Gleacher & Company, Inc.

Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements (Liquidation Basis) at June 30, 2015 and for the Period Ended October 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015

Issued September 28, 2015

Table of Contents

Gleacher & Company, Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Net Assets in Liquidation
Liquidation Basis – Unaudited

(in thousands)	June 30, 2015	Sept. 30, 2014
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 42,600	$ 29,491
Cash segregated - ClearPoint Funding, Inc. Escrow	5,000	5,000
Receivables from:		
Brokers and dealers	-	510
Indemnification receivable - Related party	363	347
Insurance receivable	-	1,128
Management fees and other - Employee Investment Funds ("EIF")	237	315
Others	276	303
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	-	85
Investments (Note 4)		
FA Technology Ventures L.P. ("FATV")	5,875	10,952
FATV - share of carried interest	2,854	3,474
Employee Investment Funds ("EIF")	1,260	1,251
Other investments	-	-
Income taxes receivable	294	392
Other assets		
Collateral deposits - office leases	411	453
Others	28	77
Total Assets:	$ 59,198	$ 53,778
Liabilities (excluding Liquidation Reserves)		
Payables to:		
Former employees - EIF	$ 899	$ 912
Others	48	296
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	695	1,059
Income taxes payable - indemnified by Related party	298	281
Subordinated debt	-	89
Total Liabilities (excluding Liquidation Reserves):	$ 1,940	$ 2,637
Liquidation Reserves (Note 7)		
Estimated future cash operating expenses	$ 5,796	$ 9,941
Reserves for claims and contingencies	35,166	26,513
Total Liquidation Reserves:	$ 40,962	$ 36,454
Net Assets [A]	**$ 16,296**	**$ 14,687**
Common stock - outstanding:	6,185	6,185

[A] Amounts not indicative of the Company's estimated aggregate potential recovery (see Note 8)

Gleacher & Company, Inc.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Net Assets in Liquidation
Liquidation Basis - Unaudited
For the period October 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015

(in thousands of dollars)		
Net assets at September 30, 2014 under liquidation basis	$	14,687
Payments - Liquidating Distributions		
Liquidating distribution, paid April 10, 2015		(3,093)
Changes in Estimates		
Baird arbitration award - compensatory damages (Note 5)		13,254
Baird arbitration award - reimbursement of expenses (Note 5)		4,580
Change in reserves for claims and contingencies (Note 7)		(8,792)
Change in estimated future cash operating expenses (Note 7)		(3,900)
Investments - gains/(losses)		(1,440)
Contingent asset realization (Note 5)		1,000
Net assets at June 30, 2015 under liquidation basis	**$**	**16,296** [A]

[A] Amount not indicative of the Company's estimated aggregate potential recovery (see Note 8)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Nature of Business

Gleacher & Company, Inc. (OTC Pink: GLCH) ("Gleacher" or the "Company") is a dissolved Delaware corporation that previously operated an investment banking business providing corporate and institutional clients with strategic and financial advisory services, including merger and acquisition, restructuring, recapitalization, and strategic alternative analysis, as well as capital raising, research-based investment analysis, and securities brokerage services. At the Company's 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, stockholders approved the dissolution and liquidation of the Company pursuant to a plan of dissolution and liquidation (the "Plan"). The Company is now engaged solely in winding up its business and paying or making provision to pay claims and obligations.

On July 17, 2014, our shares of common stock were delisted from the Nasdaq Global Market, and the Company made a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") to deregister its shares under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). Deregistration became effective 90 days after filing. Upon such filing, the Company's obligations to file periodic and current reports (that is, reports on Form 10-K, Form 10-Q and Form 8-K) were immediately and automatically suspended. The Company has not filed since deregistration and does not intend to file any such reports voluntarily. The Company is no longer subject to an annual external financial statement audit or quarterly reviews of its financial statements. The Company currently intends to issue press releases or otherwise publicly disclose certain information, including unaudited financial information (in a form and in substance deemed appropriate by the Company), on a periodic basis.

Pursuant to the Plan, the Company filed a Certificate of Dissolution with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, effective as of 5:00 pm Eastern Daylight Time on July 28, 2014 (the "Effective Time"). As of the Effective Time, the Company became a dissolved corporation, closed its stock transfer books and discontinued recording transfers of shares of its common stock. As a result, holders of shares of the Company's common stock are no longer able to assign or otherwise transfer their shares, except for assignments by will, intestate succession or operation of law or transfers otherwise permitted under applicable law. From time to time, securities brokers may make a market for beneficial interests in our common stock in the "over-the-counter" market. If so, there can be no assurance regarding the liquidity or duration of any such market.

2. Liquidating Distributions

Since the filing of the Company's Certificate of Dissolution, the Company has made the following liquidating distributions:

Liquidating Distributions

(dollars in thousands)

Payment Date	Per Share	Total
August 8, 2014	$4.05	$25,050
April 10, 2015	$0.50	$3,093
Total:	$4.55	$28,143

On September 28, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors declared another interim liquidating distribution of $4.00 per share (approximately $24.7 million in the aggregate) to our stockholders of record as of October 12, 2015. The Company expects such interim liquidating distribution to be paid on or about October 23, 2015.

The Company expects to make additional distributions at such times as is deemed appropriate, depending upon facts and circumstances existing at the time. Although our Board of Directors has not adopted a timetable for further liquidating distributions, subject to contingencies inherent in winding up our business, the Board of Directors intends to make such distributions as promptly as practicable, subject to the requirements of Delaware law. The amount or timing of any subsequent liquidating distribution will depend upon expenses incurred by the Company, the timing of the resolution of matters for which the Company has established reserves, the amount paid or to be paid in satisfaction of contingencies, the Company's ability to monetize its remaining non-cash assets and the ultimate amount of proceeds realized thereon. The Company's principal non-cash assets consist of its investment in FA Technology Ventures L.P. ("FATV" or the "Partnership"). These variables, many of which are not within the Company's control, make it difficult or impossible for the Company to accurately predict the timing or amount of any subsequent distribution. Completing this process will likely span a multi-year period.

3. Basis of Presentation and Critical Accounting Policies

Liquidation Basis of Accounting - The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a liquidation basis of accounting. Assets have been measured and presented at the amounts of cash proceeds that the Company expects, as of the date of the financial statements, to receive from their liquidation. The Company has also presented its carried interest in FATV, which was not previously recognized under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), but is appropriately recognized under the liquidation basis of accounting. In addition, the Company has accrued or separately presented under the caption liquidation reserves, the costs that it expects to incur during the expected duration of the liquidation and has made provision for the potential payment of claims and contingencies, some of which would not ordinarily be recognized under GAAP, but for which the Company has made provision pursuant to Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL").

Investments – The Company accounts for its investments at fair value. For the Company's investment in FATV, which includes holdings of securities of privately held companies ("portfolio companies"), are illiquid and that do not have readily determinable fair values, the general partner applies certain valuation techniques, further described below, which principally include (i) a market comparables approach and (ii) venture capital method.

The most frequently used technique applied by the general partner of the Partnership is the market comparables approach, which includes the identification of a market multiple for each applicable portfolio company, derived from a set of relevant, comparable companies, or recent merger and acquisition activity, where detail is available. The number of directly comparable companies may be limited. The identified market multiple is then discounted, as appropriate, and applied to the relevant financial information of the respective portfolio company.

The second valuation technique, the venture capital method (or "VC Method"), is a method that combines elements of both a multiples-based valuation and discounted cash flow valuation approach. The general partner calculates an enterprise value by applying a multiple to estimated EBITDA at the assumed exit date. The calculated enterprise value is then discounted through use of an assumed discount rate.

Other techniques may include an "income approach," in which a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using financial projections, or a "market approach," in which fair value is determined based upon recent transactions in the portfolio companies' securities. These techniques will occasionally be appropriate depending on company specific circumstances.

Contingencies – Pursuant to DGCL 281(b), the Company is required to pay, or make reasonable provision for, all claims and obligations (including all contingent, conditional or unmatured contractual claims), claims that are subject to pending actions, suits or proceedings against the Company and claims that have not arisen or been made known to the Company but are likely to arise or become known within 10 years of dissolution. This threshold requirement for establishing reserves under Delaware law is lower than the threshold for recognizing liabilities under FASB Statement 5 "Accounting for Contingencies," which requires recognition of a liability when incurrence of a loss is probable and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable.

4. Investments

FATV – The Company has an investment in FATV. FATV's primary purpose is to provide investment returns consistent with the risk of investing in venture capital. There were no material open commitments to fund this portfolio at June 30, 2015. As of July 19, 2015, FA Technology Ventures Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, no longer serves as the investment advisor to the general partner of FATV. As a result, the Company no longer receives management fees or pays operating costs associated with the Partnership. The Partnership, previously scheduled to terminate on July 19, 2015, has been extended and is now scheduled to terminate on July 19, 2016.

The Company's investment in FATV, including carried interest, was approximately $8.7 million (4 portfolio companies) and $14.4 million (5 portfolio companies) at June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014, respectively. The carried interest accrual is calculated based on a hypothetical liquidation of the remaining investments at fair value measured at the end of the relevant reporting period. However, the Company's estimated range of aggregate future recoveries includes certain assumptions regarding FATV, including for purposes of the low-case recovery forecast, an assumption that the general partner chooses to sell one or more of the portfolio assets at a discount to carrying value rather than await a liquidity event (Note 8).

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's investment in FATV for the period October 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015:

FATV Investment - Rollforward

($000's)

	Oct. 1, 2014	Gains/ (losses)	Distributions Received	June 30, 2015
Portfolio company investments, at fair value	$12,640	($1,373)	($3,988) [a]	$7,279
Escrow receivables, cash and other:	$1,786	($89)	($247)	$1,450
Total:	$14,426	($1,462)	($4,235)	$8,729

[a] Represents the Company's allocable portion of the proceeds from the sale of BinOptics (net of approximately $700k set aside for escrow).

The table that follows discloses information about significant unobservable inputs used to determine fair value for the Company's investment in FATV as reported on the Consolidated Statement of Net Assets in Liquidation.

FATV - Quantitative Disclosure About Significant Unobservable Inputs

Unobservable Inputs - June 30, 2015

Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Market comparable companies	Enterprise value/Revenue multiple (undiscounted)	3.4x - 3.9x (3.5x)
	Discount applied to multiples	30.0% - 40.0% (30.2%)
Venture capital method	Enterprise value/EBITDA multiple	5.0x
	Discount applied to enterprise value	55.0%

Unobservable Inputs - September 30, 2014

Valuation Technique	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Market comparable companies	Enterprise value/Revenue multiple (undiscounted)	3.1x - 3.8x (3.6x)
	Discount applied to multiples	30.0% - 35.0% (30.0%)
Venture capital method	Enterprise value/EBITDA multiple	6.0x
	Discount applied to enterprise value	50%

Employee Investment Funds ("EIF") – The EIF were limited liability companies which were established by the Company for the purpose of having select employees invest in private equity securities. The last remaining EIF is managed by a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Company consolidated EIF, resulting in approximately $1.3 million and $1.3 million of Investments, respectively, and approximately $0.9 million and $0.9 million of payables to former employees, respectively, being recorded on the Consolidated Statement of Net Assets in Liquidation at June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014, respectively.

In addition, accrued management fees and other expense reimbursements of approximately $0.2 million and $0.3 million at June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2014, respectively, are due to the Company and are expected to be settled when the EIF portfolio company investment is monetized.

Other Investments - Other investments include warrants held by the Company in a privately held, commercial mortgage origination company ("investee"), whose business operations commenced in November 2013. The warrants are exercisable for an aggregate exercise price of $1, solely upon a liquidity event, as defined, and expire on November 18, 2023. To the extent that a liquidity event (as defined) was to occur, the warrants would become exercisable into a 0.4%-2.2% ownership interest in the investee. The actual ownership interest for which the warrants convert is dependent upon certain performance hurdles being met by the investee. The Company has ascribed an estimated fair value to these warrants within its estimated range of potential aggregate future recoveries.

5. Contingencies

SEC/CFTC Subpoenas – The Company is in receipt of companion subpoenas issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC"). In their subpoenas, the regulators primarily seek information relating to the activities of a former employee in the Company's now-defunct trading operations, although the Company has reason to believe that the inquiries are part of a broader investigation by market regulators relating to trading and other activities of representatives of multiple financial institutions. The Company is cooperating fully with these regulators. To date, the Company has not been informed, nor does it have any reason to believe, that it engaged in any improper conduct. However, the Company believes that the broader investigation by market regulators continues and therefore cannot be sure that the Company will not be accused of wrongdoing or that any of its former employees were not conducting trading or other activities in violation of applicable law. Losses incurred with this matter, if any, would result in a corresponding decrease to both the Company's high and low-end range of estimated recoveries.

FINRA Arbitration against Robert W.Baird & Co. and Certain Former Employees ("Baird Arbitration") – On June 17, 2015, the Company announced that the arbitration panel hearing the claims brought by the Company's former principal operating subsidiary, Gleacher & Company Securities, Inc. ("Gleacher Securities"), against Robert W. Baird & Co. ("Baird") and a group of former employees arising from unfair competition, solicitation and other conduct, among other matters, had rendered a decision in favor of Gleacher Securities. In accordance with the rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA"), the claims were adjudicated by an independent arbitration panel.

The arbitration panel awarded Gleacher Securities approximately $17.8 million (the "Baird arbitration award") consisting of the following:

- $13,000,000 (plus interest from the date of the award until the award is paid in full) in compensatory damages against Baird
- $4,580,486 in attorneys' fees and consulting fees expended by Gleacher Securities in the matter against Baird
- $50,000 (plus interest from the date the award until the award is paid in full) in compensatory damages against each of five former employees of Gleacher Securities.

The panel denied the counterclaims brought by certain of the former employees against Gleacher, which sought allegedly unpaid compensation of approximately $2.2 million to $3.0 million resulting from an alleged breach of contract, among other matters.

The Company received approximately $17.8 million from Baird in June 2015. In general, under applicable law, the parties have a three month period following the award to request a court to vacate the award. As such, the Company established a reserve in its Consolidated Statement of Net Assets in Liquidation for the full amount of the Baird arbitration award (Note 7), which includes the Company's estimated tax obligation of $0.3 million associated with the Baird arbitration award (Note 6).

Refer to Note 8 "Estimated Range of Aggregate Future Recoveries" and Note 9 "Subsequent Events" for additional information.

Resolution of Other Contingent Matter – In December 2014, the Company finalized a settlement of an obligation of a former employee to reimburse the Company for diversion of funds (the pendency of this matter was disclosed in the Company's unaudited financial statements issued on December 16, 2014). In connection with the settlement, the Company received approximately $1.0 million, in addition to reimbursement of attorney's fees. The resolution of this matter resulted in a corresponding increase to the Company's low-end range of estimated recovery (Note 8).

Guarantees and Other Indemnifications Relating to Certain Contractual Obligations of ClearPoint - On February 14, 2013, the Company and certain of its affiliates, including ClearPoint, entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement ("Purchase Agreement") in connection with the sale of ClearPoint's residential mortgage lending operations to Homeward Residential, Inc. ("Homeward," and such transaction, which closed on February 22, 2013, the "Homeward Transaction"). The Purchase Agreement, among other things, provides for customary indemnification provisions. Pursuant to these provisions, ClearPoint established an escrow account of $5.0 million and is required to maintain such account until February 22, 2016 (the third anniversary of the closing date). The Parent has also provided for a guaranty of ClearPoint's indemnification obligations to Homeward, up to a maximum of $7.5 million, of which $5.0 million is payable by the Parent under the guaranty only in limited circumstances in which, during the three-year period following the closing date, the sums held in the escrow account are not available to satisfy indemnification claims by Homeward. Any amounts paid under the guaranty will be released to the Company from the escrow account on a dollar-for-dollar basis (assuming funds are available). Indemnity claims of Homeward, if any, will be paid first from the escrow account, and then, to the extent necessary, drawn upon the guaranty.

To date, outstanding claims which are expected to be paid from the escrow account in satisfaction of certain claims made by Homeward include (i) previously disclosed repurchase requests of four loans and (ii) previously disclosed reimbursements of premiums received in connection with certain loans that refinanced within 180 days following the date of purchase by Homeward. Estimated losses associated with these items are approximately $0.3 million. ClearPoint received no new repurchase requests during the nine month period October 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

ClearPoint Loan Repurchases - In addition to the indemnification provisions related to the Homeward Transaction, in the ordinary course of business, ClearPoint also indemnified its other counterparties against potential losses incurred by such parties, including under its warehouse line agreements and loan sale agreements related to originated mortgage loans since inception (June 2008). The Company received no requests for indemnification during the nine month period October 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015.

Litigation: General – Due to the nature of the Company's prior business activities and its ongoing liquidation and distribution activities, the Company and its subsidiaries are subject to risks associated with pending and possible future legal proceedings and claims. These include litigations, arbitrations and other proceedings initiated by private parties and arising from underwriting, financial advisory, securities trading or other transactional activities, client account activities, mortgage lending and employment matters, and stockholder claims. Third parties may assert claims for monetary damages that are substantial, particularly relative to the Company's financial position. These proceedings and claims typically involve legal costs, which could be significant, incurred by the Company defending against these matters. The Company has been in the past, and currently is, subject to claims and litigations arising from prior underwriting activities and its former business activities.

As a result of their prior business activities, the Company and its subsidiaries are also subject to both routine and unscheduled regulatory examinations of their prior business activities and investigations of securities industry practices by governmental agencies and self-regulatory organizations. In recent years, securities and mortgage lending firms have been subject to increased scrutiny and regulatory enforcement activity. Regulatory investigations can result in substantial fines being imposed on the Company and/or its subsidiaries. The Company and its subsidiaries have received, and may in the future receive, inquiries and subpoenas from the SEC, CFTC, FINRA, state regulators and other regulatory organizations. The Company does not always know the purpose behind these communications or the status or target of any related investigation. Some of these communications have, in the past, resulted in disciplinary actions which have sometimes included monetary sanctions and citations for regulatory deficiencies. To date, none of these communications have had a material adverse effect on the Company, nor does the Company have any reason to believe that any pending communications are likely to have such an effect. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that any pending or future communications will not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

In addition, the Company is generally at risk for employment-based claims alleging unpaid compensation, discrimination, harassment, wrongful discharge or breach of an employment agreement or other contractual arrangement, among other things. Former employees could seek recoupment of compensation claimed to be owed (whether for cash or forfeited equity awards), severance payments, vesting of equity awards and other damages. These claims could involve significant amounts.

It is reasonably possible that the Company will incur losses pertaining to legal proceedings and claims in the form of settlements and/or adverse judgments and will incur legal and other expenses in defending against these matters. In either case, losses and/or expenses could be different in character or amount than anticipated by management when preparing the accompanying financial statements, establishing its liquidation reserves and estimating its range of potential recoveries.

Pursuant to DGCL 281(b), the Company has made provision within its liquidation reserves for the payment of claims and obligations (including contingent, conditional or unmatured contractual claims), claims that are subject to pending actions, suits or proceedings against the Company and claims that have not arisen or been made known to the Company but are likely to arise or become known within 10 years of dissolution. In addition, the Company has provided for estimated future litigation expenses within its liquidation reserves.

6. Income Taxes

Baird Arbitration – As previously disclosed within Note 5, the Company was awarded approximately $17.8 million in connection with the Baird arbitration. Upon expiration of the vacatur period, the Company estimates that its obligation for Alternative Minimum Tax and certain state and local tax obligations related to the award will be approximately $0.3 million.

Tax Audits – Included within the Company's reserves for claims and contingencies at September 30, 2014 was a reserve for uncertain tax positions of approximately $2.7 million. The reserve was re-assessed by the Company and has been reduced by approximately $2.6 million (Note 7 and Note 8).

The Company has ongoing tax audits in certain jurisdictions. As of June 30, 2015, with few exceptions, the Company and its subsidiaries were no longer subject to U.S. federal tax or state and local income tax examinations for years before 2011. Losses associated with tax audits, if any, would result in a corresponding decrease to both the Company's high and low-end range of estimated recoveries.

7. Liquidation Reserves

As previously mentioned, the Company has separately presented the costs that it expects to incur during the expected duration of the liquidation and has made provision for the potential payment of claims and contingencies, not necessarily recognized under GAAP, but for which the Company is required to make reasonable provision pursuant to Delaware General Corporation Law.

The Company's estimated future operating expenses include costs expected to be incurred for professional fees, employee compensation, insurance, lease commitments, and other expenses to conduct the wind-up of the Company's operations.

The Company's reserve for claims and contingencies includes a provision for the payment of all claims and obligations (including contingent, conditional or unmatured contractual claims), claims subject to pending actions, suits or proceedings against the company and claims that have not arisen or been made known to the Company but are likely to arise or become known within 10 years of dissolution. The Company and its subsidiaries have set aside reserves to provide for potential liabilities and obligations, including those associated with (i) the Baird arbitration award and former employee counterclaim (Note 5) (ii) ClearPoint (iii) the SEC/CFTC subpoenas (Note 5) (iv) potential tax exposures and (v) other potential matters.

Disclosed below is a rollforward of the Company’s liquidation reserves from October 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015.

Liquidation Reserve - Rollforward

(dollars in thousands)

Item	Reserve October 1, 2014	Incurred/Paid	Change in Estimate		Reserve June 30, 2015
Estimated future cash operating expenses	$ 9,941	(8,045)	3,900	[a]	$ 5,796
Reserves for claims and contingencies	$ 26,513	(139)	8,792	[b]	$ 35,166
Total:	$ 36,454	(8,184)	12,692		$ 40,962

[a] The most significant driver impacting the change in estimated future cash operating expenses were legal and professional fees associated primarily with the Baird arbitration and SEC/CFTC subpoenas (Note 5). This change in estimate does not reflect the reimbursement of attorneys' fees (approximately $4.6 million) and consulting fees expended by Gleacher Securities in the Baird arbitration. The Company also provided for (i) compensation/consulting expenses for its two senior professionals, including for future anticipated services on a part-time basis and (ii) other miscellaneous matters. This change in estimate, if realized, would cause a commensurate decrease in liquidating distributions to stockholders.

[b] Increase is principally related to the establishment of a reserve associated with the Baird arbitration award (approximately $17.8 million), partially offset by a release of approximately $7.6 million associated with the Hughes/Griff arbitration (previously disclosed in the Company's unaudited financial statements issued on December 16, 2014). A reduction in the Company's reserve associated with the Baird arbitration, including the former employee counterclaim will be considered following the expiration of the three month period during which the parties have the right to request a court to vacate the award. Refer to Note 9 "Subsequent Events" for additional information. The remaining change was principally a result of the release of reserve set aside for uncertain tax positions (Note 6), partially offset by the establishment of a reserve associated with the SEC/CFTC subpoenas (Note 5).

8. Estimated Range of Aggregate Future Recoveries

The Company's current estimated range of aggregate future recoveries in its liquidation is between $42.4 million and $52.7 million ($6.86 and $8.52 per share), compared to $32.8 million and $55.6 million ($5.31 and $8.99 per share) previously announced on March 16, 2015. Both the high-case and low-case recoveries were reduced by the Company's second liquidating distribution of approximately $3.1 million ($0.50 per share) paid on April 10, 2015. In addition, the most significant driver impacting both the high-case and low-case was the favorable outcome associated with the Baird arbitration (Note 5), which was offset by changes in FATV assumptions and higher expenses. In addition, the low-case recovery was favorably impacted by the reduction in the Company's reserve for uncertain tax positions (Note 6).

The Company's current estimated range of recoveries, including liquidating distributions previously paid of $28.1 million ($4.55 per share) (Note 2) is $70.5 million and $80.8 million ($11.40 and $13.06 per share).

The amounts ultimately distributed to stockholders may vary substantially from the amounts currently estimated based on many factors, including the resolution of outstanding known claims and obligations of the Company, the incurrence of unexpected or greater-than-expected losses with respect to contingent liabilities, the assertion of claims that are currently unknown to us, the ability to receive reasonable value when selling or otherwise monetizing non-cash assets, the need to dissolve and wind up each of the Company's subsidiaries, and costs incurred to wind up our business. Further, if additional amounts ultimately are determined to be necessary to satisfy or make provision for any of these obligations, stockholders may receive substantially less than the current estimates. Under certain circumstances, stockholders may be required to return liquidating distributions and receive nothing from us in the dissolution and liquidation.

9. Subsequent Events

There are no subsequent events requiring disclosure in the Company's financial statements, other than the matter below and any other matters previously described herein.

Contingency Reserve – Baird Arbitration

The three month period following the Baird arbitration award during which the parties could have requested a court to vacate the award has expired. As a result, the Company has reduced the reserve for claims and contingencies by approximately $20.4 million, the amount previously included in the reserves in view of the matter (Note 5) and established a reserve of $0.3 million for Alternative Minimum Tax and certain state and local tax obligations associated with this matter.

10. Forward Looking Statements

These unaudited consolidated financial statements contain "forward-looking statements." These statements are not historical facts but instead represent the Company's beliefs or plans regarding future events, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and outside of the Company's control. The Company's forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors, including the risks and other factors identified herein, on the Company's website and in other public disclosures made by the Company from time to time. As a result, the Company's actual actions, performance or achievements or results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, without limitation: statements regarding the dissolution and liquidation of the Company, including the Company's expectations with regard to liquidating distributions, and the Company's estimated range of aggregate recoveries from the liquidation. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in any forward-looking statements are reasonable, it cannot guarantee future events or results. Except as may be required under federal law, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements for any reason, even if new information becomes available or other events occur.