IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re: Pacifica of the Valley Corporation,[1] Debtor.	Chapter 11 Case No. 26-11060 (TMH)

AFFIDAVIT OF PUBLICATION OF THE NOTICE OF DEADLINES FOR FILING PROOFS OF CLAIM IN THE NEW YORK TIMES

This Affidavit of Publication includes the sworn statement verifying that the *Notice of Deadlines for Filing Proofs of Claim* was published and incorporated by reference herein as follows:

1. In *The New York Times* on October 1, 2026, attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

[1] The Debtor in this Chapter 11 Case, along with the last four digits of the Debtor's federal tax identification number, is 7312. The Debtor's mailing address is 9449 San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, CA 91352.

Exhibit A

The New York Times Company

620 8th Avenue
New York, NY 10018
nytimes.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

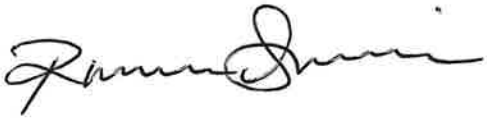
October 1, 2026

I, Larnyce Tabron, in my capacity as a Principal Clerk of the Publisher of The New York Times, a daily newspaper of general circulation printed and published in the City, County, and State of New York, hereby certify that the advertisement annexed hereto was published in the editions of The New York Times on the following date or dates, to wit on.

10/1/2026, NY/NATL, pg B3

Larnyce Tabron

ROWENA SORIANO
NOTARY PUBLIC
REG. # 00351915
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES
06302029
COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA





IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re: Pacifica of the Valley Corporation,' Debtor. Chapter 11 Case No 26-11060 (TMH)

NOTICE OF DEADLINES FOR FILING PROOFS OF CLAIM

TO: ALL PERSONS AND ENTITIES WHO MAY HAVE CLAIMS AGAINST PACIFICA OF THE VALLEY d/b/a PACIFICA HOSPITAL OF THE VALLEY CORPORATION:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE OF THE FOLLOWING:

1 On July 4 2026 the "Petition Date") Pacifica of the Valley Corporation d/b/a Pacifica Hospital of the Valley the debtor and debtor in possession (the "Debtor") in the above-captioned case (the "Case") filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the United States Code the "Bankruptcy Code") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Court")

2 On September 23 2026, the Court entered an order establishing certain bar dates (Docket No 217) (the "Bar Date Order")

3 Pursuant to the Bar Date Order, all persons, entities, and governmental units who have a claim or potential claim, including any claim under § 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code, against the Debtor that arose prior to the Petition Date, no matter how remote or contingent such right to payment or equitable remedy may be, MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM, so as to be received on or before October 30, 2026, at 5:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) for general creditors (the "General Bar Date") and December 21, 2026 at 5:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) for governmental units, (the "Governmental Bar Date," and together with the General Bar Date, the "Bar Dates"). By filing such Proofs of Claim electronically through Kurtzman Carson Consultants, LLC (the Verita Global ("Verita"), at https:... www.veritaglobal.net/pacificahospital), or by filing such Proofs of Claim electronically through PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records) at https:... www.pacer.uscourts.gov, or by mailing the original Proofs of Claim to Verita at the following address: Pacifica Claims Processing Center, c/o KCC dba Verita, 222 N. Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 300, El Segundo, CA 90245.

PROOFS OF CLAIM SENT BY FACSIMILE OR E-MAIL WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

4. The Bar Dates apply to all claims against the Debtor arising under § 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code; provided, however, that the Bar Dates do not apply to the Excluded Claims listed in paragraph 8 of the Bar Date Order

5 Any proof of claim filed with respect to a claim for alleged medical malpractice or professional negligence must include a statement describing the legal basis of the claim and the type of loss sustained, including with specificity the nature of the injuries suffered, consistent with section 364 of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

6 ANY PERSON OR ENTITY (EXCEPT A PERSON OR ENTITY WHO IS EXCUSED BY THE TERMS OF THE BAR DATE ORDER) WHO FAILS TO FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM ON OR BEFORE THE APPLICABLE BAR DATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS ABOVE WILL NOT BE TREATED AS A CREDITOR FOR PURPOSES OF VOTING UPON, OR RECEIVING DISTRIBUTIONS UNDER, ANY PLAN OR PLANS OF REORGANIZATION OR LIQUIDATION IN THIS CASE.

7 Proof of claim forms and a copy of the Bar Date Order may be obtained by visiting https... www.veritaglobal.net/pacificahospital, maintained by the Debtor's claims and noticing agent, Verita. Questions concerning the contents of this Notice and requests for copies of filed proofs of claim should be directed to Verita by visiting https... www.veritaglobal.net/pacificahospital. Please note that neither Verita's staff, counsel to the Debtor, nor the Clerk of the Court's Office is permitted to give you legal advice. Verita cannot advise you how to file, or whether you should file, a proof of claim

A HOLDER OF A POSSIBLE CLAIM AGAINST THE DEBTOR SHOULD CONSULT AN ATTORNEY REGARDING ANY MATTERS NOT COVERED BY THIS NOTICE SUCH AS WHETHER THE HOLDER SHOULD FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM.

The Debtor in the Chapter 11 Case, along with the last four digits of the Debtor's federal tax identification number is Pacifica of the Valley Corporation d/b/a Pacifica Hospital of the Valley (7113). The Debtor's mailing address is 9449 San Fernando Road, San Valley, CA 91352

Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Bar Date Order.

A claim arising under § 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code is a claim arising from the value of any goods received by the Debtor within twenty (20) days before the Petition Date, provided that the goods were sold to the Debtor in the ordinary course of the Debtor's business

ECONOMY | TRADE



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Higher prices have not curbed Americans' willingness to spend. Consumer spending rose 0.9 percent in August, or 0.6 percent after adjusting for inflation.

Fed's Preferred Price Index Points to Inflation

By BEN CASSELMAN and COLBY SMITH

U.S. inflation stayed stuck at an elevated level in August, reinforcing the Federal Reserve's decision last month to raise interest rates for the first time in roughly three years.

Overall prices, according to the central bank's preferred inflation gauge, rose 0.3 percent in August and were up 3.4 percent compared with the same time last year.

"Core" prices, which exclude volatile food and energy costs and are seen as a more reliable gauge of underlying inflation, rose 0.2 percent from the previous month. That represented a slight acceleration from July but was modestly better than forecasters had been expecting. Compared with the same time last year, those prices were up 3 percent, unchanged from July's year-over-year increase.

Alongside the release of the latest Personal Consumption Expenditures price index, the Commerce Department also on Wednesday released methodological changes that altered how prices are calculated in several categories. The new formula, which was applied retroactively to price data going back to 2021, resulted in lower core inflation rates than previously reported.

The revisions, part of a long-standing annual process, suggested that inflation had not been running quite as hot in recent months as earlier data suggested. That, combined with the relatively encouraging August data, could make it more likely that policymakers will hold off on further interest rate increases until later this year. Still, the data is unlikely to materially change the Fed's view that it has more work to do to achieve its 2 percent target, after more than five years of having overshot it.



ANNA ROSE LAYDEN FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

The big question at the Federal Reserve, led by Kevin M. Warsh, is how quickly to increase rates.

According to the Fed's latest projections, most policymakers expect that level to be reached by 2029. To achieve that, a majority of officials who submitted quarterly forecasts believe the central bank will proceed this year with at least one more quarter-point increase after September's adjustment. Rates now stand at a range of 3.75 to 4 percent. Most expected rate reductions to be delayed until 2028.

So far, higher prices have done little to dampen Americans' willingness to spend. Consumer spending rose 0.9 percent in August, or 0.6 percent after adjusting for inflation. Spending on goods was particularly strong after slumping earlier in the summer. And revised data on gross domestic product on Wednesday indicated that both consumer spending and broader economic growth were stronger in the second quarter of the year than previously believed. That could reassure Fed officials that the economy can withstand higher interest rates.

Still, there are questions about how long that resilience can continue. After-tax incomes were flat in August, as inflation ate up workers' wage gains. The saving rate fell to 4.1 percent, its lowest level in nearly four years. And higher borrowing costs are also taking a toll on households' finances — the average interest rate on a 30-year mortgage hit 7.58 percent this week, the highest level since 2023, according to Mortgage News Daily.

The immediate question confronting Fed officials is how quickly they need to deliver additional rate increases in order to firm their grip on inflation. Kevin M. Warsh, the chairman, has avoided any hints on timing and instead described September's increase as the Fed removing only a "dose of accommodation." That has stoked uncertainty about both the extent of further tightening that he deems necessary and whether that translates to increases at consecutive meetings.

The Fed next gathers in late October, just days before the midterm elections. In a speech on Tuesday, John C. Williams, who as president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is vice chair of the policy-setting committee, said there was "no need for urgency" after September's adjustment. "We have time to gather more information," he said.

Wednesday's inflation data could reinforce that tendency toward patience. Following the latest revisions, core inflation over the past three months has risen at just over a 2 percent annual rate, suggesting that underlying inflation is moving toward the Fed's target despite the impact of higher energy prices.

The combination of Mr. Williams's comments on Tuesday and the encouraging inflation data on Wednesday pushed down expectations for a rate increase at the October meeting, which earlier this week hovered around 70 percent. Now, investors see a roughly two-thirds chance that the central bank will stand pat at the end of the month, rather than delivering another quarter-point increase.

On Friday, the Fed will get an update on the health of the labor market when the Bureau of Labor Statistics releases September's jobs report. The Consumer Price Index report for September, meanwhile, is out on Oct. 14.

The methodological revisions announced on Wednesday affected the way the Bureau of Economic Analysis calculates prices in three relatively obscure categories: legal services, investment fees, and computer software and accessories.

The agency announced weeks ago that it planned to make the changes as part of its annual review process, and economists generally said the adjustments were mostly sensible. On legal services, for example, the agency switched to a new data source because the old one had been unreliable in recent years, leading economists at the Bureau of Economic Analysis to make a series of ad hoc changes. The new data source, based on producer prices from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, should be more stable.

Taken together, the changes lowered the year-over-year rate of core inflation by more than three-tenths of a percentage point in July, a larger change than some forecasters were expecting. But it is not clear whether the new approach will lead to lower inflation in the future.

"It's not clear that this is going to be some sort of panacea to the overall inflation issue," said Omair Sharif, founder of Inflation Insights, a forecasting firm. "It doesn't really change the big picture. It just helps you a bit at the margin."

Trump's Latest Tariffs to Face Familiar Test in New York Court

FROM FIRST BUSINESS PAGE

the administration to investigate unfair trade practices and impose tariffs if it finds that American businesses were harmed. In July, the government relied on the statute to impose tariffs on 86 countries at once, claiming that they had failed to stamp out "forced labor" and had put U.S. firms that better protect workers at a competitive disadvantage.

The expansive nature of the tariffs prompted state officials and small businesses to file a series of lawsuits, arguing that the Trump administration had failed to marshal the evidence required under law to justify the duties. Instead, the opponents framed the process as one motivated by politics and pretense, citing past statements from Mr. Trump and his deputies promising to resurrect a set of policies that had already been declared illegal.

Over roughly two hours on Wednesday, the Justice Department vigorously contested those claims, setting the stage for another high stakes decision from the Court of International Trade in downtown Manhattan. In an ominous sign for the Trump administration, the three-judge panel sounded skeptical throughout the proceedings that the administration had fulfilled the requirements of Section 301.

Underscoring the risks, judges on that specialized circuit have twice ruled against the president in major tariff cases. Another defeat could again thrust his trade agenda into chaos, though the administration appears to be hoping that the third time is the charm.

Ryan Majerus, a partner at the law firm King & Spalding, cautioned that it was hard to predict how the judges will rule based on their questions alone. But, he said: "They seemed inclined to want to put some guardrails around how Section 301 is invoked."

Mr. Trump first tried to impose steep, country-by-country tariffs using the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, or IEEPA. But the trade court last year found those duties to be unconstitutional, a decision upheld by the Supreme Court in February. That decision required the administration to refund more than $160 billion in illegally collected tariffs while forcing the president to return to the drawing board.

Mr. Trump then tried to impose a temporary 10 percent tariff on nearly all goods arriving in the United States. That, too, faced lawsuits — and similarly was struck down by judges on the Court of International Trade. The tariffs eventually expired, but the case itself remains on appeal.

For its third try, the Trump administration turned to Section 301, the provision of law targeting unfair trade practices. In contrast to Mr. Trump's previous efforts, there is "no doubt that Section 301 gives the president power to impose tariffs due to foreign practices that are unreasonable or burden or restrict U.S. commerce," said Timothy C. Brightbill, a top trade lawyer at the law firm Wiley Rein.

In fact, presidents of both parties successfully invoked Section 301 in the past to target trade practices by individual countries, including China. But the expansive and expeditious way in which Mr. Trump applied the law this summer triggered swift lawsuits from those that had been involved in those past fights against the president's earlier duties.

In their court filings, each of the opponents proffered a similar set of arguments. While condemning forced labor, the lawsuits claimed that the administration had failed to amass sufficient evidence about labor abuses in each targeted country and the specific harms caused to U.S. industry.

"If you're going to do it at breakneck speed," began Pratik A. Shah, a lawyer representing two of the suing small businesses, "you still have to satisfy statutory requirements."

Under Mr. Trump's approach, the 86 targeted countries faced tariffs ranging from 10 to 12.5 percent. But there was little differentiation in the rates that applied across a wide range of U.S. trading partners that have vastly different labor laws and human rights records. Opponents including state officials, led by the attorney general of Oregon, previously argued in filings with the court that there was "no rational fit" between Mr. Trump's concerns and the "blanket global tariffs" he ultimately imposed.

The disconnect led many of Mr. Trump's opponents to conclude that the tariffs were not supported by the facts — but, instead, served only to recreate the rates struck down by the Supreme Court. As evidence, they pointed to a series of past statements from top administration officials. One example included Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent, who previously proclaimed on CNBC that the "the tariff rates are going to go back to exactly where they were."



Despite years of economic uncertainty, President Trump sees sky-high tariffs as potent tools for his policies.

Mr. Shah pointed to those comments in oral arguments on Wednesday, arguing that the tariffs established under Section 301 were "quite similar" to those stuck down under IEEPA. The line of attack did not appear to attract much interest from the court, but the judges seemed more receptive to concerns that the Trump administration had not sufficiently documented the economic case for tariffs under Section 301.

That tension was on stark display when a lawyer from the Justice Department began to speak. Eric J. Hamilton, a deputy assistant attorney general, pointed to the moral scourge of forced labor.

At one point in the exchanges, Timothy M. Reif, a judge on the panel and a former official with the U.S. Trade Representative, pressed the Justice Department to explain how forced labor had created "unfair competition" and other risks to U.S. businesses.

But Mr. Hamilton, who had trouble at times answering the judges' technical queries, claimed that the Trump administration had provided ample evidence.

Watchdog Finds No Illegal Conduct During Fed Renovation

FROM FIRST BUSINESS PAGE

the question of whether he had committed fraud as he floated the idea of firing him.

The Federal Reserve Act stipulates that the president can remove a sitting Fed official only "for cause," which has long been interpreted to mean gross negligence or a dereliction of duty. Mr. Trump's attacks on Mr. Powell led to a criminal investigation by the Justice Department over whether Mr. Powell misled Congress about the project.

The inspector general's report undermined the Justice Department's investigation, which was abandoned in April after a number of legal setbacks. The watchdog found no wrongdoing by Mr. Powell or his colleagues, and it affirmed that no referrals were made to the U.S. attorney general.

The report's findings are significant given that Jeanine Pirro, U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia, had threatened to reopen the investigation at any point based on the inspector general's findings. That possibility contributed to Mr. Powell's decision to stay on as a governor after his term as chair expired, a position he can hold until January 2028. Kevin M. Warsh, who replaced Mr. Powell, took over in May.

In a social media post on Wednesday, Mr. Trump said that Mr. Powell should be "forced to resign" in the wake of the report.

"He can't manage a Building, and he certainly shouldn't be allowed to manage his High Interest Rate Policy (only on "TRUMP!")," he wrote.

Mr. Trump added that he had asked Todd Blanche, the attorney general, to study the findings. If Mr. Powell does not resign, Mr. Trump said he "should be sued, at the highest level, by the United States Government, for either corruption or incompetence, both of which are completely unacceptable."

In a statement on Wednesday, a spokesman for Ms. Pirro said she was in the process of reviewing the report.

The watchdog's report, which Mr. Powell commissioned in July 2025, was led by Michael Horowitz, who served as inspector general of the Justice Department before moving over to the Fed earlier that year. The document made clear that the Board of Governors, which has seven politically appointed, Senate-confirmed officials, was not engaged in the "day-to-day management of the renovation project." Instead, those duties were delegated to the board's Facility Services team.

The inspector general report found that the board did not obtain a project cost estimate until January 2026, three and half years after construction began and after more than $2 billion in costs had been earmarked. A guaranteed maximum price was never set, meaning there was no cap on spending or built-in incentives to minimize costs.

One aspect of the project that received significant criticism was the inclusion of certain design features in a 2021 proposal such as new marble, a rooftop terrace and private dining rooms for top policymakers. When pressed at a congressional hearing in June 2025, Mr. Powell denied that many of those features were part of the latest proposal.

"There's no V.I.P. dining room.

The inspector general identified a range of missteps that led to cost overruns.

There's no new marble. We took down the old marble, we're putting it back up. We'll have to use new marble where some of the old marble broke. But there's no special elevators. There's just old elevators that have been there," he said at the time.

The inspector general's report corroborated Mr. Powell's statement, concluding that its investigators "did not find that these design features materially contributed to the substantial construction cost increases."

They acknowledged that some of the cost overruns were tied to inflation, which the Fed had flagged as a primary reason. But they also cited substantive design changes throughout the project, including the shift from an open-seating office plan to a closed-office arrangement, as well as the need for major mechanical, electrical and plumbing items that ran up the budget.

In a statement on Wednesday, Senator Tim Scott, Republican of South Carolina, described the Fed's cost overruns as "egregious" and said that "inflation does not change the Fed's responsibility to manage its resources prudently and be accountable to Congress." He vowed that the Senate Banking Committee, which he leads, would "continue rigorous oversight to ensure the Fed is transparent and stays focused on its mission."

His Democratic counterpart on the committee, Senator Elizabeth Warren of Massachusetts, said that the watchdog's findings confirm that there is "no basis to restart the President's witch hunt" against Mr. Powell.

In a letter to Mr. Horowitz on Tuesday, Mr. Warsh said he had retained the help of the General Services Administration, which is the agency responsible for managing federal work spaces, to work with the Fed "in the task of finally bringing the renovations to a speedy and successful completion." He said that the Fed would work with an independent auditor to examine the construction costs and, in keeping with the recommendations provided by the inspector general, that he would "promptly complete negotiations for a guaranteed maximum price for the project." He also said staff would establish fixed metrics for the project's budget and schedule.

Mr. Warsh's arrival at the Fed has to some extent reset relations between the central bank and the White House, at least with top leadership. Mr. Trump has so far refrained from criticizing Mr. Warsh, even after the chairman voted with his colleagues to raise rates in September.

Mr. Trump has directed his anger at other members of the Board of Governors, whom he accused of being "hostile" and "political."

One of those governors, Lisa D. Cook, is involved in an extensive legal battle with Mr. Trump, who in August renewed his efforts to oust her after the Supreme Court ruled against earlier attempts. Michael S. Barr, a governor nominated by President Joseph R. Biden Jr., also appears to be under heightened scrutiny for the implosion of Silicon Valley Bank, which happened under his watch in 2023, when he was serving as vice chair for supervision.

An external report on the bank's failure released last month, which was commissioned by the current vice chair for supervision, Michelle W. Bowman, concluded that the central bank's regulators "knew, or should have known," about the mounting vulnerabilities at the lender. Instead, they failed to intervene in a timely fashion because of a "fear of taking action that may later be viewed as mistaken and being held accountable for such," the report said.

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re: Pacifica of the Valley Corporation,[1] Debtor. | Chapter 11 Case No. 26-11060 (TMH)

NOTICE OF DEADLINES FOR FILING PROOFS OF CLAIM

TO: ALL PERSONS AND ENTITIES WHO MAY HAVE CLAIMS AGAINST PACIFICA OF THE VALLEY d/b/a PACIFICA HOSPITAL OF THE VALLEY CORPORATION:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. On July 4, 2026 (the "Petition Date"), Pacifica of the Valley Corporation d/b/a Pacifica Hospital of the Valley, the debtor and debtor in possession (the "Debtor") in the above-captioned case (the "Case") filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the "Court").

2. On September 23, 2026, the Court entered an order establishing certain bar dates [Docket No. 212] (the "Bar Date Order").[2]

3. Pursuant to the Bar Date Order, all persons, entities, and governmental units who have a claim or potential claim, including any claims under § 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code,[3] against the Debtor that arose prior to the Petition Date, no matter how remote or contingent such right to payment or equitable remedy may be, MUST FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM, so as to be received on or before **October 30, 2026, at 5:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time)** for general creditors (the "General Bar Date") and **December 31, 2026 at 5:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time)** for governmental units (the "Governmental Bar Date," and together with the General Bar Date, the "Bar Dates"), by (i) filing such Proof(s) of Claim electronically through Kurtzman Carson Consultants, LLC dba Verita Global ("Verita"), at https://www.veritaglobal.net/pacificaofthevalley; (ii) filing such Proof(s) of Claim electronically through PACER (Public Access to Court Electronic Records), at https://www.deb.uscourts.gov; or (iii) mailing the original Proof(s) of Claim to Verita at the following address: **Pacifica Claims Processing Center, c/o KCC dba Verita, 222 N. Pacific Coast Highway, Suite 300, El Segundo, CA 90245.**

PROOFS OF CLAIM SENT BY FACSIMILE OR E-MAIL WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

4. The Bar Dates apply to all claims against the Debtor arising under § 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code; *provided, however*, that the Bar Dates do not apply to the Excluded Claims listed in paragraph 8 of the Bar Date Order.

5. Any proof of claim filed with respect to a claim for alleged medical malpractice or professional negligence must include a statement describing the legal basis of the claim and the type of loss sustained, including with specificity the nature of the injuries suffered, consistent with section 364 of the California Code of Civil Procedure.

6. **ANY PERSON OR ENTITY (EXCEPT A PERSON OR ENTITY WHO IS EXCUSED BY THE TERMS OF THE BAR DATE ORDER) WHO FAILS TO FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM ON OR BEFORE THE APPLICABLE BAR DATE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS ABOVE WILL NOT BE TREATED AS A CREDITOR FOR PURPOSES OF VOTING UPON, OR RECEIVING DISTRIBUTIONS UNDER, ANY PLAN OR PLANS OF REORGANIZATION OR LIQUIDATION IN THIS CASE.**

7. Proof of claim forms and a copy of the Bar Date Order may be obtained by visiting https://www.veritaglobal.net/pacificaofthevalley, maintained by the Debtor's claims and noticing agent, Verita. Questions concerning the contents of this Notice and requests for copies of filed proofs of claim should be directed to Verita by visiting https://www.veritaglobal.net/pacificaofthevalley/inquiry. Please note that neither Verita's staff, counsel to the Debtor, nor the Clerk of the Court's Office is permitted to give you legal advice. Verita cannot advise you how to file, or whether you should file, a proof of claim.

A HOLDER OF A POSSIBLE CLAIM AGAINST THE DEBTOR SHOULD CONSULT AN ATTORNEY REGARDING ANY MATTERS NOT COVERED BY THIS NOTICE SUCH AS WHETHER THE HOLDER SHOULD FILE A PROOF OF CLAIM.

[1] The Debtor in this Chapter 11 Case, along with the last four digits of the Debtor's federal tax identification number, is: Pacifica of the Valley Corporation d/b/a Pacifica Hospital of the Valley (7312). The Debtor's mailing address is 9449 San Fernando Road, Sun Valley, CA 91352.

[2] Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Bar Date Order.

[3] A claim arising under § 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code is a claim arising from the value of any goods received by the Debtor within twenty (20) days before the Petition Date, provided that the goods were sold to the Debtor in the ordinary course of the Debtor's business.