Fill in this information to identify the case:			
Debtor 1 Advantage Opco, LLC (20-11264)			
Debtor 2 Advantage Holdco, Inc. (20-11259) (Spouse, if filing)	<u> </u>		
United States Bankruptcy Court for the: District of Delaware	lacksquare		
Case number 20-11259 (Advantage Holdco, Inc.)			

Filed: USBC - District of Delaware Advantage Holdco Inc, et al (B10) 20-11259 (JTD)

ADG



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JUN 18 2020

LEGAL SERVICES

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Official Form 410

Proof of Claim

Read the instructions before filling out this form. This form is for making a claim for payment in a bankruptcy case. Do not use this form to make a request for payment of an administrative expense. Make such a request according to 11 U.S.C. § 503.

Filers must leave out or redact information that is entitled to privacy on this form or on any attached documents. Attach redacted copies of any documents that support the claim, such as promissory notes, purchase orders, invoices, itemized statements of running accounts, contracts, judgments, mortgages, and security agreements. Do not send original documents; they may be destroyed after scanning. If the documents are not available, explain in an attachment.

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.

Fill in all the information about the claim as of the date the case was filed. That date is on the notice of bankruptcy (Form 309) that you received.

1.	Who is the current creditor?	Anthony Wong Name of the current creditor Other names the creditor		, ,	•		
2.	Has this claim been acquired from someone else?	☑ No ☐ Yes. From whom	?				
3.	Where should notices and payments to the creditor be sent?	Where should notices to the creditor be sent? Where should payments to the creditor be sent? (if different)					
	Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure (FRBP) 2002(g)	Anthony Wong			Name		
		Name 5353 Shea Street	Unit 207		Name		
		Number Street	, Unit 307	**************************************	Number	Street	
		Orlando	FL	32814		-	
		City	State	ZIP Code	City	State	ZIP Code
		Contact phone 678-43	9-8422		Contact phone	·	
	Contact email anthony t.wong@			itlook.com	Contact email		
		Uniform claim identifier for electronic payments in chapter 13 (if you use one):					
4.	Does this claim amend one already filed?	☑ No ☐ Yes. Claim numb	er on court claim	ns registry (if known) _		Filed on) / үүүү
5.	Do you know if anyone else has filed a proof of claim for this claim?	☑ No ☐ Yes. Who made t	he earlier filing?				

Do you have any number **2** No you use to identify the Yes. Last 4 digits of the debtor's account or any number you use to identify the debtor: debtor? $\underline{102,500.00}$. Does this amount include interest or other charges? 7. How much is the claim? ☑ No Yes. Attach statement itemizing interest, fees, expenses, or other charges required by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(c)(2)(A). What is the basis of the Examples: Goods sold, money loaned, lease, services performed, personal injury or wrongful death, or credit card. claim? Attach redacted copies of any documents supporting the claim required by Bankruptcy Rule 3001(c). Limit disclosing information that is entitled to privacy, such as health care information. Attached :: Matson v.Alarcon, 651 F.3d 404 (4th Cir. 2011) Is all or part of the claim **Ø** No secured? ☐ Yes. The claim is secured by a lien on property. Nature of property: Real estate. If the claim is secured by the debtor's principal residence, file a Mortgage Proof of Claim Attachment (Official Form 410-A) with this Proof of Claim. ☐ Motor vehicle Other. Describe: Basis for perfection: Attach redacted copies of documents, if any, that show evidence of perfection of a security interest (for example, a mortgage, lien, certificate of title, financing statement, or other document that shows the lien has been filed or recorded.) Value of property: Amount of the claim that is secured: _____(The sum of the secured and unsecured Amount of the claim that is unsecured: \$ amounts should match the amount in line 7.) Annual Interest Rate (when case was filed)_____% ☐ Fixed Variable MO No 10. Is this claim based on a lease? Yes. Amount necessary to cure any default as of the date of the petition. **Ø** No 11. Is this claim subject to a right of setoff? Yes. Identify the property: ___

Give Information About the Claim as of the Date the Case Was Filed

12. Is all or part of the claim entitled to priority under	□ No					
11 U.S.C. § 507(a)?	Yes. Check	one:				Amount entitled to priority
A claim may be partly priority and partly	 Up to \$3,025* of deposits toward purchase, lease, or rental of property or services for personal, family, or household use. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(7). Wages, salaries, or commissions (up to \$13,650*) earned within 180 days before the 					\$
nonpriority. For example, in some categories, the law limits the amount entitled to priority.						\$
' '						\$
	Taxes o	r penalties owed to governmen	ntal units. 11 U.S.C. § 5	07(a)(8).		\$
	Contribu	itions to an employee benefit p	olan. 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)	(5).		\$
	☑ Other. S	pecify subsection of 11 U.S.C	. § 507(a)(<u>4</u>) that appli	es.		\$102,500.00
	* Amounts a	re subject to adjustment on 4/01/2	2 and every 3 years after to	hat for cases	s begun on or afte	r the date of adjustment.
					· 	
Part 3: Sign Below						
The person completing this proof of claim must	Check the appro	priate box:				
sign and date it.	☑ I am the creditor.					
FRBP 9011(b).	am the cre	ditor's attorney or authorized a	agent.			
If you file this claim electronically, FRBP	I am the trustee, or the debtor, or their authorized agent. Bankruptcy Rule 3004.					
5005(a)(2) authorizes courts	I am a guarantor, surety, endorser, or other codebtor. Bankruptcy Rule 3005.					
to establish local rules						
specifying what a signature is. I understand that an authorized signature on this <i>Proof of Claim</i> 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.						hat when calculating the
A person who files a		•				
fraudulent claim could be fined up to \$500,000,	I have examined the information in this <i>Proof of Claim</i> and have a reasonable belief that the information is true and correct.					
imprisoned for up to 5	and wired.					
years, or both. 18 U.S.C. §§ 152, 157, and	I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.					
3571.	Executed on date 06/11/2020					
	Executed on date 60/11/2020 MM / DD / YYYY					
	Anthony Wong (WHM) NOW (11 June 2020					
,	Signature	vong (hvar/V) V	and uo	vi C a		
	Print the name	of the person who is comple	ting and signing this	claim:		
	Name	Anthony Wong			**************************************	
		First name	Middle name		Last name	
	Title					
	Company					
		Identify the corporate servicer a	s the company if the author	rized agent is	s a servicer.	
	Address	5353 Shea Street, Uni	t 307			
		Number Street		F1	20044	
		Orlando		FL	32814	
		City		State	ZIP Code	•
	Contact phone	678.439.8422		Email ant	nony.t.wong	@outlook.com

Epiq Corporate Restructuring, LLC PO Box 4470 Beaverton, OR 97076 Address Service Requested

Legal Documents Enclosed -Please direct to the attention of the Addressee, Legal Department or President

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ADG 341NTC 06-04-2020 (CREDITOR, CREDNUM

ADG 341NTC 06-04-2020 (CREDITOR, CREDNUM)
*****1000001306******** BAR(23) MAIL ID *** 000165379901 ***

WONG, ANTHONY 5353 SHEA ST UNIT 307 ORLANDO FL 32814-6923

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Epiq Corporate Restructuring, LLC PO Box 4470 Beaverton, OR 97076 Address Service Requested

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******1000004303****** BAR(23) MAIL ID *** 000165379896 ***

ANTHONY WONG 5353 SHEA STREET UNIT 307 ORLANDO FL 32814

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March 7, 2018

Anthony Wong Delivered – Via Email

Anthony,

It is with great pleasure that we extend to you a conditional offer of employment with Advantage/EZ Rent A Car. We ask that you review the following information and confirm the initial terms of employment as outlined below, please sign, date and return this letter to me or HR@advantage.com.

POSITION OVERVIEW

HIRE DATE: TBD

JOB TITLE: Chief of Staff

ANNUAL SALARY: \$170,000.00

ANNUAL BONUS: 40%

FULL-TIME/PART-TIME STATUS: Full time

LOCATION: Orlando, FL

REPORTS TO: Scott Davido, CEO

Employment Information: Payroll cycles for all employees are bi-weekly. Annual performance reviews will be conducted in accordance with The Company Annual Review schedule per calendar year. Full time employees are eligible to enroll for health benefits immediately upon hire with the effective date of coverage being the 61st day with the company. This offer includes an accrual of "PTO" (paid time off) in the amount of 120 hours for year one. The offer of employment is contingent upon your successful passing of the drug, DMV and background screening processes, and proof of your identity and legal ability to work in the United States. Failure to successfully complete any of these requirements will result in this offer of employment being rescinded. Should you have any questions, please call me at 914-529-1014.

Additional Information on Compensation: This position is eligible to participate in the Corporate Annual Bonus Plan to be paid annually at a rate of up to 40% of annual salary. The Bonus Plan is based upon reaching the Company's projected financial targets. Finally, this position includes a one-time net payment of \$15,000.00 to cover relocation expenses to be paid in conjunction with your move to the Orlando area. If within 12 months of this payment, you voluntarily terminate your employment the Employer may, at its discretion, require you to repay this amount pro-rated for the months remaining against each of the 12 month schedules. In addition, you will be reimbursed the cost of COBRA post your payment of the monthly amount for (2) months. In these circumstances, you agree to repay the amount notified to you by the Employer within ten days of receipt of a written notice from the Employer. In addition, temporary living and travel back to your residence during the first 60 days of employment, not to exceed (8) trips will be covered by the Company. In addition the Company will provide an additional (2) trips for your spouse to review the area and for final destination.

Finally, upon separation from the Company for any reason other than voluntary termination or gross misconduct, you will be eligible for 26 weeks of salary continuation.

Anthony, we look forward to working with you and having you become a key member of the Advantage/EZ Rent A Car team.

Sherry A. Schultz

Sherry A. Schultz SVP, Chief Human Resources Office Advantage Rent A Car / E-Z Rent A Car



Acknowledgement - Please sign and return to Human Resources

Outry	Won	7-Mar 2018		
Anthony Wong V	V	Date		

Employment with us is an at will arrangement. This overview is not a contract for employment but is a statement of the terms of your employment. As an employee you are subject to the Company's general employment policies as in effect from time to time. Employment at the Company is "at will", which means that you may elect to terminate your employment at any time for any reasons and the

Company has the same right. Further, the Company does not have any oral or implied contracts of employment. All employees are subject to a 90 day probationary period.

The Company reserves the right to amend, modify, terminate or interpret any of its employment policies, employee benefit plans or incentive arrangements at any time and thereby modify your terms and conditions of employment at any time in the sole discretion of the Company.

First Impressions: Prepetition Severance Pay Entitled to Priority Under Section 507(a)(4)

November/December 2011

David G. Marks

In the first circuit-level opinion on the issue, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Matson v*. *Alarcon*, 651 F.3d 404 (4th Cir. 2011), held that, for purposes of establishing priority under section 507(a)(4) of the Bankruptcy Code, an employee's severance pay was "earned" entirely upon termination of employment, even though the severance amount was determined by the employee's length of service with the employer.

Section 507(a)(4)

Section 507 sets forth the categories of claims that are entitled to priority treatment under the Bankruptcy Code. Under section 507(a)(4), a fourth priority is given (with emphasis added) to "allowed unsecured claims, but only to the extent of [\$11,725] for each individual . . . earned within 180 days before the date of the filing of the petition . . . for . . . wages, salaries, or commissions, including vacation, severance, and sick leave pay earned by an individual."

Priority for wages earned prepetition has been a feature of U.S. bankruptcy law since the Bankruptcy Act's original enactment in 1898. This priority protects workers from hardship imposed by an employer's bankruptcy filing and encourages employees to remain working for a company despite its financial distress. With these same concerns in mind, courts often grant debtors' "first day" motions to pay prepetition wage claims at the inception of a chapter 11 case. Although there is no explicit statutory authority for paying such claims prior to the confirmation of a chapter 11 plan, some courts, invoking the "doctrine of necessity" or otherwise, have

justified the payments in light of the priority afforded to the underlying claims by section 507(a)(4).

Matson v. Alarcon

In 2004, LandAmerica Financial Group, Inc. ("LandAmerica"), which was at one time the third-largest title insurance group in the U.S., established a "severance benefits plan" for its employees. An employee would become a participant in the plan, which was amended in 2008, if he or she was terminated without cause after having signed a severance agreement and, upon termination, a release. However, an employee would not qualify as a participant if the employee was rehired within 30 days or offered an equivalent position with the company within a 50-mile radius, or if the termination was due to the employee's death or resignation.

A participant in the severance benefits plan was entitled to compensation equal to the employee's weekly salary for a specified number of weeks. The number of weeks was calculated on the basis of the employee's length of employment with LandAmerica. Thus, for example, an eligible participant who worked for more than one year but fewer than two years would receive two weeks of pay as severance, while an employee who worked more than eight years but fewer than 10 years would receive six weeks of pay. LandAmerica's board of directors retained the unilateral right to modify or eliminate the severance benefits plan at any time prior to an employee's termination.

Between August and November 2008, more than 100 employees were terminated by LandAmerica and became participants in the severance benefits plan (the "Claimants"). On November 26, 2008, LandAmerica filed for chapter 11 protection in Virginia. The Claimants

filed proofs of claim for their severance compensation, taking the position that their claims were entitled to priority treatment under section 507(a)(4) because the underlying severance benefits were "earned" when the employees were terminated in the months leading up to the bankruptcy.

LandAmerica's chapter 11 plan created a liquidating trust. The liquidating trustee acknowledged that the Claimants were owed the amounts claimed as severance, but it argued that the Claimants "earned" their severance compensation over the entire course of their employment and were therefore entitled to priority status for only the (relatively small) portion of their Claims "earned" within the 180 days before the bankruptcy. To calculate the amount entitled to priority, the trustee prorated each employee's severance benefits across all the days of his or her employment. Then, the trustee multiplied that daily rate by the number of days the employee worked within the 180 days prior to the bankruptcy. According to the trustee, only this smaller portion of the total severance benefits was entitled to priority status because only that portion was "earned" within the 180-day period.

The Bankruptcy Court's Decision

The bankruptcy court rejected the trustee's proposed calculation, holding instead that the severance involved was "earned" in its entirety at the moment the employees were terminated and became eligible participants in the severance benefits plan. In reaching this conclusion, the court focused on what it characterized as the "absurd result" of the trustee's proposed calculation: "The result of [the trustee's] calculation is that terminated employees who worked many years at the company will receive a much smaller percentage of their severance package as a priority payment than will employees who worked for only a short period of time." According to the

court, Congress could not have intended the "inequitable result" of punishing long-term employees because they worked for a longer time period.

The bankruptcy court then examined the purpose of severance pay, explaining that severance is "earned" on the day the employee "shows up to work and is terminated by the company without cause." The purpose of severance pay, the court noted, is to compensate employees for the economic disruption following termination of employment. An employee's length of service is simply a useful tool for measuring the scope of that disruption. According to the bankruptcy court, "It does not matter what factors go into an employee's severance package, only what the severance package is during that 180-day period."

Finally, the bankruptcy court decided that case law regarding the administrative priority of postpetition severance payments under section 503(b)(1)(A) is not relevant because the purpose and language of the provision differ significantly from those of section 507(a)(4). Section 503(b)(1)(A), the court explained, grants administrative-expense priority to claims for "services rendered" postpetition and is traditionally construed narrowly. By contrast, the court said, section 507(a)(4) covers severance benefits "earned" prepetition and is traditionally construed liberally.

Because the issue was an unsettled one of first impression in the circuit, the bankruptcy court certified a direct appeal to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Fourth Circuit's Decision

A three-judge panel of the Fourth Circuit affirmed the ruling below. In doing so, however, the court focused on different facts in reaching the same conclusion. Initially, the court pointed out that the triggering event permitting employees to "earn" severance benefits was entirely outside the employees' control. Unlike traditional wages, the entitlement to severance pay was triggered by the *employer's* decision to terminate the employment relationship, not by the employee's rendering of services. Since LandAmerica's decision to terminate the Claimants' employment occurred within the applicable 180-day window, the Fourth Circuit reasoned, the severance pay was "earned" in its entirety within the time period entitled to priority.

The Fourth Circuit found further support for its position in the fact that the board of directors could unilaterally eliminate the severance plan before the employees became entitled to payments. Under the trustee's "accrual" position, employees "earned" their severance benefits over the course of their employment. Yet, if the board had decided to eliminate the severance plan before the employees were terminated, the employees would have been "earning" severance benefits to which they would ultimately have no entitlement. The Fourth Circuit found this interpretation to be untenable.

Finally, the Fourth Circuit agreed with the bankruptcy court's reasoning that none of the cases regarding administrative priority under section 503(b)(1)(A) was relevant in analyzing section 507(a)(4). Just as the bankruptcy court had pointed out, the Fourth Circuit contrasted section 507(a)(4)'s reference to "earned" severance payments with the reference to "services provided" in section 503(b)(1)(A). On the basis of this difference, the court of appeals concluded that case law from other circuits holding that severance compensation based on length of employment has

administrative priority only to the extent the compensation was based on services provided postpetition does not apply to section 507(a)(4).

Outlook

Matson clarifies the application of section 507(a)(4) to severance benefits earned as a result of a prepetition termination. Any ramifications of the reasoning articulated by the Fourth Circuit on whether severance payments should be entitled to priority when a termination occurs postpetition remain to be seen.

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AIR



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