

Debtors: *In re 4 West Holdings, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 18-30777 (substantively consolidated). A list of all the Debtors is available at: <http://www.omnimgt.com/4west>.

Due to the Debtors' substantive consolidation, if your claim is against multiple Debtors, you only need to file one (consolidated) Proof of Claim.

THIS SPACE IS FOR
COURT USE ONLY

Creditor name and address:

Name: _____
Address 1: _____
Address 2: _____
Address 3: _____
Address 4: _____
Address 5: _____

TEL: () -

Check box to indicate that this claim amends a previously filed claim.

Court Claim Number: () (If known)

Filed On: / /

Check this box if you are aware that anyone else has filed a proof of claim relating to your claim. Attach a copy of statement giving particulars.

Unless submitting online, mail the original of this Proof of Claim to:

4 West Holdings, Inc., Claims Processing, c/o Omni Management Group
5955 De Soto Avenue, Suite 100,
Woodland Hills, CA 91367

Claims may also be submitted online at: <http://www.omnimgt.com/4west>.

Carefully read the instructions included with this Proof of Claim before completing. In order to have your claim considered for payment, complete ALL applicable questions.

1. Administrative Priority Claim

Amount of Claim: \$.

Date Incurred: / /

Invoice(s) _____

Check this box if your claim includes interest or other charges in addition to the principal amount of your claim. Attach itemized statement of interest or charges.

If you have previously filed a valid proof of claim and don't have anything to add to it, you do not need to file a new proof of claim.

There are several other types of claims that don't need to be filed:

- (a) any claim that has been paid in full pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code or in accordance with an order of the Court, provided that such payment has been actually received by you and you have fully negotiated the payment by the bar date;
- (b) certain claims by the United States Trustee;
- (c) any claim arising under section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code;
- (d) "Post-Effective Date Administrative Claims" by new operators of the Debtors' facilities;
- (e) any administrative claim by an entity retained in the chapter 11 cases pursuant to sections 327, 328, 333, 363, or 1103 of the Bankruptcy Code (expressly excluding ordinary course professionals).

2. Basis for Administrative Priority Claim

Goods Sold Services Performed Personal Injury/Wrongful Death Wages: (Dates) ____/____/____ - ____/____/____
 Money Loaned Taxes Retiree Benefits Other: (Specify) _____

3. Last four digits of any number by which the creditor identifies Debtor(s): (if more than one Debtor, attach supplement) () () () ()

4. Credits: Creditor acknowledges that all payments on this claim have been credited in calculating this Proof of Claim.

5. Documents: Attach redacted copies of any documents that support this claim, such as promissory notes, purchase orders, invoices, itemized statements of running accounts, contracts, judgments, mortgages, or security agreements. You may also attach a summary. Attach redacted copies of documents providing evidence of perfection of a security interest. You may also attach a summary.

DO NOT SEND ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. ATTACHED DOCUMENTS MAY BE DESTROYED AFTER SCANNING. If the documents are not available, please explain:

Signature: The person filing this claim must sign it. Sign and print the name and title, if any, of the creditor or other person authorized to file this claim and state the address and telephone number if different from the notice address above. Attach copy of power of attorney, if any.

Date: / /

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Proof of Claim Instructions

These instructions and definitions generally explain the law. In certain circumstances, exceptions to these general rules may apply. You should consider obtaining the advice of an attorney, especially if you are unfamiliar with the bankruptcy process and privacy regulations.

A person who files a fraudulent claim could be fined up to \$500,000, imprisoned for up to 5 years, or both.

18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 157, and 3571.

How to fill out this form

- **Fill in all of the information about the claim.**
- **If the claim has been acquired from someone else, then state the identity of the last party who owned the claim** or was the holder of the claim and who transferred it to you before the initial claim was filed.
- **Credits.** An authorized signature on this proof of claim serves as an acknowledgment that when calculating the amount of the claim, the creditor gave the debtor credit for any payments received toward the debt.
- **Attach any supporting documents to this form.** Attach redacted copies of any documents that show that the debt exists, a lien secures the debt, or both. (See the definition of redaction below.) Also attach redacted copies of any documents that show perfection of any security interest or any assignments or transfers of the debt. In addition to the documents, a summary may be added. Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure ("Bankruptcy Rule") 3001(c) and (d).
- **Do not attach original documents because attachments may be destroyed after scanning.**
- **For a minor child, fill in only the child's initials and the full name and address of the child's parent or guardian.** For example, write A.B., a minor child (John Doe, parent, 123 Main St., City, State). See Bankruptcy Rule 9037.
- **A Proof of Claim form and any attached documents must show only the last 4 digits of any social security number, individual's tax identification number, or financial account number, and only the year of any person's date of birth.** Bankruptcy Rule 9037.
- **If the claim is based on delivering health care goods or services, do not disclose confidential health care information. Leave out or redact confidential information both in the claim and in the attached documents.**

Understand the terms used in this form

- **Administrative expense:** Generally, an expense that arises after a bankruptcy case is filed in connection with operating, liquidating, or distributing the bankruptcy estate. 11 U.S.C. § 503.
- **Claim:** A creditor's right to receive payment for a debt owed by a debtor. 11 U.S.C. §101 (5). A claim may be secured or unsecured.
- **Creditor:** A person, corporation, or other entity to whom a debtor owes a debt. 11 U.S.C. §101 (10).
- **Debtor:** A person, corporation, or other entity who is in bankruptcy.
- **Evidence of perfection:** Evidence of perfection of a security interest may include documents showing that a security interest has been filed or recorded, such as a mortgage, lien, certificate of title, or financing statement.
- **Proof of claim:** A form that shows the amount of debt the debtor owes to a creditor. The form must be filed in the district where the case is pending.
- **Redaction of information:** Masking, editing out, or deleting certain information to protect privacy. Filers must redact or leave out information entitled to privacy on the Proof of Claim form and any attached documents.
- **Information that is entitled to privacy:** A Proof of Claim form and any attached documents must show only the last 4 digits of any social security number, an individual's tax identification number, or a financial account number, only the initials of a minor's name, and only the year of any person's date of birth. If a claim is based on delivering health care goods or services, limit the disclosure of the goods or services to avoid embarrassment or disclosure of confidential health care information. You may later be required to give more information if the trustee or someone else in interest objects to the claim.
- **Substantive Consolidation:** When Debtor cases have been substantively consolidated, it means that a group of related Debtors are being treated as one Debtor for bankruptcy purposes, so a claim against any Debtor is treated as a claim against all Debtors.

Offers to purchase a claim

- Certain entities purchase claims for an amount that is less than the face value of the claims. These entities may contact creditors offering to purchase their claims. Some written communications from these entities may easily be confused with official court documentation or communications from the debtor. These entities do not represent the bankruptcy court, the bankruptcy trustee, or the debtor. A creditor has no obligation to sell its claim. However, if a creditor decides to sell its claim, any transfer of that claim is subject to Bankruptcy Rule 3001(e), any provisions of the Bankruptcy Code (11 U.S.C. § 101 et seq.) that apply, and any orders of the bankruptcy court that apply.