

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PROOF OF CLAIM FORM

The instructions and definitions below are general explanations. In certain circumstances, exceptions to these general rules may apply.

Items to be completed in Proof of Claim form

Name of Assignor and Assignee:

Fill in the assignor's and assignee's full name as outlined on the Notice of Assignment. If the creditor received a notice of assignment from the assignee, all of this information is contained in the first paragraph of the notice.

Creditor's Name and Address:

Fill in the name of the person or entity asserting a claim and the name and address of the person who should receive notices issued during the assignment. Provide contact information and tax I.D. or social security number to avoid delays of possible distributions. A separate space is provided for the payment address if it differs from the notice address. The creditor has a continuing obligation to keep the assignee informed of its current address.

Additional Information:

Check the box(es) and follow the instructions if the notice address is incorrect, an existing claim is being amended, the same claim has been filed by another party, or the payment address is different.

1. Amount of Claim as of Date Case Filed:

State the total amount owed to the creditor on the date of the assignment. Include the date (s) on which such debt was incurred. Check the box(es) and follow the instructions concerning whether to complete items 4, 5, 6 or if interest or other charges are included in the claim and if so, state the amount.

2. Basis for Claim:

State the type of debt or interest or how it was incurred. Examples include goods sold, money loaned, services performed, wages, or equipment leased. If a court judgment has been obtained, please indicate the date the judgment was obtained. If the claim is based on delivering health care goods or services, limit the disclosure of the goods or services so as to avoid embarrassment or the disclosure of confidential health care information. You may be required to provide additional disclosure if there is an objection to the claim.

3. Last Four Digits of Any Number by Which Creditor Identifies Assignor:

State only the last four digits of the assignor's account or other number used by the creditor to identify the assignor.

3a. Assignor May Have Scheduled Account As:

Report a change in the creditor's name, a transferred claim, or any other information that clarifies a difference between this proof of claim and the claim as scheduled by the assignor.

4. Secured Claim:

Check whether the claim is fully or partially secured. Skip this section if the

claim is entirely unsecured or equity. (See Definitions.) If the claim is secured, check the box for the nature and value of property that secures the claim, attach copies of lien documentation, and state, as of the date of the assignment, the annual interest rate (and whether it is fixed or variable), and the amount past due on the claim.

5. Amount of Claim Entitled to Priority:

If any portion of the claim falls into any category shown, check the appropriate box(es) and state the amount entitled to priority. (See Definitions.) A claim may be partly priority and partly non-priority. For example, in certain categories, the law limits the amount entitled to priority.

6. Equity Interest:

Provide the details for any equity investment made in the assignor, including number of shares and consideration remitted for each share. To the extent the equity was issued on a preferred basis, provide documentation detailing additional rights of stock purchased, including dividend rights, liquidation preferences or distribution multiples.

7. Documents:

Attach copies of any documents that show the debt exists and a lien secures the debt, if applicable. You must also attach copies of documents that evidence perfection of any security interest. You may also attach a summary in addition to the documents themselves. If the claim is based on delivering health care goods or services, limit disclosing confidential health care information.

Do not send original documents, as attachments may be destroyed after scanning.

8. Acknowledgment of Filing of Claim:

To receive acknowledgment of your filing, you must enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope and a copy of the proof of claim as filed.

9. Date and Signature:

The individual completing this proof of claim must sign and date it. If you sign this form, you declare under penalty of perjury that the information provided is true and correct to the best of your knowledge, information, and reasonable belief. If your name is on the signature line, you are responsible for the declaration. Print the name and title, if any, of the creditor or other person authorized to file this claim. State the filer's address and telephone number if it differs from the address given on the top of the form for purposes of receiving notices. If the claim is filed by an authorized agent, attach a complete copy of any power of attorney, and provide both the name of the individual filing the claim and the name of the agent. If the authorized agent is a servicer, identify the corporate servicer as the company.

DEFINITIONS

Assignment

An assignment for the benefit of creditors is an insolvency action taken under state law, whereby the insolvent entity ("Assignor") transfers legal and equitable title, as well as custody and control, of all of its property, to a third party ("Assignee") in trust, to apply the proceeds of sale to the Assignor's creditors in accord with priorities established by law.

Assignee

Assignee is the person or special purpose entity that has been appointed by the assignor.

Assignor

Assignor is the corporation, or other entity that has undertaken the assignment.

Bar Date

The Bar Date is the date established in the assignment notice by which all claims must be submitted.

Creditor

A creditor is a person, corporation, or other entity to whom assignor owes a debt that was incurred prior to the date of the assignment.

Claim

A claim is the creditor's right to assert a claim for a debt owed by the assignor as of the date of the assignment. A claim may be secured, unsecured or for equity.

Proof of Claim

A proof of claim is a form used by the creditor to indicate the amount of the debt owed by the assignor on the date of the assignment. The creditor must file the form with the assignee prior to claims deadline (the "Bar Date")

Secured Claim

A secured claim is one backed by a lien on property of the assignor. The claim is secured so long as the creditor has the right to be paid from the property prior to other creditors. The amount of the secured claim cannot exceed the value of the property. Any amount owed to the creditor in excess of the value of the property is an unsecured claim. Examples of liens on property include a mortgage on real estate or a security interest in a car. A lien may be voluntarily granted by a assignor or may be obtained through a court proceeding. In some states, a court judgment is a lien. A claim also may be secured if the creditor owes the assignor money (has a right to setoff).

Unsecured Claim

An unsecured claim is one that does not meet the requirements of a secured claim. A claim may be partly unsecured if the amount of the claim exceeds the value of the property on which the creditor has a lien.

Claim Entitled to Priority

Priority claims are certain categories of unsecured claims that are paid from the available money or property in an assignment before other unsecured claims.

Evidence of Perfection

Evidence of perfection may include a mortgage, lien, certificate of title, financing statement, or other document showing that the lien has been filed or recorded.