

Golden Pond Healthcare, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 16, 2009
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number 001-33798

Golden Pond Healthcare, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

26-0183099
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1120 Post Road, 3rd Floor
Darien, CT 06820

(Address of principal executive offices and Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (203) 202-3850

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	NYSE Alternext US
Warrants (each Warrant is exercisable for one share of Common Stock)	NYSE Alternext US
Units (each Unit is comprised of one share Common Stock and one Warrant)	NYSE Alternext US

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant computed by reference to the closing price of the registrant's common stock on June 30, 2008, as reported by the NYSE Alternext (formerly American Stock Exchange), was approximately \$124,174,803. For purposes of this disclosure, shares of common stock held by executive officers and directors of the registrant have been excluded because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of executive officer or affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of March 12, 2009, the registrant had outstanding 21,093,750 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

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You should review carefully the sections captioned Risk Factors and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a more complete discussion of these and other factors that may affect our business.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. These forward-looking statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions about us that may cause our actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, should, could, would, expect, plan, anticipate, believe, estimate, continue, or the negative of such terms or other similar expressions. Factors that might cause or contribute to such a discrepancy include, but are not limited to, those described in our other Securities and Exchange Commission filings. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited Financial Statements and related Notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

We are a blank check company organized under the laws of the State of Delaware on May 15, 2007, for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset or stock acquisition or other similar business combination with one or more domestic or international operating businesses. On November 6, 2007, our Registration Statement relating to our initial public offering of our units was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and on November 13, 2007, we consummated our initial public offering and a private placement of 4,000,000 warrants to Pecksland Partners, LLC, one of our stockholders and an affiliate of our officers. Although we may acquire a non-United States business, our primary search for acquisition targets will focus on domestic operating businesses. Our efforts in identifying a prospective target will not be limited to a particular industry, although we primarily focus our efforts on the healthcare industry. We intend to utilize cash derived from the proceeds of our initial public offering and the private placement we consummated in connection therewith, as well as a possible issuance of our capital stock or debt, or a combination of cash, capital stock and/or debt issuance.

Since our initial public offering, our sole business activities have been evaluating suitable business combination candidates and activities relating to general corporate matters. We expect to continue to evaluate target businesses in the United States and internationally, with a preference for businesses operating in the healthcare industry, which we believe currently offers a favorable environment both for completing a business combination and operating the target business. This belief is based on, among other things, our management team's familiarity with the healthcare industry and their backgrounds within the healthcare industry.

Our management has extensive experience creating, financing and operating healthcare businesses. Our President and Chairman of the Board, Stephen F. Wiggins, is currently a Managing Director for Essex Woodlands Health Ventures; and a director of Ika Systems and Millennium Pharmacy Systems. Mr. Wiggins previously served for 14 years as the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Oxford Health Plans, a company he founded. Mr. Wiggins founded HealthMarket, Inc., an insurance company that developed innovative consumer driven health plans, where he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. In addition, in 1993, Mr. Wiggins co-founded Health Partners, Inc., a physician practice management company. W. Robert Dahl, Jr., our Vice President of Strategic Business Development and Vice Chairman of the Board, also has extensive experience in the healthcare industry. Most recently, Mr. Dahl served as the head of Global Healthcare for the Carlyle Group, a leading private equity firm with over \$50 billion of equity under management, where he was responsible for the firm's investments in the healthcare field. During his tenure at Carlyle, Mr. Dahl served on the investment committee of its U.S. buyout funds, including the \$7.9 billion Carlyle Partners IV and the \$3.9 billion Carlyle Partners III funds. Mr. Dahl also served on the investment committee of the \$430 million Carlyle Mezzanine Partners. Prior to his tenure at Carlyle, Mr. Dahl served as co-head of healthcare investment banking in North America at Credit Suisse First Boston. Michael C. Litt, our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary, served as the portfolio strategist and co-manager of the FrontPoint Multi-Strategy Fund at FrontPoint Partners LLC, an entity of which he was a founding partner, until FrontPoint Partners was acquired by Morgan Stanley in December, 2006. Prior to his tenure at FrontPoint, Mr. Litt spent 17 years at Morgan Stanley & Co. where he was a Managing Director. At Morgan Stanley he led the Global Pensions Group in New York, the strategic coverage unit for pension plans and insurance companies. His work focused on asset portfolio restructuring, asset-liability management, the evaluation of investment performance within pension and foundation asset portfolios, corporate equity based compensation scheme funding programs, and synthetic asset volatility management.

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We have a strong and distinguished board of directors and senior advisor. In addition to Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Dahl, our board of directors includes Dr. Frank E. Young, Thomas MacMahon and Christopher J. Garcia, who are individuals with established records in the healthcare industry and the financial community. Dr. Young is a former Commissioner of the FDA. Mr. MacMahon was the CEO and Chairman of LabCorp, a diagnostic services company, from 1997 to 2006. Mr. Garcia is presently an operating partner and advisor with the Charterhouse Group, Inc, a middle market private equity firm where his primary focus is healthcare services investing. Our senior advisor, Dr. Anthony Wild, has been active in the global pharmaceuticals industry for the past 35 years. We expect to utilize their collective talent and experience in analyzing investment opportunities.

Industry Overview and Trends

The healthcare industry constitutes one of the largest segments of the United States economy. In the U.S. alone, total healthcare expenditures increased from \$253.9 billion in 1980 to approximately \$2.4 trillion in 2007. Spending on healthcare in the U.S. is projected to pass the \$4.3 trillion mark in 2017.

The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) reports that healthcare spending rose 6.1% during 2007. Expressed as a percentage of GDP, CMS has reported that national healthcare spending increased from 9.1% in 1980 to 16.2% in 2007 and is projected to rise to approximately 18% of GDP by 2013. These projections imply per capita spending of over \$10,000 by 2013, from approximately \$7,400 in 2007.

Public sources of funding account for approximately 45% of national health expenditures, and private sources account for approximately 55% of expenditures. Medicare and Medicaid are the two primary sources of public funding for healthcare services. Medicare provides coverage for the elderly and disabled and Medicaid provides coverage for the poor and indigent. Together, these programs funded over \$760 billion of healthcare benefits during 2007, with federal, state and local government spending growth of 7.1% over 2006 levels. Public spending on healthcare is growing faster than private spending, driven partly by the impacts of the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act (BBRA) of 1999; the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act (BIPA) of 1999; the Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act (BIPA) of 2000; and the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act (MMA) of 2003. Medicare spending reached \$431 billion in 2007, growing 7.2%; and Medicaid spending reached \$329 billion, growing at 6.4% over 2004 levels.

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Private sources of funding exceeded \$1.2 trillion in 2007. The purchase of health insurance represented \$775 billion of the total private sources of funding, while consumer out-of-pocket payments represented \$268 billion.

Our management believes spending on healthcare will continue to experience substantial growth. New diagnostic testing, including the growing field of genetic testing, along with the proliferation of new drugs, devices, treatments and technologies is expected to accelerate demand for healthcare services. There is also pressure from consumers and government to expand coverage for the uninsured and underinsured through various universal healthcare initiatives. Management believes these pressures could result in expansion of spending for health services.

Our management also believes that consumers will play an increasingly significant role in healthcare spending decisions, changing the dynamics of marketing certain drugs, devices and services. In some categories of health spending, such as durable medical equipment, consumer out-of-pocket payments already represent approximately half of all spending on such equipment. Similarly, growth in out-of-pocket spending for drugs has outpaced private health insurance spending growth for drugs since 2003. Combined with the proliferation of tiered-co-payment benefit plans, this has further driven the shift in use toward generic drugs.

In addition to domestic growth, our management believes that healthcare companies will continue to experience major international growth opportunities as a result of growing worldwide demand for healthcare products and services, heightened awareness of the importance and potential of international markets, which often offer a less-expensive and faster regulatory path for their products, and the increasing availability of a low-cost pool of scientific talent to perform product development and clinical research.

Our management believes that, as a result of continued growth in the healthcare industry, there will be acquisition targets within the healthcare sector. We believe that the growth and opportunity in the healthcare industry has been driven and will continue to be driven by several key trends, including:

Expanding and Aging Population The size of the elderly population, the segment with the largest per capita usage of healthcare services, is increasing more rapidly than the rest of the population. In 2006, 43.2 million people were covered by Medicare and CMS expects that number to pass 50 million by 2013. Our management believes that the success of the private sector in achieving slower growth in health spending than the public sector, and the general preference in the U.S. for a competitive, free market healthcare system, will drive continued opportunities for private sector solutions for these massive public financing challenges. CMS has predicted that the hospital insurance trust fund will be exhausted in 2019. Our management believes this will demand further cost shifting to beneficiaries and greater dependence on private sector solutions.

Internationalization Our management believes that healthcare companies will continue to experience international growth opportunities as a result of growing worldwide demand for healthcare products and services, heightened awareness of the importance and potential of international markets, which often offer a less-expensive and faster regulatory path for their products, and the increasing availability of a low-cost pool of scientific talent to perform product development and clinical research. Our management believes business combinations that seek to capture the cost advantage of lower cost countries, in healthcare businesses that include manufacturing or business process outsourcing, may also be attractive. In addition to the growing U.S. elderly population, we believe the number of people in Europe and Japan who are age 65 years or older is expected to increase at a rate at least as fast as in the U.S.

Evolving Medical Treatments Advances in technology have favorably impacted the development of new medical devices and treatments/therapies. The products are generally more effective and easier to use. Some of these breakthroughs have reduced hospital stays, costs and recovery periods. The continued advancement of technological breakthroughs should continue to boost services administered by healthcare providers.

Increased Consumer Awareness In recent years, the publicity associated with new technological advances and new medical therapies has increased the number of patients visiting healthcare professionals to seek treatment for new and innovative therapies. Simultaneously, consumers have become more vocal due to rising costs and reduced access to physicians. Further, the cost burden for the provision of healthcare continues to shift to the consumer as employers are increasingly offering health plan alternatives structured with higher deductibles and more limited benefit coverage. Lastly, the rise in cosmetic procedures has emerged as one of the fastest growing healthcare segments. Since many cosmetic procedures require out-of-pocket expenditures, this rise may reflect a growing willingness by

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consumers to pay for certain procedures out of their discretionary funds. We believe that more active and aware consumers will continue to stimulate a wide variety of healthcare segments.

Fragmentation Our management believes that the fragmentation of the healthcare industry encourages entrepreneurial activity and provides opportunities for industry consolidation. Aggregating smaller companies offers the potential to bring them economies of scale, distribution capabilities, corporate efficiency and increased capital resources. We believe that fragmentation in the healthcare industry will continue to provide us with acquisition targets.

Changes in Healthcare Laws and Regulations Our management believes significant business opportunities are created by shifts in political priorities and perspectives that lead to changes in laws and regulations. HMOs, Part D drug plans and Medicare Private Fee For Service Plans are examples of large new industry sectors created by changing laws and regulations. Similarly, changes in FDA policies and practices may significantly change the market dynamics for regulated drugs and devices.

Although we may consider a target business in any segment of the healthcare industry, we intend to concentrate our search for an acquisition candidate in the following segments:

healthcare services, including managed care and healthcare financing;

healthcare information technology;

healthcare facilities;

diagnostics;

life sciences; and

medical equipment, devices and supplies.

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We believe the foregoing segments offer us the most opportunities to identify suitable target businesses. Each of these categories has experienced favorable growth and development in the past, and management believes they will continue to experience growth and development in the foreseeable future. In addition, many of the directors and members of the management team have significant operating experiences and extensive networks within these industry segments, and we believe that focusing our acquisition efforts in these particular segments will allow us to leverage these experiences and networks and enhance our ability to complete an acquisition of a target business.

Government Regulation

The healthcare industry is highly regulated and any business we acquire would likely be subject to numerous rules and regulations. The federal and state governments extensively regulate the healthcare industry and are often significant sources of revenue for healthcare companies. In particular, our business could rely heavily on the Medicare and Medicaid government payment programs, each of which is financed, at least in part, with federal money. If we participate in these government payment programs, we would be subject to additional oversight and regulatory scrutiny. In addition to federal oversight, state jurisdiction is based upon the state's authority to license certain categories of healthcare professionals and providers and the state's interest in regulating the quality of healthcare in the state, regardless of the source of payment.

The significant areas of federal and state regulatory laws that could affect our ability to conduct our business following a business combination could include, among others, those regarding:

False and other improper claims for payment The government may fine a provider if it knowingly submits, or participates in submitting, any claim for payment to the federal government that is false or fraudulent, or that contains false or misleading information.

The Stark Self-Referral Law and other laws prohibiting self-referral and financial inducements Laws that limit the circumstances under which physicians who have a financial relationship with a company may refer patients to such company for the provision of certain services.

Anti-kickback laws Federal and state anti-kickback laws make it a felony to knowingly and willfully offer, pay, solicit or receive any form of remuneration in exchange for referrals or recommendations regarding services or products.

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act Laws designed to combat fraud against any healthcare benefit program for theft or embezzlement involving healthcare, as well as providing various privacy rights to patients and customers.

Corporate practice of medicine Many states have laws that prohibit business corporations from practicing medicine, employing physicians to practice medicine, exercising control over medical decisions by physicians, or engaging in certain arrangements, such as fee-splitting, with physicians.

Antitrust laws Wide range of laws that prohibit anticompetitive conduct among separate legal entities in the healthcare industry. A violation of any of these laws or regulations could result in civil and criminal penalties, the requirement to refund monies paid by government and/or private payors, exclusion from participation in Medicare and Medicaid programs and/or the loss of licensure. Following a business combination, our management intends to exercise care in structuring our arrangements and our practices to comply with applicable federal and state laws and regulations. However, we can not assure you that our management will be successful in complying with all applicable laws and regulations. If we have been found to have violated any rules or regulations that could adversely affect our business and operations, the violations may delay or impair our ability to complete a business combination. Additionally, the laws in the healthcare industry are subject to change, interpretation and amendment, which could adversely affect our ability to conduct our business following a business combination.

Our Competitive Advantages

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Our management has extensive experience creating, financing and operating healthcare businesses. These businesses are involved in medical robotics, generic drugs, managed care, healthcare information technology, medical devices, consumer and provider on-line portals, healthcare provider facilities, physician practice management, health benefits distribution, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals. Their involvement with these businesses has enabled our management to develop an investment approach that is thesis driven, that is, it derives from a specific perspective or strategic viewpoint for industry segments. We are seeking business combinations in healthcare sectors that we believe have strong fundamentals and present attractive investment opportunities.

In addition to a thesis-driven approach to investing, we will continue to use our extensive network of relationships to identify business combinations. Our backgrounds in investment banking, private equity, venture capital, and building large health industry businesses has positioned us to achieve access to a wide range of industry contacts in our efforts to identify a business combination. These relationships also enhance our access to expert opinion and due diligence assistance when reviewing target business combinations. We also expect that some businesses may view affiliation with our management, and their expertise in operational, acquisition and financing matters, particularly in relation to the healthcare industry, as a competitive advantage in furthering their business goals.

Effecting a Business Combination

General

We were formed to acquire, through a merger, capital stock exchange, asset or stock acquisition or other similar business combination, one or more domestic or international operating businesses. We intend to utilize cash derived from the proceeds of our public offering and, if appropriate, our capital stock, debt or a combination of these in effecting a business combination. Although substantially all of the net proceeds of our public offering are intended to be generally applied toward effecting a business combination as described in this Annual Report, the proceeds are not otherwise being designated for any more specific purposes. Accordingly, our stockholders have not had an opportunity to evaluate the specific merits or risks of any one or more business combinations. A business combination may involve the acquisition of, or merger with, a company which does not need substantial additional capital but which desires to establish a public trading market for its shares, while avoiding what it may deem to be adverse consequences of undertaking a public offering itself. These include time delays, significant expense, loss of voting control and compliance with various Federal and state securities laws.

Sources of target business

We will continue to identify and evaluate business combination candidates. Our approach has combined thesis-driven deal discovery with more traditional avenues of generating opportunities through third parties. Our thesis-driven approach has focused on outreach to businesses in healthcare sectors where we believe attractive investments may exist. Target business candidates also have been and we expect will continue to be brought to our attention by various unaffiliated sources, including corporations with non-core assets they may desire to monetize, securities broker/ dealers, investment bankers, venture capital funds, private equity funds, leveraged buyout funds, management buyout funds and other members of the financial community, who may present solicited or unsolicited proposals. Our existing

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stockholders, including all of our officers and directors and our senior advisor as well as their affiliates, may also bring to our attention target business candidates that they become aware of through their business contacts. We may engage the services of professional firms or other individuals that specialize in business acquisitions on a formal basis and we may pay a finder's fee or other compensation to be determined in arm's length negotiations. In no event will any of our existing officers, directors, senior advisor or any entity with which any of them is affiliated be paid by us, Pecksland Partners, LLC, any of our respective affiliates or any prospective target business, any finder's fee or other compensation, for services rendered to us prior to or in connection with the consummation of a business combination.

Selection of a target business and structuring of a business combination

We have not established any specific criteria (financial or otherwise) for prospective target businesses. In evaluating a prospective target business, our management will consider, among other factors, the following:

Financial condition and results of operations;

Experience and skill of management and availability of additional personnel;

Growth potential;

Stage of development of the products, processes or services;

Degree of current or potential market acceptance of the products, processes or services;

Proprietary features and degree of intellectual property or other protection of the products, processes or services;

Capital requirements, barriers to entry, proprietary offerings, and competitive positioning;

Regulatory environment of the industry; and

Costs associated with effecting the business combination.

These criteria are not intended to be exhaustive. Any evaluation relating to the merits of a particular business combination will be based, to the extent relevant, on the above factors as well as other considerations deemed relevant by our management in effecting a business combination consistent with our business objective. In evaluating all prospective target businesses, we will conduct an extensive due diligence review which will encompass, among other things, meetings with incumbent management and inspection of facilities, as well as review of financial and other information which will be made available to us. We will also seek to have all prospective target businesses execute agreements with us waiving any right, title or claim to any monies held in the trust account.

Any costs incurred with respect to the identification and evaluation of a prospective target business with which a business combination is not ultimately completed will result in a loss to us and reduce the amount of capital available to us to otherwise complete a business combination.

Fair market value of target business

The initial target business that we acquire must have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of our net assets at the time of such acquisition (all of our assets, including the funds held in the trust account other than the deferred underwriting discount, less our liabilities), although we may

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acquire a target business whose fair market value significantly exceeds 80% of our net assets. We may structure a business combination to acquire less than 100% of the interests or assets of the target business. We may acquire less than a majority interest (meaning less than 50% of the voting power with respect to such target business) due to change of market conditions. In order to consummate any acquisition, we may issue a significant amount of debt or equity securities to the sellers of such business and/or seek to raise additional funds through a private offering of our debt or equity securities. We have not entered into any such fund raising arrangements and have no current intention of doing so. The fair market value of such business will be determined by our board of directors based upon standards generally accepted by the financial community, such as actual and potential sales, earnings and cash flow and book value. If our board is not able to independently determine that the target business has a sufficient fair market value, we will obtain an opinion from an unaffiliated, independent third party appraiser, which is required to be an investment banking firm that is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (formerly known as the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.) with respect to the satisfaction of such criteria. Since any opinion, if obtained, would merely state that fair market value meets the 80% of net assets threshold, it is not anticipated that copies of such opinion would be distributed to our stockholders, although copies will be provided to stockholders who request it. Many investment banking firms take the position, however, that stockholders not be permitted to rely upon such opinions, and stockholders requesting such an opinion may be unable to rely on the opinion. We will not be required to obtain an opinion from an investment banking firm as to the fair market value if our board of directors independently determines that the target business has sufficient fair market value.

Probable lack of business diversification

While we may seek to effect business combinations with more than one domestic or international target business, our initial business combination must be with a target business that satisfies the minimum valuation standard at the time of such acquisition, as discussed above. Consequently, it is probable that we will have the ability to effect only a single business combination. Accordingly, the prospects for our ability to execute any potential business plan may be entirely dependent upon the future performance of a single business. Unlike entities that have the resources to complete several business combinations of entities operating in multiple industries or multiple sectors of a single industry, it is probable that we will not have the resources to diversify our operations or benefit from the possible spreading of risks or offsetting of losses. By consummating a business combination with only a single entity, our lack of diversification may:

subject us to numerous economic, competitive and regulatory developments, any or all of which may have a substantial adverse impact upon the particular industry in which we may operate subsequent to a business combination, and

result in our dependency upon the development or market acceptance of a single or limited number of products, processes or services.

Additionally, since our business combination may entail the simultaneous acquisitions of several assets or operating businesses at the same time and may be with different sellers, we will need to convince such sellers to agree that the purchase of their assets or closely related businesses is contingent upon the simultaneous closings of the other acquisitions.

Limited ability to evaluate the target business management

Although we intend to closely scrutinize the management of a prospective target business when evaluating the desirability of effecting a business combination, we cannot assure you that our assessment of the target business management will prove to be correct. In addition, we cannot assure you that the future management will have the necessary skills, qualifications or abilities to manage a public company.

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Opportunity for stockholder approval of business combination

Prior to the completion of a business combination, we will submit the transaction to our stockholders for approval, even if the nature of the acquisition is such as would not ordinarily require stockholder approval under applicable state law. In connection with any such transaction, we will also submit to our stockholders for approval a proposal to amend our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to provide for our corporate existence to continue perpetually following the consummation of a business combination. Any vote to extend our corporate existence to continue perpetually following the consummation of a business combination will be taken only if the business combination is approved. We will only consummate a business combination if stockholders vote both in favor of the business combination and an amendment to extend our corporate existence. In connection with seeking stockholder approval of a business combination and the extension of our corporate existence, we will furnish our stockholders with proxy solicitation materials prepared in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which, among other matters, will include a description of the operations of the target business and audited historical financial statements of the business.

In connection with the vote required for any business combination, all of our existing stockholders, including our principal stockholder and all of our officers and directors and our senior advisor, have agreed to vote the shares of common stock purchased by them prior to our initial public offering in accordance with the majority of the shares of common stock voted by the public stockholders. In the event that our existing stockholders purchase any additional units or shares of our common stock, we anticipate that they will vote any shares of common stock so acquired by them in favor of our initial business combination and in favor of an amendment to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to provide for our perpetual existence in connection with a vote to approve our initial business combination. Factors that would be considered by our existing stockholders in deciding to make such additional purchases would include consideration of the current trading price of our units and shares of common stock. We will proceed with a business combination only if a majority of the shares of common stock voted by the public stockholders are voted in favor of the business combination and public stockholders owning less than 30% of the shares sold in our public offering both exercise their conversion rights and vote against the business combination. Voting against the combination alone will not result in conversion of shares into the conversion price.

Our threshold for conversion was established at 30% in order to reduce the risk of a small group of stockholders exercising undue influence on the stockholder approval process. However, previously a 20% conversion threshold had been more typical for offerings of this type. Voting against the business combination alone will not result in conversion of a stockholder's shares at the applicable conversion price. To do so, a stockholder must also exercise the conversion rights and comply with the conversion procedures described below.

Conversion rights

At the time we seek stockholder approval of any business combination, we will offer each public stockholder, other than our existing stockholders, the right to have such stockholder's shares of common stock converted to cash if the stockholder votes against the business combination and the business combination is approved and completed. The conversion rights do not apply to shares outstanding prior to our public offering. The actual per-share conversion price will be equal to the amount in the trust account, including a pro rata share of the deferred underwriting discount and net of (1) income taxes payable on the interest income on the trust account and (2) up to \$2,125,000 of interest income earned on the trust account balance which will be available to us, net of income taxes payable on this amount, to fund working capital requirements, each calculated as of two business days prior to the consummation of the actual business combination), divided by the number of shares sold in our public offering. Without taking into any account interest earned on the trust account or taxes payable on such interest, the initial per-share conversion price would be \$7.88 or \$0.12 less than the per unit offering price of \$8.00. Because the initial per share conversion price is \$7.88 per share (plus any interest net of taxes payable), which may be lower than the market price of the common stock on the date of the conversion, there may be a disincentive on the part of public stockholders to exercise their conversion rights.

Liquidation if no business combination

If we do not complete a business combination by November 6, 2009, we will dissolve and distribute to all of our public stockholders, in proportion to their respective equity interests, an aggregate sum equal to the amount in the trust account, including the amount representing the deferred portion of the underwriters' fees, plus any interest (net of taxes payable), plus any remaining net assets. Our existing stockholders, officers and directors have agreed to waive their respective rights to participate in any liquidation distribution occurring upon our failure to consummate a business combination, but only with respect to those shares of common stock owned by them prior to our initial public offering; they will participate in any liquidation distribution with respect to any shares of common stock acquired in connection with or following our initial public offering. There will be no distribution from the trust account with respect to the warrants and all rights with respect to the warrants will effectively terminate upon our liquidation.

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Without taking into account interest, if any, earned on the trust account, the per-share liquidation value of the trust account would be approximately \$7.88, or \$0.12 less than the per-unit offering price of \$8.00. The proceeds deposited in the trust account could, however, become subject to the claims of our creditors, which could be prior to the claims of our public stockholders. We cannot assure you that the actual per-share liquidation value of the trust account will not be less than approximately \$7.88, plus interest (net of taxes payable), due to claims of creditors. Each of our executive officers has agreed that, if we liquidate prior to the consummation of a business combination, they will be personally liable to ensure that the proceeds of the trust account are not reduced by the claims of vendors for services rendered or products sold to us, or claims of a prospective target business. However, we cannot assure you they will be able to satisfy such obligations.

Prior to completion of a business combination, we will seek to have all vendors, a prospective target business or other entities with whom we engage in business enter into agreements with us waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to any monies held in the trust account for the benefit of our public stockholders. In the event that a vendor, prospective target business or other entity were to refuse to enter into such a waiver, our decision to engage such vendor or other entity or to enter into discussions with such target business would be based on our management's determination that we would be unable to obtain, on a reasonable basis, substantially similar services or opportunities from another entity willing to enter into such a waiver.

A public stockholder will be entitled to receive funds from the trust account only in the event of our liquidation or if such stockholder seeks to convert its shares into cash upon a business combination that such stockholder voted against and that is actually completed by us. In no other circumstances will a stockholder have any right or interest of any kind to or in the trust account.

Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains certain requirements and restrictions relating to our initial public offering that will apply to us until the consummation of a business combination. Specifically, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides:

upon consummation of our initial public offering, a certain amount of the proceeds from the offering will be placed into the trust account (in connection with this requirement, on November 13, 2007, an amount equal to \$132,725,000 was so placed into the trust account), and these funds may not be disbursed from the trust account to our stockholders except upon our liquidation or in the event a stockholder exercises the conversion right set forth below, provided that up to \$2,125,000 of the interest earned on the trust account (net of taxes payable on this interest) may be released to us to cover a portion of our operating expenses;

prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, we will submit such business combination to our stockholders for approval;

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we may consummate our initial business combination only if approved by a majority of the shares of common stock voted by the public stockholders and only if public stockholders owning less than 30% of the shares sold in our initial public offering exercise their conversion rights;

if our initial business combination is approved and consummated, public stockholders who voted against the business combination and exercised their conversion rights will receive their pro rata share of the trust account, including their pro rata portion of the deferred underwriting discount and all accrued interest (net of (1) income taxes payable on the interest income on the trust account and (2) up to \$2,125,000 of interest income on the trust account balance, net of income taxes payable on this amount, released to us to fund working capital requirements);

if our initial business combination is not consummated before November 6, 2009, our corporate existence will cease and we will wind up our affairs and liquidate;

upon our dissolution, we will distribute to our public stockholders their pro rata share of the trust account in accordance with the trust agreement and the requirements of the Delaware General Corporation Law; and

our initial business combination must have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of our net assets at the time of such business combination (all of our assets, including the funds held in the trust account other than the deferred underwriting discount, less our liabilities).

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation requires that we obtain unanimous consent of our stockholders to amend the above-described provisions. However, the validity of unanimous consent provisions under the DGCL has not been settled. A court could conclude that the unanimous consent requirement constitutes a practical prohibition on amendment in violation of the stockholders' implicit rights to amend the corporate charter. In that case, the above-described provisions would be amendable without unanimous consent and any such amendment could reduce or eliminate the protection afforded to our stockholders. However, we view the foregoing provisions, including the requirement that the public stockholders owning less than 30% of the shares sold in our initial public offering exercise their conversion rights in order for our initial business combination to be consummated, as obligations to our stockholders, and we will not take any action to waive or amend any of these provisions, including by seeking to amend our certificate of incorporation to increase or decrease this threshold.

Competition for Target Businesses

In identifying, evaluating, and selecting a target business for a business combination, we encounter competition from other entities having a business objective similar to ours, including private investors (which may be individuals or investment partnerships), other blank check companies, private equity groups and leveraged buyout funds, and operating businesses seeking acquisitions. Many of these individuals and entities are well established and have extensive experience identifying and effecting business combinations directly or through affiliates. Many of these competitors possess greater technical, human and other resources than us and our financial resources will be relatively limited when contrasted with those of many of these competitors. While we believe there may be numerous potential target acquisitions that we could acquire with the net proceeds of our initial public offering, our ability to compete in the acquisition of certain sizable target acquisitions will be limited by our available financial resources. This inherent competitive limitation gives others an advantage in pursuing a target business. Further, the following may not be viewed favorably by certain target businesses:

the requirement that we seek stockholder approval of a business combination or obtain the necessary financial information to be included in the proxy statement to be sent to stockholders in connection with such business combination may delay the completion of a transaction;

the conversion of common stock held by our public stockholders into cash may reduce the resources available to us to fund an initial business combination;

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our outstanding warrants, and the dilution they potentially represent, may not be viewed favorably by certain target businesses; and

the requirement to acquire assets or an operating business in a business combination that has a fair market value at least equal to 80% of our net assets at the time of the acquisition (all of our assets, including the funds held in the trust account other than the deferred underwriting discount, less our liabilities) could require us to acquire several assets or closely related operating businesses at the same time, all of which sales would be contingent on the closings of the other sales, which could make it more difficult to consummate the business combination.

Any of these factors may place us at a competitive disadvantage in successfully negotiating a business combination. Our management believes, however, that our status as a public entity and potential access to the United States public equity markets may give us a competitive advantage over privately held entities having a similar business objective as ours in acquiring a target business with significant growth potential on favorable terms. If we succeed in effecting a business combination, there will be, in all likelihood, competition from competitors of the target business. We can make no assurance that, subsequent to a business combination, we will have the resources or ability to compete effectively.

Employees

We have three officers, of whom Stephen F. Wiggins and W. Robert Dahl, Jr. are also members of our board of directors. None of our officers is obligated to devote any specific number of hours to our business and each intends to devote only as much time as he deems necessary to our business. Prior to the consummation of a business combination we do not intend to have any full-time employees, other than those employed merely in an administrative capacity. For a more complete discussion regarding our officers and their background, see Item 10 below, Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.

Available Information

The Company's Internet address is www.goldenpondhealthcare.com. The content on the Company's website is available for information purposes only. It should not be relied upon for investment purposes, nor is it incorporated by reference into this Annual Report.

The Company makes available through its Internet website under the heading "Investor Relations", its Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports after it electronically files such materials with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Copies of the Company's key corporate governance documents, including its Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, and charters for the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee are also on the Company's website. Stockholders may request free copies of these documents, including our Annual Report to Shareholders, from the Investor Relations Department by writing to Golden Pond Healthcare, Inc., 1120 Post Road, 3rd Floor, Darien, CT 06820, or by calling (203) 202-3850.

Our filed Annual and Quarterly Reports, Proxy and other information statements are also available to the public through the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business is subject to numerous risks. We caution you that the following important factors, among others, could cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf in filings with the SEC, press releases, communications with investors and oral statements. Any or all of our forward-looking statements in this annual report on Form 10-K and in any other public statements we make may turn out to be wrong. They may be affected by inaccurate assumptions we might make or by known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many factors mentioned in the discussion below will be important in determining future results. Consequently, no forward-looking statement can be guaranteed. Actual future results may vary materially from those anticipated in forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. You are advised, however, to consult any further disclosure we make in our reports filed with the SEC.

Risks Associated with Our Business

We are a development stage company with no operating history and, accordingly, our stockholders do not have any basis on which to evaluate our ability to achieve our business objective.

We are a development stage company incorporated in the State of Delaware in 2007 with no operating results to date. Since we do not have an operating history, our stockholders have no basis upon which to evaluate our ability to achieve our business objective, which is to acquire an operating business in the healthcare industry. We have no present revenues and will not generate any revenues until, at the earliest, after the consummation of a business combination. We cannot make any assurances when or if an initial business combination will occur.

If we are unable to complete an initial business combination and are forced to dissolve and liquidate the trust account, our public stockholders will receive less than \$8.00 per share (the price at which we sold our units in our initial public offering) and our warrants will expire worthless.

If we are unable to complete a business combination within the prescribed timeframe and are forced to dissolve and liquidate our assets as part of our plan of dissolution and distribution, the per share liquidation distribution will be less than \$8.00 (the price at which we sold our units in our initial public offering) because of the expenses of our initial public offering, our general and administrative expenses and the anticipated costs of seeking an initial business combination, which may include using a portion of the funds not being placed in trust as a down payment or to fund a down payment, lock-up or no-shop provision with respect to a particular proposed business combination. If we were to expend all of the net proceeds of our initial public offering and the private placement of warrants which was effectuated contemporaneously with our initial public offering (the private placement), other than the proceeds deposited in the trust account, and without taking into account any interest earned on the trust account or taxes payable on such interest, the initial per share liquidation price would be \$7.88, or \$0.12 less than the per unit offering price of \$8.00, assuming that amount was not further reduced by claims of creditors. We cannot make any assurances that the actual per share liquidation price will not be less than \$7.88. In the event that we dissolve and liquidate and it is subsequently determined that our reserves for claims and liabilities to third parties are insufficient, stockholders who receive funds from our trust account could be liable up to such amounts to creditors. Furthermore, there will be no distribution with respect to our outstanding warrants, which will expire worthless if we liquidate before the completion of a business combination.

If the net proceeds of our initial public offering not placed in the trust account together with interest earned on the trust account available to us are not sufficient to allow us to operate until November 6, 2009, we may be unable to complete a business combination.

We believe that the funds available to us outside of the trust account, including up to \$2,125,000 of interest earned from the trust account balance (net of income taxes payable on this amount) that may be released to us, may be sufficient to allow us to operate until November 6, 2009, assuming that a business combination is not consummated during that time. However, we cannot offer assurances that our estimates will be accurate. We could use a portion of the funds not being placed in the trust account to pay fees to consultants to assist us with our search for a target business. Additionally, we could use a portion of the funds not being placed in the trust account as a down payment or to fund a no-shop provision with respect to a particular proposed business combination, although we do not have any current intention to do so. If we did and were subsequently required to forfeit such funds (whether as a result of our breach or otherwise), we might not have sufficient funds to continue searching for, or conduct due diligence with respect to, a target business.

Our public stockholders are not entitled to protections normally afforded to investors of blank check companies.

Since the net proceeds of our initial public offering are intended to be used to complete a business combination with a target business that has not been identified, we may be deemed to be a blank check company under the United States securities laws. However, since we have net tangible assets in excess of \$5,000,000 and filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC upon consummation of our initial public offering which included an audited balance sheet demonstrating this fact, we are exempt from rules promulgated by the SEC to protect investors of blank check companies such as Rule 419. Accordingly, our stockholders will not be afforded the benefits or protections of those rules. Because we are not subject to Rule 419, our units are currently tradable and we have a longer period of time to complete a business combination in certain circumstances than we would if we were subject to Rule 419.

We may choose to redeem our outstanding warrants at a time that is disadvantageous to our warrant holders.

Subject to there being a current prospectus under the Securities Act with respect to the common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants, we may redeem the warrants issued as a part of our units at any time after the warrants become exercisable in whole and not in part, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant, upon a minimum of 30 days prior written notice of redemption, if and only if, the last sales price of our common stock equals or exceeds \$11.50 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading day period ending three business days before we send the notice of redemption. In addition, we may not redeem the warrants unless the warrants which are a part of the units sold in our initial public offering and the shares of common stock underlying those warrants are covered by an effective registration statement from the beginning of the measurement period through the date fixed for the redemption. Redemption of the warrants could force the warrant holders (i) to exercise the warrants and pay the exercise price at a time when it may be disadvantageous for the holders to do so, (ii) to sell the warrants at the then current market price when they might otherwise wish to hold the warrants, or (iii) to accept the nominal redemption price which, at the time the warrants are called for redemption, is likely to be substantially less than the market value of the warrants. We expect most holders of our warrants will hold their securities through one or more intermediaries and consequently our securityholders are unlikely to receive notice directly from us that the warrants are being redeemed. If our securityholders fail to receive notice of redemption from a third party and their warrants are redeemed for nominal value, they will not have recourse against us.

Unlike many other blank check companies, we allow up to approximately 29.99% of our public stockholders to exercise their conversion rights. This higher threshold will make it easier for us to consummate a business combination with which our stockholders may not agree, and they may not receive the full amount of their original investment upon exercise of their conversion rights.

When we seek stockholder approval of a business combination, we will offer each public stockholder (but not our original stockholders with respect to any shares they owned prior to the consummation of our initial public offering) the right to have his, her or its shares of common stock converted to cash if the stockholder votes against the business combination and the business combination is approved and consummated. We will consummate the initial business combination only if the following two conditions are met: (i) a majority of the shares of common stock voted by the public stockholders are voted in favor of the business combination and

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(ii) public stockholders owning 30% or more of the shares sold in our initial public offering do not vote against the business combination and exercise their conversion rights. Many other blank check companies have a conversion threshold of 20%, which makes it more difficult for such companies to consummate their initial business combination. Thus, because we permit a larger number of stockholders to exercise their conversion rights, it will be easier for us to consummate an initial business combination with a target business which our public stockholders may believe is not suitable for us, and they may not receive the full amount of their original investment upon exercise of their conversion rights.

Even if less than 30% of our public stockholders exercise their conversion rights, we may be unable to consummate a business combination if such conversion leaves us with funds insufficient to acquire or merge with a business with a fair market value greater than 80% of our net assets at the time of such acquisition, such 80% threshold being a condition to the consummation of our initial business combination. As a result of such conversion and 80% threshold, we may be forced to find additional financing to consummate such a business combination, consummate a different business combination or liquidate.

Because we are a blank check company, it may be difficult for us to complete a business combination before November 6, 2009.

Based upon publicly available information, as of February 20, 2009, we have identified approximately 161 blank check companies that have gone public since August 2003, including 16 with a specific focus on healthcare related target businesses, and 43 others have filed registration statements. Of these 161 companies, only 63 have completed a business combination, while 20 other companies have announced that they have entered into definitive agreements or letters of intent with respect to potential business combinations, but have not yet consummated such business combinations and another 35 have been or will be liquidated. 35 blank check companies have failed to complete previously announced business combinations and have announced their pending dissolution and return of trust proceeds to stockholders. The remaining 63 blank check companies have more than \$12.4 billion in trust and are seeking to complete business acquisitions. Including Golden Pond Healthcare, five of the 16 blank check companies with a specific focus on healthcare related target companies have not yet announced a potential business combination, while one company has announced an acquisition and seven have consummated a business combination. Accordingly, there are approximately 63 blank check companies with approximately \$12.4 billion in trust and are seeking, or will be seeking, to enter into definitive agreements or letters of intent with respect to potential business combinations. Furthermore, the fact that only 63 of such companies have completed business combinations and only 20 other of such companies have entered into definitive agreements for business combinations, and 35 have been or will be liquidated, may be an indication that there are only a limited number of attractive targets available to such entities or that many targets are not inclined to enter into a transaction with a blank check company, and therefore we also may not be able to consummate a business combination within the prescribed time period. If we are unable to consummate a business combination before November 6, 2009, our purpose will be limited to dissolving, liquidating and winding up.

If third parties bring claims against us, the proceeds held in the trust account could be reduced and the per share liquidation price received by stockholders from the trust account as part of our plan of dissolution and distribution will be less than \$7.88 per share.

Our placing of funds in the trust account may not protect those funds from third party claims against us. Although we will seek to have all vendors, prospective target businesses and other entities with which we engage execute agreements waive any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to any monies held in the trust account for the benefit of our public stockholders, there is no guarantee that they will execute such agreements, and the execution of such an agreement is not a condition to our doing business with anyone. Even if they do execute such agreements, they would not be prevented from bringing claims against the trust account including, but not limited to, fraudulent inducement, breach of fiduciary responsibility or other similar claims, as well as claims challenging the enforceability of the waiver, in each case in order to gain an advantage with a claim against our assets, including the funds held in the trust account.

Examples of possible instances where we may engage a third party that refuses to execute a waiver include the engagement of a third party consultant whose particular expertise or skills are believed by management to be significantly superior to those of other consultants that would agree to execute a waiver or in cases where management is unable to find a provider of required services willing to provide the waiver. In any event, our management would perform an analysis of the alternatives available to it and would enter into an agreement with a third party that did not execute a waiver only if management believed that such third party's engagement would be significantly more beneficial to us than any alternative. In addition, there is no guarantee that such entities will agree to waive any claims they may have in the future as a result of, or arising out of, any negotiations, contracts or agreements with us and not seek recourse against the trust account for any reason. Accordingly, the proceeds held in the trust account could be subject to claims that could take priority over the claims of our public stockholders and the per share liquidation price could be less than the initial \$7.88 per share held in the trust account, plus interest (net of (1) income taxes payable on the interest income on the trust account and (2) any amounts that may have been released to us to fund working capital requirements), due to claims of such creditors. If we are unable to complete a business combination and are forced to liquidate, each of our executive officers has jointly and severally agreed to reimburse us for our debts to vendors for services rendered or products sold to us, or to any prospective target business, if we do not obtain a valid and enforceable waiver from that vendor or prospective target business of its rights or claims to the trust account and only to the extent necessary to ensure that such claims do not reduce the amount in the trust account. The obligations of our executive officers to reimburse us in respect of such claims are pursuant to written agreements that each executive officer has entered into with us. In the event that our board of directors were to conclude that the obligations of any executive officer under these agreements had not been honored, we expect that our board would seek to enforce these obligations against such executive officers. Based on the information provided to us in the director and officer questionnaires provided to us in connection with our initial public offering as well as the representations as to their accredited investor status (as such term is defined in Regulation D), we currently believe that such persons are of substantial means and capable of funding their indemnity obligations, even though we have not asked them to reserve for such an eventuality. However, we cannot make any assurances that our executive officers will be able to satisfy those obligations. In addition, our executive officers have not agreed to reimburse us for any debts or obligations to vendors that do not represent service fees (and related disbursements) or product purchase prices but relate to a potential tort claim. We believe the likelihood of our executive officers having to indemnify the trust account is limited because we intend to have all vendors and prospective target businesses as well as other entities we engage execute agreements with us waiving any right, title, interest or claims of any kind in or to monies held in the trust account. In the event that we are liquidated and dissolve and it is subsequently determined that our reserve for claims and liabilities to third parties is insufficient, stockholders who received funds from our trust account could be liable for up to such amounts to creditors.

Additionally, if we are forced to file a bankruptcy case or an involuntary case is filed against us that is not dismissed, the funds held in our trust account will be subject to applicable bankruptcy law, and may be included in our bankruptcy estate and subject to the claims of third parties with priority over the claims of our stockholders. To the extent any bankruptcy claims deplete the trust account the per share liquidation distribution would be less than the initial \$7.88 per share held in the trust account.

If we are unable to consummate a business combination, our public stockholders will be forced to wait until November 6, 2009 before receiving liquidation distributions.

We have until November 6, 2009 to complete a business combination. We have no obligation to return funds to investors prior to such date unless we consummate a business combination prior thereto and only then in cases where investors have sought conversion of their shares. Only after November 6, 2009 will public stockholders be entitled to liquidation distributions if we are unable to complete a business combination. Accordingly, investors' funds may be unavailable to them until such date.

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The requirement that we complete a business combination by November 6, 2009 may give potential target businesses leverage over us in negotiating a business combination.

We will liquidate and promptly distribute only to our public stockholders the amount in our trust account (subject to our obligations under the DGCL for claims of creditors) plus any remaining net assets if we do not effect a business combination by November 6, 2009. Any potential target business with which we enter into negotiations concerning a business combination will be aware of this requirement. Consequently, such target businesses may obtain leverage over us in negotiating a business combination, knowing that if we do not complete a business combination with that particular target business, we may be unable to complete a business combination with any target business. This risk will increase as we get closer to the time limit referenced above.

Our corporate existence will cease and we will wind up our affairs and liquidate if we do not complete a business combination and our stockholders may be held liable for claims by third parties against us to the extent of distributions received by them.

Our corporate existence will cease and we will wind up our affairs and liquidate if we do not complete a business combination before November 6, 2009. There will be no distribution from the trust account with respect to our warrants which will expire worthless. Under Sections 280 through 282 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL, stockholders may be held liable for claims, whether existing, pending or that may be potentially brought against it within a ten year period, by third parties against a corporation to the extent of distributions received by them in a dissolution. If the corporation complies with certain procedures intended to ensure that it makes reasonable provision for all such claims against it, including a 60-day notice period during which any third-party claims can be brought against the corporation, a 90-day period during which the corporation may reject any claims brought, and an additional 150-day waiting period before any liquidating distributions are made to stockholders, any liability of stockholders with respect to a liquidating distribution is limited to the lesser of such stockholder's pro rata share of the claim and the amount distributed to the stockholder, and any liability of the stockholder would be barred after the third anniversary of the dissolution. However, in the event that our corporate existence ceases and we wind up our affairs and liquidate, we do not intend to comply with these procedures of the DGCL. In the event that our corporate existence ceases and we wind up our affairs and liquidate and it is subsequently determined that our reserve for claims and liabilities to third parties was insufficient, stockholders who received funds could be liable for claims (whether existing, pending or that may be potentially brought against us within a ten year period) for up to such amounts to creditors. As such, our stockholders could potentially be liable for any such claims to the extent of distributions received by them in connection with our liquidation and any liability of our stockholders may extend beyond the third anniversary of such liquidation. We cannot make any assurances that third parties will not seek to recover from our stockholders amounts owed to them by us.

We cannot predict with certainty the extent to which the funds held in the trust account will be available for distribution to our stockholders in the event that our corporate existence ceases and we wind up our affairs and liquidate.

We cannot predict with certainty: (i) actual or potential claims or lawsuits that may be brought against us; (ii) what waiver agreements, if any, we will be able to obtain from vendors, service providers and prospective target businesses; (iii) the amount of additional expenses that we may incur that exceeds the amount of funds held outside of the trust; or (iv) the ability of our management to ensure that the proceeds held in the trust account are not reduced by claims of target businesses or vendors. To the extent we are required to make payments in respect of or provide for any such claims, lawsuits, expenses or other costs, the amount of funds held in the trust account for payment to our stockholders will be reduced.

Since we have not currently selected any target business with which to complete a business combination, we are unable to currently ascertain the merits or risks of the operations of that business.

Since we have not yet identified a prospective target business, investors in our initial public offering have no current basis to evaluate the possible merits or risks of the operations of that business. Although our management will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, we cannot make any assurances that we will properly ascertain or assess all of the significant risk factors. We also cannot make any assurances that an investment in our units will not ultimately prove to be less favorable to investors in our initial public offering than a direct investment, if an opportunity were available, in a target business.

We may seek investment opportunities in industries outside of our target industry (which industries may or may not be outside of our management's area of expertise).

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Although we intend to focus on identifying acquisition candidates in the healthcare industry and we will not initially actively seek to identify acquisition candidates in other industries (which industries may be outside of our management's area of expertise), we will consider an acquisition outside of our target industry if (i) an acquisition candidate is presented to us and we determine that such candidate offers an attractive investment opportunity for our company or (ii) we are unable to identify a suitable candidate in our target industry after having expended a reasonable amount of time and effort in an attempt to do so. Although our management will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in any particular acquisition candidate, we cannot make any assurances that we will adequately ascertain or assess all of the significant risk factors. We also cannot make any assurances that an investment in our units will not ultimately prove to be less favorable to investors in our initial public offering than a direct investment, if an opportunity were available, in an acquisition candidate. In the event we elect to pursue an investment outside of the healthcare industry, our management's expertise in the healthcare industry would not be directly applicable to its evaluation or operation, and the information contained herein regarding the healthcare industry would not be relevant to an understanding of the business that we elect to acquire.

Subject to the limitations that our business combination must have a fair market value of at least 80% of our net assets at the time of the acquisition (all of our assets, including the funds held in the trust account other than the deferred underwriting discount, less our liabilities), we will have virtually unrestricted flexibility in identifying and selecting a prospective acquisition candidate. In addition, because there is no limitation on our ability to raise additional capital through equity placements or through loans, we may be able to acquire a company with a fair market value in an amount greater than 80% of our net assets at the time. We can also satisfy the requirement that the business combination have a fair market value at least equal to 80% of our net assets in an acquisition transaction where we acquire less than a 100% interest in the target business, provided that the fair market value of the interest in such business or businesses is at least equal to 80% of our net assets at the time such acquisition transaction is consummated.

Under the DGCL, the requirements and restrictions relating to our initial public offering contained in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation may be amended, which could reduce or eliminate the protection afforded to our stockholders by such requirements and restrictions.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains certain requirements and restrictions relating to our initial public offering that will apply to us until the consummation of a business combination. Specifically, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides, among other things, that:

upon consummation of our initial public offering, a certain amount of the proceeds from our initial public offering would be placed into the trust account, which funds may not be disbursed from the trust account to our stockholders except upon our liquidation or in the event a stockholder exercises the conversion right set forth below, provided that up to \$2,125,000 of the interest earned on the trust account (net of taxes payable on this interest) may be released to us to cover a portion of our operating expenses;

prior to the consummation of our initial business combination, we will submit such business combination to our stockholders for approval;

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we may consummate our initial business combination only if approved by a majority of the shares of common stock voted by the public stockholders and only if public stockholders owning less than 30% of the shares sold in our initial public offering exercise their conversion rights;

if our initial business combination is approved and consummated, public stockholders who voted against the business combination and exercised their conversion rights will receive their pro rata share of the trust account, including their pro rata portion of the deferred underwriting discount and all accrued interest (net of (1) income taxes payable on the interest income on the trust account and (2) up to \$2,125,000 of interest income on the trust account balance which will be available to us, net of income taxes payable on this amount, to fund working capital requirements);

if our initial business combination is not consummated before November 6, 2009, our corporate existence will cease and we will wind up our affairs and liquidate;

upon our dissolution, we will distribute to our public stockholders their pro rata share of the Trust Account in accordance with the Trust Agreement and the requirements of the Delaware General Corporation Law; and

our initial business combination must have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of our net assets at the time of such business combination (all of our assets, including the funds held in the trust account other than the deferred underwriting discount, less our liabilities).

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation requires that we obtain unanimous consent of our stockholders to amend the above-described provisions. However, the validity of unanimous consent provisions under the DGCL has not been settled. A court could conclude that the unanimous consent requirement constitutes a practical prohibition on amendment in violation of the stockholders' implicit rights to amend the corporate charter. In that case, the above-described provisions would be amendable without unanimous consent and any such amendment could reduce or eliminate the protection afforded to our stockholders. However, we view the foregoing provisions, including the requirement that the public stockholders owning less than 30% of the shares sold in our initial public offering exercise their conversion rights in order for our initial business combination to be consummated, as obligations to our stockholders, and we will not take any action to waive or amend any of these provisions, including by seeking to amend our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to increase or decrease this threshold.

Provisions in our charter documents and the DGCL may inhibit a takeover of us, which could limit the price investors might be willing to pay in the future for our common stock and could entrench management.

Our charter and bylaws contain provisions that may discourage unsolicited takeover proposals that stockholders may consider to be in their best interests. Our board of directors is divided into three classes, each of which will generally serve for a term of three years with only one class of directors being elected in each year. As a result, at any annual meeting only a minority of the board of directors will be considered for election. Since our staggered board would prevent our stockholders from replacing a majority of our board of directors at any annual meeting, it may entrench management and discourage unsolicited stockholder proposals that may be in the best interests of stockholders. Moreover, our board of directors has the ability to designate the terms of and issue new series of preferred stock.

We are also subject to anti-takeover provisions under the DGCL, which could delay or prevent a change of control. Together these provisions may make more difficult the removal of management and may discourage transactions that otherwise could involve payment of a premium over prevailing market prices for our securities.

We may issue shares of our capital stock to complete a business combination, which would reduce the equity interest of our stockholders and likely cause a change in control of our ownership.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 75,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share. As of December 31, 2008, there were 33,031,250 authorized but unissued shares of our common stock available for issuance (after appropriate reservation for the issuance of shares upon full exercise of our outstanding warrants). Although we have no commitments as of the date of this Annual Report to issue our securities, we may issue a substantial number of additional shares of our common stock or preferred stock, or a combination of common and preferred stock, to complete a business combination. The issuance of additional shares of our common stock or any number of shares of our preferred stock:

may significantly reduce the equity interest of holders of our common stock;

may cause a change in control if a substantial number of our shares of common stock are issued, which may affect, among other things, our ability to use our net operating loss carry-forwards, if any, and may also result in the resignation or removal of our present officers and directors;

may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our securities; and

may subordinate the rights of holders of our common stock if preferred stock is issued with rights senior to those afforded to our common stock.

We may issue debt securities or otherwise incur substantial debt to complete a business combination, which may adversely affect our leverage and financial condition.

Although we have no commitments as of the date of this Annual Report to issue any debt securities, or to otherwise incur outstanding debt, we may choose to incur substantial debt to complete a business combination. If we issue debt securities, it could result in:

default and foreclosure on our assets if our operating revenues after a business combination are insufficient to pay our debt obligations;

acceleration of our obligations to repay the indebtedness even if we have made all principal and interest payments when due if the debt security contains covenants that require the maintenance of certain financial ratios or reserves and any such covenant is breached without a waiver or renegotiation of that covenant;

our immediate payment of all principal and accrued interest, if any, if the debt security is payable on demand; and

our inability to obtain additional financing, if necessary, if the debt security contains covenants restricting our ability to obtain additional financing while such security is outstanding.

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Our ability to effect a business combination and to execute any potential business plan afterwards will be dependent upon the efforts of our key personnel, some of whom may join us following a business combination and whom we may have only a limited ability to evaluate.

Our ability to effect a business combination will be dependent upon the efforts of our key personnel. The future role of our key personnel following a business combination, however, cannot presently be fully ascertained. We believe that management and, if applicable, stockholders of a target company who would be significant stockholders of our company following a business combination, may perceive that our management will add value to a target company in the healthcare industry because of our management's experience in healthcare industry operations, acquisitions and financings. Accordingly, they may favor the continued involvement of our management team following such a business combination. Management expects that its continued involvement, if any, would be in the role of executive officers, directors and/or advisors. While our management would consider the likelihood of their potential roles with a target business, that likelihood would not be a major factor in evaluating potential acquisition opportunities. Rather, our management would give weight predominantly to the financial and operational attractiveness of a target business and the potential to create the greatest value for our stockholders. Although we expect most of our management to remain associated with us following a business combination, we may employ other personnel following the business combination. While we intend to closely scrutinize any additional individuals we engage after a business combination, we cannot make any assurances that our assessment of these individuals will prove to be correct. In making the determination as to whether current management should remain with our company following the business combination, management will analyze the experience and skill set of the target business management and negotiate as part of the business combination that certain members of current management remain if it is believed that it is in the best interests of the combined company post-business combination. Although we intend to closely scrutinize the management of a prospective target business in connection with evaluating the desirability of effecting a business combination, we cannot make any assurances that our assessment of the target business management will prove to be correct.

Our current management may have a conflict of interest in connection with negotiating the terms of our initial business combination.

Since our current management will negotiate the terms of our initial business combination and may negotiate the terms of their employment or consulting arrangements, our current management may have a conflict of interest in attempting to negotiate terms that are favorable to our public stockholders in the acquisition agreement at the same time that they are negotiating terms in their employment or consulting arrangements that are favorable to them.

Our officers and directors and our senior advisor will allocate their time to other businesses, thereby causing conflicts of interest in their determination as to how much time to devote to our affairs. This could impact our ability to consummate a business combination.

Our officers and directors and our senior advisor are not required to commit their full time to our affairs, which may result in a conflict of interest in allocating their time between our operations and other businesses. Prior to the consummation of a business combination, we do not intend to have any full-time employees, other than those employed merely in an administrative capacity. All of our executive officers are engaged in other business endeavors and are not obligated to contribute any specific number of hours to our affairs. If our executive officers other business affairs require them to devote more substantial amounts of time to such affairs, it could limit their ability to devote time to our affairs and could impact our ability to consummate a business combination.

Some of our officers and directors and our senior advisor are currently affiliated with entities which may have existing or potential interests in our target industry engaged in business activities similar to those intended to be conducted by us and, accordingly, may have conflicting fiduciary duties in determining to which entity a particular business opportunity should be presented.

Certain of our officers and directors and our senior advisor are currently affiliated with other entities that may have existing or potential interests in our target industry following a business combination. Due to these existing affiliations, they may have conflicting fiduciary obligations with regard to presenting certain potential business opportunities to those entities that may be of interest to us. Our officers and directors and our senior advisor may in the future become affiliated with other entities, including other blank check companies, engaged in business activities similar to those we intend to conduct.

We may seek a business combination with a target business with which one or more of our existing officers, directors, principal stockholder and senior advisor may be affiliated.

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Although we will not be specifically focusing on, or targeting any, transaction with any entities with which they are affiliated, we would consider such a transaction if any such opportunity were presented to us, without first seeking to consummate a business combination with a non-affiliated entity, although we are unaware of any such actual or potential transaction as of the date of this Annual Report. If we become aware of and pursue an opportunity to seek a business combination with a target business with which one or more of our existing officers, directors, principal stockholder or senior advisor may be affiliated, conflicts of interest could arise in connection with negotiating the terms of and completing the business combination. Accordingly, such officers, directors and senior advisor may become subject to conflicts of interest regarding us and other business ventures in which they may be involved, which may have an adverse effect on our ability to consummate a business combination. Management intends to comply with the requirements of the DGCL with respect to any such transaction. In order to minimize these potential conflicts of interest, we have agreed not to consummate a business combination with an entity that is affiliated with our principal stockholder, officers, directors or senior advisor unless we obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm, which is required to be a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, that the business combination is fair to our stockholders from a financial point of view.

If we seek to effect a business combination with an entity that is directly or indirectly affiliated with our existing stockholders, conflicts of interest could arise.

Our existing stockholders, including our officers, directors, principal stockholder and our senior advisor, may in the future have affiliations with companies in the healthcare industry. If we were to seek a business combination with a target business with which one of our existing stockholders may be affiliated, conflicts of interest could arise in connection with negotiating the terms of and completing the business combination. In order to minimize these potential conflicts of interest, we have agreed not to consummate a business combination with an entity that is affiliated with our principal stockholder, officers, directors or senior advisor unless we obtain an opinion from an independent investment banking firm, which is required to be a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, that the business combination is fair to our stockholders from a financial point of view. Many investment banking firms do not permit stockholders to rely upon such so-called fairness opinions. Accordingly, we expect that most or even all of the investment banking firms we may engage for such an opinion would take a position that stockholders may not rely upon their opinions. In considering firms to engage for the purpose of producing a fairness opinion, management may consider a firm's willingness to permit stockholders to rely upon its fairness opinion and, if presented with multiple firms of comparable attractiveness, may give weight to a firm that is willing to permit stockholder reliance upon such an opinion. However, it is possible that management will not insist that any such investment banking firm be willing to permit stockholders to rely upon its fairness opinion. Conflicts that may arise may not be resolved in our favor.

In certain circumstances, our board of directors may be viewed as having breached their fiduciary duties to our creditors, thereby exposing itself and our company to claims of punitive damages.

If we are forced to file a bankruptcy case or an involuntary bankruptcy case is filed against us which is not dismissed, any distributions received by stockholders could be viewed under applicable debtor/creditor and/or bankruptcy laws as either a preferential transfer or a fraudulent conveyance. As a result, a bankruptcy court could seek to recover all amounts received by our stockholders. Furthermore, because we intend to distribute the proceeds held in the trust account to our public

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stockholders promptly after the termination of our existence by operation of law, this may be viewed or interpreted as giving preference to our public stockholders over any potential creditors with respect to access to or distributions from our assets. Furthermore, our board of directors may be viewed as having breached its fiduciary duty to our creditors and/or may have acted in bad faith, thereby exposing itself and our company to claims of punitive damages, by paying public stockholders from the trust account prior to addressing the claims of creditors. We cannot make any assurances that claims will not be brought against us for these reasons.

All of our officers and directors and our senior advisor beneficially own shares of, and warrants to purchase, our common stock which will not participate in liquidation distributions, and therefore they may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is appropriate for a business combination.

All of our officers and directors and our senior advisor own shares of, and warrants to purchase, our common stock, either directly or indirectly, but have waived their right to receive distributions upon our liquidation as part of our plan of dissolution and distribution, except with respect to any shares purchased by them in our initial public offering or in the aftermarket. The shares and warrants owned by our officers and directors and our senior advisor will be worthless if we do not consummate a business combination. The personal and financial interests of our officers and directors and our senior advisor may influence their motivation in identifying and selecting a target business and in timely completing a business combination. Consequently, our officers, directors and senior advisor's discretion in identifying and selecting a suitable target business may result in a conflict of interest when determining whether the terms, conditions and timing of a particular business combination are appropriate and in our public stockholders' best interest.

It is probable that we will be able to complete only one business combination, which will cause us to be solely dependent on a single business and a limited number of products or services.

The net proceeds from our initial public offering and the private placement, after the payment of certain offering expenses, provided us with approximately \$132,725,000 (net of the \$4,050,000 deferred underwriting discount payable upon consummation of a business combination), which we may use to complete a business combination. Our initial business combination must have a fair market value of at least 80% of our net assets at the time of such acquisition (all of our assets, including the funds held in the trust account other than the deferred underwriting discount, less our liabilities). Consequently, it is probable that we will have the ability to complete only a single business combination. Accordingly, the prospects for our ability to effect our acquisition strategy may be:

solely dependent upon the performance of a single business, or

dependent upon the development or market acceptance of a single or limited number of products, processes or services.

In this case, we will not be able to diversify our operations or benefit from the possible spreading of risks or offsetting of losses, unlike other entities that may have the resources to complete several business combinations in different industries or different areas of a single industry.

We may require stockholders who wish to convert their shares in connection with a proposed business combination to comply with specific procedures for conversion that may make it more difficult for them to exercise their conversion rights.

We may require public stockholders who wish to convert their shares in connection with a proposed business combination to either tender their certificates to our transfer agent at any time after the mailing to our stockholders of the proxy statement and prior to the vote taken at the stockholder meeting relating to such business combination or to deliver their shares to the transfer agent electronically using The Depository Trust Company's, or DTC, DWAC (Deposit/Withdrawal At Custodian) System. In order to obtain a physical stock certificate, a stockholder's broker and/or clearing broker, DTC, and our transfer agent will need to act to facilitate this request. It is our understanding that stockholders should generally allot at least two weeks to obtain physical certificates from the transfer agent. However, because we do not have any control over this process or over the brokers or DTC, it may take significantly longer than two weeks to obtain a physical stock certificate. We have been advised, but we cannot make any assurances, that it takes a short time to deliver shares through the DWAC System. Accordingly, if it takes a long period of time for stockholders to deliver their shares, stockholders who wish to convert may be unable to meet the deadline for exercising their conversion rights and thus may be unable to convert their shares.

We will depend on interest earned on the trust account balance to fund a portion of our search for a target business or businesses and to complete our initial business combination.

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Of the net proceeds of our initial public offering, \$125,000 was available to us initially outside the trust account to fund our working capital requirements. We will depend on sufficient interest being earned on the proceeds held in the trust account to provide us with additional working capital that we may need to identify one or more target businesses and to complete our initial business combination. While we are entitled to have released to us from the trust account for such purposes interest income, net of income taxes on such interest, of up to a maximum of \$2,125,000, a substantial decline in interest rates may result in our having insufficient funds available with which to structure, negotiate or close an initial business combination. In such event, we would need to obtain additional funds from our initial stockholders or another source to continue operations, or we may be forced to liquidate. None of our officers, directors or stockholders nor our senior advisor is required to provide any financing to us.

We may be unable to obtain additional financing, if required, to complete a business combination or to fund the operations and growth of the target business, which could compel us to restructure the transaction or to abandon a particular business combination.

Although we believe that the net proceeds of our initial public offering and the private placement will be sufficient to allow us to consummate a business combination, we cannot currently ascertain the capital requirements for any particular transaction. If the net proceeds of our initial public offering and the private placement prove to be insufficient, either because of the size of the business combination or the depletion of the available net proceeds in the search for a target business, or because we become obligated to convert into cash a significant number of shares from converting stockholders, we will be required to seek additional financing. We cannot make any assurances that such financing will be available on acceptable terms, if at all. To the extent that additional financing is unavailable when needed to consummate a particular business combination, we will be compelled to restructure the transaction or abandon that particular business combination and seek an alternative target business candidate. In addition, if we consummate a business combination, we may require additional financing to fund the operations or growth of the target business. The failure to secure additional financing may stall the development or growth of the target business. None of our officers, directors, senior advisor or principal stockholder is required to provide any financing to us.

Our nonpublic stockholders control a substantial interest in us and thus may influence certain actions requiring a stockholder vote.

As of March 12, 2009, our officers and directors and our senior advisor collectively owned, directly or indirectly, 4,218,750 shares of common stock, or approximately 20% of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 4,000,000 shares of common stock. As a result, at any annual or special meeting of stockholders that addresses any matter other than a business combination, our existing stockholders, because of their ownership position, will have considerable influence regarding the outcome of all matters requiring approval by our stockholders at such time, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, following the consummation of our business combination.

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Our existing stockholders have no present intentions or agreements to acquire additional units or shares of our common stock, whether in our public offering, in a subsequent private placement or in the open market. If our existing stockholders were to effect such purchases, their increased number of our units or shares would increase their influence over the outcome of matters requiring approval by our stockholders. In the event that our existing stockholders purchase any additional units or shares of our common stock, we anticipate that they will vote any shares of common stock so acquired by them in favor of our initial business combination and in favor of an amendment to our amended and restated certificate of incorporation to provide for our perpetual existence in connection with a vote to approve our initial business combination. Accordingly, the purchase of any additional units or shares of our common stock could allow our existing shareholders to have an influence on a stockholder vote to approve a business combination. Factors that would be considered by our existing stockholders in deciding to make such additional purchases would include consideration of the current trading price of our units and shares of common stock.

Our outstanding warrants may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock and make it more difficult to effect a business combination.

In connection with our initial public offering, as part of the units we issued warrants to purchase 16,875,000 shares of common stock. Our officers also have indirect beneficial ownership of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 4,000,000 shares, which shares are issuable upon exercise of the warrants purchased in the private placement. To the extent that we desire to issue shares of common stock to effect a business combination, the potential for the issuance of substantial numbers of additional shares upon exercise of these warrants could make us a less attractive acquisition vehicle in the eyes of a target business as such securities, when exercised, will increase the number of issued and outstanding shares of our common stock and reduce the value of the shares issued to complete the business combination. Accordingly, our warrants may make it more difficult to effectuate a business combination or increase the cost of the target business. Additionally, the sale, or even the possibility of sale, of the shares underlying the warrants could have an adverse effect on the market price for our securities or on our ability to obtain future public financing. If and to the extent these warrants are exercised, our stockholders will experience dilution in their holdings.

Holders of warrants will not be able to exercise their warrants in the event we are unable to maintain an effective registration statement with respect to the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants.

No warrants will be exercisable unless at the time of exercise a prospectus relating to common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants is current and the common stock has been registered or qualified or deemed to be exempt under the securities laws of the state of residence of the holder of the warrants. Under the terms of the warrant agreement, we have agreed to meet these conditions and use our reasonable best efforts to maintain a current prospectus relating to common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants until the expiration of the warrants. However, we cannot make any assurances that we will be able to do so. If we fail to register the shares of common stock underlying the warrants or have them qualified for an exemption under the securities laws of the state of residence of the holder of the warrants, holders of warrants will not be entitled to exercise the warrants and as a result, the warrants may be deprived of any value and the market for the warrants may be limited. We are not obligated to pay cash or other consideration to the holders of the warrants in such circumstance or under other circumstances and the warrants could become, and later expire, worthless. A purchaser of our units would have paid the full unit price solely for shares of our common stock underlying such units if our warrants were to expire worthless.

Because the warrants we sold in the private placement were issued pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements under the federal securities laws, the holders of the warrants purchased in the private placement will be able to exercise their warrants even if, at the time of exercise, a prospectus relating to the common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants issued in the public offering is not current. As described above, the holders of the warrants purchased in our initial public offering will not be able to exercise them unless we have a current registration statement covering the shares issuable upon their exercise. The holders of the warrants purchased in the private placement will not have any such restrictions with respect to the exercise of their warrants.

If our stockholders prior to the consummation of our initial public offering and Pecksland Partners, LLC, the purchaser of warrants which we issued to it concurrently with our public offering, exercise their registration rights, it may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock and the existence of these rights may make it more difficult to effect a business combination.

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The holders of our common stock prior to the consummation of our initial public offering are entitled to require us to register the resale of their shares of common stock at any time after the date on which their shares are released from their lock-up. In addition, Pecksland Partners, LLC, the holder of the warrants which we issued to it concurrently with our initial public offering, can demand that we register those warrants and the shares of common stock underlying the warrants at anytime after such warrants become exercisable by their terms. If such stockholders and Pecksland Partners, LLC exercise their registration rights with respect to all of their shares of common stock and warrants, then there will be an additional 4,218,750 shares of common stock, and 4,000,000 warrants and/or up to 4,000,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants, that will be eligible for trading in the public market. The presence of this additional number of securities eligible for trading in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock. In addition, the existence of these rights may make it more difficult to effectuate a business combination or increase the cost of the target business, as the stockholders of the target business may be discouraged from entering into a business combination with us or may request a higher price for their securities as a result of these registration rights and the potential future effect their exercise may have on the trading market for our common stock.

There may be tax consequences associated with our acquisition, holding and disposition of target companies and assets.

We may incur significant taxes in connection with effecting acquisitions; holding, receiving payments from, and operating target companies and assets; and disposing of target companies and assets.

If we are deemed to be an investment company, we may be required to institute burdensome compliance requirements and our activities may be restricted, which may make it difficult for us to complete a business combination.

If we are deemed to be an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, our activities may be restricted, including:

restrictions on the nature of our investments; and

restrictions on the issuance of securities, which may make it difficult for us to complete a business combination.

In addition, we may have imposed upon us burdensome requirements, including:

registration as an investment company;

adoption of a specific form of corporate structure; and

reporting, record keeping, voting, proxy, compliance policies and procedures and disclosure requirements and other rules and regulations.

We do not believe that our anticipated principal activities will subject us to the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. To this end, the proceeds of our

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initial public offering held in trust may be invested by the trust agent only in government securities within the meaning of Section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 having a maturity date of 180 days or less. By restricting the investment of the proceeds to these instruments, we intend to meet the requirements for the exemption provided in Rule 3a-1 promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The trust account and the purchase of government securities for the trust account is intended as a holding place for funds pending the earlier to occur of (i) the consummation of our primary business objective, which is a business combination and (ii) absent a business combination, our dissolution and return of the funds held in this trust account to our public stockholders as part of our plan of dissolution and distribution. If we were deemed to be subject to the act, compliance with these additional regulatory burdens would require additional expenses for which we have not accounted.

Our officers, directors and senior advisor will not be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them to the extent that such expenses exceed the amount of available proceeds not held in the trust account unless a business combination is consummated, and therefore they may have a conflict of interest in determining whether a particular target business is appropriate for a business combination and in the public stockholders' best interest.

Our officers, directors and senior advisor will not be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them to the extent that such expenses exceed the amount of available proceeds not held in the trust account unless the business combination is consummated. The financial interest of our officers or directors or our senior advisor could influence their motivation in selecting a target business, and thus there may be a conflict of interest when determining whether a particular business combination is in the stockholders' best interest.

NYSE Alternext may delist our securities, which could limit investors' ability to make transactions in our securities and subject us to additional trading restrictions.

Our securities are currently listed on NYSE Alternext, a national securities exchange. We cannot make any assurances that our securities will continue to be listed on NYSE Alternext. Additionally, in connection with our business combination, it is likely that NYSE Alternext may require us to file a new initial listing application and meet its initial listing requirements as opposed to its more lenient continued listing requirements. We cannot make any assurances that we will be able to meet those initial listing requirements at the time of our business combination. If NYSE Alternext delists our securities from trading on its exchange, we could face significant consequences including:

reduced liquidity with respect to our securities;

a determination that our common stock is a penny stock which will require brokers trading in our common stock to adhere to more stringent rules and possibly result in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our common stock;

limited amount of news and analyst coverage for our company; and

a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

On February 10, 2009, we received notice from the staff of the NYSE Alternext indicating that we no longer comply with certain of NYSE Alternext's continued listing standards due to our failure to hold an annual meeting of our stockholders in 2008 to elect directors and to take action on any other appropriate corporate matters, as required by Section 704 of NYSE Alternext's Company Guide (the "Company Guide").

In order to maintain our listing on NYSE Alternext, we are required to submit a plan of compliance (the "Plan") to NYSE Alternext by March 10, 2009, advising NYSE Alternext of the actions we have taken, or will take, that would bring us into compliance with Section 704 of the Company Guide by August 11, 2009. If we do not submit a Plan or if the Plan is not accepted by NYSE Alternext, we may be subject to delisting proceedings. If NYSE Alternext accepts the Plan, then we will be able to continue our listing during the Plan period, during which time we will be subject to periodic review to determine whether we are making progress consistent with the Plan. If we fail to submit a Plan acceptable to NYSE Alternext, or even if accepted, if we are not in compliance with the continued listing standards at the conclusion of the Plan period or we do not make progress consistent with the Plan during such period, then NYSE Alternext would be expected to initiate delisting proceedings. We submitted the Plan on March 10, 2009.

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We were further advised that within five days of the date of the notice from NYSE Alternext, we are included in a list of issuers that are not in compliance with NYSE Alternext's continued listing standards, which is posted at www.nyse.com/regulation and includes the specific listing standards with which a company does not comply.

Our common stock, warrants and units continue to trade on NYSE Alternext. NYSE Alternext has advised us that NYSE Alternext is utilizing the financial status indicator fields in the Consolidated Tape Association's Consolidated Tape System and Consolidated Quote Systems Low Speed and High Speed Tapes to identify companies that are in noncompliance with NYSE Alternext's continued listing standards. Accordingly, we will become subject to the trading symbol extension ".BC" to denote such noncompliance.

Since we may acquire a business that is located outside the United States, we may encounter risks specific to one or more countries in which we ultimately operate.

If we acquire a business that has operations outside the United States, we will be exposed to risks that could negatively impact our future results of operations following a business combination. The additional risks to which we may be exposed include but are not limited to:

foreign legal and regulatory requirements applicable to the healthcare industry;

tariffs and trade barriers;

regulations related to customs and import/export matters;

tax issues, such as tax law changes and variations in tax laws as compared to the United States;

cultural and language differences;

an inadequate banking system;

foreign exchange controls;

restrictions on the repatriation of profits or payment of dividends;

crime, strikes, riots, civil disturbances, terrorist attacks and wars;

nationalization or expropriation of property;

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law enforcement authorities and courts that are inexperienced in commercial matters; and

deterioration of political relations with the United States.

Foreign currency fluctuations could adversely affect our business and financial results.

A target business with which we combine may do business and generate sales within other countries. Foreign currency fluctuations may affect the costs that we incur and the sales that we generate in such international operations. It is also possible that some or all of our operating expenses may be incurred in non-U.S. dollar currencies. The appreciation of non-U.S. dollar currencies in those countries where we have operations against the U.S. dollar would increase our costs and could harm our results of operations and financial condition.

Because we must furnish our stockholders with target business financial statements prepared in accordance with and reconciled to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, we will not be able to complete a business combination with some prospective target businesses unless their financial statements are first reconciled to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The federal securities laws require that a business combination meeting certain financial significance tests include historical and/or pro forma financial statement disclosure in periodic reports and proxy materials submitted to stockholders. Because our initial business combination must be with a target business that has a fair market value equal to at least 80% of our net assets at the time of such business acquisition (all of our assets, including the funds held in our trust account other than the deferred underwriting discount, less our liabilities), we will be required to provide historical and/or pro forma financial information to our stockholders when seeking approval of a business combination with one or more target businesses. These financial statements must be prepared in accordance with, or be reconciled to, U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and the historical financial statements must be audited in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), or PCAOB. If a proposed target business, including one located outside of the United States, does not have financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with, or that can be reconciled to, U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and audited in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB, we will not be able to acquire that proposed target business. These financial statement requirements may limit the pool of potential target businesses with which we may combine.

Credit markets volatility could adversely impact our ability to consummate our initial business combination or to fund the business and growth of a target business.

The credit markets have been experiencing extreme volatility and disruption for more than 12 months. In recent months, the volatility and disruption have reached unprecedented levels. In many cases, the market participants have limited credit capacity for certain issuers, and lenders have requested shorter terms. The market for new debt financing is extremely limited and in some cases not available at all. If current levels of market disruption and volatility continue or worsen, we may not be able to obtain the requisite financing necessary to consummate a business combination or to fund the operations of a target business.

Disruptions in world financial markets and the resulting governmental action in the United States and in other parts of the world could have a material adverse impact on our future results of operations, financial condition or cash flows both prior to and following an initial business combination, which could cause the market price of our common stock to decline and/or impact our ability to successfully consummate an initial business combination.

The United States and other parts of the world are exhibiting deteriorating economic trends and have entered into a recession. For example, the credit markets in the United States have experienced significant contraction, de-leveraging and reduced liquidity, and the United States federal government and state governments have implemented and are considering a broad variety of governmental action and/or new regulation of the financial markets. Securities and futures markets and the credit markets are subject to comprehensive statutes, regulations and other requirements. In this regard, the SEC, other regulators, self-regulatory organizations and exchanges are authorized to take extraordinary actions in the event of market emergencies, and may affect changes in law or interpretations of existing laws.

Recently, a number of financial institutions have experienced serious financial difficulties and, in some cases, have entered bankruptcy proceedings or are in regulatory enforcement actions. These difficulties have resulted, in part, from declining values for assets held by such institutions, particularly mortgage and asset-backed securities portfolios. These difficulties have been compounded by a general decline in the willingness by banks and other financial institutions to extend credit to originators and banks in the mortgage and asset-backed securities industry and the resulting difficulty for such originators and banks to obtain credit and liquidity.

We face risks attendant to changes in economic environments, changes in interest rates, and instability in securities markets, around the world, among other factors. Major market disruptions and the current adverse changes in market conditions and regulatory climate in the United States and worldwide may impair our ability to borrow amounts under any future financial arrangements and may cause a substantial decline in interest rates, which may result in our having insufficient funds available with which to structure, negotiate or close an initial business combination. We cannot predict how long the current market conditions will last. However, these recent and developing economic and governmental factors may have a material adverse effect on future results of operations, financial condition or cash flows both prior to and following an initial business combination and could cause the price of our common stock to decline significantly.

Risks Associated with the Healthcare Industry

We intend to focus our search on domestic or international target businesses in the healthcare industry. We believe that the following risks will apply to us following the completion of a business combination with a domestic or international target business in the healthcare industry. In the event we elect to pursue an investment outside of the healthcare industry, the disclosure below would not be relevant to an understanding of the business that we elect to acquire.

Changes in the healthcare industry are subject to various influences, each of which may affect our prospective business.

The healthcare industry is subject to changing political, economic and regulatory influences. These factors affect the purchasing practices and operations of healthcare organizations. Any changes in current healthcare financing and reimbursement systems could cause us to make unplanned enhancements of our prospective products or services, or result in delays or cancellations of orders, or in the revocation of endorsement of our prospective products or services by clients. Federal and state legislatures have periodically considered programs to reform or amend the U.S. healthcare system at both the federal and state level. Such programs may increase governmental regulation or involvement in healthcare, lower reimbursement rates, or otherwise change the environment in which healthcare industry participants operate. Healthcare industry participants may respond by reducing their investments or postponing investment decisions, including investments in our prospective products or services.

Many healthcare industry participants are consolidating to create integrated healthcare systems with greater market power. As the healthcare industry consolidates, competition to provide products and services to industry participants will become even more intense, as will the importance of establishing a relationship with each industry participant. These industry participants may try to use their market power to negotiate price reductions for our prospective products and services. If we were forced to reduce our prices, our operating results could suffer if we could not achieve corresponding reductions in our expenses.

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Any healthcare business we acquire will be subject to extensive government regulation. Any changes to the laws and regulations governing our prospective business, or the interpretation and enforcement of those laws or regulations, could cause us to modify our possible operations and could negatively impact such operating results.

We believe that any healthcare business we may acquire will be extensively regulated by the federal government and any states in which we decide to operate. The laws and regulations governing our operations would be generally intended to benefit and protect persons other than our stockholders. The government agencies administering these laws and regulations have broad latitude to enforce them. These laws and regulations along with the terms of any government contracts we may enter into would regulate how we do business, what products and services we could offer and how we would interact with the public. These laws and regulations, and their interpretations, are subject to frequent change. Changes in existing laws or regulations, or their interpretations, or the enactment of new laws or regulations could reduce our revenue, if any, by:

imposing additional capital requirements;

increasing our liability;

increasing our administrative and other costs;

increasing or decreasing mandated benefits;

forcing us to restructure our relationships with providers; or

requiring us to implement additional or different programs and systems.

For example, Congress enacted the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, which mandates that health plans enhance privacy protections for member protected health information. This requires health plans to add, at significant cost, new administrative, information and security systems to prevent inappropriate release of protected member health information. Compliance with this law is uncertain and has affected the revenue streams of entities subject to it. Similarly, individual states periodically consider adding operational requirements applicable to health plans, often without identifying funding for these requirements. In 1999, the California legislature enacted a law effective in 2001 for all healthcare service plan contracts issued, delivered, amended or renewed on or after January 1, 2000, requiring all health plans to make available to members independent medical review of their claims. Any analogous requirements applied to our prospective products or services would be costly to implement and could affect our prospective revenues.

We believe that our business, if any, will be subject to various routine and non-routine governmental reviews, audits and investigations. Violation of the laws governing our prospective operations, or changes in interpretations of those laws, could result in the imposition of civil or criminal penalties, the cancellation of any contracts to provide products or services, the suspension or revocation of any licenses, and exclusion from participation in government sponsored health programs, such as Medicaid. If we become subject to material fines or if other sanctions or other corrective actions were imposed upon us, we might suffer a substantial reduction in revenue and might also lose one or more of our government contracts and as a result lose significant numbers of members and amounts of revenue.

The current administration's issuance of new regulations, its review of the existing Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 rules and other newly published regulations, the states' ability to promulgate stricter rules and uncertainty regarding many aspects of the regulations may make compliance with any new regulatory landscape difficult. In order to comply with any new regulatory requirements, any prospective business we acquire may be required to employ additional or different programs and systems, the costs of which are unknown to us at this time. Further, compliance with any such new regulations may lead to additional costs that we have not yet identified. We do not know whether, or the extent to which, we would be able to recover our costs of complying with any new regulations. Any new regulations and the related compliance costs could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If we are unable to attract qualified healthcare professionals at reasonable costs, it could limit our ability to grow, increase our operating costs and negatively impact our business.

We may rely significantly on our ability to attract and retain qualified healthcare professionals who possess the skills, experience and licenses necessary to meet the certification requirements and the requirements of the hospitals, nursing homes and other healthcare facilities with which we may work, as well as the requirements of applicable state and federal governing bodies. We will compete for qualified healthcare professionals with hospitals, nursing homes and other healthcare organizations. Currently, for example, there is a shortage of qualified nurses in most areas of the United States. Therefore, competition for nursing personnel is increasing, and nurses' salaries and benefits have risen. This may also occur with respect to other healthcare professionals on whom our business may become dependent.

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Our ability to attract and retain such qualified healthcare professionals will depend on several factors, including our ability to provide attractive assignments and competitive benefits and wages. We cannot make any assurances that we will be successful in any of these areas. Because we may operate in a fixed reimbursement environment, increases in the wages and benefits that we must provide to attract and retain qualified healthcare professionals or increases in our reliance on contract or temporary healthcare professionals could negatively affect our revenue. We may be unable to continue to increase the number of qualified healthcare professionals that we recruit, decreasing the potential for growth of our business. Moreover, if we are unable to attract and retain qualified healthcare professionals, we may have to limit the number of clients for whom we can provide any of our prospective products or services.

The healthcare industry may not accept our products or services, if any, or buy such products or services, which would adversely affect our financial results.

We will have to attract customers or our financial results will be adversely affected. To date, the healthcare industry has been resistant to adopting certain new products and services, such as information technology solutions.

We believe that we will have to gain significant market share with our prospective products and services before our competitors introduce alternative products or services with features similar to ours. Any significant shortfall in the number of clients using our prospective products or services would adversely affect our financial results.

We may face substantial risks of litigation as a result of operating in the healthcare industry. If we become subject to malpractice and related legal claims, we could be required to pay significant damages, which may not be covered by insurance.

Litigation is a risk that each business contends with, and businesses operating in the healthcare industry are very susceptible to that risk. In recent years, medical product companies have issued recalls of medical products, and physicians, hospitals and other healthcare providers have become subject to an increasing number of legal actions alleging malpractice, product liability or related legal theories. Many of these actions involve large monetary claims and significant defense costs. We intend to maintain liability insurance in amounts that we believe will be appropriate for our prospective operations. We also intend to maintain business interruption insurance and property damage insurance, as well as an additional umbrella liability insurance policy. However, this insurance coverage may not cover all claims against us. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available at a cost allowing us to maintain adequate levels of insurance. If one or more successful claims against us were not covered by or exceeded the coverage of our insurance, our financial condition could be adversely affected.

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We may be dependent on payments from Medicare and Medicaid. Changes in the rates or methods governing these payments for our prospective products or services, or delays in such payments, could adversely affect our prospective revenue.

A large portion of our revenue may consist of payments from Medicare and Medicaid programs. Because these are generally fixed payments, we would be at risk for the cost of any products or services provided to our clients. We cannot make any assurances that Medicare and Medicaid will continue to pay in the same manner or in the same amount that they currently do. Any reductions in amounts paid by government programs for our prospective products or services or changes in methods or regulations governing payments would adversely affect our potential revenue. Additionally, delays in any such payments, whether as a result of disputes or for any other reason, would also adversely affect our potential revenue.

If our costs were to increase more rapidly than fixed payment adjustments we receive from Medicare, Medicaid or other third-party payors for any of our potential products or services, our revenue could be negatively impacted.

We may receive fixed payments for our prospective products or services based on the level of service or care that we provide. Accordingly, our revenue may be largely dependent on our ability to manage costs of providing any products or services and to maintain a client base. We may become susceptible to situations where our clients may require more extensive and therefore more expensive products or services than we may be able to profitably deliver. Although Medicare, Medicaid and certain third-party payors currently provide for an annual adjustment of various payment rates based on the increase or decrease of the medical care expenditure category of the Consumer Price Index, these increases have historically been less than actual inflation. If these annual adjustments were eliminated or reduced, or if our costs of providing our products or services increased more than the annual adjustment, any revenue stream we may generate would be negatively impacted.

We may depend on payments from third-party payors, including managed care organizations. If these payments are reduced, eliminated or delayed, our prospective revenues could be adversely affected.

We may be dependent upon private sources of payment for any of our potential products or services. Any amounts that we may receive in payment for such products and services may be adversely affected by market and cost factors as well as other factors over which we have no control, including regulations and cost containment and utilization decisions and reduced reimbursement schedules of third-party payors. Any reductions in such payments, to the extent that we could not recoup them elsewhere, would have a material adverse effect on our prospective business and results of operations. Additionally, delays in any such payments, whether as a result of disputes or for any other reason, would have a material adverse effect on our prospective business and results of operations.

Medical reviews and audits by governmental and private payors could result in material payment recoupments and payment denials, which could negatively impact our business.

Medicare fiscal intermediaries and other payors may periodically conduct pre-payment or post-payment medical reviews or other audits of our prospective products or services. In order to conduct these reviews, the payor would request documentation from us and then review that documentation to determine compliance with applicable rules and regulations, including the documentation of any products or services that we might provide. We cannot predict whether medical reviews or similar audits by federal or state agencies or commercial payors of such products or services will result in material recoupments or denials, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Regional concentrations of our business may subject us to economic downturns in those regions.

Our business operations may include or consist of regional companies. If our operations are concentrated in a small number of states, we will be exposed to potential losses resulting from the risk of an economic downturn in these states. If economic conditions in these states deteriorate, we may experience a reduction in existing and new business, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We may be dependent primarily on a single potential product or service. Such a product or service may take us a long time to develop, gain approval for and market.

Our future financial performance may depend in significant part upon the development, introduction and client acceptance of new or enhanced versions of a single potential product or service to the healthcare industry. We cannot make any assurances that we would be successful in acquiring, developing or marketing such a product or service or any potential enhancements to it. Such activities may take us a long time to accomplish, and there can be no guarantee that we would ever actually acquire, develop or market any such product or service. In addition, competitive pressures or other factors may result in price erosion that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operation.

If the FDA or other state or foreign agencies impose regulations that affect our potential products, our costs will increase.

The development, testing, production and marketing of any products that we may manufacture, market or sell following a business combination may be subject to regulation by the FDA as devices under the 1976 Medical Device Amendments to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Before a new medical device, or a new use of, or claim for, an existing product can be marketed in the United States, it must first receive either 510(k) clearance or pre-market approval from the FDA, unless an exemption applies. Either process can be expensive and lengthy. The FDA's 510(k) clearance process usually takes from three to twelve months, but it can take longer and is unpredictable. The process of obtaining pre-market approval is much more costly and uncertain than the 510(k) clearance process and it generally takes from one to three years, or even longer, from the time the application is filed with the FDA.

In the United States, medical devices must be:

manufactured in registered and quality approved establishments by the FDA; and

produced in accordance with the FDA Quality System Regulation, or QSR, for medical devices.

As a result, we may be required to comply with QSR requirements and if we fail to comply with these requirements, we may need to find another company to manufacture any such devices, which could delay the shipment of our potential product to our customers.

The FDA requires producers of medical devices to obtain FDA licensing prior to commercialization in the United States. Testing, preparation of necessary applications and the processing of those applications by the FDA is expensive and time consuming. We do not know if the FDA would act favorably or quickly in making such reviews, and significant difficulties or costs may potentially be encountered by us in any efforts to obtain FDA licenses. The FDA may also place conditions on licenses that could restrict commercial applications of such products. Product approvals may be withdrawn if compliance with regulatory standards is not

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maintained or if problems occur following initial marketing. Delays imposed by the FDA licensing process may materially reduce the period during which we have the exclusive right to commercialize any potential patented products. We may make modifications to any potential devices and may make additional modifications in the future that we may believe do not or will not require additional clearances or approvals. If the FDA should disagree and require new clearances or approvals for the potential modifications, we may be required to recall and to stop marketing the potential modified devices. We also may be subject to Medical Device Reporting regulations, which would require us to report to the FDA if our products were to cause or contribute to a death or serious injury, or malfunction in a way that would likely cause or contribute to a death or serious injury. We cannot make any assurances that such problems will not occur in the future.

Additionally, our potential products may be subject to regulation by similar agencies in other states and foreign countries. Compliance with such laws or regulations, including any new laws or regulations in connection with any potential products developed by us, might impose additional costs on us or marketing impediments on such products, which could adversely affect our prospective revenues and increase our expenses. The FDA and state authorities have broad enforcement powers. Our failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements could result in enforcement action by the FDA or state agencies, which may include any of the following sanctions:

warning letters, fines, injunctions, consent decrees and civil penalties;

repair, replacement, refunds, recall or seizure of our products;

operating restrictions or partial suspension or total shutdown of production;

refusal of requests for 510(k) clearance or premarket approval of new products, new intended uses, or modifications to existing products;

withdrawal of 510(k) clearance or premarket approvals previously granted; and

criminal prosecution.

If any of these events were to occur, it could harm our business.

We could also be subject to additional international regulatory oversight in the event we complete a business combination with a target business with significant non-United States operations.

The FDA can impose civil and criminal enforcement actions and other penalties on us if we were to fail to comply with stringent FDA regulations.

Medical device manufacturing facilities must maintain records, which are available for FDA inspectors, documenting that the appropriate manufacturing procedures were followed. Should we acquire such a facility as a result of a business combination, the FDA would have authority to conduct inspections of such a facility. Labeling and promotional activities are also subject to scrutiny by the FDA and, in certain instances, by the Federal Trade Commission. Any failure by us to take satisfactory corrective action in response to an adverse inspection or to comply with applicable FDA regulations could result in enforcement action against us, including a public warning letter, a shutdown of manufacturing operations, a recall of our products, civil or criminal penalties or other sanctions. From time to time, the FDA may modify such requirements, imposing additional or different requirements, which could require us to alter our business methods which could potentially result in increased expenses.

If we consummate an acquisition of a healthcare technology company and are unable to keep pace with the changes in the technology applicable to the healthcare industry, our products could become obsolete and it could hurt our prospective results of operations.

The healthcare technology industry is generally characterized by intense, rapid changes, often resulting in product obsolescence or short product life cycles. If we consummate an acquisition of a healthcare technology company, then our ability to compete after consummation of a business

combination will be dependent upon our ability to keep pace with changes in healthcare technology. If we are ultimately unable to adapt our operations as needed, our financial condition following a business combination will be adversely affected.

If we are unable to obtain and maintain protection for the intellectual property relating to our technologies and products or services following a business combination, the value of our technology, products or services may decline, which could adversely affect our business.

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Intellectual property rights in the fields of biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, diagnostics and medical devices are highly uncertain and involve complex legal and scientific questions. At the same time, the profitability of companies in these fields generally depends on sustained competitive advantages and differentiation that are based in part on intellectual property. Our success following a business combination will depend in large part on our ability to obtain and maintain protection in the United States and other countries for the intellectual property covering or incorporated into our technology, products or services. We may not be able to obtain additional issued patents relating to our technology, products or services. Even if issued, patents may be challenged, narrowed, invalidated or circumvented, which could limit our ability to stop competitors from marketing similar products or services, limit the length of term of patent protection we may have for our products or services, and expose us to substantial litigation costs and drain our resources. Changes in either patent laws or in interpretations of patent laws in the United States and other countries may diminish the value of our intellectual property or narrow the scope of our patent protection.

Our prospective business may rely on third-party manufacturers or subcontractors to assist in producing its healthcare products, and any delay or failure to perform by these third parties may adversely affect our business.

Our prospective business may use third-party manufacturers to produce medical devices or other healthcare products or product components. This arrangement affords less control over the reliability of supply, quality and price of products or product components. A company that we may acquire may risk disruptions in its supply of key products or components if its suppliers fail to perform because of strikes, natural disasters or other factors beyond the control of our prospective business. Products or components that are supplied by a third-party manufacturer may not perform as expected, and these performance failures may adversely affect our business.

If our prospective business infringes the rights of third parties, we could be prevented from selling products, forced to pay damages, and may have to defend against litigation.

In the event that the products, methods, processes or other technologies of our prospective business are claimed to infringe the proprietary rights of other parties, we could incur substantial costs and may be required to:

obtain licenses, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all;

abandon an infringing product, process or technology;

redesign our products, processes or technologies to avoid infringement;

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stop using the subject matter claimed in the patents held by others;

defend litigation or administrative proceedings; or

pay damages.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

We maintain executive offices at 1120 Post Road, 3rd Floor, Darien, CT 06820 at an aggregate expense of \$190,000 for the two-year period ending November 6, 2009.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

To the knowledge of our management, there is no litigation currently pending or contemplated against us or any of our officers or directors in their capacity as such.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

No matters were submitted to a vote of the Company's security holders during the fourth quarter of 2008.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our units, common stock and warrants are listed on NYSE Alternext under the symbols GPH.U, GPH and GPH.WS, respectively. The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices for the units, common stock and warrants for the period indicated.

Units

Calendar Year	2008		2007 (1)	
	High	Low	High	Low
1 st Quarter	\$ 7.95	\$ 7.70		
2 nd Quarter	\$ 8.15	\$ 7.58		
3 rd Quarter	\$ 7.90	\$ 7.59		
4 th Quarter	\$ 7.39	\$ 6.80	\$ 8.13	\$ 7.81

Common Stock

Calendar Year	2008		2007 (1)(2)	
	High	Low	High	Low
1 st Quarter	\$ 7.45	\$ 7.10		
2 nd Quarter	\$ 7.45	\$ 7.15		
3 rd Quarter	\$ 7.52	\$ 6.75		
4 th Quarter	\$ 7.33	\$ 6.75	\$ 7.20	\$ 7.15

Warrants

Calendar Year	2008		2007 (1)(2)	
	High	Low	High	Low
1 st Quarter	\$ 0.7995	\$ 0.53		
2 nd Quarter	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.40		
3 rd Quarter	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.20		
4 th Quarter	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.72	\$ 0.70

(1) From IPO date of November 13, 2007 through December 31, 2007.

(2) From date of separate trading, December 13, 2007 through December 31, 2007.

Holder

As of March 12, 2009, there was approximately one holder of our units, six holders of our common stock and two holders of our warrants. Such numbers include Cede & Co., nominee of the Depository Trust Company. Such numbers do not include beneficial owners holding shares, warrants or units through nominee names.

Dividend Policy

We have not paid any dividends on our common stock to date and do not intend to pay dividends prior to the completion of a business combination. The payment of cash dividends in the future will be dependent upon our revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and general financial condition subsequent to completion of a business combination. The payment of any dividends subsequent to a business combination will be within the discretion of our board of directors. It is the present intention of our board of directors to retain all earnings, if any, for use in our business operations and, accordingly, our board does not anticipate declaring any dividends in the foreseeable future. Further, our ability to declare dividends may be limited by restrictive covenants if we incur any indebtedness.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

We have not adopted an equity compensation plan.

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Performance Graph

The following graph sets forth the performance of our common stock in calendar year 2008.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On November 13, 2007, we sold to Pecksland Partners, LLC, our principal stockholder, 4,000,000 warrants at a price of \$1.00 per warrant, in a private placement. Each warrant issued in the private placement entitles the registered holder to purchase one share of our common stock at a price of \$6.00 per share, at any time commencing on the later of (i) one year following the completion of a business combination; and (ii) November 6, 2008. Such warrants are not subject to redemption and can be exercised on a cashless basis.

Such warrants are beneficially held by each of Mr. Wiggins, Mr. Dahl and Mr. Litt. Mr. Dahl and Mr. Wiggins each own membership interests representing approximately 38.77% of the outstanding equity interests of Pecksland, and Mr. Litt owns membership interests representing approximately 22.46% of the outstanding equity interests of Pecksland, including indirectly through a family trust.

On July 16, 2007, we issued 4,238,282 shares of our common stock to Pecksland Partners, LLC for an aggregate of \$4,238.29 in cash, or \$0.001 per share. On December 11, 2007, we redeemed 273,438 of such shares, at a price per share of \$0.001. On July 16, 2007, we issued an aggregate of 234,375 shares of our common stock to our directors, Dr. Young, Mr. MacMahon and Mr. Garcia for an aggregate of \$234.38, at an aggregate purchase price of \$0.001 per share of common stock. On July 16, 2007, we issued an aggregate of 19,531 shares of our common stock to our senior advisor, Dr. Wild for an aggregate of \$19.54, at an aggregate purchase price of \$0.001 per share of common stock.

Each of the aforementioned issuances was made without registration under the Securities Act in reliance on the exemption contained in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act for a transaction not involving a public offering.

Use of Proceeds

On November 13, 2007, we consummated our initial public offering of 16,875,000 units, which units included units issuable to the underwriters as a result of their partial exercise of their over-allotment option. Each unit consists of one share of common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share and one warrant to purchase one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$6.00 per share.

Our net proceeds from the sale of our units and the private placement, after deducting certain offering expenses of approximately \$6,150,000 (other than the deferred underwriters' discount of \$4,050,000), were approximately \$132,850,000. Of this amount, \$132,725,000 (including the \$4,000,000 proceeds of the private placement) was placed in trust and the remaining \$125,000 was held outside of the trust. The remaining proceeds are available to be used by us to provide for business, legal and accounting due diligence on prospective acquisitions and continuing general and administrative expenses. Excluding up to \$4,050,000 of the deferred underwriters' fee held in trust and payable upon the consummation of a business combination and the proceeds, if any, which are dispersed to stockholders exercising their conversion rights, we intend to use substantially all of the remaining net proceeds of the initial public offering to acquire a target company pursuant to a business combination.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers.

None.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data****SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND OTHER DATA**

The following table sets forth our selected financial data as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the periods from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 and 2008. This selected financial data has been derived from our audited financial statements. Our financial statements and the related reports of our auditors, Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C., are included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The information below should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 7.

	Year ended December 31, 2008	Period from May 15, 2007 to December 31, 2007	Period from May 15, 2007 to December 31, 2008
<u>Statements of Operations Data:</u>			
Net Sales	\$	\$	\$
Loss from operations	(2,119,000)	(124,000)	(2,243,000)
Interest income	3,384,000	618,000	4,002,000
Net income	756,000	301,000	1,057,000
Net income per common share, basic	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.07
Net income per common share, diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06
December 31,			
	2008	2007	
<u>Balance Sheet Data:</u>			
Cash and interest receivable	\$ 665,000	\$ 1,015,000	
Investment in Trust Account	132,896,000	132,725,000	
Total assets	134,486,000	133,856,000	
Deferred Underwriters' Fee	4,050,000	4,050,000	
Common stock subject to redemption	39,869,000	39,817,000	
Shareholders equity	90,028,000	89,324,000	

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**Overview**

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is intended to help the reader understand the Company's financial condition and results of operations. MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto.

We were formed on May 15, 2007, for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset or stock acquisition or other similar business combination with one or more domestic or international operating businesses. On November 6, 2007, our Registration Statement relating to our initial public offering of our units was declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and on November 13, 2007, we consummated our initial public offering and a private placement of 4,000,000 warrants to Peckslund Partners, LLC, one of our stockholders and an affiliate of our officers. We intend to utilize cash derived from the proceeds of our initial public offering and the private placement we consummated in connection therewith, as well as a possible issuance of our capital stock or debt, or a combination of cash, capital stock and/or debt, in effecting a business combination.

Results of Operations and Known Trends or Future Events

Except for the consummation of our initial public offering and our private placement, activities relating to identifying and evaluating prospective acquisition candidates and activities relating to general corporate matters, we have not engaged in any operations and other than investment income earned on the proceeds of our initial public offering and the private placement. We have not generated any revenues to date. For the period from May 15, 2007 (the date of our inception) to December 31, 2007, our only activities had been organizational and general corporate activities and those necessary to prepare for our offering. Following our public offering, we have conducted certain activities related to identifying and evaluating prospective acquisition candidates. Those activities have included consideration of multiple possible business combination transactions, some of which we continue to pursue and others which we are no longer pursuing. We will not generate any operating income until the completion of a business combination (as defined in our offering prospectus), should it occur. We have generated non-operating income in the form of interest income on the cash held in our trust account. We believe that the funds available to us outside of the trust account, together with the balance of the interest income (net of taxes) on the trust account releasable to us to fund our working capital requirements, will be sufficient to allow us to operate until November 6, 2009, assuming that a business combination is not consummated during that time and assuming that we are successful in negotiating the deferral of payment for a portion of certain acquisition due diligence fees that are owed as discussed in Liquidity and Capital Resources below. However, if the funds available to us are not sufficient to fund our working capital needs throughout this period, we will seek to secure additional capital to pay for, or defer payment, of all or a significant portion of any expenses we incur through November 6, 2009.

The dramatic change in the business climate since our initial public offering has significantly impacted our ability to close a target acquisition. We have encountered significant resistance from target companies in entering into a transaction with us given public market valuation levels that have existed since the second half of 2008. Additionally, difficulty in securing credit to fund a portion of any transaction has reduced the opportunities available to us.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, we had net income of approximately \$756,000 comprised of \$3,384,000 of interest income primarily related to the investments of U.S. Treasury securities held in our trust account offset by \$738,000 of formation and operating costs, \$1,381,000 of acquisition diligence costs, \$7,000 of interest expense and provision for income taxes of \$502,000. Net income was affected by the substantially lower interest rates currently available on U.S. Treasury Bills compared to rates available when we began investing late in 2007 and at the beginning of 2008. Net income available for common stockholders is approximately \$586,000, reflecting approximately \$170,000 of interest income earned that is attributable to common stock subject to possible redemption, net of taxes.

For the period from May 15, 2007 (inception) to December 31, 2007, we had net income of approximately \$301,000 comprised of \$620,000 of interest income primarily related to the investments of U.S. Treasury securities held in our trust account offset by \$124,000 of formation and operating costs, \$5,000 of interest expense and provision for income taxes of \$190,000.

For the period from May 15, 2007 (inception) to December 31, 2008, we had net income of approximately \$1,057,000 comprised of \$4,004,000 of interest income primarily related to the investments of U.S. Treasury and similar securities held in our trust account offset by \$862,000 of formation and operating costs, \$1,381,000 of acquisition diligence costs, \$12,000 of interest expense and provision for income taxes of \$692,000.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The net proceeds from our initial public offering and the private placement, after deducting offering expenses of approximately \$6,150,000, including

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underwriting discount (other than the deferred underwriters' discount of \$4,050,000), were \$132,850,000. Of this amount, \$132,725,000 (including the \$4,000,000 proceeds of the private placement) was placed in the trust account and the remaining \$125,000 was made available to us to fund our operating expenses. Under the Trust Agreement, up to \$2,125,000 of the interest earned on the trust account (net of taxes) may be used by us to cover a portion of our operating expenses.

As of December 31, 2008, we have withdrawn approximately \$3,182,000 from the trust account in order to fund approximately \$1,585,000 of tax payments and approximately \$1,597,000 of our working capital. As such, we have approximately \$528,000 of working capital funding remaining available to us at December 31, 2008, from the interest income earned on the trust account. At December 31, 2008, two professional service providers have agreed to defer payment of an aggregate of \$395,000 due to them for acquisition due diligence services owed to them in connection with a formerly proposed but uncompleted transaction.

Prior to the consummation of our initial public offering, our only source of liquidity was an advance made to us on July 16, 2007, by Peckslund Partners, LLC, one of our stockholders and an affiliate of our officers, in the amount of \$210,000, which was used to pay a portion of the expenses of our initial public offering. Additionally, in 2008, Peckslund Partners, LLC loaned us an additional \$245,000 to assist us in funding working capital requirements. This loan was repaid in full in June 2008, together with approximately \$12,000 of interest at the rate of 5% per year.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Other than contractual obligations incurred in the normal course of business, we do not have any off-balance sheet financing arrangements or liabilities, guarantee contracts, retained or contingent interests in transferred assets or any obligation arising out of a material variable interest in an unconsolidated entity. We do not have any majority-owned subsidiaries.

Critical Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates. We have determined that we currently are not subject to any critical accounting policies.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk is the sensitivity of income to changes in interest rates, foreign exchanges, commodity prices, equity prices, and other market driven rates or prices. We are not presently engaged in any substantive commercial business. Accordingly, the risks associated with foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and equity prices are not significant. The net proceeds of our initial public offering held in the trust fund and not immediately required for the purposes set forth above have been invested only in United States government securities within the meaning of Section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 having a maturity of one hundred and eighty days or less. Given our limited risk in our exposure to U.S. Treasury Bills, we do not view the interest rate risk to be significant. We do not enter into derivatives or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Reference is made to our financial statements beginning on page F-1 of this report.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our Chairman and President and our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary have evaluated our disclosure controls as of December 31, 2008 and have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period

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specified in the SEC's rules and forms. These disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chairman and President and our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the company. Internal control over financial reporting provides reasonable assurance of the reliability of our financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Internal control involves maintaining records that accurately represent our business transactions, providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures of company assets are made in accordance with management authorization, and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of company assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements would be detected or prevented on a timely basis.

Because of its innate limitations, internal control over our financial statements is not intended to provide absolute guarantee that a misstatement can be detected or prevented on the statements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections or any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in condition, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on management's assessment and those criteria, management believes that the company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008. Rothstein Kass & Company, P.C., our independent registered public accounting firm, has issued a report on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008.

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Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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Our current directors and executive officers are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Stephen F. Wiggins	52	President and Chairman of the Board
W. Robert Dahl, Jr.	52	Vice President of Strategic Business Development and Vice Chairman of the Board
Michael C. Litt	49	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
Frank E. Young, M.D., Ph.D.	77	Director
Thomas MacMahon	62	Director
Christopher J. Garcia	47	Director

Stephen F. Wiggins has served as our President and Chairman of the Board since our inception. Mr. Wiggins was the founder of Oxford Health Plans and served for 14 years, from September 1984 to February 1998, as Chairman of the Board or Chief Executive Officer of that company. After founding Oxford Health Plans, Mr. Wiggins founded HealthMarket, Inc., an insurance company that developed innovative consumer driven health plans, and he served as that company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer from 1999 until it was sold. In addition, Mr. Wiggins co-founded Health Partners, Inc. in 1993, a physician practice management company and was also a principal co-founder in 1998 of Intelliclaim, Inc., a company that, prior to its sale, provided claim auditing and productivity software and services to over twenty health insurers. Over the past 20 years, Mr. Wiggins has been an active private investor with business interests in real estate, healthcare and money management. Mr. Wiggins is currently a Managing Director of Essex Woodlands Health Ventures; and a director of Ika Systems and Millennium Pharmacy Systems. In 1984, Mr. Wiggins was the founder, and remains a director of, Accessible Space, Inc., a nonprofit organization that develops and operates residential facilities for individuals with mobility impairments and brain injuries. Mr. Wiggins received a B.A. from Macalester College where he currently serves as a Trustee and member of the Investment, Technology and Finance Committees. He received an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School.

W. Robert Dahl, Jr. has served as our Vice President of Strategic Business Development and Vice Chairman of the Board since our inception. From April 1999 until June 2006, Mr. Dahl served as the head of Global Healthcare for the Carlyle Group, a leading private equity firm with over \$50 billion of equity under management, where he was responsible for the firm's investments in the healthcare field. During his tenure at Carlyle, Mr. Dahl served on the investment committee of the U.S. buyout funds, including the \$7.9 billion Carlyle Partners IV and the \$3.9 billion Carlyle Partners III funds. Mr. Dahl also served on the investment committee of the \$430 million Carlyle Mezzanine Partners Fund. Prior to Carlyle, Mr. Dahl served as co-head of healthcare investment banking in North America at Credit Suisse First Boston. Earlier in his career Mr. Dahl was a CPA for Price Waterhouse. Mr. Dahl received an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School, where he was elected a Baker Scholar and received a Loeb Rhodes fellowship. He received a B.A. from Middlebury College. Mr. Dahl is a director of Slate Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Amkai LLC, Ika Systems Corporation and PharMerica Corporation.

Michael C. Litt has served as our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary since our inception. Mr. Litt was an original Partner at FrontPoint Partners LLC, where he served from 2001 through 2006. At FrontPoint he was the portfolio strategist and co-manager of the FrontPoint Multi-Strategy Fund. He authored the FrontPoint Quarterly Research publications on market and strategic issues and developed many of the firm's investment products. Prior to his role at FrontPoint Partners, Mr. Litt spent 17 years, from 1984 through 2001, at Morgan Stanley & Co. where he was a Managing Director. At Morgan Stanley he led the Global Pensions Group in New York, the strategic coverage unit for pension plans, endowments, and foundations. Prior to that Mr. Litt was a senior member of the Corporate Coverage Group, a joint venture between the investment banking and equity divisions of Morgan Stanley. Mr. Litt began his career as a member of the 545 Group in Morgan Stanley's San Francisco office where he worked closely with Silicon Valley technology firms on cash management, restricted stock sales, and reinvestment of founder proceeds into lower volatility balanced portfolios. Mr. Litt graduated from the University of Chicago with an M.B.A. in Finance. He received a B.A. from the University of California, San Diego in Writing.

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Frank E. Young has been a Director since our inception. Dr. Young is the former Commissioner of the United States Food and Drug Administration, serving of the FDA from August 1984 to December 1989. Dr. Young led the U.S. government's efforts to develop the National Guidelines for recombinant DNA products and ushered in the regulatory framework for biotechnology products at the FDA. Dr. Young also previously served, from 1989 through 1993, as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, Science and Environment with oversight of the National Institute of Health and the Center for Disease Control. Subsequently, from 1993 through 1996, he directed the Office of Emergency Preparedness and National Disaster Medical System and concomitantly directed the Emergency Preparedness Plan for Health and Medical at the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Dr. Young was previously the Chairman and Professor of Department of Microbiology (1970-1979); Professor of Radiation Biology and Biophysics, Professor of Pathology (1970-1984); Dean of the School of Medicine and Dentistry at the University of Rochester (1979-1984); the Vice President for Health Affairs at the University of Rochester (1982-1984); and Chairman of the Executive Hospital Committee of Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, NY (1979-1984). Currently, Dr. Young is a part time partner of Essex Woodlands Health Ventures, which currently has over \$2 billion under management. Additionally, he is the chairman of Cosmos Alliance, an investment club, and a director of Agenix, Inc., La Jolla Pharmaceuticals Company, Light Sciences Oncology and Elusys Therapeutics, Inc.

Thomas MacMahon has been a Director since our inception. Mr. MacMahon was the Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of LabCorp, a diagnostic services company, from 1997 to 2006. Prior to his appointment as LabCorp's Chief Executive Officer in 1997, Mr. MacMahon was Senior Vice President of Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. from 1993 to 1997 and President of Roche Diagnostics Group and a member of the Executive Committee of Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. from 1988 to 1996. At Hoffmann-La Roche Inc. he was responsible since 1988 for the management of all United States operations of the diagnostic business. As a member of the Executive Committee of Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., his responsibilities included oversight of Roche Biomedical Laboratories (one of LabCorp's predecessor companies), then a subsidiary of HLR Holdings Inc., from 1988 to 1995. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Express Scripts Inc., Laboratory Corporation of America Holdings and PharMerica Corporation and the past Chairman of the American Clinical Laboratory Association. Mr. MacMahon holds a B.S. in Marketing from St. Peter's College and a M.B.A. in Marketing from Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Christopher J. Garcia has been a Director since our inception. Mr. Garcia is presently an operating partner and advisor with the Charterhouse Group, Inc., a middle market private equity firm where his primary focus is healthcare services investing and where he has served since March 2003. Prior to Charterhouse, Mr. Garcia spent 10 years, from 1992 to 2002, as founder and Chief Executive Officer of National Healthcare Resources, Inc., a healthcare services business offering managed care services to the property and casualty and auto insurance markets. Earlier in his career, Mr. Garcia spent eight years working in investment banking at Solomon Brothers and Greenwich Capital Markets as well as three years as a CPA at KPMG. Mr. Garcia has held several public and private board positions in his 13 years of private equity investing and is presently Chairman of the Board of Camelot Health Services, Inc, a behavioral health services company and Chairman of the Board of Upstream Rehabilitation, Inc., a physical rehabilitation services company. Mr. Garcia is a graduate of the University of Florida where he received a B.S. in Accounting.

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Our board of directors has five directors and is divided into three classes with one class of directors being elected each year and each class serving a three-year term. The term of office of the first class of directors, consisting of Mr. Garcia, will expire at our first annual meeting of stockholders. The term of office of the second class of directors, consisting of Dr. Young and Mr. MacMahon, will expire at the second annual meeting. The term of office of the third class of directors, consisting of Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Dahl will expire at the third annual meeting. These individuals will play a key role in identifying and evaluating prospective acquisition candidates, selecting the target business, and structuring, negotiating and consummating its acquisition.

Senior Advisor

Dr. Anthony Wild serves as our Senior Advisor. We may consult, from time to time, with Dr. Wild, an individual who has experience in the healthcare industry, who is a stockholder of our company and who will provide industry knowledge and general management advise to us. He may also play a role in identifying and analyzing potential acquisition candidates for us. Dr. Wild has been active in the global pharmaceutical industry since 1971. Most recently, Dr. Wild founded and is a general partner of a privately-owned start-up company, BOWS Pharmaceuticals AG of Zug, Switzerland. From 2006 through 2007, he served as the non-executive chairman of the board of MedPointe Pharmaceuticals, a company he founded in 2000. Serving as its Chairman and CEO from 2000 through 2006, he led the building of a significant specialty pharmaceutical business that in 2005 had approximately \$250 million in sales. Prior to this, he was Executive Vice President of the Warner-Lambert Company and, from 1995 to 2000, President of its global pharmaceutical operations. Before joining Warner-Lambert, Dr. Wild held a series of marketing and management positions in six different countries for Schering-Plough, starting in Switzerland in 1973 and culminating as President of Schering-Plough KK in Japan. He also serves on the boards of directors of: Ranbaxy Laboratories of Gurgaon, India, a publicly held pharmaceutical company; Fovea S.A., a privately-owned Paris, France-based ophthalmology pharmaceutical company; Innocoll Holdings Inc. and Slate Pharmaceuticals Inc., both privately held U.S. Specialty pharmaceutical companies and is also Chairman of the Board of Advisors to Ferrer, Freeman and Company, a healthcare private equity firm based in Greenwich, Connecticut. He is a past Governor of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce in Japan and a past Chairman of the International Section of the Pharmaceutical Research & Manufacturers Association of the U.S.A. Dr. Wild holds a B.A. in Chemistry from the University of York and a Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry from the University of Cambridge, both in the U.K.

Dr. Wild is an independent contractor and, as such, does not owe us any fiduciary duties with respect to the execution of his duties. No compensation of any kind, including finder's and consulting fees, will be paid by us, Pecksland Partners, LLC, any of our respective affiliates or any prospective target business to him, or any of his affiliates, for services rendered to us prior to or in connection with the consummation of our initial business combination.

Family Relationships

None.

Audit Committee

Our audit committee currently consists of Mr. Garcia, as chairman, Dr. Young and Mr. MacMahon.

The audit committee reviews the professional services and independence of our independent registered public accounting firm and our accounts, procedures and internal controls. The audit committee also selects the firm that will serve as our independent registered public accounting firm, reviews and approves the scope of the annual audit, reviews and evaluates with the independent public accounting firm our annual audit and annual financial statements, reviews with management the status of internal accounting controls, evaluates problem areas having a potential financial impact on us that may be brought to the committee's attention by management, the independent registered public accounting firm or the board of directors, and evaluates all of our public financial reporting documents.

We have agreed that our audit committee will review and approve all expense reimbursements made to our officers or directors or our senior advisor and that any expense reimbursement payable to members of our audit committee will be reviewed and approved by our board of directors, with the interested director or directors abstaining from such review and approval.

In accordance with applicable federal securities laws and the rules of NYSE Alternext, we have adopted an audit committee charter that incorporates these duties and responsibilities.

Financial Experts on Audit Committee

Our audit committee will at all times be composed exclusively of independent directors who are financially literate as defined under NYSE Alternext listing standards. NYSE Alternext listing standards define financially literate as being able to read and understand fundamental financial statements, including a company's balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement.

In addition, we have certified to NYSE Alternext that the committee has, and will continue to have, at least one member who has past employment experience in finance or accounting, requisite professional certification in accounting, or other comparable experience or background that results in the individual's financial sophistication. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Garcia satisfies NYSE Alternext's definition of financial sophistication and also qualifies as an audit committee financial expert, as defined under rules and regulations of the SEC.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Section 16(a), requires that directors, executive officers, and persons who own more than ten percent of any registered class of a company's equity securities, or reporting persons, file with the SEC initial reports of beneficial ownership and report changes in beneficial ownership of common stock and other equity securities. Such reports are filed on Form 3, Form 4 and Form 5 under the Exchange Act, as appropriate. Reporting persons holding our stock are required by the Exchange Act to furnish to us copies of all Section 16(a) reports they file.

To our knowledge, based solely on our review of copies of these reports, and written representations from such reporting persons, we believe that all filings required to be made by reporting persons holding our stock were timely filed for the year ended December 31, 2008, in accordance with Section 16(a).

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to our officers, directors and employees in accordance with applicable federal securities laws and the rules of NYSE Alternext. A copy of the Code of Ethics is available on our website at www.goldenpondhealcare.com. In addition, a copy of the code of ethics will be provided without charge upon request to us by writing to 1120 Post Road, 3rd Floor, Darien, CT 06820. Any waiver from the Code of Ethics will be timely disclosed on our website as will any amendments to the Code of Ethics.

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Nomination of Directors

We have not undertaken any material changes with respect to the procedures for election of directors since its last disclosure of these procedures.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

No executive officer or director has received any cash compensation for services rendered. Further, our Code of Ethics prohibits our officers, directors and employees from accepting any such commissions, compensation, finder's fees or consulting fees from any prospective target business.

Other than reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses, no compensation of any kind, including finder's and consulting fees, will be paid to any of our initial stockholders, our officers or directors, or any of their respective affiliates, for services rendered prior to or in connection with a business combination. However, our initial stockholders will be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with activities on our behalf such as identifying potential target businesses and performing due diligence on suitable business combinations. There is no limit on the amount of these out-of-pocket expenses and there will be no review of the reasonableness of the expenses by anyone other than our board of directors, which includes persons who may seek reimbursement, or a court of competent jurisdiction if such reimbursement is challenged. Our current management may only be able to remain with the combined company after the consummation of a business combination if they are able to negotiate mutually agreeable employment terms as part of any such combination, which terms would be disclosed to stockholders in any proxy statement relating to such transaction. The financial interest of our officers and directors, including any compensation arrangements, could influence their motivation in selecting, negotiating and structuring a transaction with a target business, and thus, there may be a conflict of interest when determining whether a particular business combination is in the stockholder's best interest.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

The compensation committee is comprised Mr. MacMahon, as chairman, Dr. Young and Mr. Garcia. No member of the compensation committee has served as an officer or a member of our management. No member of compensation committee has a relationship that would constitute an interlocking relationship with another entity.

Compensation Committee Report

We have reviewed and discussed with management our Compensation Discussion and Analysis as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Based on the reviews and discussions referred to above, we have recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis referred to above be included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008.

Thomas MacMahon

Frank E. Young

Christopher J. Garcia

Item 12. Security Ownership and Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

As disclosed in Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans above, we have not adopted an equity compensation plan.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of March 12, 2009 or the dates indicated in the various filings made by:

each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding shares of common stock;

each of our executive officers and directors; and

all of our executive officers and directors as a group.

Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock beneficially owned by them.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Approximate Percentage of Outstanding Common Stock
Stephen F. Wiggins(2)	3,964,844	18.8%
W. Robert Dahl, Jr.(2)	3,964,844	18.8%
Michael C. Litt(2)	3,964,844	18.8%
Frank E. Young	78,125	*
Thomas MacMahon	78,125	*
Christopher J. Garcia	78,125	*
Pecksland Partners, LLC(3)	3,964,844	18.8%
All individuals and executives officers as a group (7 individuals)	4,199,219	19.9%
Citigroup (4)	2,000,000	9.5%
HBK Investments (5)	1,963,031	9.3%
QVT Financial (6)	1,622,655	7.69%
Aldebaran Investments, LLC (7)	1,317,379	6.25%
Integrated Core Strategies (US) LLC (8)	1,309,400	6.2%
Fir Tree SPAC Holdings 1, LLC and Fir Tree SPAC Holdings 2, LLC (9)	1,068,350	5.1%

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* Less than 1.0%.

- (1) The business address of each person or entity listed is c/o Golden Pond Healthcare, Inc., 1120 Post Road, 3rd Floor, Darien, CT 06820.
- (2) These shares represent one hundred percent of our shares of common stock held by Pecksland Partners, LLC. Mr. Dahl and Mr. Wiggins each own membership interests representing approximately 38.77% of the outstanding equity interests of Pecksland, and Mr. Litt owns membership interests representing approximately 22.46% of the outstanding equity interests of Pecksland, including indirectly through a family trust. Each of Mr. Wiggins, Mr. Dahl and Mr. Litt is deemed to be the beneficial ownership of all of the shares of our outstanding common stock held by Pecksland Partners, LLC by virtue of having approval rights with respect to a sale of all or substantially all of the assets of Pecksland Partners, LLC.
- (3) Pecksland Partners, LLC is the record owner of the shares of our common stock listed opposite its name in the above table. As described above in note 2, Mr. Wiggins, Mr. Dahl and Mr. Litt each beneficially own the shares of our common stock held by Pecksland Partners, LLC for the reason set forth in such note.
- (4) Information is based on a Schedule 13G filed by Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (CGM), Citigroup Financial Products Inc. (CFP), Citigroup Global Markets Holdings Inc. (CGMH) and Citigroup Inc. (Citigroup) on February 10, 2009. It reported that 2,000,000 shares of the Company s common stock were beneficially owned by CGM, which was wholly-owned by CFP, which was wholly owned by CGMH, which was wholly owned by Citigroup. Therefore Citigroup may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of an aggregate amount of 2,000,000 of the Company s common stock.
- (5) Information is based on a Schedule 13G filed by HBK Investments L.P. (HBK Investments), HBK Services LLC, HBK New York LLC, HBK Partners II L.P., HBK Management LLC, HBK Master Fund, L.P. and HBK Special Opportunity Fund I L.P. (collectively, HBK) on January 28, 2009. It reported that 1,642,729 shares of the Company s common stock were beneficially owned by HBK Master Fund LP and 320,302 shares of the Company s common stock were beneficially owned by HBK Special Opportunity fund I L.P., each of which was managed or advised by HBK Investments or other entities under the common control of HBK Investments, which had the power to direct the vote and disposition of the common stock held by each of these two entities. Therefore HBK Investments may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of an aggregate amount of 1,963,031 shares of the Company s common stock.
- (6) Information is based on a Schedule 13G filed by QVT Financial LP (QVT Financial), QVT Fund LP, QVT Financial GP LLC and QVT Associates GP LLC (collectively, QVT) on January 28, 2009. It reported that 1,341,855 shares of the Company s common stock were beneficially owned by QVT Fund LP and 147,397 shares of the Company s common stock were beneficially owned by Quintessence Fund, L.P. and 133,403 shares of the Company s common stock were beneficially owned by a separate account for a third party, each of which was managed or advised by QVT Financial, which had the power to direct the vote and disposition of the common stock held by each of these three entities. Therefore QVT Financial may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of an aggregate amount of 1,622,655 shares of the Company s common stock.
- (7) Information is based on a Schedule 13G filed by Aldebaran Investments LLC (Aldebaran) on February 17, 2009. It reported that 5.93% of the Company s common stock were beneficially owned by a separate account for a third party, which was managed or advised by Aldebaran, which had the power to direct the vote and disposition of the common stock held by such separate account. Therefore Aldebaran may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of an aggregate amount of 1,317,379 shares of the Company s common stock.
- (8) Information is based on a Schedule 13G filed by Integrated Core Strategies (US) LLC (ICS), Millennium Management LLC (Millennium) and Israel A. Englander on January 28, 2009. It reported that 1,309,400 of the Company s common stock were beneficially owned by ICS. ICS s general partner was Millennium and Millennium s managing member was Mr. Englander. Therefore Mr. Englander may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of an aggregate amount of 1,309,400 shares of the Company s common stock.
- (9) Information is based on a Schedule 13G filed by Fir Tree SPAC Holdings 1, LLC (FTH 1), Fir Tree SPAC Holdings 2, LLC (FTH 2) and Fir Tree Inc. (Fir Tree) on February 9, 2009. It reported that 1,068,350 of the Company s common stock were beneficially owned by FTH 1 and 731,650 of the Company s common stock were beneficially owned by FTH 2, each of which was managed or advised by Fir Tree, which had the power to direct the vote and disposition of the common stock held by each of these two entities. Therefore Fir Tree may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of an aggregate amount of 1,800,000 shares of the Company s common stock.

Item 13. Certain Relationships, Related Transactions and Director Independence

Prior to the consummation of our initial public offering, our only source of liquidity was an advance made to us on July 16, 2007, by Pecksland Partners, LLC, one of our stockholders and an affiliate of our officers, in the amount of \$210,000, which was used to pay a portion of the expenses of our initial public offering. This loan was repaid on July 16, 2008, together with interest on such amount, calculated at a rate equal to 5.0% per annum.

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We will reimburse our officers, directors, senior advisor and their respective affiliates for any reasonable out-of-pocket business expenses incurred by them in connection with certain activities on our behalf such as identifying, investigating and implementing possible target businesses and business combinations, although they will not be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them to the extent that such expenses exceed the amount not held in the trust account unless the business combination is consummated. There is no limit on the amount of such out-of-pocket expenses that are reimbursable by us, subject to review by our audit committee.

Other than reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses payable to our officers, directors and senior advisor, no compensation or fees of any kind, including finders and consulting fees, will be paid by us, Pecksland Partners, LLC or any of our respective affiliates to any of our officers directors or senior advisor, or their affiliated entities or to any of their respective affiliates, for services rendered to us prior to or with respect to the business combination.

Director Independence

Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Garcia, Dr. Young and Mr. MacMahon are independent directors as defined in Rule 10A-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and that each of them meets the applicable NYSE Alternext listing standards.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Audit Fees

Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C. billed us \$37,500 and \$65,000 in fees for audit services for the period May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 and January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008, respectively.

Audit Fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered in connection with the audit of our consolidated financial statements and review of the interim consolidated financial statements reflecting quarterly results included in our Form 10-K. It also includes services that are normally provided by Rothstein, Kass in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

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Audit-Related Fees

We were billed \$22,000 by Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C. for assurance and related services that are not reported under Audit Fees above, for the period May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 and we were not billed any fees by Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C. for assurance and related services that are not reported under Audit Fees above, for the period January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008.

Tax and All Other Fees

We were not billed any fees by Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C. for assurance and related services that are not reported under Audit Fees above, for the period May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 and we were billed \$18,000 by Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C. for tax compliance, tax advice, tax planning or other work for the period January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008.

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Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

Item 1. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The Following documents are filed as a part of this Annual Report:

(1) Condensed Financial Statements:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Condensed Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007;

Condensed Statement of Operations for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2008;

Condensed Statement of Stockholders' Equity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2008;

Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2008;

Notes to Condensed Financial Statements

(2) Condensed Financial Statement Schedule(s):

All schedules are omitted for the reason that the information is included in the financial statements or the notes thereto or that they are not required or are not applicable.

(3) Exhibits:

See attached Exhibit Index of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(b) Exhibits:

The Exhibits listed in the Exhibit Index, which appears immediately following the signature page and is incorporated herein by reference, are filed as part of this Annual Report.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules

All schedules are omitted for the reason that the information is included in the financial statements or the notes thereto or that they are not required or are not applicable.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Golden Pond Healthcare, Inc.

By: /s/ Stephen F. Wiggins
 Stephen F. Wiggins
 President

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Stephen F. Wiggins Stephen F. Wiggins	Chairman of the Board and President (Principal Executive Officer)	March 16, 2009
/s/ Michael C. Litt Michael C. Litt	Chief Financial Officer and Secretary (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	March 16, 2009
/s/ W. Robert Dahl, Jr. W. Robert Dahl, Jr.	Vice President of Strategic Business Development and Vice Chairman of the Board	March 16, 2009
/s/ Christopher J. Garcia Christopher J. Garcia	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Thomas MacMahon Thomas MacMahon	Director	March 16, 2009
/s/ Frank E. Young Frank E. Young	Director	March 16, 2009

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Golden Pond Healthcare, Inc.
(a corporation in the development stage)

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Golden Pond Healthcare, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Golden Pond Healthcare, Inc. (a corporation in the development stage) (the Company) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the periods from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 and from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) through December 31, 2008. We have also audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit over internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the periods from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 and from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) through December 31, 2008 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note A to the financial statements, the Company's First Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation provides for the mandatory liquidation of the Company in the event that the Company does not consummate a business combination (as defined) prior to November 6, 2009. These conditions raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding those matters are also described in Note A. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Rothstein, Kass & Company, P.C.

Roseland, New Jersey

March 12, 2009

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(a corporation in the development stage)

BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,000	\$ 397,000
Interest receivable from Trust Account	647,000	618,000
Prepaid expenses	50,000	68,000
Total current assets	715,000	1,083,000
Deferred tax asset	875,000	48,000
Investment in Trust Account , excluding interest earned to date and available for working capital	132,896,000	132,725,000
	\$ 134,486,000	\$ 133,856,000
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 420,000	\$ 212,000
Income taxes payable	119,000	238,000
Notes payable, stockholder, including accrued interest		215,000
Total current liabilities	539,000	665,000
Long-term liability , deferred underwriters fee	4,050,000	4,050,000
Commitments and contingencies		
Common stock subject to redemption , 5,062,499 shares at redemption value, approximately \$7.88 and \$7.87 per share, respectfully	39,869,000	39,817,000
Stockholders equity		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, \$.001 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized; 21,093,750 shares issued and outstanding (including 5,062,499 shares subject to possible redemption)	21,000	21,000
Additional paid-in capital	88,950,000	89,002,000
Earnings accumulated during the development stage	1,057,000	301,000
Total stockholders equity	90,028,000	89,324,000
	\$ 134,486,000	\$ 133,856,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Table of Contents**GOLDEN POND HEALTHCARE, INC.**

(a corporation in the development stage)

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	December 31, 2008	May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 2008	
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue			
Formation and operating costs	738,000	124,000	862,000
Acquisition diligence costs	1,381,000		1,381,000
Loss from operations	(2,119,000)	(124,000)	(2,243,000)
Other income (expense)			
Interest income, Trust Account	3,384,000	618,000	4,002,000
Interest income, other		2,000	2,000
Interest expense	(7,000)	(5,000)	(12,000)
Income before income tax provision	1,258,000	491,000	1,749,000
Income tax provision	502,000	190,000	692,000
Net income	756,000	301,000	1,057,000
Interest income earned in Trust Account, attributable to common stock subject to possible redemption, net of tax	(171,000)		(171,000)
Net income applicable to common stockholders	\$ 585,000	\$ 301,000	\$ 886,000
Weighted average number of shares subject to possible redemption:	5,062,000	1,057,000	3,517,000
Net income per common share subject to possible redemption, basic and diluted	\$ 0.03	\$	\$ 0.05
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, excluding shares subject to possible redemption:			
Basic	16,031,000	6,941,000	12,523,000
Diluted	20,902,000	7,224,000	15,306,000
Net income per common share outstanding, excluding shares subject to possible redemption:			
Basic	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.07
Diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.06

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Table of Contents**GOLDEN POND HEALTHCARE, INC.**

(a corporation in the development stage)

STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

For the period May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2008

	Common Stock		Additional	Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Accumulated	Stockholders
			Capital	During The	Equity
				Development	
				Stage	
Sale of 4,492,188 shares of Common Stock on July 16, 2007 to Founders at \$0.001 per share	4,492,188	\$ 4,000	\$	\$	\$ 4,000
Sale of 16,875,000 units on November 13, 2007 at a price of \$8 per unit in the public offering (each unit consists of one share of common stock and one warrant to purchase a share of common stock) (including 5,062,499 shares subject to possible redemption Underwriters discount and offering costs related to the public offering and over-allotment option (includes \$4,050,000 payable upon a business combination)	16,875,000	17,000	134,983,000		135,000,000
			(10,164,000)		(10,164,000)
Sale of 4,000,000 warrants at \$1 per warrant on November 13, 2007 to Pecksland Partners, LLC			4,000,000		4,000,000
Common stock sold in the public offering subject to redemption (5,062,499 shares at redemption value)			(39,817,000)		(39,817,000)
Repurchase 273,438 shares from Founders at \$0.001 pursuant to redemption agreement	(273,438)				
Net income				301,000	301,000
Balances, at December 31, 2007	21,093,750	21,000	89,002,000	301,000	89,324,000
Accretion of common stock subject to redemption, attributable to interest income earned in Trust Account			(52,000)		(52,000)
Net income				756,000	756,000
Balances, at December 31, 2008	21,093,750	\$ 21,000	\$ 88,950,000	\$ 1,057,000	\$ 90,028,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Table of Contents**GOLDEN POND HEALTHCARE, INC.**

(a corporation in the development stage)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year ended December 31, 2008	May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 2008	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 756,000	\$ 301,000	\$ 1,057,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Deferred income tax benefit	(827,000)	(48,000)	(875,000)
Increase (decrease) in cash attributable to changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Interest income receivable from Trust Account	(29,000)	(618,000)	(647,000)
Prepaid expenses	18,000	(68,000)	(50,000)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses and other	392,000	28,000	420,000
Income taxes payable/(prepaid)	(119,000)	238,000	119,000
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	191,000	(167,000)	24,000
Cash flows used in investing activities -			
Change in Investment in Trust Account	(171,000)	(132,725,000)	(132,896,000)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of common stock to Founders		4,000	4,000
Proceeds from notes payable, stockholder	245,000	210,000	455,000
Repayment of notes payable, stockholder	(455,000)		(455,000)
Proceeds from the initial public offering		135,000,000	135,000,000
Proceeds from the issuance of warrants in private placement		4,000,000	4,000,000
Payments of underwriters discount and offering costs	(189,000)	(5,925,000)	(6,114,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(399,000)	133,289,000	132,890,000
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(379,000)	397,000	18,000
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	397,000		
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 18,000	\$ 397,000	\$ 18,000
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 12,000	\$	\$ 12,000
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 1,447,000	\$	\$ 1,447,000
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Accrued offering costs	\$	\$ 189,000	\$
Deferred underwriters fee	\$	\$ 4,050,000	\$ 4,050,000

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Accretion of common stock subject to possible redemption	\$	52,000	\$	\$	52,000
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See accompanying notes to financial statements

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GOLDEN POND HEALTHCARE, INC.

(a corporation in the development stage)

Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE A DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS; GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATION

Golden Pond Healthcare, Inc. (a corporation in the development stage) (the Company) was incorporated in Delaware on May 15, 2007. The Company was formed to acquire, through a merger, asset acquisition, stock exchange or other similar business combination, or control through contractual arrangements, an operating business (the Business Combination). The Company is considered to be in the development stage as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 7, Accounting and Reporting By Development Stage Enterprises, and is subject to the risks associated with activities of development stage companies.

At December 31, 2008, the Company had not commenced any operations or generated operating revenues. All activity from inception through December 31, 2008 relates to the Company's formation, capital raising, the initial public offering described below and evaluation of potential acquisition candidates. Following the offering, the Company has not and will not generate any operating revenues until after completion of its initial business combination, at the earliest. The Company generates non-operating income in the form of interest income on cash and cash equivalents (held in escrow) from the proceeds derived from the offering.

Certain reclassifications have been made to the December 31, 2007 amounts to conform to the current presentation. All amounts in the accompanying financial statements, except shares and per share amounts, are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

The registration statement for the Company's initial public offering (the Offering) was declared effective on November 6, 2007 and the Offering was consummated on November 13, 2007, as discussed in Note F. Preceding the consummation of the Offering, an affiliate of the Company's officers purchased 4,000,000 warrants at \$1 per warrant in a private placement (the Private Placement) that is discussed further in Note G.

The Company's management has broad discretion with respect to the specific application of the net proceeds of the Offering, although substantially all of the net proceeds of the Offering are intended to be generally applied toward consummating a business combination with (or acquisition of) a Target Business (Business Combination). As used herein, Target Business shall mean one or more businesses that at the time of the Company's initial Business Combination has a fair market value of at least 80% of the Company's net assets (all of the Company's assets, including the funds then held in the Trust Account, less the Company's liabilities (excluding deferred underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$4,050,000, described below). Furthermore, there is no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully effect a Business Combination.

The Company's efforts in identifying a prospective Target Business will not be limited to particular companies; however, it expects to focus on operating businesses in the healthcare industry.

The Company, after signing a definitive agreement for the acquisition of a Target Business, will submit such transaction for stockholder approval. In the event that 30% or more of the outstanding stock (excluding, for this purpose, those shares of common stock issued prior to the Offering) vote against the Business Combination, the Business Combination will not be consummated. If a majority of the shares of common stock voted by the Public Stockholders are not voted in favor of a proposed initial Business Combination but 24 months has not yet passed since closing of the Offering the Company may combine with another Target Business meeting the fair market value criterion described above.

Public Stockholders is defined as the holders of common stock sold as part of the Units in the Offering or in the aftermarket. In the event that Initial Stockholders purchase any additional Units or shares of the Company's common stock in the after market following the Offering, the Company anticipates that they will vote any shares of common stock so acquired in favor of a Business Combination.

Public Stockholders voting against a Business Combination will be entitled to convert their stock into a pro rata share of the total amount on deposit in the Trust Account, before payment of underwriting discounts and commissions and including any interest earned on their portion of the Trust Account net of income taxes payable thereon, and net of any interest income of up to \$2,125,000 on the balance of the Trust Account previously released to the Company, if a Business Combination is approved and completed.

Going Concern Consideration: In the event that the Company does not consummate a Business Combination by November 6, 2009, its corporate existence will cease except for the purposes of winding up its affairs and it will liquidate. The Company is still

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actively pursuing a Business Combination with potential targets. However, there is no guarantee that such efforts will result in the consummation of a Business Combination by November 6, 2009. In the event that the Company does not consummate a Business Combination by November 6, 2009, its corporate existence will cease except for purposes of winding up its affairs and it will liquidate.

NOTE B SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation:

The accompanying financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) and pursuant to the accounting and disclosure rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Securities held in trust:

Investment securities consist of United States Treasury securities. The Company classifies its securities as held-to-maturity in accordance with SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Debt and Equity Securities. Held-to-maturity securities are those securities which the Company has the ability and intent to hold until maturity. Held-to-maturity treasury securities are recorded at amortized cost and adjusted for the amortization or accretion of premiums or discounts.

A decline in the market value of held-to-maturity securities below cost that is deemed to be other than temporary, results in an impairment that reduces the carrying costs to such securities fair value. The impairment is charged to earnings and a new cost basis for the security is established. To determine whether an impairment is other than temporary, the Company considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment until a market price recovery and considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the reasons for the impairment, the severity and the duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to year-end, forecasted performance of the investee, and the general market condition in the geographic area or industry the investee operates in.

Premiums and discounts are amortized or accreted over the life of the related held-to-maturity security as an adjustment to yield using the effective-interest method. Such amortization and accretion is included in the interest Income line item in the statement of operations. Interest income is recognized when earned.

Redeemable common stock:

The Company accounts for redeemable common stock in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board's (FASB) Emerging Issue Task Force D-98 Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities (EITF D-98) which provides that securities that are redeemable for cash or other assets are classified outside of permanent equity if they are redeemable at the option of the holder. In addition, if the redemption causes a liquidation event, the redeemable securities should not be classified outside of permanent equity.

Preferred stock:

The Company is authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with such designations, voting and other rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors. No shares are issued at December 31, 2008.

Income per common share:

The Company complies with accounting and disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 128, Earnings Per Share. Basic net income per common share is computed by dividing net income applicable to common stock by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Income per share of common stock, assuming dilution, reflects the maximum potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock and would then share in the net income of the Company, except where the results would be antidilutive. At December 31, 2008, the Company had warrants outstanding to purchase 20,875,000 shares of common stock.

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The Company uses the treasury stock method to calculate potentially dilutive shares, as if they were converted into common stock at the beginning of the period. For the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 and 2008, dilutive securities include 4,871,000, 283,000 and 2,783,000, respectively, warrants that represent incremental common shares, based on their assumed conversion to common stock, to be included in the weighted average number of common shares for the calculation of diluted income per common share.

The Company's statement of operations includes a presentation of income per share for common stock subject to possible conversion in a manner similar to the two-class method of income per share. Net income per common share, basic and diluted amount for the maximum number of shares subject to possible conversion is calculated by dividing the interest income, net of applicable income taxes, attributable to common shares subject to conversion (\$171,000, nil and \$171,000 for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 and 2008, respectively) by the weighted average number of common shares subject to possible conversion.

Concentration of credit risk:

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist of cash accounts in a financial institution, which at times, may exceed the Federal depository insurance coverage (\$100,000 through October 7, 2008; \$250,000 thereafter and currently). The Company has not experienced losses on these accounts and management believes the Company is not exposed to significant risks on such accounts.

Financial instruments:

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets and liabilities, which qualify as financial instruments under SFAS No. 107, *Disclosure About Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, approximates their fair value due to their short maturities.

Use of estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S.GAAP requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income taxes:

The Company complies with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, which requires an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are computed for differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities that will result in future taxable or deductible amounts, based on enacted tax laws and rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The Company also complies with the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48). FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for recording in the financial statements uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures and transitions. The Company adopted FIN 48 on the inception date, May 15, 2007. The Company did not recognize any adjustments for uncertain tax positions during the year ended December 31, 2008.

NOTE C INVESTMENT IN TRUST ACCOUNT; MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Since the closing of the Offering, an amount equal to approximately 98.3% of the gross proceeds has been held in a trust account (Trust Account). The Trust Account may be invested in U.S. government securities, defined as any Treasury Bill or equivalent securities issued by the United States government having a maturity of one hundred and eighty (180) days or less or money market funds meeting the conditions specified in Rule 2a-7 under the Investment Company Act of 1940, until the earlier of (i) the consummation of its first Business Combination or (ii) the distribution of the Trust Account as described below. The proceeds in the Trust Account includes \$4,050,000 of the gross proceeds representing deferred underwriting discounts and commissions that will be released to the underwriters on completion of a Business Combination.

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Investment securities in the Company's Trust Account consist of (a) United States Federal Home Loan Board obligations and (b) a mutual fund that invests in United States Treasury securities. The Company classifies its United States Treasury and equivalent securities as held-to-maturity in accordance with SFAS No. 115, Accounting for Certain Debt and Equity Securities. Held-to-maturity securities are those securities which the Company has the ability and intent to hold until maturity. Held-to-maturity treasury

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securities are recorded at amortized cost and adjusted for the amortization or accretion of premiums or discounts. The Company's investment in the United States Treasury mutual fund account (approximately \$235,000 at December 31, 2008) is recorded at cost and adjusted for income distributions which occur monthly.

The carrying amount, including accrued interest, gross unrealized holding gains, and fair value of held-to-maturity securities at December 31, 2008 were as follows:

	Carrying amount	Gross unrealized holding gains	Fair value
Held-to-maturity:			
U. S. Treasury securities	\$ 133,309,000	\$ 513,000	\$ 133,822,000

At December 31, 2008, approximately \$647,000 of the trust assets, representing interest income which is available to the Company for working capital purposes and taxes payable on income, is reflected as interest receivable from trust account in the accompanying condensed financial statements. During the period from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2008, the Company transferred approximately \$3,181,000 from the Trust Account including approximately \$1,584,000 for payment of income and franchise taxes and approximately \$1,597,000 for use in working capital.

NOTE D FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurement. The objective of SFAS 157 is to increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and to expand disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and does not require any new fair value measurements. The provisions of SFAS No. 157 are effective for fair value measurements made in fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007.

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company implemented SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurement*, or SFAS 157, for its financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at each reporting period, and non-financial assets and liabilities that are re-measured and reported at fair value at least annually. In accordance with the provisions of FSP No. FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, the Company has elected to defer implementation of SFAS 157 as it relates to its non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities that are recognized and disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis until January 1, 2009. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, this standard will have on its non-financial assets and liabilities.

The adoption of SFAS 157 did not have an impact on the Company's financial results for the periods presented in the accompanying financial statements.

The following table presents information about the Company's assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2008, and indicates the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques the Company utilized to determine such fair value. In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs utilize data points that are observable such as quoted prices, interest rates and yield curves. Fair values determined by Level 3 inputs are unobservable data points for the asset or liability, and includes situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability:

Description	December 31, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Cash equivalents held in Trust Account	\$ 235,000	\$ 235,000	\$	\$

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Total	\$ 235,000	\$ 235,000	\$	\$
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The fair values of the Company's cash equivalents held in the Trust Account are determined through market, observable and corroborated sources (see also, held to maturity securities in Note C).

Table of Contents**NOTE E ACQUISITION DILIGENCE COSTS**

Acquisition diligence costs are comprised of approximately \$1,381,000 of legal, accounting, regulatory, market study and other costs associated with the Company's investigation of a potential acquisition candidate. These costs had been capitalized under generally accepted accounting principles. After December 31, 2008, generally accepted accounting principles related to such costs will change because SFAS No. 141R will require that such costs be expensed as incurred after that date. Since the related potential transaction did not close by December 31, 2008, these costs were charged to expense in the year ended December 31, 2008. To date no definitive agreements have been reached with any potential target for a business combination.

NOTE F PUBLIC OFFERING

On November 13, 2007, the Company consummated the sale of 16,875,000 units (Units), including 1,250,000 Units exercised pursuant to an underwriters' overallotment option, at a price of \$8.00 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one share of the Company's common stock, \$0.001 par value, and one redeemable common stock purchase warrant (Warrants). Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase from the Company one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$6.00 commencing on the later of (i) November 6, 2008 or (ii) the completion of a Business Combination with a target business, and will expire November 6, 2011. The Warrants are redeemable at a price of \$0.01 per Warrant upon 30 days prior notice after the Warrants become exercisable, only in the event that the last sale price of the common stock is at least \$11.50 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading day period ending on the third business day prior to the date on which notice of redemption is given. If the Company is unable to deliver registered shares of common stock to the holder upon exercise of warrants during the exercise period, there will be no cash settlement of the warrants and the warrants will expire worthless.

The Company paid an underwriting discount of 4% (\$5,400,000) of the gross offering proceeds (including the over-allotment option exercise) to the underwriters at the closing of the Offering, with an additional fee of 3% (\$4,050,000) of the gross offering proceeds payable upon the Company's consummation of a Business Combination. The underwriters are not entitled to any interest accrued on the deferred discount.

NOTE G RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During March 2008, the Company issued an aggregate \$245,000 unsecured 4.25% promissory notes to Pecksland Partners, LLC (Pecksland), a principal stockholder and affiliate of the Company's officers. On July 16, 2007, the Company issued a \$210,000 unsecured 5% promissory note to Pecksland. All of these notes were repaid, together with accrued interest of approximately \$12,000, in June 2008.

On July 16, 2007, the Company issued 4,492,188 shares of common stock (Initial Shares) to the initial stockholders of the Company (Initial Stockholders) for proceeds of \$4,492. On December 17, 2007, the Company repurchased 273,438 of such Initial Shares for \$273.44 pursuant to a redemption right related to the unexercised portion of the underwriters' overallotment option (1,093,750 unexercised Units). Such redemption right is now expired. After this redemption, there are 4,218,750 Initial Shares outstanding at December 31, 2007. The Initial Stockholders have agreed that the shares they owned prior to the Offering will not be transferable until one year from the date of the closing of the initial Business Combination and will be held in an escrow account maintained by Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

The holders of a majority of the Initial Shares are entitled to make up to two demands that the Company register the resale of their shares and warrants and shares underlying the warrants. The holders of the majority of these shares may elect to exercise these registration rights at any time after completion of our initial Business Combination, subject to the transfer restrictions imposed by the lock-up agreements. In addition, these stockholders have certain piggy-back registration rights on registration statements filed subsequent to the completion of the Business Combination, subject to the transfer restrictions imposed by the lock-up agreements. The Company will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements.

On November 13, 2007, Pecksland, purchased, in a Private Placement, 4,000,000 warrants at \$1.00 per warrant (the Insider Warrants). The aggregate proceeds of the Private Placement are being held in the Trust Account described in Note A. The Insider Warrants are identical to the Warrants underlying the Units of the Proposed Offering except that if they are not subject to redemption, the Insider Warrants may be exercised on a cashless basis, and cannot be sold or transferred until 90 days subsequent to the Company's completion of a Business Combination. If the Company does not complete a Business Combination, then the \$4 million proceeds will be part of the liquidating distribution to the Public Stockholders and the warrants issued under this transaction will expire worthless.

NOTE H INCOME TAXES

The Company recorded a deferred income tax asset of approximately \$875,000 for the tax effect of temporary differences, formation, operating and acquisition diligence costs, aggregating approximately \$2,125,000 at December 31, 2008.

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The current and deferred components of taxes are comprised of the following for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for period from May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 and 2008:

	Year ended December 31, 2008	May 15, 2007 (date of inception) to December 31, 2007 2008	
Current tax provision			
Federal	\$ 1,064,000	\$ 190,000	\$ 1,254,000
State	265,000	48,000	313,000
Total current tax provision	1,329,000	\$ 238,000	\$ 1,567,000
Deferred tax provision (benefit)			
Federal	\$ (668,000)	\$ (39,000)	\$ (707,000)
State	(159,000)	(9,000)	(168,000)
Total deferred tax benefit	\$ (827,000)	\$ (48,000)	\$ (875,000)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	\$ 502,000	\$ 190,000	\$ 692,000

The Company has not yet begun its trade or business for U. S. tax reporting purposes. Accordingly, it could not yet recognize losses for start-up expenditures. As a result, a deferred tax asset was established for these start-up expenditures. The difference between the federal statutory rate and the effective tax rate relates to state income taxes net of federal benefit and exemptions from federal surtax levels.

Tax positions that meet the more likely than not threshold should be measured using a probability weighted approach as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. The Company adopted FIN 48, which had no effect on the Company's financial positions and results of operations at this time given its limited operations and activities.

NOTE I REDEEMABLE COMMON STOCK

The Company's common stock that is redeemable for cash or other assets is classified outside of permanent equity because they are redeemable at the option of the holder. As discussed in Note A, the Business Combination will only be consummated if Public Shareholders holding 5,062,500 (30% of the common shares in the Offering) or more common shares do not vote against a Business Combination. As further discussed in Note A, if a Business Combination is not consummated by November 6, 2009, the Company will liquidate. Accordingly, 5,062,499 shares have been classified outside of permanent equity at redemption value. The Company recognizes changes in the redemption value immediately as they occur and adjusts the carrying value of the redeemable common stock to equal its redemption value at the end of each reporting period.

If the Company's initial Business Combination is approved, Public Stockholders voting against the Business Combination will be entitled to convert their shares of common stock into a pro rata share of the aggregate amount then on deposit in the Trust Account, including their pro rata portion of the deferred underwriting discount and any interest income earned on the trust account, net of (1) income taxes payable on the interest income on the trust account and (2) up to \$2,125,000 of interest earned on the Trust Account balance which will be available to the Company, net of income taxes payable, to fund working capital requirements. The per share conversion price was approximately \$7.88 and \$7.87 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

NOTE J EFFECT OF RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The FASB issued SFAS No. 141R (revised 2007), Business Combinations, which significantly changes the financial accounting and reporting for business combination transactions. SFAS No. 141R requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all (and only) the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction and establishes the acquisition date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. Certain provisions of this standard will, among other things, impact the

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determination of acquisition-date fair value of consideration paid in a business combination (including contingent consideration); exclude transaction costs from acquisition accounting; and change accounting practices for acquired contingencies, acquisition-related restructuring costs, in-process research and development, indemnification assets, and tax benefits. This statement is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2009. Because the Company does not expect to complete an acquisition prior to the effective date of SFAS 141R, the Company has determined to charge approximately \$1,380,000 of acquisition diligence costs to operations in the year ended December 31, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the future impacts and disclosures of this standard.

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In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51. SFAS 160 requires that ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, and the amount of consolidated net income, be clearly identified, labeled and presented in the consolidated financial statements. It also requires once a subsidiary is deconsolidated, any retained noncontrolling equity investment in the former subsidiary be initially measured at fair value. Sufficient disclosures are required to clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent and the interests of the noncontrolling owners. This statement is effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2009. The Company cannot determine whether SFAS 160 will have any impact until it completes its first business combination.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting standards if currently adopted would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

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Exhibit Index

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Amended and restated certificate of incorporation ⁽¹⁾
3.2	By-Laws ⁽¹⁾
4.1	Specimen Unit Certificate ⁽¹⁾
4.2	Specimen Common Stock Certificate ⁽¹⁾
4.3	Specimen Warrant Certificate ⁽¹⁾
4.4	Form of Warrant Agreement between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company and the Registrant ⁽¹⁾
10.1	Promissory Note issued by Registrant to Pecksland Partners, LLC dated July 16, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
10.2	Management Stock Purchase Agreement by and between the Registrant and Pecksland Partners, LLC dated July 16, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
10.3	Stock Purchase Agreement by and between the Registrant and Anthony H. Wild dated July 16, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
10.4	Stock Purchase Agreement by and between the Registrant and Christopher J. Garcia dated July 16, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
10.5	Stock Purchase Agreement by and between the Registrant and Frank E. Young dated July 16, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
10.6	Stock Purchase Agreement by and between the Registrant and Thomas MacMahon dated July 16, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
10.7	Private Placement Purchase Agreement by and between the Registrant and Pecksland Partners, LLC dated July 16, 2007 ⁽¹⁾
10.8	Form of Investment Management Trust Agreement between Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company and Registrant ⁽¹⁾
10.9	Form of Stock Escrow Agreement by and among Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, the Registrant, and Initial Stockholders ⁽¹⁾
10.10	Form of Registration Rights Agreement between the Registrant and the existing Stockholders ⁽¹⁾
10.11	Form of Officer's Letter Agreement ⁽¹⁾
10.12	Form of Existing Stockholder's Letter Agreement ⁽¹⁾
10.13	License Agreement, dated November 1, 2007, between The Patriot Group, LLC and the Registrant ⁽²⁾
14.1	Code of Ethics ⁽¹⁾
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange of 1934
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended
32.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. §1350

⁽¹⁾ Incorporated by reference to our Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-144718 and 001-33798).

⁽²⁾ Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-33798) filed on March 31, 2008, Exhibit 10.13.