EXHIBIT 2

Blackline of Second Amended Disclosure Statement

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re	:	**Chapter 11**
KABBAGE, INC. d/b/a KSERVICING, *et al.*,	:	**Case No. 22-10951 (CTG)**
Debtors.[1]	:	**(Jointly Administered)**

AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR
THE AMENDED JOINT CHAPTER 11 PLAN OF LIQUIDATION
OF KABBAGE, INC. (d/b/a KSERVICING) AND ITS AFFILIATED DEBTORS

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Dated: ~~December 30~~January 17, ~~2022~~ 2023
Wilmington, Delaware

THIS IS NOT A SOLICITATION OF VOTES OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE PLAN. ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTIONS MAY NOT BE SOLICITED UNTIL A DISCLOSURE STATEMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

[1] The Debtors in these chapter 11 cases, along with the last four digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number, as applicable are: Kabbage, Inc. d/b/a KServicing (3937); Kabbage Canada Holdings, LLC (N/A); Kabbage Asset Securitization LLC (N/A); Kabbage Asset Funding 2017-A LLC (4803); Kabbage Asset Funding 2019-A LLC (8973); and Kabbage Diameter, LLC (N/A). Kabbage is a trademark of American Express used under license; Kabbage, Inc. d/b/a KServicing is not affiliated with American Express. The Debtors' mailing and service address is 925B Peachtree Street NE, Suite 383, Atlanta, GA 30309.

A SOLICITATION OF VOTES IS BEING CONDUCTED TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT ACCEPTANCES OF THE JOINT CHAPTER 11 PLAN OF KABBAGE, INC. (d/b/a KSERVICING) AND ITS AFFILIATED DEBTORS (AS MAY BE AMENDED, MODIFIED, OR SUPPLEMENTED FROM TIME TO TIME).

THE VOTING DEADLINE TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN IS 4:00 P.M., PREVAILING EASTERN TIME, ON FEBRUARY 21, 2023, UNLESS EXTENDED BY THE DEBTORS.

THE RECORD DATE FOR DETERMINING WHICH HOLDERS OF CLAIMS MAY VOTE ON THE PLAN IS JANUARY 19, 2023 (THE "VOTING RECORD DATE").

RECOMMENDATION BY THE DEBTORS

The Board of Directors of Kabbage, Inc. (d/b/a KServicing) and the board of directors, managers or members, as applicable, of each of its affiliated Debtors have unanimously approved the transactions contemplated by the Plan (as defined herein). The Debtors believe the Plan is in the best interest of all stakeholders and recommend that all creditors whose votes are being solicited submit ballots to accept the Plan.

DISCLAIMER

THE DEBTORS ARE PROVIDING THE INFORMATION IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (THE "DISCLOSURE STATEMENT") TO CERTAIN HOLDERS OF CLAIMS OR INTERESTS FOR PURPOSES OF SOLICITING VOTES TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE JOINT CHAPTER 11 PLAN OF KABBAGE, INC. (D/B/A KSERVICING) AND ITS AFFILIATED DEBTORS (THE "PLAN"), WHICH PLAN THE DEBTORS ARE SEEKING TO HAVE CONFIRMED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS INCLUDED FOR PURPOSES OF SOLICITING ACCEPTANCES TO, AND CONFIRMATION OF, THE PLAN AND MAY NOT BE RELIED ON FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE. PRIOR TO DECIDING WHETHER AND HOW TO VOTE ON THE PLAN, EACH HOLDER ENTITLED TO VOTE SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER ALL OF THE INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, INCLUDING THE RISK FACTORS DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE VIII HEREIN.

THE DEBTORS URGE EACH HOLDER OF A CLAIM OR INTEREST TO CONSULT WITH ITS OWN ADVISORS WITH RESPECT TO ANY LEGAL, FINANCIAL, SECURITIES, TAX, OR BUSINESS ADVICE IN REVIEWING THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE PLAN, AND ALL OF THE DOCUMENTS NECESSARY TO EFFECTUATE THE PLAN. FURTHERMORE, THE BANKRUPTCY COURT'S APPROVAL OF THE ADEQUACY OF THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A DETERMINATION OR RECOMMENDATION BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT REGARDING THE FAIRNESS OR THE MERITS OF THE PLAN.

THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT CONTAINS SUMMARIES OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE PLAN, CERTAIN STATUTORY PROVISIONS, AND CERTAIN DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE PLAN. IN THE EVENT OF ANY CONFLICT, INCONSISTENCY, OR DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS IN THE PLAN AND THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE PLAN SHALL GOVERN FOR ALL PURPOSES. ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS SHOULD READ THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND THE PLAN IN THEIR ENTIRETY BEFORE VOTING ON THE PLAN.

THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN HAVE BEEN MADE AS OF THE DATE HEREOF UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS REVIEWING THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT SHOULD NOT INFER AT THE TIME OF SUCH REVIEW THAT THERE HAVE BEEN NO CHANGES IN THE FACTS SET FORTH HEREIN. ALTHOUGH THE DEBTORS HAVE MADE CONSIDERABLE EFFORTS TO DISCLOSE WHERE CHANGES IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED TO MATERIALLY AFFECT THE RECOVERIES UNDER THE PLAN, THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS QUALIFIED TO THE EXTENT CERTAIN EVENTS DO OR DO NOT OCCUR.

THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 1125 OF TITLE 11 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE (THE "BANKRUPTCY CODE") AND RULE 3016(B) OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE (THE "BANKRUPTCY RULES") AND IS NOT NECESSARILY IN ACCORDANCE WITH FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES LAWS OR OTHER SIMILAR LAWS. THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT WAS NOT FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION (THE "SEC") OR ANY STATE AUTHORITY AND NEITHER THE SEC NOR ANY STATE AUTHORITY HAS PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT OR UPON THE MERITS OF THE PLAN. ALL PERSONS OR ENTITIES

SHOULD EVALUATE THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND THE PLAN IN LIGHT OF THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED.

THE DEBTORS MAKE STATEMENTS IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT THAT MAY BE CONSIDERED FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS UNDER SECTION 27A AND SECTION 21E OF THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE "SECURITIES ACT"). STATEMENTS CONCERNING THESE AND OTHER MATTERS ARE NOT GUARANTEES AND REPRESENT THE DEBTORS' ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS ONLY AS OF THE DATE SUCH STATEMENTS WERE MADE AND INVOLVE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES, AND OTHER UNKNOWN FACTORS THAT COULD IMPACT THE DEBTORS' PLAN OR DISTRIBUTIONS THEREUNDER. IN ADDITION TO STATEMENTS THAT EXPLICITLY DESCRIBE SUCH RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES, READERS ARE URGED TO CONSIDER STATEMENTS LABELED WITH THE TERMS "BELIEVES," "BELIEF," "EXPECTS," "INTENDS," "ANTICIPATES," "PLANS," OR SIMILAR TERMS TO BE UNCERTAIN AND FORWARD-LOOKING. CREDITORS AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES SHOULD ALSO REVIEW THE SECTION OF THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS" FOR A DISCUSSION OF CERTAIN FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT THE PLAN AND DISTRIBUTIONS THEREUNDER.

IN PREPARING THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE DEBTORS RELIED ON FINANCIAL DATA DERIVED FROM THEIR BOOKS AND RECORDS OR THAT WAS OTHERWISE MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM AT THE TIME OF SUCH PREPARATION AND ON VARIOUS ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING THE DEBTORS' BUSINESS. ALTHOUGH THE DEBTORS BELIEVE THAT SUCH FINANCIAL INFORMATION FAIRLY REFLECTS THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE DEBTORS AS OF THE DATE HEREOF AND THAT THE ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING FUTURE EVENTS REFLECT REASONABLE BUSINESS JUDGMENTS, NO REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES ARE MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE FINANCIAL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN OR ASSUMPTIONS REGARDING THE DEBTORS' BUSINESS. THE DEBTORS EXPRESSLY CAUTION READERS NOT TO PLACE UNDUE RELIANCE ON ANY FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN. FURTHER, THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT DOES NOT CONSTITUTE, AND MAY NOT BE CONSTRUED AS, AN ADMISSION OF FACT, LIABILITY, STIPULATION, OR WAIVER OF ANY CLAIM.

ALTHOUGH THE DEBTORS MAY SUBSEQUENTLY UPDATE THE INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE DEBTORS HAVE NO AFFIRMATIVE DUTY TO DO SO, AND EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ANY DUTY TO PUBLICLY UPDATE ANY FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, WHETHER AS A RESULT OF NEW INFORMATION, FUTURE EVENTS, OR OTHERWISE. HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS REVIEWING THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT SHOULD NOT INFER THAT, AT THE TIME OF THEIR REVIEW, THE FACTS SET FORTH HEREIN HAVE NOT CHANGED SINCE THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT WAS FILED. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO COMPLETION OR AMENDMENT AND THE DEBTORS RESERVE THE RIGHT TO FILE AN AMENDED PLAN AND RELATED AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IF NECESSARY.

CONFIRMATION AND CONSUMMATION OF THE PLAN ARE SUBJECT TO CERTAIN MATERIAL CONDITIONS PRECEDENT DESCRIBED IN ARTICLE VI OF THE PLAN. THERE IS NO ASSURANCE THAT THE PLAN WILL BE CONFIRMED OR, IF

CONFIRMED, THAT SUCH MATERIAL CONDITIONS PRECEDENT WILL BE SATISFIED OR WAIVED.

THE DEBTORS HAVE NOT AUTHORIZED ANY ENTITY TO DISCLOSE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT OR CONCERNING THE PLAN OTHER THAN THAT WHICH IS CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. THE DEBTORS HAVE NOT AUTHORIZED ANY REPRESENTATIONS CONCERNING THE DEBTORS OR THE VALUE OF THEIR PROPERTY OTHER THAN AS SET FORTH IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.

IF THE PLAN IS CONFIRMED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT AND THE EFFECTIVE DATE OCCURS, ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS (INCLUDING THOSE HOLDERS OF CLAIMS OR INTERESTS WHO DO NOT SUBMIT BALLOTS TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN, OR WHO ARE NOT ENTITLED TO VOTE ON THE PLAN) WILL BE BOUND BY THE TERMS OF THE PLAN AND ANY TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED THEREBY.

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EXHIBIT A: Plan
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I. INTRODUCTION

Kabbage, Inc. (d/b/a KServicing) ("**KServicing**") and its affiliated debtors (collectively, the "**Debtors**" and together with their non-debtor affiliates, the "**Company**") submit this Disclosure Statement (as amended, modified, or supplemented) pursuant to Section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code in connection with the solicitation of votes with respect to the *Amended Joint Chapter 11 Plan of Liquidation Kabbage, Inc. (d/b/a KServicing) and its Affiliated Debtors*, dated ~~December 30~~January 17, ~~2022~~ 2023 (as amended, modified, or supplemented, the "**Plan**") [Docket No. ~~[•]~~453].[2] The Plan is annexed hereto as **Exhibit A** and is incorporated herein by reference. The Debtors commenced their chapter 11 cases (the "**Chapter 11 Cases**") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "**Bankruptcy Court**") on October 3, 2022 (the "**Commencement Date**").

The purpose of this Disclosure Statement, including the exhibits annexed hereto, is to provide information of a kind, and in sufficient detail, to enable creditors of the Debtors that are entitled to vote on the Plan to make an informed decision on whether to vote to accept or reject the Plan. This Disclosure Statement contains summaries of the Plan, certain statutory provisions, events contemplated in the Chapter 11 Cases, and certain documents related to the Plan.

The Company, an online loan servicer founded in 2008, is in the process of winding down its business after the sale of substantially all of its assets to affiliates of American Express ("**AmEx**") in October 2020 (the "**AmEx Transaction**"),[3] and filed these Chapter 11 Cases to implement the wind down of these businesses pursuant to a chapter 11 plan and the Bankruptcy Code. Following the AmEx Transaction, the Company's business solely consists of servicing its loan portfolio, which, as of the Commencement Date, contains (a) loans issued to small businesses under the Paycheck Protection Program (the "**PPP**" and the loans provided thereunder, the "**PPP Loans**") during the height of this country's public health and economic crisis caused by COVID-19, with an aggregate outstanding principal amount of approximately $1.3 billion, and (b) a relatively small portfolio of non-PPP small business loans (the "**Legacy Loans**" and, together with the PPP Loans, the "**Loan Portfolio**"), with an aggregate outstanding principal amount of approximately $17 million. The loans in the Loan Portfolio are scheduled to mature by 2026.

With over a decade of experience building and operating a sophisticated online platform to lend to, and service loans for, small- and mid-sized businesses, the Company was uniquely positioned to fulfill the U.S. government's urgent need to quickly distribute billions of dollars of aid to small businesses during the pandemic. Indeed, the Company was an established lender for small businesses for years before getting involved in the PPP. The U.S. Small Business Administration (the "**SBA**") launched the PPP in April 2020 shortly after the U.S. government's initial directive under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the "**CARES Act**") to distribute emergency funds to small businesses. The SBA needed lending partners for the PPP, and the Company, with a proven track record and experience with the exact target demographic, provided an optimal pairing. The Company became an authorized PPP lender pursuant to an agreement with the SBA on April 9, 2020.

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[2] Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Plan and the *Declaration of Deborah Rieger-Paganis in Support of Debtors' Chapter 11 Petitions and First-Day Pleadings* [Docket No. 13] (the "**First Day Declaration**"), as applicable. To the extent any inconsistencies exist between this Disclosure Statement and the Plan, the Plan shall govern.

[3] The legacy entities remaining after the close of the AmEx Transaction are the Debtors in these Chapter 11 Cases. Notably, no directors or executive officers remain today from the pre-sale entity, and an entirely new leadership team and board, including independent directors, is in place today. As used herein, the "**Company**" shall refer to either the pre-sale or post-sale entity, as applicable.

Unequivocally, the Company provided a lifeline to small businesses, sole proprietors, and non-employer firms that historically have had difficulty accessing capital, and for which such access was made even more challenging during the COVID-19 pandemic. Unlike institutional lenders and other servicers that limited PPP relief to existing borrowers (or marginally participated in the PPP because of the relatively nominal fees associated with originating or servicing PPP loans and the low interest rate of PPP Loans, among other reasons),[4] approximately 98 percent of the Company's PPP Loans consisted of borrowers without an existing relationship with the Company. Despite constantly changing rules and guidance from the SBA in the midst of a global pandemic, the Company met the SBA and U.S. government's demands to distribute the emergency relief as quickly and widely as possible to eligible borrowers. As the nation witnessed the disastrous impact of COVID-19, the Company was instrumental in getting necessary funds to small businesses as quickly as the SBA desired and as a result preserved hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Of the over $7 billion of PPP Loans the Company originated, as of the Commencement Date, the Company has successfully serviced approximately 80 percent, by aggregate principal amount; meaning, borrowers either repaid their respective PPP Loans, Loan Forgiveness applications were successfully processed, or the PPP lenders were otherwise paid through Guaranty Purchase. As of December 22, 2022, the Company's Loan Portfolio contains approximately 41,000 PPP Loans with an aggregate outstanding principal amount of approximately $1.2 billion. Although the Company was able to successfully process over 278,000 PPP Loans with a new management team and a materially leaner workforce following the AmEx Transaction, processing the remaining PPP Loans has presented a number of challenges for the Company, particularly in light of the extreme administrative and cost burdens placed on the Company due to issues discussed herein.

Initially heralded for staving off the potentially deleterious effects of COVID-19 health measures on small businesses, the now-concluded PPP faces scrutiny due to lender confusion with deciphering unclear and frequently-evolving SBA guidance, or lack thereof, limited information technology systems, and incidents of borrower misrepresentations. In addition to the operational hurdles in processing the balance of its Loan Portfolio, the Company is currently embroiled in a number of discussions and disputes related to its participation in the PPP—nearly all of which are vigorously disputed by the Company.

Despite adherence to express SBA guidance, the Company is embroiled in government investigations, litigations, and stakeholder disputes related to the PPP program. The hindsight investigations and misdirected scrutiny severely hampered the Company's ability to accomplish its mission of servicing the balance of the PPP Loans in its Loan Portfolio and have caused significant additional costs to winding down its business. The overall impact of the ~~Disputes~~ disputes on the Company's operations is compounded by the Company's limited go-forward cash flows, inability to originate any new loans due to non-compete covenants contained in documentation associated with the AmEx Transaction, inability to obtain certain accommodations needed to address the expiration of applicable Loan Forgiveness and Guaranty Purchase application deadlines that can only be granted by the SBA,[5] and a substantially new workforce in place following the AmEx Transaction that has limited firsthand knowledge of the Company's legacy operations.

[4] The SBA paid lenders the following fees for processing PPP Loans: five percent for PPP Loans of not more than $350,000; three percent for PPP Loans of more than $350,000 and less than $2,000,000; and one percent for PPP Loans of at least $2,000,000. The interest rate on PPP Loans is one percent. Lenders were not otherwise allowed to collect any fees from borrowers.

[5] The deadline to submit a Loan Forgiveness application is the maturity date of the loan. Further, the SBA is not obligated to honor the Guaranty Purchase if a PPP lender does not apply within 180 days following maturity. Loan maturities can be extended with cooperation from the SBA.

Prior to commencing these Chapter 11 Cases, the Debtors, led by a new management team and board that were put in place at various times following the AmEx Transaction, expended substantial time addressing information requests and subpoena demands, and engaged with all stakeholders party to a Dispute in an attempt to reach workable resolutions. Since the filing of the Chapter 11 Cases, the Debtors have fully resolved the consensual use of cash collateral with the Reserve Bank~~-~~, the Debtors' secured creditor, in accordance with the Cash Collateral ~~Order – the Debtors' secured creditor~~Order. And as of the date of this Disclosure Statement, the Debtors have also partially resolved the CB Receivable dispute; section V.E provides additional information regarding the ongoing litigation between the Debtors and CB in connection with the remaining $3 million due to the Debtors. With the consensual use of cash collateral and the partially-resolved CB Receivable, the Debtors have adequate liquidity to pursue a "funded transaction." Given the influx of additional liquidity~~,~~ (the Debtors have approximately $25.5 million of unrestricted cash on-hand as of December 22, 2022)~~-~~, the Debtors forecast that they will be able to service their remaining Loan Portfolio through the Plan Effective Date.

The Debtors have engaged in good faith negotiations with their constituents prior to and following the filing of these Chapter 11 Cases and have filed an amended chapter 11 plan that removes the previous toggle feature to reflect the additional liquidity received based on the agreement with the Reserve Bank regarding the consensual use of cash collateral and the partially-resolved CB Receivable.

- The proposed chapter 11 ~~plan~~ Plan provides that KServicing shall continue to service all Pledged PPPLF Loans, all CRB PPP Loans, and all ~~CUBI~~ CB PPP Loans in the ordinary course and in accordance with the Program Agreements, CRB Agreements, and ~~CUBI~~ CB Agreements (including the *Settlement and Release Agreement,* dated October 27, 2022, by and among KServicing and ~~CUBI)~~CB) through the Plan Effective Date. KServicing shall use commercially ~~reasonably~~ reasonable efforts to (i) assist the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco (the "**Reserve Bank**") and/or the Partner Banks to transfer servicing obligations to a third-party loan servicer, or (ii) at the Debtors' sole discretion, offer the Reserve Bank, CRB and/or CB, continued servicing through a date certain.

- The Debtors' priority is to transfer the Debtors' servicing obligations and believe that transfer of the servicing obligations is the best path forward, but to protect the underlying borrowers, to the extent necessary and possible, the Debtors may, in their sole discretion, offer continued post-Effective Date servicing of PPP Loans at the cost of the Reserve Bank, CRB, and/or CB, as applicable.

- Any fees, costs, and expenses associated with the transfer of servicing obligations will not be borne by the Debtors (but shall be included as a part of the Reserve Bank Claims, as it pertains to the Pledged PPPLF Loans), and the Debtors, prior to the Effective Date of the Plan, will make commercially reasonable efforts to assist the Partner Banks and the Reserve Bank, as applicable, with such transfer of the Debtors' servicing obligations to a third-party loan servicer to be selected ~~with the Partner Banks' or~~ in the sole discretion of the Reserve ~~Banks'~~ Bank and CRB and with CB's consent and direction, respectively, by a date mutually agreed but not later than the Effective Date of the Plan.

- Any fees, costs, and expenses associated with the continued servicing of the PPP Loans following the Plan Effective Date, as applicable, shall be funded by the Reserve Bank, CRB, or CB, respectively, provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, to the extent the servicing costs are not provided to the Debtors prior to the Effective Date, the Debtors shall not provide any Post-Effective Date servicing for the applicable party.

Given the Debtors' financial distress, they are utilizing the bankruptcy process to obtain a respite from having to constantly defend against the Disputes, to provide a single forum to address the Disputes, to further the orderly transferring of their servicing of the Pledged PPPLF Loans and other servicing, and to hopefully emerge in a position to complete their wind down efforts for the benefit of tens of thousands of remaining borrowers and the Debtors' stakeholders that provided those loans to the borrowers.

The Debtors believe that the Plan is fair and equitable, provides for a larger distribution to the Debtors' creditors and Interest holders than would otherwise result from any other transaction or a liquidation under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, and maximizes the value of the Debtors' Estates. For the reasons described herein, the Debtors recommend that each party entitled to vote on the Plan vote to accept the Plan.

Section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code requires a plan proponent to prepare a disclosure statement containing information of a kind, and in sufficient detail, to enable a hypothetical reasonable investor to make an informed judgment regarding acceptance of a chapter 11 plan. This Disclosure Statement is being submitted in accordance with such requirements and includes, without limitation, information about:

- the Debtors' business, including their corporate history and organizational structure, business operations, and prepetition capital structure and indebtedness (section III hereof);
- key events leading to the Chapter 11 Cases, including the Debtors' restructuring negotiations (section IV hereof);
- overview of the Chapter 11 Cases (section V hereof);
- a summary of the Plan, including the classification and treatment of Claims and Interests under the Plan, who is entitled to vote on the Plan, and how to vote thereon (section VI hereof);
- certain tax consequences of the Plan (section VII hereof);
- certain risk factors holders of Claims should consider before voting to accept or reject the Plan (section VIII hereof);
- voting procedures and requirements for the Plan (section IX hereof);
- Plan confirmation procedures (section X hereof);
- alternatives to the confirmation and consummation of the Plan (section XI hereof); and
- the Debtors' conclusion and recommendation (section XII hereof).

In light of the foregoing, the Debtors believe this Disclosure Statement contains "adequate information" to enable a hypothetical reasonable investor to make an informed judgment about the Plan and complies with all aspects of section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code.

A. Overview of the Plan

The Debtors originally filed a proposed chapter 11 ~~plan~~ Plan on the Commencement Date [Docket No. 14] that provided two options for implementation, depending on their ability to negotiate the consensual use of Cash Collateral (as defined herein) with the Reserve Bank and a successful settlement with CB.

Given the Debtors' ability to secure liquidity through (a) successful negotiations with the Reserve Bank for the use of Cash Collateral ~~(as defined herein)~~ for general corporate purposes, including to service loans and pay related fees and expenses associated with the administration of the Chapter 11 Cases and (b) CB through the settlement agreement and partial resolution of the CB Dispute as described in sections V.D and V.E respectively, the Debtors filed a proposed amended chapter 11 Plan that removes the toggle mechanism for implementation and provides that the Debtors will pursue a "funded transaction" and continue to operate ~~its~~ the Loan Portfolio during these Chapter 11 Cases. The proposed Plan is the Debtors' best option for mitigating potential disruption to PPP borrowers and to maximize the value of its estates.

B. Implementation

KServicing has been and will continue to service all Pledged PPPLF Loans, all CRB PPP Loans, and all CB PPP Loans in the ordinary course and in accordance with the Program Agreements, CRB Agreements and CB Agreements—including the *Settlement and Release Agreement* dated October 27, 2022 between Kabbage, Inc. d/b/a/ KServicing and Customers Bank, respectively, until the Effective Date.

KServicing shall (i) use commercially reasonable efforts to assist the Reserve Bank, and/or Partner Banks to transfer servicing obligations to a third-party loan servicer to be selected ~~with~~ in the sole discretion of the Reserve Bank~~'s CRB's~~ and CRB and with CB's consent and direction, respectively, by a date to be mutually agreed but not later than the Effective Date of the Plan, or (ii) at its sole discretion, offer the Reserve Bank, CRB, and/or CB, continued servicing through a date to certain. Any fees, costs, or expenses associated with any transfer of servicing obligations shall be borne by the Reserve Bank, CRB, or CB, respectively. For the avoidance of doubt, with respect to the Reserve Bank, unless otherwise agreed by the Reserve Bank, such servicing transfer shall only pertain to such Pledged PPPLF Loans that, as of the date of the transfer, shall not have been fully forgiven or guarantee repurchased by the SBA or fully repaid by the borrower~~; provided, that with respect to any loan files relating to non-transferred Pledged PPPLF Loans, the Reserve Bank shall at its option, transfer the loan servicing files to an alternate servicer or otherwise maintain the loan servicing files~~.[6]

The Debtors' priority is to transfer the Debtors' servicing obligations and believe that transfer of the servicing obligations is the best path forward, but to protect the underlying borrowers, to the extent necessary and possible, the Debtors may, in their sole discretion, offer continued post-Effective Date servicing of PPP Loans at the cost of the Reserve Bank, CRB, and/or CB, as applicable.

~~Prior to the transfer of the PPP servicing obligations to third-party loan servicer(s), the Debtors intend to work with AmEx to grant the third-party servicers access to the AmEx Platform, or will work with the third-party servicer(s) such that requisite data is provided and an alternative platform is lined-up for use. Further, the Debtors intend to inform any third-party servicer(s) of ongoing document retention obligations for underlying loan records pursuant to the SBA guidelines as described in section II.D of this Disclosure Statement. Given the nature of the Debtors' business, a transfer of the loan servicing obligations may require governmental or third party approvals. The Debtors intend to work with applicable governmental or third parties to secured any necessary approvals.~~

~~Prior to the Effective Date, if in its sole discretion, the Debtors offer Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing, the Reserve Bank, CRB, and/or CB shall provide the Wind Down Estate with amounts necessary to allow for the continued servicing of the respective parties' PPP loans; *provided that*, for the avoidance of doubt, to the extent the servicing costs, fees, or expenses are not provided to the Debtors prior to the Effective~~

[6] To the extent the Reserve Bank requests the Wind Down Officer to maintain the loan servicing files for non-transferred Pledged PPPLF Loans, any corresponding costs, fees, and expenses shall be borne by the Reserve Bank and funded prior to the Effective Date.

~~Date, the Debtors shall not provide any Post-Effective Date servicing for the respective party. In the event the Debtors offer Post-Effective Date PPP servicing, the Debtors will require continued access to certain contracts, including among other things, the AmEx TSA. The Debtors intend to work with counterparties to applicable contracts, to secure any necessary approvals.~~

On or before the Effective Date:

- KServicing shall transfer its servicing obligations with respect to KS Direct PPP Loans to a third-party servicer or effectuate a sale of the KS Direct PPP Loans whereby they may consummate all transactions as are necessary to consummate a sale of the KS Direct PPP Loans, including engaging in a marketing and sale process to identify a purchaser and begin negotiations and implementation of such sale; provided, that, if the Debtors, in their sole discretion provide Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing, KServicing may continue servicing its obligations with respect to KS Direct PPP Loans. To the extent there are applicable regulatory requirements, the Debtors intend to comply with such applicable regulatory requirements in conjunction with any potential sale of the KS Direct PPP Loans.

- the GUC Pool shall be funded in the aggregate amount of no less than the GUC Pool Amount; for the avoidance of doubt, the Wind Down Officer shall be responsible for making distributions to holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims;

- the Wind Down Estate shall be funded in accordance with the Wind Down Budget for the (i) Wind Down process and (ii) any Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing, as applicable, and be funded with the Wind Down Amount; provided that any amounts on account of continued servicing of Pledged PPPLF Loans, CRB PPP Loans, or CB PPP Loans, as applicable, shall be funded by the payment of applicable Post-Effective Date Servicing Costs;

- any remaining assets and any Causes of Action of the Debtors' Estates shall transfer to the Wind Down Estate automatically and without further action of the Bankruptcy Court; and

- the Debtors or the Wind Down Estate, as applicable, may effectuate a Legacy Loan Sale, subject to consultation with the Reserve Bank; provided, that, if the Wind Down Estate, in its sole discretion provides Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing, KServicing may continue servicing its obligations with respect to the Legacy Loans. The Debtors or the Wind Down Estate, as applicable, shall consummate all other transactions as are necessary to consummate the Legacy Loan Sale. To commence the Legacy Loan Sale, on or prior to the Effective Date, the Debtors or the Wind Down Estate, as applicable, may engage in a marketing and sale process to identify a purchaser and begin negotiation and implementation of the Legacy Loan Sale, subject to consultation with the Reserve Bank.

At the conclusion of the Wind Down (i) any residual amounts remaining in the Wind Down Budget (other than amounts on account of Post-Effective Date Servicing Costs) shall be transferred to the GUC Pool, and for the avoidance of doubt, shall first be used to make distributions to holders of GUC Pool Class A Interests, unless the Reserve Bank Claims have been indefeasibly paid in full in Cash as of such date and (ii) any residual amounts remaining on account of Post-Effective Date Servicing Costs, shall be distributed *pro rata* to the Reserve Bank, CRB, and CB, as applicable and proportionate to each party's Post-Effective Date Servicing Costs.

1. Debtors' Work Plan for Transferring Loan Servicing Obligations

The Plan provides for a scenario where the Debtors transition their loan servicing obligations to a third party. The transition of the Debtors' loan servicing obligations is a complex process that involves, among other things, identifying all of the data needed for transfer, developing and managing multiple workstreams, capturing existing data from several different platforms, conforming (if and where necessary) data and information to be ingestible by the potential third party servicer, and sequencing transfer related steps to ensure accuracy, efficiency and minimize disruption to borrowers. Cognizant of the challenges involved, the Debtors formed an internal loan servicing transition task force to prepare a work plan overview that may be utilized in the event of a transfer of their loan servicing obligations and they are constructively engaged with both Cross River and the Reserve Bank in connection with both parties' contingency planning efforts to have a third party servicer replace the Debtors at the conclusion of these Chapter 11 Cases. The below is for descriptive purposes only and is not intended to limit the Debtors' obligations under the Plan.

The Debtors intend to facilitate the transfer of their loan servicing obligations to a qualified and SBA approved third party servicer to the fullest extent of their control and as is commercially reasonable given their resources and the limitations imposed by the transition process. As with any transfer, the capabilities of the transferee must be taken into account when developing the plan. For example, the Debtors will need to know the new servicers' technical platform specifications, unique file format and system requirements, ingestion requirements, and other data attributes necessary to address how the Debtors will transfer the data, the format in which the data will be transferred, the time required to complete the transfer, and a number of other key components of a successful transfer. Accordingly, certain uncertainties with respect to a potential transfer of the Debtors' loan servicing obligations will remain until the new servicer is identified. The Debtors understand that the Reserve Bank has commenced a process to secure a potential third party servicer and CRB is similarly engaged in efforts to prepare for such a scenario.

In addition to the importance of identifying and working with the potential new servicer(s), the Debtors are engaged in efforts to determine what information is necessary to be transferred, where such information resides (i.e., which platform and the owner of such platform), and the most efficient and practical manner of collecting such data and packaging it for an eventual transfer. As noted from the outset of these Chapter 11 Cases, there are files, documents and other components of the PPP Loan portfolio that are not in the Debtors' control or possession and that would require third party cooperation and/or permission to grant access or provide copies to another party. The Debtors' loan service transition taskforce has begun the process of identifying the necessary components of a loan file that may need to be transferred, including but not limited to (i) application documentation used to obtain the loan, (ii) servicing and payment history, (iii) loan documents for each loan, (iv) forgiveness applications to the extent applicable, and (v) loan details as of the date of any servicing transfer, including the funding date, borrower details, loan amount, current balance, and interest paid to date. The task force is also in the process of mapping out where the data resides given the reality that such information is held in different locations, and the potential mechanics and timing around a transfer of the data based on a number of assumptions. Importantly, this aspect of the planning effort is iterative and dependent on considerations, such as, the volume of loan files needed, the components of the loan files requested, the technological capabilities of the receiving third party servicer, the level of cooperation provided by third parties (e.g., AmEx) that are in possession or have control over what is needed, whether and to what extent the Debtors or Wind Down Estate representatives have to take action to compel a third party to provide access or copies of necessary files and data, and the timing involved to effectuate such transfer against the backdrop of the Debtors' wind down. Given the important role that AmEx will have in the event that the Debtors no longer service the PPP Loan portfolio as of the effective date of the confirmed chapter 11 Plan, the Debtors have already begun preliminary discussions with AmEx that have been inclusive of requesting certain data and detailing certain transfer processes and next steps. Additionally, in furtherance of facilitating an orderly transfer and recognizing that third parties have control

over certain information and documents, the Debtors are also exploring tools provided to debtors-in-possession and other Estate representatives as well as their rights and remedies under the AmEx TSA to seek out any required information.

The existence of the various contingencies that the Debtors do not control prevent the Debtors from providing a guarantee in connection with service transfer or committing to a definitive timetable. Additionally, there will be costs attendant in transferring servicing to a third party and such costs cannot be the Debtors' obligation; rather, the Reserve Bank, Cross River, and CB must bear such costs respectively. Although unable to ascertain the universe of costs associated at this time, the anticipated costs are likely to include, among other things, those associated with detailing and mapping one or more alternative servicers' unique platform and data ingestion requirements, storing and providing access to documents (the retention of which the SBA obligates as described in section II.D of this Disclosure Statement and in regards to non-transferred Pledged PPPLF Loan documentation, any retention related obligations will fall to the SBA) obtaining applicable governmental or third party approval (if any), and operational resources of the Debtors/Wind Down Estate dedicated to the transfer efforts – including any transition phase to the extent necessary and/or desirable.

The Debtors, the Reserve Bank, and Cross River are working diligently together to prepare for the contingency scenario of the Debtors determining to no longer service the balance of the PPP Loan portfolio. The Debtors intend to use commercially reasonable efforts to transfer their servicing obligations with respect to the CB PPP Loans to a third-party loan servicer (at CB's cost), utilizing the synergies and knowledge learned from the Reserve Bank and Cross River process.

The Debtors will inform any third-party servicer(s) of ongoing document retention obligations for underlying loan records pursuant to the SBA guidelines as described in section II.D of this Disclosure Statement and the Debtors are continuing discussions with respect to the transfer of certain non-transferred Pledged PPPLF Loan documentation to the SBA. Given the nature of the Debtors' business, a transfer of the loan servicing obligations may require governmental or third party approvals. The Debtors intend to work with applicable governmental or third parties to secure any necessary approvals.

2. Debtors' Work Plan for Post-Effective Date Servicing

At the request of the Debtors' board of directors, the Reserve Bank, and the Partner Banks, the Debtors' management team, together with its financial advisors at AlixPartners LLP, have undertaken an analysis of the potential costs associated with the Debtors' continued Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing; *provided*, that the Debtors offer such Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing in their sole discretion (subject to other consents as needed) and the Reserve Bank, and the Partner Banks, pay the applicable Post-Effective Date Servicing Costs. To account for the diminished size of the PPPLF Portfolio and the Partner Bank Portfolios, respectively, due to the Debtors' processing of PPP Loans prior to the Effective Date, the Debtors have conducted the analysis on a per-loan basis, so that the required funding amount for each of the Reserve Bank and the Partner Banks can be adapted to the size of their respective portfolios on the Effective Date (the "**Cost-per-Loan Analysis**"). The Cost-per-Loan Analysis is not intended, and should not be used, for any other purpose. Furthermore, the Debtors are continuing to revise the Cost-per-Loan Analysis as more information becomes available and, as such, the Cost-per-Loan Analysis is subject to material change.

The components of the Cost-per-Loan Analysis are as follows:

- Costs. The forecasted costs of continuing to service the PPP Loans are divided into three categories:

- Direct PPP Servicing Costs: Labor and external services directly required to facilitate the processing and servicing of the loans in the PPPLF Portfolio and the Partner Bank Portfolios, including those already fully-processed by the SBA for Guaranty Purchase and Loan Forgiveness, after the Effective Date (the "**Direct PPP Servicing Costs**"). In connection with the Cost-per-Loan Analysis, the Debtors are considering the appropriate size of a Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing workforce, including mechanisms the Debtors may need to employ to retain existing talent.

- Indirect PPP Servicing Costs: General corporate operating costs, including employee compensation separate from direct labor, and any external services needed to maintain those operations, required to facilitate all wind down activities that support the PPP servicing business after the Effective Date (the "Indirect PPP Servicing Costs").

- Other Costs: All other forecasted costs of the Wind Down Estates, including restructuring-related expenses, associated with winding down the corporate entities, servicing the Legacy Loan Portfolio, and contingent wind down reserves (the "**Other Costs**").

- Income. As noted in the First Day Declaration, the Debtors collected all servicing fees associated with the PPP portfolios up-front, at the time of origination of the applicable PPP Loans. However, the Debtors continue to generate limited cash flow on the PPP portfolios through borrower collections on account of KS Direct PPP Loans. In the event the Debtors elect, in their sole discretion, to continue servicing the PPP Portfolios after the Effective Date, the Debtors may also elect to continue servicing the Legacy Loan Portfolio. As a result, the Debtors may generate limited cash flow on receivables from borrower collections and collection agencies remittances on account of the Debtors' Participation Interests in the Legacy Loans. Furthermore, as collateral security for the Debtors' remaining servicing obligations under the Legacy Loan Agreement, Celtic currently holds approximately $2 million in an escrow account, the remaining amount of which Celtic is obligated to remit to the Debtors within five business days of the termination of the Legacy Loan Agreement.

- PPP Portfolios. The methodology used by the Debtors in connection with the Cost-per-Loan Analysis consists of calculation of all costs, on an aggregate basis, to run the PPP servicing business after the Effective Date, followed by apportionment of the aggregate costs on a per-loan basis. The Debtors generated a forecast of outstanding PPP Loans on the Effective Date by evaluating a snapshot of the existing portfolios and analyzing the anticipated rate of processing based on historical practices, with adjustments for developing processing requirements imposed by the SBA and for increased levels of SBA activity with respect to loans that have already been fully-processed for Guaranty Purchase and Loan Forgiveness.

If the Debtors elect, in their sole discretion, to continue servicing the PPP portfolios after the Effective Date, and the Reserve Bank, CRB, or CB, as applicable, consent to such continued servicing, then the Reserve Bank, CRB, or CB, as applicable, shall fund the forecasted costs associated with their respective portfolio. The anticipated funding for each party will be an amount equal to (i) the Direct PPP Servicing Costs, *plus* (ii) the Indirect PPP Servicing Costs, in each case applicable to the PPP Loans in such party's portfolio from and after the Effective Date.

Note, because the cost of continued operations is partially incurred on an aggregate basis, without regard to the specific number of loans still outstanding, the funding amount for each of the Reserve Bank, CRB, and CB depends in part on whether all, or less than all, of them consent to the Debtors servicing their

respective portfolio after the Effective Date. For example, if only one party consents to post-Effective Date servicing, then that party will need to bear the financial burden of all Indirect PPP Servicing Costs itself—whereas, such costs can be spread across multiple parties if more than one party consents to servicing.

The Debtors anticipate engaging in discussions with the Reserve Bank and the Partner Banks regarding the detailed components of the Cost-per-Loan Analysis and the application of the Cost-per-Loan Analysis to the PPPLF Portfolio and Partner Bank Portfolios, respectively, and will continue to keep each party apprised of updates and changes to the analysis on a regular basis.

The Debtors anticipate that any Post-Effective Date Servicing activities will require continued access to and use of the AmEx Platform and related data that the Debtors currently license pursuant to the AmEx TSA. With this in mind, the Debtors have started discussions with AmEx related to the treatment of the AmEx TSA in the Chapter 11 Cases and the potential need for access to the services by the Debtors, among other topics.

C. Overview of the Plan and Summary of Plan Treatment

Under the Bankruptcy Code, only holders of claims or interests in "impaired" Classes are entitled to vote on the Plan (unless, for reasons discussed in more detail below, such holders are deemed to reject the Plan pursuant to section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code). Under section 1124 of the Bankruptcy Code, a class of claims or interests is deemed to be "impaired" unless (i) the Plan leaves unaltered the legal, equitable, and contractual rights to which such claim or interest entitles the holder thereof or (ii) notwithstanding any legal right to an accelerated payment of such claim or interest, the Plan cures all existing defaults (other than defaults resulting from the occurrence of events of bankruptcy) and reinstates the maturity of such claim or interest as it existed before the default.

Holders of Claims in the following Classes are being solicited under, and are entitled to vote on, the Plan (together, the "**Voting Classes**"):

- Class 3 – Reserve Bank Claims; and
- Class 4 – General Unsecured Claims.

The following table provides a summary of the classification and treatment of Claims and Interests under the Plan. The table summaries are qualified in their entirety by reference to the Plan, which is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

Class	Claim or Interest	Treatment	Impairment	Entitled to Vote on the Plan	Est. Allowed Claims	Approx. Recovery
1	Priority Non-Tax Claims	On or as soon as practicable after the Effective Date, except to the extent that a holder of an Allowed Priority Non-Tax Claim agrees to less favorable treatment, each holder thereof shall be paid in full in Cash or otherwise receive treatment consistent with the provisions of section	Unimpaired	No (presumed to accept)	$0	100%

Class	Claim or Interest	Treatment	Impairment	Entitled to Vote on the Plan	Est. Allowed Claims	Approx. Recovery
		1129(a)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code.				
2	Other Secured Claims	Except to the extent that a holder of an Allowed Other Secured Claim agrees to different treatment, on the later of the Effective Date and the date that is thirty (30) days after the date such Other Secured Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably practicable, each holder of an Allowed Other Secured Claim will receive, on account of such Allowed Claim, at the sole option of the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable: (i) Cash in an amount equal to the Allowed amount of such Claim; (ii) such other treatment sufficient to render such holder's Allowed Other Secured Claim Unimpaired; or (iii) return of the applicable collateral in satisfaction of the Allowed amount of such Other Secured Claim. Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, upon the payment in full in Cash of an Other Secured Claim, any Lien securing an Other Secured Claim that is paid in full, in Cash, shall be deemed released, and the holder of such Other Secured Claim shall be authorized and directed to release any collateral or other property of the Debtors (including any Cash collateral) held by such holder and to take	Unimpaired	No (presumed to accept)	$200,000 - $2,100,000	100%

Class	Claim or Interest	Treatment	Impairment	Entitled to Vote on the Plan	Est. Allowed Claims	Approx. Recovery
		such actions as may be requested by the Wind Down Officer, to evidence the release of such Lien, including the execution, delivery and filing or recording of such releases as may be requested by the Wind Down Officer.				
3	Reserve Bank Claims	Except to the extent that a holder of an Allowed Reserve Bank Claim against the Debtors agrees to a less favorable treatment of such Claim, each holder of an Allowed Reserve Bank Claim shall receive ~~in full and final satisfaction for~~ the following treatment in respect of the Allowed Reserve Bank Claims: i. The Reserve Bank Secured Claims will receive[7] (x) the PPPLF Collateral; provided that, to the extent the PPPLF Collateral is transferred to the Reserve Bank or its designee, ~~(1)~~ such transfer shall only pertain to such Pledged PPPLF Loans	Impaired	Yes	$536,450,940[8]	90.5% - 99%[9]

[7] The Reserve Bank and the Debtors will agree prior to the confirmation hearing on whether title to the Pledged PPPLF Loans will be transferred to the Reserve Bank or its designee or remain with the Wind Down Estate.

[8] The estimated Allowed amount of Reserve Bank Claims represents the estimated principal amount of such Claims as of the Commencement Date and does not reflect any amounts on account of unpaid interest, costs, fees, and expenses which are currently undetermined. The aggregate amount of the Reserve Bank Claim shall be reduced by any indefeasible Cash payments made ~~or PPPLF Collateral returned~~ to the Reserve Bank on account of such Claims ~~as of~~ after the Commencement Date.

[9] The estimated range of recovery percentages for Allowed Reserve Bank Claims does not reflect any proceeds that may be recovered on account of any Causes of Action because the amount of any such proceeds is unknown at this time and cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty.

Class	Claim or Interest	Treatment	Impairment	Entitled to Vote on the Plan	Est. Allowed Claims	Approx. Recovery
		that as of the date of the transfer shall not have been fully forgiven or guarantee repurchased by the SBA or fully repaid by the borrower ~~and (2) with respect to any loan files relating to non-transferred Pledged PPPLF Loans, the Reserve Bank shall at its option, transfer the loan servicing files to an alternate servicer or otherwise maintain the loan servicing files~~[7] and/or (y) the cash proceeds of the PPPLF Collateral, where in accordance with section 5.3 of the Plan (1) servicing of the loans that constitute PPPLF Collateral shall be transferred to a different servicer on or prior to the Effective Date, or (2) at the Debtors' sole discretion, the Debtors offer Post-Effective Date PPP				

~~[7] To the extent the Reserve Bank requests the Wind Down Officer to maintain the loan servicing files for non-transferred Pledged PPPLF Loans, any corresponding costs, fees, and expenses shall be borne by the Reserve Bank and funded prior to the Effective Date.~~

Class	Claim or Interest	Treatment	Impairment	Entitled to Vote on the Plan	Est. Allowed Claims	Approx. Recovery
		Servicing and the Reserve Bank consents to such post-Effective Date PPP Servicing and pays the Reserve Bank Servicing Costs. ii. Reserve Bank Priority Claims will receive GUC Pool Class A Interests. iii. For the avoidance of doubt, (x) the Reserve Bank shall not ~~be paid~~ receive Cash in excess of the Reserve Bank Claims and any amounts in excess of the Reserve Bank Claims paid in Cash to the Reserve Bank on account of the Allowed Reserve Bank Claims shall revert to the Wind Down Estate and (y) any Liens on the Pledged PPPLF Loans and other PPPLF Collateral granted to or held in favor of the Reserve Bank shall remain in place and continue on and after the Effective Date.				

Class	Claim or Interest	Treatment	Impairment	Entitled to Vote on the Plan	Est. Allowed Claims	Approx. Recovery
4	General Unsecured Claims	Except to the extent that a holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim agrees to less favorable treatment of such Claim, each holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim will receive its *pro rata* share of the GUC Pool Class B Interests.	Impaired	Yes	$30,950,000 – $102,981,000[10]	TBD[11]
5	Intercompany Claims	On or after the Effective Date, all Intercompany Claims will either be reinstated or cancelled and released at the option of the Debtors; *provided* that no such distributions shall be made on account of such Intercompany Claims on the Effective Date.	Impaired	No (deemed to reject)	$0	0%
6	Intercompany Interests	On the Effective Date, Intercompany Interests shall receive no recovery or distribution and be reinstated solely to maintain the Debtors' corporate structure, as necessary.	Unimpaired/ Impaired	No (deemed to accept/reject)	N/A	0%
7	Subordinated Securities Claims	Holders of Subordinated Securities Claims shall not receive or retain any property under the Plan on account of such Subordinated Securities Claims. On the Effective Date, all Subordinated Securities Claims shall be deemed cancelled without	Impaired	No (deemed to reject)	$0	0%

[10] The estimated range of the amount of Allowed General Unsecured Claims does not include any Allowed amounts on account of Claims that may be filed by the DOJ, FTC and/or SBA, because, as of the date hereof, the deadline for Governmental Units to file Proofs of Claims has not yet passed. The estimated range reflects, among other things, that the ultimate Allowed amount, if any, of Disputed Claims cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty.

[11] At this time, it is anticipated that the primary source of recovery for Allowed General Unsecured Claims~~, following the payment of the Reserve Bank Claims in full and final satisfaction,~~ will be any proceeds that may be recovered on account of any Causes of Action and are available for distribution after payment of the Reserve Bank Claims. As previously noted, the amount of any such proceeds is unknown at this time and cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty. Therefore, the recovery percentage is listed as "To Be Determined."

Class	Claim or Interest	Treatment	Impairment	Entitled to Vote on the Plan	Est. Allowed Claims	Approx. Recovery
		further action by or order of the Bankruptcy Court, and shall be of no further force and effect, whether surrendered for cancellation or otherwise.				
8	KServicing Equity Interests	Except to the extent that a holder of KServicing Equity Interests agrees to less favorable treatment, in full and final satisfaction and release of, and in exchange for KServicing Equity Interests, each such holder thereof shall receive the following treatment: (i) on the Effective Date, all KServicing Equity Interests shall be cancelled and one share of KServicing common stock (the "**Single Share**") shall be issued to the Wind Down Officer to hold in trust as custodian for the benefit of the former holders of KServicing Equity Interests consistent with their former relative priority and economic entitlements and the Single Share shall be recorded on the books and records maintained by the Wind Down Officer; (ii) each former holder of KServicing Stock (through their interest in the Single Share, as applicable) shall neither receive nor retain any property of the Estate or direct interest in property of the Estate on account of such KServicing Stock; *provided*, that in the event that all Allowed Claims have been satisfied in full in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and the	Impaired	No (deemed to reject)	N/A	0%

Class	Claim or Interest	Treatment	Impairment	Entitled to Vote on the Plan	Est. Allowed Claims	Approx. Recovery
		Plan, each former holder of a KServicing Existing Equity Interests may receive its share of any remaining assets of KServicing consistent with such holder's rights of payment existing immediately prior to the Commencement Date; provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, no former holder of KServicing Existing Equity Interests on account of the Single Share shall retain any voting rights in the Wind Down Estate. Unless otherwise determined by the Wind Down Officer, on the date that KServicing's Chapter 11 Case is closed in accordance with Section 5.14 of the Plan, the Single Share issued on the Effective Date shall be deemed cancelled and of no further force and effect; *provided* that (i) such cancellation does not adversely impact the Debtors' Estates; and (ii) the continuing rights of former holders of KServicing Stock (including through their interest in Single Share or otherwise) shall be nontransferable except (A) by operation of law or (B) for administrative transfers where the ultimate beneficiary has not changed, subject to the Wind Down Officer's consent.				

THE DEBTORS SUPPORT CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN AND URGE ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS ENTITLED TO VOTE ON THE PLAN TO VOTE TO ACCEPT THE PLAN. THE DEBTORS BELIEVE THAT THE PLAN PROVIDES THE HIGHEST AND BEST RECOVERY FOR ALL STAKEHOLDERS.

WHO IS ENTITLED TO VOTE: Under the Bankruptcy Code, only holders of claims or interests in "impaired" Classes are entitled to vote on the Plan (unless, for reasons discussed in more detail below, such holders are deemed to reject the Plan pursuant to section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code). Under section 1124 of the Bankruptcy Code, a class of claims or interests is deemed to be "impaired" unless (i) the Plan leaves unaltered the legal, equitable, and contractual rights to which such claim or interest entitles the holder thereof or (ii) notwithstanding any legal right to an accelerated payment of such claim or interest, the Plan, among other things, cures all existing defaults (other than defaults resulting from the occurrence of events of bankruptcy) and reinstates the maturity of such claim or interest as it existed before the default.

Holders of Claims in Classes 3 and 4 (Reserve Bank and General Unsecured Claims) are the only Classes being solicited under, and the only Classes entitled to vote on, the Plan.

PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT ARTICLE X OF THE PLAN CONTAINS CERTAIN RELEASE, EXCULPATION, AND INJUNCTION PROVISIONS. YOU ARE ADVISED TO CAREFULLY REVIEW AND CONSIDER THE PLAN, INCLUDING THE INJUNCTION, RELEASE, AND EXCULPATION PROVISIONS, AS YOUR RIGHTS MAY BE AFFECTED.

IN PARTICULAR, PLEASE BE ADVISED THAT SECTION 10.6 OF THE PLAN PROVIDES FOR THE RELEASE OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE RELEASED PARTIES, WHICH INCLUDES CERTAIN NON-DEBTORS.

SPECIFICALLY, THE PLAN PROVIDES THAT THE FOLLOWING HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS WILL BE DEEMED TO RELEASE CLAIMS AGAINST THE RELEASED PARTIES, INCLUDING CERTAIN NON-DEBTORS, AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 10.6 OF THE PLAN: (I) RESERVE BANK; (II) ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS OR INTERESTS WHO VOTE TO ACCEPT THE PLAN; (III) ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS OR INTERESTS THAT ARE UNIMPAIRED OR DEEMED TO ACCEPT THE PLAN AND DO NOT OBJECT TO THE RELEASES; (IV) ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS OR INTERESTS THAT ARE DEEMED TO REJECT THE PLAN AND DO NOT OBJECT TO THE RELEASES; (V) ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS OR INTERESTS THAT ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN THAT EITHER VOTE TO REJECT THE PLAN OR ABSTAIN FROM VOTING ON THE PLAN FOR ALL CLASSES IN WHICH THEY ARE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE AND WHO DO NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OPT-OUT OF THE RELEASES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BALLOT TO SOLICIT ACCEPTANCES OR REJECTIONS OF THE PLAN; AND (VI) ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS OR INTERESTS WITH NOTICE AND AN OPPORTUNITY TO OBJECT TO THE RELEASES AND DO NOT OBJECT TO THE RELEASES. IN ADDITION, WITH RESPECT TO EACH OF THE FOREGOING ENTITIES AND PERSONS IN CLAUSES (I) – (VI) OF THIS PARAGRAPH, ALL OF THEIR RESPECTIVE RELATED PARTIES SOLELY WITH RESPECT TO CLAIMS THAT SUCH ENTITIES OR PERSONS COULD HAVE PROPERLY ASSERTED ON BEHALF OF SUCH ENTITIES OR PERSON IN CLAUSES (I) – (VI) OF THIS PARAGRAPH.

IF YOU HOLD A CLAIM IN CLASS 3 OR CLASS 4, YOU WILL BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO OPT-OUT OF THE RELEASES IN SECTION 10.6 OF THE PLAN ON YOUR BALLOT. PLEASE READ YOUR BALLOT CAREFULLY. IF YOU HOLD A CLAIM OR INTEREST IN ANY OTHER CLASS OR IF YOU HOLD A CLAIM THAT IS UNCLASSIFIED UNDER THE

PLAN, YOU MUST FILE AN OBJECTION TO THE RELEASES IN SECTION 10.6 OF THE PLAN BY FEBRUARY 21, 2023 OR YOU WILL BE DEEMED TO GRANT SUCH RELEASES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT ALL HOLDERS OF GENERAL UNSECURED CLAIMS, INCLUDING BORROWERS OF LOANS SERVICED BY THE DEBTORS, THAT HOLD PREPETITION CLAIMS AGAINST ONE OR MORE OF THE DEBTORS WILL BE SUBJECT TO THE BAR DATE ORDER. IF YOU HOLD SUCH A CLAIM AND DO NOT FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM BY THE GENERAL BAR DATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BAR DATE ORDER, YOUR CLAIM MAY BE DISCHARGED AND YOU MAY NOT BE ENTITLED TO A RECOVERY, IF ANY, ON SUCH CLAIM PURSUANT TO THE PLAN.

Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated herein by reference, or contained in this Disclosure Statement, shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this Disclosure Statement to the extent that a statement contained herein or in any other subsequently dated or filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such statement.

You should carefully read the entire Disclosure Statement and the documents incorporated by reference herein. Financial data included herein as of December 22, 2022 remains subject to the customary review procedures associated with the completion of the Company's public reporting requirements.

D. Inquiries

If you have any questions about the packet of materials you have received, please contact Omni Agent Solutions, Inc. as its voting agent (the "**Voting Agent**"), at (866) 956-2138 (toll free) or (747) 226-5953. Additional copies of this Disclosure Statement, the Plan, or the Plan Supplement (when filed) are available upon written request made to the Voting Agent at the following address: 5955 De Soto Ave., Suite 100, Woodland Hills, CA 91367.

Copies of this Disclosure Statement, which includes the Plan and the Plan Supplement (when filed) are also available on the Voting Agent's website: (https://omniagentsolutions.com/kservicing). **PLEASE DO NOT DIRECT INQUIRIES TO THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.**

II. OVERVIEW OF COMPANY'S OPERATIONS

A. The Debtors' Legacy Business

The Company began as an online lending platform for small businesses in 2008, using machine-learning algorithms, data from public profiles, and other factors to quickly and efficiently evaluate the financial health of loan applicants, significantly shortening loan approval and disbursement processes as compared to traditional banks. Over the years, the Company added several lines of business, providing, among other things, access to flexible lines of credit, business checking accounts, online bill payment, cash flow visualization tools, and e-gift certificates through its website and app. In October 2020, AmEx acquired a substantial majority of the Company's business for approximately $750 million. The AmEx Transaction specifically excluded a small portfolio of Legacy Loans and the Company's PPP business. Today, all Legacy Loans the Company services are owned by Celtic Bank ("**Celtic**") and governed by the Legacy

Loan Agreement.[12] As of December 22, 2022, there were approximately 2,600 Legacy Loans remaining in the Loan Portfolio with approximately $13 million in aggregate outstanding principal amount.

As a non-Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insured financial institution, the Company partnered with Celtic in an arrangement whereby: the Company processed Legacy Loan borrower applications, funded the Legacy Loans through the purchase of participation interests in loan receivables (the "**Participation Interests**")—effectively acquiring the rights to retain borrower principal and interest payments, with Celtic remaining as the lender of record—and subsequently serviced the Legacy Loans.[13] The Company's servicing obligations involved marketing the Legacy Loans and conducting diligence on loan applicants to ensure compliance with Celtic's screening procedures. On account of the services rendered, the Company earned a fee calculated as a percentage of the principal amount of the underlying Legacy Loan upon origination (the "**KS Legacy Fee**"). Instead of collecting the servicing fee upfront, the fees were set off against the Participation Interest fees (the "**Celtic Legacy Fee**") that the Company paid to Celtic in connection with its purchase of Participation Interests. On a monthly basis, if the KS Legacy Fees exceeded the Celtic Legacy Fees, Celtic would remit the net amount to the Company. If the Celtic Legacy Fees exceeded the KS Legacy Fees, the Company would remit the net amount to Celtic.[14]

As of the Commencement Date, all such marketing fees, servicing fees, and monthly premiums have been paid, loans are no longer being originated pursuant to the Legacy Loan Agreement, and the Company is no longer purchasing Participation Interests from Celtic. Amounts collected from the Participation Interests accounted for 70 percent of the Company's year-to-date cash flow[15] through December 22, 2022, but that percentage is set to significantly decline as borrowers pay down their loans and the loans mature on a rolling basis. The Company's sole source of continuing cash flow from the Legacy Loan Portfolio is the Legacy Loan receivables that the Company retains on account of its Participation Interests. As collateral security for the Company's remaining servicing obligations under the Legacy Loan Agreement, Celtic currently holds approximately $2 million in an escrow account, the remaining amount of which Celtic is obligated to remit to the Company within five business days of the termination of the Legacy Loan Agreement.

B. The Debtors' PPP Business

Responding to the country's desperate need for private lenders to participate in the PPP, the Company partnered with the SBA to originate and service PPP Loans. The Company's participation in the PPP can be separated into three distinct categories:

(a) PPP Loans that the Company originated with the SBA and thereafter pledged to the Reserve Bank under Reserve Banks' Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility (the "**PPPLF**"), which loans the Company owns, services for its own account, and has

[12] "**Legacy Loan Agreement**" means the *Program Management Agreement*, dated March 20, 2014, by and between Kabbage and Celtic, as amended.

[13] Following the purchase of Participation Interests under the Legacy Loan Agreement, the Company sold certain of the Participation Interests to third parties. The Company continues to service these loans and receives servicing fees on a monthly basis.

[14] All KS Legacy Fees and Celtic Legacy Fees have been paid. Therefore, these monthly remittances no longer occur.

[15] As used herein, "cash flow" does not include amounts that the Company collects and subsequently remits to third parties.

pledged as collateral to the Reserve Bank (the "**PPPLF Portfolio**" and the loans thereunder, the "**Pledged PPPLF Loans**"), which are guaranteed by the SBA;

(b) PPP Loans owned by the Partner Banks, which the Company services for the Partner Banks (the "**Partner Bank Portfolios**" and the loans thereunder, the "**Partner Bank Loans**"); and

(c) PPP Loans originated, funded, and serviced by the Company for its own account (the "**KS PPP Portfolio**" and the loans thereunder, the "**KS Direct PPP Loans**").

The following table, which is based upon the Company's internal books and records, summarizes the Company's PPP participation for each of its PPP Loan portfolios and the approximate outstanding amounts as of December 22, 2022. As of December 22, 2022, only 17 percent of the Company's Round 1 PPP Loans and 6 percent of the Company's Round 2 PPP Loans, by aggregate outstanding principal amount, remain outstanding.

	PPP Loans at Origination				PPP Loans Outstanding		
	Round 1	**Round 2**	**Total**		**Round 1**	**Round 2**	**Total**
PPPLF							
Principal	$1,519 M	$104 M	$1,623 M		$456 M	$6 M	$462 M
Loan Count	86,000	11,000	97,000		16,000	1,000	17,000
CB							
Principal	$1,767 M	$818 M	$2,585 M		$78 M	$50 M	$128 M
Loan Count	58,000	41,000	99,000		2,000	3,000	5,000
CRB							
Principal	$3,048 M	-	$3,048 M		$565 M	-	$565 M
Loan Count	122,000	-	122,000		19,000	-	19,000
KS PPP							
Principal	$9 M	$ <1 M	$9 M		$1 M	$ <1 M	$2 M
Loan Count	< 1,000	< 1,000	< 1,000		< 1,000	< 1,000	< 1,000
Total							
Principal	**$6,343 M**	**$923 M**	**$7,266 M**		**$ 1,100 M**	**$57 M**	**$1,156 M**
Loan Count	**267,000**	**52,000**	**319,000**		**37,000**	**3,000**	**41,000**

* Amounts outstanding is rounded to the nearest million
** Number of loans is rounded to the nearest thousand

The following table, which is based upon the Company's internal books and records, summarizes Loan Forgiveness and Guaranty Purchase statuses of the PPP Loans in the Company's Loan Portfolio as of December 22, 2022.

Completed Loan Processing to Date			
	Total Origination Principal and Loan Count	**Forgiven and Guaranty Purchased Loans**	**Percentage Forgiven and Guaranty Purchased**
PPPLF			
Principal	$1,623 M	$1,088 M	67.0%
Loan Count	97,000	78,000	80.7%
CB			
Principal	$2,585 M	$2,386 M	92.3%
Loan Count	99,000	93,000	93.2%
CRB			
Principal	$3,048 M	$2,361 M	77.5%
Loan Count	122,000	100,000	82.1%
KS PPP			
Principal	$9 M	$ <1 M	5.2%

Loan Count	< 1,000	< 1,000	12.8%
Total[16]			
Principal	**$7,266 M**	**$5,835 M**	**80.3%**
Loan Count	**319,000**	**271,000**	**85.1%**

* Amounts outstanding is rounded to the nearest million
** Number of loans is rounded to the nearest thousand

On April 9, 2020, to support the effectiveness of the PPP, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, with the concurrence of the U.S. Treasury, authorized the establishment of the PPPLF, pursuant to which PPP-eligible lenders could enter into agreements with Federal Reserve Banks to obtain funding for PPP Loans. To obtain PPPLF financing, the Company entered into the *Paycheck Protection Program Liquidity Facility Letters of Agreement* (the "**Letter of Agreement**"), dated May 12, 2020 and amended as of January 14, 2021, with the Reserve Bank. The Letter of Agreement incorporates the *Federal Reserve Banks Operating Circular No. 10*, dated July 16, 2013 (the "**Operating Circular**," and together with the Letter of Agreement, the "**Program Agreements**"), which sets forth the universal terms and conditions for any party who obtained advances from, incurred liabilities to, or pledged collateral to, the Reserve Bank, and includes terms such as advance payment mechanics, requirements for collateral, and maintenance of lending documents.

Under the Program Agreements, the Debtors were authorized to request advances (the "**Advances**") from the Reserve Bank that were secured by the Pledged PPPLF Loans and mature on the respective maturity dates of such collateral. Proceeds of the Pledged PPPLF Loans include (a) borrower collections, (b) payments received from the SBA for principal balances on account of loan forgiveness and guaranty purchase, and (c) the interest paid by the SBA on the principal amount of the PPPLF loans (which accrued at the rate of 1.00% per annum).[17] Historically, the Company repaid the PPPLF Advances by making weekly remittances to the Reserve Bank for all payments received on account of the PPPLF Collateral, including borrower payments and payments received from the SBA on account of Loan Forgiveness and Guaranty Purchase, including the 0.35 percent of interest per annum on the Pledged PPPLF Loans received from the SBA, but not including the remaining 0.65 percent of interest per annum on the Pledged PPPLF Loans received from the SBA. The Reserve Bank has asserted that various defaults have occurred under the Program Agreements and memorialized its position in a correspondence sent to the Company on October 1, 2022 (the "**Default Notice**").

In September 2022, pursuant to its rights under the Program Agreements, the Reserve Bank initiated a change in the remittance procedures whereby the SBA makes payments on the Pledged PPPLF Loans directly to the Reserve Bank (the "**SBA Direct Payment Processing**"). Given, among other things, the SBA's inability to process payments to multiple locations related to one processing account, time sensitivity on account of upcoming guaranty purchase deadlines on 24-month PPP Loans, and technological changes, the Reserve Bank and the Debtors agreed to direct all payments on account of the KS Direct PPP Loans to the Reserve Bank, which are promptly remitted to the Debtors pursuant to the Cash Collateral Order (as defined herein). On October 31, 2022, the Debtors delivered an instruction to the SBA to begin the SBA

[16] Approximately $310 million of the principal from the "Total Origination Principal and Loan Count Column" has been reduced on account of borrower payments of principal in the ordinary course.

[17] Pursuant to the Cash Collateral Order (as defined herein), the Debtors have reserved their rights with respect to whether certain proceeds of the Pledged PPPLF Loans constitute Cash Collateral (as defined herein); provided that any Challenge (as defined in the Cash Collateral Order) must be commenced within the Challenge Period (as defined in the Cash Collateral Order), subject to the limitations thereunder.

Direct Payment Processing. Once the SBA Direct Payment Processing was in place, the Reserve Bank began receiving payments on account of the Pledged PPPLF Loans directly from the SBA, but the Company still receives, segregates, and remits borrower payments on account of the Pledged PPPLF Loans to the Reserve Bank. In connection with the SBA Direct Payment Processing, the Company and the Reserve Bank have reached certain agreements regarding the remittance of certain interest received from the SBA on account of Pledged PPPLF Loans to the Company, as reflected in the Cash Collateral Order ~~(as defined herein)~~.

1. The Partner Bank Portfolio

Between April 2020 and February 2021, the Company entered into various PPP Loan-related agreements with its Partner Banks. While there are nuanced differences in, among other things, how the underlying PPP Loans are originated—some were originated by the Company and sold to the Partner Banks, while others were originated by the Partner Banks— and how servicing fees are calculated, as well as the Company's servicing obligations related to Loan Forgiveness and Guaranty Purchase, the ultimate relationship established between the Company and each of its Partner Banks is fundamentally the same. Under the CB Agreements[18] and the CRB Agreements[19] (together, the "**Partner Bank Agreements**"), the Partner Banks funded the PPP Loans and the Company services the loans as described below. On account of the services it provides, the Company was to receive all of its servicing fees at or near the time of origination of the underlying PPP Loan. As of the Commencement Date, (a) CB had not paid approximately $65 million (plus any applicable interest) of loan referral and servicing fees owed to the Company, despite the fact that the Company had processed more than 90 percent of CB's PPP Loan portfolio and (b) the Company had set off approximately $34 million from amounts that would be payable to CB as reasonable compensation for the Company performing services for which CB has not paid. On October 27, 2022, after extensive, good faith, arm's length negotiations, the Company and CB memorialized the terms of an agreed upon settlement in the Settlement Agreement, and subsequently filed the 9019 Motion (as defined below) requesting that the Court approve the Settlement Agreement between the Debtors and CB. On November 7, 2022, the Court approved the 9019 Motion over the objection of CRB. However, there are ongoing postpetition disputes between the Debtors and CB regarding the ~~settlement agreement~~Settlement Agreement, as further described in section V.E of this Disclosure Statement.

Customers Bank. On April 24, 2020, the Company and CB entered into the CB SaaS, pursuant to which the Company is obligated to provide SaaS Services to facilitate CB's PPP Loan program. Three days later, the Company and CB entered into the CB PSA, pursuant to which the Company is obligated to: (a) market CB's PPP Loan program; (b) provide funding reports to CB to facilitate CB's origination of PPP Loans (the "**CB Originated Loans**"); (c) subservice PPP Loans originated by CB; (d) process PPP Loans as CB's agent, including performing Borrower Diligence in accordance with the CARES Act and SBA guidelines, assisting borrowers in their submissions for Loan Forgiveness, and assisting CB in its submissions for Guaranty Purchase; and (e) submit reports regarding loan-level data and complaints, among other things. On February 2, 2021, the Company and CB entered into the CB SAS, pursuant to which the Company sold

[18] "**CB Agreements**" means (i) the CB Processing and Servicing Agreement, dated April 27, 2020, by and between Kabbage and CB (together with its amendments, the "**CB PSA**"); (ii) the CB Sale and Servicing Agreement, dated February 2, 2021, by and between Kabbage and CB (the "**CB SAS**"); and (iii) the CB SaaS Services Agreement, dated April 24, 2020, by and between Kabbage and CB (together with its amendments, the "**CB SaaS**").

[19] "**CRB Agreements**" means (i) the CRB Loan Program Agreement, dated April 13, 2020, by and between Kabbage and CRB (together with its amendments, the "**CRB LPA**"); and (ii) the CRB Sale and Servicing Agreement, dated May 6, 2020, by and between Kabbage and CRB (the "**CRB SAS**").

certain PPP Loans it originated (the "**CB Sold Loans**," and together with the CB Originated Loans, the "**CB Loans**") to CB and is obligated to subservice those CB Sold Loans.

Cross River Bank. On April 13, 2020, the Company and CRB entered into the CRB LPA, pursuant to which the Company is obligated to (a) market CRB's PPP Loan program; (b) provide funding reports to CRB to facilitate CRB's origination of PPP Loans; (c) subservice PPP Loans originated by CRB (the "**CRB Originated Loans**"); (d) process PPP Loans as CRB's agent, including performing Borrower Diligence in accordance with the CARES Act and SBA guidelines, assisting borrowers in their submissions for Loan Forgiveness, and assisting CRB in its submissions for Guaranty Purchase; (e) submit reports regarding loan-level data and complaints, among other things; and (f) provide SaaS Services to facilitate CRB's PPP Loan program. On May 6, 2020, the Company and CRB entered into the *Sale and Servicing Agreement* CRB SAS, pursuant to which the Company sold certain PPP Loans it originated (the "**CRB Sold Loans**," and together with the CRB originated Loans, the "**CRB Loans**") to CRB and is obligated to subservice those loans.

2. The KS PPP Portfolio

In addition to the PPPLF Portfolio and Partner Bank Portfolio, the Company originated, funded, and currently services approximately 70 KS Direct PPP Loans with approximately $1.5 million in outstanding loan amount. The KS Direct PPP Loans makes up less than one percent of the Company's PPP Loans by aggregate outstanding principal amount.

C. The Debtors' Ongoing Obligations for their PPP Business[20]

As detailed more fully in the Loan Servicing Motion, the Debtors' ongoing PPP loan servicing obligations for the Partner Bank Loans in the ordinary course of business include, among other things: (i) performing Collections, (ii) providing SaaS Services, (iii) performing Forgiveness Assistance, (iv) assisting the Partner Banks in their submissions for Guaranty Purchase by (a) under the CRB LPA, establishing and maintain a servicing file, which contains documentation necessary to be submitted to the SBA in order for the PPP Loan to be eligible for Guaranty Purchase, and (b) under the CB PSA, filling in applicable fields on the Guaranty Purchase application, and (iv) conducting loan reviews, reconciling collections and remittances, responding to inquiries, and engaging in other activities in connection with the foregoing.

The Debtors' ongoing PPP Loan servicing obligations for the KS PPP Portfolio in the ordinary course of business include, among other things: (i) performing Collections, (ii) providing SaaS Services, (iii) performing Forgiveness Assistance, (iv) submitting Guaranty Purchase applications to the SBA; and (v) conducting loan reviews, responding to inquiries, and engaging in other activities in connection with the foregoing.

The Debtors' ongoing activities with respect to servicing the Pledged PPPLF Loans, include, among other things (as well as obligations under the Cash Collateral Order, as defined herein): (i) collecting and accounting for payments received from borrowers, including payments of principal and interest, (ii) maintaining a software platform for borrowers, (iii) assisting borrowers in completing Loan Forgiveness applications, (iv) submitting Guaranty Purchase applications to the SBA, (v) subject to the completion of SBA Direct Payment Processing, depositing Loan Forgiveness and Guaranty Purchase amounts received from the SBA and Pledged PPPLF Loan payments received from borrowers into the correspondent bank

[20] Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Motion of Debtors For Interim and Final Orders Authorizing Debtors to (I) Continue Servicing and Subservicing Activities and (II) Performing Related Obligations [Docket No. 11] (the "**Loan Servicing Motion**").

account, (vi) conducting loan reviews, reconciling collections and remittances, responding to inquiries, and engaging in other activities in connection with the foregoing, (vii) conducting ongoing 1502 reporting for loans that have not been purchased, (viii) for loans that have been purchased, remittance of borrower loan payments to SBA, (ix) filing proofs of claim in borrower bankruptcy proceedings, (x) providing loan documents and other information requested by SBA in connection with PPP Loan Reviews, including partial forgiveness reviews, (xi) providing loan documents and other information requested by SBA in connection with SBA lender oversight reviews, and (xii) providing remittance reports and other periodic reporting as requested by the Reserve Bank.

1. Borrower Overpayments

At times, borrowers make payments to the Company in the following scenarios: (a) in excess of the required minimum loan payments on account of both PPP Loans and Legacy Loans ("**Regular Overpayments**"), (b) on account of PPP Loans that are ultimately forgiven by the SBA ("**Forgiveness Overpayments**"), and (c) on account of PPP Loans that the SBA has already granted Guaranty Purchase ("**Guaranty Overpayments**," and together with Regular Overpayments and Forgiveness Overpayments, the "**Borrower Overpayments**").

In the case of Forgiveness Overpayments and Guaranty Overpayments, the Company may at times remit the overpayment to the Reserve Bank or the Partner Banks, as applicable, as part of regularly scheduled remittances while the SBA is still considering whether to forgive or purchase the applicable PPP Loan or, in the case of a Guaranty Overpayment, the SBA has already purchased the applicable PPP Loan. As part of its ordinary course servicing practices, the Company reconciles such remittances to the Reserve Bank and the Partner Banks with the Forgiveness Overpayments and the Guaranty Overpayments that need to be refunded to the applicable borrower or passed on to the SBA, and accounts for the appropriate discrepancy by either (a) offsetting future remittances to the Reserve Bank and the Partner Banks, as applicable, or (b) refunding to the applicable borrower or passing on to the SBA the amounts remitted by the Reserve Bank or the Partner Banks, as applicable, in furtherance of such overpayments ("**Overpayment Reconciliation**").

In the ordinary course of business, the Company (a) remits Regular Overpayments and Forgiveness Overpayments to borrowers, (b) may adjust regular remittances to the Reserve Bank and the Partner Banks or coordinate borrower refunds with the Reserve Bank and the Partner Banks according to Overpayment Reconciliation, and (c) remits Guaranty Overpayments to the SBA (collectively, the "Overpayment Procedures"). The Overpayment Reconciliations and Overpayment Procedures are subject to the terms of the Program Agreements in respect of the Pledged PPPLF Loans.

D. <u>Compliance with Regulatory Obligations and Ongoing Investigations</u>

The Debtors and certain of their affiliates are subject to various federal and state regulatory requirements including certain lending, Bank Secrecy Act/Anti-Money Laundering, and Office of Foreign Assets Control regulations and requirements incorporated into the PPP. These include, among others, the following regulations:

- Non-bank PPP lenders like the ~~debtors~~ Debtors are required under PPP rules to preserve all loan records for 6 years following the final disposition of the loan and if preserved electronically must be available for retrieval within 15 working days (13 CFR 120.461).
- PPP lenders must allow SBA's authorized representatives, including representatives authorized by the SBA Inspector General, during normal business hours, access to its files to review, inspect, and copy all records and documents, relating to PPP loans or as requested for SBA oversight (13 CFR 120.1010).

The Debtors are also subject to various regulatory audits and reviews and are called to respond to duly-issued government subpoenas investigating potential borrower loan fraud, all of which may carry certain costs and expenses. Further, to the extent that the Debtors identify, whether through internal or external audits, regulatory agencies, investors, client complaints, litigation, or other means, origination or servicing errors or lack of compliance with state or federal laws or regulations, the Debtors are obligated to remediate such errors or violations, as applicable.

The Debtors have, and to the extent the Debtors continue servicing intend to, continue to fulfill federal and state regulatory requirements and pay related obligations, submit to, and comply with, any regulatory exams and audits and to pay related obligations, costs, and expenses, remediate errors and/or lack of compliance with laws or regulations, and comply with ongoing government investigations by responding to discovery requests and being responsive to questions.

III. CORPORATE AND CAPITAL STRUCTURE

A. Corporate Structure

KServicing owns 100% of the ownership interest in each of the other Debtors. KServicing owns 100% of the ownership interest in Kabbage Financial Services Limited ("**Kabbage UK**"), which owns 99.9% of the ownership interest in Kabbage India Private Limited ("**Kabbage India**"). Kabbage UK and Kabbage India are the only non-Debtor affiliates of the Debtors. The corporate structure chart, attached hereto as **Exhibit B**, illustrates the Debtors' organizational structure as of the Commencement Date.

B. Management

The following table sets forth the names of KServicing's current executive officers:

Name	Position
Laquisha Milner	President and CEO
Donna Evans	Vice President of Operations
Holly Loiseau	General Counsel, Chief Compliance Officer, Chief Privacy Officer, Secretary
Salim Kafiti	Deputy General Counsel, Assistant Secretary
Ian Cox	BSA/AML and OFAC Officer[21]

C. Board of Directors

The following table sets forth the names of KServicing's current board of directors, all of which were appointed after the AmEx Transaction occurred.

Name	Date Appointed
Laquisha Milner	March 19, 2021
Robin Gregg	October 15, 2020
Eric Hartz	October 15, 2020

[21] "**BSA**" means Bank Secrecy Act. "**AML**" means Anti-Money Laundering. "**OFAC**" means Bank's office of Foreign Assets Control.

No director has any interest in or direct business dealings with any holder of more than 1.5% ~~(or more than 2% in the aggregate)~~ of the equity interests in the Debtors or more than 2.5% in the aggregate with respect to all directors' interests and business dealings.

D. Prepetition Capital Structure

PPPLF Advances. The total amount of PPPLF Advances (as defined in the Program Agreements) borrowed by KServicing pursuant to the Program Agreements is approximately $1.6 billion. As of the Commencement Date, KServicing was justly and lawfully liable to the Reserve Bank for the Reserve Bank Claims (x) in the aggregate principal amount of approximately $536,450,940 in respect of outstanding PPPLF Advances under the Program Agreements, *plus* (y) accrued and unpaid interests and costs and expenses including, without limitation, attorney's fees, agent's fees, other professional fees and disbursements and other obligations owing under the Program Agreements, including all Obligations (as defined in the Operating Circular). The Reserve Bank Claims constitute Secured Claims to the extent of the PPPLF Collateral (as defined in the Program Agreements), and otherwise constitute priority claims under section 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, as allowed under the Cash Collateral Order (as defined herein). Absent a default, KServicing's Obligations under the Program Agreements mature on the maturity date of the underlying Pledged PPPLF Loan; provided that the Reserve Bank delivered a Default Notice to the Company prior to the Commencement Date. The PPPLF Advances are not guaranteed by any of KServicing's Debtor or non-Debtor affiliates, although the Reserve Bank has recourse against the Debtors under the Program Agreements subject to the terms thereof and as described below.

The Reserve Bank Claims comprising KServicing's Obligations (as defined in the Operating Circular) under the Program Agreements are secured by the Reserve Bank's valid perfected first priority lien upon and in all of the PPPLF Collateral ~~(as defined in the Program Agreements)~~. In the event the Debtors fail to repay a PPPLF Advance on the applicable maturity date, the Reserve Bank would have to first seek repayment on a non-recourse basis, by realization on the PPPLF Collateral absent a default; provided that the Reserve Bank may pursue payment directly from the Debtors—if: (a) in its sole discretion, the Reserve Bank deems the Debtors to have engaged in any fraud or misrepresentation in connection with any PPPLF Advance or any request to obtain a PPPLF Advance, or (b) the Debtors fail to meet any of the requirements of the Program Agreements, including, but not limited to, breaches of any representations, warranties, or covenants. The Reserve Bank has notified KServicing that it has determined such events have occurred pursuant to the Default Notice.

Equity Ownership. As of the Commencement Date, the outstanding shares of common stock, par value $0.001 per share of KServicing (the "**KS Common Stock**") are held (either directly or through subsidiaries or affiliates) as follows:

Holder	Outstanding KS Common Stock
Softbank Vision Fund (AIV M2) L.P.	14.62%
Blue Run Ventures IV, L.P.	13.60%
MDV IX, L.P.	12.08%
Thomvest Ventures Ltd.	11.47%
SoftBank PrinceVille Investments, L.P.	5.17%
Less than 5% holders	43.06%
Total	**100%**

KServicing does not have any other classes of stock outstanding.

IV. CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THESE CHAPTER 11 CASES

The Debtors filed these Chapter 11 Cases to implement and complete the wind down of their business, which has been well underway since the October 2020 AmEx Transaction. The benefits and protections of chapter 11 are critical to achieving the Debtors' goals of maximizing creditor recoveries, providing for an equitable distribution to their stakeholders, and, perhaps most importantly, insulating the good-faith PPP Borrowers from any repercussions of the Disputes—primarily, interruptions to loan servicing—to the greatest extent possible.

A. Lack of Clarity in SBA Guidance[22]

Speed was the watchword of the PPP. Delays in processing and funding loans would undermine the efficacy of the "stay at home" posture that public health authorities believed was the most effective means of slowing the spread of a disease that threatened millions of lives. To induce lenders to make *hundreds of billions* of dollars in unsecured loans to small and mid-size businesses (many of which had ceased operating due to government mandates), the CARES Act provided that all PPP Loans would be backed by a 100% SBA guaranty of repayment, and participating lenders were directed to forego the typical underwriting process, in favor of "minimal review" of PPP Borrower calculations in which lenders (per published SBA guidance) were permitted to rely on PPP Borrower representations, including specific representations as to "amounts required to be excluded" from PPP Borrower calculations of qualifying payroll costs.

However, there was a distinct lack of clarity and guidance from the SBA during the PPP's initial rollout. New rules and guidance were issued on a near daily basis during the first few months of the PPP Loan Program. In the first month of the PPP Loan Program, the government published six interim final rules and 42 FAQs. In the first two months of the program, those numbers increased to 14 interim final rules and 48 FAQs. Despite this lack of clarity, government officials publicly expressed to participating lenders that time was of the essence with regards to administering loans, at times even asking lenders to process loans to eligible PPP Borrowers on the same day that they applied. There was no other way to objectively view those facts and circumstances—it was a national emergency. Under the most difficult of circumstances, the Company processed loan applications in good faith, in accordance with the framework established by the CARES Act, SBA's PPP implementing regulations, and the SBA's written guidance concerning lender obligations under the PPP.

B. The Disputes

Notwithstanding the Company's compliance with SBA guidance, the Company remains the subject of numerous Disputes, which requires the Company to expend a significant amount of time and resources defending itself across multiple costly fronts. Such time and resources are finite—the Company already is in wind down, is not originating or processing any new loans, and generates limited cash flow from a dwindling Legacy Loan Portfolio and a subset of its PPP Loans. The Company is overburdened despite its focus on servicing its remaining Loan Portfolios, ensuring the timeliness of submission of Loan Forgiveness and Guaranty Purchase applications, and prioritizing uninterrupted processing. In the face of the Disputes, the Company's servicing operations have evolved into a significantly more time intensive and costly enterprise. For example, submissions to the SBA for Loan Forgiveness or Guaranty Purchase for "excess amounts" has required months of back and forth with the DOJ and the SBA, responding to extensive and

[22] The SBA disputes many of the Debtors' assertions regarding the SBA and the operation of the PPP program, including but not limited to characterizations in this section IV.A and section IV.B of this Disclosure Statement. The SBA also asserts that it is a secured creditor by virtue of its right of setoff. The Debtors disagree and reserve all rights with respect to these assertions.

burdensome information requests, borrower fraud and suspicious activity analysis, engagement of professionals for review of the Loan Portfolios, and more. Even then, the issue of "excess amounts" as processed by the SBA remains unresolved. Further, responding to and participating in the Disputes and defending against false allegations has required expenditure of significant amounts. Balancing their limited resources with ballooning costs from litigations and investigations—and unable to reach consensual out-of-court resolutions—the Debtors commenced these Chapter 11 Cases to preserve their assets and utilize the protections and tools of chapter 11 to optimize their ability to continue providing services to borrowers and their remaining wind down efforts.

In connection with any Disputes and settlement negotiations between the Debtors and various government agencies, the Debtors intend to continue to cooperate and work in good faith through any discovery requests.

The DOJ and the SBA. On December 28, 2020 and July 11, 2021, the MA DOJ and Texas DOJ, respectively, initiated investigations into whether the Debtors' performance of Borrower Diligence violated the False Claims Act and the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act. It is the Company's position that the DOJ's allegations are wholly without merit.

Under the PPP Loan program, a borrower's maximum loan amount was 2.5 times the amount of the Borrower's average monthly payroll costs. Qualifying payroll costs consisted of employee compensation and payments for certain benefits, among other things, but the CARES Act required exclusion of compensation of an individual employee in excess of an annualized salary of $100,000 prorated for the covered period. Further, in guidance issued on April 24, 2020, the SBA instructed Borrowers to compute payroll costs by adding 2019 gross wages and tips paid to employees together with fringe benefits, which are excluded from taxable Medicare wages and tips. Using the Internal Revenue Service Form 940, Box 4 ("**Box 4**") as a guide to calculate these costs complied with such guidelines because virtually all fringe benefits exempt under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act—and thus which an employer would list in Box 4—are also excluded from Medicare tax.[23]

At all times, the Company complied with PPP lending requirements. With respect to approving loan applications in which the borrower failed to exclude employee compensation in excess of $100,000, the Company was entitled to rely on borrower representations and certifications regarding amounts required to be excluded from the calculation of payroll costs. Any loan amounts resulting from borrowers' inclusion of individual employee compensation in excess of $100,000 were attributable to the borrowers' failure to follow PPP requirements. Notably, the publicly-reported maximum amount of a PPP Loan for a small business with one employee was $20,833, whereas the average loan amount for PPP Loans processed by the Company was $23,546. Additionally, allowing borrowers to use Form 940, Box 4 in their payroll-cost calculations was a reasonable effort to implement PPP requirements, and was consistent with SBA guidance on calculating loan amounts. The proper and intended manner for the program to deal with excess loan amounts was for lenders to seek identification of excess amounts when borrowers applied for forgiveness, and then collect excess amounts from borrowers with SBA's guaranteed purchase of the excess amount still intact. Requiring more would de facto impose more than "minimal review" requirements on lenders, and transfer risk to them that the PPP rules did not contemplate.

Despite the Company's compliance with SBA guidance, the DOJ is alleging that the Debtors improperly included individuals with compensation of more than $100,000 in its payroll calculations (the "**$100k Issue**"), and failed to exclude ineligible expenses from applicants' Box 4 submissions in

[23] In addition, given the urgency of getting money in the hands of businesses in need and the deferred tax deadlines passed by Congress in response to the pandemic, the SBA expressly permitted Round 1 PPP lenders to originate PPP Loans based on *draft* tax documents.

making PPP Loan eligibility determinations (the "**Form 940 Issue**").[24] The DOJ flagged approximately 6,200 loans totaling $120 million of principal amount in connection with the $100k Issue and Form 940 Issue (the "**DOJ-Flagged Loans**") and instructed the Company not to process those loans for Loan Forgiveness. Further, in response to the DOJ's allegations, the SBA stopped processing Loan Forgiveness for DOJ-Flagged Loans, with little indication of when or under what circumstances processing would resume. The Company was not permitted to discuss these investigations with concerned borrowers, who became increasingly frustrated and brought escalations and claims against the Company. Only recently—after weeks of discussions with the Company, shared documentation, and analysis—did the SBA provide the Company with the clarity needed to submit DOJ-Flagged Loans for Loan Forgiveness and Guaranty Purchase. Importantly, the SBA has communicated to the Company, that, at this time, it will not guarantee any excess loan amounts stemming from the $100k Issue or the Form 940 Issue; therefore, the fate of these amounts, the Company, and the Partner Banks and the Reserve Bank remain in limbo until such a time as the SBA makes clear its final position with respect to the excess loan amounts, and it appears the SBA is deferring to the DOJ in many respects as the DOJ investigation continues.

Advisors for the Debtors, the DOJ, the FTC, and the SBA have been in discussions regarding a potential resolution of issues, including with regards to the 100K Issue and the 940 Issue. As of the date hereof, negotiations and discussions with the DOJ, the FTC, and SBA remain ongoing.

In 2020, failures with the SBA's electronic application system, E-Tran, created issues associated with tracking and assigning loan numbers to PPP Loans (the "**E-Tran Issue**"). The tracking issues resulted in, among other things, duplicate loans and/or duplicate E-Tran numbers being assigned to the same PPP borrower with multiple PPP lenders. The SBA ~~has indicated that, notwithstanding the failures occurring within the SBA system, they may not honor for forgiveness or guaranty purchase all of the loans with missing or duplicate E-Tran numbers~~notified the Company that the SBA did not obligate funds for the PPP loans in that population, and that those loans do not have an SBA guaranty and SBA cannot grant forgiveness nor approve guaranty purchase for those loans. The SBA further noted that in the fiscal year 2023 omnibus appropriations bill, Congress rescinded the remaining appropriated funds for PPP and therefore no remaining funds are available to be obligated to address this particular issue.

SALT Issue. In 2021, the Company was engaged in extensive discussions with the SBA regarding approximately 53,000 PPP Loans processed by the Company on its behalf and on behalf of the Partner Banks that may have been originated in amounts involving duplicate counting of state and local income taxes. The duplicate calculation resulted in borrowers receiving PPP Loans in excess of the maximum amount they were eligible to receive under the program rules. Any such error also potentially resulted in the Company and/or the Partner Banks collecting processing fees from the SBA that were in excess of amounts that should have been paid. On May 3, 2021, the SBA and the Company entered into an interim voluntary agreement related to the SALT Issue. For approximately three months, while the SBA and the Company discussed the SALT Issue, and the Company engaged an independent third-party to assess the reasonableness of the Company's methodology in identifying the potentially affected loans, the SBA took unilateral action and paused Loan Forgiveness processing for the Company's entire PPP Loan portfolio. The SBA paused Loan Forgiveness processing on 53,000 PPP Loans for an additional five months. On October 25, 2021, the Company and the SBA entered into a final settlement agreement in resolution of the SALT Issue (the "**SBA SALT Settlement Agreement**") and pursuant to which the Company paid the SBA $30 million (the "**SBA SALT Settlement Amount**") and, in exchange, the SBA resumed Loan Forgiveness processing for all PPP Loans in the Company's Loan Portfolio, which ensured that borrowers would not be

[24] The DOJ has also alleged that the Company improperly counted state and local taxes twice in calculating payroll costs, resulting in additional excess loan amounts. As noted previously, the DOJ elected not to participate in the SALT Settlement between the Company and the SBA on October 25, 2021.

further impacted.[25] Payment of the SBA SALT Settlement Amount significantly impacted the Company's already dwindling liquidity.[26] Further, despite a degree of involvement in discussions regarding the SALT Issue and the ultimate resolution reached with the SBA – including payment of the SBA SALT Settlement Amount, the DOJ has subsequently alleged claims against the Company under the False Claims Act on account of the same SALT Issue.

Conflicting Agency Positions. As maturity dates for certain of the Company's 24-month PPP Loans approached, the Company found itself in the untenable position of addressing the deadline for Pledged PPPLF Loan repayment obligations, which the Reserve Bank has not extended (although the Reserve Bank also did not exercise remedies against the PPPLF Collateral based on the breaches by KServicing), for loans where the Company had yet to receive funds from the borrower in satisfaction of the outstanding amount due or payment from the SBA due to its Guaranty Purchase obligations. The implicated Pledged PPPLF Loans were generally delayed in processing because either the DOJ/SBA directed that such loans not be processed, or the Company needed additional time to address SBA issued "hold codes" placed on the applicable forgiveness or guaranty purchasing applications to the extent the SBA's automated screening tool identified the borrower as potentially being ineligible for the loan (or the loan amount) it received. Failure to pay the outstanding PPPLF obligations by the maturity date was a default under the PPPLF Documents. The maturities of PPPLF obligations were not extended to reflect the delay in SBA processing of Pledged PPPLF Loans, although the Reserve Bank offered the Company, and all other borrowers of PPPLF Advances, an option to delay repayment to the Reserve Bank related to the PPP loans encountering such delays with the SBA. In certain instances the Debtors advanced millions of dollars of their own funds to satisfy amounts due on PPPLF obligations to avoid defaulting under the PPPLF Documents and to provide borrowers with a bridge in time so that they may address their respective loan obligations through self-payment, loan forgiveness or the SBA paying under its Guaranty Purchase obligation. The Company found itself in the middle of conflicting agency positions which resulted in adverse consequences to its already depleting liquidity and its ability to serve borrowers.

Congressional Subcommittee Investigation. On May 27, 2021, the Congressional Subcommittee notified the Company that it was investigating potential waste, fraud, and abuse in connection with the PPP Loan program. The Congressional Subcommittee requested extensive document production, including documents and policies related to the Company's PPP Loan program, training materials provided to employees and contractors, and communications concerning potential fraud or other financial crime related to PPP Loans, among other things. The Company produced these documents on a rolling basis and communicated with the Congressional Subcommittee regularly. On December 1, 2022, the Congressional Subcommittee published a house report titled "How Fintechs Facilitated Fraud in the Paycheck Protection Program," which includes ~~and~~ a recommendation for the SBA and DOJ. On December 7, 2022, the SBA released a statement regarding the findings, which noted the immediate suspension of certain companies—not including the Company and announced that it would be investigating certain lenders.[27] The Company

[25] The Partner Banks did not contribute settlement amounts. The Partner Banks did not incur any direct liability on the SALT Issue once the PPP Loans were cleared for full processing.

[26] To address Pledged PPPLF Loans affected by the SALT Issue, the Company paid the Reserve Bank the full amount outstanding under such loans without regard for any excess amounts. Amounts actually paid by the SBA or the respective PPP Borrower relating to the principal and interest payments for each PPP Loan shall constitute cash collateral.

[27] United States Small Business Administration, U.S. Small Business Administration Statement on House Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis Report Concerning Fraud in the Paycheck Protection Program, GlobeNewswire News Room. https://www.globenewswire.com/news-release/2022/12/07/2569794/0/en/U-S-Small-Business-Administration-Statement-on-the-House-Select-Subcommittee-on-the-Coronavirus-Crisis-Report-Concerning-Fraud-in-the-Paycheck-Protection-Program.html (December 7, 2022).

believes the Congressional Subcommittee has chosen to cherry-pick information and publish that information without proper and relevant context in order to draw its report's conclusions. The Debtors believe that they adhered to the PPP Loan rules and regulations in good faith.

Federal Trade Commission Investigation. On February 8, 2021, the Company received a Civil Investigative Demand (a "**CID Letter**") from the FTC alleging that the Company engaged in deceptive and/or unfair acts or practices under the Federal Trade Commission Act and the COVID-19 Consumer Protection Act in connection with the Company's advertising, marketing, underwriting, originating, and servicing of PPP Loans. In the CID Letter, the FTC requested that the Company produce, among other things, PPP Loan statistics and Borrower information, technical errors detected in the Company's PPP Loan platform, and descriptions of the Company's PPP Loan policies, among other things. As of September 7, 2022, the Company has produced approximately 32,000 documents to the FTC and is undertaking a privilege review of approximately 17,000 additional documents. The Company is continuing to communicate with the FTC and producing documents on a rolling basis.

Customers Bank. From April 2020 to May 2021, CB funded or originated over $2.6 billion in loans through its arrangements with the Debtors, generating tens of millions of dollars in fees payable to the Debtors under the CB Agreements, including approximately $65 million in loan referral and servicing fees (the "**CB Receivable**") in connection with Round 2 PPP Loans. CB's withholding of the CB Receivable for over 20 months caused a significant financial strain on the Company. In response, as of September 30, 2022 the Debtors withheld certain payments due to CB in the amount of approximately $34 million (the "**KServicing Withholding**") to offset the CB Receivable (all of the foregoing, the "**CB Dispute**"). The Company has already expended a significant amount of its depleted resources in addressing the CB Dispute, increasing the servicing costs associated with the CB Loans.

On May 25, 2022, the Company filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division (the "**Georgia Action**"), alleging breach of contract under the CB Agreements for CB's withholding of the CB Receivable. On August 16, 2022, the Debtors and CB held a mediation in an effort to resolve the CB Dispute. On October 27, 2022, the Debtors and CB entered into a ~~settlement agreement~~ Settlement Agreement intended to resolve the disputes between the parties. On November, 9, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving the ~~settlement agreement~~ Settlement Agreement over CRB's objection. However, in breach of the ~~settlement agreement~~Settlement Agreement, CB failed to provide the Debtors with the full amount owed (as further described in section V.E of this Disclosure Statement).

Cross River Bank. In correspondence beginning August 12, 2022, CRB has asserted various contractual claims under the CRB Agreements, including repurchase obligations and a right to indemnification under the CRB SAS, and a right to indemnification and remediation and or/restitution under the CRB LPA. In addition, CRB has requested that the Company provide sufficient data to identify 100k Loans and Form 940 Loans (as defined herein), and assurances that the Company will be able to meet its obligations to CRB. In response, the Company has provided the requested information and explained its position that repurchase obligations were not triggered and the Company does not owe any indemnification, remediation, or restitution under the CRB Agreements. The Company has already expended a significant amount of its depleted resources in responding to CRB's allegations and document requests, increasing the servicing costs associated with the CRB Loans. Nevertheless, the Company plans to continue discussions with CRB in an effort to reach a consensual resolution of CRB's demands.

Borrower Class Action Lawsuit. On March 20, 2022, named plaintiffs Jason Carr, Vicki LeMaster, Edward Ford Services LLC, Carlton Morgan, 365 Sun LLC, and Candice Worthy (the "**Class Action Plaintiffs**") filed a class action complaint (the "**Class Action Complaint**") against the Company in the Georgia District

Court, alleging that the Company failed to timely and competently process Loan Forgiveness applications on behalf of Borrowers. The Class Action Complaint seeks injunctive relief directing the Company to review and process Loan Forgiveness in accordance with SBA regulations, disgorgement of PPP Loan origination fees on theories of unjust enrichment, and damages in accordance with state consumer protection statutes. On May 31, 2022, the Company moved to dismiss the class action in its entirety on the basis that the Class Action Plaintiffs did not allege facts sufficient to establish legal claims against the Company and also that private individuals do not have standing to pursue the alleged causes of action.[28] Prior to the Chapter 11 Cases being filed and the automatic stay taking ~~place~~effect, the motion was fully briefed and the parties were awaiting decision from the Georgia District Court. The Company has cooperated with all required initial disclosures.

American Express.

To further exacerbate the aforementioned difficulties, the Company has experienced significant operational hurdles to even the simplest of corporate tasks by virtue of a lack of cooperation or delay from AmEx. In connection with the AmEx Transaction, the parties entered into the AmEx TSA pursuant to which, among other things, AmEx provides the Company with information and access to books and records necessary and critical to run its PPP business and access to the Company's legacy software, which provides PPP Loan and Legacy Loan borrowers a platform to submit payments and supports PPP-related processes such as Guaranty Purchase (with the key exception of Loan Forgiveness processes, as explained herein) (the "**AmEx Platform**").

With the incredibly voluminous information production requests from the DOJ and various other stakeholders in connection with the Disputes, AmEx's performance under the AmEx TSA is more important than ever. Nevertheless, retrieving documents from AmEx has and continues to be difficult and requires concerted effort as responses are often delayed and incomplete. Further, when the SBA issued a revised Loan Forgiveness application form in early 2021, AmEx was required to revise the AmEx Platform to accommodate the revisions pursuant to the terms of the AmEx TSA, and it refused to do so. AmEx's refusal forced the Company to engage a third-party vendor, Biz2Credit, to process Loan Forgiveness applications.

Since the Commencement Date, AmEx has provided the Debtors with information requested that was necessary to file the schedules and statements. AmEx has also provided certain information related to the AmEx Transaction, but additional requested information remains outstanding. To the extent necessary, the Debtors are prepared to use the tools provided to debtors-in-possession and other Estate representatives to seek out any required information necessary to conduct their operations as well as relating to the AmEx Transaction, including through Bankruptcy Rule 2004 discovery.

For the avoidance of doubt, AmEx disagrees with the Debtors' characterizations of AmEx in this section.

C. Liquidity Constraints

Given that it has been winding down its operations, the Company is not entering into any new business and therefore is limited in its ability to independently source funds to support its remaining servicing and wind down operations, which also makes the chances of securing third-party funding highly improbable. Further, the Company's remaining operations generate only immaterial revenue and cash flow, in the form of the 100 bps interest earned on KS Direct PPP Loans. As described in detail herein, historically (a) the PPPLF Portfolio and Legacy Loan Portfolio generate modest income and cash flow as the Company's servicing

[28] *See Defendant Kabbage, Inc., d/b/a KServicing's Motion to Dismiss and Request for Oral Argument*, filed May 31, 2022 (Case 1:22-cv-01249-VMC, ECF No. 12).

fees earned in connection with the Partner Bank Portfolio (as defined below) were paid up-front,[29] and (b) this modest income is declining as borrowers pay down their loans and the loans mature on a rolling basis.

In addition to the Company's lack of go-forward cash flows under its servicing agreements, its liquidity is being significantly impacted by two major items: (a) the Company's fees payable to AmEx under the AmEx TSA and to Biz2Credit for services that AmEx was obligated, but refused, to provide under the AmEx TSA; and (b) the cost of defending against the Disputes, which includes increased servicing and administration costs in connection thereto. The net result is that the Company is rapidly burning through its remaining cash and has no ability to originate more loans or otherwise create new income streams.

Fees Payable to AmEx and Biz2Credit. As described above, in connection with the AmEx Transaction, the Company and AmEx entered into the AmEx TSA whereby AmEx agreed to provide services pivotal to the Company's operations, which includes, among other things, access to and maintenance of the AmEx Platform, certain cloud services, and documents and files transferred to AmEx that the Company needs to process its PPP Loans and Legacy Loans and otherwise wind down the remaining loan portfolios (the "**AmEx Services**"). The Company relies heavily on AmEx to access the services, documents, and files necessary to service PPP Loans, wind down the business, and facilitate these Chapter 11 Cases. Further, as described above, AmEx's refusal to revamp the AmEx Platform to accommodate the SBA's updated loan forgiveness application, as required under the terms of the AmEx TSA, caused the Company to scramble to find a third-party service provider, and subsequently engage Biz2Credit to provide a platform for Loan Forgiveness activities (the "**B2C Platform**").[30]

Put simply, the AmEx Services and B2C Platform are expensive. As of the Commencement Date, the Company has spent a combined $7 million in 2022 on the AmEx Services and the B2C Platform. The Company estimates that it will pay between $275,000 and $375,000 per month on the AmEx Services and B2C Platform, collectively, during these Chapter 11 Cases.

Cost of Defending Against the Disputes. The Company has expended tremendous amounts of time and resources to address the Disputes. In response to document requests from Dispute counterparties, the Company has produced hundreds of thousands documents to date and voluminous amounts of electronic data. The Company has participated in over 100 formal meetings, in person and virtual, and phone calls with Dispute counterparties, which does not include countless emails and other forms of correspondence. Additionally, to demonstrate that the Company's Borrower Diligence processes complied with SBA guidance, the Company hired forensic accountants to analyze the DOJ-Flagged Loans for potential excess amounts.

As of the Commencement Date, the Company has spent approximately $19 million in 2022 on professional fees in connection with the Disputes. This amount does not include the considerable amount of time and attention the Company's employees—including its directors and officers—have had to spend addressing the Disputes, away from the Company's regular operations and wind down.

Increased Servicing and Administration Costs. The Disputes—and more specifically the DOJ investigations and the SBA's refusal to process DOJ-Flagged Loans for Loan Forgiveness and Guaranty Purchase—have significantly increased the time and resources required to process PPP Loans. To continue its regular operations, implement internal processes and controls to account for the DOJ-Flagged Loans

[29] With the exception of the CB Receivable.

[30] Because the SBA would no longer accept the old Loan Forgiveness form, borrowers were unable to submit their applications for Loan Forgiveness for nearly three months while the Company identified and prepared the B2C Platform for the Company's PPP program.

(by, for example, flagging such loans internally for special processing, suspending Loan Forgiveness review activity at the request of the SBA and the DOJ, performing special review activity and heightened underwriting standards at the Loan Forgiveness stage that are not contemplated by SBA guidance, and adjusting deadlines for Loan Forgiveness and Guaranty Purchase) and respond to document requests, among other things, the Company has had to augment its staff with additional contractors. As of the Commencement Date, the Company has spent approximately $11 million in 2022 on staffing firms, and a majority of such amounts can be attributed to increased demand to process document requests, submit reports, and respond to inquiries in connection with the Disputes.

Expending Resources on Subpoena Responses. The Company is the recipient of more than 100 subpoenas per week in connection with borrower bankruptcies and other court proceedings related to the Company's PPP Loans. Responding to these subpoenas requires the production of loan files and certifications of authenticity of business records, as well as the provision of witnesses at evidentiary hearings and trials to testify as to the authenticity of business records and the loan origination process. The Company employs a dedicated staff of approximately five employees to deal with such subpoenas and related matters.

D. Debtors' Prepetition Settlement Efforts

Prior to the filing of these Chapter 11 Cases, the Company sought to resolve the Disputes with its key stakeholders and obtain a workable framework to wind down the Company's operations. In the months leading up to these Chapter 11 Cases, the Company engaged with key stakeholders with the goal of building consensus around an efficient and effective wind down framework. Although the Debtors have resolved certain Disputes postpetition, the Debtors are continuing their efforts to obtain consensus among the remaining relevant parties. As previously stated herein, the Company is seeking to maximize the value of a finite pool of resources, and seeking a path forward that insulates, where possible, the PPP and Legacy Loan borrowers.

V. OVERVIEW OF CHAPTER 11 CASES

A. First Day Motions

On the Commencement Date, the Debtors filed multiple motions seeking various relief from the Bankruptcy Court to enable the Debtors to facilitate a smooth transition into chapter 11 and minimize any disruptions to the Debtors' operations (the "**First Day Motions**"). ~~With the exception of the Cash Management Motion final order, which will be heard by the Court at the omnibus hearing on January 19, 2023, the~~ The Bankruptcy Court has granted all of the relief requested in the First Day Motions and entered various orders related to such First Day Motions. A detailed description of the First Day Motions is set forth in the First Day Declaration. The entered orders authorizing the relief requested in the First Day Motions include:

- *Final Order (I) Authorizing Debtors to (A) Continue Insurance Policies, and (B) Pay All Obligations With Respect Thereto and (II) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 132];
- *Final Order (I) Authorizing Debtors (A) to Pay Certain Prepetition Taxes and Assessments and (B) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 133];
- *Final Order (I) Approving Debtors' Proposed Form of Adequate Assurance of Payment to Utility Providers, (II) Establishing Procedures for Resolving Objections by Utility Providers, (III) Prohibiting Utility Providers From Altering, Refusing, or Discontinuing Service, and (IV) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 134].

- *Final Order Authorizing Debtors to (I) Continue Servicing and Subservicing Activities and (II) Perform Related Obligations* [Docket No. 140];

- *Final Order Establishing Notification Procedures and Approving Restrictions on Certain Transfers of Interests in the Debtors* ") [Docket No. 193];

- *Final Order (I) Authorizing Debtors to (A) Pay Prepetition Wages, Salaries, Employee Benefits, and Other Compensation and (B) Maintain Employee Benefit Programs and Pay Related Obligations and (II) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 194]; and

- ~~*Third Interim*~~ *Final Order (I) Authorizing (A) Debtors to Continue Using Existing Cash Management System, Bank Accounts, and Business Forms, (B) Implement Changes to Cash Management in the Ordinary Course of Business; and (II) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. ~~262~~445].

B. Procedural Motions

The Debtors filed various motions regarding procedural issues that are common to Chapter 11 Cases of similar size and complexity as these Chapter 11 Cases (the "**Procedural Motions**"), and the Bankruptcy Court entered various orders relating to such Procedural Motions including:

- *Order Pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1015(b) Directing Joint Administration of Related Chapter 11 Cases* [Docket No. 42];

- *Order (I) Authorizing the Debtors to (A) File and Maintain Consolidated Creditor Lists, and (B) Redact Certain Personal Identification Information for Individuals, (II) Approving Special Electronic Noticing Procedures, and (III) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 77];

- *Order Establishing Procedures for Interim Compensation and Reimbursement of Expenses of Professionals* [Docket No. 136]; and

- *Order Authorizing Debtors to Employ Professionals Used in the Ordinary Course of Business* [Docket No. 196].

C. Retention of Chapter 11 Professionals

The Debtors have retained the following professionals pursuant to separate orders of the Bankruptcy Court to assist the Debtors in carrying out their duties under the Bankruptcy Code during the Chapter 11 Cases, which includes (i) Weil Gotshal & Manges, LLP ("**Weil**"), as counsel to the Debtors [Docket No. 137]; (ii) Richards, Layton & Finger, P.A., as co-counsel to the Debtors [Docket No. 175]; (iii) AlixPartners, LLP, as financial advisor [Docket No. 135]; (iv) Omni Agent Solutions, LLC, as claims, noticing, and administrative agent [Docket No. 69]; (v) Greenberg Traurig, LLP, as special counsel to the board of directors of Kabbage Inc. d/b/a KServicing [Docket No. 197]; (vi) Jones Day, as special counsel to the Debtors [Docket No. 198]; and (vii) Marc Sullivan, as Chief Financial Officer [Docket No. 316].

D. Consensual Use of Cash Collateral[31]

The Debtors successfully negotiated the consensual use of Cash Collateral of up to $8.5 million for 6 months with the Reserve Bank subject to the Cash Collateral Budget and regular reporting. On October 24, 2022, the Debtors filed the Cash Collateral motion, and on November 7, 2022 the Bankruptcy Court entered the related order to the Cash Collateral motion.[32]

The Cash Collateral Order authorized the Debtors' consensual use of Cash Collateral, comprised of (i) cash proceeds of PPP Loans comprising the PPPLF Collateral; (ii) cash held in the Synovus Servicing Account other than cash proceeds on account of KS Direct PPP Loans and any portion of Additional Cash; (iii) cash held in the Primis Account other than any portion of Additional Cash; and (iv) cash held as of the Commencement Date or received thereafter in the Debtors' general operating accounts, disbursement-only accounts, and custody accounts as it relates to the PPP Loans that comprise the PPPLF Collateral or proceeds thereof.

In exchange for the consensual use of Cash Collateral, the Cash Collateral Order authorized the Debtors to provide adequate assurance to the Reserve Bank in the form of, among other things, (i) granting valid perfected first priority replacement liens on all of the Debtors' unencumbered property and assets owned or held as of the Commencement Date and property acquired after the Commencement Date, (ii) granting junior liens on all of the Debtors' property and assets encumbered as of the Commencement Date, subject and limited to the extent of diminution in value, (iii) providing weekly reporting on all amounts in the Synovus Servicing Account, (iv) delivering weekly PPPLF reduction reports and a list of KS Direct PPP Loans on which the SBA has made payments, (v) continuing to service the PPP Loans constituting PPPLF Collateral in the ordinary course and remitting all payments received to the Reserve Bank, (vi) working cooperatively with the Reserve Bank to identify potential third party loan servicers for the remaining PPP Loans that constitute PPPLF Collateral, (vii) not granting any liens or security interests with respect to the PPPLF Collateral, and (viii) paying the Reserve Bank's professional fees in amounts not to exceed the amounts set forth in the Cash Collateral Budget. The Cash Collateral Order also contemplates an agreed-to budget, subject to update, testing, and reporting. The Cash Collateral Order also granted the Reserve Bank an Allowed Claim in (x) the aggregate principal amount of approximately $536,450,940 as of the Commencement Date in respect of outstanding PPPLF Advances under the Program Agreements, plus (y) accrued and unpaid interests and costs and expenses including, without limitation, attorney's fees, agent's fees, other professional fees and disbursements and other obligations owing under the Program Agreements, including all Obligations (as defined in the Operating Circular).

Pursuant to the Cash Collateral Order, the Debtors and the Reserve Bank agreed to have good faith discussions regarding the potential transfer of the servicing of the PPP Loans pledged as PPPLF Collateral following the effective date of a plan of liquidation (to the extent such transfer of servicing or the indefeasible payment in full of the Indebtedness has not occurred earlier) and with respect to a reasonable budget for the orderly ~~winddown~~ wind down of the Chapter 11 Cases.

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[31] Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Cash Collateral Order (as defined below).

[32] *See Order Under 11 U.S.C. §§ 105, 361, 362, and 363, And Bankruptcy Rules 2002, 4001, 6004, and 9014 (I) Authorizing Debtors to Use Cash Collateral and (II) Granting Adequate Protection to Secured Lender* ("**Cash Collateral Order**") [Docket. No. 225]. All capitalized terms in this section shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Cash Collateral Order.

E. CB Settlement Agreement and Subsequent Litigation[33]

After extensive, good faith, arm's length negotiations, on October 27, 2022, the Company and CB memorialized the terms of an agreed upon settlement of the various disputes between the Company and CB in the Settlement Agreement. On October 27, 2022, the Debtors filed (i) the 9019 motion[34] requesting that the Bankruptcy Court authorize and approve the Settlement Agreement between the Debtors and CB because, among other things, the cash payment contemplated by the Settlement Agreement provided the Debtors with much-needed liquidity for funding the Chapter 11 Cases and the continued servicing of the PPP Loans past December 2022, and resolved a costly dispute and potentially significant contingent and unliquidated claims against the Debtors, and (ii) a motion to shorten notice and objection periods for the 9019 Motion,[35] which was necessary as timing was of the essence. The Bankruptcy Court entered the order approving the Motion to Shorten on October 28, 2022.[36]

On November 4, 2022, CRB filed an objection—which was the only objection received—to the proposed 9019 Motion, arguing that the Settlement Agreement should not be approved because among other things, CB's claims were contingent and unliquidated and therefore CB lacked a credible basis for setting off against the servicing fees owed to the Debtors. CRB argued that approving the Settlement Agreement would unjustly reward CB by giving CB an approximately $8 million discount on their loan servicing or otherwise granting CB full recovery on contingent and unliquidated claims. On November 6, 2022, the Debtors filed their reply in support of the proposed settlement, which disputed CRB's arguments and assertions. After a hearing, evidence, and testimony, on November 7, 2022, the Bankruptcy Court approved the Settlement Agreement on the proposed terms, over CRB's objection. On November 9, 2022, the Court entered an order approving the settlement between the Debtors and CB (the "**9019 Order**").[37]

On November 25, 2022, the Debtors filed a letter on the docket and requested a status conference to apprise the Bankruptcy Court of CB's failure to comply with the Settlement Agreement. On November 28, 2022, CB filed its own letter in response, and in it, also alleged that the Company was in breach of its servicing obligations and stated CB would file a motion seeking relief for those alleged breaches.

On November 29, 2022, the Bankruptcy Court held a status conference. On December ~~6~~7, 2022, the Debtors filed a motion to enforce the 9019 Order and CB similarly filed its own motion to enforce the 9019 Order and requesting adequate protection.[38]

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[33] Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the 9019 Motion (as defined below).

[34] *Debtors' Motion for Entry of an Order (I) Authorizing and Approving the Settlement Agreement Between KServicing and Customers Bank and (II) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 172] (the "**9019 Motion**").

[35] *Debtors' Motion for Entry of an Order Shortening Notice and Objection Periods for Debtors' Motion for Entry of an Order Authorizing and Approving the Settlement Agreement Between KServicing and Customers Bank* [Docket No. 173] (the "**Motion to Shorten**").

[36] *Order Shortening Notice and Objection Periods for Debtors' Motion for Entry of an Order Authorizing and approving the Settlement Agreement Between KServicing and Customers Bank* [Docket No. 174].

[37] *Order (I) Authorizing and Approving the Settlement Agreement Between KServicing and Customers Bank and (II) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 232].

[38] *See Motion of Debtors for Entry of an Order Enforcing the Settlement Order and the Settlement Agreement Between KServicing and Customers Bank* (the "**Debtors' Motion to Enforce**") [Docket No. 340]; *see also Motion of Customers Bank for Entry of an Order (I) Compelling Compliance with Court Approved Settlement Agreement and*

On December 21, 2022 the Debtors and CB filed objections to CB's Motion to Enforce and the Debtors' Motion to Enforce, respectively.[39] ~~The response deadline to the Motion to Enforce and CB's Motion to Enforce is January 3, 2023~~.[39] A hearing on the disputes between the Debtors and CB ~~is~~ was scheduled for January 6, 2023 ~~at 10:00 a.m~~. ~~ET~~On January 3, 2023, the Debtors adjourned the hearing on the Debtors' Motion to Enforce without date. The hearing on CB's Motion to Enforce was adjourned by the Bankruptcy Court on January 6, 2023 in response to a stipulation entered into between the Debtors and CB [Docket No. 420]. On January 10, 2023, the Court entered an order approving the stipulation between the Debtors and CB.[40] Pursuant to the Stipulation Order, within five business days of entry of the Stipulation Order, the Debtors were required to issue payment to CB of the amount of all undisputed Borrower Remittances if any, received by the Debtors on CB's behalf on or from October 3, 2022 through November 30, 2022.

Furthermore, pursuant to the stipulation, by or before the 10th day of the immediately preceding month, the Debtors will transfer to CB any and all borrower remittances paid on account of CB during the immediately preceding month. CB will be solely responsible for remitting overpayments directly to borrowers and the SBA, as applicable. Pursuant to the stipulation provided by the order, the Debtors agreed to provide CB certain adequate protection measures related to CB borrower collections and the related Debtors' bank account.

F. Extension of Time to Reject Commercial Leases and Exclusive Periods

Section 1121(b) of the Bankruptcy Code provides for a period of 120 days after the commencement of a chapter 11 case during which time a debtor has the exclusive right to file a chapter 11 plan (the "**Exclusive Plan Period**"). In addition, section 1121(c)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that if a debtor files a plan within the Exclusive Plan Period, it has a period of 180 days after commencement of the chapter 11 case to obtain acceptances of such plan (the "**Exclusive Solicitation Period**," and together with the Exclusive Plan Period, the "**Exclusive Periods**"). Pursuant to section 1121(d) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Court may, upon a showing of cause, extend the Exclusive Periods. The Exclusive Periods currently expire on January 31, 2023, and April 3, 2023, respectively. The Debtors intend to file a motion extending the Debtors' Exclusive Periods, without prejudice for the Debtors to seek additional extensions of the Exclusive Periods.

Order; (II) Requiring Additional Adequate Protection in Favor of Customers Bank, and (III) Granting Related Relief ("**CB's Motion to Enforce**") [Docket No. 336].

[39] ~~*See Opposition of Customers Bank to Debtors' Motion for Entry of an Order Enforcing the Settlement Order and the Settlement Agreement Between KServicing and Customers Bank* [Docket No. 356]; *see also Debtors' Objection to Motion of Customers Bank for Entry of an Order (I) Compelling Compliance with Court Approved Settlement Agreement and Order; (II) Requiring Additional Adequate Protection in Favor of Customers Bank, and (III) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 355].~~

[39] *See Opposition of Customers Bank to Debtors' Motion for Entry of an Order Enforcing the Settlement Order and the Settlement Agreement Between KServicing and Customers Bank [Docket No. 356]; see also Debtors' Objection to Motion of Customers Bank for Entry of an Order (I) Compelling Compliance with Court Approved Settlement Agreement and Order; (II) Requiring Additional Adequate Protection in Favor of Customers Bank, and (III) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 355].

[40] *Order Approving Stipulated Order Regarding Motion of Customers Bank for Entry of an Order (I) Compelling Compliance with Court Approved Settlement Agreement and Order; (II) Requiring Additional Adequate Protection in Favor of Customers Bank; and (III) Granting Related Relief* (the "**Stipulation Order**") [Docket No. 428].

~~The Debtors also intend to file a motion to extend the time for the Debtors to reject commercial leases pursuant to section 365(d)(4). The deadline currently expires on January 31, 2023, and the the Debtors intend seek to extend the deadline by approximately 90 days.~~

On January 17, 2023, the Court entered the *Order (I) Extending Time to Assume or Reject Unexpired Leases of Nonresidential Real Property and (II) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 446], which extends the time to assume or reject unexpired leases of nonresidential real property to May 1, 2023.

G. Statements and Schedules, and Claims Bar Dates

On October 26, 2022, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order approving (i) November 30, 2022 as the deadline for all creditors or other parties in interest to file proofs of claim; and (ii) April 3, 2023 as the deadline for all governmental units to file a proof of claim [Docket No. 161] (each, a "**Bar Date**").[~~40~~41] The Debtors provided notice of the Bar Dates, and published notice of the Bar Dates in the national editions of the *New York Times* and *USA Today* [Docket No. 234].

On October 24, 2022, the Debtors filed their Schedules and Statements, detailing known claims against the Debtors. As of the date hereof, approximately 260 proofs of claim have been filed against the Debtors asserting in the aggregate approximately $939 million. The Debtors have begun to review and analyze the filed Claims, and will reconcile objections to the filed Claims as appropriate.

The Debtors intend to file a Plan Supplement with contracts or unexpired leases to be assumed pursuant to an assumption schedule. Any counterparty to an executory contract or unexpired lease that is not assumed, and thereby rejected, must file and serve a Proof of Claim on the applicable Debtor that is party to the applicable executory contract no later than 30 days following the date an applicable claimant is served an order approving rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease of the Debtors.

H. Non-Executive KERP

On November 15, 2022, the Debtors filed a motion (the "**Non-Executive KERP Motion**") [Docket No. 253] seeking court approval to continue their prepetition non-executive key employee retention plan (the "**Non-Executive KERP**") to pay awards to eleven (11) critical, non-insider, non-executive employees (collectively, the "**Non-Executive KERP Participants**"). On December 2, 2022, the Bankruptcy Court entered the *Order (I) Approving Debtors' Retention Program For Certain Non-Executive Employees and (II) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 315], approving the Non-Executive KERP Motion.

The Non-Executive KERP is broken down into three (3) tiers, divided by employment levels, with award amounts based on a percentage of base salary. The maximum total cost of the Non-Executive KERP is approximately $309,000 (including the Discretionary Pool), with individual amounts ranging from 8% to 30% of each Non-Executive KERP Participant's annual salary. Of the approximate $309,000 total award pool, approximately $61,500 was paid on a prepetition basis as the first quarterly payment. Quarterly payments earned and paid are not subject to clawback; however, if any of the Non-Executive KERP Participants are terminated for any reason they will not be entitled to any future, remaining payments. The Non-Executive KERP provides for awards available in four quarterly payments (the first of which was paid

[~~40~~41] *Order (I) Establishing a General Bar Date to File Proofs of Claim, (II) Establishing a Bar Date to File Proofs of Claim by Governmental Units, (III) Establishing an Amended Schedules Bar Date, (IV) Establishing a Rejection Damages Bar Date, (V) Approving the Form and Manner for Filing Proofs of Claim, (VI) Approving the Proposed Notice of Bar Dates, (VII) Approving Procedures with Respect to Service of the Proposed Notice of Bar Dates, and (VIII) Granting Related Relief* [Docket No. 96].

prepetition). The three remaining installments are to be paid on or as soon as administratively practicable following each of: December 31, 2022, March 31, 2023, and June 30, 2023, subject to continue employment with the Company. The remaining installments are subject to acceleration in the event of a change of control (as defined in the Non-Executive KERP Motion). To receive a Non-Executive KERP award, each Non-Executive KERP Participant has agreed that the award is in lieu of any bonus compensation or award attributable to the 2022 calendar year or any severance pay or benefits at any time. A discretionary pool is available for non-executive, non-insider employees who are critical but were not included in the original Non-Executive KERP Participant list.

I. Debtors' Potential Causes of Action

The Debtors are aware of numerous potential Claims and Causes of Action, including but not limited to potential Claims and Causes of Action that may be brought against AmEx and others arising out of or relating to the AmEx Transaction (as described further below), avoidance actions against various stakeholders, and claims filed against borrowers in bankruptcy in connection with unpaid loans. In the ordinary course of business, the Debtors may have accrued, or may subsequently accrue, certain rights to counterclaims, cross-claims, setoffs, and refunds with suppliers, among other claims. Additionally, certain of the Debtors may be party to pending litigation in which the Debtors have asserted, or may assert, claims as plaintiffs, or counter-claims and/or cross-claims as defendants. The Debtors reserve all rights with respect to any Claims and Causes of Action they may have.

1. AmEx Investigation

On August 16, 2020, the Company and AmEx entered into the Agreement and Plan of Merger, whereby AmEx acquired the Company's management team, its full suite of financial technology products, data platform, and IP built for small businesses. The Company was left with the preexisting loan portfolio consisting of Legacy Loans and PPP Loans, and to effectuate its wind down, roughly $17 million of retained cash. AmEx paid approximately $750 million, of which it appears approximately $668 million was paid directly to former shareholders instead of the Company. The remainder of the AmEx Transaction consideration was distributed to cover transaction expenses, escrow amounts, and certain employee options. Approximately $38 million of the purchase price is currently held in escrow (the "**AmEx Escrow Fund**") for the benefit of the selling shareholders and, to the Debtors' knowledge, remains subject to certain unresolved claims by AmEx under the documents related to the AmEx Transaction. Specifically, it is the Debtors' understanding that the dispute relating to the AmEx claims has prevented the escrow trustee from distributing funds to shareholders on or about April 18, 2022, the expected distribution date, and that the full $38 million will continue to be held in the escrow account unless and until the disputed AmEx claims are resolved to the satisfaction of the escrow trustee and specific payment instructions co-signed by AmEx and the shareholder agent are given to the escrow agent.

Prepetition, the Company's Board tasked Weil to begin an investigation of the AmEx Transaction. Specifically, an investigation as to any potential claims and Causes of Action the Company may have with respect to the AmEx Transaction and against any related parties. In order to gain access to information that the Company does not have in its possession because this information is solely in the possession of AmEx, Weil commenced informal discovery with the parties involved in the AmEx Transaction. To date, Weil has sent informal discovery requests related to the AmEx Transaction to Duff & Phelps (n/k/a Kroll), Ernst & Young, Houlihan Lokey, AmEx, and FT Partners. The materials sought from entities other than AmEx has focused on reports and analysis they undertook either in relation to the AmEx Transaction or that were provided in connection with the AmEx Transaction. Because a majority of the Company's documents were solely in AmEx's possession following the AmEx Transaction, the AmEx requests were much broader and sought materials that belonged to the Company relating to the AmEx Transaction, including email custodial

files for a number of former Company executives as well as requests for documents that belong to AmEx relating to the AmEx Transaction. The Company is also considering additional requests to other parties.

Although all of the parties have agreed to produce documents subject to a protective order, and some have provided certain information, discovery is still ongoing. To the extent any of the parties refuse to produce documents or unreasonably limit their production, the Debtors intend to file formal motions with the Bankruptcy Court to compel production pursuant to Rule 2004 of the Bankruptcy Rules.

The Debtors are cognizant of the importance of the AmEx Transaction to these Chapter 11 Cases and, as described above, the AmEx Transaction and any Claims or Causes of Action related thereto are under review by the Board.

J. PPP Loan Processing

Since the Commencement Date, the Debtors have, among other ordinary course servicing obligations, been focused on continuing to process Loan Forgiveness applications, submitting applications to the SBA for Guaranty Purchase on account of Pledged PPPLF Loans, and KS Direct PPP Loans, and assisting the Partner Banks in completing their Guaranty Purchase applications. Importantly, postpetition, the Debtors and the SBA continued discussions on loans with 100K and 940 issues and the Debtors have been authorized to process: (a) Loan Forgiveness applications for the PPPLF Loans, KS Direct PPP Loans, and the Partner Bank Loans up to the non-excess amounts and (b) Guaranty Purchase Applications, for the PPPLF Loans, KS Direct PPP Loans, and the Partner Bank Loans, but has noted that at this time and with respect to excess amounts, only excess amounts on account of the PPPLF Loans may be Guaranty Purchased.

As further described in the Loan Servicing Motion, following certain borrower delinquency events, and within 180 days after maturity of the applicable loan, PPP lenders are entitled to submit a request to the SBA for Guaranty Purchase (as defined in the Loan Servicing Motion). If the application is not submitted to the SBA within 180 days of the loan maturity, the SBA is no longer obligated to honor the Guaranty Purchase. Since October 2022, the Guaranty Purchase submission deadlines for a large number of two-year loans have come due. The Debtors have been focused on meeting each Guaranty Purchase deadline, and to date, believe that they have done so successfully.

In the ordinary course, and pursuant to this Court's approval of the Loan Servicing Motion, when a borrower makes a payment on a loan that has been forgiven or purchased by the SBA, the Company reconciles the overpayment by deducting the overpayment from the remittance to the applicable lender and instead, in the case of Guaranty Purchased loans, remits the overpayment to the SBA, who is now the true owner of the loan in the case of a guaranteed purchase, or in the case of forgiven loans, returns the overpayment to the borrower. This process is how KServicing has always handled overpayments by borrowers, with the exception of CB,[41][42] and will continue to do so going forward.

The Debtors believe they have complied, and do intend to continue to comply, with their servicing and subservicing obligations, pursuant to the Loan Servicing Order and their servicing agreements, in the

[41][42] From January 2021 through the remainder of the prepetition period, KServicing stopped remitting any borrower collections to CB given CB's breach of the Processing and Servicing Agreement, and instead set off the amount of such collections against the amount CB owed KServicing by its failure to pay the loan servicing and origination fees. On October 27, 2022, KServicing and CB reached a settlement agreement whereby KServicing would begin to remit borrower payments collected in October 2022. Thereafter, KServicing began remitting borrower payments to CB in the same manner that it had always serviced its CRB portfolio, as described in the Loan Servicing Order.

ordinary course of business. Specifically, the Debtors plan to continue timely submitting applications to the SBA for Guaranty Purchase and Loan Forgiveness, as and when permitted by the SBA.

Although the Debtors-' main objective is to reduce the number of PPP Loans outstanding by continuing to submit applications to the SBA for Guaranty Purchase and Loan Forgiveness, the SBA has recently made these processes even more rigorous. The volume of inquiries that the SBA submits to the KServicing team—which inquiries must be addressed prior to application approval—has increased steadily over the past several months. Specifically, the SBA has added more categories of review for PPP Loans, including for PPP Loans that have already been approved for Loan Forgiveness by the SBA and certain PPP Loans subject to reconsideration by the SBA that were previously submitted to the SBA as a full denial for Loan Forgiveness or for Guaranty Purchase. These reviews have caused obstacles to KServicing's ability to process PPP loans and threaten its objective to continue servicing the PPP Loans in a timely manner by requiring additional operational and financial resources.

VI. SUMMARY OF PLAN

This section of the Disclosure Statement summarizes the Plan, a copy of which is annexed hereto as **Exhibit A**. **YOU SHOULD READ THE PLAN IN ITS ENTIRETY BEFORE VOTING TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN.**

In general, a chapter 11 plan (a) divides claims and equity interests into separate classes, (b) specifies the consideration that each class is to receive under the plan and (c) contains other provisions necessary to implement the plan. Under the Bankruptcy Code, "claims" and "equity interests," rather than "creditors" and "shareholders," are classified because creditors and shareholders may hold claims and equity interests in more than one class. Under section 1124 of the Bankruptcy Code, a class of claims is "impaired" under a plan unless the plan (i) leaves unaltered the legal, equitable, and contractual rights of each holder of a claim in such class or (ii) provides, among other things, for the cure of certain existing defaults and reinstatement of the maturity of claims in such class. Only holders of Claims in Class 3 and Class 4 are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Ballots are being furnished herewith to all holders of Claims in Class 3 or Class 4 that are entitled to vote to facilitate their voting to accept or reject the Plan. Holders of Claims in Classes 1, 2, and 6 (if so treated) are conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan pursuant to section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code. Accordingly, such holders are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Holders of Claims and Interests in Classes 5, 6 (if so treated), 7, and 8 are deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. Accordingly, such holders are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

A. Administrative Expenses and Priority Claims

1. Treatment of Administrative Expense Claims

Except to the extent that a holder of an Allowed Administrative Expense Claim and the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer agree to different treatment, the Debtors (or the Wind Down Officer, as the case may be) shall pay to each holder of an Allowed Administrative Expense Claim Cash in an amount equal to such Claim on (a) the later of (i) the Effective Date and (ii) the first Business Day after the date that is thirty (30) calendar days after the date such Administrative Expense Claim becomes an Allowed Administrative Expense Claim, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably practicable, or (b) on such other date or terms as may be mutually agreed upon between the holder of such an Allowed Administrative Expense Claim and the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable; provided that, Allowed Administrative Expense Claims representing liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business by the Debtors, as Debtors in Possession, shall be paid by the Debtors in the ordinary course of business, consistent with past practice and in

accordance with the terms and subject to the conditions of any orders or agreements governing, instruments evidencing, or other documents establishing, such liabilities.

2. Treatment of Fee Claims

(a) All entities seeking an award by the Bankruptcy Court of Fee Claims (i) shall file their respective final applications for allowance of compensation for services rendered and reimbursement of expenses incurred by the date that is thirty (30) days after the Effective Date, and (ii) shall be paid in full, in Cash, in such amounts as are Allowed by the Bankruptcy Court or authorized to be paid in accordance with the order(s) allowing any such postpetition, estate-retained professional fee and expense claim (A) upon the later of the Effective Date and the date upon which the order relating to any such Allowed Fee Claim is entered or (B) upon such other terms as may be mutually agreed upon between the holder of such an Allowed Fee Claim and the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable. The Wind Down Officer is authorized to pay compensation for services rendered or reimbursement of expenses incurred after the Effective Date in the ordinary course and without the need for Bankruptcy Court approval.

(b) On or about the Effective Date, holders of Fee Claims shall provide a reasonable estimate of unpaid Fee Claims incurred in rendering services before the Effective Date to the Debtors and the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, shall separately escrow such estimated amounts in the Fee Escrow Account (less (i) any retainers and (ii) amounts already reserved for such professional in the Fee Escrow Account) for the benefit of the holders of the Fee Claims until the fee applications related thereto are resolved by Final Order or agreement of the parties. If a holder of a Fee Claim does not provide an estimate, the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, may estimate the unpaid and unbilled reasonable and necessary fees and out-of-pocket expenses of such holder of a Fee Claim. When all such Allowed Fee Claims have been paid in full, any remaining amount in such escrow shall promptly be released from such escrow and revert to, and ownership thereof shall vest in, the Wind Down ~~Estates~~ Estate and the Wind Down Officer without any further action or order of the Bankruptcy Court and may, for the avoidance of doubt, be used to administer the Wind Down Estate subject to and in accordance with the Wind Down Budget.

(c) Funds held in the Fee Escrow Account shall not be considered property of the Debtors' estates or property of the Wind Down Estate~~–~~, in accordance with section 2.2(b) of the Plan, only after all Fee Claims Allowed by the Bankruptcy Court have been irrevocably paid in full. The Fee Escrow Account shall be held in trust for estate-retained professionals and for no other parties until all Fee Claims Allowed by the Bankruptcy Court have been paid in full.

3. Treatment of Priority Tax Claims

Except to the extent that a holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim agrees to less favorable treatment, each holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim shall receive, in full and final satisfaction of such Allowed Priority Tax Claim, at the sole option of the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, (a) Cash in an amount equal to such Allowed Priority Tax Claim on, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably practicable, the later of (i) the Effective Date, to the extent such Claim is an Allowed Priority Tax Claim on the Effective Date; (ii) the first Business Day after the date that is forty-five (45) calendar days after the date such Priority Tax Claim becomes an Allowed Priority Tax Claim; and (iii) the date such Allowed Priority Tax Claim is due and payable in the ordinary course as such obligation becomes due; or (b) equal annual Cash payments in an aggregate amount equal to the amount of such Allowed Priority Tax Claim, together with interest at the applicable rate under section 511 of the Bankruptcy Code, over a period not exceeding five (5) years from and after the Commencement Date; *provided*, that the Debtors reserve the right to prepay all or a portion of any such amounts at any time under this option without penalty or premium.

4. Classification in General

A Claim or Interest is placed in a particular Class for all purposes, including voting, confirmation, and distribution under the Plan and under sections 1122 and 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code; *provided*, that a Claim or Interest is placed in a particular Class for the purpose of receiving distributions pursuant to the Plan only to the extent that such Claim or Interest is an Allowed Claim or Allowed Interest in that Class and such Claim or Interest has not been satisfied, released, or otherwise settled prior to the Effective Date.

5. Grouping of Debtors for Convenience Only

The Plan groups the Debtors together solely for the purpose of describing treatment under the Plan, confirmation of the Plan, and Plan Distributions to be made in respect of Claims against and Interests in the Debtors under the Plan. Each Class of Claims will be deemed to contain sub-classes for each of the Debtors, to the extent applicable for voting and distribution purposes. To the extent there are no Allowed Claims or Interests with respect to a particular Debtor, such Class is deemed to be omitted with respect to such Debtor. Except as otherwise provided herein, to the extent a holder has a Claim that may be asserted against more than one Debtor, the vote of such holder in connection with such Claims shall be counted as a vote of such Claim against each Debtor against which such holder has a Claim. Except as provided in Section 5 of the Plan, such groupings shall not affect each Debtor's status as a separate legal entity, change the organizational structure of the Debtors' business enterprise, constitute a change of control of any Debtor for any purpose, cause a merger of consolidation of any legal entities, or cause the transfer of any assets.

6. Summary of Classification

The following table designates the Classes of Claims against, and Interests in, each of the Debtors and specifies which of those Classes are (a) Impaired or Unimpaired by the Plan; (b) entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan in accordance with section 1126 of the Bankruptcy Code; and (c) deemed to reject the Plan. In accordance with section 1123(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, Administrative Expense Claims, DIP Claims and Priority Tax Claims have not been classified and, thus, are excluded from the Classes of Claims and Interests set forth in this Section 3. All of the potential Classes for the Debtors are set forth herein. Certain of the Debtors may not have holders of Claims or Interests in a particular Class or Classes, and such Classes shall be treated as set forth in Section 3.5 of the Plan.

Class	Designation	Treatment	Entitled to Vote
1	Priority Non-Tax Claims	Unimpaired	No (Presumed to accept)
2	Other Secured Claims	Unimpaired	No (Presumed to accept)
3	Reserve Bank Claims	Impaired	Yes
4	General Unsecured Claims	Impaired	Yes
5	Intercompany Claims	Impaired	No (Deemed to reject)
6	Intercompany Interests	Unimpaired / Impaired	No (Deemed to accept/reject)
7	Subordinated Securities Claims	Impaired	No (Deemed to reject)
8	KServicing Equity Interests	Impaired	No (Deemed to reject)

7. Special Provision Governing Unimpaired Claims

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, nothing under the Plan shall affect the rights of the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, in respect of any Unimpaired Claims, including all rights in respect of legal and equitable defenses to, or setoffs or recoupments against, any such Unimpaired Claims.

8. Elimination of Vacant Classes

Any Class of Claims against or Interests in the Debtors that, as of the commencement of the Confirmation Hearing, does not have at least one holder of a Claim or Interest that is Allowed in an amount greater than zero for voting purposes shall be considered vacant, deemed eliminated from the Plan for purposes of voting to accept or reject the Plan, and disregarded for purposes of determining whether the Plan satisfies section 1129(a)(8) of the Bankruptcy Code with respect to that Class.

9. Voting Class; Presumptions

(a) **Acceptance by Certain Impaired Classes.** Only holders of Allowed Claims in Classes 3 and 4 are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. An Impaired Class of Claims shall have accepted the Plan if (i) the holders of at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of the Allowed Claims actually voting in such Class have voted to accept the Plan and (ii) the holders of more than one-half (1/2) in number of the Allowed Claims actually voting in such Class have voted to accept the Plan. Holders of Claims in Classes 3 and 4 shall receive Ballots containing detailed voting instructions.

(b) **Presumed Acceptance by Unimpaired Classes.** Holders of Claims and Interests in Classes 1, 2, and 6 (if so treated) are conclusively deemed to have accepted the Plan pursuant to section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code. Accordingly, such holders are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

(c) **Deemed Rejection by Certain Impaired Classes.** Holders of Claims and Interests in Classes 5, 6 (if so treated), 7, and 8 are deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. Accordingly, such holders are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

If a Class contains Claims or Interests eligible to vote and no holders of Claims or Interests eligible to vote in such Class vote to accept or reject the Plan, the Debtors shall request the Bankruptcy Court at the Confirmation Hearing to deem the Plan accepted by the holders of such Claims or Interests in such Class.

10. Confirmation Pursuant to Section 1129(a)(10) and 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code

The Debtors shall seek Confirmation of the Plan pursuant to section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code with respect to any rejecting Class of Claims or Interests. The Debtors reserve the right to modify the Plan in accordance with Section 12.4 of the Plan to the extent, if any, that Confirmation pursuant to section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code requires modification, including by modifying the treatment applicable to a Class of Claims or Interests to render such Class of Claims or Interests Unimpaired to the extent permitted by the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules.

11. No Waiver

Nothing contained in the Plan shall be construed to waive a Debtor's, the Wind Down Officer's, or other Person's right to object on any basis to any Claim, except as provided for in the Plan.

B. Treatment of Claims and Interests

1. Class 1: Priority Non-Tax Claims (Class 1)

(a) *Classification*: Class 1 consists of Priority Non-Tax Claims against the Debtors.

(b) *Treatment*: On or as soon as practicable after the Effective Date, except to the extent that a holder of an Allowed Priority Non-Tax Claim agrees to less favorable treatment, each holder thereof shall be paid in full in Cash or otherwise receive treatment consistent with the provisions of section 1129(a)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code.

(c) *Voting*: Class 1 is Unimpaired, and holders of Priority Non-Tax Claims are conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan pursuant to section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code. Therefore, holders of Priority Non-Tax Claims are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan, and the votes of such holders will not be solicited with respect to Priority Non-Tax Claims.

2. Class 2: Other Secured Claims (Class 2)

(a) *Classification*: Class 2 consists of the Other Secured Claims against the Debtors. To the extent that Other Secured Claims are secured by different collateral or different interests in the same collateral, such Claims shall be treated as separate subclasses of Class 2.

(b) *Treatment:*

(i) Except to the extent that a holder of an Allowed Other Secured Claim agrees to different treatment, on the later of the Effective Date and the date that is thirty (30) days after the date such Other Secured Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, or as soon thereafter as is reasonably practicable, each holder of an Allowed Other Secured Claim will receive, on account of such Allowed Claim, at the sole option of the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable: (i) Cash in an amount equal to the Allowed amount of such Claim; (ii) such other treatment sufficient to render such holder's Allowed Other Secured Claim Unimpaired; or (iii) return of the applicable collateral in satisfaction of the Allowed amount of such Other Secured Claim.

(ii) Except as otherwise specifically provided herein, upon the payment in full in Cash of an Other Secured Claim, any Lien securing an Other Secured Claim that is paid in full, in Cash, shall be deemed released, and the holder of such Other Secured Claim shall be authorized and directed to release any collateral or other property of the Debtors (including any Cash collateral) held by such holder and to take such actions as may be requested by the Wind Down Officer, to evidence the release of such Lien, including the execution, delivery and filing or recording of such releases as may be requested by the Wind Down Officer.

(c) *Voting:* Class 2 is Unimpaired, and holders of Other Secured Claims are conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan pursuant to section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code. Therefore, holders of Other Secured Claims are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan, and the votes of such holders will not be solicited with respect to such Other Secured Claims.

3. Class 3: Reserve Bank Claims (Class 3)

(a) *Classification:* Class 3 consists of the Reserve Bank Claims.

(b) *Allowance:*

(i) The Reserve Bank Claims are Allowed, including pursuant to the Cash Collateral Order, against the Debtors in the aggregate principal amount, as of the Commencement Date, of approximately $536,450,940 in respect of outstanding PPPLF

Advances under the Program Agreements, plus all accrued and unpaid interest and costs and expenses including, without limitation, attorney's fees, agent's fees, other professional fees and disbursements and other obligations owing under the Program Agreements, which for the avoidance of doubt, shall include any additional fees, costs and expenses borne by or on behalf of the Reserve Bank related to any transfer of servicing and any servicing of the Pledged PPPLF Loans by a third-party servicer other than the Debtors~~–~~, or by the Debtors or the Wind Down Estate in the event that section 5.3(d) of the Plan applies, plus additional mitigation costs, both to the extent accrued prior to and unpaid as of the Effective Date and to the extent accruing on and after the Effective Date; provided, that the aggregate amount of the Reserve Bank Claims shall be reduced by (x) any ~~indefeasible~~ Cash payments made to the Reserve Bank ~~or~~ on account of such Claims and (y) solely to the extent the PPPLF Collateral is returned to the Reserve Bank, and solely to the extent and at the time the Reserve Bank thereafter receives Cash in respect of the returned PPPLF Collateral ~~on account of such Claims~~(net of all fees, costs and expenses), such Cash received by the Reserve Bank. The Allowed Reserve Bank Claims comprise the Reserve Bank Secured Claims and the Reserve Bank Priority Claims.

(ii) The portion of the Reserve Bank Claims paid from the proceeds of the PPPLF Collateral and the Adequate Protection collateral shall constitute the Reserve Bank Secured Clam.

(iii) If the proceeds described in the preceding clause (ii) are insufficient to fully satisfy the Reserve Bank Claims, the unsatisfied portion of the Reserve Bank Claims shall constitute Reserve Bank Priority Claims.

(iv) Without limitation, the allowance of the Reserve Bank Claims under section 4.3(b)(i) above, including the portions constituting the Reserve Bank Secured Claims, and the Reserve Bank Priority Claims shall be determined and Allowed as set forth in the Plan and Program Agreements and following the Effective Date, and~~, subject to the Win Down Officer's fiduciary duties,~~ shall not be subject to estimation for any purposes ~~effecting~~ affecting the Distributions on such Claims absent the consent of the Reserve Bank to be granted or withheld in its sole and absolute discretion, notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary.

(c) *Treatment:* Except to the extent that a holder of an Allowed Reserve Bank Claim against the Debtors agrees to a less favorable treatment of such Claim, each holder of an Allowed Reserve Bank Claim shall receive ~~for~~ the following treatment in respect of the Allowed Reserve Bank Claims:

(i) The Reserve Bank Secured Claims will receive[43] (x) the PPPLF Collateral; provided that, to the extent the PPPLF Collateral is transferred to the Reserve Bank or its designee, ~~(1)~~ such transfer shall only pertain to such Pledged PPPLF Loans that as of the date of the transfer shall not have been fully forgiven or guarantee repurchased by the SBA or fully repaid by the borrower ~~and (2) with respect to any loan files relating to non-transferred Pledged PPPLF Loans, the Reserve Bank shall at its option, transfer the loan~~

[43] The Reserve Bank and the Debtors will agree prior to the confirmation hearing on whether title to the Pledged PPPLF Loans will be transferred to the Reserve Bank or its designee or remain with the Wind Down Estate.

~~servicing files to an alternate servicer or otherwise maintain the loan servicing files~~[42] and/or (y) the cash proceeds of the PPPLF Collateral, where in accordance with section 5.3 of the Plan (1) servicing of the loans that constitute PPPLF Collateral shall be transferred to a different servicer on or prior to the Effective Date, or (2) at the Debtors' sole discretion, the Debtors offer Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing and the Reserve Bank consents to such post-Effective Date PPP Servicing and pays the Reserve Bank Servicing Costs.

(ii) Reserve Bank Priority Claims will receive GUC Pool Class A Interests.

(iii) For the avoidance of doubt, (x) the Reserve Bank shall not ~~be paid~~ receive Cash in excess of the Reserve Bank Claims and any amounts in excess of the Reserve Bank Claims paid in Cash to the Reserve Bank on account of the Allowed Reserve Bank Claims shall revert to the Wind Down Estate and (y) any Liens on the Pledged PPPLF Loans and other PPPLF Collateral granted to or held in favor of the Reserve Bank shall remain in place and continue on and after the Effective Date.

(d) *Voting:* Class 3 is Impaired, and the holders of Reserve Bank Claims are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

4. Class 4: General Unsecured Claims (Class 4)

(a) *Classification:* Class 4 consists of General Unsecured Claims against the Debtors.

(b) *Treatment:* Except to the extent that a holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim agrees to less favorable treatment of such Claim, each holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim will receive its *pro rata* share of the GUC Pool Class B Interests.

(c) *Voting:* Class 4 is Impaired, and the holders of General Unsecured Claims are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

5. Class 5: Intercompany Claims (Class 5)

(a) *Classification*: Class 5 consists of Intercompany Claims against the Debtors.

(b) *Treatment*: On or after the Effective Date, all Intercompany Claims will either be reinstated or cancelled and released at the option of the Debtors; *provided* that no such distributions shall be made on account of such Intercompany Claims on the Effective Date.

(c) *Voting*: Class 5 is Impaired, and the holders of Intercompany Claims are conclusively deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. Therefore, holders of Intercompany Claims are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan, and the votes of such holders will not be solicited with respect to such Intercompany Claims.

6. Class 6: Intercompany Interests (Class 6)

(a) *Classification*: Class 6 consists of Intercompany Interests in the Debtors.

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[42] ~~To the extent the Reserve Bank requests the Wind Down Officer to maintain the loan servicing files for non-transferred Pledged PPPLF Loans, any corresponding costs, fees, and expenses shall be borne by the Reserve Bank and funded prior to the Effective Date.~~

(b) *Treatment*: On the Effective Date, Intercompany Interests shall receive no recovery or distribution and be reinstated solely to maintain the Debtors' corporate structure, as necessary.

(c) *Voting*: Allowed Intercompany Interests are either Unimpaired, in which case the holders of such Intercompany Interests conclusively are presumed to have accepted the Plan pursuant to section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code, or Impaired, in which case the holders of such Intercompany Interests conclusively are presumed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. Therefore, holders of Allowed Intercompany Interests are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan, and the votes of such holders will not be solicited with respect to such Allowed Intercompany Interests.

7. Class 7: Subordinated Securities Claims (Class 7)

(a) *Classification*: Class 7 consists of Subordinated Securities Claims against the Debtors.

(b) *Treatment*: Holders of Subordinated Securities Claims shall not receive or retain any property under the Plan on account of such Subordinated Securities Claims. On the Effective Date, all Subordinated Securities Claims shall be deemed cancelled without further action by or order of the Bankruptcy Court, and shall be of no further force and effect, whether surrendered for cancellation or otherwise.

(c) *Voting*: Class 7 is Impaired, and the holders of Subordinated Securities Claims are conclusively deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. Therefore, holders of Subordinated Securities Claims are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan, and the votes of such holders will not be solicited with respect to such Subordinated Securities Claims.

8. KServicing Equity Interests (Class 8)

(a) *Classification*: Class 8 consists of KServicing Equity Interests.

(b) *Treatment*: Except to the extent that a holder of KServicing Equity Interests agrees to less favorable treatment, in full and final satisfaction and release of, and in exchange for KServicing Equity Interests, each such holder thereof shall receive the following treatment: (i) on the Effective Date, all KServicing Equity Interests shall be cancelled and one share of KServicing common stock (the "**Single Share**") shall be issued to the Wind Down Officer to hold in trust as custodian for the benefit of the former holders of KServicing Equity Interests consistent with their former relative priority and economic entitlements and the Single Share shall be recorded on the books and records maintained by the Wind Down Officer; (ii) each former holder of KServicing Stock (through their interest in the Single Share, as applicable) shall neither receive nor retain any property of the Estate or direct interest in property of the Estate on account of such KServicing Stock; *provided*, that in the event that all Allowed Claims have been satisfied in full in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and the Plan, each former holder of a KServicing Existing Equity Interests may receive its share of any remaining assets of KServicing consistent with such holder's rights of payment existing immediately prior to the Commencement Date; provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, no former holder of KServicing Existing Equity Interests on account of the Single Share shall retain any voting rights in the Wind Down Estate. Unless otherwise determined by the Wind Down Officer, on the date that KServicing's Chapter 11 Case is closed in accordance with Section 5.14 of the Plan, the Single Share issued on the Effective Date shall be deemed cancelled and of no further force and effect; *provided* that (i) such cancellation does not adversely impact the Debtors' Estates; and (ii) the continuing rights of former holders of KServicing Stock (including through their interest in Single Share or

otherwise) shall be nontransferable except (A) by operation of law or (B) for administrative transfers where the ultimate beneficiary has not changed, subject to the Wind Down Officer's consent.

(c) *Voting*: Class 8 is Impaired, and the holders of KServicing Equity Interests are conclusively deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. Therefore, holders of KServicing Equity Interests are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan, and the votes of such holders will not be solicited with respect to such KServicing Equity Interests.

C. Means for Implementation

1. No Substantive Consolidation

The Plan is being proposed as a joint chapter 11 plan of the Debtors for administrative purposes only and constitutes a separate chapter 11 plan for each Debtor. The Plan is not premised upon the substantive consolidation of the Debtors with respect to the Classes of Claims of Interests set forth in the Plan.

2. Sources of Consideration for Plan Distribution

The Debtors and the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, shall fund Distributions under the Plan with the Net Cash Proceeds, the proceeds from the sale of any or all Legacy Loans, proceeds from the sale of any or all KS Direct PPP Loans, and any other non-Cash assets of the Debtors that may become Cash, including proceeds from the Estate Causes of Action. In addition to the foregoing, the Allowed Reserve Bank Claims shall also be paid from proceeds of the PPPLF Collateral.

3. Implementation

(a) KServicing shall continue to service all Pledged PPPLF Loans, all CRB PPP Loans, and all CB PPP Loans in the ordinary course and in accordance with the Program Agreements, CRB Agreements and CB Agreements (including the *Settlement and Release Agreement,* dated October 27, 2022, by and among KServicing and CB), respectively, until the Effective Date.

(b) KServicing shall (i) use commercially reasonable efforts to assist the Reserve Bank and/or Partner Banks to transfer servicing obligations to a third-party loan servicer prior to the Effective Date (the "**PPP Transfer**"), or (ii) at its sole discretion, offer the Reserve Bank, CRB, and/or CB, continued servicing through a date ~~to~~ certain ("**Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing**").

(c) PPP Transfer. Prior to the Effective Date, KServicing shall use commercially reasonable efforts to assist:

(i) the Reserve Bank with transfer of the Debtors' servicing obligations with respect to the Pledged PPPLF Loans to a third-party loan servicer to be selected ~~with~~ by the Reserve Bank~~'s consent and direction~~ in its sole discretion by a date to be mutually agreed but no later than the Effective Date of the Plan; provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, any fees, costs, and expenses associated with any transfer of servicing obligations shall be borne upfront by the Reserve Bank, provided that any such fees, as well as any additional fees, costs and expenses borne by or on behalf of the Reserve Bank related to the servicing of the Pledged PPPLF Loans by a third-party servicer other than the Debtors shall constitute a portion of and be included in the Reserve Bank Claims. For the avoidance of doubt, with respect to the Reserve Bank, unless otherwise agreed by the Reserve Bank, such servicing transfer shall only pertain to such Pledged PPPLF Loans that, as of the date of the transfer, shall not have been fully forgiven or guarantee repurchased by the SBA or

fully repaid by the borrower~~; provided, that with respect to any loan files relating to non-transferred Pledged PPPLF Loans, the Reserve Bank shall at its option, transfer the loan servicing files to an alternate servicer or otherwise maintain the loan servicing files;~~[43].

(ii) CRB with transfer of all the Debtors' servicing obligations with respect to the CRB PPP Loans to a third-party loan servicer to be selected ~~with CRB's consent and direction~~ by CRB in its sole discretion by a date to be mutually agreed but no later than the Effective Date of the Plan; *provided* that, ~~for the avoidance of doubt~~any such fees,~~ as well as~~ any ~~fees, costs and expenses associated with any transfer of servicing obligations shall be borne by CRB~~additional fees, costs and expenses borne by or on behalf of CRB related to the servicing of the CRB Loans by a third-party servicer other than the Debtors may constitute a portion of and be included in CRB's Claims;

(iii) CB with transfer of all the Debtors' servicing obligations with respect to the CB PPP Loans to a third-party loan servicer to be selected with CB's consent and direction by a date to be mutually agreed but no later than the Effective Date of the Plan; *provided* that, for the avoidance of doubt, any fees, costs, and expenses associated with the transfer of any servicing obligations shall be borne by CB;

(iv) On and after the Effective Date, subject to ~~5.3(h~~sections 5.3(e), (i), and (j) of the Plan, the Debtors shall not retain any PPP Loan servicing-related obligations.

(d) In the event the Debtors (or, post-Effective Date, the Wind Down Officer) and the Reserve Bank agree that the PPPLF Collateral will be transferred to the Reserve Bank or its designee in furtherance of Section 4.3(c) hereof, the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, shall enter into, execute and deliver any instruments, documents and agreements that may be reasonable necessary or desirable in order to implement, or otherwise in connection with, the transferring of title to the PPPLF Collateral, and take all actions as may be reasonably requested by the Reserve Bank for the purpose of assigning, transferring, granting, conveying and conferring to the Reserve Bank or its designee the PPPLF Collateral, including the Pledged PPPLF Loans, and as may be necessary or appropriate to the servicing of the Pledged PPPLF Loans by an alternative servicer, in each case above, any assignment, transfer, grant, conveyance or conferring shall be subject to the lien of the Reserve Bank unless the Reserve Bank expressly agrees otherwise; provided that, for the avoidance of doubt, any fees, costs, and expenses associated with any transfer of servicing obligations shall be borne by the Reserve Bank; and provided further that any such fees, costs and expenses borne by or on behalf of the Reserve Bank shall constitute a portion of and be included in the Reserve Bank Claims.

~~(d)~~(e) Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing. Prior to the Effective Date, if, in its sole discretion, the Debtors offer Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing:

(i) if the Reserve Bank consents to such continued servicing, the Reserve Bank shall provide the Wind Down Estate with amounts necessary to allow for the continued servicing of Pledged PPPLF Loans ("**Reserve Bank Servicing Costs**"), after which the Reserve Bank shall have no further obligation to provide any amounts to the Wind Down Estate; *provided that*, for the avoidance of doubt, to the extent the Reserve Bank Servicing Costs are not provided to the Debtors prior to the Effective Date, the

~~[43] To the extent the Reserve Bank requests the Wind Down Officer to maintain the loan servicing files for non-transferred Pledged PPPLF Loans, any corresponding costs, fees, and expenses shall be borne by the Reserve Bank and funded prior to the Effective Date.~~

Debtors shall not provide any post-Effective Date servicing for the Reserve Bank; provided further that any Reserve Bank Servicing Costs shall constitute a portion of and be included in the Reserve Bank Claims.

(ii) if CRB consents to such continued servicing, CRB shall fund the Wind Down Estate with amounts necessary to allow for the continued servicing of CRB PPP Loans ("**CRB Servicing Costs**"); *provided that*, for the avoidance of doubt, to the extent the CRB Servicing Costs are not provided to the Debtors prior to the Effective Date, the Debtors shall not provide any post-Effective Date servicing for CRB;

(iii) ~~CB~~ if CB consents to such continued servicing, CRB shall fund the Wind Down Estate with amounts necessary to allow for the continued servicing of CB PPP Loans ("**CB Servicing Costs**"), after which CB shall have no further obligation to fund the Wind Down Estate; *provided that*, for the avoidance of doubt, to the extent the CB Servicing Costs are not provided to the Debtors prior to the Effective Date, the Debtors shall not provide any post-Effective Date servicing for CB;

~~(e)~~(f) On the Effective Date, the GUC Pool shall be funded in the aggregate amount of no less than the GUC Pool Amount; for the avoidance of doubt, the Wind Down Officer shall be responsible for making Distributions to holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims.

~~(f)~~(g) On the Effective Date, the Wind Down Estate shall be funded in accordance with the Wind Down Budget for the (i) Wind Down process and (ii) any Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing, as applicable, and be funded with the Wind Down Amount; provided that any amounts on account of continue servicing of Pledged PPPLF Loans, CRB PPP Loans, or CB PPP Loans, as applicable, shall be funded by the payment of applicable Post-Effective Date Servicing Costs. An initial Wind Down Budget shall be filed with the Plan Supplement and may be amended, modified, or supplemented from time to time with the consent of the Reserve Bank.

~~(g)~~(h) On the Effective Date, any remaining assets and any Causes of Action of the Debtors' Estates shall transfer to the Wind Down Estate automatically and without further action of the Bankruptcy Court.

~~(h)~~(i) On or before the Effective Date, KServicing shall transfer its servicing obligations with respect to KS Direct PPP Loans to a third-party servicer or effectuate a sale of the KS Direct PPP Loans whereby they may consummate all transactions as are necessary to consummate a sale of the KS Direct PPP Loans, including engaging in a marketing and sale process to identify a purchaser and begin negotiations and implementation of such sale; provided, that, if the Debtors, in their sole discretion provide Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing, KServicing may continue servicing its obligations with respect to KS Direct PPP Loans.

~~(i)~~(j) On or ~~after~~ before the Effective Date, the Debtors or the Wind Down Estate, as applicable, may effectuate a Legacy Loan Sale, subject to consultation with the Reserve Bank; provided, that, if the Wind Down Estate, in its sole discretion provides Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing, KServicing may continue servicing its obligations with respect to the Legacy Loans; provided that, any amounts necessary to allow for the continued servicing of the Legacy Loans shall not be funded by or allocated to the Post-Effective Date Servicing Costs, if any, charged to the Reserve Bank, CRB, or CB. The Debtors or the Wind Down Estate, as applicable, shall consummate all other transactions as are necessary to consummate the Legacy Loan Sale. To commence the Legacy Loan Sale, on or prior to the Effective Date, the Debtors or the Wind Down Estate, as applicable, may engage in a marketing and sale process to identify

a purchaser and begin negotiation and implementation of the Legacy Loan Sale, subject to consultation with the Reserve Bank.

~~(j)~~(k) At the conclusion of the Wind Down (i) any residual amounts remaining in the Wind Down Budget (other than amounts on account of Post-Effective Date Servicing Costs) shall be transferred to the GUC Pool, and for the avoidance of doubt, shall first be used to make distributions to holders of GUC Pool Class A Interests, unless the Reserve Bank Claims have been indefeasibly paid in full in Cash as of such date and (ii) any residual amounts remaining on account of Post-Effective Date Servicing Costs, shall be distributed pro rata to the Reserve Bank, CRB, and CB, as applicable and proportionate to each party's Post-Effective Date Servicing Costs.

4. Wind Down Officer[44]

(a) *Appointment.* The Wind Down Officer's retention shall commence on the Effective Date and shall continue until: (i) the Bankruptcy Court enters an order closing the Chapter 11 Cases; (ii) the Bankruptcy Court enters an order removing the Wind Down Officer for cause (as defined below); or (iii) the Wind Down Officer voluntarily resigns, upon notice filed with the Bankruptcy Court, and a successor Wind Down Officer is appointed in accordance with the Plan.

(b) *Consent Rights in Connection With the American Express Transaction and Claims Against Former Officers and Directors and Former Shareholders of the Debtors.* The Wind Down Officer in the exercise of his/her fiduciary duties to the creditor beneficiaries of the Wind Down Estate (until all Allowed Claims have been satisfied in full in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and the Plan) shall have the right to make any material decisions (including, but not limited to, the selection and retention of counsel, any litigation financing or contingency or similar arrangement, the determination to initiate, file, prosecute, enforce, abandon, settle, compromise, release, withdraw, or litigate to judgment) regarding Causes of Action (i) in any manner based on or relating to, or in any manner arising from, in whole or in part, the American Express Transaction, (ii) against Former Officers and Directors, and (iii) shareholders of the Debtors as of the date the American Express Transaction was consummated (each a "**Material Decision**") subject to the prior consent of the Reserve Bank and in consultation with CRB, the United States Department of Justice, and the SBA.

~~(b)~~(c) *Certain Other Consent Rights.* The (x) Reserve Bank shall have ~~approval~~ consent rights and (y) the United States Department of Justice, SBA, and CRB shall have consultation rights over certain ~~material decisions~~ non-Material Decisions by the Wind Down Officer including, but not limited to, prosecution of Causes of Action not released by the Debtors pursuant to the Plan (other than for the avoidance of doubt Material Decisions, which shall be subject to the consent rights set out in section 5.4(b) of the Plan) on behalf of the Wind Down Estates, proposed reserves and budgets for the Wind Down Estates, proposed distributions by the Wind Down Officer and settlements above a certain threshold amount, all as set forth in the Wind Down Agreement.

~~(c)~~(d) *Authority.* Subject to Section ~~5.4(c~~5.4(b) ~~of this Plan~~and (c) of the Plan, and in accordance with the Wind Down Agreement, the Wind Down Officer shall have the authority and right on behalf of each of the Debtors, without the need for Bankruptcy Court approval (unless otherwise indicated), ~~subject to~~ in furtherance of the Wind Down Officer's fiduciary duties to the creditor beneficiaries of the Wind Down Estate (until all Allowed Claims have been satisfied in full in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and the Plan), and subject to any consent or consultation rights of the Reserve Bank, United States

[44] Additional information regarding the go forward corporate governance process in connection with the identity of the Wind Down Officer ~~is~~ will be set forth in the Plan Supplement.

Department of Justice, Small Business Administration, and CRB, as set forth in the Wind Down Agreement, to carry out and implement all provisions of the Plan, including, without limitation, to:

(i) subject to Section 7 of the Plan, except to the extent Claims have been previously Allowed, control and effectuate the Claims reconciliation process in accordance with the terms of the Plan, including to object to, seek to subordinate, compromise or settle any and all Claims against the Debtors;

(ii) make Distributions to holders of Allowed Claims in accordance with the Plan;

(iii) exercise its reasonable business judgment to direct and control the Wind Down under the Plan and in accordance with applicable law as necessary to maximize Distributions to holders of Allowed Claims;

(iv) prepare, file, and prosecute any necessary filings or pleadings with the Bankruptcy Court to carry out the duties of the Wind Down Officer as described herein;

(v) other than any Causes of Action released by the Debtors pursuant to the Plan or otherwise, prosecute all Causes of Action on behalf of the Debtors, elect not to pursue any Causes of Action, and determine whether and when to compromise, settle, abandon, dismiss, or otherwise dispose of any such Causes of Action, as the Wind Down Officer may determine is in the best interests of the Debtors and their Estates;

(vi) retain professionals to assist in performing its duties under the Plan;

(vii) maintain the books and records and accounts of the Debtors;

(viii) incur and pay reasonable and necessary expenses in connection with the performance of duties under the Plan, including the reasonable fees and expenses of professionals retained by the Wind Down Officer;

(ix) administer each Debtor's tax obligations, including (i) filing tax returns and paying tax obligations, (ii) requesting, if necessary, an expedited determination of any unpaid tax liability of each Debtor or its estate under Bankruptcy Code section 505(b) for all taxable periods of such Debtor ending after the Commencement Date through the liquidation of such Debtor as determined under applicable tax laws, and (iii) representing the interest and account of each Debtor or its estate before any taxing authority in all matters including, without limitation, any action, suit, proceeding or audit;

(x) prepare and file any and all informational returns, reports, statements, returns or disclosures relating to the Debtors that are required hereunder, by any Governmental Unit or applicable law;

(xi) pay statutory fees in accordance with Section **Error! Reference source not found.** of the Plan;

(xii) perform other duties and functions that are consistent with the implementation of the Plan; and

(xiii) close the Chapter 11 Cases.

For the avoidance of doubt, until all Allowed Claims have been satisfied in full in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and the Plan, the Wind Down Officer shall owe no fiduciary duties to KServicing Existing Equity Interests on account of the Single Share maintained by the Wind Down Officer, and shall instead owe fiduciary duties to creditor beneficiaries of the Wind Down Estate.

~~(d)~~(e) *Boards of Directors and Officers.* Upon the Effective Date, (i) the officers and directors of the Debtors existing prior to the Effective Date shall be relieved of any and all duties with the respect to the Debtors and shall be deemed to have resigned without the requirement of having to take any further action and (ii) the Wind Down Officer shall be the sole officer, director or manager, as applicable, of each of the Debtors without the requirement of having to take any further action.

~~(e)~~(f) *Wind Down.* After the Effective Date, pursuant to the Plan, the Wind Down Officer shall effectuate the Wind Down according to the Wind Down Budget without any further approval by the Bankruptcy Court and free of any restrictions of the Bankruptcy Code or Bankruptcy Rules, provided, that, the Wind Down Officer shall not effectuate the Wind Down in a manner inconsistent with any express requirements of the Wind Down Agreement, including with respect to any consent or consultation rights of the Reserve Bank, the United States Department of Justice, Small Business Administration, and CRB. The Wind Down (as determined for federal income tax purposes) shall occur in an expeditious but orderly manner after the Effective Date.

~~(f)~~(g) *Indemnification.* Each of the Wind Down Estates shall indemnify and hold harmless the Wind Down Officer solely in their capacities as such for any losses incurred in such capacity, except to the extent such losses were the result of the Wind Down Officer's bad faith, gross negligence, willful misconduct or criminal conduct.

~~(g)~~(h) *Dissolution*. After the Effective Date, the Wind Down Officer shall, subject to applicable non-bankruptcy law and consistent with the implementation of the Plan, merge, dissolve, liquidate, or take such other similar action with respect to each Debtor (including the cancellation of all Interests in a Wind Down Estate) and complete the winding up of such Wind Down Estate as expeditiously as practicable without the necessity for any other or further actions to be taken by or on behalf of such Wind Down Estate or its shareholders or members, as applicable, or any payments to be made in connection therewith subject to the filing of a certificate of dissolution with the appropriate Governmental Unit; *provided*, *however*, that the foregoing does not limit the Wind Down Officer's ability to otherwise abandon an Interest in a Wind Down Estate. The Wind Down Officer may, to the extent required by applicable non-bankruptcy law, maintain a Wind Down Estate as a corporate entity in good standing until such time as such Wind Down Estate is dissolved or merged out of existence in accordance with the Plan.

(i) *Wind Down Agreement*. For the avoidance of doubt, the establishment, obligations and governance of the Wind Down Estate, the rights, obligations and duties of the Wind Down Officer, and the rights of creditors, including consent and consultation rights, shall be set forth fully in the Wind Down Agreement, the terms of which are not limited or proscribed by those set out in this section 5.4. For the further avoidance of doubt, any consent or consultation rights included herein are cumulative to those set forth in the Wind Down Agreement. In the event of a conflict between the consent rights set forth in this section 5.4 of the Plan on the one hand, and the Wind Down Agreement or any other document on the other, the document containing the broadest consent or consultation rights shall control.

5. Corporate Action

Upon the Effective Date, by virtue of entry of the Confirmation Order, all actions contemplated by the Plan (including any action to be undertaken by the Wind Down Officer) shall be deemed authorized, approved,

and, to the extent taken prior to the Effective Date, ratified without any requirement for further action by holders of Claims or Interests, the Debtors, or any other Entity or Person. All matters provided for in the Plan involving the corporate structure of the Debtors, and any corporate action required by the Debtors in connection therewith, shall be deemed to have occurred and shall be in effect as of the Effective Date, without any requirement of further action by the Debtors or the Estates.

6. Withholding and Reporting Requirements

(a) *Withholding Rights*. In connection with the Plan, any party issuing any instrument or making any distribution described in the Plan shall comply with all applicable withholding and reporting requirements imposed by any federal, state, or local taxing authority, and all distributions pursuant to the Plan and all related agreements shall be subject to any such withholding or reporting requirements. Any amounts withheld pursuant to the preceding sentence shall be deemed to have been distributed to and received by the applicable recipient for all purposes of the Plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each holder of an Allowed Claim or any other Person that receives a distribution pursuant to the Plan shall have responsibility for any taxes imposed by any Governmental Unit, including, without limitation, income, withholding, and other taxes, on account of such distribution. Any party issuing any instrument or making any distribution pursuant to the Plan has the right, but not the obligation, to not make a distribution until such holder has made arrangements satisfactory to such issuing or disbursing party for payment of any such tax obligations. Additionally, in the case of a non-Cash distribution that is subject to withholding, the distributing party has the right, but not the obligation, to withhold an appropriate portion of such distributed property and either (i) sell such withheld property to generate Cash necessary to pay over the withholding tax (or reimburse the distributing party for any advance payment of the withholding tax), or (ii) pay the withholding tax using its own funds and retain such withheld property.

(b) *Forms*. Any party entitled to receive any property as an issuance or distribution under the Plan shall, upon request, deliver to the Wind Down Officer, Wind Down Estates, or such other Person designated by the Wind Down Officer or Wind Down Estates (which entity shall subsequently deliver to the Wind Down Officer any applicable IRS Form W-8 or Form W-9 received) an appropriate Form W-9 or (if the payee is a foreign Person) Form W-8, unless such Person is exempt from information reporting under the Tax Code and provides to the Wind Down Officer notice and evidence of such exemption. If such request is made by the Wind Down Officer, Wind Down Estates, or such other Person designated by the Wind Down Officer or Wind Down Estates and the holder fails to comply within ninety (90) days after the request is made, the amount of such distribution shall irrevocably revert to the applicable Wind Down Estate and any Claim in respect of such distribution shall be forever barred from assertion against any Debtor, the applicable Wind Down Estate and their respective property.

7. Exemption From Certain Transfer Taxes

To the maximum extent provided by section 1146(a) of the Bankruptcy Code: (i) the issuance, distribution, transfer, or exchange of any debt, equity security, or other interest in the Debtors; or (ii) the making, delivery, or recording of any deed or other instrument of transfer under, in furtherance of, or in connection with, the Plan, including any deeds, bills of sale, assignments, or other instruments of transfer executed in connection with any transaction arising out of, contemplated by, or in any way related to the Plan, shall not be subject to any document recording tax, stamp tax, conveyance fee, intangibles or similar tax, mortgage tax, real estate transfer tax, mortgage recording tax, Uniform Commercial Code filing or recording fee, or other similar tax or governmental assessment, in each case to the extent permitted by applicable bankruptcy law, and the appropriate state or local government officials or agents shall forego collection of any such tax or governmental assessment and accept for filing and recordation any of the foregoing instruments or other documents without the payment of any such tax or governmental assessment.

8. Effectuating Documents; Further Transactions

(a) On or as soon as practicable after the Effective Date, the Wind Down Officer shall take such actions as may be or become necessary or appropriate to effect any transaction described in, approved by, contemplated by, or necessary to effectuate the Plan, subject to any consent or consultation rights of the Reserve Bank, United States Department of Justice, Small Business Administration, and CRB, as set forth in the Wind Down Agreement including (i) the execution and delivery of appropriate agreements or other documents of merger, consolidation, restructuring, financing, conversion, disposition, transfer, dissolution, transition services, or liquidation containing terms that are consistent with the terms of the Plan and that satisfy the applicable requirements of applicable law and any other terms to which the applicable Entities may determine; (ii) the execution and delivery of appropriate instruments of transfer, assignment, assumption, or delegation of any Asset, property, right, liability, debt, or obligation on terms consistent with the terms of the Plan and having other terms to which the applicable parties agree; (iii) the filing of appropriate certificates or articles of incorporation, reincorporation, merger, consolidation, conversion, or dissolution pursuant to applicable state law; (iv) the issuance of securities, all of which shall be authorized and approved in all respects, in each case, without further action being required under applicable law, regulation, order, or rule; (v) the execution, delivery, or filing of contracts, instruments, releases, and other agreements to effectuate and implement the Plan without the need for any approvals, authorizations, actions, or consents; and (vi) all other actions that the applicable Entities determine to be necessary or appropriate.

(b) Each officer, manager, or member of the board of directors of the Debtors is (and each officer, manager, or member of the board of directors of the Wind Down Officer, if applicable, shall be) authorized and directed to issue, execute, deliver, file, or record such contracts, securities, instruments, releases, indentures, and other agreements or documents and take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to effectuate, implement, and further evidence the terms and conditions of the Plan and the securities issued pursuant to the Plan in the name of, and on behalf of, the Wind Down Estates, all of which shall be authorized and approved in all respects, in each case, without the need for any approvals, authorization, consents, or any further action required under applicable law, regulation, order, or rule (including, without limitation, any action by the stockholders or directors or managers of the Debtors, or the Wind Down Estates) except for those expressly required pursuant to the Plan.

(c) All matters provided for herein involving the corporate structure of the Debtors or the Wind Down Estates, to the extent applicable, or any corporate or related action required by the Debtors or the Wind Down Estates in connection herewith shall be deemed to have occurred and shall be in effect, without any requirement of further action by the stockholders, members, or directors or managers of the Debtors and with like effect as though such action had been taken unanimously by the stockholders, members, directors, managers, or officers, as applicable, of the Debtors or the Wind Down Estates.

9. Preservation of Rights of Action

Other than Causes of Action against an Entity that are waived, relinquished, exculpated, released, compromised, transferred or settled pursuant to this Plan, the Confirmation Order, or by another Bankruptcy Court order, the Debtors reserve any and all Causes of Action. On and after the Effective Date, the Wind Down Officer may pursue such Causes of Action on behalf of the Wind Down Estate with the consent and consultation of the Reserve Bank, United States Department of Justice, Small Business Administration, and CRB, as set forth in the Wind Down Agreement. No Entity may rely on the absence of a specific reference in this Plan or the Disclosure Statement to any Cause of Action against them as any indication that the Debtor or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable will not pursue any and all available Causes of Action against them. No preclusion doctrine, including the doctrines of res judicata, collateral estoppel, issue preclusion, claim preclusion (judicial, equitable, or otherwise), or laches, shall apply to such Causes of

Action upon, after, or as a consequence of the Confirmation or the Effective Date. Prior to the Effective Date, the Debtors, and on and after the Effective Date, the Wind Down Officer shall retain and shall have, including through its authorized agents or representatives, the exclusive right, authority, and discretion, subject to this Plan and to the consent and consultation rights of the Reserve Bank, United States Department of Justice, Small Business Administration, and CRB, as set forth in the Wind Down Agreement, to determine and to initiate, file, prosecute, enforce, abandon, settle, compromise, release, withdraw, or litigate to judgment any such Causes of Action and to decline to do any of the foregoing, as the Wind Down Officer may determine is in the best interest of the Estates, without the consent or approval of any third party (aside from the Reserve Bank) or further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court. Notwithstanding anything contained herein to the contrary, the settlement of any Claims and Causes of Action which are expressly to be settled by Confirmation of the Plan itself shall be resolved only by Confirmation of the Plan itself.

10. Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws

As of the Effective Date, the certificate of incorporation and by-laws, or other organizational documents, as applicable, of the Debtors shall be amended to the extent necessary to carry out the provisions of the Plan, subject to the consent of the Reserve Bank, not to be unreasonably withheld.

11. Cancellation of Existing Securities and Agreements

Except for the purpose of evidencing a right to a distribution under the Plan and except as otherwise set forth in the Plan, all notes, instruments, other securities, and other evidence of debt issued, and any rights of any holder in respect thereof shall be deemed cancelled, discharged, and of no force or effect and the obligations of the Debtors thereunder shall be deemed fully satisfied, released, and discharged.

12. Subordinated Claims

The allowance, classification, and treatment of all Allowed Claims and Interests, and the respective distributions and treatments under the Plan, take into account and conform to the relative priority and rights of the Claims and Interests in each Class in connection with any contractual, legal, and equitable subordination rights relating thereto, whether arising under general principles of equitable subordination, section 510(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, or otherwise. Pursuant to section 510 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtors reserve the right for the Wind Down Officer to seek to re-classify any Allowed Claim or Interest in accordance with any contractual, legal, or equitable subordination relating thereto.

13. Closing of Chapter 11 Cases

After an Estate has been fully administered, the applicable Wind Down Estate or Wind Down Officer shall seek authority from the Bankruptcy Court to close the applicable Chapter 11 Case(s) in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules.

14. Notice of Effective Date

As soon as practicable, but not later than three (3) Business Days following the Effective Date, the Debtors shall file a notice of the occurrence of the Effective Date with the Bankruptcy Court.

15. Corporate Form

On the Effective Date, each of the Debtors shall maintain its current corporate form, which may be modified or changed at any time after the Effective Date by the Wind Down Officer in accordance with the terms of the Plan and applicable law.

16. Separability

Notwithstanding the combination of the separate plans of liquidation for the Debtors set forth in the Plan for purposes of economy and efficiency, the Plan constitutes a separate chapter 11 plan for each Debtor. Accordingly, if the Bankruptcy Court does not confirm the Plan with respect to one or more Debtors, it may still, subject to the consent of the applicable Debtors, confirm the Plan with respect to any other Debtor that satisfies the confirmation requirements of section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code.

D. Distributions

1. Distributions Generally

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, one or more Disbursing Agents shall make all distributions under the Plan to the appropriate holders of Allowed Claims in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

2. Distribution Record Date

As of the close of business on the Distribution Record Date, the various transfer registers for each of the Classes of Claims or Interests as maintained by the Debtors or their respective agents shall be deemed closed for purposes of determining whether a holder of such a Claim or Interest is a record holder entitled to distributions under the Plan, and there shall be no further changes in the record holders or the permitted designees of any such Claims or Interests. The Debtors, or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, shall have no obligation to recognize any transfer or designation of such Claims or Interests occurring after the close of business on the Distribution Record Date. In addition, with respect to payment of any Cure Amounts or Assumption Disputes, neither the Debtors nor the Disbursing Agent shall have any obligation to recognize or deal with any party other than the non-Debtor party to the applicable executory contract or unexpired lease as of the close of business on the Distribution Record Date, even if such non-Debtor party has sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred its Claim for a Cure Amount.

3. Date of Distributions

(a) Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, any distributions and deliveries to be made under the Plan shall be made on or about the Effective Date or as otherwise determined in accordance with the Plan, including, without limitation, the treatment provisions of Section 4 of the Plan; *provided*, that the Wind Down Officer shall from time to time determine subsequent distribution dates to the extent they determine them to be appropriate.

(b) Prior to any distributions to the Reserve Bank or holders of General Unsecured Claims, the Wind Down Officer, shall reserve an amount sufficient to pay holders of Disputed Administrative Expense Claims, Disputed Secured Claims, Disputed Priority Non-Tax Claims, and Disputed Priority Tax Claims, and prior to any distributions by the Wind Down Officer to the holders of General Unsecured Claims, the Wind Down Officer shall (x) make distributions to the Reserve Bank on the Allowed Reserve Bank Priority Claim and, (y) reserve an amount sufficient to pay holders of any Disputed General Unsecured Claims, in each case, the amount such holders would be entitled to receive under the Plan if such Claims were to become Allowed Claims. After the resolution of a Disputed Administrative Expense Claim, Disputed Secured Claim, Disputed Priority Non-Tax Claim, and Disputed Priority Tax Claims, the Wind Down Officer shall treat any amounts that were reserved on account of such Disputed Claim that is Disallowed or does not become an Allowed Claim as Net Cash Proceeds.

4. Disbursing Agent

Other than as contemplated in Section 6.2 of the Plan, all distributions under the Plan shall be made by the Disbursing Agent on and after the Effective Date as provided herein. The Disbursing Agent shall not be required to give any bond or surety or other security for the performance of its duties. The Wind Down Officer shall use all commercially reasonable efforts to provide the Disbursing Agent with the amounts of Claims and the identities and addresses of holders of Claims, in each case, as set forth in the books and records of the Debtors or the Wind Down Estates, as applicable. The Wind Down Officer shall cooperate in good faith with the applicable Disbursing Agent to comply with the reporting and withholding requirements outlined in Section 5.7 of the Plan.

5. Rights and Powers of Disbursing Agent

(a) From and after the Effective Date, the Disbursing Agent, solely in its capacity as Disbursing Agent, shall be exculpated by all Entities, including, without limitation, holders of Claims against, and Interests in, the Debtors and other parties in interest, from any and all Claims, Causes of Action,

and other assertions of liability arising out of the discharge of the powers and duties conferred upon such Disbursing Agent by the Plan or any order of the Bankruptcy Court entered pursuant to or in furtherance of the Plan, or applicable law, except for actions or omissions to act arising out of the gross negligence or willful misconduct, fraud, malpractice, criminal conduct, or ultra vires acts of such Disbursing Agent. No holder of a Claim or Interest, or other party in interest, shall have or pursue any claim or Cause of Action against the Disbursing Agent, solely in its capacity as Disbursing Agent, for making distributions in accordance with the Plan or for implementing provisions of the Plan, except for actions or omissions to act arising out of the gross negligence or willful misconduct, fraud, malpractice, criminal conduct, or ultra vires acts of such Disbursing Agent.

(b) The Disbursing Agent shall be empowered to (i) effect all actions and execute all agreements, instruments, and other documents necessary to perform its duties hereunder; (ii) make all distributions contemplated hereby; and (iii) exercise such other powers as may be vested in the Disbursing Agent by order of the Bankruptcy Court, pursuant to the Plan or as deemed by the Disbursing Agent to be necessary and proper to implement the provisions hereof.

6. Expenses of Disbursing Agent

Except as otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court, any reasonable and documented fees and expenses incurred by the Disbursing Agent acting in such capacity (including reasonable documented attorneys' fees and expenses) on or after the Effective Date shall be paid in Cash.

7. No Postpetition Interest on Claims

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, the Confirmation Order, ~~or~~ another order of the Bankruptcy Court~~, or required by the Program Agreements in the case of the Reserve Bank and only to the extent the Reserve Bank Claims are oversecured~~, or the Bankruptcy Code (including postpetition interest in accordance with sections 506(b) and 726(a)(5) of the Bankruptcy Code~~)~~, or as required by the Program Agreements in the case of the Reserve Bank, interest shall not accrue or be paid on any Claims on or after the Commencement Date; provided, that if interest is payable pursuant to the preceding ~~sentence~~clause (other than for the Reserve Bank Claims), interest shall accrue at the federal judgment rate pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961 on a non-compounded basis from the date the obligation underlying the Claim becomes due and is not timely paid through the date of payment.

8. Delivery of Distributions

Subject to Bankruptcy Rule 9010, all distributions to any holder or permitted designee, as applicable, of an Allowed Claim or Interest shall be made to a Disbursing Agent, who shall transmit such distribution to the applicable holders or permitted designees of Allowed Claims or Interests on behalf of the Debtors. In the event that any distribution to any holder or permitted designee is returned as undeliverable, no further distributions shall be made to such holder or such permitted designee unless and until such Disbursing Agent is notified in writing of such holder's or permitted designee's, as applicable, then-current address, at which time all currently-due, missed distributions shall be made to such holder as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter without interest. Nothing herein shall require the Disbursing Agent to attempt to locate holders or permitted designees, as applicable, of undeliverable distributions and, if located, assist such holders or permitted designees, as applicable, in complying with Section 5.7 of the Plan.

9. Distributions after Effective Date

Distributions made after the Effective Date to holders of Disputed Claims that are not Allowed Claims as of the Effective Date, but which later become Allowed Claims, shall be deemed to have been made on the Effective Date.

10. Unclaimed Property

Undeliverable distributions or unclaimed distributions shall remain in the possession of the Debtors or Wind Down Estate, as applicable, until such time as a distribution becomes deliverable or the holder accepts the distribution, or such distribution reverts back to the Debtors or Wind Down Estate, as applicable, and shall not be supplemented with any interest, dividends, or other accruals of any kind. Such distributions shall be deemed unclaimed property under section 347(b) of the Bankruptcy Code at the expiration of ninety (90) days from the date of distribution. After such date all unclaimed property or interest in property shall revert to the Wind Down Estates and the Claim of any other holder to such property or interest in property shall be discharged and forever barred.

11. Time Bar to Cash Payments

Checks issued by the Disbursing Agent in respect of Allowed Claims shall be null and void if not negotiated within one hundred and twenty (120) days after the date of issuance thereof. Thereafter, the amount represented by such voided check shall irrevocably revert to the Wind Down Estates, and any Claim in respect of such voided check shall be discharged and forever barred, notwithstanding any federal or state escheat laws to the contrary. Requests for re-issuance of any check shall be made to the Disbursing Agent by the holder of the Allowed Claim to whom such check was originally issued.

12. Manner of Payment Under Plan

Except as otherwise specifically provided in the Plan, at the option of the Debtors or Wind Down Officer, as applicable, any Cash payment to be made hereunder may be made by a check or wire transfer, or ACH transfer, or as otherwise required or provided in applicable agreements or customary practices of the Debtors.

13. Satisfaction of Claims

Except as otherwise specifically provided for in the Plan and to the extent permitted by law, any distributions and deliveries to be made on account of Allowed Claims under the Plan shall be in complete and final satisfaction of, and exchange for, such Allowed Claims.

14. Minimum Cash Distributions

The Disbursing Agent shall not be required to make any distribution of Cash less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) to any holder of an Allowed Claim; *provided*, that if any distribution is not made pursuant to Section 6.14 of the Plan, such distribution shall be added to any subsequent distribution to be made on behalf of the holder's Allowed Claim; provided further that, solely with respect to distributions on account of the Reserve Bank Claims, the Disbursing Agent shall seek prior consent of the Reserve Bank.

15. Setoffs and Recoupments

The Debtors or Wind Down Estates, as applicable, or such entity's designee (including, without limitation, the Disbursing Agent) may, but shall not be required to, set off or recoup against any Claim, and any

distribution to be made on account of such Claim, any and all claims, rights, and Causes of Action of any nature whatsoever that the Debtors or Wind Down Estates, as applicable, may have against the holder of such Claim pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code or applicable non-bankruptcy law; *provided*, that neither the failure to do so nor the allowance of any Claim hereunder shall constitute a waiver or release by a Debtor or its successor of any claims, rights, or Causes of Action that a Debtor or its successor or assign may possess against the holder of such Claim.

16. Allocation of Distributions between Principal and Interest

Except with respect to the Reserve Bank, and except as otherwise required by law (as reasonably determined by the Wind Down Estates), distributions with respect to an Allowed Claim shall be allocated first to the principal portion of such Allowed Claim (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and, thereafter, to the remaining portion of such Allowed Claim, if any.

17. No Distribution in Excess of Amount of Allowed Claim

Except as provided in Section 6.7 of the Plan, no holder of an Allowed Claim shall receive, on account of such Allowed Claim, distributions in excess of the Allowed amount of such Claim.

E. Procedures for Disputed Claims

1. Objections to Claims

(a) The Debtors or the Wind Down Officer on behalf of each of the Wind Down Estates shall exclusively be entitled to object to Claims. After the Effective Date, the Wind Down Officer shall have and retain any and all rights and defenses that the Debtors had with regard to any Claim to which they may object, except with respect to any Claim that is Allowed. Any objections to proofs of Claim shall be served and filed on or before the later of (a) one hundred eighty (180) days after the Effective Date, and (b) on such later date as ordered by the Bankruptcy Court for cause.

2. Resolution of Disputed Claims

(a) The Wind Down Officer, on behalf of each of the Wind Down Estates and upon consultation with the Reserve Bank and subject to the terms of the Wind Down Agreement, shall have the authority to compromise, settle, otherwise resolve, or withdraw any objections to Administrative Expense Claims, Priority Tax Claims, Priority Non-Tax Claims, Other Secured Claims, and General Unsecured without approval of the Bankruptcy Court, other than with respect to Fee Claims.

3. Payments and Distributions with Respect to Disputed Claims

Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, if any portion of a Claim is a Disputed Claim, no payment or distribution provided hereunder shall be made on account of such Claim unless and until such Disputed Claim becomes an Allowed Claim.

4. Distributions After Allowance

After such time as a Disputed Claim becomes, in whole or in part, an Allowed Claim, the holder thereof shall be entitled to distributions, if any, to which such holder is then entitled as provided in the Plan, without interest, as provided in Section 7.8 of the Plan. Such distributions shall be made as soon as practicable after the date that the order or judgment of the Bankruptcy Court allowing such Disputed Claim (or portion thereof) becomes a Final Order.

5. Estimation of Claims

The Debtors or Wind Down Officer (on behalf of each of the Wind Down Estates), as applicable, shall determine, resolve and otherwise adjudicate all contingent, unliquidated, and Disputed Administrative Expense Claims, Priority Tax Claims, Priority Non-Tax Claims, Other Secured Claims, and General Unsecured Claims. The Debtors or Wind Down Officer (on behalf of each of the Wind Down Estates), as applicable, with respect to such Disputed Claims, may at any time request that the Bankruptcy Court estimate any contingent, unliquidated, or Disputed Claim or Class of Claims pursuant to section 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code or otherwise, including to establish a reserve for distribution purposes, regardless of whether such, or any, Person had previously objected to such Claim or whether the Bankruptcy Court has ruled on any such objection. The Bankruptcy Court will retain jurisdiction to estimate any Claim or Class of Claims at any time during litigation concerning any objection to any Claim, including, without limitation, during the pendency of any appeal relating to any such objection. In the event that the Bankruptcy Court estimates any contingent, unliquidated, or Disputed Claim or Class of Claims, the amount so estimated shall constitute either the Allowed amount of such Claim or Class of Claims, or a maximum limitation on such Claim or Class of Claims, as determined by the Bankruptcy Court. If the estimated amount constitutes a maximum limitation on the amount of such Claim or Class of Claims, the Debtors or Wind Down Officer, as applicable, may pursue supplementary proceedings to object to the allowance of such Claims; *provided*, that such limitation shall not apply to Claims requested by the Debtors to be estimated for voting purposes only.

For the avoidance of doubt and subject to the Wind Down Officer's Fiduciary Duties, there shall be no estimation of the Reserve Bank Claim, including the Reserve Bank Secured Claim and the Reserve Bank Priority Claim, absent the express consent of the Reserve Bank.

6. No Distributions Pending Allowance

If an objection, motion to estimate, or other challenge to a Claim is filed, no payment or distribution provided under the Plan shall be made on account of such Claim unless and until (and only to the extent that) such Claim becomes an Allowed Claim.

7. Claim Resolution Procedures Cumulative

All of the objection, estimation, and resolution procedures in the Plan are intended to be cumulative and not exclusive of one another. Claims may be estimated and subsequently settled, compromised, withdrawn, or resolved in accordance with the Plan without further notice or Bankruptcy Court approval.

8. Interest

To the extent that a Disputed Claim becomes an Allowed Claim after the Effective Date, the holder of such Claim shall not be entitled to any interest that accrued thereon from and after the Effective Date, except as provided in Section 6.7 of the Plan.

9. Insured Claims

If any portion of an Allowed Claim is an Insured Claim, no distributions under the Plan shall be made on account of such Allowed Claim until the holder of such Allowed Claim has exhausted all remedies with respect to any applicable insurance policies. To the extent that the Debtors' insurers agree to satisfy a Claim in whole or in part, then immediately upon such satisfaction, the portion of such Claim so satisfied may be

expunged without an objection to such Claim having to be filed and without any further notice to or action, order or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

F. Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

1. Rejection of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

(a) As of and subject to the occurrence of the Effective Date, all executory contracts and unexpired leases to which any of the Debtors are parties shall be deemed rejected, unless such contract or lease (i) was previously assumed or rejected by the Debtors pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court; (ii) previously expired or terminated pursuant to its own terms or by agreement of the parties thereto; (iii) is the subject of a motion to assume filed by the Debtors on or before the Confirmation Date; (iv) is identified in Section 8.4 of the Plan; or (v) is identified for assumption on the Assumption Schedule included in the Plan Supplement.

(b) Subject to the occurrence of the Effective Date, entry of the Confirmation Order by the Bankruptcy Court shall constitute approval of the assumptions, assumptions and assignments, or rejections provided for in the Plan pursuant to sections 365(a) and 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code and a determination by the Bankruptcy Court that Wind Down Estates, as applicable, have provided adequate assurance of future performance under such assumed executory contracts and unexpired leases. Each executory contract and unexpired lease assumed or assumed and assigned pursuant to the Plan shall vest in and be fully enforceable by the Wind Down Estates, as applicable, in accordance with its terms, except as modified by the provisions of the Plan, any order of the Bankruptcy Court authorizing and providing for its assumption, or applicable law. For the avoidance of doubt, the Program Agreements are not executory contracts or unexpired leases.

2. Determination of Assumption Disputes and Deemed Consent

(a) Any Cure Amount shall be satisfied, pursuant to section 365(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, by payment of the Cure Amount, as reflected in the applicable cure notice, in Cash on the Effective Date, subject to the limitations described below, or on such other terms as the parties to such executory contracts or unexpired leases and the Debtors may otherwise agree.

(b) The Debtors shall file, as part of the Plan Supplement, the Assumption Schedule. At least fourteen (14) days before the Confirmation Hearing, the Debtors shall serve a notice on parties to executory contracts or unexpired leases to be assumed or assumed and assigned reflecting the Debtors' intention to potentially assume or assume and assign the contract or lease in connection with the Plan and, where applicable, setting forth the proposed Cure Amount (if any). **Any objection by a counterparty to an executory contract or unexpired lease to the proposed assumption, assumption and assignment, or related Cure Amount must be filed, served, and actually received by the Debtors within ten (10) days of the service of the assumption notice, or such shorter period as agreed to by the parties or authorized by the Bankruptcy Court.** Any counterparty to an executory contract or unexpired lease that does not timely object to the notice of the proposed assumption of such executory contract or unexpired lease shall be deemed to have assented to assumption of the applicable executory contract or unexpired lease notwithstanding any provision thereof that purports to (i) prohibit, restrict, or condition the transfer or assignment of such contract or lease; (ii) terminate or modify, or permit the termination or modification of, a contract or lease as a result of any direct or indirect transfer or assignment of the rights of any Debtor under such contract or lease or a change, if any, in the ownership or control to the extent contemplated by the Plan; (iii) increase, accelerate, or otherwise alter any obligations or liabilities of any Debtor, or any Wind Down Estate, under such executory contract or unexpired lease; or (iv) create or impose a Lien upon any property or Asset of any Debtor, or Wind Down Estates, as applicable. Each such provision shall be deemed to not apply to the assumption of such executory contract or unexpired lease pursuant to the Plan and counterparties to assumed executory contracts or unexpired leases that fail to object to the proposed

assumption in accordance with the terms set forth in Section 8.2(b) of the Plan, shall forever be barred and enjoined from objecting to the proposed assumption or to the validity of such assumption (including with respect to any Cure Amounts or the provision of adequate assurance of future performance), or taking actions prohibited by the foregoing or the Bankruptcy Code on account of transactions contemplated by the Plan.

(c) If there is an Assumption Dispute pertaining to assumption of an executory contract or unexpired lease (other than a dispute pertaining to a Cure Amount), such dispute shall be heard by the Bankruptcy Court prior to such assumption being effective; *provided*, that the Debtors or Wind Down Estates, as applicable, may settle any Assumption Dispute without any further notice to any party or any action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

(d) To the extent an Assumption Dispute relates solely to the Cure Amount, the Debtors may assume and/or assume and assign the applicable executory contract or unexpired lease prior to the resolution of the Assumption Dispute; *provided*, that the Debtors or the Wind Down Estate, as applicable, reserve Cash in an amount sufficient to pay the full amount reasonably asserted as the required cure payment by the non-Debtor party to the extent such executory contract or unexpired lease (or such smaller amount as may be fixed or estimated by the Bankruptcy Court or otherwise agreed to by such non-Debtor party and the applicable Debtor or the Wind Down Estate, as applicable). The Debtors or Wind Down Estates, as applicable, may settle any dispute regarding the Cure Amount or the nature thereof without any further notice to any party or any action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

(e) Assumption or assumption and assignment of any executory contract or unexpired lease pursuant to the Plan or otherwise shall result in the full release and satisfaction of any Claims against any Debtor or defaults by any Debtor, whether monetary or nonmonetary, including defaults of provisions restricting the change in control or ownership interest composition or other bankruptcy-related defaults, arising under any assumed executory contract or unexpired lease at any time before the date that the Debtors assume or assume and assign such executory contract or unexpired lease. Any proofs of Claim filed with respect to an executory contract or unexpired lease that has been assumed or assumed and assigned shall be deemed Disallowed and expunged, without further notice to or action, order, or approval of the Bankruptcy Court or any other Entity, upon the assumption of such executory contract or unexpired leases.

3. Rejection Damages Claims

In the event that the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease hereunder results in damages to the other party or parties to such contract or lease, any Claim for such damages shall be classified and treated in Class 4 (General Unsecured Claims). A proof of such Claim must be filed with the Bankruptcy Court by the later of (i) thirty (30) days after the filing and service of the notice of occurrence of the Effective Date; (ii) the general bar date or governmental bar date, as applicable; and (iii) thirty (30) days following service of an Order approving rejection of any executory contract or unexpired lease of the Debtors if such contract or lease is the subject of a pending Assumption Dispute.

4. Insurance Policies

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Definitive Documents, the Plan, the Plan Supplement, any bar date notice, or claim objection, and any other document related to any of the foregoing, and any other order of the Bankruptcy Court, on the Effective Date: (a) all insurance policies issued or providing coverage to the Debtors shall (subject to the applicable insurer's right to object to such a designation) be assumed in their entirety by the Debtors pursuant to sections 365 and 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code, and coverage for

defense costs and indemnification under the D&O Policies shall remain available to all individuals within the definition of "Insured" in the D&O Policies, and Wind Down Estates, or Wind Down Officer, as applicable, shall remain liable in full for any and all now existing or hereinafter arising obligations, liabilities, terms, provisions and covenants of any of the Debtors under such insurance policies, without the need or requirement for an insurer to file a Proof of Claim, Administrative Expense Claim or objection to any cure amount; (b) nothing shall alter or modify the terms and conditions of and/or any rights, obligations, benefits, claims, rights to payments, or recoveries under the insurance policies without the express written consent of the applicable insurer; and (c) the automatic stay of Bankruptcy Code section 362(a) and the injunctions set forth in the Plan, if and to the extent applicable, shall be deemed lifted without further order of this Court, solely to permit: (i) claimants with valid workers' compensation claims or direct action claims against an insurer under applicable nonbankruptcy law to proceed with their claims; (ii) insurers to administer, handle, defend, settle, and/or pay, in the ordinary course of business and without further order of the Bankruptcy Court, (I) workers' compensation claims, (II) claims where a claimant asserts a direct claim against any insurer under applicable non-bankruptcy law, or an order has been entered by the Bankruptcy Court granting a claimant relief from the automatic stay to proceed with its claim, and (III) all costs in relation to each of the foregoing; (iii) the insurers to cancel any insurance policies, and take other actions relating thereto, to the extent permissible under applicable non-bankruptcy law, and in accordance with the terms of the insurance policies; and (iv) holders of Allowed Claims to pursue insurance recovery to the extent allowed or required by Section 7.9 of the Plan.

5. Indemnification Obligations

Any obligations of the Debtors pursuant to a contract, instrument, agreement, certificate of incorporation, by-law, comparable organizational document or any other document or applicable law~~, including amendments entered into any time prior to the Effective Date,~~ to indemnify, reimburse, or limit the liability of any director, officer, or employee of the Debtors, pursuant to the foregoing in respect of any claims, demands, suits, causes of action, or proceedings against such director, officer, or employee based upon any act or omission related to such director or officer's service with, for, or on behalf of the Debtors prior to the Effective Date with respect to all present and future actions, suits, and proceedings relating to the Debtors shall survive Confirmation of the Plan and except as set forth herein, remain unaffected thereby, and shall not be discharged, irrespective of whether such defense, indemnification, reimbursement, or limitation of liability accrued or is owed in connection with an occurrence before or after the Commencement Date; *provided*, however, that all monetary obligations under this provision shall be (a) limited solely to available insurance coverage, (b) to the extent such Claims are not covered by any applicable insurance, including deductibles, shall be treated as Allowed General Unsecured Claims, and (c) neither the Debtors, Wind Down Estates, Wind Down Officer, the GUC Pool, nor any of their assets shall be liable for any such obligations.

Any Claim based on the Debtors' indemnification obligations shall not be a Disputed Claim or subject to any objection under Bankruptcy Code section 502(e)(1)(B). For the avoidance of doubt, the scope of the Debtors' indemnification obligations in this Section 8.5 shall be coterminous with applicable non-bankruptcy law and to the extent provided by such law.

Notwithstanding the above, this Section 8.5 shall not apply to any Former Officers and Directors and any obligations of the Debtors pursuant to a contract, instrument, agreement, certificate of incorporation, by-law, comparable organizational document or any other document or applicable law, including amendments entered into any time prior to the Effective Date, to indemnify, reimburse, or limit the liability of any Former Officer and Director shall be rejected as of the Effective Date, and the Wind Down Officer reserves all legal and equitable rights and defenses in respect of any claims asserted by any Former Officer or Director.

6. Intellectual Property Licenses and Agreements

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Definitive Documents, the Plan, the Plan Supplement, any bar date notice or claim objection, and any other document related to any of the foregoing, all intellectual property contracts, licenses, royalties, or other similar agreements to which the Debtors have any rights or obligations in effect as of the date of the Confirmation Order shall be deemed assumed by the Debtors and the Wind Down Estates and shall continue in full force and effect unless any such intellectual property contract, license, royalty, or other similar agreement otherwise is specifically rejected pursuant to a separate order of the Bankruptcy Court or is the subject of a separate rejection motion filed by the Debtors in accordance with Section 8.1 of the Plan. Unless otherwise noted hereunder, all other intellectual property contracts, licenses, royalties, or other similar agreements shall vest in the Wind Down Estates, and the Wind Down Estates may take all actions as may be necessary or appropriate to ensure such vesting as contemplated herein.

7. Assignment

To the extent provided under the Bankruptcy Code or other applicable law, any executory contract or unexpired lease transferred and assigned hereunder shall remain in full force and effect for the benefit of the transferee or assignee in accordance with its terms, notwithstanding any provision in such executory contract or unexpired lease (including those of the type set forth in section 365(b)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code) that prohibits, restricts, or conditions such transfer or assignment. To the extent provided under the Bankruptcy Code or other applicable law, any provision that prohibits, restricts, or conditions the assignment or transfer of any such executory contract or unexpired lease or that terminates or modifies such executory contract or unexpired lease or allows the counterparty to such executory contract or unexpired lease to terminate, modify, recapture, impose any penalty, condition renewal or extension, or modify any term or condition upon any such transfer and assignment, constitutes an unenforceable anti-assignment provision and is void and of no force or effect with respect to any assignment pursuant to the Plan.

8. Modifications, Amendments, Supplements, Restatements, or Other Agreements

Unless otherwise provided herein or by separate order of the Bankruptcy Court, each executory contract and unexpired lease that is assumed shall include any and all modifications, amendments, supplements, restatements, or other agreements made directly or indirectly by any agreement, instrument, or other document that in any manner affects such executory contract or unexpired lease, without regard to whether such agreement, instrument, or other document is listed in the notice of assumed contracts.

9. Reservation of Rights

(a) The Debtors may amend the Assumption Schedule and any cure notice until five (5) Business Days immediately prior to the commencement of the Confirmation Hearing in order to (i) add, delete, or reclassify any executory contract or unexpired lease or amend a proposed assumption or assumption and assignment and/or (ii) amend the proposed Cure Amount; *provided*, that if the Confirmation Hearing is adjourned for a period of more than two (2) consecutive calendar days, the Debtors' right to amend such schedules and notices shall be extended to the Business Day immediately prior to the adjourned date of the Confirmation Hearing, with such extension applying in the case of any and all subsequent adjournments of the Confirmation Hearing. The Debtors shall provide notice of such amendment to any affected counterparty as soon as reasonably practicable.

(b) Neither the exclusion nor inclusion of any contract or lease by the Debtors on any exhibit, schedule, or other annex to the Plan or in the Plan Supplement, nor anything contained in the Plan, will constitute an admission by the Debtors that any such contract or lease is or is not in fact an executory contract or unexpired lease or that the Debtors, or Wind Down Estates, or their respective affiliates have any liability thereunder.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, nothing herein shall waive, excuse, limit, diminish, or otherwise alter any of the defenses, Claims, Causes of Action, or other rights of the Debtors and Wind Down Estates, under any executory or non-executory contract or any unexpired or expired lease.

(d) Nothing in the Plan will increase, augment, or add to any of the duties, obligations, responsibilities, or liabilities of the Debtors, Wind Down Estates, as applicable, under any executory or non-executory contract or any unexpired or expired lease.

G. Conditions Precedent to the Effective Date

1. Conditions Precedent to the Effective Date

The occurrence of the Effective Date of the Plan is subject to the following conditions precedent:

(a) the Bankruptcy Court shall have entered the Confirmation Order, the form and substance of the Confirmation Order is acceptable to the Reserve Bank in its reasonable discretion, the Confirmation Date shall have occurred, and no stay of the Confirmation Order shall be in effect;

(b) all agreements necessary to implement the Plan, shall have (i) been tendered for delivery and (ii) been effected or executed by all Entities party thereto, and all conditions precedent to the effectiveness of such documents and agreements shall have been satisfied or waived pursuant to the terms of such documents or agreements;

(c) the documents contained in the Plan Supplement will contain terms and conditions consistent in all material respects with the Plan;

(d) the Wind Down Estate shall have been funded with the Wind Down Amount in accordance with the Wind Down Budget;

(e) the GUC Pool shall have been created and funded by the GUC Pool Amount;

(f) notwithstanding when a condition precedent to the Effective Date occurs, for purposes of the Plan, such condition precedent shall be deemed to have occurred simultaneously upon the completion of the applicable conditions precedent to the Effective Date; *provided*, that to the extent a condition precedent (a "***Prerequisite Condition***") may be required to occur prior to another condition precedent (a "***Subsequent Condition***") then, for purposes of the Plan, the Prerequisite Condition shall be deemed to have occurred immediately prior to a Subsequent Condition regardless of when such Prerequisite Condition or Subsequent Condition shall have occurred;

(g) The transfer of servicing of the PPPLF Collateral to an alternate third party servicer contemplated pursuant to section 5.3 of the Plan has been completed to the satisfaction of the Reserve Bank, unless the Reserve Bank consents in advance, in its sole discretion, to Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing in accordance with section 5.3(d) of the Plan.

2. Waiver of Conditions Precedent

(a) Except as otherwise provided herein, all 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. Each of the conditions precedent in Section 9.1 of the Plan other than the conditions set forth in Sections 9.1(b) may be waived in writing by the Debtors, subject to the reasonable consent of the Reserve Bank with respect to the conditions set forth in Section 9.1(a), (c), and (e) of the Plan and without leave of or order of the Bankruptcy Court.

(b) The stay of the Confirmation Order pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 3020(e) shall be deemed waived by and upon the entry of the Confirmation Order, and the Confirmation Order shall take effect immediately upon its entry.

3. Effect of Failure of Conditions to Effective Date

Unless otherwise extended by the Debtors, if the Effective Date does not occur on or before the date that is one hundred and eighty (180) days after the date on which the Confirmation Order is entered or if the Confirmation Order is vacated, (a) no distributions under the Plan shall be made, (b) the Debtors and all holders of Claims and Interests shall be restored to the *status quo ante* as of the day immediately preceding the Confirmation Date as though the Confirmation Date never occurred, and (c) all the Debtors' obligations with respect to the Claims and the Interests shall remain unchanged and nothing contained herein shall be deemed to constitute a waiver or release of any Claims by or against the Debtors or any other entity or to prejudice in any manner the rights of the Debtors or any other entity in any further proceedings involving the Debtors or otherwise.

H. Effect of Confirmation

1. Vesting of Assets

(a) On the Effective Date, pursuant to sections 1141(b) and (c) of the Bankruptcy Code, all remaining property of the Debtors' Estates and any Estate Causes of Action shall vest in the Wind Down Estates free and clear of all Claims, Liens, encumbrances, charges, and other interests (other than the Liens securing the Reserve Bank Claims), subject to treatment of Other Secured Claims and Reserve Bank Claims under the Plan. On and after the Effective Date, the Wind Down Estates may take any action, including, without limitation, the operation of their businesses; the use, acquisition, sale, lease and disposition of property; and the entry into transactions, agreements, understandings, or arrangements, whether in or other than in the ordinary course of business, and execute, deliver, implement, and fully perform any and all obligations, instruments, documents, and papers or otherwise in connection with any of the foregoing, free of any restrictions of the Bankruptcy Code or Bankruptcy Rules and in all respects as if there was no pending case under any chapter or provision of the Bankruptcy Code, except as expressly provided herein. Without limiting the foregoing, the Wind Down Estates may pay the charges that they incur on or after the Effective Date for professional fees, disbursements, expenses, or related support services without application to the Bankruptcy Court. Notwithstanding the foregoing, vesting of property in which any governmental unit holds an interest, and for which title vests in the Debtors subject to regulatory requirements under a governmental grant or award, including but not limited to, the requirements of 10 C.F.R. 600.321, shall be limited to the extent of the Debtors' interest in such property; and the Wind Down Estates may only take action, including but not limited to the use, acquisition, sale, lease, and disposition of such property, in accordance with applicable non-bankruptcy law.

2. Term of Injunction of Stays

Unless otherwise provided herein, the Confirmation Order, or in a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court, all injunctions or stays arising under or entered during the Chapter 11 Cases under section 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 later of the Effective Date and the date indicated in the order providing for such injunction or stay.

3. Injunction

(a) **Upon entry of the Confirmation Order, all holders of Claims and Interests and other parties in interest, along with their respective present or former employees, agents, officers, directors, principals, and affiliates, shall be enjoined from taking any actions to interfere with the implementation or consummation of the Plan in relation to any Claim extinguished, discharged, or released pursuant to the Plan.**

(b) **Except as expressly provided in the Plan, the Definitive Documents, the Confirmation Order, or a separate order of the Bankruptcy Court or as agreed to by the Debtors and a holder of a Claim against or Interest in the Debtors, all Entities who have held, hold, or may hold Claims against or Interests in the Debtors (whether proof of such Claims or Interests has been filed or not and whether or not such Entities vote in favor of, against or abstain from voting on the Plan or are presumed to have accepted or deemed to have rejected the Plan) and other parties in interest, along with their respective present or former employees, agents, officers, directors, principals, and affiliates are permanently enjoined, on and after the Effective Date, solely with respect to any Claims, Interests, and Causes of Action that will be or are treated by the Plan from (i) commencing, conducting, or continuing in any manner, directly or indirectly, any suit, action, or other proceeding of any kind (including, without limitation, any proceeding in a judicial, arbitral, administrative or other forum) against or affecting the Debtors, the Wind Down Estates, or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, or the property of any of the Debtors, the Wind Down Estates, or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable; (ii) enforcing, levying, attaching (including, without limitation, any prejudgment attachment), collecting, or otherwise recovering by any manner or means, whether directly or indirectly, any judgment, award, decree, or order against the Debtors, the Wind Down Estates, or the Wind Down Officer; or the property of any of the Debtors, or the Wind Down Estates, as applicable; (iii) creating, perfecting, or otherwise enforcing in any manner, directly or indirectly, any encumbrance of any kind against the Debtors, the Wind Down Estates, or the property of any of the Debtors, the Wind Down Estates, or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable; (iv) asserting any right of setoff, directly or indirectly, against any obligation due from the Debtors, or the Wind Down Estates, as applicable, or against property or interests in property of any of the Debtors, or the Wind Down Estates, except as contemplated or Allowed by the Plan; and (v) acting or proceeding in any manner, in any place whatsoever, that does not conform to or comply with the provisions of the Plan.**

(c) **By accepting distributions pursuant to the Plan, each holder of an Allowed Claim or Interest extinguished, discharged, or released pursuant to the Plan will be deemed to have affirmatively and specifically consented to be bound by the Plan, including, without limitation, the injunctions set forth in Section 10.3 of the Plan.**

(d) **The injunctions in Section 10.3 of the Plan shall extend to any successors of the Debtors, or the Wind Down Estates, as applicable, and their respective property and interests in property.**

(e) **Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing in Section 10.3 of the Plan shall enjoin the assertion of a defensive right of recoupment.**

(f) **Nothing in the Plan or Confirmation Order shall (1) enjoin, release, impair or otherwise preclude the United States (i) from pursuing any criminal action or any police or regulatory action, (ii) from pursuing any liability to the United States that is not a Claim, (iii) from exercising any rights of setoff or recoupment subsequent to confirmation of the Plan or any order granting substantive consolidation, and such rights are preserved, and (iv) from pursuing any claim of the United States arising on or after the Confirmation Date; and (2) grant the Debtors a discharge pursuant to section 1141(d) of the Bankruptcy Code ~~as to the United States~~.**

~~(g) [Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing or in any release provided for under the Plan, the Reserve Bank shall not release, waive or discharge and shall retain the right to pursue any and all claims, rights and Causes of Action it may have pursuant to 12 U.S.C. § 1818 against any Institution-affiliated party (as defined in 12 U.S.C. § 1813(u)) of the Debtors.]~~

4. Binding Effect

As of the Effective Date, the Plan shall bind all holders of Claims against and Interests in the Debtors and their respective successors and assigns, notwithstanding whether any such holders were (a) Impaired or Unimpaired under the Plan; (b) deemed to accept or reject the Plan; (c) failed to vote to accept or reject the Plan; (d) voted to reject the Plan; or (e) received any distribution under the Plan.

5. Releases by the Debtors

As of the Effective Date, the Debtors, and each of their respective Affiliates, on behalf of themselves and their respective Estates, including any successor to the Debtors or any Estate representative appointed or selected pursuant to section 1123(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, including the Wind Down Estate, shall be deemed to have conclusively, absolutely, unconditionally, irrevocably, and forever released, and waived each Released Party from any and all claims, interests, obligations, rights, suits, damages, Causes of Action, remedies, and liabilities whatsoever (including any derivative claims asserted or that may be asserted on behalf of any of the Debtors or their Estates), whether known or unknown, foreseen or unforeseen, existing or hereinafter arising, in law, equity, or otherwise, based on or relating to, or in any manner arising from, in whole or in part, the Debtors, the Chapter 11 Cases, the Plan (including the Plan Supplement), the Disclosure Statement, the restructuring of Claims or Interests ~~prior to or~~ in the Chapter 11 Cases, the formulation, preparation, dissemination, negotiation of any of the foregoing or any contract, instrument, release, or other agreement or document created or entered into in connection with any of the foregoing, the pursuit of confirmation of the Plan, the solicitation of votes on the Plan, the pursuit of consummation of the Effective Date, the administration and implementation of the Plan, including the issuance or distribution of securities pursuant to the Plan, the subject matter of or the transactions or events giving rise to any Claim or Interest that is treated in the Plan, or the distribution of property under the Plan or any other related agreement, or upon any other act or omission, transaction, agreement, event, or other occurrence taking place on or before the Effective Date related or relating to the foregoing, except for Causes of Action arising from an act or omission of a Released Party that is judicially determined in a Final Order to have constituted actual fraud, gross negligence, criminal misconduct or willful misconduct. The releases set forth in this paragraph shall not extend to any Claim or Cause of Action against any Debtor or Affiliate arising out of the American Express Transaction or the distribution of any consideration or value received on account of the American Express Transaction. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, (i) the releases set

forth above shall not be construed as releasing any post-Effective Date obligations of any party or entity under the Plan, or any document, instrument, or agreement (including those set forth in the Plan Supplement) executed to implement the Plan and (ii) the releases by the Debtors set forth above shall not impair any Estate Causes of Action against a non-Released Party.

6. Releases by Holders of Claims and Interests

As of the Effective Date, except (a) for the right to enforce the Plan or (b) as otherwise expressly provided in the Plan or in the Confirmation Order, to the fullest extent permissible under applicable law, as such law may be extended or integrated after the date upon which the Bankruptcy Court enters the Confirmation Order, on or after the Effective Date, each Released Party shall be deemed expressly, conclusively, absolutely, unconditionally, irrevocably and forever, released, and waived by each of the Releasing Parties from any and all claims, interests, obligations, rights, suits, damages, Causes of Action, remedies, and liabilities whatsoever (including any derivative claims asserted or that may be asserted on behalf of any of the Debtors or their Estates), whether known or unknown, foreseen or unforeseen, existing or hereinafter arising, in law, equity, or otherwise, based on or relating to, or in any manner arising from, in whole or in part, the Debtors, the Chapter 11 Cases, the Plan (including the Plan Supplement), the Disclosure Statement, the restructuring of Claims or Interests ~~prior to or~~ in the Chapter 11 Cases, the formulation, preparation, dissemination, negotiation of any of the foregoing or any contract, instrument, release, or other agreement or document created or entered into in connection with any of the foregoing, the pursuit of confirmation of the Plan, the solicitation of votes on the Plan, the pursuit of consummation of the Effective Date, the administration and implementation of the Plan, including the issuance or distribution of securities pursuant to the Plan, the subject matter of, or the transactions or events giving rise to, any Claim or Interest that is treated in the Plan, or the distribution of property under the Plan or any other related agreement, or upon any other act or omission, transaction, agreement, event, or other occurrence taking place on or before the Effective Date related or relating to the foregoing, except for Causes of Action arising from an act or omission of a Released Party that is judicially determined in a Final Order to have constituted actual fraud, gross negligence, criminal misconduct or willful misconduct. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, the releases set forth above shall not be construed as releasing any post-Effective Date obligations of any party or entity under the Plan, or any document, instrument, or agreement (including those set forth in the Plan Supplement) executed to implement the Plan.

7. Exculpation

To the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, no Exculpated Party shall have or incur liability for, and each Exculpated Party is hereby released and exculpated from any and all Claims, Interests, obligations, rights, suits, damages, Causes of Action, remedies, and liabilities whatsoever, arising between the Commencement Date and the Effective Date, whether known or unknown, foreseen or unforeseen, existing or hereinafter arising, in law, equity, or otherwise, based on or relating to, or in any manner arising from, in whole or in part, the Debtors, the Chapter 11 Cases, the Plan (including the Plan Supplement), the Disclosure Statement, the restructuring of Claims or Interests in the Chapter 11 Cases, the formulation, preparation, dissemination, negotiation of any of the foregoing or any contract, instrument, release, or other agreement or document created or entered into in connection with any of the foregoing, the pursuit of confirmation of the Plan, the solicitation of votes on the Plan, the pursuit of consummation of the Effective Date, the administration and implementation of the Plan, including the issuance or distribution of securities pursuant to the Plan, the subject matter of, or the transactions or events giving rise to, any Claim or Interest that is treated in the Plan, or the distribution of property under the Plan or any other related agreement, except for

Claims or Causes of Action arising from an act or omission that is judicially determined in a Final Order to have constituted actual fraud, willful misconduct, or gross negligence, but in all respects, such Exculpated Parties shall be entitled to reasonably rely upon the advice of counsel with respect to their duties and responsibilities.

To the extent section 1125(e) of the Bankruptcy Code applies, the Exculpated Parties have, and upon completion of the Plan, shall be deemed to have, participated in good faith and in compliance with the applicable laws with regard to the solicitation of, and distribution of consideration pursuant to, the Plan and, therefore, are not, and on account of such distributions shall not be, liable at any time for the violation of any applicable law, rule, or regulation governing the solicitation of acceptances or rejections of the Plan or such distributions made pursuant to the Plan. This exculpation shall be in addition to, and not in limitation of, all other releases, indemnities, exculpations, and any other applicable laws, rules, or regulations protecting such Exculpated Parties from liability. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing, the exculpation set forth above shall not be construed as exculpating any party or entity from its post-Effective Date obligations under the Plan, or any document, instrument, or agreement (including those set forth in the Plan Supplement) executed to implement the Plan.

8. Waiver of Statutory Limitation on Releases

EACH RELEASING PARTY IN EACH OF THE RELEASES CONTAINED IN THE PLAN (INCLUDING UNDER SECTION 10 OF THE PLAN) EXPRESSLY ACKNOWLEDGES THAT ALTHOUGH ORDINARILY A GENERAL RELEASE MAY NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE RELEASING PARTY DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS FAVOR, WHICH IF KNOWN BY IT MAY HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED ITS SETTLEMENT WITH THE PARTY RELEASED, IT HAS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED AND TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN DETERMINING TO ENTER INTO THE ABOVE RELEASES THE POSSIBLE EXISTENCE OF SUCH UNKNOWN LOSSES OR CLAIMS. WITHOUT LIMITING THE GENERALITY OF THE FOREGOING, EACH RELEASING PARTY EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY AND ALL RIGHTS CONFERRED UPON IT BY ANY STATUTE OR RULE OF LAW WHICH PROVIDES THAT A RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CLAIMANT DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN ITS FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY IT MAY HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED ITS SETTLEMENT WITH THE RELEASED PARTY, INCLUDING THE PROVISIONS OF CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE SECTION 1542. THE RELEASES CONTAINED IN SECTION 10 OF THE PLAN ARE EFFECTIVE REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THOSE RELEASED MATTERS ARE PRESENTLY KNOWN, UNKNOWN, SUSPECTED OR UNSUSPECTED, FORESEEN OR UNFORESEEN.

9. Solicitation of the Plan

As of and subject to the occurrence of the Confirmation Date: (a) the Debtors shall be deemed to have previously solicited acceptances of the Plan in good faith and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, including without limitation, sections 1125(a) and (e) of the Bankruptcy Code, and any applicable non-bankruptcy law, rule or regulation governing the adequacy of disclosure in connection with such solicitation, and (b) the Debtors and each of their respective directors, officers, employees, Affiliates, agents, financial advisors, investment bankers, professionals, accountants, and attorneys shall be deemed to have participated in good faith and in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code in the offer and issuance of any securities under the Plan, and therefore, are not, and on account of such offer, issuance and solicitation will not be, liable at any time for any violation

of any applicable law, rule or regulation governing the solicitation of acceptances or rejections of the Plan or the offer and issuance of any securities under the Plan.

10. Corporate Action

Upon the Effective Date, by virtue of the solicitation of votes in favor of the Plan and entry of the Confirmation Order, all actions contemplated by the Plan (including any action to be undertaken by the Wind Down Officer) shall be deemed authorized, approved, and, to the extent taken prior to the Effective Date, ratified without any requirement for further action by holders of Claims or Interests, the Debtors, or any other Entity or Person. All matters provided for in the Plan involving the corporate structure of the Debtors, and any corporate action required by the Debtors in connection therewith, shall be deemed to have occurred on the Effective Date and shall be in effect, without any requirement of further action by the Debtors or the Estates.

I. Retention of Jurisdiction

1. Retention of Jurisdiction

On and after the Effective Date, the Bankruptcy Court shall retain jurisdiction over all matters arising in, arising under, and related to the Chapter 11 Cases for, among other things, the following purposes:

(a) to hear and determine motions and/or applications for the assumption or rejection of executory contracts or unexpired leases, including Assumption Disputes, and the allowance, classification, priority, compromise, estimation, or payment of Claims resulting therefrom;

(b) to determine any motion, adversary proceeding, application, contested matter, and other litigated matter pending on or commenced after the Confirmation Date;

(c) to ensure that distributions to holders of Allowed Claims are accomplished as provided for in the Plan and Confirmation Order, including to ensure that an Allowed Claim does not receive consideration in excess of the Allowed amount of such Claim, and to adjudicate any and all disputes arising from or relating to distributions under the Plan, including, cases, controversies, suits, disputes, or Causes of Action with respect to the repayment or return of distributions and the recovery of additional amounts owed by the holder of a Claim or Interest for amounts not timely paid;

(d) to consider the allowance, classification, priority, compromise, estimation, or payment of any Claim or Class of Claims;

(e) to enter, implement, or enforce such orders as may be appropriate in the event the Confirmation Order is for any reason stayed, reversed, revoked, modified, or vacated;

(f) to issue injunctions, enter and implement other orders, and take such other actions as may be necessary or appropriate to restrain interference by any Entity with the consummation, implementation, or enforcement of the Plan, the Confirmation Order, or any other order of the Bankruptcy Court;

(g) to hear and determine any application to modify the Plan in accordance with section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code, to remedy any defect or omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the Plan, or any order of the Bankruptcy Court, including the Confirmation Order, in such a manner as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and effects thereof;

(h) to hear and determine all proceedings, if any, to approve Fee Claims;

(i) to hear and determine disputes arising in connection with the interpretation, implementation, or enforcement of the Plan, the Plan Supplement, or the Confirmation Order, or any agreement, instrument, or other document governing or relating to any of the foregoing;

(j) to take any action and issue such orders as may be necessary to construe, interpret, enforce, implement, execute, and consummate the Plan;

(k) to determine such other matters and for such other purposes as may be provided in the Confirmation Order;

(l) to hear and determine matters concerning state, local, and federal taxes in accordance with sections 346, 505, and 1146 of the Bankruptcy Code (including any requests for expedited determinations under section 505(b) of the Bankruptcy Code);

(m) to hear, adjudicate, decide, or resolve any and all matters related to **Error! Reference source not found.** of the Plan, including, without limitation, the releases, discharge, exculpations, and injunctions issued thereunder;

(n) to resolve disputes concerning Disputed Claims or the administration thereof;

(o) to hear and determine any other matters related hereto and not inconsistent with the Bankruptcy Code and title 28 of the United States Code;

(p) to enter one or more final decrees closing the Chapter 11 Cases;

(q) to recover all Assets of the Debtors and property of the Debtors' Estates, wherever located and adjudicate any disputes with respect thereto;

(r) to resolve any disputes concerning whether an Entity had sufficient notice of the Chapter 11 Cases, the Disclosure Statement, any solicitation conducted in connection with the Chapter 11 Cases, any bar date established in the Chapter 11 Cases, or any deadline for responding or objecting to a Cure Amount, in each case, for the purpose of determining whether a Claim or Interest is discharged hereunder or for any other purpose; and

(s) to hear and resolve any dispute over the application to any Claim of any limit on the allowance of such Claim set forth in sections 502 or 503 of the Bankruptcy Code, other than defenses or limits that are asserted under non-bankruptcy law pursuant to section 502(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code.

2. Courts of Competent Jurisdiction

If the Bankruptcy Court abstains from exercising, or declines to exercise, jurisdiction or is otherwise without jurisdiction over any matter arising out of the Plan, such abstention, refusal, or failure of jurisdiction shall have no effect upon and shall not control, prohibit, or limit the exercise of jurisdiction by any other court having competent jurisdiction with respect to such matter.

J. Miscellaneous Provisions

1. Payment of Statutory Fees

(a) On the Effective Date and thereafter as may be required, the Debtors or the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, shall pay all Statutory Fees that are due and payable, together with interest, if

any, pursuant to § 3717 of title 31 of the United States Code for each Debtor's case ("**Quarterly Fees**"). After the Effective Date, the Wind Down Estates and the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, shall pay any and all Quarterly Fees when due and payable. The Debtors shall file all monthly operating reports due prior to the Effective Date when they become due, using UST Form 11-MOR. After the Effective Date, the Wind Down Estates and the Wind Down Officer, as applicable shall file with the Bankruptcy Court separate UST Form 11-PCR reports when they become due. Notwithstanding anything called for in the Plan to the contrary, the Wind Down Estates and the Wind Down Officer, as applicable, shall remain obligated to pay Quarterly Fees to the Office of the U.S. Trustee and make such reports until the earliest of that particular Debtor's case being closed, dismissed, or converted to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. The U.S. Trustee shall not be required to file any Administrative Claim in the case and shall not be treated as providing any release under the Plan." The obligations under Section **Error! Reference source not found.** of the Plan shall remain for each Debtor until such time as a final decree is entered closing the Chapter 11 Case for such Debtor, a Final Order converting such Debtor's Chapter 11 Case to a case under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code is entered, or a Final Order dismissing such Debtor's Chapter 11 Case is entered.

2. Substantial Consummation

On the Effective Date, the Plan shall be deemed to be substantially consummated under sections 1101 and 1127(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

3. Dissolution of Creditors' Committee

On the Effective Date, the Creditors' Committee, if any, shall dissolve, and the members thereof shall be released and discharged from all rights and duties arising from, or related to, the Chapter 11 Cases; *provided,* however*,* that after the Effective Date, the Creditors' Committee shall exist and its professionals shall continue to be retained and shall continue to be entitled to reasonable compensation by the Debtors without the need for further application to the Bankruptcy Court with respect to all applications filed pursuant to sections 330 and 331 of the Bankruptcy Code and any related hearings.

4. Amendments

(a) *Plan Modifications*. The Debtors reserve the right, in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules and subject to the consent of the Reserve Bank in its reasonable discretion with respect to matters that adversely affect its rights, to amend or modify the Plan (i) prior to the entry of the Confirmation Order, including amendments or modifications to satisfy section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, and (ii) after entry of the Confirmation Order, the Debtors may, upon order of the Court, amend, modify or supplement the Plan in the manner provided for by section 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code or as otherwise permitted by law, in each case without additional disclosure pursuant to section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code. In addition, after the Confirmation Date, so long as such action does not materially and adversely affect the treatment of holders of Allowed Claims or Allowed Interests pursuant to the Plan, the Debtors may remedy any defect or omission or reconcile any inconsistencies in the Plan or the Confirmation Order with respect to such matters as may be necessary to carry out the purposes or effects of the Plan, and any holder of a Claim or Interest that has accepted the Plan shall be deemed to have accepted the Plan as amended, modified, or supplemented.

(b) *Other Amendments*. Before the Effective Date, the Debtors may make appropriate technical adjustments and modifications to the Plan and the documents contained in the Plan Supplement without further order or approval of the Bankruptcy Court.

5. Revocation or Withdrawal of the Plan

The Debtors reserve the right to revoke or withdraw the Plan, including the right to revoke or withdraw the Plan for any Debtor or all Debtors, prior to the Confirmation Date. If the Debtors revoke or withdraw the Plan, or if Confirmation or the Effective Date does not occur, in each case with respect to a Debtor, then, with respect to such Debtor: (a) the Plan shall be null and void in all respects; (b) any assumption or rejection of executory contracts or unexpired leases effected by the Plan, and any document or agreement executed pursuant to the Plan, shall be deemed null and void; and (c) nothing contained in the Plan shall: (i) constitute a waiver or release of any Claims or Interests; (ii) prejudice in any manner the rights of the Debtors, the Estates, or any other Entity; or (iii) constitute an admission, acknowledgement, offer, or undertaking of any sort by the Debtors, the Estates, or any other Entity.

6. Severability of Plan Provisions upon Confirmation

If, prior to the entry of the Confirmation Order, any term or provision of the Plan is held by the Bankruptcy Court to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, the Bankruptcy Court, at the request of the Debtors shall have the power to alter and interpret such term or provision to make it valid or enforceable to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with the original purpose of the term or provision held to be invalid, void, or unenforceable, and such term or provision shall then be applicable as altered or interpreted. Notwithstanding any such holding, alteration or interpretation, the remainder of the terms and provisions of the Plan will remain in full force and effect and will in no way be affected, impaired or invalidated by such holding, alteration or interpretation. The Confirmation Order shall constitute a judicial determination and shall provide that each term and provision of the Plan, as it may have been altered or interpreted in accordance with the foregoing, is (a) valid and enforceable pursuant to its terms; (b) integral to the Plan and may not be deleted or modified without the consent of the Debtors or the Wind Down Estates (as the case may be); and (3) nonseverable and mutually dependent.

7. Governing Law

Unless a rule of law or procedure is supplied by federal law (including the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules) or unless otherwise specifically stated herein, the laws of the State of Delaware, without giving effect to the principles of conflict of laws, shall govern the rights, obligations, construction, and implementation of the Plan, any agreements, documents, instruments, or contracts executed or entered into in connection with the Plan (except as otherwise set forth in those agreements, in which case the governing law of such agreement shall control); *provided*, that corporate or limited liability company governance matters relating to the Debtors shall be governed by the laws of the state of incorporation or formation (as applicable) of the applicable Debtor.

8. Time

In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by the Plan, unless otherwise set forth herein or determined by the Bankruptcy Court, the provisions of Bankruptcy Rule 9006 shall apply.

9. Additional Documents

On or before the Effective Date, the Debtors may file with the Bankruptcy Court such agreements and other documents as may be necessary or appropriate to effectuate and further evidence the terms and conditions of the Plan. The Debtors and all holders of Claims or Interests receiving distributions pursuant to the Plan and all other parties in interest are authorized to prepare, execute, and deliver any agreements or documents

and take any other actions as may be necessary or advisable to effectuate the provisions and intent of the Plan.

10. Immediate Binding Effect

Notwithstanding Bankruptcy Rules 3020(e), 6004(h), or 7062 or otherwise, upon the occurrence of the Effective Date, the terms of the Plan and the Plan Supplement shall be immediately effective and enforceable and deemed binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Debtors, the Wind Down Estates, the holders of Claims and Interests, the Released Parties, the Exculpated Parties, and each of their respective successors and assigns, including, without limitation, the Wind Down Officer.

11. Successors and Assigns

The rights, benefits, and obligations of any Person named or referred to in the Plan shall be binding on, and shall inure to the benefit of any heir, executor, administrator, successor or permitted assign, if any, of each Entity.

12. Entire Agreement

On the Effective Date, the Plan, the Plan Supplement and the Confirmation Order shall supersede all previous and contemporaneous negotiations, promises, covenants, agreements, understandings, and representations on such subjects, all of which have become merged and integrated into the Plan.

After the Effective Date, the Debtors have authority to send a notice to Entities that to continue to receive documents pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002, they must file a renewed request to receive documents pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002. After the Effective Date, the Debtors are authorized to limit the list of Entities receiving documents pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002 to those Entities who have filed such renewed requests.

VII. CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF PLAN

The following discussion summarizes certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the implementation of the Plan to the Debtors and to holders of certain Claims. This discussion does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to holders of Claims or Interests who are unimpaired or deemed to reject the Plan. This discussion also does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences to the holders of the Reserve Bank Claims because the Reserve Bank, as the sole holder of such claims, is a U.S. governmental agency or authority.

The discussion of U.S. federal income tax consequences below is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "**Tax Code**"), current and proposed U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder (the "**Treasury regulations**"), judicial authorities, published positions of the Internal Revenue Service ("**IRS**"), and other applicable authorities, all as in effect on the date of this Disclosure Statement and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect). The U.S. federal income tax consequences of the contemplated transactions are complex and subject to significant uncertainty. The Debtors have not requested an opinion of counsel or a ruling from the IRS or any other taxing authority with respect to any of the tax aspects of the contemplated transactions, and the discussion below is not binding upon the IRS or the courts. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a different position than any position discussed herein.

This summary does not address foreign, state, local, gift, or estate tax consequences of the Plan, nor does it purport to address all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a holder in light of

such holder's individual circumstances, or to a holder that may be subject to special tax rules (such as persons who are related to the Debtors within the meaning of the Tax Code; foreign taxpayers; broker-dealers; banks; mutual funds; insurance companies; financial institutions; small business investment companies; real estate investment trusts; regulated investment companies; tax-exempt organizations; trusts; governmental authorities or agencies; dealers and traders in securities, retirement plans, individual retirement and other tax-deferred accounts; holders that are, or hold Claims through, S corporations; partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes; persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; dealers in foreign currency; persons who hold Claims as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction or other integrated investment; persons using a mark-to-market method of accounting; holders of Claims who are themselves in bankruptcy; persons subject to the alternative minimum tax or the "Medicare" tax on net investment income and accrual method taxpayers that report income on an "applicable financial statement"). In addition, this discussion does not address the consequences of U.S. federal taxes other than income taxes, nor does it address the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act.

The following discussion generally assumes that the Plan will be treated as a plan of liquidation of the Debtors for U.S. federal income tax purposes such that the Debtors themselves will be the Wind Down Estates (and not any successor, by merger, consolidation or otherwise, to the Debtors) and that all distributions to holders of Claims will be taxed accordingly. The Debtors will remain in existence after the Effective Date solely for the purpose of winding up ~~its~~ their affairs, including, to the extent necessary and in the Debtors' sole discretion, providing Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing. Thus, all references in this Article VII to the Debtors as relates to periods after the Effective Date should be considered references to the Wind Down Estates as a continuation of the Debtors for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Additionally, this discussion assumes that: (i) the various debt and other arrangements to which any of the Debtors is a party will be respected for U.S. federal income tax purposes in accordance with their form and (ii) except where otherwise indicated, the Claims are held as "capital assets" (generally, property held for investment) within the meaning of section 1221 of the Tax Code.

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF CERTAIN U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR CAREFUL TAX PLANNING AND ADVICE BASED UPON YOUR INDIVIDUAL CIRCUMSTANCES. ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND KSERVICING EQUITY INTERSTS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISOR FOR THE U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S., AND OTHER TAX CONSEQUENCES APPLICABLE UNDER THE PLAN.

A. Consequences to the Debtors

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, KServicing is a standalone corporation, and each of its U.S. subsidiaries are disregarded as separate from KServicing. The Debtors estimate that, as of the Commencement Date, KServicing had net operating loss ("**NOL**") carryforwards of approximately $53 million in addition to other tax attributes (including tax basis in assets) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The amount of any such NOL carryforwards and other tax attributes remain subject to audit and adjustment by the IRS.

As indicated above, the Debtors intend to treat the Plan as a plan of liquidation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, meaning the Debtors will remain in existence following the Effective Date solely for the purpose of winding up their affairs (including, to the extent necessary and in the Debtors' sole discretion, providing Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing). The U.S. federal income tax impact of the Plan on the Debtors is discussed further below.

1. Recognition of Income, Gain, or Loss

The Debtors expect to service all existing Pledged PPPLF Loans, CRB PPP Loans, and CB Loans through the Effective Date, and, thereafter, will either transfer such servicing obligations to a third-party loan servicer(s) and/or, in Debtors' sole discretion, provide Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing. The Debtors are expected to generate income and incur expenses related to such servicing activity, which may result in future taxable income. In addition, if the Debtors transfer their servicing obligation under all or some of the existing loans, the Debtors may recognize gain or loss pursuant to such transfers.

Notwithstanding the above, the Debtors expect to have sufficient available NOL carryforwards and/or other tax attributes to avoid any meaningful U.S. federal income tax liability.

2. Cancellation of Debt and Availability of Tax Attributes

In general, a debtor recognizes income, generally referred to as cancellation of debt ("**COD**") income, upon the cancellation or reduction of debt for insufficient consideration. The Tax Code provides an exception to such income recognition for any COD arising pursuant to a bankruptcy court order or confirmed Chapter 11 plan or to the extent the debtor is insolvent immediately prior to the cancellation or reduction of the debt, but requires the debtor to reduce certain of its tax attributes – such as current year NOLs, NOL carryforwards, tax credits, capital losses and tax basis in assets – by the amount of such COD. COD is the amount by which the adjusted issue price of indebtedness discharged exceeds the sum of the amount of cash, the issue price of any debt instrument and the fair market value of any other property given in exchange therefor, subject to certain statutory or judicial exceptions that can apply to limit the amount of COD (including where the payment of the cancelled debt would have given rise to a tax deduction). Any reduction in tax attributes under the COD rules does not occur until the end of the tax year after such attributes have been applied to determine the tax in the year of discharge or, in the case of asset basis reduction, the first day of the taxable year following the tax year in which the COD occurs.

The Debtors expect, consistent with the intended treatment of the Plan as a plan of liquidation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, that no COD should be incurred as a result of the implementation of the Plan prior to the disposition by the Debtors of all or substantially all of their assets (other than to the extent any Allowed Claim's distribution is subject to a maximum amount, or has been or is separately settled). So treated, the reduction of tax attributes resulting from any COD pursuant to the Plan (which, as indicated above, only occurs as of the end of the tax year in which the COD occurs) generally should not have a material impact on the Debtors. However, there can be no assurance that all or a substantial amount of the COD will not be incurred earlier due to, among other things, a lack of direct authoritative guidance as to when COD occurs in the context of a liquidating Chapter 11 plan.

KServicing's ability to utilize its NOL carryforwards and certain other tax attributes could be subject to limitation if it underwent or were to undergo an ownership change within the meaning of section 382 of the Tax Code by reason of the implementation of the Plan or otherwise. The Debtors believe that no ownership change under section 382 of the Tax Code has occurred to date. In an attempt to minimize the likelihood of such an ownership change occurring, the Debtors requested on the Commencement Date entry of interim and final orders from the Bankruptcy Court authorizing a protective equity trading order. Moreover, pursuant to the Plan, the holders of KServicing Equity Interests will maintain their economic interests in any residual assets of the Debtors after the satisfaction of all Allowed Claims, which economic interests will be nontransferable (except by operation of law). Accordingly, consistent with the intended treatment of the Plan as a plan of liquidation for federal income tax purposes, the Debtors believe that no ownership change should occur as a result of the implementation of the Plan. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not successfully take a contrary position (including with respect to the treatment for federal

income tax purposes of the holders of Claims as continuing creditors and not as effective equity holders of KServicing throughout the liquidation process).

If, notwithstanding the Debtors' positions, COD were incurred prior to the Debtors' complete liquidation or an ownership change were considered to occur, the Debtors could incur a material amount of U.S. federal income tax in respect of the continuance of its servicing obligations, transfer of such servicing obligations, or sale or other disposition of their assets depending, in part, on the amount of servicing income and related expenses and amount realized upon the disposition of such assets and the then-tax basis of the assets.

3. Potential Alternative Minimum Tax

On August 16, 2022, President Biden signed into law the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022, which, among other thing, generally imposes a 15% corporate alternative minimum tax on corporations with book net income (subject to certain adjustments) exceeding on average $1 billion over any three-year testing period (taking into account any predecessor), effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2022 (the "New AMT"). Whether and how the New AMT applies to a particular corporation remains, in significant respects, uncertain. However, the Debtors do not expect to be subject to the New AMT

B. Consequences to Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims

This summary discusses the U.S. federal income tax consequences to holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims who are U.S. Holders and does not discuss tax consequences for those who are not U.S. Holders. As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial owner of Allowed General Unsecured Claims that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust, if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary jurisdiction over its administration and one or more U.S. persons have authority to control all of its substantial decisions, or if the trust has a valid election in effect under applicable Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership or other entity or arrangement taxable as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes holds Allowed General Unsecured Claims, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. If you are a partner in such a partnership holding any of such instruments, you should consult your own tax advisor.

Each holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim will receive, in full and final satisfaction of such Claim, its *pro rata* share of the GUC Pool Class B Interests.

1. Recognition of Gain or Loss

The federal income tax consequences of the implementation of the Plan to a holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim will depend, among other things, upon the origin of the holder's Claim, when the holder receives payment in respect of such Claim, whether the holder reports income using the accrual or cash method of tax accounting, whether the holder acquired its Claim at a discount, whether the holder has taken

a bad debt deduction or worthless security deduction with respect to such Claim, and whether (as intended and herein assumed) the Plan is treated as a plan of liquidation for federal income tax purposes.

Generally, a U.S. Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim will recognize gain or loss with respect to its Allowed General Unsecured Claim in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of any Cash and the fair market value of any other property received by the U.S. Holder (other than any consideration attributable to accrued but unpaid interest) and (ii) the adjusted tax basis of the Allowed General Unsecured Claim exchanged therefor (other than basis attributable to accrued but unpaid interest previously included in the U.S. Holder's taxable income). As discussed below, the amount of Cash or other property received in respect of accrued but unpaid interest will be taxed as ordinary income, except to the extent previously included in income by a U.S. Holder under its method of accounting. *See* Section B.2.—"Allocation of Consideration to Interest." Consistent with the intended treatment of the Plan as a plan of liquidation for federal income tax purposes, any loss realized by a U.S. Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim may not be recognizable until all of the distributions to such U.S. Holder are received.

When gain or loss is recognized, such gain or loss may be long-term capital gain or loss if the Allowed General Unsecured Claim disposed of is a capital asset in the hands of the U.S. Holder and has been held for more than one year. Each holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim should consult its tax advisor to determine whether gain or loss recognized by such holder will be long-term capital gain or loss and the specific tax effect thereof on such holder.

2. Allocation of Consideration to Interest

Pursuant to section 6.16 of the Plan, all distributions in respect of Allowed General Unsecured Claims will be allocated first to the principal amount of the Allowed General Unsecured Claim (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes), with any excess allocated to accrued but unpaid interest. However, there is no assurance that such allocation would be respected by the IRS for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In general, to the extent any amount received (whether stock, cash, or other property) by a holder of a debt instrument is received in satisfaction of accrued interest during its holding period, such amount will be taxable to the holder as ordinary interest income (if not previously included in the holder's gross income under the holder's normal method of accounting). Conversely, a holder generally recognizes a deductible loss to the extent any accrued interest claimed was previously included in its gross income and is not paid in full. Each holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim is urged to consult its own tax advisors regarding the allocation of consideration and the taxation or deductibility of unpaid interest for tax purposes.

3. Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Payments of interest or dividends and any other reportable payments, possibly including amounts received pursuant to the Plan and payments of proceeds from the sale, retirement or other disposition of the exchange consideration, may be subject to "backup withholding" (currently at a rate of 24%) if a recipient of those payments fails to furnish to the payor certain identifying information and, in some cases, a certification that the recipient is not subject to backup withholding. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts deducted and withheld generally should be allowed as a credit against that recipient's U.S. federal income tax, provided that appropriate proof is timely provided under rules established by the IRS. Furthermore, certain penalties may be imposed by the IRS on a recipient of payments who is required to supply information but who does not do so in the proper manner. Backup withholding generally should not apply with respect to payments made to certain exempt recipients, such as corporations and financial institutions. Information may also be required to be provided to the IRS concerning payments, unless an exemption applies. You should consult your own tax advisor regarding your qualification for exemption from backup withholding and information reporting and the procedures for obtaining such an exemption.

The foregoing summary has been provided for informational purposes only and does not discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to a particular holder. All holders of Claims and KServicing Equity Interests are urged to consult their tax advisors concerning the federal, state, local, non U.S., and other tax consequences applicable under the Plan.

VIII. CERTAIN RISK FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

Prior to voting to accept or reject the Plan, holders of Claims and Interests should read and carefully consider the risk factors set forth below, in addition to the other information set forth in this Disclosure Statement including any attachments, exhibits, or documents incorporated by reference.

THIS SECTION PROVIDES INFORMATION REGARDING POTENTIAL RISKS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PLAN. THE FACTORS BELOW SHOULD NOT BE REGARDED AS THE ONLY RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PLAN OR ITS IMPLEMENTATION. NEW FACTORS, RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES EMERGE FROM TIME TO TIME AND IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PREDICT ALL SUCH FACTORS, RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES.

A. Certain Bankruptcy Law Considerations

1. General

While the Debtors believe that the Chapter 11 Cases will be of short duration and will not be materially disruptive to the Company's business, the Debtors cannot be certain that this will be the case. Although the Plan is designed to minimize the length of the Chapter 11 Cases, it is impossible to predict with certainty the amount of time that the Debtors may spend in bankruptcy or to assure parties in interest that the Plan will be confirmed. Even if confirmed on a timely basis, bankruptcy proceedings to confirm the Plan could have an adverse effect on the Company's business. Among other things, it is possible that bankruptcy proceedings could adversely affect the Company's relationships with its key customers, borrowers, and employees. In addition, the bankruptcy proceedings may divert some of the attention of the Debtors' management away from business operations and the Company will incur additional expenses.

2. Risk of Non-Confirmation of Plan

Although the Debtors believe that the Plan will satisfy all requirements necessary for confirmation by the Bankruptcy Court, there can be no assurance that the Bankruptcy Court will reach the same conclusion or that modifications to the Plan will not be required for confirmation or that such modifications would not necessitate re-solicitation of votes. Moreover, the Debtors can make no assurances that they will receive the requisite acceptances to confirm the Plan, including on account of Class 3 Claims, which includes the Reserve Bank Priority Claims which, absent agreement by the holder to a different treatment, is entitled to payment on the Effective Date of the allowed amount of the claim pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1129(a)(9), and even if the Voting Classes (defined below) voted in favor of the Plan or the requirements for "cramdown" are met with respect to any Class that rejected the Plan, the Bankruptcy Court, which may exercise substantial discretion as a court of equity, may choose not to confirm the Plan. If the Plan is not confirmed, it is unclear what distributions (if any) holders of Claims or Interests ultimately would receive with respect to their Claims or Interests in a subsequent plan.

3. Risk of Failing to Satisfy Vote Requirement

In the event that the Debtors are unable to get sufficient votes from the Voting Classes, the Debtors may seek to accomplish an alternative chapter 11 plan. There can be no assurance that the terms of any such

alternative chapter 11 plan would be similar or as favorable to holders of Reserve Bank Claims and General Unsecured Claims as those proposed in the Plan.

4. Risk of Non-Consensual Confirmation

In the event that any impaired class of Claims or Interests does not accept or is deemed not to accept the Plan, the Bankruptcy Court may nevertheless confirm such Plan at the request of the Debtors if at least one impaired class has accepted the plan (with such acceptance being determined without including the vote of any "insider" in such class), and as to each impaired class that has not accepted the plan, the Bankruptcy Court determines that the plan "does not discriminate unfairly" and is "fair and equitable" with respect to the dissenting impaired classes. Should any Class vote to reject the Plan, then these requirements must be satisfied with respect to such rejecting Classes. The Debtors believe that the Plan satisfies these requirements.

5. Risk of Non-Occurrence of Effective Date

There can be no assurance as to the timing of the Effective Date, including on account of risks and uncertainties associated with the transfer of the Debtors Legacy Loan and PPP Loan obligations. If the conditions precedent to the Effective Date set forth in the Plan have not occurred or have not been waived as set forth in Section 9 of the Plan, then the Confirmation Order may be vacated, in which event no distributions would be made under the Plan, the Debtors and all holders of Claims or Interests would be restored to the status quo as of the day immediately preceding the Confirmation Date, and the Debtors' obligations with respect to Claims and Interests would remain unchanged.

6. Risk Related to Parties in Interest Objecting to Debtors' Classification of Claims and Equity Interests

Bankruptcy Code Section 1122 provides that a plan may place a claim or an interest in a particular class only if such claim or interest is substantially similar to the other claims or interests in such class. The Debtors believe that the classification of Claims and Interests under the Plan complies with the requirements set forth in the Bankruptcy Code. However, there can be no assurance that a party in interest will not object or that the Bankruptcy Court will approve the classifications.

7. Risk Related to Possible Objections to Plan

There is a risk that certain parties could oppose and object to the Plan in the Bankruptcy Court either in its entirety or to specific provisions of the Plan. While the Debtors believe that the proposed Plan complies with all relevant Bankruptcy Code provisions, there can be no guarantee that a party in interest will not file an objection to the Plan or that the Bankruptcy Court will not sustain such an objection.

8. Conversion to Chapter 7 Case

If no plan can be confirmed, or if the Bankruptcy Court otherwise finds that it would be in the best interest of holders of Claims and Interests, the Chapter 11 Cases may be converted to cases under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, pursuant to which a chapter 7 trustee would be appointed or elected to liquidate the Debtors' assets for distribution in accordance with the priorities established by the Bankruptcy Code. See Article X hereof, as well as the liquidation analysis, which will be filed no later than the date on which the Plan Supplement is filed and served on holders of Claims in the Voting Class as promptly as practicable upon filing (the "**Liquidation Analysis**"), for a discussion of the effects that a chapter 7 liquidation would have on the recoveries of holders of Claims and Interests on a Debtor-by-Debtor basis.

9. Releases, Injunctions, and Exculpations Provisions May Not Be Approved

Article X of the Plan provides for certain releases, injunctions, and exculpations, for Claims and Causes of Action that may otherwise be asserted against the Debtors, the Wind Down Estate, the Exculpated Parties, or the Released Parties, as applicable. The releases, injunctions, and exculpations provided in the Plan are subject to objection by parties in interest and may not be approved. If the releases and exculpations are not approved, certain parties may not be considered Releasing Parties, Released Parties, or Exculpated Parties, and certain Released Parties or Exculpated Parties may withdraw their support for the Plan.

10. Risks Associated with the Debtors' Business and Industry

The Debtors' business is subject to regulation by governmental and regulatory authorities. Further, recently, such policies, guidance, and regulations, as applicable to the Debtors' business continue to change. Such changes and any actual alleged failure to comply or implement and adhere to adequate remedial measures may have adverse consequences on the Company or its business. The risks associated with the Debtors' businesses and industry include, but are not limited to, the following:

- risk and uncertainties relating to the effects of disruption from the Chapter 11 Cases making it more difficult to maintain business and operational relationships, to retain key employees and to maintain various licenses and approvals necessary for the Debtors to conduct the Debtors' business;
- the ability to maintain loan servicing or other licenses necessary to operate the business, including but not limited to the AmEx TSA;
- increases in costs that could adversely affect the Debtors' operating results;
- the Debtors' dependence and relationship with their employees, independent contractors, and vendors;
- negative publicity about the Debtors' business;
- the Debtors' ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet their commitments;
- the uncertainties associated with governmental regulation, including with respect to a transfer of loan servicing.

11. Cash and Cash Collateral

The use of cash on hand (including cash collateral) is intended to provide liquidity to the Debtors during the pendency of the Chapter 11 Cases. If, among other things, the Chapter 11 Cases take longer than expected to conclude, the Debtors may exhaust their cash on hand (including cash collateral). There is no assurance that the Debtors will be able to obtain additional financing from other sources. In either such case, the liquidity necessary for the orderly functioning of the Debtors' business may be materially impaired.

12. The Debtors May Be Adversely Affected by Potential Litigation, Including Litigation Arising Out of the Chapter 11 Cases

In addition to the various litigations described herein, in the future, the Wind Down Estates may become party to litigation. In general, litigation can be expensive and time consuming to bring or defend against. It

is also possible that certain parties will commence litigation with respect to the treatment of their Claims under the Plan. It is not possible to predict the potential litigation that the Debtors or Wind Down Estates may become party to, nor the final resolution of such litigation. The impact of any such litigation on the Debtors' businesses and financial stability, however, could be material.

13. Risk that Debtors May Lose in Any of their Prepetition Litigation

As discussed in Article IV, Section B herein, the Debtors are currently engaged in ongoing litigation. Although the Debtors believe that they will succeed in the litigation, there is a risk that the Debtors may lose some or all of the issues, which, depending on the priority of the ultimate claims, could have substantial impact on the Debtors' administrative solvency.

14. Risks Related to AmEx's Cooperation With Respect the Transfer of the Debtors' Loan Servicing Obligations

With respect to the transfer of servicing, there can be no assurance that AmEx will cooperate in assisting the Debtors to grant third-party servicers access to the AmEx Platform, assisting the Debtors in collecting and transferring the data, or assisting the Debtors in the transfer process, as applicable. In the event that AmEx refuses to assist the Debtors, the Debtors may be required to obtain additional resources and expend significant time transferring the loan servicing obligations.

B. Additional Factors

1. Claims Could be More than Projected

There can be no assurance that the estimated Allowed amount of Claims in certain Classes will not be significantly more than projected, which, in turn, could cause the value of distributions to be reduced substantially. The Governmental Bar Date has not yet passed, and the Debtors may incur additional significant claims. Inevitably, some assumptions will not materialize, and unanticipated events and circumstances may affect the ultimate results. Therefore, the actual amount of Allowed Claims may vary from the Debtors' feasibility analysis, and that variation may be material.

2. Projections and Other Forward-Looking Statements are not Assured, and Actual Results May Vary

Certain of the information contained in this Disclosure Statement is, by nature, forward-looking, and contains (i) estimates and assumptions which might ultimately prove to be incorrect and (ii) projections which may be materially different from actual future experiences. There are uncertainties associated with any projections and estimates, and they should not be considered assurances or guarantees of the amount of funds or the amount of Claims in the various Classes that might be allowed.

3. Debtors Could Withdraw Plan

The Plan may be revoked or withdrawn prior to the ~~Commencement~~ Confirmation Date by the Debtors.

4. Debtors Have No Duty to Update

The statements contained in this Disclosure Statement are made by the Debtors as of the date hereof, unless otherwise specified herein, and the delivery of this Disclosure Statement after that date does not imply that there has been no change in the information set forth herein since that date. The Debtors have no duty to update this Disclosure Statement unless otherwise ordered to do so by the Bankruptcy Court.

5. No Representations Outside Disclosure Statement are Authorized

No representations concerning or related to the Debtors, the Chapter 11 Cases, or the Plan are authorized by the Bankruptcy Court or the Bankruptcy Code, other than as set forth in this Disclosure Statement. Any representations or inducements made to secure your acceptance or rejection of the Plan that are other than those contained in, or included with, this Disclosure Statement should not be relied upon in making the decision to accept or reject the Plan.

6. No Legal or Tax Advice is Provided by Disclosure Statement

The contents of this Disclosure Statement should not be construed as legal, business, or tax advice. Each Claim or Interest holder should consult their own legal counsel and accountant as to legal, tax, and other matters concerning their Claim or Interest.

This Disclosure Statement is not legal advice to you. This Disclosure Statement may not be relied upon for any purpose other than to determine how to vote on the Plan or object to confirmation of the Plan.

7. No Admission Made

Nothing contained herein or in the Plan will constitute an admission of, or will be deemed evidence of, the tax or other legal effects of the Plan on the Debtors or on holders of Claims or Interests.

8. Certain Tax Consequences

For a discussion of certain tax considerations to the Debtors and certain holders of Claims in connection with the implementation of the Plan, see Article VII hereof.

IX. VOTING PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS

A. Voting Deadline

Before voting to accept or reject the Plan, each Eligible Holder (defined below) as of the Voting Record Date should carefully review the Plan attached hereto as **Exhibit A**. All descriptions of the Plan set forth in this Disclosure Statement are subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.

Ballots will be provided for holders of Voting Claims as of the Voting Record Date (January 19, 2023) to vote to accept or reject the Plan (a "**Ballot**"). Holders of Classes 3 and 4 (the "**Eligible Holders**") are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Because Classes 1, 2, and 6 (if so treated) are unimpaired and deemed to accept, and Classes 5, 6 (if so treated), 7, and 8 are impaired but deemed to reject, only Classes 3 and 4 are entitled to vote.

The Debtors have engaged Omni Agent Solutions, Inc. as Voting Agent to assist in the transmission of voting materials and in the tabulation of votes with respect to the Plan.

EACH BALLOT CONTAINS DETAILED VOTING INSTRUCTIONS AND SETS FORTH IN DETAIL, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THE DEADLINES, PROCEDURES, AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR VOTING TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN, THE VOTING RECORD DATE FOR VOTING PURPOSES, AND THE APPLICABLE STANDARDS FOR TABULATING BALLOTS.

THE VOTING DEADLINE IS 4:00 P.M., PREVAILING EASTERN TIME, ON FEBRUARY 21, 2023, UNLESS EXTENDED BY THE DEBTORS (THE "**VOTING DEADLINE**").

CLASSES 3 AND 4: IN ORDER FOR YOUR VOTE TO BE COUNTED, YOUR BALLOT MUST BE EXECUTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED IN THE BALLOT AND RECEIVED BY THE VOTING AGENT AT THE ADDRESS SET FORTH BELOW ON OR BEFORE THE VOTING DEADLINE.

Delivery of a Ballot must conform to the instructions on the Ballot. Mailed Ballots must be returned by the Voting Deadline with an original signed copy to:

KSERVICING BALLOT PROCESSING
C/O OMNI AGENT SOLUTIONS, INC.
5955 De Soto Ave., Suite 100
Woodland Hills, CA 91367

FOR YOUR VOTE TO BE COUNTED, YOUR BALLOT MUST BE EXECUTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDED IN THE APPLICABLE BALLOT AND MUST BE ACTUALLY RECEIVED BY THE VOTING AGENT NO LATER THAN THE VOTING DEADLINE.

ANY BALLOT THAT IS EXECUTED AND RETURNED BUT WHICH DOES NOT INDICATE EITHER AN ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE PLAN OR INDICATES BOTH AN ACCEPTANCE AND A REJECTION OF THE PLAN WILL NOT BE COUNTED. THE DEBTORS, IN THEIR SOLE DISCRETION, MAY REQUEST THAT THE VOTING AGENT ATTEMPT TO CONTACT SUCH VOTERS TO CURE ANY SUCH DEFECTS IN THE BALLOTS. THE FAILURE TO VOTE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A VOTE TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN. AN OBJECTION TO THE CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN, EVEN IF TIMELY SERVED, DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A VOTE TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN.

B. Voting Procedures

The Debtors are providing copies of this Disclosure Statement (including all exhibits and appendices) and related materials and a Ballot (collectively, a "**Solicitation Package**") to record holders of the Reserve Bank Claims and the General Unsecured Claims. In order to vote, holders of Reserve Bank Claims and General Unsecured Claims should provide all of the information requested by the Ballot and, as applicable, should complete and deliver their completed Ballots so that they are actually received by the Voting Agent no later than the Voting Deadline.

C. Parties Entitled to Vote

Under the Bankruptcy Code, only holders of claims or interests in "impaired" classes are entitled to vote on a plan. Under section 1124 of the Bankruptcy Code, a class of claims or interests is deemed to be "impaired" under a plan unless (i) the plan leaves unaltered the legal, equitable, and contractual rights to which such claim or interest entitles the holder thereof or (ii) notwithstanding any legal right to an accelerated payment of such claim or interest, the plan cures all existing defaults (other than defaults resulting from the occurrence of events of bankruptcy) and reinstates the maturity of such claim or interest as it existed before the default.

If, however, the holder of an impaired claim or interest will not receive or retain any distribution under the plan on account of such claim or interest, the Bankruptcy Code deems such holder to have rejected the plan, and, accordingly, holders of such claims and interests do not actually vote on the plan. If a claim or interest is not impaired by the plan, the Bankruptcy Code deems the holder of such claim or interest to have accepted the plan and, accordingly, holders of such claims and interests are not entitled to vote on the Plan.

A vote may be disregarded if the Bankruptcy Court determines, pursuant to section 1126(e) of the Bankruptcy Code, that it was not solicited or procured in good faith or in accordance with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code.

The Bankruptcy Code defines "acceptance" of a plan by a class of: (i) claims as acceptance by creditors in that class that hold at least two-thirds (2/3) in dollar amount and more than one-half (1/2) in number of the claims that cast ballots for acceptance or rejection of the plan; and (ii) interests as acceptance by interest holders in that class that hold at least two-thirds (2/3) in dollar amount of the interests that cast ballots for acceptance or rejection of the plan.

Classes 3 (Reserve Bank Claims) and 4 (General Unsecured Claims) are impaired under the Plan and the only Classes of Claims or Interests entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan (the "**Voting Classes**" or the "**Voting Claims**").

Claims and Interests in all other Classes are either unimpaired and deemed to accept or impaired and deemed to reject the Plan and are not entitled to vote. For a detailed description of the treatment of Claims and Interests under the Plan, *see* Article VI of this Disclosure Statement.

The Debtors will request confirmation of the Plan pursuant to section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code over the deemed rejection of the Plan by all classes deemed to reject, Parent Equity Interests, and Subordinated Securities Claims. Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code permits the confirmation of a chapter 11 plan notwithstanding the rejection of such plan by one or more impaired classes of claims or interests. Under section 1129(b), a plan may be confirmed by a bankruptcy court if it does not "discriminate unfairly" and is "fair and equitable" with respect to each rejecting class. For a more detailed description of the requirements for confirmation of a nonconsensual plan, *see* Article VI of this Disclosure Statement.

1. Miscellaneous

All Ballots must be signed by the Eligible Holder, or any person who has obtained a properly completed Ballot proxy from the Eligible Holder by the Voting Record Date. Unless otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court, Ballots that are signed, dated, and timely received, but on which a vote to accept or reject the Plan has not been indicated, will not be counted. The Debtors, in their sole discretion, may request that the Voting Agent attempt to contact such voters to cure any such defects in the Ballots. Any Ballot marked to both accept and reject the Plan will not be counted. If you cast more than one Ballot voting the same Claim(s) before the Voting Deadline, the last valid Ballot received on or before the Voting Deadline will be deemed to reflect your intent, and thus, will supersede any prior Ballot. If you cast Ballots received by the Voting Agent on the same day, but which are voted inconsistently, such Ballots will not be counted. An otherwise properly executed Ballot that attempts to partially accept and partially reject the Plan will likewise not be counted.

The Ballots provided to Eligible Holders will reflect the amount of such Eligible Holder's Claim~~; however, when tabulating votes, the Voting Agent may adjust the amount of such Eligible Holder's Claim by multiplying that amount by a factor that reflects all amounts accrued between the Voting Record Date and the Commencement including, without limitation, interest~~ as of the Commencement Date.

Under the Bankruptcy Code, for purposes of determining whether the requisite votes for acceptance have been received, only ~~holders of the Reserve Bank Claims~~ claims of Eligible Holders who actually vote will be counted. The failure of a holder to deliver a duly executed Ballot to the Voting Agent will be deemed to constitute an abstention by such holder with respect to voting on the Plan and such abstentions will not be counted as votes for or against the Plan.

Except as provided below, unless the Ballot is timely submitted to the Voting Agent before the Voting Deadline together with any other documents required by such Ballot, the Debtors may, in their sole discretion, reject such Ballot as invalid, and therefore decline to utilize it in connection with seeking confirmation of the Plan.

2. Fiduciaries and Other Representatives

If a Ballot is signed by a trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, attorney-in-fact, officer of a corporation, or another, acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity, such person should indicate such capacity when signing and, if requested, must submit proper evidence satisfactory to the Debtor of authority to so act. Authorized signatories should submit a separate Ballot of each Eligible Holder for whom they are voting.

UNLESS THE BALLOT IS SUBMITTED TO THE VOTING AGENT ON OR PRIOR TO THE VOTING DEADLINE, SUCH BALLOT WILL BE REJECTED AS INVALID AND WILL NOT BE COUNTED AS AN ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE PLAN; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE ~~DEBTORs~~ DEBTORS RESERVE THE RIGHT, IN THEIR SOLE DISCRETION, TO REQUEST THE BANKRUPTCY COURT TO ALLOW SUCH BALLOT TO BE COUNTED.

3. Agreements Upon Furnishing Ballots

The delivery of an accepting Ballot pursuant to one of the procedures set forth above will constitute the agreement of the creditor with respect to such Ballot to accept: (i) all of the terms of, and conditions to, the solicitation; and (ii) the terms of the Plan including the injunction, releases, and exculpations set forth in Sections 10.3, 10.5, 10.6, and 10.7 of the Plan. All parties in interest retain their right to object to confirmation of the Plan pursuant to section 1128 of the Bankruptcy Code.

4. Change of Vote

Any party who has previously submitted to the Voting Agent prior to the Voting Deadline a properly completed Ballot may revoke such Ballot and change its vote by submitting to the Voting Agent prior to the Voting Deadline a subsequent, properly completed Ballot voting for acceptance or rejection of the Plan.

5. Waivers of Defects, Irregularities, etc.

Unless otherwise directed by the Bankruptcy Court, all questions as to the validity, form, eligibility (including time of receipt), acceptance, and revocation or withdrawals of Ballots will be determined by the Voting Agent and/or the Debtors, as applicable, in their sole discretion, which determination will be final and binding. The Debtors reserve the right to reject any and all Ballots submitted by any of their respective creditors not in proper form, the acceptance of which would, in the opinion of the Debtors or their counsel, as applicable, be unlawful. The Debtors further reserve their respective rights to waive any defects or irregularities or conditions of delivery as to any particular Ballot by any of their creditors. The interpretation (including the Ballot and the respective instructions thereto) by the applicable Debtor, unless otherwise directed by the Bankruptcy Court, will be final and binding on all parties. Unless waived, any defects or irregularities in connection with deliveries of Ballots must be cured within such time as the Debtors (or the Bankruptcy Court) determines. Neither the Debtors nor any other person will be under any duty to provide notification of defects or irregularities with respect to deliveries of Ballots nor will any of them incur any liabilities for failure to provide such notification. Unless otherwise directed by the Bankruptcy Court, delivery of such Ballots will not be deemed to have been made until such irregularities have been cured or

waived. Ballots previously furnished (and as to which any irregularities have not theretofore been cured or waived) will be invalidated.

X. CONFIRMATION OF PLAN

A. Confirmation Hearing

Section 1128(a) of the Bankruptcy Code requires the Bankruptcy Court to hold a confirmation hearing upon appropriate notice to all required parties. The Confirmation Hearing will be held on March 13, 2023. Notice of the Confirmation Hearing will be provided to all known creditors and equity holders or their representatives. The Confirmation Hearing may be adjourned from time to time by the Bankruptcy Court without further notice except for the announcement of the adjourned date made at the Confirmation Hearing, at any subsequent adjourned Confirmation Hearing, or pursuant to a notice filed on the docket of the Chapter 11 Cases.

B. Objections to Confirmation

Section 1128(b) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that any party in interest may object to the confirmation of a plan. Any objection to confirmation of the Plan must (a) be in writing; (b) state the name and address of the objecting party and the amount and nature of the Claim or Interest of such party; (c) state with particularity the basis and nature of any objection, and provide proposed language that, if accepted and incorporated by the Debtors, would obviate such objection; (d) conform to the Bankruptcy Rules and the Local Rules of Bankruptcy Practice and Procedure of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware; (e) be filed with the Bankruptcy Court, with a copy to the chambers of the United States Bankruptcy Judge appointed to the Chapter 11 Cases, together with proof of service thereof; and (f) be served upon the following parties, including such other parties as the Bankruptcy Court may order:

(a) **The Debtor at:**

Kabbage Inc. d/b/a KServicing
925B Peachtree Street NE, Suite 383
Atlanta, GA 30309
Attn: Holly Loiseau, General Counsel
Email: hloiseau@kservicecorp.com

(b) **Office of the U.S. Trustee at:**

The Office of the United States Trustee
844 King Street, Suite 2207
Wilmington, DE 19801
Attn: Richard Schepacarter
Email: richard.schepacarter@usdoj.gov

(c) **Counsel to the Debtors at:**

Richards, Layton & Finger, P.A.
One Rodney Square
920 North King Street
Wilmington, Delaware 19801
Attn: Daniel J. DeFranceschi

Amanda R. Steele
Zachary I. Shapiro
Matthew P. Milana
Email: defranceschi@rlf.com
steele@rlf.com
shapiro@rlf.com
milano@rlf.com

Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP
767 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10153
Attn: Ray C. Schrock, P.C.
Candace M. Arthur
Natasha S. Hwangpo
Chase A. Bentley
Email: ray.schrock@weil.com
candace.arthur@weil.com
natasha.hwangpo@weil.com
chase.bentley@weil.com

UNLESS AN OBJECTION TO CONFIRMATION IS TIMELY SERVED AND FILED, IT MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

C. Requirements for Confirmation of Plan

1. Requirements of Section 1129(a) of Bankruptcy Code

(a) General Requirements

At the Confirmation Hearing, the Bankruptcy Court will determine whether the confirmation requirements specified in section 1129(a) of the Bankruptcy Code have been satisfied including, without limitation, whether:

(i) the Plan complies with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code;

(ii) the Debtors have complied with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code;

(iii) the Plan has been proposed in good faith and not by any means forbidden by law;

(iv) any payment made or promised by the Debtors or by a person issuing securities or acquiring property under the Plan, for services or for costs and expenses in or in connection with the Chapter 11 Cases, or in connection with the Plan and incident to the Chapter 11 Cases, has been disclosed to the Bankruptcy Court, and any such payment made before confirmation of the Plan is reasonable, or if such payment is to be fixed after confirmation of the Plan, such payment is subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court as reasonable;

(v) the Debtors have disclosed the identity and affiliations of any individual proposed to serve, after confirmation of the Plan, as a director or officer of the Wind Down Estates, an

affiliate of the Debtors participating in a Plan with the Debtors, or a successor to the Debtors under the Plan, and the appointment to, or continuance in, such office of such individual is consistent with the interests of the holders of Claims and Interests and with public policy, and the Debtors have disclosed the identity of any insider who will be employed or retained by the Wind Down Estates, and the nature of any compensation for such insider;

(vi) with respect to each Class of Claims or Interests, each holder of an impaired Claim or impaired Interest has either accepted the Plan or will receive or retain under the Plan, on account of such holder's Claim or Interest, property of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, that is not less than the amount such holder would receive or retain if the Debtors were liquidated on the Effective Date of the Plan under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code;

(vii) except to the extent the Plan meets the requirements of section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code (as discussed further below), each Class of Claims either accepted the Plan or is not impaired under the Plan;

(viii) except to the extent that the holder of a particular Claim has agreed to a different treatment of such Claim, the Plan provides that administrative expenses and priority Claims, other than Priority Tax Claims, will be paid in full on the Effective Date, and that Priority Tax Claims will receive either payment in full on the Effective Date or deferred cash payments over a period not exceeding five years after the Commencement Date, of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, equal to the Allowed amount of such Claims;

(ix) at least one Class of impaired Claims has accepted the Plan, determined without including any acceptance of the Plan by any insider holding a Claim in such Class;

(x) confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the Debtors or any successor to the Debtors under the Plan; and

(xi) all fees payable under section 1930 of title 28 of the United States Code, as determined by the Bankruptcy Court at the Confirmation Hearing, have been paid or the Plan provides for the payment of all such fees on the Effective Date of the Plan.

(b) Best Interests Test

As noted above, with respect to each impaired class of claims and equity interests, confirmation of a plan requires that each such holder either (i) accept the plan or (ii) receive or retain under the plan property of a value, as of the effective date of the plan, that is not less than the value such holder would receive or retain if the debtor was liquidated under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. This requirement is referred to as the "best interests test."

This test requires a Bankruptcy Court to determine what the holders of allowed claims and allowed equity interests in each impaired class would receive from a liquidation of the debtor's assets and properties in the context of a liquidation under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. To determine if a plan is in the best interests of each impaired class, the value of the distributions from the proceeds of the liquidation of the debtor's assets and properties (after subtracting the amounts attributable to the aforesaid claims) is then compared with the value offered to such classes of claims and equity interests under the Plan.

The Debtors believe that under the Plan all holders of impaired Claims and Interests will receive property with a value not less than the value such holder would receive in a liquidation under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors' belief is based primarily on (i) consideration of the effects that a chapter 7 liquidation would have on the ultimate proceeds available for distribution to holders of impaired Claims and Interests, and (ii) the Liquidation Analysis (which will be filed no later than the date the Plan Supplement is filed and served on holders of Claims in the Voting Classes as promptly practicable upon filing).

The Debtors believe that any liquidation analysis is speculative, as it is necessarily premised on assumptions and estimates which are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, many of which would be beyond the control of the Debtors. The Liquidation Analysis will be provided solely for the purpose of disclosing to holders of Claims and Interests the effects of a hypothetical chapter 7 liquidation of the Debtors, subject to the assumptions set forth therein and will be on a Debtor-by-Debtor basis with a summary on a consolidated basis. There can be no assurance as to values that would actually be realized in a chapter 7 liquidation nor can there be any assurance that a bankruptcy court will accept the Debtors' conclusions or concur with such assumptions in making its determinations under section 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code.

(c) Feasibility

Section 1129(a)(11) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that confirmation of a plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the Debtor or any successor of the Debtor (unless such liquidation or reorganization is proposed in the plan). Because the Plan proposes a liquidation of all of the Debtor, for purposes of this test, the Bankruptcy Court will find that the Plan is feasible if it determines that the Debtors will be able to satisfy the conditions precedent to the Effective Date and otherwise have sufficient funds to meet their post-confirmation date obligations to pay for the costs of administering and fully consummating the Plan, including sufficient funds to liquidate the Debtors' remaining estates. Accordingly, the Debtors believe that the liquidation pursuant to the Plan will meet the feasibility requirements of the Bankruptcy Code.

(d) Equitable Distribution of Voting Power

On or before the Effective Date, pursuant to and only to the extent required by section 1123(a)(6) of the Bankruptcy Code, the organizational documents for the Debtors will be amended as necessary to satisfy the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and will include, among other things, pursuant to section 1123(a)(6) of the Bankruptcy Code, (i) a provision prohibiting the issuance of non-voting equity securities and (ii) a provision setting forth an appropriate distribution of voting power among classes of equity securities possessing voting power.

2. Additional Requirements for Non-Consensual Confirmation

In the event that any impaired Class of Claims or Interests does not accept or is deemed to reject the Plan, the Bankruptcy Court may still confirm the Plan at the request of the Debtors if, as to each impaired Class of Claims or Interests that has not accepted the Plan, the Plan "does not discriminate unfairly" and is "fair and equitable" with respect to such Classes of Claims or Interests, pursuant to section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. Both of these requirements are in addition to other requirements established by case law interpreting the statutory requirements.

Pursuant to the Plan, holders of Claims in Class 5 (Intercompany Claims), Interests in Class 6 (Intercompany Interests), Class 7 (Subordinated Securities Claims) and Class 8 (KServicing Equity

Interests) will not receive a distribution and are thereby deemed to reject the Plan. However, the Debtors submit that they satisfy the "unfair discrimination" and "fair and equitable" tests, as discussed in further detail below.

(a) Unfair Discrimination Test

The "unfair discrimination" test applies to Classes of Claims or Interests that are of equal priority and are receiving different treatment under the Plan. A chapter 11 plan does not discriminate unfairly, within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Code, if the legal rights of a dissenting Class are treated in a manner consistent with the treatment of other Classes whose legal rights are substantially similar to those of the dissenting Class and if no Class of Claims or Interests receives more than it legally is entitled to receive for its Claims or Interests. This test does not require that the treatment be the same or equivalent, but that such treatment is "fair."

The Debtors believe the Plan satisfies the "unfair discrimination" test. The Plan provides that Claims and Interests of equal priority will receive comparable treatment and the Debtors believe such treatment is fair under the circumstances. Accordingly, the Debtors believe the Plan does not discriminate unfairly as to any impaired class of Claims or Interests.

(b) Fair and Equitable Test

The "fair and equitable" test applies to classes of different priority and status (*e.g.*, secured versus unsecured) and includes the general requirement that no class of claims receive more than 100% of the allowed amount of the claims in such class. As to dissenting classes, the test sets different standards depending on the type of claims in such class. The Debtors believe that the Plan satisfies the "fair and equitable" test as further explained below.

(i) *Secured Creditors*

The Bankruptcy Code provides that each holder of an impaired secured claim either (i) retains its liens on the property to the extent of the allowed amount of its secured claim and receives deferred cash payments having a value, as of the effective date, of at least the allowed amount of such claim, (ii) has the right to credit bid the amount of its claim if its property is sold and retains its liens on the proceeds of the sale or (iii) receives the "indubitable equivalent" of its allowed secured claim.

(ii) *Unsecured Creditors*

The Bankruptcy Code provides that either (i) each holder of an impaired unsecured claim receives or retains under the plan, property of a value equal to the amount of its allowed claim or (ii) the holders of claims and equity interests that are junior to the claims of the dissenting class will not receive any property under the plan of liquidation. The Plan provides that the holders of General Unsecured Claims in Class 4 will receive the treatment summarized above in Article VI of this Disclosure Statement.

(iii) *Equity Interests*

The Bankruptcy Code requires that either (a) each holder of an equity interest receive or retain under the plan property of a value equal to the greater of (i) the fixed liquidation preference or redemption price, if any, of such stock and (ii) the value of the stock, or (b) the holders of equity interests that are junior to any dissenting class of equity interests not receive any property under the plan. Pursuant to the Plan, all Intercompany Interests will receive no recovery or distribution and be reinstated solely to maintain the Debtors' corporate structure, as necessary. Pursuant to the Plan, all KServicing Equity Interests shall

receive the following treatment: (i) on the Effective Date, all KServicing Equity Interests shall be cancelled and a Single Share shall be issued to the Wind Down Officer to hold in trust as custodian for the benefit of the former holders of KServicing Equity Interests consistent with their former relative priority and economic entitlements and the Single Share shall be recorded on the books and records maintained by the Wind Down Officer; (ii) each former holder of KServicing Stock (through their interest in the Single Share, as applicable) shall neither receive nor retain any property of the Estate or direct interest in property of the Estate on account of such KServicing Stock; *provided*, that in the event that all Allowed Claims have been satisfied in full in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and the Plan, each former holder of a KServicing Existing Equity Interests may receive its share of any remaining assets of KServicing consistent with such holder's rights of payment existing immediately prior to the Commencement Date. Unless otherwise determined by the Wind Down Officer, on the date that KServicing's Chapter 11 Case is closed in accordance with Section 5.14 of the Plan, the Single Share issued on the Effective Date shall be deemed cancelled and of no further force and effect; *provided* that (i) such cancellation does not adversely impact the Debtors' Estates; and (ii) the continuing rights of former holders of KServicing Stock (including through their interest in Single Share or otherwise) shall be nontransferable except (A) by operation of law or (B) for administrative transfers where the ultimate beneficiary has not changed, subject to the Wind Down Officer's consent.

The Debtors believe the Plan satisfies the "fair and equitable" requirement with respect to any rejecting Class.

XI. ALTERNATIVES TO CONFIRMATION AND CONSUMMATION OF PLAN

The Debtors have evaluated several alternatives to the Plan. After studying these alternatives, the Debtors have concluded that the Plan is the best alternative and will maximize recoveries to parties in interest, assuming confirmation and consummation of the Plan. If the Plan is not confirmed and consummated, the alternatives to the Plan are (i) the preparation and presentation of an alternative plan, or (ii) a liquidation under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

A. Alternative Plan

If the Plan is not confirmed, the Debtors (or if the Debtors' exclusive period in which to file a plan of liquidation has expired, any other party in interest) could attempt to formulate a different plan of liquidation. The Debtors, however, do not believe that there are any practical alternative plans for the liquidation. The Debtors believe that the Plan, as described herein, enables holders of Claims and Interests to realize the greatest possible value under the circumstances and that, compared to any alternative plan, the Plan has the greatest chance to be confirmed and consummated.

B. Liquidation Under Chapter 7 or Applicable Non-Bankruptcy Law

If no plan can be confirmed, the Chapter 11 Cases may be converted to a case under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code in which a chapter 7 trustee would be elected or appointed to liquidate the assets of the Debtors for distribution to the Debtors' creditors in accordance with the priorities established by the Bankruptcy Code. The effect a chapter 7 liquidation would have on the recovery of holders of Allowed Claims and Interests will be set forth in the Liquidation Analysis that the Debtors will file no later than the date that the Plan Supplement is filed.

As noted in Article X of this Disclosure Statement, the Debtors believe that liquidation under chapter 7 would result in smaller distributions to creditors than those provided for in the Plan because of the delay resulting from the conversion of the cases and the additional administrative expenses associated with the

appointment of a trustee and the trustee's retention of professionals who would be required to become familiar with the many legal and factual issues in the Chapter 11 Cases.

XII.
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The Debtors believe the Plan is in the best interests of all stakeholders and urge the holders of Claims in Class 3 and Class 4 to vote in favor thereof.

Dated: ~~December 30~~January 17, 2022

DEBTORS

KABBAGE, INC. (D/B/A KSERVICING)
KABBAGE CANADA HOLDINGS, LLC
KABBAGE ASSET SECURITIZATION LLC
KABBAGE ASSET FUNDING 2017-A LLC
KABBAGE ASSET FUNDING 2019-A LLC
KABBAGE DIAMETER, LLC

By: /s/ *Laquisha Milner*
Name: Laquisha Milner
Title: Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit A

Plan

Filed Separately on the Docket

EXHIBIT B

Corporate Structure Chart

EXHIBIT C

Liquidation Analysis

Liquidation Analysis

Best Interests Test

The Debtors, together with their financial advisor and legal counsel, have prepared a hypothetical liquidation analysis (the "Liquidation Analysis") in connection with the Plan and Disclosure Statement for purposes of evaluating whether the Plan meets the requirements under section 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code, frequently referred to as the "best interests" of creditors test. Section 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that the Bankruptcy Court may not confirm a chapter 11 plan unless each holder of a claim or interest in an impaired class either (i) accepts the plan, or (ii) receives or retains under the plan property of a value, as of the effective date, that is not less than the value such holder would receive or retain if the debtor were liquidated under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code on the effective date. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(7).

The Liquidation Analysis is based upon certain assumptions discussed in the Disclosure Statement and in the accompanying Liquidation Analysis notes (the "Notes"). Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined in the Notes shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Plan or the Disclosure Statement, as applicable.

The Debtors believe that their creditors will receive at least as much, and likely more, under the Plan than they would receive in a chapter 7 liquidation.

Basis of Presentation

The Liquidation Analysis represents an estimated range of recoveries for all creditors of the Debtors based upon a hypothetical liquidation of the Debtors' assets, assuming that the Debtors' chapter 11 cases are converted to cases under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code on the Conversion Date (as defined below) and a chapter 7 trustee (the "Trustee") is appointed to oversee the liquidation of the Debtors' assets. During such liquidation, all of the Debtors' remaining assets would be monetized or otherwise distributed, and the cash proceeds, net of liquidation-related costs, would be distributed to holders of Allowed Claims in accordance with applicable law. The Liquidation Analysis assumes that, in a chapter 7, operations of the Debtors will cease and the Trustee will sell or transfer substantially all of the Debtors' remaining assets through a liquidation process beginning on or about March 31, 2023 (the "Conversion Date") and will subsequently complete the administrative closure of the cases.

The determination of the costs of, and proceeds from, the hypothetical liquidation of assets is a highly uncertain process involving the extensive use of estimates and assumptions that, although considered reasonable by the Debtors' management team and their advisors based upon their business judgment, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, and competitive uncertainties and contingencies beyond the control of the Debtors and their management team. The Liquidation Analysis is also based on the Debtors' and their advisors' best judgment of how numerous decisions in the liquidation process would be resolved. Inevitably, some assumptions in the Liquidation Analysis would not materialize in an actual chapter 7 liquidation, and unanticipated events and circumstances could materially affect the ultimate results in an actual chapter 7 liquidation. In addition, the Debtors' management and their advisors cannot judge with any degree of certainty the recovery that may result in a chapter 7 liquidation. The Liquidation Analysis was prepared for the sole purpose of generating a reasonable good faith estimate of the proceeds that would be generated if the Debtors were liquidated in accordance with chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Liquidation Analysis is not intended, and should not be used, for any other purpose.

Further, the actual amounts of Claims against the Debtors' estates could vary materially from the estimates set forth in the Liquidation Analysis, depending on, among other things, the Claims asserted during chapter 7, including Claims asserted by governmental entities. Accordingly, the Debtors cannot ensure that the values assumed would be realized or the Claims estimates assumed would not change if the Debtors were in fact liquidated, nor can assurances be made that the Bankruptcy Court would accept this analysis or concur with these assumptions in making its determination under section 1129(a) of the Bankruptcy Code. The Liquidation Analysis should be read in conjunction with the assumptions, qualifications, and explanations set forth in the Disclosure Statement and the Plan in their entirety, as well as the Notes and assumptions set forth below.

Liquidation Analysis Notes

The three major components of the liquidation process are as follows:

i. Generation of cash proceeds from the sale of assets;

ii. Costs related to the liquidation process, such as personnel costs, Claims reconciliation costs, estate wind-down costs, and Trustee and professional fees; and

iii. Distribution of net proceeds generated from asset sales to claimants in accordance with the priority scheme under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The Liquidation Analysis is based on forecasted principal balances of the Debtors' outstanding loan portfolios as of the Conversation Date. Estimates are assumed to be representative of the Debtors' assets and liabilities as of the Conversion Date. The Liquidation Analysis should be read in conjunction with the following Notes and assumptions:

1. Conversation Date

The Liquidation Analysis has been prepared assuming the Debtors convert these chapter 11 cases to a chapter 7 case on the Conversion Date, and the Bankruptcy Court appoints a Trustee to oversee the liquidation of the Debtors' estates, during which time the Trustee would wind down the Debtors' operations, seek to transfer the Debtors' loan servicing obligations, monetize the Debtors' remaining assets, and distribute the proceeds from such monetization, net of liquidation-related costs, to creditors in accordance with applicable law.

2. Claims Excluded in the Liquidation Analysis

The cessation of business in a liquidation is likely to trigger certain Claims that otherwise would not exist under the Plan proposed by the Debtors, such as unpaid chapter 11 administrative expenses, and certain executory contract and unexpired lease rejection Claims. Such Claims could be significant and some may be administrative expenses while others may be entitled to priority in payment over General Unsecured Claims. These chapter-7-specific Claims are excluded from the Liquidation Analysis. Also excluded from the Liquidation Analysis are estimates for the tax consequences, both federal and state, that may be triggered upon the liquidation and/or sale of assets in the manner described. Such tax consequences may be material. In addition, the Liquidation Analysis does not reflect recoveries resulting from any causes of actions including, any potential fraudulent transfers or avoidance actions, including but not limited to any Causes of Action relating to the American Express Transaction, which are assumed to have zero value for purposes of the Liquidation Analysis.

3. Preparation of the Liquidation Analysis

In preparing the Liquidation Analysis, the Debtors estimated Allowed Claims based upon the Debtors' latest review of liabilities in the Debtors' books and records and claims filed by the general bar date. The Allowed Claims estimate in this Liquidation Analysis does not include any potential claims by governmental entities that have yet to be, or may never be, filed given that the governmental bar date has not yet passed. The Debtors' estimate of Allowed Claims set forth in the Liquidation Analysis should not be relied upon for any other purpose, including determining the value of any distribution to be made on account of Allowed Claims under the Plan.

When considering the generation of cash proceeds and the distribution thereof, the Debtors believe that the present value of distributions, to the extent available, may be further reduced because such distributions in a chapter 7 may not occur until after the liquidation period assumed in the analysis. Moreover, in the event that litigation becomes necessary to resolve Claims asserted in a chapter 7, distributions to creditors may be further delayed, which both decreases the present value of those distributions and increases administrative expenses that could diminish the liquidation proceeds available to creditors. The effects of this potential delay on the value of distributions under the Liquidation Analysis have not been considered in this analysis.

After consideration of the effects that a chapter 7 liquidation would have on the ultimate proceeds available for distribution to creditors, the Debtors have determined, as summarized in the following charts and Article X.C of the Disclosure Statement, that the Plan will provide creditors with a recovery that is not less than creditors would receive pursuant to a liquidation of the Debtors' assets under chapter 7 bankruptcy proceeding.

Disclaimer

THE LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS WAS PREPARED SOLELY AS A GOOD-FAITH ESTIMATE OF THE PROCEEDS THAT MAY BE GENERATED AS A RESULT OF A HYPOTHETICAL CHAPTER 7 LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBTORS' ASSETS. THE LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS RELIES ON A NUMBER OF ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS THAT ARE INHERENTLY SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT LEGAL, ECONOMIC, COMPETITIVE, AND OPERATIONAL UNCERTAINTIES AND CONTINGENCIES BEYOND THE DEBTORS' AND THEIR ADVISORS' CONTROL. ADDITIONALLY, VARIOUS DECISIONS ARE BASED UPON CERTAIN ASSUMPTIONS, WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

THERE CAN BE NO GUARANTEE THAT THE ASSUMPTIONS AND ESTIMATES EMPLOYED IN DETERMINING THE HYPOTHETICAL LIQUIDATION VALUES OF THE DEBTORS' ASSETS REFLECT THE ACTUAL VALUES THAT WOULD BE REALIZED IF THE DEBTORS WERE TO UNDERGO AN ACTUAL LIQUIDATION, AND SUCH ACTUAL VALUES COULD VARY MATERIALLY FROM THOSE SHOWN HEREIN. NEITHER THE DEBTORS NOR THEIR ADVISORS MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY THAT THE ACTUAL RESULTS OF A LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBTORS UNDER CHAPTER 7 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE WOULD OR WOULD NOT APPROXIMATE EITHER THE ASSUMPTIONS ON WHICH THIS LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS IS BASED OR THE RESULTS OF THE LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS REFLECTED HEREIN.

THIS ANALYSIS HAS NOT BEEN EXAMINED OR REVIEWED BY INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS AND HAS NOT BEEN PRODUCED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS

PROMULGATED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

NOTHING CONTAINED IN THIS LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS IS INTENDED TO BE, OR CONSTITUTES, A CONCESSION, ADMISSION, OR ALLOWANCE OF ANY CLAIM BY THE DEBTORS. THE ACTUAL AMOUNT OR PRIORITY OF ALLOWED CLAIMS IN THE CHAPTER 11 CASES COULD MATERIALLY DIFFER FROM THE ESTIMATED AMOUNTS SET FORTH AND USED IN THIS LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS. THE DEBTORS RESERVE ALL RIGHTS TO SUPPLEMENT, MODIFY, OR AMEND THE LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS SET FORTH HEREIN.

Liquidation Analysis for PPP Transfer Scenario

High Recovery Case:

	Consolidated Liquidation Analysis: High	Chapter 7			Ch. 11	
		Estimate as of March 31, 2023	Consolidated.[a]		Estimate as of March 31, 2023	Consolidated.[a]
	($000s)		$	%		$
	Gross Liquidation Proceeds					
1	Unrestricted Cash		$ 12,536			$ 12,536
2	Restricted Cash		2,100			2,100
3	Pledged PPPLF Loans (Unliquidated)		389,116			421,128
4	Causes of Action		-			-
5	Legacy Loan Assets		1,100			1,100
	Total Assets and Net Proceeds for Distribution		**$404,852**			**$436,864**
6	(-) Wind Down Costs		(2,436)			(4,262)
7	(-) Reserves / Contingencies		(3,500)			(3,500)
8	(-) Chapter 11 Professional Fees		-			(3,745)
9	(-) Chapter 7 Trustee Fees		(495)			-
10	(-) Chapter 7 Professional Fees		(3,200)			-
11	(-) Fees on Sale of Legacy loan Portfolio		(110)			(110)
12	(-) Chapter 7 Litigation (Reserve)		(2,000)			-
	Net Liquidation Proceeds		**$ 393,110**			**$ 425,247**

	Claims Recovery	Claim	Consolidated.[a]		Claim	Consolidated.[a]	
	Class Claim	Kabbage Inc.[a]	$	%	Kabbage Inc.[a]	$	%
13	Administrative & Priority Tax Claims	$ 32	$ 32	100.0%	$ 32	$ 32	100.0%
14	Class 1 - Priority Non-Tax Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
15	Class 2 - Other Secured Claims	2,100	2,100	100.0%	2,100	2,100	100.0%
16	Class 3 - Reserve Bank Claims	431,315	390,978	90.6%	427,397	423,115	99.0%
17	Class 4 - General Unsecured Claims	577,920	-	0.0%	31,450	-	0.0%
18	Class 5 - Intercompany Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
19	Class 6 - Intercompany Interests	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A
20	Class 7 - Subordinated Securities Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
21	Class 8 - Kservicing Equity Interests	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A
	Total Recovery	**$ 1,011,368**	**$ 393,110**	**38.9%**	**$ 460,980**	**$ 425,247**	**92.2%**

Notes: [a] Kabbage, Inc. d/b/a KServicing; Kabbage Canada Holdings, LLC; Kabbage Asset Securitization LLC; Kabbage Asset Funding 2017-A LLC; Kabbage Asset Funding 2019-A LLC; Kabbage Diameter, LLC

Low Recovery Case:

	Consolidated Liquidation Analysis: Low Recovery	Chapter 7			Ch.11	
		Estimate as of March 31, 2023	Consolidated.[a]		Estimate as of March 31, 2023	Consolidated.[a]
	($000s)		$	%		$
	Gross Liquidation Proceeds					
1	Unrestricted Cash		$ 12,536			$ 12,536
2	Restricted Cash		2,100			2,100
3	Pledged PPPLF Loans (Unliquidated)		389,116			389,116
4	Causes of Action		-			-
5	Legacy Loan Assets		1,100			1,100
	Total Assets and Net Proceeds for Distribution		**$404,852**			**$404,852**
6	(-) Wind Down Costs		(2,436)			(4,262)
7	(-) Reserves / Contingencies		(3,500)			(3,500)
8	(-) Chapter 11 Professional Fees		-			(3,745)
9	(-) Chapter 7 Trustee Fees		(495)			-
10	(-) Chapter 7 Professional Fees		(3,200)			-
11	(-) Fees on Sale of Legacy loan Portfolio		(110)			(110)
12	(-) Chapter 7 Litigation (Reserve)		(2,000)			-
	Net Liquidation Proceeds		**$ 393,110**			**$ 393,235**

	Claims Recovery	Claim	Consolidated.[a]		Claim	Consolidated.[a]	
	Class Claim	Kabbage Inc.[a]	$	%	Kabbage Inc.[a]	$	%
13	Administrative & Priority Tax Claims	$ 32	$ 32	100.0%	$ 32	$ 32	100.0%
14	Class 1 - Priority Non-Tax Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
15	Class 2 - Other Secured Claims	2,100	2,100	100.0%	2,100	2,100	100.0%
16	Class 3 - Reserve Bank Claims	431,315	390,978	90.6%	427,397	391,103	91.5%
17	Class 4 - General Unsecured Claims	577,920	-	0.0%	102,981	-	0.0%
18	Class 5 - Intercompany Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
19	Class 6 - Intercompany Interests	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A
20	Class 7 - Subordinated Securities Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
21	Class 8 - Kservicing Equity Interests	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A
	Total Recovery	**$ 1,011,368**	**$ 393,110**	**38.9%**	**$ 532,510**	**$ 393,235**	**73.8%**

Notes: [a] Kabbage, Inc. d/b/a KServicing; Kabbage Canada Holdings, LLC; Kabbage Asset Securitization LLC; Kabbage Asset Funding 2017-A LLC; Kabbage Asset Funding 2019-A LLC; Kabbage Diameter, LLC

Notes to the Liquidation Analysis for PPP Transfer

The following Notes describe the assumptions that were made with respect to assets and wind down costs and other expenses of the Trustee.

All scenarios assume that neither the Trustee—in a chapter 7 wind down, or the Wind Down Estates—in a chapter 11 wind down, will service the PPP loans after the Conversion Date or the Effective Date of the Plan, as applicable.

"Transfer Costs" represent expenses associated with transferring the Debtors' PPP Loan servicing obligations to an alternate loan servicer. In a chapter 7, the Liquidation Analysis assumes the Trustee would seek to transfer the Debtors' loan servicing obligations to a third-party alternate servicer. In order to do so, a significant data engineering process would be undertaken by the Trustee and its professionals and any operating employees. Such a process would include preparation of all data and systems for the alternate servicer to be able to take over servicing the loan portfolio. The Liquidation Analysis assumes the transfer process would require considerable labor and cost. In a chapter 11, the transfer of loans can be completed at a cost (estimated for purposes only of this Liquidation Analysis at approximately $250,000 per portfolio) prior to the Effective Date of the Plan.

"Alternate Servicer Costs" represent the estimated servicing fees charged by a third-party alternate servicer that would take on servicing obligations from the Debtors for the benefit of the Reserve Bank and the Partner Banks, as applicable.

A. Assets:

1. Unrestricted Cash

Unrestricted Cash represents the estimated unrestricted cash balance at the Conversion Date. The Liquidation Analysis assumes a 100% recovery on the Unrestricted Cash.

2. Restricted Cash

Restricted Cash represents cash held in escrow by Celtic Bank, the remaining amount of which Celtic is obligated to remit to the Debtors within five business days of the termination of the agreement pursuant to which Celtic and the Debtors partnered to originate the Legacy Loans.

3. Pledged PPPLF Loans (Unliquidated)

Pledged PPPLF Loans assumes a forecasted outstanding balance of the Federal Reserve's PPPLF Loan principal and interest at the Conversion Date less estimated "excess amounts" associated with the $100k Issue, Form 940 Issue, and E-Tran Issue loan populations; in the event such excess amounts are honored by the SBA, the value of the Pledged PPPLF Loans ~~balance~~ will increase with respect to those loans. Forecasted loan balances for the Pledged PPPLF Loans are based on the projected timing of loan payoff factoring in forgiveness status and borrower payment activity status, and solely for the modeling the loans are included at their face value except as noted herein. Reduction of the loan balance by the estimated excess amounts is intended to reflect a range associated with the potential risk that the SBA may not forgive, or honor its guarantee to purchase, the full amount of a particular PPPLF Loan with a potential $100k Issue, Form 940 Issue, and/or E-Tran Issue. Given the inherent uncertainty of the ultimate proceeds that may be received from the Pledged PPPLF Loans, no further adjustments have been made for the purpose of this Liquidation Analysis to adjust for the possibility that the SBA may not guaranty or forgive the loans in whole or in part, or the underlying borrowers may not pay any remaining amounts that may be owed. For the avoidance of doubt, the Debtors believe that the entire balance of all PPP Loans in its portfolios remain eligible for forgiveness and guaranty purchase by the SBA and the SBA may ultimately forgive or guarantee purchase the full amount; however, the SBA ultimately may reach a different conclusion with respect to specific loans. The risk of failure of the SBA to forgive or purchase such excess amounts is assumed only for purposes of the Liquidation Analysis.

4. Causes of Action

Due to the inherently uncertain nature of litigation, the Liquidation Analysis assumes $0 on account of the Debtors' causes of action in either chapter 7 or chapter 11. Nothing herein shall be interpreted to be an admission or opinion with respect to the nature, validity, or value of causes of action the Debtors may have against any person or entity.

5. Legacy Loan assets

Legacy Loan assets represent the potential sale of the Legacy Loans. The assumed sale price is 10% of the principal balance for the remaining Legacy Loan portfolio as of the Conversion Date and is intended to reflect the Debtors' assignment of value for a *de minimis* recovery. The Debtors have conservatively assumed recoveries would be the same in either chapter 7 or chapter 11. The analysis

assumes that the agency referred loans could not be easily monetized, and no value is attributed to them in the event of a sale.

B. Wind Down Costs and Other Expenses:

6. Wind Down Costs

Wind Down costs represent expenses associated with winding down the Debtors' estate after the Conversion Date or the Effective Date of the Plan, as applicable. In both chapter 7 and chapter 11, Wind Down costs include tax payments, tax advisors, software, and other administrative costs. In chapter 11, additional costs related to payroll, staffing firms, and IT infrastructure consultants would be expected in connection with a corporate wind down.

7. Reserves / Contingencies

Reserves / Contingencies represents reserves for contingent liabilities related to taxes, payroll, subpoenas, document preservation and other potential costs associated with winding down the estates after the Conversion Date or the Effective Date of the Plan, as applicable.

8. Chapter 11 Professional Fees

Represents costs incurred by the Debtors on a post-Effective Date basis for services rendered by their current chapter 11 professionals related to the winding down of the Debtors' estates. The Liquidation Analysis assumes there are no unpaid pre-Effective Date professional fees accounted for in either chapter 7 or chapter 11.

9. Chapter 7 Trustee Fees

Under section 704 of the Bankruptcy Code, a Trustee must, among other duties, collect and convert property of the estates as expeditiously as is compatible with the best interests of parties in interest, which could result in potentially distressed recoveries. The related chapter 7 Trustee fees are calculated based upon the statutory scale set forth in section 326(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, which provides for fees equal to 25% of the first $5,000 of distributions; 10% of the next $45,000 of distributions; 5% of the next $950,000 of distributions; and 3% of distributions in excess of $1,000,000. The Liquidation Analysis assumes that return of Pledged PPPLF Loans to the Reserve Bank on account of Reserve Bank Claims is excluded from the total distributions for purposes of calculating chapter 7 trustee fees pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 326(a).

10. Chapter 7 Professional Fees

Represents costs incurred by the Trustee following the Conversion Date for professionals, including a financial advisor, counsel, and noticing agent to complete bankruptcy noticing, required during the wind down period.

11. Fees on Sale of Legacy loan Portfolio

Represents the assumed costs, in either a chapter 7 or a chapter 11, associated with conducting a marketing process for the sale of the Legacy Loan assets.

12. Chapter 7 Litigation (Reserve)

Represents the assumed costs associated with potential litigation regarding the chapter 7 liquidation.

C. Recovery Analysis:

13. **Administrative and Priority Tax Claims**

Represents the priority tax claims based on the company's books and records and/or asserted by federal and state agencies.

14. Class 1 - Priority Non-Tax Claims:

The estimated claim amount for Priority Non-Tax Claims is currently assumed to be zero.

15. Class 2 - Other Secured Claims:

The estimated claim amount for Other Secured Claims consists primarily of Celtic Bank's claims against amounts held in escrow which constitute Restricted Cash for purposes herein. In chapter 7, the allowed amount of Celtic Bank's Other Secured Claim is estimated to be $2,100,000, which is the entirety of the cash held in escrow. In chapter 11, it is assumed that a portion of that cash is released to the Debtors' estates, and the allowed amount of the Claim will consist of the difference between the total Restricted Cash (i.e., the amounts held in escrow) and the amount released to the Debtors' estates.

16. Class 3 - Reserve Bank Claims:

The estimated claim amount for Reserve Bank Claims consists of the Reserve Bank Secured Claims and the Reserve Bank Priority Claims as of the Conversion Date. The claim amount also includes Transfer Costs and Alternative Service Provider Costs, as well as any unreimbursed professional fees. The Reserve Bank Claims were estimated solely for purposes of this Liquidation Analysis, and do not limit the actual claims that may be asserted by the Reserve Bank in respect of the Program Agreements. Moreover, the amount of the Reserve Bank Claims that constitute Reserve Bank Secured Claims and Reserve Bank Priority Claims may vary in actuality based on the net cash proceeds that can be realized from the Pledged PPPLF Loans.

17. Class 4 - General Unsecured Claims:

The estimated General Unsecured Claims consist of claims by or related to CRB, CB, vendors, borrowers, the putative class action plaintiffs, unsecured tax obligations, and executory contract rejection damages.

The estimated recovery for holders of General Unsecured Claims is based on an assumed pro rata share of distributable value available to such holders after distribution to senior claims.

In chapter 7, the Liquidation Analysis assumes that (i) the CRB claims consist of the value of the outstanding principal of all CRB Loans as of the Conversion Date[1] as well as Transfer Costs or Alternate Servicer Costs, and (ii) the CB claims consist only of Transfer Costs and Alternate Servicer Costs.~~1~~[2]

[1] The Liquidation Analysis assumes that a chapter 7 trustee will cease servicing all PPP Loans on the Conversion Date. If the PPP Loans are not serviced appropriately, including by submission of timely applications for Guaranty Purchase and Loan Forgiveness, the SBA may not be required to honor its obligations under the PPP.

~~1~~[2] Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement by and between KServicing and CB, as approved by the Bankruptcy Court pursuant to the 9019 Order, CB released all of its claims against KServicing arising out of the PPP, among

In chapter 11, the Liquidation Analysis assumes that (i) the CRB claims consist of estimated "excess amounts" associated with the $100k Issue, Form 940 Issue, and E-Tran Issue loan populations,[2] [3] as well as claims associated with Transfer Costs and Alternate Servicer Costs, and (ii) the CB claims consist only of Transfer Costs and Alternate Servicer Costs.

18. Class 5- Intercompany Claims:

To the Debtors' knowledge, there are currently no Class 5 Claims. The Debtors estimate that there will no Class 5 recoveries in both the high recovery and low recovery scenario.

19. Class 6 - Intercompany Interests:

The Debtors estimate that there will no Class 6 recoveries in both the high recovery and low recovery scenario.

20. Class 7 - Subordinated Securities Claims:

The Debtors estimate that there will no Class 7 recoveries in both the high recovery and low recovery scenario.

21. Class 8 – KServicing Equity Interests:

The Debtors estimate that there will no Class 8 recoveries in both the high recovery and low recovery scenario.

Court pursuant to the 9019 Order, CB released all of its claims against KServicing arising out of the PPP, among other things, prior to the effective date of the Settlement Agreement (November 9, 2022).

[2][3] Estimated excess amounts are intended to reflect a range associated with the potential risk that the SBA may not forgive, or honor its guaranty to purchase, the full amount of a particular PPP Loan with a potential $100k Issue, Form 940 Issue, and/or E-Tran Issue. For the avoidance of doubt, the Debtors believe that the entire balance of all PPP Loans in its portfolios remain eligible for forgiveness and guaranty purchase by the SBA and the SBA may ultimately forgive or guaranty purchase the full amount. The risk of failure of the SBA to forgive or purchase such excess amounts is assumed only for purposes of the Liquidation Analysis.

Liquidation Analysis for Post-Effective Date Servicing Scenario

High Recovery Case:

	Consolidated Liquidation Analysis: High	Chapter 7			Ch.11	
		Estimate as of March 31, 2023	Consolidated.[a]		Estimate as of March 31, 2023	Consolidated.[a]
	($000s)		$	%		$
	Gross Liquidation Proceeds					
1	Unrestricted Cash		$ 12,904			$ 12,904
2	Restricted Cash		2,100			2,100
3	Pledged PPPLF Loans (Unliquidated)		389,116			421,128
4	Causes of Action		-			-
5	Legacy Loan Assets		1,100			7,853
	Total Assets and Net Proceeds for Distribution		**$405,220**			**$443,985**
6	(-) Wind Down Costs		(2,436)			(10,727)
7	(-) Reserves / Contingencies		(3,500)			(9,500)
8	(-) Chapter 11 Professional Fees		-			(4,120)
9	(-) Chapter 7 Trustee Fees		(495)			-
10	(-) Chapter 7 Professional Fees		(3,200)			-
11	(-) Fees on Sale of Legacy loan Portfolio		(110)			-
12	(-) Chapter 7 Litigation (Reserve)		(2,000)			-
	Net Liquidation Proceeds		**$ 393,479**			**$ 419,638**

	Claims Recovery	Claim	Consolidated.[a]		Claim	Consolidated.[a]	
	Class Claim	Kabbage Inc.[a]	$	%	Kabbage Inc.[a]	$	%
13	Administrative & Priority Tax Claims	$ 32	$ 32	100.0%	$ 32	$ 32	100.0%
14	Class 1 - Priority Non-Tax Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
15	Class 2 - Other Secured Claims	2,100	2,100	100.0%	200	200	100.0%
16	Class 3 - Reserve Bank Claims	431,315	391,347	90.7%	427,147	419,406	98.2%
17	Class 4 - General Unsecured Claims	577,920	-	0.0%	30,950	-	0.0%
18	Class 5 - Intercompany Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
19	Class 6 - Intercompany Interests	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A
20	Class 7 - Subordinated Securities Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
21	Class 8 - Kservicing Equity Interests	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A
	Total Recovery	**$ 1,011,368**	**$ 393,479**	**38.9%**	**$ 458,330**	**$ 419,638**	**91.6%**

Notes: [a] Kabbage, Inc. d/b/a KServicing; Kabbage Canada Holdings, LLC; Kabbage Asset Securitization LLC; Kabbage Asset Funding 2017-A LLC; Kabbage Asset Funding 2019-A LLC; Kabbage Diameter, LLC

Low Recovery Case:

	Consolidated Liquidation Analysis: Low Recovery	Chapter 7			Ch.11	
		Estimate as of March 31, 2023	Consolidated.[a]		Estimate as of March 31, 2023	Consolidated.[a]
	($000s)		$	%		$
	Gross Liquidation Proceeds					
1	Unrestricted Cash		$ 12,904			$ 12,904
2	Restricted Cash		2,100			2,100
3	Pledged PPPLF Loans (Unliquidated)		389,116			389,116
4	Causes of Action		-			-
5	Legacy Loan Assets		1,100			7,853
	Total Assets and Net Proceeds for Distribution		**$405,220**			**$411,973**
6	(-) Wind Down Costs		(2,436)			(10,727)
7	(-) Reserves / Contingencies		(3,500)			(9,500)
8	(-) Chapter 11 Professional Fees		-			(4,120)
9	(-) Chapter 7 Trustee Fees		(495)			-
10	(-) Chapter 7 Professional Fees		(3,200)			-
11	(-) Fees on Sale of Legacy loan Portfolio		(110)			-
12	(-) Chapter 7 Litigation (Reserve)		(2,000)			-
	Net Liquidation Proceeds		**$ 393,479**			**$ 387,627**

	Claims Recovery	Claim	Consolidated.[a]		Claim	Consolidated.[a]	
	Class Claim	Kabbage Inc.[a]	$	%	Kabbage Inc.[a]	$	%
13	Administrative & Priority Tax Claims	$ 32	$ 32	100.0%	$ 32	$ 32	100.0%
14	Class 1 - Priority Non-Tax Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
15	Class 2 - Other Secured Claims	2,100	2,100	100.0%	1,100	1,100	100.0%
16	Class 3 - Reserve Bank Claims	431,315	391,347	90.7%	427,147	386,495	90.5%
17	Class 4 - General Unsecured Claims	577,920	-	0.0%	102,481	-	0.0%
18	Class 5 - Intercompany Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
19	Class 6 - Intercompany Interests	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A
20	Class 7 - Subordinated Securities Claims	-	-	N/A	-	-	N/A
21	Class 8 - Kservicing Equity Interests	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	N/A
	Total Recovery	**$ 1,011,368**	**$ 393,479**	**38.9%**	**$ 530,760**	**$ 387,627**	**73.0%**

Notes: [a] Kabbage, Inc. d/b/a KServicing; Kabbage Canada Holdings, LLC; Kabbage Asset Securitization LLC; Kabbage Asset Funding 2017-A LLC; Kabbage Asset Funding 2019-A LLC; Kabbage Diameter, LLC

Notes to the Liquidation Analysis —Post-Effective Date PPP Servicing

The following Notes describe the assumptions that were made with respect to assets and Wind Down costs and other expenses of the Trustee.

Both chapter 11 scenarios assume that the Wind Down Estates continue to service the Legacy Loan and PPP Loan portfolios until maturity. The chapter 7 scenario assumes that the Trustee will not service the PPP Loans after the Conversion Date or the effective date of the Plan, as applicable.

A. Assets:

1. Unrestricted Cash

Unrestricted Cash represents the estimated unrestricted cash balance at the Conversion Date. The Liquidation Analysis assumes a 100% recovery on the Unrestricted Cash.

2. Restricted Cash

Restricted Cash represents cash held in escrow by Celtic Bank, the remaining amount of which Celtic is obligated to remit to the Debtors within five business days of the termination of the agreement pursuant to which Celtic and the Debtors partnered to originate the Legacy Loans.

3. Pledged PPPLF Loans (Unliquidated)

Pledged PPPLF Loans assumes a forecasted outstanding balance of the Federal Reserve's PPPLF Loan principal and interest at the Conversion Date less estimated "excess amounts" associated with the $100k Issue, Form 940 Issue, and E-Tran Issue loan populations; in the event such excess amounts are honored by the SBA, the Pledged PPPLF Loans balance will increase. Forecasted loan balances are based on projected timing of loan payoff factoring in forgiveness status and borrower payment activity status. Reduction of the loan balance by the estimated excess amounts is intended to reflect a range associated with the potential risk that the SBA may not forgive, or honor its guaranty to purchase, the full amount of a particular PPPLF Loan with a potential $100k Issue, Form 940 Issue, and/or E-Tran Issue. For the avoidance of doubt, the Debtors believe that the entire balance of all PPP Loans in its portfolios remain eligible for forgiveness and guaranty purchase by the SBA and the SBA may ultimately forgive or guarantee purchase the full amount. The risk of failure of the SBA to forgive or purchase such excess amounts is assumed only for purposes of the Liquidation Analysis.

4. Causes of Action

Due to the inherently uncertain nature of litigation, the Liquidation Analysis assumes $0 on account of the Debtors' causes of action in either chapter 7 or chapter 11. Nothing herein shall be interpreted to be an admission or opinion with respect to the nature, validity, or value of causes of action the Debtors may have against any person or entity.

5. Legacy Loan Assets

Legacy Loan assets represent the potential sale of the Legacy Loans in chapter 7 and ordinary course collection of those loans in chapter 11. The assumed sale price is 10% of the principal balance for the remaining Legacy Loan portfolio as of the Conversion Date and is intended to reflect the Debtors' assignment of value for a *de minimis* recovery. The analysis assumes that the agency referred loans could not be easily monetized, and no value is attributed to them in the event of a sale. In chapter 11, the analysis assumes forecasted collections on the Legacy Loan portfolios over the course of period in which the Debtors continue to service the loans.

B. Wind Down Costs and Other Expenses:

6. Wind Down Costs

Wind Down Costs represent expenses associated with winding down the Debtors' estate post-transfer of any loan servicing in chapter 7, while in chapter 11 Wind Down Costs represent the overhead costs of servicing the loan portfolios, not directly or indirectly attributable to any particular portfolio and are borne by the estate. In both chapter 7 and chapter 11, this includes items such as tax payments and, tax advisors, software, and other administrative costs. In chapter 11, additional costs related to payroll, staffing firms, and IT infrastructure consultants would be expected, and well as the full cost of Company overhead and expenses not directly or indirectly attributable to servicing any individual loan portfolio.

7. Reserves / Contingencies

Reserves / Contingencies represents reserves for contingent liabilities related to taxes, payroll, subpoenas, document preservation and other potential costs associated with winding down the estates after the Conversion Date or the Effective Date of the Plan, as applicable.

8. Chapter 11 Professional Fees

Represents costs incurred by the Debtors on a post-effective date basis for services rendered by their current chapter 11 professionals related to the winding down of the Debtors' estates. The Liquidation Analysis assumes there are no unpaid pre-effective date professional fees accounted for in either chapter 7 or chapter 11.

9. Chapter 7 Trustee Fees

Under section 704 of the Bankruptcy Code, a Trustee must, among other duties, collect and convert property of the estates as expeditiously as is compatible with the best interests of parties in interest, which could result in potentially distressed recoveries. The related chapter 7 Trustee fees are calculated based upon the statutory scale set forth in section 326(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, which provides for fees equal to 25% of the first $5,000 of distributions; 10% of the next $45,000 of distributions; 5% of the next $950,000 of distributions; and 3% of distributions in excess of $1,000,000. The Liquidation Analysis assumes that return of Pledged PPPLF Loans to the Reserve Bank on account of Reserve Bank Claims is excluded from the total distributions for purposes of calculating chapter 7 trustee fees pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 326(a).

10. Chapter 7 Professional Fees

Represents costs incurred by the Trustee following the Conversion Date for professionals, including a financial advisor, counsel, and noticing agent to complete bankruptcy noticing, as well as tax advisors and tax counsel required during the wind down period.

11. Fees on Sale of Legacy loan Portfolio

Represents the assumed costs, in chapter 7, associated with conducting a marketing process for the sale of the Legacy Loan assets. The sale, and therefore the costs associate with such sale, are assumed to occur only in chapter 7, since the Wind Down Estates will continue to service the Legacy Loans and receive collections following a chapter 11.

12. Ch.7 litigation (Reserve)

Represents the assumed costs associated with potential litigation regarding the chapter 7 liquidation.

C. Recovery Analysis:

13. **Admin and Priority Tax Claims**

Represents the priority tax claims asserted by federal and state agencies.

14. Class 1 - Priority Non-Tax Claims:

The estimated claim amount for Priority Non-Tax Claims is currently assumed to be zero.

15. Class 2 - Other Secured Claims:

The estimated claim amount for Other Secured Claims consists primarily of Celtic Bank's claims against amounts held in escrow which constitute Restricted Cash for purposes herein. In chapter 7,

the allowed amount of Celtic Bank's Other Secured Claim is estimated to be $2,100,000, which is the entirety of the cash held in escrow. In chapter 11, it is assumed that a portion of that cash is released to the Debtors' estates, and the allowed amount of the Claim will consist of the difference between the total Restricted Cash (i.e., the amounts held in escrow) and the amount released to the Debtors' estates.

16. Class 3 - Reserve Bank Claims:

The estimated claim amount for Reserve Bank Claims consists of the Reserve Bank Secured Claims and the Reserve Bank Priority Claims as of the Conversion Date. The claim amount also includes Transfer Costs and Alternative Service Provider Costs in chapter 7. No transfer costs are included in chapter 11 as the Company will be providing loan servicing. The claim in chapter 11, includes direct and indirect servicing costs, which are assumed to be the same as the Alternative Service Provider Costs. The Reserve Bank Claims were estimated solely for purposes of this Liquidation Analysis and do not limit the actual claims that may be asserted by the Reserve Bank in respect of the Program Agreements. In both scenarios, the claim also includes any unreimbursed professional fees.

17. Class 4 - General Unsecured Claims:

The estimated General Unsecured Claims consist of claims by or related to CRB, CB, vendors, borrowers, the putative class action plaintiffs, unsecured tax obligations, and executory contract rejection damages.

The estimated recovery for holders of General Unsecured Claims is based on an assumed pro rata share of distributable value available to such holders after distribution to senior claims.

In chapter 7, the Liquidation Analysis assumes that (i) the CRB claims consist of the value of the outstanding principal of all CRB Loans as of the Conversion Date[4] as well as Transfer Costs or Alternate Servicer Costs, and (ii) the CB claims consist only of Transfer Costs and Alternate Servicer Costs.

In chapter 11, the Liquidation Analysis assumes that (i) the CRB claims consist of estimated "excess amounts" associated with the $100k Issue, Form 940 Issue and E-Tran Issue loan populations,[3][5] as well as claims associated with Alternate Servicer Costs, and (ii) the CB claims consist only of Alternate Servicer Costs.

18. Class 5- Intercompany Claims:

To the Debtors' knowledge, there are currently no Class 5 Claims. The Debtors estimate that there will no Class 5 recoveries in both the high recovery and low recovery scenario.

[4] The Liquidation Analysis assumes that a chapter 7 trustee will cease servicing all PPP Loans on the Conversion Date. If the PPP Loans are not serviced appropriately, including by submission of timely applications for Guaranty Purchase and Loan Forgiveness, the SBA may not be required to honor its obligations under the PPP.

[3][5] Estimated excess amounts are intended to reflect a range associated with the potential risk that the SBA may not forgive, or honor its guaranty to purchase, the full amount of a particular PPP Loan with a potential $100k Issue, Form 940 Issue, and/or E-Tran Issue. For the avoidance of doubt, the Debtors believe that the entire balance of all PPP Loans in its portfolios remain eligible for forgiveness and guaranty purchase by the SBA and the SBA may ultimately forgive or guaranty purchase the full amount. The risk of failure of the SBA to forgive or purchase such excess amounts is assumed only for purposes of the Liquidation Analysis.

19. Class 6 - Intercompany Interests:

The Debtors estimate that there will no Class 6 recoveries in both the high recovery and low recovery scenario.

20. Class 7 - Subordinated Securities Claims:

The Debtors estimate that there will no Class 7 recoveries in both the high recovery and low recovery scenario.

21. Class 8 – KServicing Equity Interests:

The Debtors estimate that there will no Class 8 recoveries in both the high recovery and low recovery scenario.

Summary report: **Litera® Change-Pro for Word 10.8.2.11 Document comparison done on 1/17/2023 4:32:00 PM**	
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Intelligent Table Comparison: Active	
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Move To	0
Table Insert	0
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Table moves to	0
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Embedded Excel	0
Format changes	0
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