

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA**

In re:

TARA RETAIL GROUP, LLC

Debtor.

Case No. 1:17-bk-00057

Chapter 11

**DISCLOSURE STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY PLAN OF REORGANIZATION UNDER
CHAPTER 11 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE PROPOSED BY TARA RETAIL GROUP, LLC**

KAY CASTO & CHANEY, PLLC

Steven L. Thomas (WVSB #3738)
Thomas H. Ewing (WVSB #9655)
P.O. Box 2031
Charleston, West Virginia 25327-2031
Telephone: (304) 345-8900
Facsimile: (304) 345-8909
stthomas@kaycasto.com
tewing@kaycasto.com

Counsel for the Debtor Tara Retail Group, LLC

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This Disclosure Statement¹ and its related documents are the only documents authorized by the Bankruptcy Court to be used in connection with the solicitation of votes to accept the Plan. No representations have been authorized by the Bankruptcy Court concerning the Debtor, its business operations or the value of its assets, except as explicitly set forth in this Disclosure Statement.

Unless specifically defined herein, please refer to the Plan (or, where indicated, certain motions filed with the Bankruptcy Court) for definitions of the capitalized terms used in this Disclosure Statement.

Tara reserves the right to file an amended Plan and Disclosure Statement from time to time. Tara urges you to read this Disclosure Statement carefully for a discussion of voting instructions, recovery information, classification of claims, the history of Tara and the Case and a summary and analysis of the Plan.

This Disclosure Statement contains only a summary of the Plan. This Disclosure Statement is not intended to replace a careful and detailed review of the Plan, only to aid and supplement such review. This Disclosure Statement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Plan, and the exhibits attached thereto, if any, and the agreements and documents described therein. If there is a conflict between the Plan and this Disclosure Statement, the provisions of the Plan will govern. You are encouraged to review the full text of the Plan and to read carefully the entire Disclosure Statement, including all exhibits, before deciding how to vote with respect to the Plan.

Except as expressly otherwise indicated, the statements in this Disclosure Statement are made as of June __, 2017, and the delivery of this Disclosure Statement will not, under any circumstances, imply that the information contained in this Disclosure Statement is correct at any time after June __, 2017. Any estimates of claims or interests in this Disclosure Statement may vary from the final amounts of claims or interests allowed by the Bankruptcy Court. In addition, the treatment of creditors under the Plan described herein is subject to change as such treatment continues to be negotiated.

YOU SHOULD NOT CONSTRUE THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AS PROVIDING ANY LEGAL, BUSINESS, FINANCIAL OR TAX ADVICE. YOU SHOULD, THEREFORE, CONSULT WITH YOUR OWN LEGAL, BUSINESS, FINANCIAL AND TAX ADVISORS AS TO ANY SUCH MATTERS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PLAN, THE SOLICITATION OF VOTES ON THE PLAN AND THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED BY THE PLAN.

¹Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Plan of Reorganization Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code Proposed by Tara Retail Group, LLC (the "Plan").

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. OVERVIEW OF THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT	1
PROCEDURAL STATEMENT	1
II. SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW OF THE PLAN.....	4
III. SOURCES OF FUNDING AND PROJECTED DISTRIBUTIONS TO CREDITORS	7
IV. BACKGROUND	7
A. Background of Tara	7
B. Filing of Bankruptcy Petition and Significant Events in Bankruptcy Case and Related Litigation.....	10
C. Claims Bar Date and Summary of Filed Claims.....	14
D. Means for Implementation and Execution of the Plan.....	16
V. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PLAN	17
A. Conditions Precedent to Effective Date	17
B. Satisfaction of Conditions.....	17
C. Effect of Nonoccurrence of Conditions to Effective Date	17
VI. EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION	17
A. Vesting of Assets	17
B. Release of Assets	17
C. Binding Effect.....	18
D. Satisfaction of Claims and Termination of Interests.....	18
E. Term of Injunctions or Stays.....	18
F. Retention of Causes of Action	18
G. Injunction Against Interference with Plan	18
VII. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PLAN	19
A. Other Plans of Reorganization	19
B. Liquidation Under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code	19
VIII. CONFIRMATION REQUIREMENTS	19
A. The Confirmation Hearing	19
B. Acceptances Necessary to Confirm the Plan	20
C. Best Interests of Creditors.....	20
D. Feasibility.....	21

E. Confirmation of the Plan..... 21

IX. CERTAIN RISK FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED 22

A. Parties-In-Interest May Object to the Classification of Claims 22

B. Tara May Not Be Able to Secure Confirmation of the Plan..... 22

C. Tara May Object to the Amount or Classification of Your Claim..... 22

X. WHERE YOU CAN OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION..... 22

XI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION..... 23

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
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I. OVERVIEW OF THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

PURPOSE OF DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The debtor and debtor-in-possession in the above-captioned case, Tara Retail Group, LLC (“Tara” or “Debtor”), has prepared this Disclosure Statement (the “Disclosure Statement”) to accompany the Plan of Reorganization under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code Proposed by Tara Retail Group, LLC (the “Plan”), and in connection with its solicitation of acceptances of Plan filed in Tara’s chapter 11 Case under the Bankruptcy Code. Upon order of the Bankruptcy Court entered Month/Day, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court approved this Disclosure Statement and scheduled the Confirmation Hearing.

A copy of the Plan is attached to this Disclosure Statement and incorporated into this Disclosure Statement by reference as Exhibit A. Unless otherwise specifically noted, all capitalized terms utilized herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms as set forth in the Plan.

You should read this Disclosure Statement and the Plan in their entirety before voting on the Plan. No statements or information concerning Tara, its affiliates or any other entity described in this Disclosure Statement or the Plan, particularly, but not limited to, Tara’s profits, financial condition, assets or liabilities are authorized by Tara other than as set forth in this Disclosure Statement or Exhibits hereto.

The financial information set forth in this Disclosure Statement has not been audited by independent certified public accountants, nor has it necessarily been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, except as specifically set forth herein. For that reason, and as a result of the complexity of the financial affairs of Tara, Tara is not able to represent and warrant that the information set forth in this Disclosure Statement is without any inaccuracy. To the extent possible, however, the information has been prepared from Tara’s Schedules and other information available to Tara, and every reasonable effort has been made to ensure that all information in this Disclosure Statement has been fairly presented.

PROCEDURAL INFORMATION

Voting

Which Classes of Claims and Interests are Entitled to Vote on the Plan?

Classes of Claims entitled to vote on the Plan are as follows:

- Claims and Interests in Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are Impaired and entitled to vote on the Plan (each a “Voting Class” and together the “Voting Classes”).

Under the Bankruptcy Code, the Plan will be deemed accepted by an Impaired Class of Claims if Tara receives votes accepting the Plan representing at least:

- two-thirds of the total dollar amount of the allowed Claims in Classes that vote; and
- more than one-half of the total number of allowed Claims in the Class that cast a vote.

All properly completed ballots received by Tara on or before **Month/Day, 2017 at 5:00 p.m. (prevailing eastern time)** (the “Voting Deadline”), will be counted in determining whether each Impaired Class entitled to vote on the Plan has accepted the Plan. Any ballots received after the Voting Deadline will not be counted. All ballots must contain an original signature to be counted. No ballots received by facsimile will be accepted.

Voting on the Plan

When does the vote need to be received? The deadline for the receipt by Tara of properly completed ballots is **Month/Day, 2017 at 5:00 p.m. (prevailing eastern time)**.

Which Classes may vote? Persons may vote to accept or reject the Plan with respect to Allowed Claims that belong to a Class that is Impaired under the Plan and is not deemed to have rejected the Plan- i.e. Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Which members of the Impaired Classes may vote? The *voting record* date for determining which members of Impaired Classes may vote on the Plan is **Month/Day, 2017**. Persons may vote on the Plan only with respect to Claims and Equity Interests that were held on the voting record date.

How do I vote on the Plan? For a vote to be counted, Tara must receive an original signed copy of the ballot form approved by the Bankruptcy Court. Faxed copies and votes sent on other forms will not be accepted.

Who should I contact if I have questions or need a ballot? You may contact Tara at the address or phone number listed below.

This Disclosure Statement, the Plan, attachments thereto and documents filed by Tara in connection therewith are the only materials that you should use in determining how to vote on the Plan. Tara submits that approval of the Plan provides the greatest return to holders of Claims in the Voting Classes.

Voting Recommendations

Tara submits that the Plan presents the best opportunity for holders of Claims to maximize their respective recoveries. **Tara encourages holders of Impaired Claims to vote to accept the Plan.**

The ballots have been specifically designed for the purpose of soliciting votes on the Plan from each Class entitled to vote. If you hold Claims in more than one Class, you must use a separate ballot for voting with respect to each Class of Claims that you hold.

Please complete and sign your ballot and return it in the enclosed pre-addressed envelope to the office of the bankruptcy counsel to Tara. All correspondence in connection with voting on the Plan should be directed to the following address:

By mail or overnight delivery:
Kay Casto & Chaney PLLC
Attn: Deadra Cummins
1500 Chase Tower
707 Virginia Street East
Charleston, WV 25301
(304) 345-8900

Tara will prepare and file with the Bankruptcy Court a certification of the results of the voting on the Plan on a Class-by-Class basis.

Additional copies of the ballots, this Disclosure Statement and the Plan are available upon request made to Tara at the address and telephone number above.

Your Vote Is Important

Your vote on the Plan is important because:

- Under the Bankruptcy Code, a chapter 11 plan can only be confirmed if certain majorities in dollar amount and number of claims (as described above) of each Voting Class under the plan vote to accept the plan, unless the “cram down” provisions of the Bankruptcy Code are used.
- Under the Bankruptcy Code, only the votes of those holders of claims or interests who actually submit votes on a plan are counted in determining whether the specified majorities of votes in favor of the plan have been received.
- If you are eligible to vote with respect to a Claim and do not deliver a properly completed ballot relating to that Claim by the Voting Deadline, you will be deemed to have abstained from voting with respect to that Claim and your eligibility to vote with respect to that Claim will *not* be considered in determining the number and dollar amount of ballots needed to make up the specified majority of that Claim’s Class for the purpose of approving the Plan.

All pleadings and other documents referred to in this Disclosure Statement as being on file with the Bankruptcy Court are available for inspection and review during normal business hours at the Office of the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, 1125 Chapline Street Wheeling, West Virginia 26003.

Confirmation Hearing

The Bankruptcy Court will hold the Confirmation Hearing at the following time and place:

Confirmation Hearing

Date and Time: Commencing at _____ (_____ time), on [Month/Day], 2017.

Place: U.S. Bankruptcy Court, L. Edward Friend II Bankruptcy Courtroom, 1125 Chapline Street Wheeling, West Virginia 26003.

Judge: Patrick M. Flatley, United States Bankruptcy Judge, Northern District of West Virginia.

The Confirmation Hearing may be adjourned from time to time on announcement in the Bankruptcy Court on the scheduled date for the hearing. No further notice will be required to adjourn the hearing.

At the Confirmation Hearing, the Bankruptcy Court will:

- determine whether sufficient majorities in number and dollar amount, as applicable, from each Voting Class have delivered properly executed votes accepting the Plan;
- hear and determine objections, if any, to the Plan and to confirmation of the Plan that have not been previously disposed of;
- determine whether the Plan meets the confirmation requirements of the Bankruptcy Code; and
- determine whether to confirm the Plan.

Any objection to confirmation of the Plan must be in writing and filed and served as required by the Bankruptcy Court under the order approving this Disclosure Statement. That order requires any objections to the confirmation of the Plan to be served so as to be received on or before 4:00 p.m. (prevailing eastern time) on Month/Day, 2017, by (i) Counsel for the Debtor: Kay Casto and Chaney PLLC, 1500 Chase Tower, 707 Virginia Street East, Charleston, WV 25301, Attn: Steven L. Thomas, Esquire, and (ii) Office of the United States Trustee, 300 Virginia Street East, Room 2025, Charleston, WV 25301, Attn: David Bissett.

II. SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW OF THE PLAN

The following table briefly summarizes the classifications and treatment of Claims and Equity Interests under the Plan.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Type of Claim or Equity Interest</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Estimated Recovery</u>	<u>Impairment</u>	<u>Voting</u>
N/A	Administrative Expense Claims (including claims of Applied Construction Solutions, Inc., and SLS Land & Energy Development).	Paid in full, in cash, according to (i) ordinary business terms, or (ii) the terms of the Promissory Notes payable to Applied Construction Solutions, Inc., and SLS Land & Energy Development.	100%	Unimpaired	No
N/A	Professional Fee Compensation and Reimbursement Claims	Paid in full, in cash	100%	Unimpaired	No

<u>Class</u>	<u>Type of Claim or Equity Interest</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Estimated Recovery</u>	<u>Impairment</u>	<u>Voting</u>
N/A	U.S. Trustee Fees	All fees payable in the Case under 28 U.S.C. §1930, as agreed by Tara or as determined by the Bankruptcy Court, will, if not previously paid by Tara, be paid in Cash on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable, and will continue to be paid by Tara as required under 28 U.S.C. §1930 until such time as an order is entered by the Bankruptcy Court closing the Case.	100%	Unimpaired	No
N/A	Priority Tax Claims	If the Bankruptcy Court finds that the Lien of Comm 2013 does not attach to payments of property taxes made by tenants of the Crossings Mall, then the Class 2 Priority Tax Claim will be paid in full, in cash on the later of the (i) Effective Date (or as soon as practicable thereafter), or (ii) on the date such Priority Tax Claim becomes an Allowed Priority Tax Claim. Otherwise, the Class 2 Priority Tax Claim will be paid in equal monthly installments commencing on the later of (i) the Effective Date (or as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter) and (ii) the date such Priority Tax Claim becomes an Allowed Priority Tax Claim (or as soon as practicable thereafter) and ending no later than five years after the Petition Date.	100%	Unimpaired	No
Class 1	Comm 2013 Secured Claims	After all objections to the claim of Comm 2013 are resolved, including Tara's claims against Lender and Comm 2013 in the Civil Action, principal and interest at the Market Interest Rate will be paid in deferred cash payments equal to (i) approximately \$61,500.00 per month for approximately 23 months, until all Administrative Claims owed to Applied Construction Solutions, Inc., and SLS Land & Energy Development have been paid, (ii) \$86,000.00 per month for the ensuing 120 months, and (iii) a balloon payment in the	100%	Impaired	Yes

<u>Class</u>	<u>Type of Claim or Equity Interest</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Estimated Recovery</u>	<u>Impairment</u>	<u>Voting</u>
		amount of all remaining principal and other amounts owed on the date that is 30 days after the last payment of \$86,000.00 is due. In addition to these payments, the Debtor will make annual payments to Comm 2013, beginning on the first business day that is 365 days after the Effective Date, in the amount of 50% of the Annual Excess Available Cash. A new promissory note and new security documents will be issued to Comm 2013, and the existing Loan Documents will be cancelled. Payments to Comm 2013 will begin the later of the (i) Effective Date (or as soon as practicable thereafter), or (ii) on the 15 th day of the month following the date such Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, and continuing on the 15 th day of each month thereafter, Until payments begin, the payments called for under the Plan will be reserved in the Disputed Claim Reserve.			
Class 2	Unsecured Claims of Tenants of the Crossings Mall	Paid in full, in deferred cash payments without interest, beginning on the later of the (i) Effective Date (or as soon as practicable thereafter), or (ii) on the 15 th day of the month following the date such Tenant Unsecured Claim becomes an Allowed Tenant Unsecured Claim, and continuing on the 15 th day of each month thereafter, ending no later than five years after the date that the first such payment is made.	100%	Impaired	Yes
Class 3	Unsecured Claims of Individuals having damage claims arising from the June 23, 2016 Flood.	Paid in full, in deferred cash payments without interest, beginning on the later of the (i) Effective Date (or as soon as practicable thereafter), or (ii) on the 15 th day of the month following the date such Citizen Unsecured Claim becomes an Allowed Citizen Unsecured Claim, and continuing on the 15 th day of each month thereafter, ending no later than five	100%	Impaired	Yes

<u>Class</u>	<u>Type of Claim or Equity Interest</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Estimated Recovery</u>	<u>Impairment</u>	<u>Voting</u>
		years after the date that the first such payment is made.			
Class 4	General Unsecured Claims	Paid in full, in deferred cash payments without interest, beginning on the later of the (i) Effective Date (or as soon as practicable thereafter), or (ii) on the 15 th day of the month following the date such General Unsecured Claim becomes an Allowed General Unsecured Claim, and continuing on the 15 th day of each month thereafter, ending no later than five years after the date that the first such payment is made.	100%	Impaired	Yes
Class 5	Equity Interests	The pre-petition Equity Interests will be cancelled, and new equity interests will be issued to William A. Abruzzino and Rebecca A. Abruzzino.	100%	Impaired	Yes

III. SOURCES OF FUNDING AND PROJECTED DISTRIBUTION TO CREDITORS

The sources of funding for the Plan are (1) rental payments from tenants at the Crossings Mall after it reopens; (2) the proceeds of the civil action pending against the State of West Virginia, Division of Highways, Civil Action No. 17-C-879 in the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia; (3) the proceeds of the civil action pending against U.S. Bank, National Association, as Trustee for the Benefit of the Holders of COMM 2013-CCRE Mortgage Trust Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates and COMM 2013 CCRE12 Crossings Mall Road, LLC, Civil Action No: 2:16-cv-09232; (4) reimbursement payments from Emerald Grande, LLC, for a portion of the cost of rebuilding the bridge providing access to the Crossings Mall and the Elkview La Quinta Inn and Suites; (5) proceeds from insurance for claims of Tara, and; (6) additional equity contributions by William A. Abruzzino and Rebecca Abruzzino.

Tara projects that distributions under the Plan, after resolution of objections to claims, will return 100% to holders of Allowed Claims.

IV. BACKGROUND

A. Background of Tara.

General Background

Prior to the Petition Date, Tara was engaged principally in the business of owning the Crossings Mall in Elkview, West Virginia, and managing the Crossings Mall through its sister company, Plaza Management, LLC. Prior to June 23rd, 2016, the Crossings Mall was a successful real estate retail development, and was a vital commercial center for the citizens of Elkview, West Virginia.

On or about September 17, 2013, UBS Real Estate Securities, Inc. ("Original Lender") originated a \$13,650,000 loan ("Loan") to Tara. As evidence of the Loan, Tara executed a Promissory Note dated September 17, 2013, in the original principal amount of \$13,650,000.00 in favor of Original Lender (the "Note") along with that certain Loan Agreement dated September 17, 2013, between Tara and Original Lender (the "Loan Agreement"). The Loan is secured by a deed of trust on the Crossings Mall, an assignment of rents from the tenants of the Crossings Mall, and other collateral.

The Original Lender subsequently assigned all its rights under the Loan to U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee for the benefit of the holders of "COMM 2013-CCRE12 Mortgage Trust Commercial Mortgage Pass-through Certificates" ("Lender"). Upon information and belief, the Loan was packaged together with numerous other commercial loans which were held by Lender as trustee for the benefit of an unknown and unidentified group of investors. Subsequent to Tara's bankruptcy petition on January 23rd, 2017, Lender assigned its interest in the Loan to COMM 2013 CCRE12 Crossings Mall Road, LLC ("Comm 2013").

Under the Loan Agreement, payments became due starting on November 6, 2013, and continuing on the 6th day of each ensuing month. The Loan is "non-recourse" with exceptions which are outlined in Section 11.22 of the Loan Agreement. One of the exceptions is the filing of a bankruptcy petition by Tara.

Under the Deed of Trust, Tara conveyed certain real estate and personal property, described more specifically in the Deed of Trust, known as the Crossings Mall located at 223 Crossings Mall Road, Elkview, West Virginia 25071 in trust for the benefit of Original Lender. The Crossings Mall contains many retail tenants such as K-mart, Kroger, Exxon and McDonald's. The Crossings Mall is the only large retail center within a substantial radius around Elkview, West Virginia and is a vital commercial center for residents in the area. A copy of the rent roll immediately prior to June 23, 2016, dated May 3, 2016, is attached as Exhibit A to the Declaration of William A. Abruzzino, Managing Member of Debtor Tara Retail Group, LLC, in Support of Pleadings of Debtor and Debtor in Possession (DOC. 17) (the "Abruzzino Declaration"). The rent roll reflected monthly base rent of \$142,278.30 from 23 active tenants. The two largest tenants are K-Mart and Kroger, which occupy 40.02% and 15.47% of the Crossings Mall respectively.

Prior to June 23, 2016, Tara's monthly debt service under the Loan Agreement was \$108,366.03, excluding late charges. A copy of the last Commercial Mortgage Servicing Billing Statement, dated June 6, 2016, is attached as Exhibit B to the Abruzzino Declaration. Each monthly payment included principal and interest of \$84,846.02, and prepayments for taxes (\$13,500.00), insurance (\$1,500.00), and capital reserves (\$8,520.01).

Under the Loan Agreement, tenants of the Crossings Mall were required to remit payments directly to Lender's Clearing Account (as defined in the Loan Agreement). Copies of the bank statements from Lender's Clearing Account are attached as Exhibit C to the Abruzzino Declaration. A spreadsheet summarizing the deposits into Lender's Clearing Account, the required monthly payments and what should be the running balance in the Clearing Account through November, 2016, is attached as Exhibit D to the Abruzzino Declaration. William A. Abruzzino and Rebecca Abruzzino personally guaranteed repayment of the Loan, which guaranties are triggered by the recourse events as specified in the loan documents, including the filing of Tara's bankruptcy petition.

On June 23, 2016, thunderstorms brought torrential rain to much of southern West Virginia, resulting in accumulations of up to 10 inches (250 mm) in 12 hours. According to meteorologists at the National Weather Service, this rainfall qualifies as a 1,000 year event. The tremendous rainfall produced widespread and destructive flash floods in the state. The Elk River rose to an all-time high of 33.37 ft

(10.17 m), surpassing the previous record of 32 ft (9.8 m) set in 1888. In Kanawha County, the flood waters of Little Sandy Creek, a tributary of the Elk River, washed away the culvert and bridge connecting the Crossings Mall to the right of way maintained by the West Virginia Division of Highways (the “DOH Right of Way”) and Kanawha County Route 45, stranding approximately 500 people for nearly 24 hours. At least six people died in Kanawha County as a result of the Flood.²

In January, 2016, Tara made a pre-Flood request for a release of capital expenditure funds under the Loan Agreement to allow certain structural repairs to be made to the culvert near this access way to the Crossings Mall. A copy of the letter making this request to Lender, through its servicer, is attached as Exhibit E to the Abruzzino Declaration. Lender, through its servicer, denied this request. Tara reasonably believes that the culvert would not have been destroyed in the Flood, if Lender had honored the pre-Flood request for a release of capital expenditure funds to make repairs to the culvert, as two bridges adjacent to the Crossings Mall survived the Flood: one immediately upstream from the Crossings Mall and the other immediately downstream, the later providing access to the 84 Lumber store adjacent to the Crossings Mall. Tara has filed a civil action against Lender and Comm 2013 for damages it has suffered as a result of the denial of the pre-Flood request for release of capital expenditure funds to make repairs to the culvert. Thus, Tara disputes the claim of Comm 2013, and Comm 2013 will receive no distributions under Tara’s Plan until the litigation involving Tara’s claim against Lender and Comm 2013 is resolved, and all other objections to the Claim of Comm 2013, detailed at page 14 of this Disclosure Statement, have been adjudicated.

After the June 23rd, 2016 Flood, there was no public commercial access to the Crossings Mall. Immediately after June 23, Tara began to contact Lender’s servicer, to address the fact that the Crossings Mall was now cutoff from public access and thus closed. Neither Lender nor its servicer responded for more than a month.

On July 28, 2016, counsel for Tara wrote a letter to Lender’s servicer, summarizing the crisis facing the Crossings Mall, Tara, and Lender itself. A copy of this Letter is attached as Exhibit F to the Abruzzino Declaration. After the July 28, 2016 letter, Lender’s servicer resigned and LNR Partners, LLC (“LNR”), was appointed by Lender as special servicer.

During the period after the Flood, Tara undertook efforts to re-construct the bridge and culvert to restore access to the Shopping Mall, including obtaining a permit to rebuild the bridge, and arranging for financing to fund construction. After LNR was appointed special servicer, Tara undertook negotiations with Lender through LNR in August - September, 2016. During these negotiations, Tara proposed to rebuild the bridge using the capital expenditure funds then being held by Lender, which Tara understood to be approximately \$300,000.00, with the balance of the repair cost to be injected as new capital by William A. Abruzzino, as Tara’s owner, through financing he had arranged.

To support this injection of new capital, Tara asked Lender through LNR to agree to add the missed payments under the Loan, to the end of the loan term. During these negotiations in approximately August-September, 2016, Lender though LNR refused Tara’s request to add the missed loan payments to the end of the Loan term, instead insisting that Tara must make up the missed loan payments over the ensuing 12 months. As the rents from the Crossings Mall appeared to be insufficient to amortize the missed payments over 12 months, Tara’s negotiations with Lender to rebuild the bridge broke down.

²See Wikipedia Article, 2016 West Virginia Flood, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2016_West_Virginia_flood.

After the Flood, the tenants at the Crossings Mall ceased making rental payments into Lender's Clearing Account. When negotiations with Lender broke down, Lender thereafter declared Tara in default on the Loan, accelerated the balance owed, and demanded immediate payment in full from Tara. Thus, in essence, Lender precipitated Tara's default, by refusing its proposal to rebuild the bridge and add the missed payments to the end of the Loan term.

On September 28, 2016, Lender filed a lawsuit in the District Court against Tara, alleging default under the Loan between Tara and Lender and seeking the appointment of a receiver, which is pending as Civil Action No. 16-cv-09232 (the "Civil Action."). Tara's claim against Lender for its failure to authorize a release of capital expenditure funds under the Loan Agreement to allow structural repairs to be made to the bridge and culvert, is pending as a counterclaim in the Civil Action.

The bridge and culvert providing access to the Crossings Mall were located entirely within the boundaries of the right-of-way for the West Virginia Division of Highways, which extends from County Route 45 over Little Sandy Creek, to Tara's property line. Tara requested the State of West Virginia to undertake to rebuild the bridge providing access to the Crossings Mall. When the State of West Virginia failed to respond to this request, on November 15, 2016, Tara gave notice to the State of West Virginia, pursuant to West Virginia Code Section 55-17-3, of its intent to file a claim, due to the failure of the State of West Virginia, Division of Highways, to undertake repairs to rebuild the bridge and culvert providing access to the Crossings Mall. To date, no response has been received.

On December 1, 2016, Judge Johnston scheduled a hearing and settlement meeting on Lender's request for a receiver in the Civil Action. After negotiations through the court-led mediation failed, Judge Johnston held a hearing on Lender's motion for appointment of a receiver, and thereafter granted Lender's request, appointing a receiver by order entered on December 23, 2016.

By notice dated December 28, 2016, served almost immediately after the order appointing the receiver was entered, Lender initiated foreclosure on the Crossings Mall pursuant to the terms of the deed of trust. The foreclosure was scheduled for Tuesday, January 24, 2017, at 1:30 p.m., at the front door of the Kanawha County Courthouse in Charleston, West Virginia. Because of the impending foreclosure on the Crossings Mall, on January 24th, 2017, Tara filed this Case under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, in the Bankruptcy Court.

Prior to the Petition Date, the receiver appointed by Judge Johnston obtained construction bids to restore access to the Crossings Mall, but as of the Petition Date, no contract was awarded and construction to rebuild the bridge had not started at the site.

On January 11, 2017, Emerald Grande, LLC ("EG"), an entity which owns and operates the Elkview La Quinta Inn and Suites adjacent to the Crossings Mall, filed a petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Though EG is technically not an affiliate of Tara, both entities are controlled by William A. Abruzzino, and restoration of access to the Crossings Mall will also substantially benefit EG. Tara has made application to employ conflicts counsel in order to pursue a claim against EG, for a fair contribution to the cost of rebuilding the bridge which will restore access to both the Elkview La Quinta Inn and Suites and the Crossings Mall.

B. Filing of Bankruptcy Petition and Significant Events in Bankruptcy Case and Related Litigation.

Tara determined that the most efficient and equitable way to address the significant issues faced as a result of the June 23rd 2016 Flood, was through a chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding. On January 24th, 2017, Tara filed its voluntary petition for relief pursuant to chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code in the

Bankruptcy Court. On February 1, 2017, Tara filed its motion to extend time to file a plan under section 362(d)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, because the Crossings Mall constitutes "single asset real estate", within the meaning of Bankruptcy Code section 101(51B). This provision was added to the Bankruptcy Code in 2005, in response to perceived abuses by shopping mall debtors that filed chapter 11 bankruptcy petitions, despite not having enough income to service the debt securing their properties. Because Tara was able to service its secured debt with money to spare prior to the June 23, 2016 Flood, Tara filed its motion requesting the Bankruptcy Court to extend its time to file a plan. DOC. 44.

Comm 2013 objected to Tara's request. DOC. 93. In addition, Comm 2013 filed a motion to dismiss Tara's bankruptcy case (DOC. 92) and filed a motion for relief from the automatic stay, to allow it to foreclose on the Crossings Mall. DOC. 44. On February 17, 2017, Tara filed its response to Comm 2013's motion for relief from the automatic stay, and a cross motion to equitably subordinate Comm 2013's claim. DOC. 97. Tara has asked the Court to equitably subordinate the Claim of Comm 2013 for the following reasons: (i) Notwithstanding the fact that the deposits into Lender's Clearing Account were sufficient to make the full payment due in each month, Lender charged late fees of more than \$5,400 per month in the months leading up to the Flood. (ii) Despite Tara's repeated requests to Comm 2013 for an accounting by tenant of all rents paid into Lender's Clearing Account, Lender and Comm 2013 are either unwilling or unable to provide such an accounting. As the deposits into Lender's Clearing Account are less than the monthly rent roll from the Crossings Mall, Lender knew or should have known that all tenants were not making rent payments, and apparently is unable to account for this. During a hearing held on March 30, 2017, the Court deferred action on Tara's motion to equitably subordinate the Claim of Comm 2013.

Also on February 17, 2017, Tara filed a motion to obtain post-petition financing, granting super priority administrative expense claim and priming lien on the Crossings Mall property, in order to rebuild the bridge providing access to the Crossings Mall. DOC. 98. On February 23, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order and notice setting a final hearing on March 2, 2017, on Comm 2013's motion for relief from stay, Comm 2013's motion to dismiss case, Tara's motion to obtain post-petition financing to rebuild the bridge, and Tara's motion for an extension of its deadline for filing a plan under bankruptcy code section 362(d)(3). At the conclusion of the hearing on March 2, the Bankruptcy Court took all pending motions under advisement. On March 15, 2017, Tara filed its renewed motion to obtain post-petition financing, granting super priority administrative expense claim and priming lien on the Crossings Mall property. DOC. 167.

On March 30, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court convened a hearing, and orally rendered its ruling on all pending motions. At that time, the Bankruptcy Court raised the issue as to whether Tara's independent director, Tara Retail Management Group, Inc., had ratified Tara's bankruptcy filing by failing to object after being notified. After this hearing, also on March 30, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order conditionally granting Comm 2013's motion for relief from stay conditioned upon Tara succeeding on its motion to obtain post-petition financing at a hearing scheduled for April 6, 2017. In that order, the Bankruptcy Court also ordered Tara to provide a copy of the order to all known directors of Tara Retail Management Group, Inc. (the independent director of Tara) in the most expeditious manner reasonably available, so that all such directors were thereby notified that they could appear and be heard at the hearing on April 6, 2017, and object to Tara's bankruptcy filing.

Immediately after the hearing on March 30, 2017, Tara notified John Hosmer of SPE Independent Director, LLC (the independent director of Tara Retail Management Group, Inc.), Thereafter, Tara furnished Mr. Hosmer with a copy of the court's March 30, 2017 order, inviting him to appear during the hearing on April 6, 2017, if he objected to Tara's bankruptcy petition.

On April 6, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court convened a hearing in Clarksburg, West Virginia, on Comm 2013's motion to dismiss, Tara's renewed motion for post-petition financing, and Tara's motion to extend its time to file a plan of reorganization. Mr. Hosmer did not appear at this hearing, nor did Mr. Hosmer otherwise object to Tara's action in filing this Case.

Thereafter, on April 14, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court convened a hearing at which it orally rendered its ruling on Comm 2013's motion to dismiss and Tara's motion for post-petition financing. During this hearing, the Bankruptcy Court ruled that Tara Retail Management Group, Inc. had ratified Tara's bankruptcy filing, by failing to appear at the hearing on April 6, 2017, after being given notice of the opportunity to appear and object. Thus, the Bankruptcy Court denied Comm 2013's motion to dismiss. Thereafter, the Bankruptcy Court granted Tara's renewed motion for post-petition financing, thereby approving Tara's plan to rebuild the bridge providing access to the Crossings Mall. The Bankruptcy Court also granted, in part, Tara's motion for an extension of time to file a plan of reorganization, extending Tara's deadline for filing a plan to June 23, 2017. The Bankruptcy Court reserved the right to file a written memorandum opinion, should any party file a notice of appeal from the court's ruling.

On April 26, 2017, Comm 2013 filed a notice of appeal from the Bankruptcy Court's order denying its motion to dismiss, initiating Civil Action 17-cv-00067 in the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia (the "Pending Appeal"). Also on April 26, 2017, work commenced on rebuilding the bridge to provide access to the Crossings Mall. On May 4, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court entered its memorandum opinion, restating the court's basis for denying Comm 2013's motion to dismiss. Doc. 217. On May 26, 2017, Tara filed a motion to dismiss Comm 2013's appeal in the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, for lack of jurisdiction. Comm 2013 responded on June 9, 2017, and Tara filed its Reply on June 16, 2017. As of the date of this Disclosure Statement, Tara's motion to dismiss the Pending Appeal has not been ruled upon.

On April 28, 2017, Tara filed its motion to refer its counterclaim against Lender in the Civil Action pending in the District Court, to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of West Virginia. The basis for this motion is that numerous individuals and businesses have filed proofs of claim in Tara's bankruptcy case, relating to losses suffered as a result of destruction of the bridge providing access to the Crossings Mall. These claims which have been asserted against Tara, constitute a significant portion of Tara's damages asserted in its counterclaim against Lender and Comm 2013. The plaintiff in the Civil Action moved to withdraw the reference of the Civil Action to the bankruptcy court on May 12, 2017, to which Tara responded on May 24, 2017. On May 24, 2017, Tara also filed its renewed motion for leave to file second amended defenses and answer to plaintiff's complaint, counterclaim and third-party complaint in the District Court; to which plaintiff objected by a memorandum in opposition filed on June 7, 2017. As of the date of this Disclosure Statement, the District Court has not ruled on Tara's motion to refer its counterclaim to the bankruptcy court, or on Tara's motion for leave to file a second amended complaint.

On June 22, 2017, Tara filed its application in this Case to employ conflicts counsel, for the purpose of making application in the bankruptcy case of EG, for a Bankruptcy Court order requiring EG to pay a portion of the cost of rebuilding the bridge providing access to the Crossings Mall and the Elkview La Quinta Inn. On that same day, EG filed a motion to employ conflicts counsel, to defend against any application filed by Tara in EG's bankruptcy case.

On June 23, 2017, Tara filed its complaint in the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia, against the State of West Virginia, for failing to rebuild the bridge, which was on the Department of Highways right-of-way, providing access to the Crossings Mall. The basis for this complaint was outlined in the letter to the West Virginia Attorney General and the West Virginia

Secretary of Transportation on November 15, 2016, described at page 10 of this Disclosure Statement, which asserted as follows in part:

Based upon information contained in documents produced by the State of West Virginia in response to a Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”) request, [Tara and Emerald Grande] believe that the West Virginia Department of Transportation/Division of Highways retained responsibility for replacing the culvert and bridge and restoring access to the Shopping Center and hotel.

Attached for your information are copies of the documents produced by the State of West Virginia in response to Tara Retail’s FOIA request. We direct your attention to page WVDOH FOIA000030 of these documents, which contains the following:

“It is our recommendation that the area occupied by the structure and the north approach be declared “excess land” and offered for sale at public auction. This effectively would remove the maintenance responsibility from the Department of Highways to the developer. This should not be done until culvert design has been approved.”

A similar statement is found at page WVDOH FOIA000033:

“We concur with Right-Of-Way in the sale of the property relieving the Department of the responsibility for the maintenance of the approach and pipe in the creek.”

However, a sale of this property never occurred. From the documents (page WVDOH FOIA000043), it appears that the Federal Highway Administration would not allow the State to divest itself of responsibility for maintaining the culvert:

“FHWA indicated their non-approval for abandonment.”

Further, although Tara Retail’s predecessor in interest constructed the culvert, it was and is required to pay an annual fee to the West Virginia Public Land Corporation for use of the culvert. See page WVDOH FOIA000052.

In summary, there is no agreement which shifted the burden to Tara Retail or its predecessor in interest to maintain the culvert and bridge, which was situate on the state’s right of way. The state is responsible for replacing the culvert and bridge, and has failed to timely replace the culvert and bridge resulting in a prolonged lack of access to the Shopping Center and Hotel, to the detriment of Emerald, Tara Retail, their tenants, and the community.

Tara has filed its Statement of Financial Affairs, Schedules of Assets and Liabilities, and lists of Equity Security Holders, each as amended from time to time. On February 21, 2017, the Office of the United States Trustee conducted a meeting of creditors pursuant to section 341 of the Bankruptcy Code (the “Meeting of Creditors”). Tara has filed monthly operating reports and paid all quarterly fees as and when due to the Office of the United States Trustee pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930. Tara has also filed

two status reports with the Bankruptcy Court (Doc. 212 and Doc. 236) detailing progress made on rebuilding the bridge to restore access to the Crossings Mall from the DOH Right of Way. The bridge is projected to be completed during the week of July 24, 2017.

C. Claims Bar Date and Summary of Filed Claims.

The Bankruptcy Court set May 22, 2017 as the date by which to file proofs of claim against Tara (the “Bar Date”). As of the Bar Date, the Bankruptcy Court’s Claims Register reflects that 80 claims totaling approximately Twenty One Million, Four Hundred Eighty-Three Thousand, One Hundred Fifty-Three Dollars and Forty-Eight Cents (\$21,483,153.48) were filed. Virtually all of the Claims filed in this Case are Disputed.

1. Disputed Claim of COMM 2013

Comm 2013’s Claim (Proof of Claim No. 2), in the asserted amount of \$17,263,842.28, constitutes over 80% of the total filed claims. As previously described, Tara has asserted a counterclaim against Lender and Comm 2013 in the Civil Action pending in the District Court, and on this basis, Tara disputes Comm 2013’s claim. In addition, Tara disputes the Claim of Comm 2013 for the following reasons:

(i) Comm 2013 is not entitled to the prepayment premium of \$3,139,776.71 as set forth in its proof of claim, as Comm 2013 will receive payment of interest on its Allowed Claim after all objections to the claim are resolved.

(ii) As set forth in Tara’s motion to subordinate Comm 2013’s Claim, Comm 2013 required that all tenants pay all rent into its Clearing Account, and Comm 2013 clearly knew that the rent roll was in excess of \$142,000.00 before the Flood (Doc. 47 at p. 145), and the deposits into Lender’s Clearing Account were substantially below this amount. Doc. 17-4. Despite this, Comm 2013 apparently cannot account for which tenants paid rent into its Clearing Account, and its negligence has substantially prejudiced Tara. Thus, Tara objects to Comm 2013’s claim and demands that Comm 2013 provide a complete and comprehensible accounting of all monies paid into and disbursed out of its Clearing Account, and which tenants still owe money for unpaid rent.

(iv) Even though all rents clearly were not deposited into Comm 2013’s Clearing Account (and Comm 2013 should have known this yet took no action), the rents that were deposited into the Clearing Account were more than sufficient to service Tara’s Loan. Despite this, Comm 2013 was charging Tara late penalties of over \$5,000.00/month, even though there were sufficient monies in the Clearing Account to fully and timely satisfy Tara’s loan obligations. Doc. 17-2, 17-4. This demonstrates inequitable conduct by Comm 2013 and further justifies equitable subordination of Comm 2013’s Claim.

(v) Comm 2013 is not entitled to default interest and late charges as set forth in its proof of claim for the reasons set forth in Tara’s motion to equitably subordinate its Claim.

(vi) Tara disputes the reasonableness of the legal fees asserted in Comm 2013’s proof of claim, including any legal fees for defending against claims asserted by Tara against Lender or Comm 2013.

(vii) Tara objects to the position of Comm 2013 to the extent that it claims a Lien on the funds it is holding which were earmarked by tenants for payment of property taxes.

(viii) Tara reserves the right to object to other elements of Comm 2013’s Claim.

Once all objections and offsets to the Claim of Comm 2013 have been resolved, the remaining Allowed Claim of Comm 2013, if any, will be paid in deferred Cash payments of principal and interest at the Market Interest Rate in effect on the Effective Date. The Market Interest Rate will result in monthly payments equal to (i) approximately \$61,500.00 per month for 23 months, or until all Administrative Claims owed to Applied Construction Solutions, Inc., and SLS Land & Energy Development have been paid, (ii) after all Administrative Claims owed to Applied Construction Solutions, Inc., and SLS Land &

Energy Development have been paid, \$86,000.00 per month for the ensuing 120 months, and (iii) a balloon payment in the amount of all remaining principal and other amounts owed on the date that is 30 days after the last payment of \$86,000.00 is due. In addition to these payments, the Debtor will make annual payments to Comm 2013, beginning on the first business day that is 365 days after the Effective Date, in the amount of 50% of the Annual Excess Available Cash. A new promissory note and new security documents will be issued to Comm 2013, and the existing Loan Documents will be cancelled. Payments to Comm 2013 will not commence until its claim becomes an Allowed Claim. Until that date, the payments called for under the Plan will be reserved in the Disputed Claim Reserve.

2. Disputed Tenant Unsecured Claims

Five tenants of the Crossings Mall have filed proofs of claim, asserting claims for business interruption and other claims, asserting that Tara breached some duty under the applicable lease agreement to provide access to the Crossings Mall as a result of the June 23, 2016 Flood, as follows:

1. The Elswick Company, Proof of Claim No. 3-2, Unliquidated
2. Kroger Limited Partnership I, Proof of Claim No. 59, \$1,200,581.00
3. Dollar Tree Stores, Inc., Proof of Claim No. 60-2, \$276,969.00
4. Kmart Corporation, Proof of Claim No. 65, \$1,045,223.51
5. Bob Evans Restaurants, LLC, Proof of Claim No. 80, \$17,500.00

Tara disputes the proofs of claim by tenants of the Crossings Mall, on the basis that access to the entrance to the Crossings Mall from the DOH Right of Way remains intact. The bridge and culvert washed out entirely on the DOH Right of Way. Pursuant to documents received by Tara in response to a FOIA request to the State of West Virginia, it appears that the West Virginia Department of Transportation, Division of Highways retained responsibility for maintaining and replacing the bridge and culvert, to restore access to the Crossings Mall. Tara has filed suit against the State of West Virginia on this claim. Tara will file an objection to the Tenant Unsecured Claims.

After all objections to the Tenant Unsecured Claims have been resolved, any Allowed Tenant Unsecured Claims will be paid in full, in monthly deferred cash payments without interest, beginning on the later of the (i) Effective Date (or as soon as practicable thereafter), or (ii) on the 15th day of the month following the date such Tenant Unsecured Claim becomes an Allowed Tenant Unsecured Claim, and continuing on the 15th day of each month thereafter, ending no later than five years after the first such payment is made.

3. Disputed Citizen Unsecured Claims

Seventy-one (71) persons have filed proofs of claim, asserting Citizen Unsecured Claims in amounts ranging from \$500.00 for several individuals who state that they were stranded at the Crossings Mall overnight, to a claim filed by Geary Wayne Copenhaver, for \$248,250.00 for damages to property in the Flood. Tara disputes the proofs of claims filed by these seventy-one (71) persons, for the same reasons detailed in the immediately preceding section describing Tenant Unsecured Claims. Tara will file an objection to the Citizen Unsecured Claims.

After all objections to the Citizen Unsecured Claims have been resolved, any Allowed Citizen Unsecured Claims will be paid in full, in monthly deferred cash payments without interest, beginning on the later of the (i) Effective Date (or as soon as practicable thereafter), or (ii) on the 15th day of the month following the date such Citizen Unsecured Claim becomes an Allowed Citizen Unsecured Claim, and continuing on the 15th day of each month thereafter, ending no later than five years after the first such payment is made.

4. General Unsecured Claims

After any objections to the General Unsecured Claims have been resolved, all Allowed General Unsecured Claims will be paid in full, in monthly deferred cash payments without interest, beginning on the later of the (i) Effective Date (or as soon as practicable thereafter), or (ii) on the 15th day of the month following the date such General Unsecured Claim becomes an Allowed General Unsecured Claim, and continuing on the 15th day of each month thereafter, ending no later than five years after the first such payment is made.

5. Equity Interests

On the Effective Date, all Equity Interests will be cancelled, and new equity interests will be issued to William A. Abruzzino and Rebecca Abruzzino.

D. Means for Implementation and Execution of the Plan.

1. Resumption of Rental Payments Following Reopening of the Crossings Mall.

The main source of funding for distributions under Tara’s Plan will be rents paid by tenants of the Crossings Mall, after it reopens, currently projected to be in the late Summer of 2017. Attached to the Plan as **Exhibit 1** is the projected rent roll after the Crossings Mall reopens and all tenants have resumed operations.

2. Proceeds from litigation with Comm 2013 and State of West Virginia

As described, Tara has filed suit against the State of West Virginia for failing to undertake repairs to the bridge and culvert, located on the DOH Right of Way. Tara’s claim for damages includes (i) the cost of rebuilding the bridge which Tara was forced to undertake; (ii) its lost profits from operations of the Crossings Mall after the bridge providing access reasonably should have been repaired; and (iii) the damage claims which have been asserted against Tara in this Case. Proceeds from this litigation, if successful, will be devoted to the Plan. In addition, Tara has filed suit against Lender and Comm 2013, for Lender’s failure to approve an expenditure of capital reserve funds to replace the culvert due to observed erosion in the creek bank anchoring the culvert. Any proceeds from this litigation, including rights of set off, will also be devoted to the Plan.

3. Reimbursement payments from Emerald Grande, LLC

Tara has made application to employ conflicts counsel in this Case, in order to file a motion in the EG bankruptcy case for reimbursement of a portion of the cost of rebuilding the bridge to restore access to the Crossings Mall and the Elkview La Quinta Inn and Suites. Proceeds from this will be devoted to the Plan.

4. Proceeds from insurance for claims asserted by Tara

Tara has filed a claim with its Insurers, for the claims that have been asserted by creditors holding Claims in Class 3 and Class 4 under the Plan, and for the cost of rebuilding the bridge. Proceeds from this will be devoted to the Plan.

5. Additional Contributions by William A. Abruzzino and Rebecca Abruzzino

To the extent that additional Cash is required to fund the Plan, William A. Abruzzino and Rebecca Abruzzino will make additional contributions of Cash, which may be treated as post-petition loans or as equity contributions.

V. EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PLAN

A. Conditions Precedent to Effective Date.

The following are conditions precedent to the Effective Date of the Plan:

(a) The Bankruptcy Court shall have entered a Confirmation Order in form and substance satisfactory to Tara;

(b) No stay of the Confirmation Order shall then be in effect;

(c) The Pending Appeal of the Bankruptcy Court's order denying Comm 2013's motion to dismiss, shall have been resolved in a manner consistent with the Plan and satisfactory to Tara;

B. Satisfaction of Conditions.

Any actions required to be taken on the Effective Date shall take place and shall be deemed to have occurred simultaneously, and no such action shall be deemed to have occurred prior to the taking of any other such action. If Tara determines that one of the conditions precedent set forth in Section 9.1 of the Plan cannot be satisfied and the occurrence of such condition is not waived by Tara or cannot be waived by Tara, then Tara shall file a notice of the failure of the Effective Date with the Bankruptcy Court.

C. Effect of Nonoccurrence of Conditions to Effective Date.

If each of the conditions to consummation and the occurrence of the Effective Date has not been satisfied or duly waived on or before the Effective Date, the Confirmation Order may be vacated by the Bankruptcy Court. If the Confirmation Order is vacated pursuant to Section 9.3 of the Plan, the Plan shall be null and void in all respects, and nothing contained in the Plan shall constitute a waiver or release of any Claims against Tara.

VI. EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION

A. Vesting of Assets.

As of the Effective Date, Tara will commence monthly payments to the holders of Allowed Class 1 Claims, Allowed Class 2 Claims, Allowed Class 3 Claims, and Allowed Class 4 Claims. The pre-petition Equity Interests in Tara will be cancelled, and new equity interests will be issued to William A. Abruzzino and Rebecca Abruzzino on the Effective Date.

B. Release of Assets.

Until the Effective Date, the Bankruptcy Court shall retain jurisdiction of Tara, the Estate and the Debtor's assets and properties. Thereafter, jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court shall be limited to the subject matter set forth in Article XI of the Plan.

C. Binding Effect.

Except as otherwise provided in section 1141(d)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, and to the fullest extent permitted by section 1141 of the Bankruptcy Code, on and after the Confirmation Date, the provisions of the Plan shall bind any holder of a Claim against, or Equity Interest in, Tara, whether or not the Claim or Equity Interest of such holder is impaired under the Plan and whether or not such holder has accepted the Plan.

D. Satisfaction of Claims and Termination of Interests.

To the maximum extent provided by section 1141(d) of the Bankruptcy Code, and except as otherwise specifically provided in the Plan or in any contract, instrument, or other agreement or document created pursuant to the Plan, the distributions, rights, and treatment that are provided in the Plan shall be in complete satisfaction, and release, effective as of the Effective Date, of Claims and Equity Interests of any nature whatsoever, including any interest accrued on Claims or Equity Interests from and after the Petition Date, against, Liens on, obligations of, rights against, liabilities of, and Equity Interests in Tara or any of its assets or properties, whether known or unknown, regardless of whether any property shall have been distributed or retained pursuant to the Plan on account of such Claims and Equity Interests, including demands, liabilities, and Causes of Action that arose before the Effective Date, any liability to the extent such Claims or Equity Interests relate to any contingent or non-contingent liability on account of representations or warranties issued on or before the Effective Date, and all debts of the kind specified in sections 502(g), 502(h), or 502(i) of the Bankruptcy Code, in each case whether or not: (1) a proof of claim or proof of interest based upon such debt, right, or interest is filed or deemed filed pursuant to section 501 of the Bankruptcy Code; (2) a Claim or Equity Interest based upon such debt, right, or interest is Allowed pursuant to section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code; or (3) the holder of such a Claim or Equity Interest has accepted the Plan. The Confirmation Order shall be a judicial determination of the discharge of all Claims and Equity Interests subject to the Effective Date occurring.

E. Term of Injunctions or Stays.

Unless otherwise expressly provided herein, all injunctions or stays arising under or entered during the Case under sections 105 or 362 of the Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, and in existence on the Confirmation Date, shall remain in full force and effect until the Effective Date, at which time such injunctions or stays shall be deemed lifted.

F. Retention of Causes of Action.

Except as otherwise waived and released in accordance with the Plan, on and after the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor shall have the exclusive right to enforce and shall retain, all Causes of Action against any Persons. The Reorganized Debtor may prosecute, defend, enforce, abandon, settle or release any and all Claims and Causes of Action as it deems appropriate, subject to Bankruptcy Court approval as set forth in the Plan. The Reorganized Debtor may, in its sole discretion, offset any such claim held against a Person, against any payment due such person under the Plan; *provided, however*, that any Claims of Tara arising before the Petition Date shall first be offset against Claims against Tara arising before the Petition Date, subject in each instance, however, to the limitations of Section 10.6 of the Plan. All privileges, defenses and rights of avoidance of Tara not otherwise waived and released in accordance with the Plan, shall be retained and may be exercised by the Reorganized Debtor. Without limiting the preservation of Claims and Causes of Action as set forth in Section 10.6 of the Plan, the Claims and Causes of Action of Tara and the Estate against the State of West Virginia, Lender, Comm 2013 and their affiliates, EG and any Insurer, are expressly preserved.

G. Injunction against Interference with Plan.

Upon the entry of the Confirmation Order, all holders of Claims and Equity Interests and other parties in interest, along with their respective present or former employees, agents, officers, directors or principals, shall be enjoined from taking any actions to interfere with the implementation or consummation of the Plan.

VII. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PLAN

Tara submits that the Plan is the best means of providing maximum recoveries to creditors. Alternatives to the Plan that have been considered and evaluated by Tara during the course of the Case include (i) liquidation of Tara's assets under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, which would provide no recovery to creditors other than Comm 2013, and (ii) dismissal of the Case. Tara submits that the proposed Plan provides a greater recovery to creditors or a more equitable distribution of Estate assets on a more expeditious timetable than any other course of action available to Tara. Tara cannot predict potential recoveries in litigation at this time, but submits that the Plan gives the best chance to creditors to achieve a substantial recovery.

A. Other Plans of Reorganization.

If the Plan were not confirmed, Tara or any other party in interest could attempt to formulate an alternative chapter 11 plan. The Plan, however, optimizes the resources available to Tara for the benefit of all of Tara's creditor Classes.

B. Liquidation Under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

If the Plan is not confirmed under section 1129(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Case may be converted to a case under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, in which event a chapter 7 trustee would be appointed (or subsequently elected) to liquidate any remaining assets of Tara for distribution to creditors pursuant to chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. Tara does not believe that conversion to chapter 7 is in the best interests of Tara's estate and creditors, because it is unlikely that any creditor other than Comm 2013 would receive any recovery in a chapter 7 liquidation.

VIII. CONFIRMATION REQUIREMENTS

A. The Confirmation Hearing.

The Bankruptcy Code requires the Bankruptcy Court, after notice, to hold a confirmation hearing before a plan of reorganization may be confirmed. The Confirmation Hearing to confirm the Plan has been scheduled for the date set forth on page 3 of this Disclosure Statement before the Honorable Patrick M. Flatley, United States Bankruptcy Judge in the United States Bankruptcy Court, L. Edward Friend II Bankruptcy Courtroom, located on the third floor of the U.S. Courthouse, 1125 Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia. The Confirmation Hearing may be adjourned from time to time by the Bankruptcy Court without further notice except for an announcement of the adjourned date made at the Confirmation Hearing. Any objection to confirmation must be made in writing and specify in detail the name and address of the objector, all grounds for the objection and the amount of the Claim or number and type of shares of Equity Interests held by the objector. Any such objection must be filed with the Bankruptcy Court and served so that it is received by the Bankruptcy Court and certain other parties when and as set forth in the attached notice of confirmation hearing.

Objections to confirmation of the Plan are governed by Bankruptcy Rule 9014. At the hearing on the confirmation of the Plan, the Bankruptcy Court will confirm the Plan only if the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code, particularly those set forth in section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code, have been satisfied. Objections to final approval of the Disclosure Statement are governed by Bankruptcy Rules 3017 and 9014. At the final hearing on approval of the Disclosure Statement, the Bankruptcy Court will approve the Disclosure Statement on a final basis if the requirements of Bankruptcy Code section 1125 are satisfied.

B. Acceptances Necessary to Confirm the Plan.

At the Confirmation Hearing, the Bankruptcy Court must determine, among other things, whether the Plan has been accepted by the requisite amount and number of Allowed Claims and Allowed Equity Interests in each impaired class. Under the Bankruptcy Code, a class of creditors or equity security holders is impaired if its legal, equitable or contractual rights are altered by a proposed plan of reorganization or liquidation. If a Class is not impaired, each creditor or equity security holder in such unimpaired class is conclusively presumed to have accepted the plan pursuant to section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code.

An impaired class of creditors and each holder of a claim in such class will be deemed to have accepted the Plan if the holders of at least two-thirds in amount and more than one-half of those in number of the Allowed Claims in such impaired class for which complete and timely ballots have been received have voted for acceptance of the Plan. An impaired class of equity securities and each holder of an interest in such class will be deemed to have accepted a plan if the Plan has been accepted by at least two-thirds in amount of the interests in such class who actually vote on the Plan.

In the event that all Classes do not vote to accept the Plan, Tara reserves the right to seek confirmation of the Plan pursuant to section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. Under section 1129(b), the Bankruptcy Court must determine, among other things, that the Plan does not discriminate unfairly and that it is fair and equitable with respect to each class of impaired Allowed Claims and Allowed Equity Interests that have not voted to accept the Plan.

C. Best Interests of Creditors.

The Bankruptcy Code requires that each holder of an impaired Claim or Equity Interest either (i) accept the Plan, or (ii) receive or retain under the Plan property of a value, as of the Effective Date, that is not less than the value such holder would receive if Tara was liquidated under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The first step in determining whether this test has been satisfied is to determine the dollar amount that would be generated from the liquidation of Tara's assets and properties in the context of a chapter 7 liquidation case. The gross amount of Cash that would be available for satisfaction of Claims and Equity Interests would be the sum consisting of the proceeds resulting from the disposition of the unencumbered assets and properties of Tara, augmented by the unencumbered cash held by Tara at the time of the commencement of the liquidation cases.

The next step is to reduce that gross amount by the costs and expenses of liquidation and by such additional Administrative Expense Claims and priority Claims that might result from the use of chapter 7 for the purposes of liquidation. Any remaining net cash would be allocated to creditors and shareholders in strict priority in accordance with section 726 of the Bankruptcy Code. Finally, the present value of such allocations (taking into account the time necessary to accomplish the liquidation) are compared to the value of the property that is proposed to be distributed under the Plan on the Effective Date.

The costs of liquidation of Tara under chapter 7 would include the fees payable to a trustee in bankruptcy, as well as those fees that might be payable to attorneys and other professionals that such a trustee might engage. Other liquidation costs include the expenses incurred during the Case and subsequently allowed in the chapter 7 case, such as compensation for attorneys, financial advisors, appraisers, accountants and other professionals for Tara, as well as other compensation claims.

The foregoing types of claims, costs, expenses, fees and such other claims that may arise in a liquidation case would be paid in full from the liquidation proceeds before the balance of those proceeds would be made available to pay prepetition priority and unsecured Claims.

Tara submits that each impaired Class will receive under the Plan a recovery value far in excess of the recovery value such Class would receive pursuant to a liquidation of Tara under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, due to (i) the statutory fees to which a chapter 7 trustee is entitled for administering assets and (ii) the other matters discussed in this Section.

After consideration of the effects that a chapter 7 liquidation would have on the ultimate proceeds available for distribution to creditors in the Case – including the Pending Appeal that has been filed with respect to the Bankruptcy Court’s order denying Comm 2013’s motion to dismiss, the viability of claims and Causes of Action held by the Estate and a Claims resolution process for the administrative expense, professional fee and prepetition Claims against Tara and the Estate – Tara has determined that confirmation of the Plan will provide each holder of an Allowed Claim with a recovery that is not less than such holder would receive pursuant to liquidation of Tara under chapter 7.

Tara also submits that the present value of any distributions to each Class of Allowed Claims in a chapter 7 case, would be less than the value of distributions under the Plan because it is highly unlikely that any distribution would be made to the holder of any claim other than Comm 2013 in a chapter 7 case, and in any event, any such distributions in a chapter 7 case would not occur for a substantial period of time. In the event litigation was necessary to resolve claims asserted in a chapter 7 case, the delay could be prolonged and administrative expenses increased, such that ultimate creditor recoveries will be decreased.

D. Feasibility.

Section 1129(a)(11) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a chapter 11 plan may be confirmed only if the Court finds that such plan is feasible. A feasible plan is one which will not lead to a need for further reorganization or liquidation of the debtor. The Bankruptcy Court will find that the Plan is feasible if it determines that the conditions precedent to the Effective Date can be satisfied and sufficient funds are available from tenant rental payments, proceeds from litigation, proceeds from Insurers and proceeds from EG, to enable Tara to meet its post-Confirmation Date obligations to pay for the costs of administering and fully consummating the Plan and closing the Case. Tara submits that the Plan satisfies the financial feasibility requirement imposed by the Bankruptcy Code.

E. Confirmation of the Plan.

In the event the Bankruptcy Court determines that all of the requirements for the confirmation of the Plan are satisfied, the Bankruptcy Court will issue the Confirmation Order confirming the Plan pursuant to section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code.

IX. CERTAIN RISK FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

HOLDERS OF IMPAIRED CLAIMS AGAINST OR EQUITY INTERESTS IN TARA ARE ENCOURAGED TO READ AND CONSIDER CAREFULLY THE FACTORS SET FORTH BELOW, AS WELL AS THE OTHER INFORMATION SET FORTH IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (AND THE DOCUMENTS DELIVERED TOGETHER HERewith AND/OR INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE), PRIOR TO VOTING TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN. THOSE RISK FACTORS SHOULD NOT, HOWEVER, BE REGARDED AS CONSTITUTING THE ONLY RISKS INVOLVED IN CONNECTION WITH THE PLAN AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION.

A. Parties-In-Interest May Object to the Classification of Claims.

Section 1122 of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a plan of reorganization or liquidation may place a claim or an interest in a particular class only if such claim or interest is substantially similar to the other claims or interests of such class. Tara submits that the classification of claims and interests under the Plan complies with the requirements set forth in the Bankruptcy Code. However, Tara cannot give assurances that the Bankruptcy Court will reach the same conclusion.

B. Tara May Not Be Able to Secure Confirmation of the Plan.

Tara cannot assure you that the requisite acceptances to confirm the Plan will be received. Even if the requisite acceptances are received, Tara cannot assure you that the Bankruptcy Court will confirm the Plan. A non-accepting creditor or equity security holder of Tara might challenge the balloting procedures and results as not being in compliance with the Bankruptcy Code or Bankruptcy Rules. Even if the Bankruptcy Court determined that the Disclosure Statement and the balloting procedures and results were appropriate, the Bankruptcy Court could still decline to confirm the Plan if it found that any of the statutory requirements for confirmation had not been met. Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code sets forth the requirements for confirmation and requires, among other things, a finding by the Bankruptcy Court that the confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by a liquidation or a need for further financial reorganization, and that the value of distributions to non-accepting holders of Claims and Equity Interests within a particular class under the Plan will not be less than the value of distributions such holders would receive if Tara was liquidated under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. While Tara cannot give assurances that the Bankruptcy Court will conclude that these requirements have been met, Tara submits that the Plan will not be followed by a need for further financial reorganization and that non-accepting holders within each class under the Plan will receive distributions at least as great as would be received following a liquidation under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code when taking into consideration all administrative claims and the costs and uncertainty associated with any such chapter 7 case.

The confirmation and consummation of the Plan are also subject to certain conditions.

C. Tara May Object to the Amount or Classification of Your Claim.

Tara reserves the right to object to the amount or classification of any Claim or Equity Interest. The estimates set forth in this Disclosure Statement cannot be relied on by any creditor whose claim or interest is subject to an objection. Any such Claim or Equity Interest holder may not receive its specified share of the estimated distributions described in this Disclosure Statement.

X. WHERE YOU CAN OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION

Pursuant to the requirements of the Office of the U.S. Trustee, Tara is required to and has filed monthly operating reports for the post-petition period with the Bankruptcy Court. These monthly

operating reports may be obtained at prescribed per page copy rates by writing to the Office of the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, U.S. Bankruptcy Court located on the third floor of the U.S. Courthouse, 1125 Chapline Street, Wheeling, West Virginia.

XI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Tara submits that confirmation and implementation of the Plan is preferable to any of the alternatives described above because it will provide the greatest recoveries to holders of Claims and Equity Interests. Tara urges holders of Claims and Equity Interests entitled to vote on the Plan to vote to ACCEPT the Plan.

Dated: June 23, 2017

TARA RETAIL GROUP, LLC

By: /s/ William A. Abruzzino
Its: Managing Member and President

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA**

In re:

TARA RETAIL GROUP, LLC

Case No. 1:17-bk-00057

Debtor.

Chapter 11

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I do hereby certify that on **June 23, 2017**, I filed the *Disclosure Statement to Accompany Plan of Reorganization Under Chapter 11 of The Bankruptcy Code Proposed by Tara Retail Group, LLC* with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following participants:

David L. Bissett, Esq.
Trial Attorney, Office of the U.S. Trustee
2025 United States Courthouse
300 Virginia Street, E.
Charleston, WV 25301
David.L.Bissett@usdoj.gov

Julia A. Chincheck
Daniel J. Cohn
BOWLES RICE LLP
600 Quarrier Street
Post Office Box 1386
Charleston, West Virginia 25325-1386
jchincheck@bowlesrice.com
dcohn@bowlesrice.com
Counsel for Carter Bank & Trust

Jonathan L. Hauser
Troutman Sanders LLP
222 Central park Avenue, Suite 2000
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
jonathan.hauser@troutmansanders.com
Counsel for Carter Bank & Trust

D. Carol Sasser, Esq.
Samuel I. White, P.C.
5040 Corporate Woods Drive, Suite 120
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
dsasser@siwpc.com
Counsel for the Kanawha County Commission

Sarah E. Smith, Esq.
BOWLES RICE LLP
600 Quarrier Street
P.O. Box 1386
Charleston, West Virginia 25325-1386
ssmith@bowlesrice.com
Counsel for Kroger Limited Partnership I

Julie R. Shank, Esq.
BOWLES RICE LLP
1217 Chapline Street
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003
jshank@bowlesrice.com
Counsel for Kroger Limited Partnership I

Jason S. Hammond, Esq.
Josef A. Horter, Esq.
Bailey & Wyant, PLLC
P.O. Box 3710
Charleston, West Virginia 25337-3710
jhammond@baileywyant.com
jhorter@baileywyant.com
Counsel for Dollar Tree Stores, Inc.

Stuart Calwell, Esq.
John H. Skaggs, Esq.
Alexander D. McLaughlin, Esq.
The Calwell Practice, PLLC
500 Randolph Street
Charleston, WV 25302
scalwell@calwelllaw.com
jskaggs@calwelllaw.com
amclaughlin@calwelllaw.com
The Elswick Company d/b/a Anytime Fitness

Kmart Corporation
c/o Mark C. Cavanaugh, Esq.
Dugan Brinkmann Maginnis & Pace
1880 Johns F. Kennedy Blvd., Ste. 1400
Philadelphia, PA 19103
mccavanaugh@dbmplaw.com
Counsel for Kmart Corporation

/s/ Steven L. Thomas
Steven L. Thomas (WVSB # 3738)
Thomas H. Ewing (WVSB #9655)
Kay Casto & Chaney PLLC
P.O. Box 2031
Charleston, West Virginia 25327
sthomas@kaycasto.com
tewing@kaycasto.com