is impaired under the Plan.

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Treatment: The Debtor will pay Investors Warranty its Class 2 obligation in full. The Debtor will cure the arrearage, estimated to be \$75,000, on the Effective Date. The Debtor will otherwise pay Investors according to the contract or interest at 5.64% with a balloon payable on November 1, 2025. The monthly payments will be \$24,757 per month. The Debtor will continue paying the monthly adequate protection payment to Investors until the Effective Date of the Plan.

<u>Comments</u>: On the Effective Date of the Plan, this debt will no longer be in default. The terms of the obligation of the Debtor to Investors Warranty and its lien with respect to its Class 2 claim are not modified. The Debtor will not pay the prepayment penalty demanded in the Proof of Claim or the default interest. The Navone Property is owned 28% by Breakfront Partners, LLC. To the extent necessary, Breakfront will agree to the terms of this Plan.

Class 3 - Secured Claim of Citizens Bank on Navone Property

Claim/Collateral: Citizens Bank (hereinafter "Citizens") has an estimated Class 3 claim of \$1,554,514 plus postpetition interest, fees and other charges allowed under Section 506(b) less adequate protection payments made. The claim is secured by a second priority deed of trust on the Debtor's real property located at 3001 Navone Road, Stockton, CA (hereinafter the "Navone Property").

Impaired/Not Impaired: The Class 3 Claim is impaired under the Plan.

Treatment: The Debtor will pay Citizens Bank its Class 3 obligation in full. Until paid in full, the secured claim shall bear interest at 6%. The claim shall be amortized over a period of 30 years from the Effective Date, with a balloon payment of all unpaid principal and all accrued but unpaid interest on December 31, 2018. The monthly payments will be \$9,593 per month, starting on the first day of the first month following the Effective Date, estimated to be March 1, 2013. The Debtor will continue paying the

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be able to meet all of its financial obligations under the Plan but the projections cannot be guaranteed to be completely accurate.

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H. OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE PLAN

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1. Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

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a. Assumptions

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The Debtor will assume all executory contracts or unexpired leases. The Debtor reserves the right to modify the Plan to designate additional contracts or leases to be assumed at any time prior to the hearing on Confirmation of the Plan.

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On the Effective Date, each of the unexpired leases and executory contracts so designated shall be assumed as obligations of the Debtor. The Confirmation Order shall constitute an Order approving the assumption of each lease and contract. 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.

b. Rejections

The Debtor does not have any executory contracts or unexpired leases that the Debtor intends to reject pursuant to this Plan. Any unexpired lease or executory contract not expressly rejected shall be deemed assumed as of the Effective Date. The Debtor reserves the right to modify the Plan to designate certain contracts or leases for rejection at any time prior to the hearing on confirmation of the Plan.

The order confirming the Plan shall constitute an order approving the rejection of such leases and contracts. 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. See Disclosure Statement for the specific date.

THE BAR DATE FOR FILING A PROOF OF CLAIM BASED ON A CLAIM

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AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE. Any claim based on the rejection of an executory

ARISING FROM THE REJECTION OF A LEASE OR CONTRACT IS THIRTY DAYS

contract or unexpired 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

The Debtor is not subject to governmental regulatory commission approval of their rates.

3. RETENTION OF JURISDICTION.

The Court will retain jurisdiction over this bankruptcy case until a Final Decree is entered by the Court. It is estimated that the Final Decree will be entered approximately six months after the Plan is confirmed by the Court. At that time the bankruptcy case will be closed.

I. TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE 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 that make it difficult to state completely and accurately all the tax implications of any action.

The Debtor does not anticipate that confirmation of the Plan will have a significant or material effect on their tax liability. The Debtor makes no representations regarding the potential tax consequences to creditors.

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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 <u>not</u> 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.

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

THE BAR DATE FOR FILING A PROOF OF CLAIM IN THIS CASE IS

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vote unless the Court, after notice and hearing, either overrules the objection or allows the claim or interest for voting purposes.

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November 7, 2012. 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. Consult **Exhibit "C"** to see how the Debtor has characterized your claim or

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interest.

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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 <u>impaired</u> 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 1, 2, 3, and 5 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 Classes 4 and 6 are unimpaired and that holders of claims of those classes therefore do not have the right to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Parties who dispute the Proponents' characterization of their claim or interest as being impaired or unimpaired may file an objection to the Plan contending that the Proponents have incorrectly characterized the class.

26 3. Who is Not Entitled to Vote

The following four types of claims are <u>not</u> entitled to vote: (1) claims that have been

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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 is discussed later.

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 shareholders of such class that actually voted, voted to accept the Plan.

7. Treatment of Non-accepting Classes

As noted above, even if <u>all</u> 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 Non-acceptance by Impaired Classes
The Proponent will ask the Court to confirm this Plan by cramdown on any
impaired classes if any of these classes do not vote to accept the Plan.

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 Debtors 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.

In a Chapter 7 case, a trustee is appointed and entitled to compensation from the

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bankruptcy estate in an amount not to exceed 25% on the first \$5,000 of all moneys disbursed, 10% on any amount over \$5,000 but less than \$50,000, 5% on any amount over \$50,000 but not in excess of \$1 million, and 3% on all amounts over \$1 million.

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 since all creditors are paid in full under the Plan.

% OF THEIR CLAIMS WHICH UNSECURED CREDITORS WOULD RECEIVE OR RETAIN IN A CH. 7 LIQUIDATION: = 100%

% OF THEIR CLAIMS WHICH UNSECURED CREDITORS WILL RECEIVE OR RETAIN UNDER THIS PLAN: = 100%

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. In this case, Debtor's counsel will be paid \$45,000 on the Effective Date or, if later, when the Court approves the fees.

The second aspect considers whether the Debtor will have enough cash over the life of the Plan to make the required Plan payments. The Debtor believes that it will have sufficient cash on hand in order to meet its obligations under the Plan. The Debtor has provided a budget of its Projected Disposable Income on **Exhibit "B."** As to the balloon payment which must be paid, the Debtor will refinance the property if possible and if not

Plan may be asserted after the Effective Date.

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3. MODIFICATION OF PLAN

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

4. POST-CONFIRMATION EMPLOYMENT AND COMPENSATION OF REORGANIZED DEBTOR'S PROFESSIONALS

After the Confirmation Date, the Reorganized Debtor may employ, without notice, hearing, or order of the Bankruptcy Court, such attorneys, accountants, and other professionals (the "Post-confirmation Professionals") as it may desire to render services on such terms as it deems reasonable. With respect to services rendered by the Post-confirmation Professionals, the Reorganized Debtor shall be authorized to pay for such services, related costs, and expenses without notice, hearing, or order of the Bankruptcy Court.

5. POST-CONFIRMATION STATUS REPORT

Within 120 days of the entry of the order confirming the Plan, the Reorganized Debtor shall file a status report with the Court explaining what progress has been made toward consummation of the confirmed Plan. The status report shall be served on the United States Trustee, the twenty largest unsecured creditors, and those parties who have requested special notice. Further status reports shall be filed every 120 days and served on the same entities.

6. POST-CONFIRMATION CONVERSION/DISMISSAL

29 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT 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 revest 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.

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7. FINAL DECREE

Once the estate has been fully administered as referred to in Bankruptcy Rule 3022, the Reorganized Debtor, 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.

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Dated: November 21, 2012 By: /s/ Mark Slotkin Mark Slotkin. Debtor's

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Managing Member and Plan Proponent

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By: /s/ M. Jonathan Hayes

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M. Jonathan Hayes Roksana D. Moradi Attorneys for Plan Proponent

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30 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT Filed 11/23/12 Entered 11/23/12 11:13:12

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1	EXHIBIT A - LIS	T OF ALL ASSETS
2		_
3	3001 Navone Road	FMV \$6,500,000 (100% of value)
4	Stockton, CA (2 tenant building) -Debtor owns 72%, Breakfront owns 28%	1 st : Investors Warranty of America \$3,029,142 (Per Investors Proof of Claim
5		without prepayment penalty of \$851,626)
6	-Tenant income (1 tenant) \$36,560.88 (GAF Real Properties, Inc.)	2 nd : Citizens Business Bank \$1,699,211 (Per Citizens Proof of Claim
7	- Debtor signed a new lease for 75,000 sq ft	without prepayment penalty of \$309,382)
8	with ECS Refining LLC on or about Nov 14, 2012.	Property Taxes: San Joaquin Tax Collector
9	-Listed for sale, James Griffin of CB Ellis	\$75,949 (one year's worth)
10	2945 S. Angus Road Fresno, CA (warehouse, 2 spaces)	FMV \$4,000,000 (100% of value) 1st: Investors Warranty of America
11	-Tenant income \$12,600 [includes CAM	\$2,945,394 (Per Investors Proof of Claim without prepayment penalty of \$788,054)
12	charges] (Fruit Fillings, Inc.)	Property Taxes: Fresno County Tax
13	-Listed for sale, Blake Rasmussen	Collector \$57,650 (one year's worth)
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LAW OFFICES M. Jonathan Hayes		32 E STATEMENT

Case 2:12-bk-31323-TD Doc 70 Filed 11/23/12 Entered 11/23/12 11:13:12 Desc Main Document Page 33 of 37 EXHIBIT B – DEBTOR'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROJECTIONS LAW OFFICES DISCLOSURE STATEMENT M. Jonathan Hayes

Case 2:12-bk-31323-TD Doc 70 Filed 11/23/12 Entered 11/23/12 11:13:12 Desc Main Document Page 34 of 37 **EXHIBIT C - LIST OF CREDITORS/CLAIMS** LAW OFFICES DISCLOSURE STATEMENT M. Jonathan Hayes

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LAW OFFICES M. Jonathan Hayes		DEBTORS' DISCLOSUR	E STATEMENT