

Voyager Learning CO
Form DEFM14A
November 17, 2009

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

SCHEDULE 14A

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material Pursuant to §240.14a-12

VOYAGER LEARNING COMPANY
(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

No fee required.

Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(1) and 0-11.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

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Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

- (1) Amount Previously Paid:
 - (2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:
 - (3) Filing Party:
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-

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Dear Fellow Stockholders,

You are cordially invited to attend a special meeting of stockholders of Voyager Learning Company, a Delaware corporation (Voyager), to be held on December 8, 2009, at 8:00 a.m. local time, at Voyager's corporate headquarters, 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas. At the special meeting, you will be asked to consider and vote on a proposal to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Mergers, dated as of June 20, 2009 (the merger agreement), by and among Cambium Learning Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation (formerly known as Cambium-Voyager Holdings, Inc. and referred to in this document as Holdings), Voyager, Vowel Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation, VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp., a Delaware corporation (Cambium), Consonant Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation, and Vowel Representative, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (Stockholders Representative). Upon completion of the two mergers contemplated by the merger agreement:

Voyager and Cambium will become wholly owned subsidiaries of Holdings, a newly formed holding company;

each holder of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers will be entitled to receive, for each share of common stock of Voyager held, merger consideration equal to:

at the election of the stockholder, either:

one share of Holdings common stock, or

\$6.50 in cash, subject to proration rules described in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus; plus, regardless of the election made,

an amount in cash equal to the amount of specified tax refunds received by Voyager prior to the closing of the mergers (reduced by the amount of the Voyager tax refunds contractually required to be placed in escrow at closing), divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers; plus

a contingent value right entitling the recipient to receive cash in an amount equal to the aggregate amount of specified Voyager tax refunds received after the closing of the mergers and various other amounts deposited in escrow on or after the closing date, as reduced by any payments to be made under an escrow agreement to be entered into in connection with the merger, with respect to agreed contingencies, a potential working capital adjustment and Stockholders Representative expenses, divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers; and

the sole stockholder of Cambium will receive 20,454,312 shares of Holdings common stock, based upon the ascribed value of \$6.50 per share, and a warrant to purchase a number of shares of Holdings common stock determined by a formula set forth in the merger agreement; upon completion of the mergers, the sole stockholder of Cambium will hold 24,300,466 shares of Holdings common stock, 3,846,154 of which shares will be purchased for \$25 million in cash immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers.

A copy of an election form, by which you have the right to make the election described above, is being mailed to you separately by Wells Fargo Shareowner Services. **You are encouraged to read carefully the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety, including the section entitled Risk Factors beginning on page 32.**

No public market exists for Holdings common stock. Holdings has applied to have its common stock listed on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol ABCD.

After careful consideration, the Voyager board of directors has determined that the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are in the best interests of the stockholders of Voyager. Accordingly, the board of directors has unanimously approved the merger agreement and recommends that all Voyager stockholders vote for the adoption of the merger agreement. In making that determination, the board of directors took into account, among other things, the written opinion, dated June 20, 2009, of Allen & Company, LLC and the written opinion, dated June 20, 2009, of Houlihan, Smith & Company, Inc., financial advisors to Voyager.

Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting in person, please be sure to complete, sign and return the enclosed proxy card as soon as possible in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, or submit your proxy by telephone or the Internet prior to the special meeting, so that your shares are represented at the special meeting and voted in accordance with your wishes. If your shares are held in a stock brokerage account or by a bank or other nominee, please follow the instructions that you receive from your broker, bank or other nominee to vote your shares. You may, of course, attend the special meeting and vote in person, even if you have previously returned your proxy card.

Whether or not you return your election form, you must still complete, sign and return your proxy card in the envelope provided with it. Please do not return the proxy card and the election form in the same envelope.

The only securities covered by the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus are the shares of Holdings common stock to be issued to Voyager's stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement. For each share of Voyager common stock that is converted into Holdings common stock pursuant to the election and proration rules described in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus, one share of Holdings common stock will be issued. The maximum number of shares of Holdings common stock which may be issued to Voyager's stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement is 30,008,655 shares.

Sincerely,

William E. Oberndorf
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued under the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus or determined that the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The accompanying proxy statement/prospectus is dated November 13, 2009 and is first being mailed to the stockholders of Voyager on or about November 16, 2009.

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1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400
Dallas, Texas 75234
(214) 932-9500

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON DECEMBER 8, 2009**

To the Stockholders of Voyager Learning Company:

A special meeting of stockholders of Voyager Learning Company, a Delaware corporation (*Voyager*), will be held on December 8, 2009 at 8:00 a.m., at Voyager's corporate headquarters, 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas. Only stockholders who hold shares of Voyager common stock at the close of business on November 4, 2009, the record date for the special meeting, are entitled to vote at the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

At the special meeting, you will be asked to consider and vote upon:

the adoption of the Agreement and Plan of Mergers, dated as of June 20, 2009 (the *merger agreement*), by and among Cambium Learning Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation (formerly known as Cambium-Voyager Holdings, Inc. and referred to in this document as *Holdings*), Voyager, Vowel Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation (*Voyager merger sub*), VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp., a Delaware corporation (*Cambium*), Consonant Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation (*Cambium merger sub*), and Vowel Representative, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; and

the adjournment of the Voyager special meeting, if necessary, to allow time for further solicitation of proxies if there are insufficient votes present at the meeting, in person or by proxy, to adopt the merger agreement.

No other business will be conducted at the special meeting. These proposals are described more fully in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus.

Voyager's board of directors has unanimously approved the merger of Voyager merger sub with and into Voyager, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and recommends that Voyager stockholders vote **FOR** the adoption of the merger agreement and **FOR** the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to solicit additional proxies.

The accompanying proxy statement/prospectus contains detailed information about Voyager, Cambium, Holdings and the proposed mergers of Voyager merger sub with and into Voyager and of Cambium merger sub with and into Cambium. We urge you to read the proxy statement/prospectus carefully and in its entirety. For specific instructions on how to vote your shares, see *THE SPECIAL MEETING OF VOYAGER STOCKHOLDERS* on page 49 of the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus.

The adoption of the merger agreement requires the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Voyager's common stock entitled to vote thereon as of the record date for the special meeting. Even if you plan to attend the special meeting in person, we request that you complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card in the envelope provided, or submit your proxy by telephone or the Internet prior to the special meeting, and thus ensure that your shares will be represented at the special meeting if you are unable to attend. If your shares are held in a stock brokerage account or by a bank or other nominee, please follow the instructions that you receive from your broker, bank or other nominee to vote your shares.

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If you sign, date and mail your proxy card without indicating how you wish to vote, your proxy will be voted in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement and in favor of the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to solicit additional proxies. If you fail to return your proxy card or fail to submit your proxy by telephone or the Internet, or fail to instruct your broker how to vote, and do not attend the special meeting in person, the effect will be that your shares will not be counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present at the special meeting and, if a quorum is present, will have the same effect as a vote against the

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adoption of the merger agreement. If you are a stockholder of record and you attend the special meeting and wish to vote in person, you may withdraw your proxy and vote in person.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Todd W. Buchardt
*Senior Vice President, General Counsel
and Corporate Secretary*
Voyager Learning Company

November 13, 2009

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This proxy statement/prospectus forms a part of a registration statement on Form S-4 filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission by Cambium Learning Group, Inc., which was formerly known as Cambium-Voyager Holdings, Inc., and which we refer to as Holdings or the combined company in this proxy statement/prospectus. It constitutes a prospectus of Holdings under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules thereunder, with respect to the securities of Holdings described below to be issued or issuable to the holders of securities of Voyager Learning Company, which we refer to as Voyager, in connection with the proposed mergers described in this proxy statement/prospectus. In addition, it constitutes a proxy statement under Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and a notice of meeting with respect to the Voyager special meeting of stockholders, at which Voyager stockholders will consider and vote on the merger agreement described herein. In this proxy statement/prospectus, we generally refer to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission as the SEC, the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as the Securities Act, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as the Exchange Act and the registration statement on Form S-4 of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part as the registration statement.

The securities to be issued or issuable to the stockholders of Voyager in the mergers are registered hereunder and consist of up to 30,008,655 shares of Holdings common stock. This number is calculated on the assumption that none of the Voyager stockholders elect to receive cash pursuant to the cash election provisions of the merger agreement, and includes all shares of Voyager common stock subject to stock options that are exercisable prior to the expected closing of the mergers.

The securities to be issued or issuable in the mergers to the sole stockholder of VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp., which we refer to as Cambium, are not being registered hereunder. These securities consist of: (i) 3,846,154 shares of Holdings common stock that will be purchased by the sole stockholder of Cambium immediately prior to the effective time of the proposed mergers at a price of \$6.50 per share (for an aggregate purchase price of \$25 million); (ii) 20,454,312 shares of Holdings common stock issuable upon completion of the Cambium merger; (iii) a warrant for the purchase of shares of Holdings common stock, having an exercise price of \$0.01 per share, which we sometimes refer to as the Holdings Warrant, to be issued to the sole stockholder of Cambium in connection with the Cambium merger; and (iv) the shares of Holdings common stock for which the Holdings Warrant may be exercised. We estimate that the number of shares of Holdings common stock that will be issuable pursuant to the Holdings Warrant will range between 492,268 and 894,460 shares, as more particularly described in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Cambium has supplied all information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus relating to Cambium and Holdings, and Voyager has supplied all information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus relating to Voyager. If you would like to request documents from Cambium or Voyager, please send a request in writing or by telephone to either Cambium or Voyager at the following address or telephone number, as applicable:

If you are requesting additional information regarding Holdings, Cambium or Cambium's subsidiaries:

**Cambium Learning, Inc.
313 Speen Street
Natick, Massachusetts 01760
Attn: David Cappellucci**

If you are requesting additional information regarding Voyager or Voyager's subsidiaries:

**Voyager Learning Company
1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400
Dallas, Texas 75234
Attn: Todd W. Buchardt, Esq.**

Telephone: (508) 647-1340

Telephone: (214) 932-9500

See WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION on page 289 for additional sources of information regarding Voyager.

Please note that copies of the documents provided to you will not include exhibits. **To obtain timely delivery of requested documents prior to the Voyager special meeting, you must request them no later than December 1, 2009.**

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Information contained on the websites of Voyager and Cambium is expressly not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus.

Note regarding trademarks

Voyager Passporttm, Passport Reading Journeystm, Voyager Pasaportetm, Learning A-Ztm, Reading A-Ztm, Raz-Kidstm, Reading-tutorstm, Vocabulary A-Ztm, Writing A-Ztm, ExploreLearningtm, Science A-Ztm and LearningPagetm are trademarks of Voyager. The Voyager logo and Voyager Universal Literacy System[®], TimeWarp[®] Plus, Ticket to Read[®], Vmath[®], VmathLive[®] and VoyagerU[®] are registered trademarks of Voyager.

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This proxy statement/prospectus also may include trademarks and trade names owned by other parties, and all other such trademarks and trade names mentioned in this proxy statement/prospectus are the property of their respective owners.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This proxy statement/prospectus contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, as well as assumptions, that, if proven incorrect or do not materialize, could cause the results of Cambium, Voyager or the combined company following the mergers to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements generally are identified by the words intend, plan, may, should, will, project, estimate, anticipate, believe, expect, continue, potential, opportunity and similar terms or the opposites of those words or expressions. All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be deemed forward-looking statements. For example, forward-looking statements include projections of earnings, revenues, synergies, accretion or other financial items, such as the financial projections referred to in the description of the financial advisors' opinions beginning on page 81 of this proxy statement/prospectus; any statements of the plans, strategies and objectives of management for future operations, including the execution of integration and restructuring plans and the anticipated timing of filings and approvals related to the mergers or the closing of the mergers; any statements concerning proposed new products, services or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; any statements of belief; and any statements of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. The risks, uncertainties and assumptions referred to above include:

the risk that the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement will not be completed, including the risk that required stockholder approvals for the transaction may not be obtained;

the possibility that expected synergies and cost savings will not be realized;

the possibility that the costs of combining Cambium and Voyager are higher than expected;

the possibility that Holdings may not be able to integrate successfully the business, operations and employees of Cambium and Voyager;

the possibility that revenues following the mergers are lower than expected;

the possibility that competition will increase in the industries or markets in which Cambium and Voyager operate and in which the combined company will operate;

the possibility that capital market conditions, including the recent global economic crisis, interest rate volatility and other limitations on the availability of capital could have an adverse effect on the combined company's cost of capital and its ability to access the capital markets to support requirements for working capital and the repayment of maturing debt;

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the possibility of adverse changes in the political or educational environments;

the possibility that technological changes are more difficult or expensive to implement than anticipated;

the possibility of adverse changes in the securities markets;

the potential loss of key personnel following the mergers;

the possibility that Holdings' securities may not be listed on the NASDAQ Global Market; and

other risks and uncertainties described in the section entitled "RISK FACTORS" on page 32.

If any of these risks or uncertainties materializes or any of these assumptions prove incorrect, results of Holdings, Cambium and Voyager could differ materially from the expectations in these statements. The forward-looking statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus are made only as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, and neither Holdings, Cambium nor Voyager is under any obligation to update its respective forward-looking statements and neither Holdings, Cambium nor Voyager intends, and expressly disclaims any obligation, to do so.

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGERS
AND THE SPECIAL MEETING OF VOYAGER STOCKHOLDERS**

The following are some of the questions that you, as a stockholder of Voyager, may have regarding the proposed mergers and the special meeting of Voyager stockholders, which we refer to in this proxy statement/prospectus as the Voyager special meeting, and brief answers to those questions. Please note that the questions and answers set forth below highlight only selected information from this proxy statement/prospectus and do not contain all of the information that may be important to you. Before you decide how to vote on the adoption of the merger agreement, you are urged to read carefully the entirety of this proxy statement/prospectus, and the annexes attached to this proxy statement/prospectus, in order to understand the transaction, the voting procedures for the Voyager special meeting and the procedures for making cash and share elections.

Q: What is the proposed transaction upon which I am being asked to vote?

A: You, as a holder of Voyager common stock, are being asked to vote to adopt a merger agreement, to which Voyager is a party. Subject to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, Cambium and Voyager will enter into contemporaneous mergers with newly formed subsidiaries of Holdings, and after the mergers Cambium and Voyager each will be a wholly owned subsidiary of Holdings.

Q: Why am I receiving this proxy statement/prospectus?

A: In order to complete the mergers, Voyager stockholders must adopt the merger agreement and all of the other conditions to the completion of the mergers under the merger agreement must be satisfied or waived. Voyager will hold the Voyager special meeting to obtain the required approval of the holders of its common stock. This proxy statement/prospectus contains important information about Holdings, Cambium and Voyager, the merger agreement, the Voyager special meeting, and the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger, which we refer to together as the mergers. You should read this proxy statement/prospectus carefully before deciding how to vote on the adoption of the merger agreement.

Q: How many votes do I have?

A: Each holder of Voyager common stock will be entitled to one vote for each share held as of the record date on all matters to be voted upon at the Voyager special meeting.

Q: What will I receive in the merger?

A: Each holder of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers will be entitled to receive, for each share of common stock of Voyager held, merger consideration equal to:

at the election of the stockholder, either:

one share of Holdings common stock, or

\$6.50 in cash, subject to proration rules referred to below; plus, regardless of the election made,

an amount in cash equal to the amount of specified tax refunds received by Voyager prior to the closing of the mergers (reduced by the amount of the Voyager tax refunds contractually required to be placed in escrow at

closing), divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers, which we estimate to be 29,874,145 shares; plus

a contingent value right, which we sometimes refer to as a CVR, which represents the right to receive cash in an amount equal to the aggregate amount of specified tax refunds received after the closing of the mergers and various other amounts deposited in escrow on or after the closing date, reduced by any payments to be made under an escrow agreement to be entered into in connection with the mergers, with respect to agreed contingencies, a potential working capital adjustment and Stockholders' Representative expenses, divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers. The maximum value of the CVR cannot be determined at this time. However, the total amount of the CVR is expected to be not more than \$11 million, and may be substantially less than \$11 million depending on various factors, including events beyond management's control.

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For more information regarding the determination of fair value for each of the components of the CVR, please see Note 4 of the Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements as presented under the caption UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The amount of cash available to satisfy cash elections by Voyager stockholders will be determined by an agreed formula that is primarily dependent on the cash generated by Voyager prior to closing, but the amount of cash available for cash elections is limited to a maximum of \$67.5 million in the aggregate. If the amount of cash available for the cash elections is insufficient to accommodate all of the cash elections made by the Voyager stockholders, then the stockholders electing to exchange shares for cash will be subject to a pro-rata reduction in accordance with agreed procedures set forth in the merger agreement and described in this proxy statement/prospectus. The shares of Voyager common stock that are not exchanged for cash will be exchanged for shares of Holdings common stock. There is no comparable limit on the extent to which Holdings will honor stock elections. Thus, if a Voyager stockholder elects to receive Holdings stock in exchange for all of the stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock, that stockholder will not be subject to proration under the merger agreement and will receive only Holdings common stock.

Neither the amount of the tax refund distribution nor the maximum value of the CVR can be determined at this time. However, the total amount payable in respect of the pre-closing tax refunds and the CVR, on a combined basis, is expected to be not less than \$0.52 per share and not more than \$0.89 per share, and may be substantially less than \$0.89 per share depending on various factors specified in the merger agreement. The expected minimum amount payable of \$0.52 per share is based on specified tax refunds of \$15.5 million received by Voyager prior to signing the merger agreement. The expected maximum amount payable of not more than \$0.89 per share is based on the \$15.5 million of specified tax refunds received prior to signing the merger agreement, plus any pre-closing tax refunds received between the signing of the merger agreement and the closing of the mergers to the extent such amount exceeds \$4 million, plus the anticipated maximum amount of the CVR, which amount is primarily dependent upon Voyager's success in collecting tax refunds no later than 18 months after the effective time of the mergers, the return of amounts that Voyager is required to deposit with an escrow agent related to potential liabilities arising under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code, and amounts paid out of the CVR escrow fund for, among other things, tax refunds that are not ultimately collected, payment of specified tax liabilities, third party expenses associated with collecting the tax refunds and defending against the specified tax liabilities, working capital adjustments, and Stockholders' Representative expenses. The anticipated amount of tax refunds to be received by Voyager after the execution of the merger agreement is based on management's analysis of Voyager's tax position.

Q: What percentage of Holdings will be owned by the former stockholders of Voyager?

A: The answer to this question will depend upon the elections made by Voyager stockholders and the amount of cash available for distribution to Voyager stockholders. The following table shows the amount of cash and stock consideration that would be received by Voyager stockholders, in the aggregate, if the cash available for cash elections is as set forth at the various assumed levels in the table. The amount of cash available for elections can not exceed the maximum level in the table, but could be less than the minimum level in the table, depending principally upon Voyager's cash needs during the period prior to the closing. The table also shows the hypothetical percentage ownership in Holdings that would be held by the Voyager stockholders at the specified assumed levels of cash available for cash elections. The table does not include the amount of cash to be paid to Voyager stockholders from specified tax refunds received prior to closing and from the CVRs described above. The amounts provided are based on 29,874,145 Voyager shares of common stock outstanding on September 30, 2009, and 24,300,466 shares of Holdings to be held by the sole stockholder of Cambium upon completion of the mergers, 3,846,154 of which shares will be purchased by the Cambium stockholder immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers for a total of \$25 million in cash. These amounts also assume that each stockholder

elects to receive cash for each share of Voyager common stock held by the stockholder and that no stockholder exercises appraisal rights

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described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The percentages set forth below assume that no portion of the Holdings Warrant has been exercised.

Amount of Cash Available for Cash Election	Shares of Holdings Common Stock to be Issued to Voyager Stockholders	Percentage of Holdings Common Stock to be Owned by Voyager Stockholders
\$67,500,000	19,489,530	44.5%
\$65,000,000	19,874,145	45.0%
\$62,500,000	20,258,761	45.5%

The number of shares of Holdings common stock issuable pursuant to the Holdings Warrant is based upon the calculation of three separate amounts, described elsewhere herein as the Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount, the Additional Share Amount and the Formula Amount, which are summarized as follows:

The Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount is based upon the net amount of recoveries that Cambium receives on and after June 1, 2009, including periods after the effective time of the mergers, with respect to an embezzlement matter that was discovered by Cambium in April 2008. To date, Cambium has received net recoveries of approximately \$535,000 with respect to this matter and, although we cannot assure you of the actual amount of net recoveries that Cambium will receive, management believes that it is likely that the maximum amount it will be able to recover is \$4,250,000. The Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount equals 0.45 multiplied by the quotient of the aggregate net recoveries divided by \$6.50. Thus, for purposes of calculating the Base Amount and Likely Maximum Amount described below, we have included 37,038 shares in the Base Amount (correlating to a net recovery of \$535,000) and 294,230 shares in the Likely Maximum Amount (correlating to a net recovery of \$4,250,000) with respect to the Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount.

The Additional Share Amount will be calculated over a period commencing at the effective time of the mergers and ending two years thereafter. The Additional Share Amount will equal the number of shares of Voyager common stock, if any, that are surrendered upon consummation of the Voyager merger in excess of the sum of the 29,874,145 shares that are known to be currently outstanding plus the number of shares of Voyager common stock that are issued upon the exercise of options known to be currently outstanding, provided that the maximum Additional Share Amount is capped at a maximum of 145,000 shares. At present, we do not believe that any such additional shares will be surrendered. Accordingly, for purposes of calculating the Base Amount below, we have not included any shares with respect to the Additional Share Amount. Because the parties agreed to limit the Additional Share Amount to a maximum of 145,000 shares, we have included 145,000 shares in the Likely Maximum Amount with respect to the Additional Share Amount.

The Formula Amount adds shares to the Holdings Warrant only if, prior to completion of the mergers, equity cure payments are made under Cambium's existing credit agreements, debt is retired under those agreements or payments are made to obtain default-related waivers under those agreements. To date, the only applicable event is an equity cure payment of \$2,959,000 made in August 2009, as disclosed elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. Cambium does not anticipate making any further payments covered by the Formula Amount between the date of this proxy statement/prospectus and the completion of the mergers. Subject to

qualifications that are not relevant to the equity cure payment that has previously been made, the Formula Amount equals the equity cure payment of \$2,959,000 divided by \$6.50, or 455,230 shares. Because the equity cure payment has been made and Cambium does not anticipate making any additional payments that will impact the Formula Amount, we have included 455,230 shares in both the Base Amount described below and the Likely Maximum Amount described below with respect to the Formula Amount.

For the reasons set forth above, we believe that the minimum number of shares of Holdings common stock to be covered by the Holdings Warrant (the Base Amount) is 492,268 shares and the likely maximum

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number of shares of Holdings common stock to be covered by the Holdings Warrant (the Likely Maximum Amount) is 894,460 shares. For further information regarding the calculation of the shares to be covered by the Holdings Warrant, see THE MERGER AGREEMENT Merger Consideration Cambium consideration.

The table above assumes that the Holdings Warrant is not exercised. The table below is based on the same assumptions that underlie the table above except that the table below shows the percentage of Holdings common stock to be owned by Voyager stockholders if the Holdings Warrant is exercised with respect to the Base Amount of 492,268 shares, the Likely Maximum Amount of 894,460 shares and the midpoint amount of 693,364 shares (the Midpoint Amount, which reflects the midpoint in shares between 492,268 shares and 894,460 shares):

Amount of Cash Available for Cash Election	Percentage of Holdings Common Stock to be Owned by Voyager Stockholders Assuming that the Holdings Warrant is exercised for:		
	492,268 Shares (Base Amount)	693,364 Shares (Midpoint Amount)	894,460 Shares (Likely Maximum Amount)
\$67,500,000	44.0%	43.8%	43.6%
\$65,000,000	44.5%	44.3%	44.1%
\$62,500,000	45.0%	44.8%	44.6%

The following table shows the amount of cash and stock consideration that would be received by a Voyager stockholder owning 1,000 shares of Voyager common stock if the cash available for cash elections is as set forth at the various assumed levels in the table. The table does not include the amount of cash to be paid to Voyager stockholders from certain tax refunds received prior to closing and from the CVRs described above. The amounts shown are based on 29,874,145 shares of Voyager common stock outstanding as of September 30, 2009. These amounts also assume that each Voyager stockholder elects to receive cash for each share of Voyager common stock held by the stockholder and that no stockholder exercises appraisal rights.

Amount of Cash Available for Cash Elections	Cash Consideration	Shares of Holdings Common Stock
\$67,500,000	\$ 2,255.50	653
\$65,000,000	\$ 2,171.00	666
\$62,500,000	\$ 2,086.50	679

Q: How and when do I make a cash election or a share election?

A: Wells Fargo Shareowner Services is mailing a form of election to Voyager stockholders separate from this proxy statement/prospectus. You should carefully review and follow the instructions accompanying the form of election. To make a cash election or a share election, Voyager stockholders of record must properly complete and sign the form of election and must send the completed form of election to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., the exchange agent, to one of the following addresses:

By U.S. Mail to:

Wells Fargo Shareowner Services
Corporate Actions Department
P.O. Box 64858
St. Paul, MN 55164-0858

By Overnight Courier or Hand-Delivery to:

Wells Fargo Shareowner Services
Corporate Actions Department
161 North Concord Exchange
South St. Paul, MN 55075

The election form must be received by the exchange agent on or before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on December 7, 2009, the business day immediately prior to the date of the Voyager special meeting. We refer to that time and date as the election deadline. Please do not return the election form in the same envelope with the proxy card. Any questions regarding the process for making cash or share elections should be directed to:

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
Shareholder Relations Department
1-877-262-8260

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If you own Voyager shares of common stock in street name through a bank, broker or other nominee and you wish to make an election, you will receive or should seek instructions from the financial institution holding your shares concerning how to make your election. Street name holders may be subject to an election deadline earlier than the general deadline of the business day immediately prior to the date of the Voyager special meeting. Therefore, you should carefully read any materials you receive from your bank, broker or other nominee.

The conversion of Voyager shares into the right to receive the applicable merger consideration will occur automatically at the effective time of the mergers. The exchange agent will, as soon as reasonably practicable after the effective time of the mergers, exchange Voyager shares for the applicable merger consideration to be received in the mergers pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement.

Q: Can I elect to receive cash consideration for a portion of my Voyager shares and stock consideration for my remaining Voyager shares?

A: *Yes.* The form of election allows you to make an election for cash consideration or share consideration for all or any portion of your shares of Voyager common stock.

Q: Can I change my election after the form of election has been submitted to the exchange agent?

A: *Yes.* Voyager stockholders may change their election prior to the election deadline by submitting a written notice of revocation to the exchange agent or by submitting new election materials bearing a later date. Revocations must specify the name in which shares are registered on Voyager's stock transfer books and other information that the exchange agent may request. If Voyager stockholders wish to submit a new election, they must do so in accordance with the election procedures described in this proxy statement/prospectus and the form of election. Voyager stockholders who instruct a broker, bank or other nominee to submit an election for their shares must follow the directions of the broker, bank or other nominee for changing those instructions. **Whether you change your election by submitting a written notice of revocation or by submitting new, later-dated election materials, the notice or materials must be received by the exchange agent by the election deadline in order for the revocation to be valid.**

Q: Can I sell or otherwise transfer my shares of Voyager common stock after I make an election?

A: *Yes.* However, by selling or otherwise transferring your shares, you will be deemed to have revoked your election. The buyer or transferee will be deemed to have made no election unless the buyer or transferee submits a form of election prior to the election deadline.

Q: What will happen if I do not make an election or my form of election is not received by the exchange agent before the election deadline?

A: If the exchange agent does not receive a properly completed form of election from you before the election deadline, or if you submit an election form but do not make an election between stock or cash, your shares will be deemed to be No Election Shares and you will be treated in the same manner as if you had elected to receive solely Holdings common stock upon completion of the mergers in exchange for all of your Voyager common stock.

If you are a Voyager stockholder and you do not make a valid election with respect to Voyager shares you own of record and have not exercised your appraisal rights, then, after completion of the mergers, you will receive written instructions from the exchange agent on how to exchange your Voyager stock certificates for the shares of Holdings common stock that you are entitled to receive in the mergers as a non-electing Voyager stockholder.

Q: May I submit a form of election if I vote against the adoption of the merger agreement?

A: *Yes.* Voyager stockholders may submit a form of election even if they vote against the adoption of the merger agreement.

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Q: If I submit my election form, do I still need to send in my proxy card?

A: *Yes.* The election form communicates to the exchange agent the form of consideration you desire to receive in the transaction, if the transaction is approved by the Voyager stockholders. The completion of your proxy card casts your vote, as a Voyager stockholder, either for, against or abstaining from voting on, adoption of the merger agreement. The proxy cards are received and tabulated by Voyager's transfer agent, which is Computershare Investor Services. The election forms are received and processed by Wells Fargo Shareowner Services, which is a different organization from the transfer agent. To be sure your proxy is properly received and counted, please be certain to complete, sign and return the proxy card in the envelope provided with it, which will be addressed to Computershare Investor Services.

Q: Can I return the proxy card and the election form together?

A: *No.* Your completion of the proxy card casts your vote, as a Voyager stockholder, either for, against or abstaining from voting on, adoption of the merger agreement. The proxy cards are received and tabulated by Voyager's transfer agent, which is Computershare Investor Services. The election forms are received and processed by Wells Fargo Shareowner Services, which is a different organization from the transfer agent. To be sure your proxy card is properly received and counted, please be certain to complete, sign and return the proxy card in the envelope provided with it, which will be addressed to Computershare Investor Services. Please send the election form in the envelope that accompanied it, which will be addressed to Wells Fargo Shareowner Services.

Q: When do you expect the mergers to be completed?

A: The parties are working to complete the mergers promptly after the Voyager stockholder meeting is completed, assuming that the requisite stockholder vote for adopting the merger agreement is obtained. It is possible, however, that factors outside of the control of Cambium, Voyager or Holdings could require the parties to complete the mergers at a later time, or prevent the parties from completing the mergers at all.

Q: What effects will the proposed mergers have on Voyager?

A: Upon completion of the proposed mergers, Voyager will cease to be a publicly traded company and will be wholly owned by Holdings, which means that Holdings will be the only stockholder of Voyager. As a result, if you receive shares of Holdings common stock upon completion of the Voyager merger, you will own shares in Holdings only and will not directly own any shares in Voyager. Following completion of the mergers, the registration of Voyager's common stock and its reporting obligations with respect to its common stock under the Exchange Act will be terminated. In addition, upon completion of the proposed mergers, shares of Voyager common stock will no longer be quoted on the Pink Sheets Electronic Quotation Service, which we refer to as the Pink Sheets, or any other stock exchange or quotation system. Although you will no longer be a stockholder of Voyager, if you receive Holdings common stock as part of your merger consideration, you will continue to have an indirect interest in Voyager and you also will have an indirect interest in Cambium, in both cases through your ownership of Holdings common stock. If you become a Holdings stockholder, you can expect that the value of your investment will depend upon the performance of both Cambium and Voyager, and Holdings' ability to integrate the two companies.

Q: What effects will the proposed mergers have on Holdings?

A: Upon completion of the proposed mergers, Holdings will become the holding company of Cambium and Voyager and will become a new public company. Although not required as a condition to closing, Holdings expects that

the shares of Holdings common stock issued in connection with the mergers to the stockholders of Cambium and Voyager will be listed on the NASDAQ Global Market.

Q: What happens if the mergers are not completed?

A: If the merger agreement is not approved by Voyager stockholders, or if the mergers are not completed for any other reason, Voyager stockholders will not receive any payment for their shares of Voyager common stock pursuant to the merger agreement or otherwise. Instead, Voyager will remain a public company and Voyager expects that its common stock will continue to be registered under the Exchange Act and traded

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or quoted on the Pink Sheets or other stock exchange or automated quotation system. In specified circumstances, either Voyager or Cambium may be required to pay to the other party a termination fee, in each case as described in THE MERGER AGREEMENT Termination and Termination Fees on page 141.

Q: Where can I find information about Cambium and Voyager?

A: You can find information about Cambium and Voyager by reading this proxy statement/prospectus, including the sections entitled INFORMATION ABOUT CAMBIUM S BUSINESS and INFORMATION ABOUT VOYAGER S BUSINESS on pages 205 and 248, respectively. You can also find information about Voyager in the documents described in the section entitled WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION on page 289.

Q: What stockholder approvals are required to complete the transaction?

A: A majority of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock entitled to vote at the Voyager special meeting must vote FOR the adoption of the merger agreement in order for the transaction to be completed.

Q: What will happen to options to acquire Voyager common stock?

A: Each option to purchase shares of Voyager common stock granted under Voyager s employee and director equity compensation plans or otherwise that is not terminated as of the effective time of the mergers will, upon completion of the mergers, be converted into an option to acquire, on the same terms and conditions (including applicable vesting provisions) as were applicable under the Voyager stock option, that number of shares of Holdings common stock equal to the number of shares of Voyager common stock subject to the Voyager stock option immediately prior to the effective time of the transaction, at a price per share equal to the per-share exercise price applicable to the Voyager stock option, and the converted option will be assumed by Holdings upon completion of the transaction. For additional information, see THE MERGER AGREEMENT Treatment of Voyager Stock Options and Stock Appreciation Rights on page 124.

Q: What do I need to do now?

A: After you carefully read this proxy statement/prospectus, you should mail your signed proxy card in the enclosed return envelope, or submit your proxy by telephone or through the Internet in accordance with the instructions on the proxy card. In order to assure that your vote is recorded, please vote your proxy as soon as possible even if you plan to attend the Voyager special meeting in person. If you own your shares in street name through a bank, broker or other nominee, you must instruct your bank, broker or other nominee how to vote your shares using the enclosed voting instruction card. As mentioned, for your convenience, Internet and telephone voting is available in accordance with the instructions on the voting instruction card. You should also make sure that you submit your election to receive cash and/or shares of Holdings common stock prior to the election deadline. Please be sure to submit your election form in the envelope that was provided with the election form; please DO NOT return it together with your proxy card.

Q: How does my participation in the Voyager special meeting in person or by proxy affect quorum requirements?

A: The transaction of Voyager business at the Voyager special meeting requires a quorum, which will be established by the presence in person or by proxy of a majority of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock entitled to vote at the Voyager special meeting. If you do not return your proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or through the Internet or vote in person at the Voyager special meeting, it will be more difficult for Voyager to

obtain the necessary quorum to transact business at the Voyager special meeting. In addition, your failure to participate in the Voyager special meeting in person or by proxy will have the same effect as a vote against the adoption of the merger agreement.

Q: How does the Voyager board of directors recommend I vote?

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A: After careful consideration, Voyager's board of directors unanimously recommends that Voyager stockholders vote **FOR** the proposal to adopt the merger agreement. For a description of the reasons underlying the recommendation of Voyager's board of directors, see **THE MERGERS** Voyager's Reasons for the Voyager Merger; Consideration of the Voyager Merger by Voyager's Board of Directors on page 78. Voyager's board also unanimously recommends that Voyager stockholders vote **FOR** the proposal to approve the adjournment of the Voyager special meeting, if necessary, to allow time for further solicitation of proxies if there are insufficient votes present at the meeting, in person or by proxy, to adopt the merger agreement.

Q: How many shares of Voyager common stock are beneficially owned by Voyager's directors and executive officers as of the record date?

A: Directors and executive officers of Voyager beneficially owned an aggregate of 3,648,117 shares of Voyager common stock on the record date, including outstanding options to purchase 105,910 shares of common stock, all of which are exercisable. All of these shares represent approximately 12.17% of the total voting power of Voyager's common stock as of the record date.

Q: Have any Voyager stockholders committed to vote in favor of the merger agreement?

A: *Yes.* In connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, SPO Partners II, L.P. and various SPO related parties and Keystone Group, L.P. and a Keystone related party, each of which is a Voyager stockholder, have each entered into a voting and support agreement with Holdings and Cambium, under which each stockholder has granted a proxy to a current and a former officer of Veronis Suhler Stevenson, or VSS, and has undertaken to vote its shares in favor of the Voyager merger and the merger agreement, unless the merger agreement has been terminated. The shares of Voyager common stock covered by these agreements represented 20.5% of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock as of the date the merger agreement was signed and 20.5% as of the record date for the Voyager special meeting.

Q: As a Voyager stockholder, how can I vote?

A: You may vote **FOR** or **AGAINST** or abstain from voting for any of the proposals submitted to Voyager stockholders. Votes will be counted by the inspector of elections appointed for the Voyager special meeting. Registered stockholders as of the record date may vote in person at the Voyager special meeting or by one of the following methods:

completing, signing and dating the enclosed proxy card and returning it in the enclosed prepaid envelope;

calling the toll-free telephone number on the proxy card and following the recorded instructions; or

through the Internet by following the instructions provided on the proxy card.

Stockholders who hold shares of Voyager common stock in street name may vote by following the instructions provided by the bank, broker or other nominee holding their shares, including by one of the following methods:

Voting instruction card. Please complete, sign, date and return the voting instruction card in the enclosed pre-addressed envelope.

Other methods listed on your voting instruction card or other information forwarded by your bank, broker or other nominee. Please consult the voting instruction card sent to you by your bank, broker or other nominee to

determine whether you may vote by telephone or electronically through the Internet.

In person at the Voyager special meeting with a legal proxy from your bank, broker or other nominee. Please consult the voting instruction card sent to you by your bank, broker or other nominee to determine how to obtain a legal proxy in order to vote in person at the Voyager special meeting.

Submitting an election form does not count as a vote. You must complete, sign and return your proxy card to Computershare Investor Services in the envelope that was provided with the proxy card. Please do not send your election form and proxy card in the same envelope.

For a more detailed explanation of voting procedures, see **THE SPECIAL MEETING OF VOYAGER STOCKHOLDERS How You Can Vote** on page 49.

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Q: What does it mean if I receive more than one proxy card or more than one e-mail instructing me to vote?

A: If you receive more than one proxy card or more than one email instructing you to vote, that means that your shares are registered in more than one name or are registered in different accounts. Please complete, date, sign and return *each* proxy card, and respond to *each* e-mail, to ensure that all of your shares are voted.

Q: What happens if I do not indicate how to vote on my proxy card?

A: If you sign and send in your proxy card and do not indicate how you want to vote, your proxy will be counted as a vote FOR the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and FOR the proposal to adjourn the special meeting if necessary to solicit additional proxies.

Q: If my shares are held in street name, will my broker vote my shares for me?

A: If you provide your broker, bank or other nominee with instructions on how to vote your street name shares on a timely basis, your broker, bank or other nominee will be permitted to vote your shares in accordance with your instructions. If you fail to instruct your broker, bank or other nominee to vote your shares and the broker, bank or other nominee submits an unvoted proxy, the resulting broker non-votes will be counted toward a quorum at the Voyager special meeting, but they will not be voted on any of the proposals and will have the same effect as a vote against the adoption of the merger agreement.

Q: Can I change my vote after I have mailed my proxy card?

A: *Yes.* You can change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at the Voyager special meeting. You can do this in one of three ways:

timely delivery of a valid, later dated proxy by mail, or a later dated proxy by telephone or through the Internet;

timely delivery of a written, dated notice to Voyager's Secretary before the Voyager special meeting stating that you have revoked your proxy; or

voting by ballot at the Voyager special meeting (but note that your attendance at the Voyager special meeting alone will not revoke your proxy).

If you have instructed a bank, broker or other nominee to vote your shares by executing a voting instruction card or by using the telephone or Internet, you must follow directions from your bank, broker or other nominee to change those instructions.

Q: When and where is the Voyager special meeting to be held?

A: The Voyager special meeting will begin promptly at 8:00 a.m., local time, on December 8, 2009, at Voyager's corporate headquarters, 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas. For additional information, see THE SPECIAL MEETING OF VOYAGER STOCKHOLDERS Date, Time and Place of the Voyager Special Meeting on page 49.

Q: Can I attend the Voyager special meeting?

A:

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Yes. You are entitled to attend the Voyager special meeting if you were a Voyager stockholder as of the close of business on November 4, 2009, the record date for the Voyager special meeting, or you hold a valid proxy for the Voyager special meeting. You should be prepared to present valid government-issued photo identification, such as a driver's license or passport, for admittance to the Voyager special meeting. In addition, if you are a record holder of Voyager common stock, your name will be verified against the list of record holders as of the record date for the meeting prior to being admitted to the meeting. If you are not a record holder, but rather hold your shares through a broker, bank or other nominee (*i.e.*, in street name), you should provide proof of beneficial ownership on the record date, such as your most recent account statement prior to the record date or other similar evidence of ownership. If you do not provide valid government-issued photo identification or comply with the other procedures outlined above upon request, you may not be admitted to the Voyager

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special meeting. For additional information, see THE SPECIAL MEETING OF VOYAGER STOCKHOLDERS Admission to the Voyager Special Meeting on page 49.

Q: As a Voyager stockholder, will I be able to trade any shares of Holdings common stock that I receive as consideration in connection with the transaction?

A: *Yes*, subject to certain restrictions applicable to affiliates of Holdings. Although not required as a condition to closing, Holdings expects that, upon completion of the mergers, the shares of Holdings common stock issued in connection with the mergers will be listed on the NASDAQ Global Market.

Q: Will I be able to trade the CVRs that I receive in connection with the Voyager merger?

A: *No*. The CVRs will not be listed on any exchange or otherwise be freely tradeable, and Holdings will be required to recognize transfers of CVRs only in very limited circumstances. For additional information, see RELATED AGREEMENTS Contingent Value Rights Agreement on page 150.

Q: As a stockholder of Voyager, am I entitled to appraisal rights?

A: *Yes*. Under Delaware law, you have the right to dissent from the Voyager merger and to receive payment in cash for the fair value of your shares of Voyager common stock as determined by the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, which we refer to as the Delaware Court of Chancery, together with a fair rate of interest, if any, to be paid on the amount determined by the court to be the fair value of your shares, in lieu of the consideration you would otherwise be entitled to receive pursuant to the merger agreement. These rights are known as appraisal rights. Voyager stockholders electing to exercise appraisal rights must strictly comply with the provisions of Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which we refer to as the DGCL, in order to perfect their rights. For additional information, see THE MERGERS Appraisal Rights on page 109 and Section 262 of the DGCL, a copy of which is attached as Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q: What are the material federal income tax consequences of the mergers to me?

A: Tax matters are complicated and the tax consequences of the transaction to you will depend on your individual circumstances. **You should consult your tax advisor to determine the specific tax consequences of the mergers to you.** For additional information, see THE MERGERS Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Mergers on page 112.

Q: Should I send in my stock certificates now?

A: *No. Please do not send in your stock certificates with your proxy card or your election form.* Shortly after the transaction is completed, you will receive a letter of transmittal with instructions informing you how to send in your stock certificates to the exchange agent in order to receive the merger consideration for your shares of Voyager common stock. If you hold your shares in street name through a broker, bank or other nominee, then you will receive instructions from your broker, bank or other nominee as to how to exchange your street name shares for the merger consideration.

Q: How can I find out the results of the vote?

A: Voyager will publicly announce final voting results as promptly as practicable after the Voyager special meeting is completed. Preliminary voting results may be announced at the Voyager special meeting.

Q: Who is paying for this proxy solicitation?

A: The entire cost of soliciting proxies in connection with the Voyager special meeting will be paid by Voyager. If the mergers are completed, that cost will be paid by Voyager to the extent that Voyager has excess cash to pay its transaction expenses, and may be paid by Holdings to the extent that Voyager does not have enough excess cash to pay its and Cambium's transaction expenses. Voyager's directors, officers, other employees and any other solicitors that Voyager may retain may solicit proxies personally, by telephone or by other means of communication. Directors and employees will not be paid any additional compensation for soliciting proxies. Voyager will provide copies of its solicitation materials to banks, brokerage houses,

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fiduciaries and custodians that hold beneficially owned shares of Voyager common stock for distribution to the beneficial owners. Voyager has retained Georgeson Inc. to aid in Voyager's proxy solicitation process. Voyager estimates that its proxy solicitor fees will be approximately \$8,000 plus out-of-pocket expenses incurred by the proxy solicitor. Voyager also will reimburse brokerage firms, banks and other agents for the cost of forwarding proxy materials to beneficial owners of Voyager common stock.

Q: Who can help answer any questions I have as a Voyager stockholder?

A: If you are a Voyager stockholder and you have questions, including questions about the mergers or any related transactions, the Voyager special meeting or the procedures for voting your shares, you should contact:

Shannan Overbeck
Voyager Learning Company
Public and Investor Relations
1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400
Dallas, Texas 75234
Telephone: 214-932-9476
E-mail: soverbeck@voyagerlearning.com

If you need additional copies of this proxy statement/prospectus or voting materials, you should contact Public and Investor Relations at Voyager, as described above, by letter, telephone or e-mail.

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SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this proxy statement/prospectus and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To understand the mergers and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement fully and for a more complete description of the terms and conditions of these transactions, you should read carefully this proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety, including the merger agreement, which is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement/prospectus, the other annexes attached to this proxy statement/prospectus, and the other documents to which we have referred you. See **WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION on page 289. Page references are included in this summary to direct you to a more complete description of various topics in this proxy statement/prospectus. For a discussion of the risk factors that you should consider in evaluating the mergers, see **RISK FACTORS** on page 32.**

Parties to the Mergers

Cambium

Cambium is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Natick, Massachusetts. Cambium is a leading provider of learning intervention solutions, which include both specialized instructional materials as well as implementation-related services, designed specifically for the pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade, or Pre-K-12, at-risk and special education markets. Cambium's research-based offerings integrate content, services and technology to address the unique needs of at-risk and special education student populations. From initial concept development to continuing program sales and support, Cambium utilizes experienced and renowned researchers and authors as the foundation for its intervention programs and services. The address of Cambium's principal executive offices is 313 Speen Street, Natick, Massachusetts, and its telephone number is (508) 647-1340.

For additional information about Cambium and its business, see **INFORMATION ABOUT CAMBIUM'S BUSINESS** on page 205.

For purposes of this proxy statement/prospectus, unless the context indicates otherwise, all references to Cambium include Cambium and its subsidiaries assuming completion of the internal reorganization which we refer to as the Holdings III Merger Transactions. The Holdings III Merger Transactions will occur prior to the effective time of the mergers. For more information on the Holdings III Merger Transactions, see **THE MERGERS** Diagrams Repositioning the Owner of Cambium on page 58.

The internal reorganization, which we also refer to as repositioning the owner of Cambium, consists of interposing certain newly formed holding companies as direct or indirect equity owners of Cambium Learning and its immediate parent entity. These steps, which will occur prior to the completion of the mergers, were designed to enable Cambium Learning to participate in the mergers without violating restrictions in Cambium Learning's senior secured credit agreement and senior unsecured credit agreement and without the need to seek a waiver or consent from Cambium Learning's lenders. As described under **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM** Liquidity and Capital Resources Long-Term Debt on page 235, the parties subsequently arranged, pursuant to the terms of the amendments to the credit agreements, for the lenders to ratify and approve the mergers and related transactions.

Voyager

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Voyager is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Dallas, Texas. Voyager is a publisher of education solutions serving the kindergarten through twelfth grade, or K-12, education market through three business units: Voyager Expanded Learning, Learning A-Z and ExploreLearning. Voyager has more than 50 years of experience in information aggregation and dissemination, content development and educational publishing. The address of Voyager's principal executive offices is 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas 75234, and its telephone number is (214) 932-9500.

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For additional information about Voyager and its business, see WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION on page 289 and INFORMATION ABOUT VOYAGER S BUSINESS on page 248.

For purposes of this proxy statement/prospectus, unless the context indicates otherwise, all references to Voyager include Voyager and its subsidiaries.

Holdings

Holdings was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware in 2009. Holdings was originally incorporated under the name Cambium-Voyager Holdings, Inc. In order to build on the Cambium brand, the board of Holdings and its sole stockholder determined to change Holdings name to Cambium Learning Group, Inc., which new name became effective on October 29, 2009, upon filing an amended and restated certificate of incorporation with the Delaware Secretary of State on that date. To date, Holdings has not conducted any business or activities other than those incidental to its formation, the execution of the merger agreement and related agreements and the preparation and filing of this proxy statement/prospectus. Upon completion of the mergers described in this proxy statement/prospectus, Holdings will become the holding company of both Cambium and Voyager. The address of Holdings principal executive offices will be, upon completion of the mergers, 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas 75234, and its telephone number is (214) 932-9500.

For purposes of this proxy statement/prospectus, unless the context indicates otherwise, all references to Holdings assumes the completion of the mergers.

Strategies

Holdings intends to capitalize upon potential strategic, operational and financial synergies to generate significant cash flow and strengthen the leadership position of Cambium and Voyager in education solutions for the pre-K-12 market. Holdings believes that these synergies derive from the following factors:

Strategic Synergies

Ability to Benefit from the Complementary Nature of the Companies Products. The product offerings of Cambium and Voyager are complementary in nature for the most part. Many school districts classify their approaches to responding to the needs of children who are struggling with core curriculum in terms of three tiers, with Tier 1 requiring the least intervention and Tier 3 requiring the most intensive intervention. Cambium s products primarily target Tier 1 and Tier 3 students, while Voyager s products primarily target Tier 2 students. Holdings believes that in combining these two companies, there will be little product overlap, since the core products of each company target different tiers of intervention. Holdings believes that the complementary nature of the combined company s product offerings will allow the combined company to offer its customers expanded one-stop shopping and will enhance the combined company s ability to compete with other market participants.

Ability to Enhance Certain Products with Minimal Development Costs. Holdings believes that the combined company will be able to create new offerings and enhance the value proposition of certain existing products by repurposing content previously developed by Cambium or Voyager. Holdings expects that it will be able to create these new offerings and achieve these enhancements with lower developmental cost than either company would incur to create or enhance its products on its own.

Ability to Leverage the Combined Implementation Services Capabilities. The combined customer training and implementation support services teams will enjoy a more comprehensive geographic and product coverage, thereby

enabling greater staff utilization. The combination of Voyager's and Cambium's implementation services capabilities will provide customers with a single, dedicated organization for ongoing training and implementation support for most of their literacy, math and behavioral intervention needs and, by leveraging Voyager's underlying technology platform, will provide enhanced data reporting on student outcomes.

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Capacity to Share and Employ Robust Technological Capabilities. Both Cambium and Voyager define themselves in large part in terms of their abilities to employ technology to improve student outcomes. Upon completion of the mergers, Holdings expects to:

leverage the existing learning technologies of the combined company, such as using Voyager's Ticket to Read and VMath Live learning technologies in Cambium's core intervention programs to improve student time on task and the practice components of those programs;

consolidate the best of both data management systems into a single data management and progress monitoring system for all key intervention programs and assessments; and

consolidate the best of the combined company's on-line and distance education content and technologies to offer an enhanced suite of education services for the educators and administrators served by Holdings.

Ability to Achieve Critical Mass in Certain Markets. Holdings expects that the mergers will enable the combined company to achieve the critical mass necessary to take advantage of certain opportunities typically not presented to smaller market participants. Holdings believes that its combined offerings coupled with its expanded national sales presence will provide it with advantages in selected state adoptions of intervention solutions, which generally reward a larger sales presence and focus in that state during adoption years.

Operational Synergies

Experienced Management Team. By combining the Voyager and Cambium management teams, the combined company will possess enhanced leadership experience and expertise. Holdings expects to realize additional benefits through the combination of the respective management teams by:

adopting best practices from each of Cambium and Voyager;

attracting leading authors and programs; and

acquiring and integrating additional product lines and businesses as opportunities arise that provide a compelling strategic fit and attractive economics.

Ability to Expand Sales and Marketing Reach. As a result of the mergers, the combined company will have an expanded sales and marketing reach. Specifically, a combination of the two outside sales forces will be capable of covering a larger geographical area within the pre-K-12 grade intervention market than the area either company could cover independently.

Ability to Facilitate the Cross-Selling of Each Other's Products to Established Customers. Both Cambium and Voyager have long-standing relationships with customers in the education market for intervention products. Holdings expects that these valuable customer relationships will allow it to cross-sell existing products to customers who have a relationship with one company but not the other.

Capacity to Increase Sales into Existing and New Markets of Certain Products through Complementary Sales Channels. In addition to the consolidated outside sales force, Holdings will be positioned to leverage the complementary sales channels of Cambium and Voyager. For example, the combined company expects to utilize Cambium's reseller network to market Voyager's learning technology products and to utilize Voyager's inside sales force to market Cambium's core intervention offerings.

Continue to Invest in Certain Areas of the Business. Holdings intends to use a portion of the expected cost savings described below to hire additional executive leadership, increase marketing, expand the inside sales team and expand Cambium's supplementary interventions business.

Realignment of Administrative Operations. The combined company intends to rationalize a considerable amount of back office and administrative processes utilizing the best processes and systems from both companies. As a result of the complementary nature of the respective businesses, Holdings believes these process improvement measures will pose minimal risk and disruption to the overall business while at the same time improving the effectiveness of these processes.

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Financial Synergies

Cost Synergies. In an effort to minimize certain costs associated with the business, the combined company expects to be able to recognize cost synergies and eliminate duplicative investments. The combined company has identified areas within the combined business where it believes operating cost reductions can be achieved without sacrificing revenue opportunities. Cost synergies are expected to yield approximately \$10 million per year in cost savings once fully realized in 2010.

Voyager Special Meeting of Stockholders (see page 49)

The Voyager special meeting will be held at Voyager's corporate headquarters, 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas, on December 8, 2009, starting at 8:00 a.m., local time.

You may vote at the Voyager special meeting if you owned shares of Voyager common stock at the close of business on November 4, 2009, the record date for the Voyager special meeting. On that date, 29,874,145 shares of Voyager common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote at the Voyager special meeting. You may cast one vote for each share of Voyager common stock you owned as of the Voyager record date.

In connection with the execution of the merger agreement, certain Voyager stockholders entered into voting and support agreements with Holdings pursuant to which, among other things, each of these stockholders has agreed to vote all of the shares of Voyager common stock owned by the stockholder in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement. As of the Voyager record date, these stockholders beneficially owned 6,121,497 shares of Voyager common stock, in the aggregate, which represent 20.5% of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock entitled to be voted at the special meeting. We have attached the form of agreement which these stockholders signed as Annex I to this proxy statement/prospectus.

As of the Voyager record date, in addition to the shares covered by the above-mentioned voting and support agreements, Voyager directors and executive officers and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote less than 1.0% of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock. The directors and executive officers who own these shares have expressed their intention to vote these shares in favor of the merger agreement.

The Mergers (see page 54)

Holdings and its two subsidiaries, Consonant Acquisition Corp. and Vowel Acquisition Corp., were established for the purpose of combining the businesses of Cambium and Voyager. The combination, structured as the simultaneous mergers of Consonant Acquisition Corp. with and into Cambium and Vowel Acquisition Corp. with and into Voyager, is illustrated elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See THE MERGER Diagrams Overall Structure of the Mergers on page 55.

As illustrated in the diagrams appearing elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, Cambium and Voyager will be the surviving corporations in the two mergers and each will become a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Holdings. The respective subsidiaries of Cambium and Voyager will, immediately after the mergers are completed, be direct or indirect, wholly owned subsidiaries of Cambium or Voyager, as applicable, and will become indirect, wholly owned subsidiaries of Holdings. See THE MERGER Diagrams Transfer of Voyager's Subsidiaries on page 63, THE MERGER AGREEMENT Voyager Expanded Learning and Related Matters on page 137 and THE MERGER AGREEMENT LAZEL Spinoff on page 136.

In connection with the mergers, the sole stockholder of Cambium will receive 24,300,466 shares of Holdings common stock, including 3,846,154 shares issuable in exchange for a \$25 million cash capital

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contribution to be made by the sole stockholder of Cambium immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers. Each share of Voyager common stock will be converted into merger consideration consisting of:

at the election of the stockholder, either:

one share of Holdings common stock, or

\$6.50 in cash, subject to proration rules referred to below; plus, regardless of the election made,

an amount in cash equal to the amount of specified tax refunds received by Voyager prior to the closing of the mergers (reduced by the amount of the Voyager tax refunds contractually required to be placed in escrow at closing), divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers, which we estimate to be 29,874,145 shares; plus

a CVR to receive cash in an amount equal to the aggregate amount of specified tax refunds received after the closing of the mergers and various other amounts deposited in escrow on or after the closing date, reduced by any payments to be made under an escrow agreement to be entered into in connection with the mergers, with respect to agreed contingencies, a potential working capital adjustment and Stockholders' Representative expenses, divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers.

The Stockholders' Representative may withdraw funds from the CVR Escrow Fund to cover its reasonable costs and expenses, to purchase insurance to provide indemnification protection to itself and to provide itself reasonable compensation for the performance of its services. The indemnification insurance to be provided to the present and former officers and directors of Voyager as described under THE MERGERS' Interests of Voyager's Directors and Officers in the Mergers' Indemnification and Insurance on page 106 is also expected to cover the Stockholders' Representative for the term of the insurance. The Stockholders' Representative will be compensated at a rate of \$810 per hour. The total amount of the Stockholders' Representative's reasonable costs and expenses and compensation cannot be estimated because they will depend in large part on whether the Stockholders' Representative is required to initiate (or defend) a dispute or to take any other actions authorized by the merger agreement, the escrow agreement or other transaction documents to which the Stockholders' Representative is a party.

The amount of cash available to satisfy cash elections by Voyager stockholders will be determined by an agreed formula that is primarily dependent on the cash generated by Voyager prior to closing, but the amount of cash available for cash elections is limited to a maximum of \$67.5 million in the aggregate. If the amount of cash available for the cash elections is insufficient to accommodate all of the cash elections made by the Voyager stockholders, then the stockholders electing to exchange shares for cash will be subject to a pro rata reduction in accordance with agreed procedures set forth in the merger agreement and described in this proxy statement/prospectus. The shares of Voyager common stock that are not exchanged for cash will be exchanged for shares of Holdings common stock. There is no comparable limit on the extent to which Holdings will honor stock elections. Thus, if a Voyager stockholder elects to receive Holdings stock in exchange for all of the stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock, that stockholder will not be subject to proration pursuant to the merger agreement and will receive only Holdings common stock. See THE MERGER AGREEMENT' Election Procedures for Voyager Stockholders on page 122 for a description of the procedures applicable to the elections to be made by Voyager stockholders.

The Merger Agreement (see page 117)

The merger agreement is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are strongly encouraged to read carefully the merger agreement in its entirety. For information regarding the background leading up to the execution

of the merger agreement, see THE MERGERS Background of the Mergers on page 70.

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Management of Holdings Following the Mergers (see page 177)

Upon completion of the mergers, the board of directors of Holdings is expected to consist of nine members, four of whom have been designated by Voyager and five of whom have been or will be designated by the sole stockholder of Cambium. To date, Cambium's sole stockholder has only designated three members of the board. If the remaining positions are not filled prior to the effective time, in addition to his own vote, Jeffrey T. Stevenson will have one vote on the board for each such vacant position. Mr. Stevenson is Holding's chairman of the board and also the Managing Partner and Co-Chief Executive Officer of VSS. The principal executive officers of Holdings will be:

Ronald Klausner, the President of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., who will be Chief Executive Officer of Holdings;

David F. Cappellucci, the Chief Executive Officer of Cambium, who will be President of Holdings;

Bradley C. Almond, the Chief Financial Officer of Voyager, who will be Chief Financial Officer of Holdings;

John Campbell, the Chief Operating Officer of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., who will be Senior Vice President and the President of the Cambium Learning Technologies business unit of Holdings and

George A. Logue, an Executive Vice President of Cambium, who will be Executive Vice President and the President of the Supplemental Solutions business unit of Holdings.

Some or all of these executive officers may also retain executive positions with Cambium and/or Voyager after the effective time.

Comparison of Stockholder Rights (see page 197)

The rights of Voyager stockholders are governed by the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL, and Voyager's certificate of incorporation and bylaws. The rights of Cambium's stockholder are governed by the DGCL and Cambium's certificate of incorporation and bylaws. Upon completion of the mergers, the rights of Cambium's stockholder and the rights of all Voyager stockholders that receive shares of Holdings common stock in the transaction will be governed by the DGCL, Holdings' certificate of incorporation and bylaws and a stockholders agreement to be entered into at the closing of the mergers. Holdings' certificate of incorporation and bylaws are attached as Annex C and Annex D, respectively, to this proxy statement/prospectus, and the stockholders agreement is attached as Annex L to this proxy statement/prospectus. For a description of how the rights of a Holdings stockholder will be different than the rights of a Voyager stockholder, see **COMPARISON OF STOCKHOLDER RIGHTS** on page 197.

Comparative Market Prices and Dividend Information (see page 156)

Shares of Voyager common stock are quoted on the Pink Sheets Electronic Quotation Service, which we refer to as the Pink Sheets. The shares of Cambium common stock are privately held and, as a result, no established trading market exists for the Cambium shares. There currently is also no public market for the shares of Holdings common stock.

The following table presents the last reported closing sales price per share of Voyager common stock, as quoted on the Pink Sheets on June 19, 2009, the last full trading day before the public announcement of the mergers, and on

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November 12, 2009, the last practicable date for which closing prices were available prior to the date of this proxy statement/prospectus.

	Voyager Common Stock Close
June 19, 2009	\$ 2.15
November 12, 2009	\$ 4.50

Neither Cambium nor Voyager has, during the past five fiscal years, declared or paid any cash dividends on its capital stock. Holdings does not anticipate paying any cash dividends on its common stock for the foreseeable future after completion of the mergers.

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Each share of Voyager common stock that is converted into Holdings common stock pursuant to the Voyager merger will be converted into one share of Holdings common stock, as well as into a cash amount and a CVR. Since both Cambium and Holdings are private companies and there is no trading market for the shares of either company, it is not possible to determine the equivalent implied value of a share of Holdings common stock.

Recommendation of the Voyager Board of Directors (see page 49)

Voyager’s board of directors has unanimously approved the merger of Voyager merger sub with and into Voyager, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and recommends that Voyager stockholders vote **FOR** the adoption of the merger agreement and **FOR** the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to solicit additional proxies.

Opinions of Voyager’s Financial Advisors (see page 81)

Each of Allen & Company LLC, which we refer to as Allen & Company, and Houlihan Smith & Company Inc., which we refer to as Houlihan Smith, acted as financial advisor to Voyager in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Allen & Company has provided Voyager’s board of directors with an opinion that concludes that the merger consideration to be received by the Voyager stockholders is fair, from a financial point of view, to the Voyager stockholders in the Voyager merger. Houlihan Smith has provided Voyager’s board of directors with an opinion that concludes that after and giving effect to the mergers, Holdings will be a solvent entity. We have attached a copy of the Allen & Company fairness opinion and the Houlihan Smith solvency opinion to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex E and Annex F, respectively. We have also provided a description of the analyses undertaken by Voyager’s financial advisors on page 81.

Interests of Certain Persons in the Mergers (see page 101)

When considering the recommendation of the Voyager board of directors with respect to the Voyager merger and the merger agreement, you should be aware that some of Voyager’s executive officers and directors have interests in the Voyager merger that are different than, or in addition to, those of other Voyager stockholders. These interests include:

- the retention of some of the officers of Voyager as officers or employees of Holdings or its subsidiaries;
- the designation of two officers and a director of Voyager as directors of Holdings;
- continuation of various indemnification and insurance obligations for the benefit of Voyager’s directors and executive officers;
- the treatment of stock options and stock appreciation rights held by Voyager executive officers and directors at the effective time of the mergers; and
- with respect to the executive officers of Voyager, the receipt of severance, retention, change in control or other payments, which are expected to be in the following aggregate amounts:

Name	Title	Amount
Richard Surratt	President and Chief Executive Officer of Voyager	\$ 5,111,060
Ronald Klausner	President of Voyager Expanded Learning	\$ 1,826,056

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Todd W. Buchardt	Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Voyager	\$ 660,059
Bradley C. Almond	Chief Financial Officer of Voyager	\$ 345,000
John Campbell	Chief Operating Officer of Voyager Expanded Learning	\$ 265,500

Please see THE MERGERS Interests of Voyager s Directors and Officers in the Mergers Change in Control, Severance, Retention and Other Payments for additional information regarding these estimated payments.

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You should also be aware that the executive officers of Cambium's operating subsidiary, Cambium Learning, and Cambium's directors have interests in the Cambium merger that are different than, or in addition to, those of the Cambium stockholder. These interests include:

the retention of various officers of Cambium Learning as officers or employees of Holdings or its subsidiaries;

the designation of an officer of Cambium Learning and all of the directors of Cambium as directors of Holdings; and

the treatment of interests held by Cambium Learning's officers in a management incentive plan of one of Cambium's subsidiaries at the effective time of the mergers, since these interests will terminate upon completion of the mergers and, upon or following the closing of the mergers, the officers of Cambium who were participants in the management incentive plan may be granted options to purchase shares of Holdings common stock under Holdings' equity compensation plans.

In addition to the equity and compensation items described above, the following table sets forth the number of options to be granted to executive officers of Cambium and Voyager at the effective time. The options listed below are options to acquire Holdings common stock under the terms of the 2009 Incentive Plan (which we describe on page 183). Other than the options described below, the Holdings board of directors has not yet made any determinations with respect to options to be granted to Voyager's or Cambium's executive officers.

Name	Title	Options
Ronald Klausner	Chief Executive Officer	750,000
David F. Cappellucci	President	600,000
John Campbell	Senior Vice President and President of Cambium Learning Technologies	300,000
Bradley C. Almond	Chief Financial Officer	250,000
George A. Logue	Executive Vice President and President of Supplemental Solutions	250,000
	Total:	2,150,000

VSS is the principal equity owner of Cambium's stockholder. VSS also has certain interests that are different than, or in addition to, the interests of Cambium's stockholder. Upon the completion of the mergers, Holdings will enter into a consulting fee agreement with VSS entitling VSS to a fee equal to 1% of the gross proceeds of any debt or equity financing undertaken by Holdings and a fee equal to 1% of the enterprise value of any entities acquired or disposed of by Holdings. These fee obligations will remain in effect until the earlier of the date on which funds managed by VSS cease to beneficially own at least 10% of the outstanding Holdings common stock or, unless Holdings' audit committee renews the consulting fee agreement, January 1, 2015. Further, an affiliate of VSS will be entitled to receive a fee in the amount of \$3.0 million from Holdings upon completion of the mergers in consideration of providing advisory services with respect to the mergers. This fee will be payable \$1,000,000 in cash at closing, and the balance becomes payable if and when Cambium Learning's ratio of total outstanding debt to adjusted EBITDA drops below 3.0:1. Three-quarters of this remaining balance will be allocated pro rata among, and paid to, VSS and certain of the other equity owners of Cambium's stockholder. In addition, under the terms of a stockholders agreement to be executed at the closing, subject to specified exempt issuances, for so long as Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS beneficially own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of Holdings common stock, Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS have preemptive rights to purchase common stock of Holdings (or other securities that may be approved by the audit committee of Holdings' board of directors), in

connection with any proposed securities offering by Holdings. These preemptive rights will allow Cambium's stockholder and funds managed by VSS to maintain their same respective percentage ownership in Holdings following any such securities offering. The stockholders agreement will also grant Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS a subscription right entitling them to purchase, at a 10% discount to market price, at any time and from time to time at or before the 24-month anniversary of the effective time of the mergers, a number of shares of Holdings common

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stock equal to up to the lesser of (i) 7,500,000 shares of common stock or (ii) the number of shares of common stock that Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS may purchase from time to time during the 24-month subscription period for an aggregate purchase price of \$20 million.

Risk Factors (see page 32)

There are numerous risk factors you should carefully consider before deciding how to cast your vote on the adoption of the merger agreement. See RISK FACTORS on page 32 for a discussion of these risks and uncertainties.

Required Quorum and Vote (see page 51)

The transaction of business at the Voyager special meeting requires a quorum, which will be established by the presence in person or by proxy of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock entitled to vote at the Voyager special meeting. The affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock entitled to vote at the Voyager special meeting is required to adopt the merger agreement. The affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the shares of Voyager common stock present and entitled to vote at the Voyager special meeting is required in order to approve the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to solicit additional proxies. As of the record date for the Voyager special meeting, Voyager's directors, executive officers and their affiliates, as a group, beneficially owned and were entitled to vote an aggregate of 3,648,117 shares of Voyager common stock, or 12.17% of the total outstanding shares of Voyager common stock.

Financing (see page 108)

Immediately following the Voyager merger, Cambium Learning will acquire one of Voyager's operating subsidiaries, Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., as a Permitted Acquisition under Cambium Learning's credit agreements. Cambium Learning will deliver to Voyager aggregate consideration of \$75 million, including approximately \$10 million to \$15 million in cash drawn from revolving loans under the senior secured credit agreement, and \$60 million to \$65 million of membership interests in a Holdings subsidiary, VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC. No additional financing for this acquisition or for the mergers is presently anticipated other than \$25 million in cash which Cambium's sole stockholder will contribute to Holdings immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers. Under the terms of the recent amendments to the credit agreements, the Permitted Acquisition baskets are being reset after giving effect to the acquisition of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. The Permitted Acquisition basket will, when the amendment becomes effective, be reset to a cumulative \$150 million. However, any single acquisition is limited to \$20 million until the leverage ratio decreases below stated thresholds, at which point the per acquisition threshold becomes \$100 million. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM Liquidity and Capital Resources Long-Term Debt on page 235.

Regulatory Approvals (see page 108)

Under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended, which we refer to as the HSR Act, the mergers cannot be completed until the companies have made required notifications and provided certain information and materials to the Federal Trade Commission, which we refer to as the FTC, and the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, and the specified waiting period has expired or been terminated. Cambium and Voyager filed the required notification and report forms with the FTC and the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice on July 9, 2009. The FTC announced on July 20, 2009 that the waiting period was terminated immediately, thus completing the FTC's review of the mergers.

Listing on the NASDAQ Global Market of Holdings Shares Issued Pursuant to the Mergers (see page 112)

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Holdings has applied to have its common stock listed on the NASDAQ Global Market. Holdings common stock currently is not traded or quoted on a stock exchange or quotation system. Listing of the shares on the NASDAQ Global Market is not required as a condition to completion of the mergers.

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Deregistration of Voyager Common Stock after the Mergers (see page 112)

When the mergers described in this proxy statement/prospectus are completed, the Voyager common stock currently quoted on the Pink Sheets will cease to be quoted on the Pink Sheets and will be deregistered under the Exchange Act.

Appraisal Rights (see page 109)

In connection with the mergers, record holders of Voyager common stock who comply with the procedures of Section 262 of the DGCL, which we refer to as Section 262, will have appraisal rights and will be entitled, in lieu of receiving the merger consideration, to be paid in cash the fair value of their shares at the effective time of the mergers as determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery.

Stockholders of record who desire to exercise their appraisal rights must satisfy all of the conditions of Section 262. Among other things, a stockholder who desires to exercise appraisal rights must not vote in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement and must deliver a written demand for appraisal of the stockholder's shares to Voyager before the vote on the adoption of the merger agreement at the Voyager special meeting.

A copy of Section 262 of the DGCL is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex B.

Accounting Treatment of the Mergers (see page 116)

The transaction will be accounted for as a purchase of Voyager by Cambium, as that term is used under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, for accounting and financial reporting purposes. As a result, the historical financial statements of Cambium will become the historical financial statements of Holdings.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Mergers (see page 112)

It is intended that the exchange of Voyager common stock for Holdings common stock, cash and CVRs, and the exchange of Cambium common stock for Holdings common stock and the Holdings Warrant, pursuant to the merger agreement, taken together, will constitute an exchange described in Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code. Assuming that the mergers, taken together, constitute an exchange described in Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code: (1) it is expected that a Voyager stockholder who exchanges shares of Voyager common stock for a combination of Holdings common stock, cash and CVRs will not recognize a loss and will recognize a gain only up to an amount equal to the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of the CVRs received, and (2) it is expected that a Voyager stockholder who exchanges shares of Voyager common stock solely for cash and CVRs will recognize a gain or loss equal to the difference between an amount equal to the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of the CVRs received and the stockholder's tax basis in the shares of Voyager common stock surrendered.

You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor for a full understanding of the tax consequences to you of the mergers, including the effects of U.S. federal, state and local, foreign and other applicable tax laws.

Selected Historical and Pro Forma Financial Data

The following financial information is provided to assist you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the mergers. The following tables present (1) selected historical financial data of Cambium, (2) selected historical financial data of Voyager, and (3) selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data of Holdings reflecting the mergers.

The historical financial data show the financial results actually achieved by Cambium and Voyager for the periods indicated. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data

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show statement of operations data as if the mergers had taken place on January 1, 2008 and balance sheet data as if the mergers had taken place on September 30, 2009.

Selected Historical Financial Data of Cambium

The tables below present summary selected historical consolidated financial data of Cambium prepared in accordance with GAAP. You should read the information set forth below in conjunction with Cambium's consolidated financial statements and related notes, Cambium's management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations and other financial information regarding Cambium presented elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The summary selected historical consolidated financial data for the year ended December 31, 2006, the period from January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007 (the 2007 predecessor period), the period from January 29, 2007 through December 31, 2007 (the 2007 successor period) and the year ended December 31, 2008 have been derived from Cambium's audited consolidated financial statements. The summary selected historical consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005 have been derived from Cambium's unaudited consolidated financial statements prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies used for Cambium's audited financial statements. The summary selected historical consolidated financial data for the interim nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2009 have been derived from Cambium's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies used for Cambium's audited financial statements. In the opinion of Cambium's management, this unaudited interim financial information reflects all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for a full fiscal year. Cambium did not declare or pay any cash dividends on its common stock during any of the periods presented.

(in thousands)	Nine Months Ended:		Year Ended	Successor Period from January 29, 2007 (Inception)	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007	Predecessor Year Ended	Predecessor Year Ended	Predecessor Year Ended
	September 30, 2009 (unaudited)	September 30, 2008 (unaudited)	December 31, 2008	through December 31, 2007(1)	through April 11, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005 (unaudited)	December 31, 2004 (unaudited)
Statement of Operations Data:								
Product sales	\$ 70,331	\$ 73,646	\$ 89,207	\$ 71,266	\$ 15,238	\$ 92,881	\$ 75,430	\$ 36,204
Service revenues	7,410	8,409	10,524	9,581	3,176	13,542	9,726	6,852
Net sales	77,741	82,055	99,731	80,847	18,414	106,424	85,156	43,056
Total operating expenses	(75,292)	(81,762)	(104,648)	(81,306)	(32,179)	(97,955)	(81,017)	(52,878)

Acquired in-process research and development				(890)			(500)	
Embezzlement and related expenses(2)	195	(8,684)	(7,254)	(5,732)	(1,000)	(3,261)	(290)	(1,913)
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment(3)	(9,105)		(75,966)				(4,132)	(207)
(Loss) income before interest, other income (expense), and income taxes	(6,461)	(8,391)	(88,137)	(7,081)	(14,765)	5,208	(783)	(11,942)
Gain from settlement with previous stockholders(4)			30,202					
Net (loss) income	(16,309)	(12,965)	(69,560)	(13,931)	(11,812)	440	(1,212)	(8,454)

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(in thousands)	As of:					
	September 30, 2009 (unaudited)	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	Predecessor December 31, 2006	Predecessor December 31, 2005 (unaudited)	Predecessor December 31, 2004 (unaudited)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,534	\$ 2,418	\$ 1,206	\$ 1,642	\$ 9,823	\$ 545
Total current assets	46,693	31,617	26,601	25,007	32,672	18,060
Total assets	257,672	270,478	369,138	138,028	115,034	80,235
Total current liabilities	27,492	16,360	16,849	26,871	12,416	9,521
Total long term debt, less current portion	150,426	153,787	176,402	17,500	17,500	17,500
Total liabilities	202,818	202,274	239,058	59,133	49,414	42,902
Total members interest and shareholders equity	54,584	68,204	130,080	78,895	65,620	37,333

- (1) On January 29, 2007, VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC was formed for the purpose of acquiring all of the capital stock of Cambium Learning. That acquisition was completed on April 12, 2007. The Cambium consolidated financial statements and/or financial data set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus present VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC as of September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 on a successor basis reflecting the activity of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC from January 29, 2007 and the activity of Cambium Learning and its subsidiaries from April 12, 2007 and present Cambium Learning and its subsidiaries on a predecessor basis as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and for the period January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007, representing all periods prior to the time that VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC acquired Cambium Learning.
- (2) Cambium discovered in 2008 that a former employee had perpetrated a significant misappropriation of assets during a period beginning in 2004 and extending through April 2008.
- (3) Reflects the non-cash effect of the impairment write-down of goodwill and other intangible assets as of September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008, December 31, 2005 and December 2004 resulting from a reduction in the fair value of assets.
- (4) For fiscal 2008, Cambium received a settlement from previous stockholders of Cambium relating to the embezzlement suffered by Cambium. For further information, see Note A to Cambium's Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Selected Historical Financial Data of Voyager

The tables below present summary selected historical consolidated financial data of Voyager prepared in accordance with GAAP. You should read the information set forth below in conjunction with Voyager's consolidated financial statements and related notes, Voyager's management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations and other financial information regarding Voyager presented elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The summary selected historical consolidated financial data for fiscal years 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 have been derived from Voyager's audited consolidated financial statements. The summary selected historical consolidated financial data for the nine month periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2009 have been derived from Voyager's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies used for Voyager's annual audited financial statements. In the opinion of Voyager's management, this unaudited financial information reflects all adjustments, consisting of only normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for a full fiscal year. Voyager did not declare or pay any cash dividends on its common stock during any of the periods presented.

On January 31, 2005, Voyager acquired all the outstanding ownership interest in Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., or VEL. The results of VEL's operations subsequent to the acquisition on January 31, 2005 are combined with the results of two minor acquisitions (ExploreLearning and Learning A-Z), one made in 2004 and one made in 2005, to form the Voyager Education segment reported as continuing operations in Voyager's consolidated financial statements.

- (2) Voyager implemented a plan to sell its ProQuest Business Solution, or PQBS, and ProQuest Information and Learning, or PQIL, operations during the second quarter of 2006. The sale of PQBS was completed in November 2006 and the sale of PQIL was completed in February 2007. Results of operations for PQBS and PQIL are excluded from results from continuing operations for all periods presented.
- (3) In 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, operating expenses include corporate costs of \$14.9 million, \$34.1 million, and \$46.2 million, the majority of which are associated with the closing of Voyager's Ann Arbor offices, financial

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restatements, and completion of the sale of PQBS and PQIL. The transition of corporate offices from Ann Arbor, Michigan to Dallas, Texas was completed by year-end 2008.

- (4) The required annual or interim testing for impairment of goodwill resulted in goodwill impairment for the Voyager Education business unit for the second and third quarters of 2009 and for 2008, 2007 and 2006.
- (5) In 2008, Voyager entered into a series of agreements with its landlord regarding the termination of certain obligations in relation to the long term leases for its facilities in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Voyager terminated and was released from all obligations relating to these leases on March 7, 2008, resulting in a total charge to expense in the first quarter of 2008 for all lease termination costs.
- (6) Net loss from continuing operations for 2004 includes a deferred tax expense of \$25.1 million to reflect the impact of establishing a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets as a result of restatement adjustments.
- (7) Upon closing on the sale of PQBS on November 28, 2006, Voyager made a pro rata payment of 89% of the principal then outstanding under Voyager's 5.45% senior notes due October 1, 2012, Voyager's 5.38% senior notes due January 31, 2015 and Voyager's 2005 five-year unsecured revolving credit facility. Upon closing on the sale of PQIL on February 9, 2007, Voyager paid its remaining balances owed to its bank lenders and noteholders and was released from all obligations under its 2002 note purchase agreement, its 2005 note purchase agreement, and its five-year unsecured revolving credit facility.
- (8) Shareholders' equity for 2006 reflects the \$347.7 million gain from the sale of PQBS. Shareholders' equity for 2007 reflects the \$46.6 million gain from the sale of PQIL.

Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Data

The following selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data are intended to show how the acquisition of Cambium and Voyager by Holdings might have affected historical financial statements if the mergers had been completed on September 30, 2009 for balance sheet data and on January 1, 2008 for statement of operations data. The following summary unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data were prepared based on the historical financial results reported by Cambium and Voyager. The following should be read in conjunction with **UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION** on page 156, and the Cambium and Voyager consolidated financial statements which are included in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The selected unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial data are presented for illustrative purposes only and are not necessarily indicative of the financial condition or results of operations of future periods or the financial condition or results of operations that actually would have been realized had the entities been a single entity during these periods.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Net sales	\$ 157,012	\$ 188,810
Total operating expenses	(149,147)	(224,583)
Goodwill impairment	(36,280)	(119,107)
Embezzlement and related expenses	195	(7,254)
Lease termination costs		(11,673)

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Loss from operations before interest, other income (expense), and income taxes	(28,220)	(173,807)
Gain from settlement with previous stockholders		30,202
Net loss	(42,762)	(154,396)
Net loss per common share (basic and diluted)	(0.98)	(3.53)
Average number of common shares and equivalents outstanding (basic and diluted)	43,790	43,790

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	As of September 30, 2009 (in thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 18,076
Total current assets	95,996
Total assets	431,475
Total current liabilities	72,522
Total long-term debt and capital lease obligations, less current maturities	150,489
Total liabilities	269,320
Total shareholders' equity	162,155

Comparative Historical and Unaudited Pro Forma Per Share Data

The following table reflects (1) the historical per share loss from continuing operations and book value per share of Cambium common stock, (2) the historical per share loss from continuing operations and book value per share of Voyager common stock and (3) the pro forma per share loss from continuing operations and book value per share of Holdings reflecting the mergers. The comparative historical and pro forma per share data should be read in conjunction with the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements and related notes, the historical consolidated financial statements of Cambium and related notes, and the historical consolidated financial statements of Voyager and related notes, all of which information is included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The pro forma condensed combined financial data are not necessarily indicative of the operating results of future operations or the actual results that would have occurred had the mergers been completed at the beginning of the periods presented.

Pro forma book value per share was computed by dividing pro forma stockholders' equity by the pro forma number of shares of common stock which would have been outstanding had the mergers been completed as of September 30, 2009.

Neither Cambium nor Voyager declared or paid any cash dividends on its common stock during the periods presented. Holdings does not anticipate paying dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009			Year Ended December 31, 2008		
	Cambium(1)	Voyager(2)	Pro Forma Cambium and Voyager	Cambium(1)	Voyager(2)	Pro Forma Cambium and Voyager
Basic loss per common share	\$ (0.80)	\$ (1.09)	\$ (0.98)	\$ (3.40)	\$ (2.73)	\$ (3.53)
Diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.80)	\$ (1.09)	\$ (0.98)	\$ (3.40)	\$ (2.73)	\$ (3.53)

Book value per common share at period end	\$	2.68	\$	6.03	\$	3.70	\$	3.33	\$	7.12	(3)
Shares used to compute book value per share		20,454,312		29,874,145		43,789,995		20,454,312		29,874,145	43,789,995

(1) Cambium shares represent the number of shares of Holdings common stock to be received by Cambium's sole stockholder upon completion of the mergers, not including the 3,846,154 shares of Holdings common stock to be purchased by the sole stockholder of Cambium immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers or the shares issuable upon exercise of the Holdings Warrant.

(2) Voyager shares used for book value per share are the number of shares outstanding as of September 30, 2009.

(3) Information regarding the pro forma book value per common share at December 31, 2008 is not available.

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Comparative Historical and Unaudited EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Data

The historical net losses for both Cambium and Voyager as reported on a GAAP basis include material non-recurring and non-operational items. Holdings believes that earnings (loss) from operations before interest and other income (expense), income taxes, and depreciation and amortization, or EBITDA, and adjusted EBITDA, which further excludes non-recurring and non-operational items, referred to in this proxy statement/prospectus as Adjusted EBITDA, provide useful information for investors to assess the results of the ongoing business of the combined company.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are not prepared in accordance with GAAP and may be different from non-GAAP financial measures used by other companies. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. Holdings believes that Adjusted EBITDA provides useful information to investors because it reflects the underlying performance of the ongoing operations of the combined company and provides investors with a view of the combined company's operations from management's perspective. Adjusted EBITDA excludes items that do not reflect the underlying performance of the combined company by removing significant one-time or certain non-cash items from earnings. Holdings uses Adjusted EBITDA to monitor and evaluate the operating performance of the combined company and as the basis to set and measure progress towards performance targets, which directly affect compensation for employees and executives. Holdings generally uses these non-GAAP measures as measures of operating performance and not as measures of Holdings' liquidity.

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Below is a reconciliation between net loss and Adjusted EBITDA for Cambium and Voyager individually on an historical basis and on a pro forma condensed combined basis for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009			
	Cambium	Voyager	Pro Forma Adjustments (in thousands)	Pro Forma Combined
Net loss	\$ (16,309)	\$ (32,430)	\$ 5,977	\$ (42,762)
Reconciling items between net loss and EBITDA:				
Income tax benefit	(5,043)	(81)	5,124	
Interest and other (income) expenses, net	14,891	(413)	64	14,542
Depreciation and amortization	19,611	14,605	(6,266)	27,950
Earnings (loss) from operations before interest and other income (expense), income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	13,150	(18,319)	4,899	(270)
Non-recurring or non-operating costs included in EBITDA but excluded from Adjusted EBITDA:				
Goodwill impairment(8)	9,105	27,175		36,280
Embezzlement and related expenses(1)	(195)			(195)
IntelliTools office closure(2)	40			40
Merger related costs(3)	2,427	6,146	(8,573)	
Non-recurring Voyager corporate overhead costs primarily related to Voyager's delinquent SEC filings and transition of the corporate office(4)		2,213		2,213
Temporary purchase accounting impact of the reduction in Voyager's deferred revenues and related deferred costs(5)			279	279
Stock based compensation expense(10)		220	710	930
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 24,527	\$ 17,435	\$ (2,685)	\$ 39,277

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	Year Ended December 31, 2008			
	Cambium	Voyager	Pro Forma Adjustments (in thousands)	Pro Forma Combined
Net loss	\$ (69,560)	\$ (81,504)	\$ (3,332)	\$ (154,396)
Reconciling items between net loss and EBITDA:				
Income tax benefit	(13,422)	(1,160)	184	(14,398)
Interest and other income (expenses), net	19,415	(612)	754	19,557
Gain from settlement with previous stockholders(6)	(30,202)			(30,202)
Loss on extinguishment of debt(7)	5,632			5,632
Depreciation and amortization	27,419	21,358	(11,138)	37,639
Loss from operations before interest and other income (expense), income taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA)	(60,718)	(61,918)	(13,532)	(136,168)
Non-recurring or non-operating costs excluded from Adjusted EBITDA:				
Goodwill impairment(8)	75,966	43,141		119,107
Embezzlement and related expenses(1)	7,254			7,254
Lease termination costs(9)		11,673		11,673
IntelliTools office closure(2)	287			287
Merger related costs(3)	26		(26)	
Non-recurring Voyager corporate overhead costs primarily related to Voyager's delinquent SEC filings and transition of the corporate office(4)		18,069		18,069
Temporary purchase accounting impact of the reduction in Voyager's deferred revenues and related deferred costs(5)			8,054	8,054
Non-recurring change in control payments(11)			2,690	2,690
Stock based compensation expense(10)		878	947	1,825
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 22,815	\$ 11,843	\$ (1,867)	\$ 32,791

- (1) During 2008, Cambium discovered certain irregularities relating to the control and use of cash and certain other general ledger items which resulted in a substantial misappropriation of assets over a period of more than four years. These irregularities were perpetrated by a former employee, resulting in embezzlement losses, net of recoveries. For further information, see Note A to Cambium's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus.
- (2) In late 2007, Cambium decided to close its IntelliTools office in Petaluma, California. In fiscal 2008, Cambium leased a smaller facility in Petaluma, California, and, in fiscal 2009, the Petaluma office was closed. The expenses added back in the table above represent the rent and other operating costs for the Petaluma office from January 2008 until its closure.
- (3) Adjustment is to eliminate external incremental costs incurred by Cambium and Voyager that are directly related to the merger transaction. In the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statements of Operations included

in this proxy statement/prospectus, these costs are eliminated as a pro forma adjustment in calculating the pro forma combined net loss.

- (4) Represents corporate overhead costs for Voyager that are primarily related to the restatement of Voyager's financial statements and the related activities for Voyager to become current with its SEC filings, costs to transition Voyager's corporate office from Ann Arbor, Michigan to Dallas, Texas, and internal costs required to complete the strategic alternatives process that culminated in the proposed merger transaction. Going forward, Holdings expects to incur ongoing corporate overhead and public company costs of approximately \$4 million annually. For the year ended December 31, 2008, the adjustment represents the total costs of these activities less the \$4 million estimate which Holdings considers to be ongoing. Because Voyager's restatement process and the relocation of Voyager's corporate headquarters were substantially completed by the end of fiscal 2008, non-recurring corporate costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 are primarily related to internal costs of Voyager's strategic alternative process.
- (5) Under applicable accounting guidance for business combinations, an acquiring entity is required to recognize all of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition date fair value. For

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purposes of the Pro Forma Unaudited Condensed Combined Statement of Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 2008 on page 159 and the Pro Forma Unaudited Condensed Combined Statement of Operations for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 on page 160, net sales have been reduced by \$9.5 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, due to the pro forma write-down of deferred revenue to its estimated fair value as of January 1, 2008. The write-down was determined by estimating the cost to fulfill the related future customer obligations plus a normal profit margin. Related deferred costs have been written to a fair value of zero, resulting in a partially offsetting reduction to cost of sales of \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 and \$34,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The net sales adjustment less the cost of sales adjustment is presented above. The adjustment of deferred revenue and deferred costs to fair value is required only at the purchase accounting date; therefore, its impact on net sales and costs of sales is non-recurring.

- (6) For fiscal 2008, Cambium received a settlement payment from previous stockholders of Cambium relating to the embezzlement suffered by Cambium. For further information, see Note A to Cambium's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus.
- (7) For fiscal 2008, Cambium recorded a loss on the extinguishment of debt related to the modification of its senior secured credit facility and senior unsecured promissory notes resulting from the execution of an amendment of those documents and the delivery by the lenders of a permanent waiver. The associated unamortized deferred financing costs and amendment fees related to the permanent waiver are included in the loss on extinguishment of debt. For further information, see Note G to Cambium's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus.
- (8) For additional information on goodwill impairment charges, see Note F to Cambium's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus, Note 5 to Voyager's Year-End Consolidated Financial Statements, and Note 8 to Voyager's Interim Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus.
- (9) Lease termination charges are for the discontinuance of office space and other leases resulting from the transition of Voyager's corporate headquarters from Ann Arbor, Michigan to Dallas, Texas. For further information, see Note 16 to Voyager's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus.
- (10) For the period from January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007, Cambium held in escrow \$0.6 million in connection with stock-based awards. As a result of the settlement with the former stockholders in 2008, the rights to the \$0.6 million held in escrow were foregone. This amount was recorded as income in interest and other expenses in Cambium's historical statement of operations for 2008 and, accordingly, is excluded from EBITDA. Cambium had no stock-based compensation expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Voyager's historical statements of operations include stock-based compensation expense of \$0.9 million for 2008 and \$0.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations include an adjustment of \$0.9 million for 2008 and \$0.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 for estimated stock-based compensation expense related to stock option grants by Holdings (which become effective upon consummation of the mergers) to Messrs. Klausner, Cappellucci, Almond, Campbell, and Logue.
- (11) The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 includes a pro forma adjustment to record certain contractual obligations, retention and other payments that become payable as a result of the merger, subject to subsequent service requirements of up to one year.

Cambium Learning's senior unsecured credit agreement contains a financial covenant regarding Cambium Learning's minimum adjusted EBITDA (calculated as set forth in the credit agreements) as of the end of each fiscal quarter. All

of the adjustments shown in the Adjusted EBITDA for Cambium in the table above are adjustments used in determining adjusted EBITDA pursuant to Cambium Learning's credit agreements. Furthermore, Cambium Learning's credit agreements allow additional adjustments that permit the add-back of specified non-operational expenses that, in the view of the lenders, are reasonable adjustments to EBITDA. These are shown in the table below. Holdings has not presented these additional adjustments as part of the Comparative Historical and Unaudited EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Data because they are adjustments that management would not commonly make in internal use of Adjusted EBITDA for establishing and measuring operational performance targets. These additional adjustments are set forth in the table below to provide a reconciliation of the adjusted EBITDA allowed by Cambium Learning's credit agreements to Holdings' Adjusted EBITDA as presented in the Comparative Historical and Unaudited EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Data. The calculation of

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EBITDA under the credit agreements will be modified to increase the adjustments effective as of the effective date of the mergers pursuant to the terms of the amendments to the credit agreements. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM Liquidity and Capital Resources Long-Term Debt on page 235.

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009			
	Cambium	Voyager	Pro Forma Adjustments (in thousands)	Pro Forma Combined
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 24,527	\$ 17,435	\$ (2,685)	\$ 39,277
Additional adjustments allowed to EBITDA per the Cambium credit agreement:				
Equity cure	2,959			2,959
Certain operating taxes	620			620
Management fees	150		46	196
Employee severance	55			55
Certain legal costs	115			115
Other	18			18
Adjusted EBITDA per the Cambium credit agreement	\$ 28,444	\$ 17,435	\$ (2,639)	\$ 43,240

	Year Ended December 31, 2008			
	Cambium	Voyager	Pro Forma Adjustments (in thousands)	Pro Forma Combined
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 22,815	\$ 11,843	\$ (1,867)	\$ 32,791
Additional adjustments allowed to EBITDA per the Cambium credit agreement:				
Certain operating taxes	703			703
Management fees	199		(51)	148
Employee severance	604			604
Certain legal costs	292			292
Restructuring expense	507			507
Interest income	86			86
Other	183			183
Adjusted EBITDA per the Cambium credit agreement	\$ 25,389	\$ 11,843	\$ (1,918)	\$ 35,314

Cambium Learning's senior secured and senior unsecured credit agreements are material to Cambium, with \$166.7 million in borrowings outstanding as of September 30, 2009. The senior secured credit agreement contains a financial covenant requiring a total leverage ratio of 6.5:1 or less as of the end of each fiscal quarter. Cambium Learning's senior unsecured credit agreement contains a financial covenant requiring minimum adjusted EBITDA (calculated as set forth in the credit agreements) for the trailing four fiscal quarters to be at least \$25.0 million. As of

August 14, 2009, Cambium was in non-compliance with both of these covenants. On August 14, 2009, Cambium notified both its senior secured lenders and senior unsecured debt holders that Cambium's stockholder intended to cure the non-compliance. On August 17, 2009, \$3.0 million of capital was contributed to Cambium Learning by its stockholder to fund the cure. On August 20, 2009, the \$3.0 million was paid by Cambium Learning to the senior secured lenders and the principal amount outstanding under Cambium's senior secured credit agreement was reduced by a corresponding amount. Cambium Learning is permitted one such cure right in each fiscal year. An uncured default with respect to either of these financial covenants could, if not waived by the lenders and the noteholders, result in acceleration of the indebtedness under Cambium Learning's credit facilities. Cambium Learning may not have sufficient funds to repay the indebtedness, and there may not be equity or debt financing opportunities available to Cambium Learning on acceptable terms, or at all. Cambium Learning was in compliance with its financial covenants for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. Based on Cambium Learning's performance to date, Cambium Learning expects to be in compliance with its financial covenants for the quarter ending December 31, 2009.

Table of Contents**RISK FACTORS**

You should carefully read and consider the following risk factors before deciding how to vote on the adoption of the merger agreement. These factors should be considered in conjunction with the other information included in, and found in the annexes attached to, this proxy statement/prospectus, including the matters addressed in the section entitled CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS on page vii. These risks and uncertainties relate to the mergers and the combined company after completion of the mergers, as well as to Cambium and Voyager as the constituent companies in the mergers. All of the risk factors set forth below are important and the occurrence of any of these risks could materially and adversely affect the business, operating results, financial condition or liquidity of any or all of Holdings, Cambium or Voyager. Please note that, as indicated elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, Holdings has not conducted any business to date but, if the transaction is completed, Holdings' business immediately following the mergers will combine the businesses conducted by Cambium and Voyager immediately prior to the mergers. As a result, the risks described below under Risks Related to Holdings and Its Business reflect the material risks to which the businesses of Cambium and Voyager currently are or may be subject.

Risks Related to the Mergers

Because the exchange ratio is fixed, the market value of Holdings common stock issued to you if you receive Holdings common stock in the mergers may be less than the value of your shares of Voyager common stock.

Voyager stockholders who receive shares of Holdings common stock in the mergers will receive a fixed number of shares of common stock of Holdings, rather than a number of shares with a particular fixed market value, as determined by the 1:1 exchange ratio set forth in the merger agreement. The market value of Voyager common stock at the time of the closing of the mergers may vary significantly from its price on the date the merger agreement was executed, the date of this proxy statement/prospectus or the date on which Voyager stockholders vote on the merger agreement. Because the exchange ratio will not be adjusted to reflect any changes in the market value of Voyager common stock, the market value of Holdings common stock issued in the mergers may be higher or lower than the value of the shares of Voyager common stock surrendered in the transaction, and may be higher or lower than the \$6.50 per share of Voyager common stock to be paid to Voyager stockholders that receive cash merger consideration with respect to all or a portion of their shares of Voyager common stock. Stock price changes may result from a variety of factors that are beyond the control of Voyager or Holdings, including changes in business, operations and prospects, regulatory considerations and general and industry specific market and economic conditions. Voyager is not permitted to terminate the merger agreement solely because of changes in the market price of its common stock.

Voyager's obligation to pay a termination fee under specified circumstances, which fee may be greater than termination fees payable by Cambium, and the restrictions on Voyager's ability to solicit other acquisition proposals may discourage other companies from attempting to acquire Voyager.

Until the mergers are completed or the merger agreement is terminated, subject to limited exceptions, the merger agreement prohibits Voyager from entering into or soliciting any acquisition proposal or offer for a merger or other business combination with a party other than Cambium. In addition, Voyager has agreed to pay Cambium a termination fee of up to \$7.5 million in specified circumstances, including upon termination of the merger agreement following a failure by Voyager's board to recommend adoption of the merger agreement or upon termination by Voyager to accept a superior acquisition proposal. These provisions could discourage other parties from attempting to acquire Voyager for a higher price. Although Voyager would, under specified circumstances, have the right to terminate the merger agreement to accept a superior proposal prior to a stockholder vote on the merger agreement, it

may only do so if it pays the \$7.5 million termination fee, first receives the proposal after the SEC declares the registration statement effective and complies with other detailed requirements contained in the merger agreement.

In addition, although Cambium also may be required to pay a termination fee under the merger agreement in specified circumstances, its termination fee obligations generally are lower than the \$7.5 million fee referred to above. In most instances where Cambium is required to pay a termination fee, the termination fee is limited

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to a maximum of \$4.5 million. Moreover, Cambium has the right to terminate the merger agreement at any time, for any reason not otherwise specified in the merger agreement, subject only to its obligation to pay to Voyager this amount. Voyager has no comparable right to terminate. For additional information regarding termination fees that may be payable by Voyager and Cambium under the merger agreement, see THE MERGER AGREEMENT Termination and Termination Fees on page 141.

Some directors and officers of Cambium and Voyager have interests in the mergers that may conflict with, or be different from or in addition to, the interests of the stockholders of their respective companies.

Executive officers of Cambium and Voyager negotiated the terms of the merger agreement and the boards of directors of Cambium and Voyager approved the merger agreement and unanimously recommend that their respective stockholders vote in favor of the mergers. Some directors and officers of Cambium and Voyager have interests in the mergers that may be different from or in addition to, or could be perceived as being in conflict with, the interests of their respective stockholders.

Voyager stockholders should be aware of these interests when they consider the recommendation of Voyager's board of directors to vote in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement and when they make their decisions as to how to vote. See THE MERGERS Interests of Voyager's Directors and Officers in the Mergers on page 101 and THE MERGERS Interests of Cambium's Directors and Officers in the Mergers on page 107. VSS is the principal equity owner of Cambium's stockholder. For information regarding interests that VSS may have in the mergers, see MANAGEMENT OF HOLDINGS FOLLOWING THE MERGERS Related Party Transactions on page 188.

The combined company may never realize the anticipated benefits from the mergers.

The mergers involves the integration of two companies that have previously operated independently and are geographically remote from each other. Although the parties believe that the combination of Cambium and Voyager has the potential to result in substantial financial and operating benefits, including increased revenues, cost savings (which Holdings estimates to be approximately \$10 million per year) and other benefits, Holdings does not assure you regarding when, whether or the extent to which the combined company will be able to realize increased revenues, cost savings or other benefits, if at all. In this regard, see also the additional risk factors set forth under RISK FACTORS Risks Related to Holdings and Its Business below.

Voyager stockholders will have a reduced ownership and voting interest after the mergers and will exercise less influence over management of the combined company.

After the completion of the transaction, Voyager stockholders will own a smaller percentage of the combined company than they currently own of Voyager. Upon completion of the mergers, assuming that the maximum amount of cash payable in the mergers is paid to Voyager stockholders and assuming no exercise of appraisal rights, the former stockholder of Cambium will own approximately 55.5%, and former Voyager stockholders (excluding the effect of stock options and excluding the effect of the Holdings Warrant) will own approximately 44.5%, of Holdings common stock issued and outstanding at the time of completion of the mergers. Consequently, Voyager stockholders, as a group, will have significantly reduced ownership and voting power in the combined company compared to their ownership and voting power in Voyager prior to the completion of the transactions. In particular, Voyager stockholders, as a group, will have less than a majority of the ownership and voting power of Holdings and, therefore, will be able to exercise significantly less influence over the management and policies of the combined company than they currently exercise over the management and policies of Voyager.

The Cambium stockholder and the Voyager stockholders may not realize a benefit from the mergers commensurate with the ownership dilution they will experience in connection with the mergers.

Cambium and Voyager anticipate that the market value of the percentage of common stock of Holdings owned by the companies' respective existing stockholders following completion of the mergers will be roughly equivalent to the market value of the aggregate common stock of each respective company prior to completion of the transaction, after giving effect to the payment of cash and the distribution of CVRs as part of the merger consideration payable to Voyager stockholders. However, if Holdings is unable to realize the strategic financial benefits currently anticipated from the mergers, the stockholders of Cambium and Voyager will have

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experienced substantial dilution of their respective ownership interests without receiving the commensurate benefit.

The proposed transaction may not be completed, which may significantly harm the market price of Voyager's common stock and its future business and financial results.

Although Cambium and Voyager have signed the merger agreement in furtherance of the proposed mergers of Cambium and Voyager with and into newly formed subsidiaries of Holdings, the completion of the transaction is subject to stockholder and regulatory approvals and other closing conditions, and there is no assurance that all of the conditions to closing will be met or that the mergers will be completed on a timely basis or at all. In addition, Cambium and Voyager each may unilaterally terminate the merger agreement without the payment of a fee if the mergers are not completed on or before December 31, 2009, and Cambium has the right to terminate the merger agreement at any time, for any reason not otherwise specified in the merger agreement, subject only to its obligation to pay to Voyager a termination fee of \$4.5 million. The merger agreement may also be terminated for several other reasons, all as more fully described under **THE MERGER AGREEMENT Termination and Termination Fees** on page 141.

Although Voyager expects to continue operations if the transaction is not completed for any reason, it may be harmed in a number of ways, including the following:

to the extent that the current market price of Voyager common stock reflects an increase resulting from a market assumption that the transaction will be completed, the market price of Voyager common stock may decline by the value attributed to this assumption, or could decline even more;

Voyager may be required to pay a termination fee of up to \$7.5 million if the mergers are terminated under specified circumstances, and if any of this fee were to be paid, Voyager would experience a material negative effect on its financial condition and results of operations;

an adverse reaction from Voyager's investors and potential investors may reduce future opportunities for financings or business combinations;

the pendency of the mergers, as well as customary covenants in the merger agreement that limit each party's ability to take specified actions without the other party's consent, may cause Voyager to defer or potentially lose business opportunities that it might have otherwise pursued;

matters relating to the mergers require substantial commitments of time and resources by Voyager's management, which could otherwise have been devoted to other opportunities that may have been beneficial to Voyager; and

Voyager's costs and expenses related to the transaction, including legal and accounting fees and fees payable to Voyager's financial advisors, as well as expenses relating to printing of proxy materials and solicitation of proxies, must be paid even if the mergers are not completed.

In addition, Voyager could be subject to litigation related to any failure to complete the mergers. If the mergers are not completed, any of these risks may materialize and may materially and adversely affect the stock price of Voyager and its financial results and ongoing business.

Risks Related to Ownership of Holdings Common Stock

The Holdings common stock may not be listed for trading on NASDAQ, or on any other national securities exchange, at the time that the mergers are completed. Even if the Holdings common stock is listed upon completion of the mergers, the absence of a historical trading market for Holdings common stock creates uncertainty about future trading prices of its common stock.

Holdings has applied to list its common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market. However, under the terms of the merger agreement, the listing of Holdings common stock on NASDAQ is not a condition to completion of the mergers. It is possible that upon completion of the mergers, the Holdings common stock will not be listed for trading on the NASDAQ Global Market or any other national securities exchange. If the Holdings common stock is not listed for trading upon completion of the mergers, Holdings cannot predict when, if ever, the shares will be listed. If, upon completion of the mergers or later, the Holdings common stock is listed on NASDAQ, or another national securities exchange or automated quotation system, Holdings common stock

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will begin trading publicly for the first time. Although this proxy statement/prospectus contains information regarding the historical market prices of Voyager's common stock, those prices are not necessarily relevant to the market prices at which Holdings common stock may trade, since Holdings will combine the operations of both Cambium and Voyager. Holdings cannot predict the extent to which a trading market will develop in its common stock after completion of the mergers, whether that market will be active or how liquid that market might become, since its common stock may or may not be listed on NASDAQ or another national securities exchange or automated quotation system and has no independent trading history.

The combined company's stock price may be volatile, and the market price of the Holdings common stock may decline in value following the transaction.

There may be significant fluctuations in the market price of Holdings common stock, both initially before an orderly trading market develops and after that time. Historically, the market price of Voyager's common stock has fluctuated, and the common stock of Cambium never has been publicly traded, listed on a stock exchange or quoted on a quotation system. Any price fluctuations of Holdings common stock may be unrelated or disproportionate to the actual operating performance of the combined company, and may be due to factors beyond Holdings' control. Moreover, if the market price of the combined company's common stock becomes subject to significant fluctuations following the mergers, the value of the shares of Holdings' common stock at any given point in time could be less than the value of Holdings common stock immediately after completion of the transaction.

Broad market and industry factors, as well as factors specifically relating to Holdings and its business, may adversely affect the market price of Holdings common stock. Some of the factors that may cause the market price of the combined company's common stock to fluctuate include:

- actual or anticipated variations in Holdings' financial results;
- changes in estimates or recommendations by securities analysts, if any, covering Holdings' common stock;
- the failure of the combined company to meet analysts' expectations;
- conditions or trends in the industry in which Cambium and Voyager operate, including governmental or regulatory changes affecting education;
- announcements by Holdings or its competitors of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships or divestitures;
- additions or departures of key personnel of the combined company;
- the entry into, or termination of, key agreements or arrangements affecting Holdings' business or operations; and
- future sales of Holdings' securities, including sales of common stock by its directors and officers or its strategic investors.

The factors that affect the price of Holdings common stock may be different from the factors that have affected the price of Voyager common stock to the extent the business of the combined company differs from Voyager's business.

Moreover, the stock markets in general have experienced substantial and unprecedented volatility in recent years, which volatility generally has been unrelated to the operating performance of individual companies. Should this market volatility continue, these broad market fluctuations could materially and adversely affect the trading price of

Holdings common stock. In the past, companies that have experienced significant volatility in the market price of their stock have been the objects of securities class action litigation. If Holdings were to become the object of securities class action litigation, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of its management's attention and resources.

Holdings does not expect to pay dividends on its common stock in the short term.

Holdings has not yet determined its dividend policy, but it is unlikely that Holdings will pay any dividends to holders of its common stock in the short term, and it may never pay any dividends. The combined company anticipates that it will retain its earnings, if any, for future growth. Any determination to pay

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dividends in the future will be at the discretion of Holdings' board of directors and will depend upon Holdings' results of operations, financial condition, contractual limitations, restrictions imposed by applicable law, business and investment strategy and any other factors that Holdings' board of directors deems relevant. As a result, the appreciation, if any, of the price of Holdings' common stock may be the only source of a return to stockholders.

The existence of a majority stockholder may adversely affect the market price of Holdings' common stock and could delay, hinder or prevent a change in corporate control or result in the entrenchment of management and the board of directors, and Holdings' majority stockholder will have a contractual right to maintain or increase its percentage ownership in Holdings following the closing.

While the precise percentage of Holdings' common stock that will be controlled by Cambium's sole stockholder cannot be determined until the amount of cash available for distribution in the Voyager merger and the amount of cash elected by Voyager stockholders is ascertained, it is expected that the sole stockholder of Cambium, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC, will own a majority of Holdings' outstanding common stock upon completion of the mergers. As a result, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC will likely have the ability to determine the outcome of matters submitted to Holdings' stockholders for approval, including the election and removal of directors and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of the combined company's assets. In addition, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC will likely have the ability to control the management, affairs and operations of Holdings. Accordingly, this concentration of ownership may harm the market price of Holdings' common stock by delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control or impeding a merger, consolidation, takeover or other business combination involving the combined company.

The ownership of a large block of stock by a single stockholder may also reduce liquidity in the market for Holdings' common stock. Should VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC determine to sell any of its position in the future, sales of substantial amounts of Holdings' common stock on the market, or even the possibility of these sales, may adversely affect the market price of its common stock. These sales, or even the possibility of these sales, also may make it more difficult for Holdings to raise capital through the issuance of equity securities at a time and at a price it deems appropriate.

Moreover, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC will have a contractual right to maintain or increase its percentage ownership in Holdings following the mergers. Specifically, under the terms of a stockholders agreement that Holdings will enter into at the closing of the mergers, if Holdings were to engage in a new issuance of its securities following the closing, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC and funds managed or controlled by VSS would have preemptive rights to purchase an amount of Holdings' securities that would enable them to maintain their same collective percentage ownership in Holdings following the new issuance. VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC and funds managed or controlled by VSS would have these preemptive rights for so long as those entities collectively beneficially own, in the aggregate, at least 25% of the outstanding shares of Holdings' common stock. Thus, while other holders of Holdings' securities would risk suffering a reduction in percentage ownership in connection with a new issuance of securities by Holdings, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC and funds managed or controlled by VSS would have the opportunity to avoid a reduction in percentage ownership.

VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC and funds managed or controlled by VSS also will have the opportunity to increase their percentage ownership in Holdings at a discount from market price following completion of the mergers. Under the stockholders agreement, at any time and from time to time at or prior to the 24-month anniversary of the effective time of the mergers, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC and funds managed or controlled by VSS have the right to purchase from Holdings, in cash, at a 10% discount from market price, up to the lesser of 7,500,000 shares of Holdings' common stock or shares of Holdings' common stock with an aggregate purchase price of \$20 million. Any purchases of stock by these entities may dilute the ownership percentage of all other Holdings' stockholders.

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Holdings may be a controlled company within the meaning of the NASDAQ rules and, as a result, may qualify for, and rely on, exemptions from various corporate governance standards, which may limit the presence of independent directors on the board of directors or board committees of Holdings.

As we have described above, it is expected that VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC will own a majority of Holdings outstanding common stock upon completion of the mergers. As a result, Holdings may be deemed to be a controlled company for purposes of NASDAQ Rule 5615(c)(2). Under this rule, a company of which more than 50% of the voting power for the election of directors is held by an individual, a group or another company is a controlled company and is exempt from certain NASDAQ corporate governance requirements, including requirements that a majority of the board of directors consist of independent directors, that compensation of officers be determined or recommended to the board of directors by a majority of its independent directors or by a compensation committee that is composed entirely of independent directors and that director nominees be selected or recommended for selection by a majority of the independent directors or by a nominating committee composed solely of independent directors. Holdings intends to rely upon these exemptions. Accordingly, Holdings stockholders may not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of other companies that are required to comply fully with the NASDAQ rules.

Holdings board of directors has adopted an audit committee charter which will govern its audit committee. Since the controlled company exemption does not extend to the composition of audit committees, Holdings is required to have an audit committee that consists of at least three directors, each of whom must be independent based on independence criteria set forth in Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act. These three directors must also satisfy the requirements set forth in NASDAQ Market Rule 5605(a) and (c). Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act allows Holdings to phase in the independence requirements applicable to audit committees. Accordingly, the board of directors expects to establish an audit committee composed of three independent directors within the phase-in rule described above.

The failure of the original Cambium Learning investors to own at least 35% of Holdings common stock or the sale by the VSS Funds of more than 15% of their Holdings common stock would constitute an event of default under the Cambium Learning credit agreements, entitling the lenders to accelerate the repayment of all outstanding indebtedness.

Cambium Learning's senior secured and senior unsecured credit agreements contain various restrictions on changes in the direct or indirect ownership or control of Cambium Learning. These restrictions are embodied in the credit agreements Change in Control definition and under their Events of Default provisions. In addition to customary ownership and control changes, a Change in Control would occur if at least 35% of Holdings common stock were not owned by at least one of the original investors in Cambium Learning or if the VSS Funds sold more than 15% of the Holdings common stock owned by them (through VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC). Immediately following the mergers, the original Cambium Learning investors, through VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC, are expected to own approximately 55.5% of Holdings common stock. Future issuances of common or other capital stock by Holdings could dilute the original Cambium Learning investors' ownership percentage below the requisite 35% amount.

However, the investment funds controlled by VSS which were among the original Cambium Learning investors, have the contractual right (but not the obligation) to subscribe for additional shares of Holdings common stock in order to preserve their ownership level and thereby prevent unwanted dilution. This contractual right requires these investment funds to pay consideration to acquire any such additional shares. Holdings does not assure you that these funds will at any time elect to exercise their subscription right. For additional information regarding these subscription agreements, see RELATED AGREEMENTS Stockholders Agreement.

The occurrence of a Change in Control would constitute an Event of Default under the credit agreements. Either the administrative agent or a majority of the lenders have the right, upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, to terminate all commitments to make revolving loans, and to accelerate all outstanding revolving and term loans by

declaring them immediately due and payable. Holdings and its subsidiaries are not expected to have sufficient cash on hand to repay these loans in full upon such an acceleration.

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Holdings may seek to raise additional funds, finance additional acquisitions or develop strategic relationships by issuing additional securities, including capital stock.

In the future, Holdings may seek to raise additional funds, finance additional acquisitions or develop or engage in strategic relationships by issuing equity or debt securities. The issuance of equity securities, including debt securities that are convertible into equity, would reduce the percentage ownership of Holdings' existing stockholders. Furthermore, any newly issued equity securities could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of the holders of Holdings common stock. The issuance of new debt securities could subject Holdings and its subsidiaries to covenants which constrain Holdings' ability to grow or otherwise take steps that may be favored by holders of Holdings common stock.

Under the terms of a stockholders agreement that Holdings will sign at the closing, so long as Cambium's stockholder and funds controlled by VSS beneficially own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of Holdings common stock, they will have preemptive rights which generally give them the opportunity to purchase an amount of Holdings securities in a new issuance of securities by Holdings that would enable them to maintain their same collective percentage ownership in Holdings following the new issuance. Thus, while other stockholders risk suffering a reduction in percentage ownership in connection with an issuance of securities by Holdings, Cambium's sole stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS will have the opportunity to avoid a reduction in percentage ownership. In addition, under the stockholders agreement, until the 24 month anniversary of the effective time, Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS will have the right to purchase from Holdings, in cash, at a 10% discount from market price, up to the lesser of 7,500,000 shares of Holdings common stock or shares of Holdings common stock with a discounted purchase price of \$20 million. Any purchases of stock at a discount from the market price may dilute the ownership percentage and equity ownership of all other Holdings stockholders.

Provisions of Holdings' organizational documents and Delaware law may delay or deter a change of control of Holdings.

Following the mergers, Holdings' organizational documents will contain provisions that may have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change of control of, or unsolicited acquisition proposals for, the combined company. These include provisions that:

- vest Holdings' board of directors with the sole power to set the number of directors of the combined company;
- provide that Holdings' board of directors will be elected on a staggered term basis, so that generally only one-third of the board will be elected at each annual meeting of stockholders;
- limit the persons that may call special meetings of stockholders;
- establish advance notice requirements for stockholder proposals and director nominations; and
- limit stockholder action by written consent.

For a more detailed description of these provisions, see "DESCRIPTION OF HOLDINGS' CAPITAL STOCK" on page 192, as well as the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Holdings attached as Annexes C and D, respectively, to this proxy statement/prospectus.

Also, Holdings' board of directors has the authority to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the rights and preferences of these shares, all without stockholder approval. Any series of preferred stock of Holdings is likely to be senior to its common stock with respect to dividends, liquidation rights and, possibly, voting rights. The

ability of Holdings board of directors to issue preferred stock also could have the effect of discouraging unsolicited acquisition proposals, thus adversely affecting the market price of Holdings common stock.

In addition, Delaware corporate law makes it difficult for stockholders that recently have acquired a large interest in a corporation to cause the merger or acquisition of the corporation against the directors wishes. Under Section 203 of the DGCL, a Delaware corporation such as Holdings may not engage in any merger or

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other business combination with an interested stockholder or such stockholder's affiliates or associates for a period of three years following the date that such stockholder became an interested stockholder, except in limited circumstances, including by approval of the corporation's board of directors. See "COMPARISON OF STOCKHOLDER RIGHTS" on page 197.

Cambium Learning has a significant amount of senior secured and senior unsecured debt and will have the obligation to make principal and interest payments on that debt, and to comply with restrictions contained in credit agreements with its senior secured and senior unsecured lenders.

Cambium Learning has an aggregate of \$166.7 million of outstanding senior secured and senior unsecured debt as of September 30, 2009, consisting of \$97.7 million under senior secured term loans, \$54.0 million under senior unsecured notes, and \$15.0 million drawn under a revolving credit facility. The amount of leverage could have important consequences for holders of Holdings' securities, including:

a substantial portion of the cash provided from operations will be committed to the payment of Cambium Learning's debt service and will not be available for other purposes;

the combined company's ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions may be limited; and

the level of indebtedness of the combined company may limit its flexibility in reacting to changes in the combined company's business environment.

Cambium Learning's senior secured and senior unsecured term loan facilities mature on April 11, 2013 and April 11, 2014, respectively, and must be either repaid, refinanced or extended on those respective dates. Cambium Learning may not be able to extend the debt at that time (or prior thereto in the case of acceleration) and equity or debt financing may not be available to Cambium Learning to replace some or all of the maturing debt on acceptable terms, if at all.

It is expected that, after giving effect to the merger transactions, a certain amount of Voyager's earnings will be included in Cambium Learning's adjusted EBITDA for purposes of calculating compliance with the financial covenants under the credit agreements. This contribution is expected to increase Cambium Learning's adjusted EBITDA and, therefore, increase the likelihood that such financial covenants will be satisfied.

Upon completion of the mergers, Voyager will be part of a company that has substantial credit obligations, in contrast to its current position where its exposure to long-term indebtedness is immaterial.

As of September 30, 2009, Voyager reported \$85,325,000 in cash and cash equivalents, and no long-term debt for borrowed money other than capital lease obligations of \$215,000. Of these cash and cash equivalents, Voyager will use \$42.5 million to fund a portion of the merger consideration, approximately \$22 million to fund certain pension, benefit and severance liabilities at or before the effective time, and the balance to fund transaction expenses. Following completion of the mergers, Voyager's operating subsidiary will become a subsidiary of Cambium Learning, and a guarantor of its indebtedness. As of September 30, 2009, this indebtedness consisted of \$166.7 million of outstanding senior secured and senior unsecured debt, which consisted of \$97.7 million under the senior secured term loans, \$54.0 million under the senior secured notes, and \$15.0 million drawn under the revolving credit facility. Voyager's operating subsidiary will rely upon Cambium Learning's revolving credit facility, in addition to cash generated from combined operations, to fund its working capital needs and provide liquidity. If the revolving credit facility or cash generated from combined operations is not sufficient to fund the working capital needs and liquidity of Voyager's operating subsidiary, as well as the interest expense under Cambium Learning's indebtedness, Voyager will

not have other readily available sources of capital.

Cambium was in non-compliance with the financial covenants in its senior secured and senior unsecured credit facilities for the period ended June 30, 2009 and made a \$3.0 million cure payment.

Cambium Learning's senior secured credit agreement contains a financial covenant regarding Cambium Learning's total leverage ratio as of the end of each fiscal quarter. Cambium Learning's senior unsecured credit

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agreement contains a financial covenant regarding Cambium Learning's minimum adjusted EBITDA (calculated as set forth in the credit agreements) as of the end of each fiscal quarter. For the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2009, Cambium Learning's total leverage ratio was greater than the maximum permitted 6.5:1, and Cambium Learning's adjusted EBITDA was less than the minimum required \$25 million. On August 14, 2009, Cambium notified both its senior secured lenders and its senior unsecured debt holders that VSS-Cambium Holdings intended to cure the non-compliance. On August 17, 2009, \$3.0 million of capital was contributed to Cambium Learning by its stockholder to fund the cure. On August 20, 2009, the \$3.0 million was paid by Cambium Learning to the senior secured lenders and the principal amount outstanding on Cambium Learning's senior secured credit agreement was reduced by a corresponding amount. For purposes of calculating covenant compliance, the amount of the capital contribution is added to the adjusted EBITDA for the four fiscal quarters ended September 30, 2009 and the cure payment amount will be included in the adjusted EBITDA calculations through the quarter ending March 31, 2010. Cambium Learning is permitted one such cure right in each fiscal year. Therefore, under the existing credit agreements, Cambium Learning is not entitled to any additional cure right with respect to future quarterly tests in this fiscal year. If such a default were to occur, Cambium Learning's lenders may accelerate the indebtedness under the credit agreements and, upon any such acceleration, Cambium Learning would be required to repay or refinance all of such indebtedness. Cambium Learning may not have sufficient funds to repay the indebtedness, and there may not be equity or debt financing opportunities available to Cambium Learning on acceptable terms, or at all. Cambium was in compliance with its financial covenants for the quarter ended September 30, 2009. Based on Cambium Learning's performance to date, Cambium Learning expects to be in compliance with its financial covenants for the quarter ending December 31, 2009.

In the event of such a default, Voyager would not be obligated to close the mergers. See **THE MERGER AGREEMENT** Conditions to the Voyager Merger and the Cambium Merger. Holdings has presented elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus a reconciliation among net loss, EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA as calculated by Holdings for purposes of measuring operating performance and adjusted EBITDA as calculated for purposes of Cambium Learning's senior unsecured credit agreement. See **SUMMARY** Comparative Historical and Unaudited EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Data. The calculation of adjusted EBITDA used for purposes of the senior unsecured credit agreement supplements the adjustments to EBITDA used by Holdings for purposes of measuring operating performance with additional adjustments to EBITDA recognized by Cambium Learning's lenders. Under the credit agreements the method for calculating EBITDA was modified in the amendments. These modifications will become effective upon closing of the mergers. See **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM** Liquidity and Capital Resources Long-Term Debt on page 235.

Cambium Learning's ability to satisfy its debt service and maintain compliance with loan covenants in the future will depend in part on the operating performance of the combined company, which will in turn be affected in part by prevailing economic conditions in the markets Cambium Learning and Voyager serve and other factors, many of which are beyond Cambium's or Voyager's control.

For a more detailed discussion of Cambium Learning's credit facilities, see **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM** Liquidity and Capital Resources Long-Term Debt.

If Holdings is unable to favorably assess the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting, or if its auditors are unable to provide an unqualified attestation report on Holdings' internal control over financial reporting, the stock price of Holdings' common stock could be adversely affected.

Pursuant to Sections 302 and 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, Holdings' management will be required to certify to and report on, and Holdings' auditors will be required to attest to, the effectiveness of the combined

company's internal control over financial reporting. The rules governing the standards that must be met for management to assess Holdings' internal control over financial reporting are complex, and require significant documentation, testing and possible remediation. Holdings' management is not required to perform an assessment of internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009. Holdings' management expects to complete an assessment and certification on, and for its auditors to attest to,

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the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting beginning with Holdings' annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010.

Compliance with regulatory requirements relating to internal controls is expensive and may cause Holdings to focus a significant amount of management time and other internal resources on these matters. Holdings also may encounter problems or delays in completing the implementation of any changes necessary to make a favorable assessment of its internal control over financial reporting. In addition, in connection with the attestation process by its auditors, Holdings may encounter problems or delays in completing the implementation of any identified improvements or receiving a favorable attestation. If Holdings cannot favorably assess the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting, or if its auditors are unable to provide an unqualified attestation report on internal control over financial reporting, investor confidence and the market price of Holdings common stock could be adversely affected.

This proxy statement/prospectus contains forward-looking statements that may not be accurate indicators of future performance.

Some statements under the captions SUMMARY Strategy, THE MERGERS Cambium's and Holdings' Reasons for the Mergers; Consideration of the Mergers by Cambium's Board of Directors and Holdings' Board of Directors, THE MERGERS Voyager's Reasons for the Voyager Merger; Consideration of the Voyager Merger by Voyager's Board of Directors, MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM, MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR VOYAGER and elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements about Holdings' plans, objectives, expectations and intentions and other statements contained in this proxy statement/prospectus that are not historical facts. When used in this proxy statement/prospectus, the words expects, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, seeks and estimates and similar expressions, and the negative words and expressions, are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, there are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, including Holdings' plans, objectives, expectations and intentions and other factors discussed in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Risks Related to Holdings and Its Business

Changes in funding for public schools could cause the demand for Holdings' products to decrease.

Holdings will derive a significant portion of its revenues from public schools, which are heavily dependent on federal, state and local government funding. In addition, the school appropriations process is often slow, unpredictable and subject to many factors outside of Holdings' control. Budget cuts, curtailments, delays, changes in leadership, shifts in priorities or general reductions in funding could reduce or delay Holdings' revenues. Funding difficulties experienced by schools, which have been exacerbated by the current economic downturn and state budget deficits, could also cause those institutions to demand price reductions and could slow or reduce purchases of intervention products, which in turn could materially harm Holdings' business.

Holdings' business may be adversely affected by changes in state educational funding, resulting from changes in legislation, both at the federal and state levels, changes in the state procurement process, changes in government leadership, emergence of other priorities and changes in the condition of the local, state or U.S. economy. While in the past few years the availability of state and federal funding for elementary and high school education has increased as a result of legislation such as the No Child Left Behind Act and its Reading First initiative, recent reductions in related appropriations and other declines in budgeted revenues in states that have traditionally purchased products and services from Cambium and Voyager have caused some school districts to reduce spending on the types of products

and services that Cambium and Voyager sell, and both Cambium and Voyager have been affected by these reductions. Moreover, future reductions in federal funding and the state and local tax bases could create an unfavorable environment, leading to budget

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shortfalls resulting in further decreases in educational funding. Any decreased funding for public schools may harm Holdings recurring and new business materially if its customers are not able to find and obtain alternative sources of funding.

Both Voyager and Cambium receive significant sales from certain states and reductions in public school education spending in those states could cause the demand for Holdings products to decrease.

In 2008, Voyager derived more than 10% of its sales from the following three states in the following approximate percentages: California 12%; Florida 17%; and Texas 16%. Cambium derived more than 10% of its sales in 2008 from the following two states in the following approximate percentages: California 12%; and Florida 10%. California and Florida have specifically experienced significant budget problems in 2009 as a result of the current economic downturn and have announced that they anticipate reductions in their 2009/2010 spending for education relative to fiscal 2008/2009 levels. To the extent that the economic situation in any of these states causes reductions in public school spending, Holdings sales to these states could be materially reduced which could harm Holdings business and financial condition.

Both Voyager and Cambium participate in state adoptions and sales may be materially reduced if the businesses are not able to replace sales in years subsequent to the first year of adoption or if states elect to defer or eliminate adoption purchases.

Both Voyager and Cambium participate in state-wide adoptions for education products, as well as intervention products when states issue specific adoption calls for intervention products. The cost of participating in such adoptions is high, with no guarantee of future sales. In addition, sales are traditionally high in the first year of adoption but decline in subsequent years, making it difficult to replace first year sales. After an adoption has occurred, states may elect to allow school districts to use adoption funds for alternative purposes other than the purposes stated in the initial adoption, as has occurred in Florida in 2009. Postponements of district-level adoptions could also limit market potential in other states, notably California, where the state has withheld more than \$4 billion in scheduled allocations to school districts year-to-date in 2009 pending enactment of a budget for the fiscal year that began on July 1, 2009. Holdings may not be able to recover costs it incurs for participating in adoptions and sales may be materially reduced if it is not able to replace sales in years subsequent to adoption years or if states elect to defer or eliminate adoption purchases.

Changes in school procurement policies may adversely affect Holdings business.

Many school districts have de-centralized their purchasing of educational products. Increasingly, purchasing decisions are being made at the school or classroom level, rather than at the school district level. This change has caused some educational product manufacturers to market through catalogs or other direct sales channels, rather than through distributors and sales representatives. Additionally, educational products are marketed over the Internet. If Holdings is not able to respond to these new and evolving marketing techniques, its sales could suffer materially.

Holdings failure to expand its customer base could diminish incremental revenues from certain products.

Both Cambium and Voyager sell products that may be purchased by their customers for use over multiple school years. Repeat sales to these customers during the use cycle typically consist of replenishing consumables and replacements which are typically considerably less than the initial sale. Therefore, Holdings ability to maintain and grow sales and profitability will depend significantly upon the ability to acquire new customers or increase sales to existing customers. Acquiring new customers or expanding student use within existing customers could prove challenging as a result of competition from larger competitors, reductions in state and local funding, customer preferences and any requirement to provide enhancements to product capabilities. Holdings may also be adversely

affected by existing customers who reduce or discontinue use of Cambium or Voyager products and services, which may occur if the combined company's product offering is less competitive with those of the combined company's competitors, or a result of budgetary constraints which have become increasingly acute in the current economic downturn. If the combined company is not successful

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in continuing to acquire additional customers or expanding business from the existing customers, Holdings' earnings may be adversely affected.

Holdings' sales growth and profitability will depend, in part, on its ability to attract and retain productive resellers.

Historically, Cambium has used resellers as a sales channel for certain products, and Voyager may use resellers as a means to grow market share. Entities that resell Cambium or Voyager products may discontinue selling the products or choose to substitute a competing product, or they may not dedicate sufficient attention and resources to Cambium or Voyager products that they are selling. Should any of Cambium's or Voyager's current or future resellers perform below expectations, or should Cambium lose one or more relationships with its current resellers, or fail to establish relationships with additional or replacement resellers, sales and profitability of the combined company could be adversely affected.

Following the mergers, the combined company may be unable to integrate successfully the businesses of Cambium and Voyager and realize the anticipated benefits of the mergers.

The mergers involve the combination of two companies which currently operate as independent companies. The combined company will be required to devote significant management attention and resources to integrating its business practices and operations. Potential difficulties the combined company may encounter in the integration process include the following:

the inability to successfully combine the businesses of Cambium and Voyager in a manner that permits the combined company to achieve the cost savings (which Holdings estimates to be approximately \$10 million per year) and revenue synergies anticipated to result from the mergers, which would result in the anticipated benefits of the mergers not being realized partly or wholly in the time frame currently anticipated or at all;

lost sales and customers as a result of certain customers of either of the two companies deciding not to do business with the combined company;

complexities associated with managing the combined businesses;

integrating personnel from the two companies while maintaining focus on providing consistent, high quality products and customer service;

potential unknown liabilities and unforeseen increased expenses, delays or regulatory conditions associated with the mergers; and

performance shortfalls at one or both of the two companies as a result of the diversion of management's attention caused by completing the mergers.

In addition, Cambium and Voyager have operated and, until the completion of the mergers, will continue to operate, independently. It is possible that the integration process could result in the diversion of each company's management attention, the disruption or interruption of, or the loss of momentum in, each company's ongoing businesses or inconsistencies in products, services, standards, controls, procedures and policies, any of which could adversely affect the ability of the combined company to maintain relationships with customers and employees or its ability to achieve the anticipated benefits of the mergers, or could reduce the earnings or otherwise adversely affect the business and financial results of the combined company. The integration process may be difficult, unpredictable and subject to substantial delay because the businesses of Cambium and Voyager are complex, were developed independently and were designed without regard to such integration. Moreover, Cambium and Voyager are presently headquartered in

different geographical regions, which may further complicate integration efforts and make integration of the two companies more challenging. In some instances, Cambium and Voyager serve the same customers, and some of these customers may decide that it is desirable to seek out additional or different vendors in order to keep Holdings competitive with other companies. If Holdings cannot successfully integrate these businesses and continue to provide customers with products, services and new features on a timely basis in the future, Holdings may lose customers and its business and results of operations may be harmed materially.

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Future results of Holdings may differ materially from the pro forma financial statements presented in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Future results of Holdings may be materially different from those shown in the pro forma financial statements, which are designed to show a combination of the historical results of Cambium and Voyager. The combined company will incur various charges, including acquisition-related charges and purchase accounting adjustments. These charges may be higher or lower than Holdings has estimated, depending upon how costly or difficult it is to integrate the combined company. Furthermore, these charges may decrease the capital of the combined company that could be used for profitable, income-earning activities in the future.

Holdings will incur significant transaction and merger-related costs in connection with the mergers.

Cambium and Voyager will incur legal, accounting and other transaction fees and other costs related to the mergers, anticipated to equal an aggregate of between \$18 million and \$20 million. All but approximately \$5.5 million of these costs are payable regardless of whether the mergers are completed. Moreover, under specified circumstances, Cambium or Voyager may be required to pay termination fees or to reimburse expenses in connection with the termination of the merger agreement. See THE MERGER AGREEMENT Termination and Termination Fees. Additional unanticipated costs may be incurred in the integration of the businesses of Cambium and Voyager.

Although the parties expect that the elimination of duplicative costs, as well as the realization of other efficiencies related to the integration of the businesses, may offset these transaction and merger-related costs over time, this net benefit may not be achieved in the near term, or at all.

Holdings sales and profitability will depend on its ability to continue to develop new products and services that appeal to customers and end users and respond to changing customer preferences.

Both Voyager and Cambium operate in markets that are characterized by continuous and rapid change, including product introductions and enhancements, changes in customer demands and evolving industry standards. In a period of rapid change, the technological and curriculum life cycles of Cambium's and Voyager's products are difficult to estimate. The demand for some of the more mature products and services of both Cambium and Voyager has begun to migrate to other, newer products and services. As a result, Holdings will need to continuously reassess its product and service offerings. Holdings could make investments in new products and services that may not be profitable, or whose profitability may be significantly lower than Cambium or Voyager have experienced historically. If it is unable to anticipate trends and develop new products or services responding to changing customer preferences, Holdings revenues and profitability could be adversely affected. Holdings' business could be harmed if it is unable to develop new products and invest in existing products in an appropriate balance to keep the combined company competitive in the marketplace.

Holdings business is anticipated to be seasonal and its operating results are anticipated to fluctuate seasonally.

Holdings' business is likely to be subject to seasonal fluctuations. Historically, revenue and income from operations for Cambium and Voyager have been higher during the second and third calendar quarters. In addition, the quarterly results of operations of Cambium and Voyager have fluctuated in the past, and Holdings' quarterly results of operations can be expected to continue to fluctuate in the future, as a result of many factors, including:

general economic trends;

state and local budgets for education;

the traditional cyclical nature of educational material sales;
school, library and consumer purchasing decisions;
unpredictable funding of schools and libraries by federal, state and local governments;
consumer preferences and spending trends;
the need to increase inventories in advance of the primary selling season; and
the timing of introductions of new products and services.

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If Holdings is unable to compete effectively, Holdings may be unable to successfully attract and retain customers and its profitability could be materially harmed.

The market for Cambium and Voyager products and services is highly competitive and is characterized by frequent product developments and enhancements of existing products. Holdings does not assure you that products or services introduced by others will not be harmful to the combined company and its business.

Many companies, both privately and publicly owned, develop products and services similar to the combined company's products. These competitors include both basal suppliers, such as Houghton Mifflin/Harcourt (Riverdeep), Scott Foresman (Pearson), and McGraw-Hill, which offer, often as part of their core reading programs, intervention products, and supplemental suppliers, such as Scientific Learning Corporation and Scholastic Corporation. Several of the combined company's competitors have substantially greater financial, research and development, manufacturing and marketing resources than the combined company as well as greater name recognition and larger customer bases. Accordingly, the combined company's competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new technologies and changes in customer requirements, have more favorable access to suppliers and devote greater resources to the development and sale of their products and services. These competitors may be successful in developing products and services that are more effective or less costly than any products or services that the combined company may provide currently or may develop in the future. Any incursions by competitors could materially and adversely affect the combined company's ability to attract and retain customers and thus may materially harm its business.

Holdings' intellectual property protection may be inadequate, which may allow others to use its technologies and thereby reduce its ability to compete.

The technology underlying Holdings' services and products may be vulnerable to attack by its competitors. Holdings will rely on a combination of trademark, copyright and trade secret laws, employee and third party nondisclosure agreements and other contracts to establish and protect its technology and other intellectual property rights. The steps that Cambium and Voyager have taken prior to the mergers, and that Holdings will take after the mergers, in order to protect their proprietary technology may not be adequate to prevent misappropriation of their technology or to prevent third parties from developing similar technology independently.

Technology content licensed from third parties may not continue to be available.

Cambium and Voyager license from third parties technology content upon which they rely to deliver products and services to customers. This technology may not continue to be available to Holdings on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Moreover, Holdings may face claims from persons who claim that Holdings' licensed technologies infringe upon or violate those persons' proprietary rights. These types of claims, regardless of the outcome, may be costly to defend and may divert management's efforts and resources.

Holdings' products could infringe on the intellectual property of others, which may cause it to engage in costly litigation and to pay substantial damages or restrict or prohibit Holdings from selling its products.

Third parties may assert infringement or other intellectual property claims against Holdings based on their intellectual property rights. If any of these claims are successful, Holdings may be required to pay substantial damages, possibly including treble damages, for past infringement on the part of Cambium or Voyager. Holdings also may be prohibited from selling its products or providing certain content without first obtaining a license from the third party, which, if available at all, may require Holdings to pay additional fees or royalties to the third party. Even if infringement claims against Holdings are without merit, defending a lawsuit takes significant time, is often expensive and may divert management attention away from other business concerns.

Holdings success will depend in part on its ability to attract and retain key personnel.

Holdings success depends in part on its ability to attract and retain highly qualified executives and management, as well as creative and technical personnel. Members of Holdings senior management team have substantial industry experience that is critical to the execution of Holdings business plan. If they or other key

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employees were to leave the combined company, and Holdings were unable to find qualified and affordable replacements for these individuals, Holdings' business could be harmed materially.

Holdings' customer contracts are not likely to insulate Holdings from potential reductions in revenues.

Cambium and Voyager provide products and services to several governmental agencies, school districts and educational facilities under contractual arrangements that, in most cases, are terminable at-will. The combined company may have no recourse in the event of a customer's cancellation of a contract that is terminable at-will. In addition, contracts awarded pursuant to a procurement process are subject to challenge by competitors and other parties during and after that process. The termination or successful challenge of significant contracts could materially and adversely affect Holdings' business, financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Increases in operating costs and expenses, many of which are beyond Holdings' control, could materially and adversely affect Holdings' operating performance.

Holdings must control its employee compensation expenses and its printing, paper and distribution (such as postage, shipping and fuel) costs in order to be profitable. Holdings' ability to control compensation expenses is limited by its need to offer its employees competitive salaries and benefit packages in order to attract and retain the quality of employees required to grow and expand its business. Holdings' ability to control compensation expenses is also limited by general economic factors, including those affecting costs of health insurance, as well as by trends specific to the employee skills that Holdings requires.

Paper prices fluctuate based on worldwide demand and supply for paper, in general, as well as for the specific types of paper used by Holdings. If there is a significant disruption in the supply of paper or a significant increase in paper costs, which would generally be beyond the control of Holdings, or if Holdings' strategies to manage these costs are ineffective, Holdings' results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

Acquisitions, if completed, could adversely affect Holdings' operations.

Holdings may seek potential acquisitions of products, technologies and businesses in the education industry that could complement or expand Cambium's and Voyager's current product and service offerings and businesses. In the event that Holdings identifies appropriate acquisition candidates, Holdings may not be able to successfully negotiate, finance or integrate the acquired products, technologies or businesses. Furthermore, such an acquisition could cause a diversion of management's time and resources. Any particular acquisition, when completed, may materially and adversely affect Holdings' business, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

The failure to manage growth properly could have a material adverse effect upon Holdings' business, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

The educational products industry is a fragmented industry. If this industry becomes more concentrated over time, it will be important for Holdings to grow and to manage its growth effectively. Holdings' ability to manage its growth, if any, will require it to expand its management team and assure that its systems and controls are designed to support this growth. Any measurable growth in business will result in additional demands on customer support, sales, marketing, administrative and technical resources, and upon Holdings' systems and controls. Holdings may not be able to successfully address these additional demands, and Holdings' operating and financial control systems may not be adequate to support its future operations and anticipated growth.

Holdings will use the Internet extensively, and federal or state governments may adopt laws or regulations that could expose it to substantial liability and/or taxation in connection with these activities.

As a result of increasing usage of the Internet, federal and state governments may adopt laws or regulations regarding commercial online services, the Internet, user privacy, intellectual property rights, content and taxation of online communications. Laws and regulations directly applicable to online commerce or

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Internet communications are becoming more prevalent and could expose Holdings to substantial liability. Furthermore, various proposals at the federal, state and local levels could impose additional taxes on Internet sales. These laws, regulations and proposals could decrease Internet commerce and other Internet uses and adversely affect the success of the combined company's online products and business.

Holdings could experience system failures, software errors or capacity constraints, any of which would cause interruptions in the delivery of electronic content to customers and ultimately may cause Holdings to lose customers.

Any significant delays, disruptions or failures in the systems, or errors in the software, that Holdings will use for the technology-based component of its products, as well as for internal operations, could harm its business materially. Voyager and Cambium have occasionally suffered computer and telecommunication outages or related problems in the past. The growth of Holdings' customer base, as well as the number of websites it may provide, could strain its systems in the future and will likely magnify the consequences of any computer and telecommunications problems that Holdings may experience.

Many of the systems that Holdings will use to deliver its services to customers are located in multiple facilities across several states. However, destruction or disruption at a single site can cause a system-wide failure. Although Holdings will maintain property insurance on these premises, claims for any system failure could exceed its coverage. In addition, its products could be affected by failures associated with third party hosting providers or by failures of third party technology used in its products, and Holdings may have no control over remedying these failures.

Any failures or problems with its systems or software could force Holdings to incur significant costs to remedy the failure or problem, decrease customer demand for its products, tarnish its reputation and harm its business materially.

Holdings' systems will face security risks and Holdings needs to ensure the privacy of its customers.

Holdings' systems and websites may be vulnerable to unauthorized access by hackers, computer viruses and other disruptive problems. Any security breaches or problems could lead to misappropriation of its customers' information, its websites, its intellectual property and other rights, as well as disruption in the use of its systems and websites. Any security breach related to Holdings' websites could tarnish its reputation and expose the combined company to damages and litigation. Holdings also may incur significant costs to maintain its security precautions or to correct problems caused by security breaches. Furthermore, to maintain these security measures, Holdings may be required to monitor its customers' access to its websites, which may cause disruption to customers' use of Holdings' systems and websites. These disruptions and interruptions could harm Holdings' business materially.

Holdings may be adversely affected either by a determination to combine Voyager's and Cambium's distribution centers into a single facility or by a determination to operate two separate distribution centers.

At present, Voyager and Cambium each operate a separate warehouse, one in Dallas, Texas and one in Frederick, Colorado, to store and distribute the majority of their printed materials. It is anticipated that, initially, Holdings will continue to maintain the two separate facilities until it has determined the best way to optimize operations. After that review has been completed, Holdings may decide to continue to operate two separate facilities, in which case the combined company may incur duplicative costs. Alternatively, if Holdings decides to consolidate into a single warehouse and if that warehouse were damaged or destroyed, Holdings would likely experience significant delays in responding to customer requests. Customers often purchase materials very close to the beginning of the school year, and any delivery delays could cause Holdings' customers to turn to competitors for products that they need immediately. Although Holdings believes that it will maintain adequate property insurance on its distribution center or centers, the loss of customers could have a long-term, detrimental impact on its reputation and business.

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The complexity of Holdings' distribution operations may subject them to technological risk.

Cambium's and Voyager's distribution centers are highly automated, which means that their operations are complicated and may be subject to a number of risks related to computer viruses, the proper operation of software and hardware, electronic or power interruptions and other system failures. Risks associated with upgrading or expanding these centers may significantly disrupt or increase the cost of operating these centers.

Holdings' business may not grow as anticipated if it is not able to maintain and enhance its brands.

Holdings believes that maintaining and enhancing its brands is important to attracting and retaining customers. Its success in growing brand awareness will depend in part on its ability to continually provide high quality programs and solutions that enhance the learning process. Competitors may offer goods and services similar to those offered by the combined company, which may diminish the value of its brand. In addition, some of Holdings' brand names are new, or have changed or may be changed, and Holdings may not successfully maintain and grow its brand equity.

Failure to efficiently manage its direct marketing initiatives could negatively affect Holdings' business.

Holdings will use various direct marketing strategies to market its products, including direct mailings, catalogs, online marketing and telemarketing. In each case, Holdings will rely on its customer list, which is a database containing information about its current and prospective customers. Holdings will use this database to develop and implement its direct marketing campaigns. Managing the frequency of its direct marketing campaigns and delivering appropriately tailored products in these campaigns is crucial to maintaining and increasing Holdings' customer base and achieving adequate results from its direct marketing efforts. Holdings also faces the risk of unauthorized access to its customer database or the corruption of its database as a result of technology failure or otherwise. Enhancing and refreshing the database, maintaining the ability to use the information available from the database, and properly using the available information will be vital to the success of Holdings' business, and its failure to do so could lead to decreased sales and could materially and adversely affect its results of operations, financial condition and liquidity.

Both Cambium and Voyager have been subjected to material accounting irregularities in recent years, which could result in enhanced regulatory scrutiny in the future and could undermine the confidence that some investors may have in the integrity of Holdings' financial statements.

During 2008, Cambium discovered certain irregularities relating to the control and use of cash and certain other general ledger items which revealed a substantial misappropriation of assets spanning fiscal 2004 through fiscal 2008. These irregularities were perpetrated by a former employee, resulting in embezzlement losses, before the effect of income taxes, amounting to \$14.0 million. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM Embezzlement Loss on page 211. In early 2006, Voyager (then known as ProQuest Company) announced that it had identified potential material irregularities in its accounting that were to be investigated by Voyager's audit committee, with the assistance of outside experts. In July 2006, Voyager announced that its audit committee had completed its investigation and issued a statement that detailed the key findings, including that the evidence indicated that a single individual was responsible for the misstatements. After completion of that investigation, Voyager restated certain of its previously filed financial statements. See Note 18 of the Notes to Voyager's Year-End Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The fact that both Cambium and Voyager have experienced material accounting irregularities within the past six years could result in enhanced regulatory scrutiny and could impair the confidence of investors and potential acquirers in the integrity of Holdings' financial statements.

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THE SPECIAL MEETING OF VOYAGER STOCKHOLDERS

General Description

Voyager is furnishing this proxy statement/prospectus to Voyager stockholders in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Voyager board of directors for use at the Voyager special meeting, including any adjournment or postponement of the Voyager special meeting.

Date, Time and Place of the Voyager Special Meeting

Voyager will hold the Voyager special meeting on December 8, 2009, promptly at 8:00 a.m., local time, at Voyager's corporate headquarters, 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas 75234.

Purpose of the Voyager Special Meeting

At the Voyager special meeting, including any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, Voyager stockholders will be asked to consider and vote upon the following proposals:

the adoption of the merger agreement; and

the adjournment of the Voyager special meeting, if necessary, to allow time for further solicitation of proxies if there are insufficient votes present at the meeting, in person or by proxy, to adopt the merger agreement.

The Voyager stockholders must approve the adoption of the merger agreement for the mergers to occur. If the Voyager stockholders fail to approve the adoption of the merger agreement, the mergers will not occur. A copy of the merger agreement is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement/prospectus. Voyager stockholders are encouraged to read the merger agreement in its entirety.

The matters to be considered at the Voyager special meeting are important to Voyager stockholders. Accordingly, Voyager stockholders are urged to read and carefully consider the information presented in this proxy statement/prospectus and to complete, date, sign and promptly return the enclosed proxy card in the enclosed pre-addressed, postage-paid envelope or to follow the instructions described in the enclosed proxy card or in other materials that have been provided to you regarding voting by telephone or over the Internet.

Recommendation of the Voyager Board of Directors

After careful consideration, the Voyager board of directors has determined that the mergers, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are advisable and in the best interests of Voyager and its stockholders, and has unanimously approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. The Voyager board of directors unanimously recommends that the Voyager stockholders vote **FOR** the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and **FOR** the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to solicit additional proxies.

In considering this recommendation, Voyager stockholders should be aware that some Voyager directors and officers have interests in the mergers that are different from, or in addition to, those of Voyager stockholders generally. See **THE MERGER** Interests of Voyager's Directors and Officers in the Mergers on page 101.

If your submitted proxy card is signed, but does not specify how you want to vote your shares, your shares will be voted **FOR** the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and **FOR** the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to solicit additional proxies.

Admission to the Voyager Special Meeting

Voyager stockholders as of the close of business on November 4, 2009, the Voyager record date, and other persons holding valid proxies for the Voyager special meeting are entitled to attend the Voyager special

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meeting. Voyager stockholders and their proxies should be prepared to present valid government-issued photo identification at the Voyager special meeting. Voyager stockholders who are not record holders but hold shares through a bank, broker or other nominee (*i.e.*, in street name) should also be prepared to provide proof of beneficial ownership as of the record date for the Voyager special meeting. Anyone who does not upon request provide valid government-issued photo identification or comply with the other procedures outlined above may not be admitted to the Voyager special meeting.

Record Date and Stockholders Entitled to Vote

Record Holders

Record holders of Voyager common stock at the close of business on November 4, 2009, the Voyager record date, may vote at the Voyager special meeting. On the Voyager record date, Voyager had 29,874,145 outstanding shares of common stock, which were held by approximately 750 record holders.

Registered Stockholders

If your shares are registered directly in your name with Voyager's transfer agent, Computershare Investor Services, you are considered, with respect to those shares, the stockholder of record, and this proxy statement/prospectus is being sent to you by Voyager. As a stockholder of record, you have the right to grant your voting proxy directly to Voyager or to vote in person at the Voyager special meeting.

Street Name Stockholders

If your shares are held in a stock brokerage account or by a bank or other nominee, you are considered the beneficial owner of shares held in street name. These proxy materials are being forwarded to you by your bank, broker or other nominee, who is considered, with respect to those shares, the record holder. As a beneficial owner of shares, you have the right to direct your bank, broker or other nominee how to vote the shares, and you are also invited to attend the Voyager special meeting. Your bank, broker or other nominee has enclosed a voting instruction card for you to use. Since you are not the record holder, you may not vote these shares in person at the Voyager special meeting unless you follow your bank's, broker's or other nominee's procedures for obtaining a legal proxy.

A complete list of the stockholders entitled to vote at the Voyager special meeting will be available for examination by any stockholder for any purpose relevant to the Voyager special meeting, during ordinary business hours for a period of at least 10 days prior to the Voyager special meeting, at the offices of Voyager, located at 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas 75234. This list will also be available for examination at the Voyager special meeting.

How You Can Vote

You can only vote your shares if you are either represented by a proxy or eligible to vote your shares in person at the Voyager special meeting. You may vote by proxy in any of the following ways:

on the Internet, as described on the proxy card;

by telephone, as described on the proxy card; or

by mail, by completing and returning the enclosed proxy card.

If you return a properly signed proxy card, the proxies named on the card will vote your shares as you direct.

If you hold shares through a bank, broker or other nominee, please provide your voting instructions by Internet, telephone or mail in accordance with the instructions contained on your voting instruction card.

Stockholders may receive more than one set of voting materials, including multiple copies of this proxy statement/prospectus and multiple proxy cards or voting instruction cards. For example, stockholders who hold

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shares in more than one brokerage account may receive a separate voting instruction card for each brokerage account in which shares are held. Stockholders of record whose shares are registered in more than one name will receive more than one proxy card. Therefore, the Voyager board of directors urges Voyager stockholders to complete, sign, date and return each proxy card and voting instruction card they receive for the Voyager special meeting.

Please be sure to return your proxy card, after completing and signing it, in the envelope that accompanied it. Please do not return the proxy card in the same envelope with the election form. Whether or not you complete the election form, you must still complete, sign and return the proxy card in the envelope that accompanied it.

Adjournment and Postponement

Voyager's bylaws provide that, in the absence of a quorum, any meeting of the stockholders may be adjourned from time to time by the vote of a majority of the shares represented at the meeting. When a meeting is adjourned to another time or place, notice need not be given of the adjourned meeting if the time and place of the adjourned meeting are announced at the meeting at which the adjournment is taken. At the adjourned meeting at which a quorum is present or represented, Voyager may transact any business which might have been transacted at the original meeting. If the adjournment is for more than 30 days or if after the adjournment a new record date is fixed for the adjourned Voyager special meeting, a notice of the adjourned Voyager special meeting will be given to each stockholder of record entitled to vote at the Voyager special meeting.

Required Quorum, Vote, Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes

The transaction of business at the Voyager special meeting requires a quorum, which will be established by the presence in person or by proxy of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock entitled to vote at the Voyager special meeting. The affirmative vote by the holders of record of a majority of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock is required to adopt the merger agreement. The affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the shares of Voyager common stock present and entitled to vote is required to approve the proposal to adjourn the meeting to allow time for further solicitation of proxies if there are insufficient votes present at the meeting, in person or by proxy, to adopt the merger agreement. On the Voyager record date, 29,874,145 shares of Voyager common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote at the Voyager special meeting.

In determining whether the adoption of the merger agreement has received the requisite number of affirmative votes, abstentions and broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the merger agreement. Abstentions will count as shares present and entitled to vote on the proposal to adjourn the meeting. Broker non-votes, however, will not count as shares entitled to vote on the proposal to adjourn the meeting. As a result, abstentions will have the same effect as a vote against the proposal to adjourn the meeting and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote to adjourn the special meeting.

Votes cast by proxy or in person at the Voyager special meeting will be counted by the person appointed by Voyager to act as inspector of elections for the meeting. The inspector of elections will treat broker non-votes as shares that are present and entitled to vote for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. However, for purposes of determining the outcome of any matter as to which the broker has indicated in writing on the proxy card that it does not have discretionary authority to vote, the shares represented by that proxy will be treated as not present and not entitled to vote with respect to that matter (even though those shares may be entitled to vote on other matters).

Voting by Voyager Directors and Executive Officers

As of the Voyager record date, Voyager's directors and executive officers, as a group, beneficially owned and were entitled to vote 3,648,117 shares of Voyager common stock, or 12.17% of the total outstanding shares of Voyager

common stock. Voyager's directors and executive officers have advised us that they intend to vote in favor of the merger agreement.

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In connection with the execution of the merger agreement, some Voyager stockholders entered into voting and support agreements with Holdings pursuant to which, among other things, each of these stockholders has agreed to vote all of the stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement. On the date the merger agreement was signed, these stockholders beneficially owned and were entitled to vote 6,121,497 shares of Voyager common stock, in the aggregate, which represented the power to vote 20.5% of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock on the date the merger agreement was signed. As of the Voyager record date, these stockholders beneficially owned 6,121,497 shares of Voyager common stock, in the aggregate, which represent the power to vote 20.5% of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock at the special meeting. These shares include 3,521,612 shares beneficially owned by Voyager's directors and executive officers.

Revoking Your Proxy

You can change your vote or revoke your proxy at any time before the final vote at the Voyager special meeting. To do so, if you are the record holder, you may:

send a written, dated notice to the Secretary of Voyager at Voyager's principal executive offices stating that you are revoking your proxy;

complete, date and submit a new later-dated proxy card;

vote at a later date by telephone or by using the Internet; or

vote in person at the Voyager special meeting. However, your attendance alone will not revoke your proxy.

Written notices of revocation to the Secretary of Voyager should be addressed to:

Todd W. Buchardt, Corporate Secretary
Voyager Learning Company
1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400
Dallas, Texas 75234

If you hold shares through a bank, broker or other nominee, you must contact your bank, broker or other nominee for information on how to revoke your proxy or change your vote. Attendance at the meeting will not cause your previously granted proxy to be revoked unless you specifically so request.

Any Voyager stockholder who has a question about the mergers, the adoption of the merger agreement or the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, or how to vote or revoke a proxy, or who wishes to obtain additional copies of this proxy statement/prospectus, should contact:

Shannan Overbeck
Voyager Learning Company
Public and Investor Relations
1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400
Dallas, TX 75234
Telephone: 214-932-9476
Email: soverbeck@voyagerlearning.com

Please do not send in your stock certificates with your proxy card. If the transaction is completed, a separate letter of transmittal will be mailed to you if you are a stockholder of record that will enable you to receive the merger consideration in exchange for your Voyager stock certificates.

Householding of Proxy Materials

The SEC has adopted rules that permit companies and intermediaries (*e.g.*, brokers, banks or other nominees) to satisfy the delivery requirements for proxy statements and annual reports with respect to two or more stockholders sharing the same address by delivering a single proxy statement addressed to those

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stockholders. This process, which is commonly referred to as householding, potentially means extra convenience for stockholders and cost savings for companies.

A number of brokers with account holders who are Voyager stockholders will be householding Voyager's proxy materials. A single proxy statement/prospectus will be delivered to multiple Voyager stockholders sharing an address unless contrary instructions have been received from the affected stockholders. If you are a Voyager stockholder, once you have received notice from your broker that it will be householding communications to your address, householding will continue until you are notified otherwise or until you revoke your consent. If you no longer wish to participate in householding and would prefer to receive a separate proxy statement/prospectus, please notify Voyager. Direct your written request to the attention of Shannan Overbeck at the address, telephone number or e-mail address noted above. Voyager stockholders who receive multiple copies of this proxy statement/prospectus at their addresses and would like to request householding of their communications should contact their respective brokers or Voyager at the address set forth above.

Other Matters

Other than the proposals described in this proxy statement/prospectus, the Voyager board of directors knows of no other matters to be acted upon at the Voyager special meeting. If any other matters should be duly presented at the Voyager special meeting upon which a vote properly may be taken, shares represented by all proxies received by Voyager will be voted with respect thereto in accordance with the judgment of the persons named as representatives in the proxies.

Solicitation of Proxies and Expenses

The entire cost of soliciting proxies in connection with the Voyager special meeting will be paid by Voyager. If the Voyager merger is completed, that cost will be paid by Voyager to the extent that Voyager has excess cash to pay its transaction expenses, and may be paid by Holdings to the extent that Voyager does not have enough excess cash to pay its and Cambium's transaction expenses. The directors, officers, employees and agents of Voyager may solicit proxies from Voyager stockholders by telephone, Internet, facsimile transmission, in person or by mail. Some of these individuals may have interests in the mergers that are different from, or in addition to, the interests of Voyager stockholders generally. See THE MERGER Interests of Voyager's Directors and Officers in the Mergers on page 101. Brokerage houses and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries will be requested to forward soliciting materials to the beneficial owners of shares held of record by these persons, and Voyager will reimburse them for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in sending proxy materials to beneficial owners. Voyager may use several of its regular employees, who will not be specially compensated, to solicit proxies from Voyager stockholders, either in person or by telephone, Internet, facsimile or mail. For further information regarding the payment of transaction expenses upon completion of the mergers, see THE MERGER AGREEMENT Termination and Termination Fees.

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THE MERGERS

The following is a description of the material aspects of the proposed mergers and related transactions. The following description may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should read carefully this entire proxy statement/prospectus, including the section entitled RISK FACTORS on page 32, and the other documents we refer to in this proxy statement/prospectus for a more complete understanding of the mergers and related transactions and the material risks related to the mergers.

General Description of the Mergers

As discussed more fully elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, Cambium and Voyager have entered into a merger agreement that provides that they will combine their businesses through a series of mergers under a single holding company, Holdings. The net effect of the mergers will be that Cambium and Voyager will become wholly owned subsidiaries of Holdings, and the respective subsidiaries of Cambium and Voyager will become indirect, wholly owned subsidiaries of Holdings.

In connection with the mergers, each share of Cambium common stock will be converted into the right to receive 0.8448961 of a share of Holdings common stock and a prorated portion of the Holdings Warrant. Each share of Voyager common stock will be converted into the right to receive:

at the holder's election, either:

one share of Holdings common stock, or

\$6.50 in cash, subject to proration rules referred to below; plus, regardless of the election made,

an amount in cash equal to the amount of specified tax refunds received by Voyager prior to the closing of the mergers (as reduced by the amount of the Voyager tax refunds contractually required to be placed in escrow at closing), divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers; plus

a CVR, which represents the right to receive cash in an amount equal to the aggregate amount of specified tax refunds received after the closing of the mergers and various other amounts deposited in escrow on or after the closing date, as reduced by any payments to be made under the escrow agreement with respect to agreed contingencies, a working capital adjustment and Stockholders' Representative expenses, divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers.

The amount of cash available to satisfy cash elections by Voyager stockholders will be determined by an agreed formula that is dependent on, among other things, the cash generated by Voyager prior to closing, but the amount of cash available for cash elections is limited to a maximum of \$67.5 million in the aggregate. If the amount of cash available for the cash elections is insufficient to accommodate all of the aggregate cash elections made by the Voyager stockholders, then the stockholders electing to exchange shares for cash will be subject to a pro rata reduction in accordance with agreed procedures set forth in the merger agreement and described in this proxy statement/prospectus. The shares of Voyager common stock that are subject to this pro rata reduction and therefore are not exchanged for cash will be exchanged for shares of Holdings common stock. There is no comparable limit on the extent to which Holdings will honor stock elections. Thus, if a Voyager stockholder elects to receive Holdings stock in exchange for all of the stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock, that stockholder will not be subject to

proration pursuant to the merger agreement and will receive only Holdings common stock.

Neither the amount of the tax refund distribution nor the maximum value of the CVR can be determined at this time. However, the total amount payable in respect of these two forms of consideration on a combined basis is not expected to be less than \$0.52 per share or greater than \$0.89 per share and may be substantially less than \$0.89 per share, depending on various factors specified in the merger agreement.

The merger agreement is described in greater detail under **THE MERGER AGREEMENT** on page 117, and a copy of the merger agreement is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement/prospectus.

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Cambium and Voyager stockholders who receive Holdings common stock in the mergers will become Holdings stockholders and their rights as stockholders will be governed by the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Holdings (copies of which are attached as Annex C and Annex D, respectively, to this proxy statement/prospectus), Delaware law and a stockholders agreement to be entered into at the closing of the mergers (a copy of which is attached as Annex L to this proxy statement/prospectus). The rights of holders of Holdings common stock will be different in certain respects from the rights of holders of Cambium common stock and holders of Voyager common stock. The rights pertaining to Holdings common stock and Holdings certificate of incorporation and bylaws are described under DESCRIPTION OF HOLDINGS CAPITAL STOCK on page 192. For information regarding the material differences between the rights of holders of Voyager common stock prior to the mergers and the rights of holders of Holdings common stock after the mergers, see COMPARISON OF STOCKHOLDER RIGHTS on page 197.

Diagrams

We have set forth below a series of diagrams designed to depict several steps that will be taken in connection with the mergers.

Overall Structure of the Mergers

The first set of diagrams reflects the overall structure of the merger agreement:

In step 1A, an investor associated with VSS formed Holdings.

In step 1B, Holdings formed two wholly owned subsidiaries, Voyager merger sub and Cambium merger sub.

In step 1C, a step that will be taken after all conditions to closing have been satisfied or waived, Voyager merger sub will merge with and into Voyager and Cambium merger sub will merge with and into Cambium. As a result of step 1C, Voyager and Cambium will each become wholly owned subsidiaries of Holdings upon completion of these mergers.

In step 1D, upon completion of the mergers:

Holdings will issue common stock and the Holdings Warrant to VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC, which will become the sole stockholder of Cambium pursuant to the transactions described below under Repositioning the Owner of Cambium, in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock of Cambium; and

Holdings will issue common stock and/or cash, as elected, additional cash and a CVR to the stockholders of Voyager in exchange for all of the outstanding capital stock of Voyager.

Step 1E reflects the ownership structure of Holdings following the completion of the mergers (excluding any subsidiaries of Cambium or Voyager).

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Overall Structure Diagrams

Step 1A

Step 1B

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Step 1C

Step 1D

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Step 1E

Repositioning the Owner of Cambium

In 2007, Cambium Learning, Inc., which we refer to as Cambium Learning, and which is to be distinguished from Cambium Learning Group, Inc., which we refer to as Holdings, was acquired in a leveraged buy-out transaction by, and became a subsidiary of, VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC. As described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, Cambium Learning is a party to senior secured and senior unsecured credit agreements entered into in connection with the leveraged buy-out transaction. These credit agreements contain specified restrictions on Cambium Learning's operations, including its ability to participate in merger transactions similar to the mergers. In order for Cambium Learning to be able to participate in the mergers without violating the credit agreements restrictions and without the need to seek a waiver or consent from its lenders, it became necessary to reposition Cambium Learning and its immediate parent entity. Generally, the credit agreements' restrictions do not apply to the equity owners of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC; thus, by interposing additional holding companies as direct or indirect equity owners of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC, and having those holding companies act as the direct participants in the mergers, the credit agreements were not affected. However, the credit agreements do prohibit various changes in the ownership of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC and Cambium Learning through customary change in control restrictions. In summary, the change in control restrictions require the original owners of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC to continue to own at least 35% of its outstanding equity and control a majority of its board of managers. The original owners of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC will continue to own a majority of the outstanding equity and control the board of directors of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC upon completion of the mergers.

During the course of the merger transaction process, counsel for Holdings and Cambium Learning periodically consulted with counsel to the administrative agents under both credit agreements, and representatives of Cambium periodically consulted with representatives of the agents, and in each case, obtained their verbal concurrence that the completion of the mergers, as structured, and Cambium Learning, as re-positioned, did not violate the credit agreements' restrictions or require a waiver or consent from the agents or lenders.

This repositioning also resulted in the creation of VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC, the vehicle through which VSS will own equity in and control Holdings after the mergers, and through which VSS owns equity in and controls Cambium and its subsidiaries prior to the mergers. Prior to the mergers, VSS-Cambium

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Holdings III, LLC is the sole stockholder of Cambium, and, as such and as a result of negotiations with Voyager, entered into the Cambium voting and support agreement with Voyager pursuant to which it agreed to vote all of its shares of Cambium common stock in favor of the mergers. After the mergers, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC will be the majority stockholder of Holdings, and since VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC is managed by VSS, VSS will thereby control Holdings. This pre- and post-merger ownership and control of Cambium and its subsidiaries is intended to comply with the change in control restrictions under Cambium's credit agreements. In addition, the requisite lenders have, pursuant to the amendments, ratified and approved the mergers and the related transactions. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM Liquidity and Capital Resources Long-Term Debt on page 235.

In connection with the execution of the merger agreement, the steps described below will occur in sequence to implement the re-positioning. The sequencing is dictated by the organizational documents of each of the entities and the credit agreements.

In step 2A, VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC contributed the capital stock of Cambium Learning to VSS-Cambium Holdings, IV, LLC, a newly formed, wholly owned subsidiary of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC; concurrently, VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC assumed the obligations of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC under Cambium Learning's senior secured and senior unsecured credit agreements.

In step 2B, VSS formed a wholly owned subsidiary, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC, which in turn formed two wholly owned subsidiaries, VSS-Cambium Holdings III Acquisition, LLC and VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp.

In step 2C, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC entered into an agreement providing for VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC to merge into VSS-Cambium Holdings III Acquisition, LLC, with VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC being the surviving entity; upon completion of that merger, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC will own, directly or indirectly, 100% of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC, VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC, Cambium Learning and its subsidiaries, and VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp.

In step 2D, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC entered into a contribution agreement pursuant to which it has agreed to transfer its interests in VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC (acquired upon completion of the merger described in step 2C) to VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp., which will, upon completion of this contribution, own, directly or indirectly, 100% of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC, VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC, and Cambium Learning and its subsidiaries, as illustrated in step 2E. The merger described in step 2C and the contribution described in section 2D must take place prior to the effective time.

Step 2E reflects the ownership structure of VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp. immediately prior to the completion of the mergers.

We have set forth below diagrams outlining these steps. **For purposes of this proxy statement/prospectus, we have utilized the term Cambium to refer to VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC before steps 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D are taken and VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp. after these steps are taken.** VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp. will become a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Holdings upon completion of the mergers.

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Repositioning Diagrams

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Step 2B

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Step 2C

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Step 2D

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Step 2E

Transfer of Voyager's Subsidiaries

The merger agreement contemplates that Voyager's subsidiaries will be repositioned through the following steps:

In step 3A, immediately prior to the completion of the mergers, Voyager's operating company, Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., will contribute its Learning A-Z and ExploreLearning business units to a newly formed, wholly owned subsidiary named LAZEL, Inc.

In step 3B, also immediately prior to the completion of the mergers, Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. will transfer all of the capital stock of LAZEL, Inc. to Voyager.

Step 3C reflects the ownership structure of Voyager's subsidiaries immediately following the contribution of LAZEL, Inc.'s common stock to Voyager.

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In step 3D, contemporaneously with the completion of the mergers, VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC, will contribute to Cambium Learning approximately \$60 million to \$65 million of membership interests in VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC.

In step 3E, Cambium Learning will buy 100% of the outstanding capital stock of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., in exchange for \$75 million, consisting of approximately \$10 million to \$15 million of cash and the balance in membership interests of VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC.

Step 3F reflects the ownership structure of Holdings following the purchase by Cambium Learning of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc.

Step 3G reflects the LAZEL, Inc. dropdown, as required by the amendments to the credit agreements.

We have set forth below diagrams outlining these steps. Upon completion of these steps, Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. and LAZEL, Inc. each will be a wholly owned subsidiary of Cambium Learning and Voyager will not have any subsidiaries.

Subsidiary Diagrams

Step 3A

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Step 3B

Step 3C

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Step 3D

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Step 3E

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Step 3F

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Step 3G

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Background of the Mergers

As early as 2004, when Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., which we refer to as VEL, was engaged in a process that ultimately resulted in VEL's acquisition by Voyager (then known as ProQuest Company), Cambium Learning had expressed an interest in combining with VEL at that time. Nevertheless, meaningful discussions between the parties regarding a potential business combination did not occur until late in the 2007 calendar year.

In the second half of 2007, the Voyager board of directors determined that Voyager would benefit from the resources and analysis provided by financial advisors familiar with the company and the businesses in which it is engaged. In October 2007, Voyager engaged Allen & Company as Voyager's financial advisor to assess Voyager's business, and to assist in the evaluation of strategic alternatives, including assisting management and the board of directors in reviewing and analyzing potential inquiries from parties interested in acquiring all or a portion of the company.

In October 2007, at the direction of the Voyager board of directors, Allen & Company began contacting potential strategic buyers and financial investors who might be interested in a potential transaction with Voyager. During the period from October 2007 through April 2008, Allen & Company contacted more than 80 potential acquirers, of which Voyager engaged in management meetings with fourteen.

In December 2007, representatives of Allen & Company approached Cambium Learning's principal equity owner, private equity firm VSS, to discuss a potential strategic business combination transaction involving Cambium Learning and Voyager. The parties acknowledged the manner in which the product lines of the two companies complemented each other and the benefits that could be available to both businesses if they joined in a company having greater size than either Cambium Learning or Voyager enjoyed on its own.

On December 17, 2007, Voyager entered into a confidentiality agreement with Cambium Learning and VSS, which we refer to as the first confidentiality agreement, covering the communication of certain limited confidential information by Voyager to Cambium Learning and VSS. Following the execution of the first confidentiality agreement, Allen & Company delivered a copy of Voyager's confidential information memorandum to Cambium Learning and VSS and a process letter requiring any preliminary proposal to be submitted to Allen & Company no later than 5:00 p.m. on December 19, 2007.

In response, on December 19, 2007, VSS submitted a written preliminary non-binding proposal to Allen & Company on behalf of Cambium Learning to acquire all of the stock of Voyager in a tender offer transaction for \$275 million to \$290 million in cash.

In early 2008, Voyager provided VSS with limited business and financial due diligence materials. With this information, VSS and Cambium Learning pursued their business and financial due diligence examination of Voyager.

On March 1, 2008, Voyager entered into negotiations with VSS and Cambium Learning regarding the terms of a new confidentiality agreement, expanding the scope of confidential information and relating to a possible strategic transaction between the parties, which would replace the first confidentiality agreement. On March 11, 2008, Voyager, VSS and Cambium Learning entered into a confidentiality agreement which superseded in its entirety the first confidentiality agreement.

On March 29, 2008, Voyager began providing additional due diligence materials to VSS and Cambium Learning.

On April 2, 2008, Ronald Klausner, Bradley Almond and John Campbell, respectively, the President of VEL, the Chief Financial Officer of VEL (and, as of January 1, 2009, the Chief Financial Officer of Voyager) and the Chief Operating Officer of VEL, made a presentation with respect to the business of Voyager at the offices of Allen & Company in New York to David Cappellucci, Cambium Learning's President and Chief Executive Officer, David Caron, Cambium Learning's former Chief Financial Officer, Steve Zukowski, Cambium Learning's former Chief Operating Officer, Scott Troeller, a partner of VSS, Eric Van Ert, formerly a Managing Director of VSS, and representatives of Barclays and Credit Suisse. Representatives of Allen & Company also attended the presentation.

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During the week of April 14, 2008, Voyager provided additional due diligence materials to VSS and Cambium Learning in response to due diligence requests made by VSS and Cambium Learning. On April 14, 2008, Allen & Company hosted a teleconference among Mr. Almond of Voyager, Mr. Van Ert and Ankeet Kansupada, of VSS, and Mr. Cappellucci and Mr. Caron of Cambium Learning, during which Voyager financial due diligence matters were discussed. Following the call, Allen & Company sent VSS a letter outlining the next steps in the process, which required further proposals to be submitted to Allen & Company no later than 5:00 p.m. on April 21, 2008.

On April 18, 2008, Allen & Company received indications of interest from four potential bidders, other than VSS.

On April 20, 2008, Mr. Troeller, Mr. Van Ert, Mr. Cappellucci and Mr. Caron discussed via teleconference their business and financial due diligence findings with respect to Voyager and the proposed purchase price range to be contained in any proposal submitted to Allen & Company. Based on their knowledge of the industry, the economic environment and the results of their due diligence review, they concluded that such price range would be materially reduced from the \$275 million to \$290 million cash price range set forth in VSS December 19, 2007 proposal, to \$175 million to \$200 million cash, excluding excess cash and corporate liabilities of Voyager.

On April 21, 2008, a representative of VSS communicated to representatives of Allen & Company that VSS would submit a second written preliminary non-binding proposal to Allen & Company which, based upon its business and financial due diligence review and the value it assigned to Voyager, would reflect a material reduction to the proposed purchase price from its December 19, 2007 proposal. Later that day, VSS submitted its second written preliminary non-binding proposal to Allen & Company on behalf of Cambium Learning to acquire all of the outstanding stock of Voyager in a tender offer transaction for \$175 million to \$200 million in cash, excluding cash and corporate liabilities of Voyager.

On April 25, 2008, the Voyager board of directors convened for a telephonic board meeting. Allen & Company provided an update on the sale process and the second round of bids received for Voyager, all of which had materially declined from the initial valuation indications in December 2007. Reasons for the decline in valuation included the deteriorating economic environment, weakness in the education sector, and concern regarding the ability to complete a transaction given that Voyager was not current with its periodic filings with the SEC. Allen & Company recommended inviting five parties, including VSS, to continue with due diligence of Voyager and recommended inviting one additional party back into the process. Perkins Coie LLP, Voyager's legal counsel, which we refer to as Perkins Coie, provided an overview of alternative structures that Voyager might consider in pursuing a business combination transaction.

Following the Voyager board meeting on April 25, 2008, of the four parties, other than VSS, participating in the process, two parties declined to continue their participation shortly following their bid submissions. Of the remaining two parties, one party continued to communicate with Allen & Company regarding due diligence and other matters through May 2008, at which point that party opted to end its participation in the process. The remaining party continued to conduct due diligence on Voyager, including review of the dataroom materials and conference calls to discuss the diligence materials provided. This party also attended a management meeting at the Voyager offices in June 2008. Additionally, in August, 2008, another party contacted Allen & Company to express interest in Voyager. This party signed a confidentiality agreement in August 2008 and began reviewing diligence materials regarding Voyager. Allen & Company communicated with both parties regarding financial and business diligence and transaction structure through the third and early fourth quarter of 2008. However, both parties expressed significant concerns over the uncertain market environment in general and with the education sector specifically. In November 2008, Allen & Company recommended to the board of directors of Voyager that it continue to negotiate with all three parties (including VSS). However, in early December 2008, negotiations with the two parties other than VSS ceased after the two parties provided revised valuation indications that, because they were significantly lower than the valuation proposed in the transaction contemplated with VSS, were not competitive. As reasons for the reduced

valuations, each party cited continued weakness and uncertainty in the overall market and in the education market specifically, which affected the party's ability to finance a proposed transaction, as well as

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declining equity market valuations across all industries. In addition, one party expressed discomfort with proceeding on a timely basis, even at the reduced valuation indications, due to these market uncertainties and the potential effect on the Voyager near-term financial results.

On May 7, 2008, Mr. Troeller informed representatives of Allen & Company that VSS and Cambium Learning would not be continuing with the proposed transaction because Cambium Learning and VSS needed to focus on Cambium Learning's internal matters. At that time, Cambium Learning was engaged in an internal investigation which ultimately revealed that Cambium Learning had suffered a material embezzlement. Given the pendency of that investigation, VSS and Cambium Learning concluded that it was an inopportune time to negotiate a business combination. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM Embezzlement Loss on page 212. After discussions with VSS were terminated in May 2008, Allen & Company continued negotiations with the two other parties until, as discussed above, negotiations terminated in December 2008.

On August 18, 2008, after the matters underlying Cambium Learning's internal investigation had been resolved, Mr. Troeller contacted Allen & Company and proposed a resumption of discussions regarding evaluating a potential transaction with Voyager. Mr. Troeller indicated that VSS and Cambium Learning would be willing to discuss a transaction with Voyager which would be structured as a merger as opposed to a tender offer, and requested an opportunity to discuss a possible transaction at a meeting. On the call, Mr. Troeller outlined a few key investment/merger theses which were further developed in the October 16, 2008 presentation described below. A merger structure was favored over a tender by VSS and Cambium Learning primarily because, having just negotiated concessions from its lenders with respect to its own internal financial investigation, Cambium Learning did not want to seek a further amendment to its credit agreements to increase the size of its permitted acquisition basket, which would have been required under a tender offer structure, but which would not be required under a merger structure.

On August 22, 2008, as a condition to scheduling the meeting on October 16, 2008 and potentially re-engaging in the negotiation process to evaluate a potential transaction with Voyager, VSS and Cambium Learning entered into an amendment to the March 11, 2008 confidentiality agreement. The amendment extended the employee non-solicitation period. A second, similar amendment was executed on September 25, 2008.

On October 16, 2008, Mr. Cappellucci of Cambium Learning presented the proposed merger of Cambium Learning and Voyager and a description and financial overview of Cambium Learning to representatives of Allen & Company and Richard Surratt, Chief Executive Officer of Voyager, at the VSS offices in New York. Messrs. Troeller, Van Ert and Kansupada of VSS were also present at that meeting. On October 21, 2008, representatives of Allen & Company indicated to Mr. Troeller that Voyager was interested in exploring a potential merger transaction with Cambium Learning.

During the week of October 22, 2008, Voyager and Cambium Learning exchanged financial due diligence materials.

On November 5, 2008, the Voyager board of directors met for a regularly scheduled board meeting in Dallas. At the meeting, representatives of Allen & Company provided the Voyager board with an update on discussions with three parties concerning a possible transaction, including a possible business combination with Cambium Learning.

Between November 10, 2008 and November 24, 2008, Allen & Company and VSS discussed a number of potential structures for a possible transaction, including discussions regarding valuation, amount of cash contributed by VSS and treatment of Voyager liabilities. The primary issues negotiated were the amount of cash to be received by Voyager stockholders, including both cash available on the Voyager balance sheet at closing and the amount of cash to be contributed by VSS, and the price per share to be received by Voyager stockholders. Although Allen & Company represented Voyager in the company's negotiations with VSS and Cambium, Voyager determined the

amount of consideration to accept. In the end, Allen & Company and Voyager management negotiated to obtain the greatest amount of cash per share, while Cambium sought to ensure that the combined company would commence operations at the effective time with sufficient cash to

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service ongoing contracts for the 2009/2010 school year. As a result of these discussions, VSS agreed to contribute \$25 million in cash to Holdings, which in turn would distribute the cash to Voyager stockholders in connection with the Voyager merger, and Voyager agreed to fix the maximum cash distributed from the Voyager balance sheet at \$42.5 million, which amount was generally consistent with Voyager's expectations of cash on hand at the expected effective time, leaving sufficient working capital to service future contracts. On November 24, 2008, representatives of VSS made a presentation to VSS's investment committee relating to the merits of pursuing a transaction with Voyager. Thereafter, on November 25, 2008, VSS sent Allen & Company a proposed exclusivity agreement and a draft Heads of Agreement setting forth potential terms of a proposed transaction in which, upon completion of a series of mergers followed by a partial cash tender offer to Voyager's former stockholders of \$67.5 million (comprised of the estimated Voyager cash on hand, net of liabilities, on December 31, 2008 plus \$25 million to be contributed by entities managed or controlled by VSS), each of Voyager and Cambium Learning would be a wholly owned subsidiary of a newly formed holding company, of which the owners of Cambium Learning would own, directly or indirectly, greater than 50% of the outstanding shares. The following day, VSS sent to Allen & Company a proposed work plan for conducting initial due diligence meetings at each company's offices.

On December 9, 2008, Voyager entered into an exclusivity agreement with Cambium Learning for a period expiring on January 30, 2009. During that period, Voyager agreed not to negotiate with any third party other than Cambium Learning and VSS. Voyager also entered into a confidentiality agreement with Cambium Learning covering the exchange of confidential information of Cambium Learning to Voyager. Additionally, on December 9, 2008, Voyager and Cambium Learning agreed to again extend the employee non-solicitation period set forth in Voyager's confidentiality agreement. Numerous conversations between Lowenstein Sandler PC, Cambium Learning's and VSS's legal counsel, which we refer to as Lowenstein Sandler, and Perkins Coie regarding various transaction structures and their corresponding timing transpired throughout the balance of December 2008.

From December 9, 2008 through December 11, 2008, Messrs. Surratt, Klausner, Almond, Campbell, Buchardt and other members of the Voyager operations team met with Messrs. Cappellucci and Caron, George Logue, Executive Vice President of Cambium Learning, and other members of Cambium Learning's operations team at Cambium Learning's offices in Longmont, Colorado, to present product overviews and product technology for Voyager and Cambium Learning. A representative of Allen & Company, Messrs. Troeller and Van Ert and other representatives of VSS were also in attendance. These discussions continued on December 18 and 19, 2008, at Voyager's offices in Dallas, where the parties met to discuss sales, marketing and implementation considerations for Voyager and Cambium Learning, as well as Voyager's operations.

From December 18, 2008 through mid-February 2009, representatives of Voyager and Cambium Learning and their respective advisors conducted detailed due diligence on the other party's assets and businesses and engaged in multiple discussions with respect to the form and structure of a potential business combination between Voyager and Cambium Learning.

On January 9, 2009, the Voyager board of directors convened for a telephonic board meeting. At the meeting, Mr. Surratt updated the Voyager board on the status of the discussions with Cambium Learning and VSS regarding a possible business combination with Voyager. Perkins Coie advised the Voyager board on the current transaction structures being contemplated by the parties, including that the transaction was being structured partly to accommodate the terms of the existing debt facility between Cambium Learning and its lenders.

On January 28, 2009, VSS and Voyager signed a client agreement formally retaining ghSMART & Company, Inc., which we refer to as ghSmart, to assist VSS and Voyager in the assessment of key Voyager and Cambium Learning management personnel. From late January through March 2009, representatives of ghSmart conducted various meetings with the management of Voyager and Cambium Learning to assist VSS in its diligence regarding management of Voyager and Cambium Learning on a combined basis.

On February 4, 2009, the Voyager board of directors convened for a telephonic board meeting. At the meeting, Mr. Surratt updated the board on the status of the discussions with VSS regarding a possible business combination with Voyager.

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From that time up through and including the time when the merger agreement was signed in June 2009, representatives of the two law firms circulated numerous drafts of the merger agreement and the ancillary documents and participated in numerous telephone conversations and several in-person meetings to negotiate the specific terms of the transactions. Throughout that period, each of Voyager and Cambium Learning continued both legal and financial due diligence of the other party.

On February 25, 2009, the Voyager board of directors met for a regularly scheduled board meeting in Dallas. At the meeting, Mr. Surratt provided the board with an overview of VSS and Cambium Learning and an overview of the expected benefits of combining the companies, the proposed operations of a combined company, and the synergies of approximately \$10 million in cost savings per year expected to be realized by the combined company. The cost synergies presented to the Board were consistent with the expected cost synergies described on page 15 of this proxy statement/prospectus under the caption SUMMARY Financial Synergies . Representatives of Allen & Company discussed Voyager's strategic alternatives, the proposed terms of the potential transaction with Cambium Learning, the proposed timeline for completing the transaction and key open issues in the merger agreement. Representatives of Perkins Coie discussed the proposed timeline for completion of the transaction, the transaction structure and the terms of the then current draft of the merger agreement. Perkins Coie also summarized for the board the risks associated with the proposed transaction and the fiduciary duties of the board in considering the proposed transaction and presented a summary of the possible tax consequences of the proposed transaction prepared by representatives of McDermott, Will & Emery LLP, tax counsel to Voyager.

On February 26, 2009, Voyager engaged Houlihan Smith & Company to advise Voyager on the solvency of the combined company following the transaction. Because Voyager is expected to have no long-term debt immediately prior to the completion of the mergers, but following the mergers Voyager would become part of a combined company with a significant amount of long-term debt, the Voyager board of directors sought a solvency opinion to provide comfort that the combined company would be able to service its debt and pay its obligations as they become due.

On March 26, 2009, the Voyager board of directors convened for a telephonic board meeting to discuss the proposed transaction and an update of the negotiations of the merger agreement.

On or about April 1, 2009, representatives of VSS began discussions with Mr. Klausner regarding post-closing employment arrangements.

On April 21, 2009, the Voyager board of directors met for a telephonic board meeting to discuss the proposed transaction. At the meeting, Allen & Company updated the board on the status of the transaction, including the material terms of the merger agreement, open issues in the merger agreement, the status of key due diligence items and the financial impact of the proposed transaction. On the same day, representatives of Allen & Company spoke with VSS regarding the open issues and resolved several of these issues.

On April 24, 2009, based on the progress being made in negotiations of the open issues, Voyager reinstated its exclusivity agreement with Cambium Learning until May 7, 2009.

On May 6, 2009 and May 7, 2009, representatives of Perkins Coie and Mr. Buchardt of Voyager met with representatives of Lowenstein Sandler at Lowenstein Sandler's offices in New York to discuss the terms of the merger agreement. Following the meetings at Lowenstein Sandler's office, Voyager extended its exclusivity agreement with Cambium Learning until May 22, 2009.

On May 26, 2009, the Voyager board of directors convened for a telephonic board meeting to discuss the merger agreement and the proposed transaction. Following the board meeting on May 26, 2009 and continuing through the

week of June 15, 2009, representatives of Voyager, Cambium, VSS, Allen & Company, Perkins Coie and Lowenstein Sandler continued to negotiate the remaining open issues related to the merger agreement, related schedules, various ancillary documents and post-closing employment arrangements.

On or about June 2, 2009, representatives of VSS began discussions with Mr. Cappellucci regarding post-closing employment arrangements.

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On June 20, 2009, the Voyager board of directors met for a telephonic board meeting to review the terms of the proposed transaction and a substantially final draft of the merger agreement, and to receive a report from Perkins Coie of the legal aspects of the transaction. A representative of Perkins Coie again reviewed for the board of directors its fiduciary duties applicable to the proposed transaction. Representatives of Allen & Company presented its financial analysis and delivered to the Voyager board of directors an oral opinion, which opinion was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion, dated June 20, 2009, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to various assumptions, matters considered and limitations described in its written opinion, the consideration in the Voyager merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Voyager common stock. The full text of the written opinion of Allen & Company, which sets forth the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with such opinion, is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex E. Representatives of Houlihan Smith presented its analysis and delivered to the Voyager board of directors an oral opinion, which opinion was confirmed by delivery of a written opinion, dated June 20, 2009, to the effect that, as of that date and based on and subject to various assumptions, matters considered and limitations described in its opinion, upon completion of the mergers, the combined company would be a solvent entity. The full text of the written opinion of Houlihan Smith, which sets forth the assumptions made, procedures followed, matters considered and limitations on the review undertaken in connection with such opinion, is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex F. The Voyager board of directors then unanimously approved the Voyager merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby and recommended that the Voyager stockholders approve the merger agreement.

Following the board meeting on June 20, 2009, up until the time that the merger agreement was signed, representatives of Voyager, VSS, Perkins Coie, and Lowenstein Sandler held multiple teleconferences to finalize the merger agreement, the disclosure schedules, the ancillary agreements and outstanding due diligence issues.

Effective as of June 20, 2009, each of Voyager and Cambium executed the merger agreement, and the sole stockholder of Cambium and certain stockholders of Voyager executed voting and support agreements attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex H and Annex I, respectively. On the morning of Monday, June 22, 2009, Voyager and Cambium issued a joint press release announcing the transaction.

Cambium s and Holdings Reasons for the Mergers; Consideration of the Mergers by Cambium s Board of Directors and Holdings Board of Directors

Since Holdings was created for the purpose of effecting the business combination of Cambium and Voyager, the Cambium board of directors and the Holdings board of directors presently consist of the same persons. For information regarding the composition of the Holdings board after the effective time, see MANAGEMENT OF HOLDINGS FOLLOWING THE MERGERS on page 177.

Following a review and discussion of all relevant information regarding the mergers and prior to the execution of the merger agreement:

Cambium s board of directors determined that the Cambium merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and in the best interests of Cambium and its stockholder;

Holdings board of directors determined that the mergers, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and in the best interests of Holdings and its stockholder; and

both the Cambium board of directors and the Holdings board of directors unanimously approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby prior to the execution of the merger agreement.

In reaching their conclusions, the members of Cambium s and Holdings boards relied on their personal knowledge of Cambium and the markets that it serves, the advice of management of Cambium and VSS and the advice of Cambium s financial and legal advisors.

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Cambium's and Holdings' boards considered many factors which, when taken as a whole, supported their respective decisions, including the following material considerations, the order of which does not necessarily reflect their relative significance:

the complementary nature of the product offerings of Cambium and Voyager and the minimal level of overlap in the two companies' offerings, primarily resulting from the fact that the two companies target different tiers of intervention;

the scale efficiencies achievable to the combined companies by substantially expanding the size of their combined business, since Cambium and Voyager had combined 2008 revenues in excess of \$198 million;

the likelihood that the combination would improve the combined companies' ability to compete with other market participants, several of which are substantially larger and have access to substantially more resources than either Cambium or Voyager alone;

the operational synergies achievable through:

a larger inside and outside sales force with a national reach, capable of covering an expanded geographical scope within the pre-K-12 grade intervention market;

the ability to expand the business' marketing reach across substantially all products and services sold by either Cambium or Voyager;

the ability to leverage the two companies' respective strengths in math programs;

the ability of Voyager and Cambium to leverage each other's sales channels, creating opportunities:

to increase the inside sales force and thereby help Cambium products reach smaller school districts;

to sell certain Voyager products through Cambium's supplemental catalog; and

to sell Voyager products through Cambium Learning Technologies' resellers;

the current and historical market prices of Voyager's common stock, which demonstrated to Cambium's board that the current price was depressed, making the acquisition a better value than it would have been had Voyager been trading at higher market prices;

the value of the Holdings common stock to be received by Cambium's stockholder in the Cambium merger and to be received in exchange for a \$25 million capital contribution to be made by Cambium's stockholder immediately prior to the effective time, including the possibility that the value of Holdings common stock may increase after the completion of the mergers; in this regard, the boards of directors considered:

the expected combined earnings of Voyager and Cambium;

the potential cost savings of approximately \$10 million per year that could result from the mergers, as described on page 15 of this proxy statement/prospectus under the caption "SUMMARY Financial Synergies."

Holdings' expected financial position after the mergers and its ability to create future growth opportunities; and

that the \$25 million capital contribution was required in order to achieve a relative valuation between Voyager and Cambium to enable Cambium's stockholder to own approximately 55% of Holdings common stock immediately after the mergers;

the alternative of seeking to grow Cambium internally as opposed to combining with Voyager and the potential increased risks, costs and expenses associated with seeking benefits through internal growth comparable to the benefits which the boards of directors of Cambium and Holdings expect to realize through the combination of Cambium and Voyager;

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the state of the education market and limitations on the sources of funding for customers, including the significant financial constraints on customers as a result of current macroeconomic difficulties, and the benefits associated with dealing with these challenges as a combined company;

the stimulus moneys to be made available pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and the opportunities that may be available to the combined company under that Act, since the combined company will be able to offer a wider variety of products and services, and thus will have the potential to receive a greater amount of stimulus funds than Cambium alone;

the fact that Voyager's management team has resolved several significant issues that absorbed significant management attention in the past, namely the restatement of its financial statements and the settlement of class action litigation, and the fact that Voyager's management team has demonstrated the type of leadership necessary to manage the combined company;

the ability and likelihood of Cambium and Voyager to complete the mergers, including their ability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals and the obligations to attempt to obtain those approvals, and measures taken by Cambium and Voyager to provide reasonable assurance to each other that the mergers will occur, including the provisions of the merger agreement that require Voyager or Cambium to compensate the other in some circumstances if the mergers do not occur;

the restrictions under the credit agreements and that the transactions had been structured as a merger in order to comply with those restrictions, supported by the confirmation from the administrative agents and their respective counsel that a lenders' consent or waiver was not required in order to complete the mergers and the Holdings III Merger Transactions in light of the manner in which they were structured;

the ability of Cambium and Holdings to require Voyager to perform its obligations under the merger agreement, including the obligation to close the mergers if the applicable conditions to closing have been satisfied or waived, through the specific performance provision in the merger agreement, and Cambium's right to terminate the merger agreement at any time, for any reason not otherwise specified in the merger agreement, subject only to its obligation to pay to Voyager a termination fee of \$4.5 million; and

other terms of the merger agreement, including the representations, warranties and covenants, and the conditions to each party's obligation to complete the mergers.

As noted above, business combinations, including the mergers, typically include some potential risks and potential disadvantages. The material potential risks and disadvantages to Holdings and Cambium include the following material matters, the order of which does not necessarily reflect their relative significance:

the risk that the mergers might not be completed in a timely manner or at all, and the expenses that have been and will be incurred even if the mergers are not completed;

Voyager's ability to entertain a subsequent acquisition proposal if various conditions are satisfied, including that the proposal was not solicited by Voyager and Voyager's board of directors determines that the proposal could reasonably be expected to lead to a superior proposal;

Voyager's right to terminate the merger agreement, in specified circumstances before stockholder approval of the adoption of the merger agreement, in order to enter into an acquisition transaction with a third party that Voyager's board of directors determines to be a superior proposal, if Voyager pays a termination fee of

\$7.5 million to Cambium;

the risk of diverting Cambium management's focus from other strategic opportunities and operational matters to implementing the Cambium merger;

the difficulties associated with integrating Voyager and Cambium and the risk that anticipated operating synergies and cost savings (as described on page 15 under the caption "SUMMARY Financial Synergies.") will not be achieved;

the risk that the steps to be taken to achieve certain cost savings, such as the elimination of certain jobs, could adversely affect operating results; and

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the interests that the managements of both Voyager and Cambium have in the proposed transaction, including offers of future employment with the combined company that may involve increased cash compensation and incentive compensation awards, and the possibility that potential conflicts of interest may affect their judgment.

The discussion above describes the material factors considered by the Cambium and Holdings boards in reaching their determinations to approve the merger agreement and authorize the transactions contemplated thereby. Because of the variety of factors considered, the boards did not find it practicable to quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors considered in reaching their determinations and did not make specific assessments of such relative weights. The determinations were made after consideration of all of the factors together. In addition, individual members of the Cambium and Holdings boards may have given different weights to different factors.

There can be no certainty that the above benefits of the mergers anticipated by the Cambium and Holdings boards will occur. Actual results may vary materially from those anticipated. For more information on the factors that could affect actual results, see **RISK FACTORS** on page 32 and **CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS** on page vii.

Recommendations of the Cambium and Holdings Boards of Directors

After careful consideration, and based on the analysis described above, the Cambium board of directors determined that the Cambium merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and in the best interests of Cambium and its stockholder, and unanimously approved the Cambium merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. Likewise, after careful consideration, and based on the foregoing analysis, the Holdings board of directors determined that the mergers, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and in the best interests of Holdings and its stockholder, and unanimously approved the mergers, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. The Cambium board of directors recommended to its stockholder that the stockholder approve the Cambium merger and the merger agreement and the Holdings board of directors recommended to its stockholder that the stockholder approve the mergers and the merger agreement.

Voyager's Reasons for the Voyager Merger; Consideration of the Voyager Merger by Voyager's Board of Directors

Following a review and discussion of all relevant information regarding the mergers, at a meeting on June 20, 2009, Voyager's board of directors determined that the Voyager merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and in the best interests of Voyager and its stockholders, and unanimously approved the Voyager merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. In reaching this conclusion, the members of Voyager's board of directors relied on their personal knowledge of Voyager and the markets that it serves and the advice of management and Voyager's financial and legal advisors.

Voyager's board of directors considered many factors that, when taken as a whole, supported its decision, including the following material considerations:

the historical market prices and trading information with respect to Voyager common stock, and that the implied merger consideration of \$5.20 per share to \$6.76 per share, based on the assumed maximum available cash of \$67.5 million to be distributed to Voyager stockholders (excluding any cash from tax refunds to be distributed to Voyager stockholders) and assumed Holdings cash net income trading multiples ranging from 8.0x to 14.0x, the range of cash net income trading multiples identified by Allen & Company as the lower end

of the multiple range among comparable public companies reviewed by Allen & Company for purposes of valuation, and applied by Allen & Company to calculate an implied Holdings equity value of between approximately \$140 million and \$245 million, represented a premium of approximately:

126% to 194%, based on the closing price of Voyager common stock on June 15, 2009;

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146% to 221%, based on the average closing price of Voyager common stock for the month ended June 15, 2009; and

243% to 346%, based on the average closing price of Voyager common stock for the six months ended June 15, 2009;

the value of the merger consideration to be received by Voyager stockholders in the Voyager merger, including the fact that stockholders may receive a portion of the consideration in cash, which provides more certainty of value to stockholders than all-stock consideration;

the financial presentation of Allen & Company and its opinion dated June 20, 2009 to Voyager's board of directors as to the fairness, from a financial point of view and as of that date, of the consideration to be received by Voyager stockholders in the Voyager merger, as more fully described below in "Opinion of Voyager's Financial Advisors" on page 81 and in the written opinion of Allen & Company attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex E;

the presentation of Houlihan Smith and its opinion dated June 20, 2009 to Voyager's board of directors as to the solvency of Holdings after and giving effect to the mergers, as more fully described in "Opinion of Voyager's Financial Advisors" on page 81 and in the written opinion of Houlihan Smith attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex F;

the value of the merger consideration in light of the current and historical market value of Voyager, as measured by the trading prices of its common stock, which Voyager's board of directors believed was undervalued in part due to the persisting effects of material accounting irregularities identified in 2006, compared to those of its competitors;

the potential that the value of Holdings common stock would increase after the completion of the mergers and that Voyager stockholders would share in any increase in that value. In this regard, the board of directors considered:

the expected combined earnings of Voyager and Cambium;

the potential cost savings of approximately \$10 million per year that could result from the mergers, as described on page 15 of this proxy statement/prospectus under the caption "SUMMARY Financial Synergies"; and

Holdings' expected financial position after the mergers and its ability to create future growth opportunities;

various alternatives to the Voyager merger, including continuing to operate as an independent enterprise, and the risks associated with those alternatives, including Voyager's size, financial resources and product lines compared to the size, financial resources and product lines of its competitors;

the lack of competitive solicitations of interest from other entities to engage in an acquisition transaction with Voyager received during the sale process;

the value of the merger consideration in light of the state of the education market and sources of funding, including the significant financial constraints on customers as a result of current macroeconomic difficulties;

the ability of Voyager and Cambium to use the companies' complementary strengths not only to remedy the deficiencies that contributed to recent declines in each of Voyager's and Cambium's net sales and profitability in 2008 and 2007, but also to grow the combined company, including:

the ability to leverage the position of Cambium and its products and services in the education market together with Voyager's established products, services and market position to expand the overall scope of product offerings and market presence for the combined company, and

the ability to integrate the Cambium and Voyager management teams to create a team capable of successfully leading the combined company from its inception;

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the ability and likelihood of Voyager and Cambium to complete the mergers, including their ability to obtain necessary regulatory approvals and the obligations to attempt to obtain those approvals, and measures taken by Voyager and Cambium to provide reasonable assurance to each other that the mergers will occur, including the provisions of the merger agreement that require Voyager or Cambium to compensate the other in some circumstances if the mergers do not occur;

Voyager's ability to entertain subsequent acquisition proposals if various conditions are satisfied, including that the proposal was not solicited by Voyager and Voyager's board of directors determines that the proposal could reasonably be expected to lead to a superior proposal;

Voyager's right to terminate the merger agreement, in specified circumstances before stockholder approval of the adoption of the merger agreement, in order to enter into an acquisition transaction with a third party that Voyager's board of directors determines to be a superior proposal, if Voyager pays a termination fee of \$7.5 million to Cambium;

the fact that the Voyager merger is not subject to any financing condition other than the absence of a default under Cambium's credit agreements;

the relative benefits to Voyager stockholders of structuring the transaction as an exchange under Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code for U.S. federal income tax purposes;

the fact that Voyager stockholders who receive Holdings common stock pursuant to the Voyager merger will receive registered shares of common stock;

the fact that the Stockholders' Representative will act as the representative of the former Voyager stockholders to enforce obligations under the escrow agreement and other post-closing obligations of Holdings, Cambium and their respective subsidiaries;

the effect of the mergers on Voyager's customers and employees, including the compatibility of the parties' cultures and the funding of post-closing benefits to be paid to specified employees; and

other terms of the merger agreement, including the representations, warranties and covenants, and the conditions to each party's obligation to complete the mergers.

The board of directors also considered a variety of risks and other potentially negative factors concerning the Voyager merger. These included the following:

the risk that the mergers might not be completed in a timely manner or at all, in which case Voyager will have expended significant human and financial resources on a failed transaction;

the merger agreement provides that:

the amount of cash available for cash elections is limited to a maximum of \$67.5 million, including a maximum of \$42.5 million to be made available by Voyager, even though Voyager's available cash at the time of the closing may exceed that amount; and

if the cash elections would result in a payment of cash in excess of the maximum amount available for cash elections at the effective time of the mergers (*i.e.*, if there is a cash oversubscription), the cash elections will

be subject to proration so that, in the aggregate, the cash consideration payable to holders of Voyager common stock will not exceed the maximum cash consideration amounts;

the fact that the Publicly Traded Education Comparables analysis and the Comparable Precedent Transactions analysis performed by Allen & Company revealed that a portion of the range of EBITDA multiples implied by the merger consideration were in some cases lower than the range of EBITDA multiples for comparable publicly-traded education publishing companies and transaction multiples from education publishing companies, respectively;

the restrictions on Voyager's ability to solicit or engage in discussions with a third party about an alternative transaction and the requirement that Voyager pay Cambium a termination fee of \$7.5 million in order for Voyager's board of directors to accept a superior proposal;

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Cambium's right to terminate the merger agreement at any time, for any reason not otherwise specified in the merger agreement, subject only to its obligation to pay to Voyager a termination fee of \$4.5 million;

the potential difficulty of collecting any termination fees from Cambium, VSS or their respective affiliates and the resulting inability to receive the negotiated remedy if the merger agreement is terminated under circumstances in which Voyager is entitled to a termination fee and cannot recoup any of its costs;

the risk of diverting Voyager management's focus from other strategic opportunities and operational matters to implementing the Voyager merger;

the potential conflicts of interest of some Voyager executive officers related to future employment and compensation (including equity compensation), and potential conflicts of interest of some Voyager executive officers and directors related to continuation of indemnification obligations, all as more fully discussed in "THE MERGERS - Interests of Voyager's Directors and Officers in the Mergers" on page 101;

the fact that the Stockholders' Representative will have a contractually limited capacity to protect the interests of the former Voyager stockholders after the closing of the Voyager merger;

the possibility of customer, supplier, management and employee disruption associated with the mergers;

the possibility that the treatment of the mergers under Cambium's credit agreements could cause a default under the credit agreements and the possibility that Cambium could be required to repay debt outstanding under those agreements;

the possibility that Cambium might, prior to the closing of the mergers, default under its credit agreements;

the fact that Holdings' indebtedness following the mergers could reduce Holdings' ability to respond to changing business conditions; and

the difficulties in combining Voyager and Cambium and the risk that expected cost savings (as described on page 15 under the caption "SUMMARY - Financial Synergies") will not be achieved.

The discussion above describes the material factors considered by Voyager's board of directors in reaching its decision to approve the merger agreement and authorize the transactions contemplated thereby. Because of the variety of factors considered, the board of directors did not find it practicable to, and did not make specific assessments of, quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors considered in reaching its determination. The determination was made after consideration of all of the factors together. In addition, individual members of Voyager's board of directors may have given different weights to different factors.

Recommendation of the Voyager Board of Directors

After careful consideration, and based on the foregoing analysis at a meeting of the Voyager board of directors held on June 20, 2009, the Voyager board of directors determined that the Voyager merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and in the best interests of Voyager and its stockholders, and unanimously approved the Voyager merger, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. **The Voyager board of directors unanimously recommends that the Voyager stockholders vote FOR the proposal to adopt the merger agreement and FOR the proposal to adjourn the meeting if necessary to solicit additional proxies.**

Opinions of Voyager's Financial Advisors

Each of Allen & Company and Houlihan Smith acted as financial advisor to Voyager in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

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Important Information About Financial Projections

Voyager provided each of Allen & Company and Houlihan Smith, its financial advisors, with various financial projections prepared by Voyager's management that were used by those financial advisors for the purpose of preparing the analyses used in rendering Allen & Company's fairness opinion and Houlihan Smith's solvency opinion. Allen & Company received financial projections covering the period through calendar year 2009, and Houlihan Smith received financial projections covering the period through calendar year 2012. The information reviewed and the analyses performed by Allen & Company and Houlihan Smith for purposes of their respective opinions are described under "Fairness Opinion" and "Solvency Opinion," respectively, below. Notwithstanding having delivered these projections to its financial advisors and including them in this proxy statement/prospectus, Voyager does not, and Holdings does not intend to, generally disclose publicly estimates as to either Voyager's or Holdings' longer-term future operating performance or earnings.

Although these financial projections, which are referred to as the Voyager management projections, were prepared in good faith, no assurance can be made regarding future events. The estimates and assumptions underlying the Voyager management projections involve judgments with respect to future economic, competitive, regulatory and financial market conditions, the speed and extent to which integration of the two businesses occurs, and future business decisions that may or may not be realized and that are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive and regulatory uncertainties and contingencies, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond the control of Voyager and/or Cambium Learning and will be beyond the control of the combined company. The underlying assumptions may prove to be inaccurate and the projected results may not be realized. Actual results likely will differ, and may differ materially, from those reflected in the Voyager management projections, whether or not the mergers are completed. For examples of the risks and uncertainties to which the projections are subject, please refer to the "RISK FACTORS" beginning on page 32 and the "CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS" beginning on page vii.

The inclusion of the Voyager management projections in this proxy statement/prospectus should not be regarded as an indication that Voyager's board of directors, Cambium's board of directors or any other recipient of the information then considered, or now considers, them to be a reliable prediction of future results. The Voyager management projections summarized in this section were prepared solely for internal use by Voyager and not with a view toward public disclosure or with a view toward complying with the guidelines established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants for preparation and presentation of prospective financial data, published guidelines of the SEC regarding forward-looking statements or GAAP as established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board and other authoritative organizations. At the time the projections were prepared, the Voyager management projections represented the best assumptions, estimates and judgments of Voyager's management and, to the best of Voyager management's knowledge and belief, the future consolidated financial performance of Holdings. None of the Voyager management projections reflects the pro forma adjustments included in the historical pro forma financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

All of the Voyager management projections summarized in this section were prepared by and are the responsibility of the management of Voyager, as indicated. None of the accounting firms identified in this proxy statement/prospectus has examined, compiled or otherwise performed any procedures with respect to the prospective financial information contained in these financial projections, and their respective reports do not extend to the projections and should not be read to do so.

By including in this proxy statement/prospectus a summary of certain Holdings financial projections, neither Voyager nor any of its representatives has made or makes any representation to any person regarding the ultimate performance of Voyager, Cambium or Holdings compared to the information contained in the financial projections. The Voyager

management projections summarized in this section were prepared in May 2009, and have not been updated to reflect any changes, or the actual results of operations of Voyager and Cambium since May 2009. Neither Voyager, Cambium nor, after completion of the mergers, Holdings, undertakes any obligation, to update or otherwise revise the financial forecasts or financial information to reflect circumstances existing since their preparation or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, even

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in the event that any or all of the underlying assumptions are shown to be in error, or to reflect changes in general economic or industry conditions.

The summary of the financial projections is not included in this proxy statement/prospectus in order to induce any Voyager stockholder to vote in favor of the Voyager merger or any of the other proposals to be voted on at the Voyager special meeting of stockholders.

Fairness Opinion

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated October 10, 2007, as amended on October 10, 2008 and June 20, 2009, Voyager engaged Allen & Company to serve as Voyager's financial advisor and to render an opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by Voyager stockholders in the Voyager merger. Allen & Company represented Voyager in the company's negotiations with VSS and Cambium; however, Voyager determined the amount of consideration to accept. On June 20, 2009, Allen & Company delivered its oral opinion to Voyager's board of directors subsequently confirmed in writing later the same day, to the effect that, as of the date of its opinion and based upon and subject to the qualifications, limitations and assumptions set forth therein, the merger consideration to be received by Voyager stockholders in the Voyager merger was fair, from a financial point of view, to Voyager stockholders.

Allen & Company has consented to the inclusion of its written opinion, dated June 20, 2009, in this proxy statement/prospectus. This summary of Allen & Company's written opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of Allen & Company's written opinion, dated June 20, 2009, attached as Annex E to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are urged to, and should, read Allen & Company's written opinion carefully and in its entirety. Allen & Company's written opinion addresses only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by Voyager stockholders in the Voyager merger, as of the date of Allen & Company's written opinion. The opinion of Allen & Company was provided for the information and assistance of Voyager's board in connection with its consideration of the Voyager merger and the merger agreement and does not constitute a recommendation to any Voyager stockholder as to how to vote or act on the proposed transaction or any other matter to be considered at the Voyager special meeting. The form and amount of merger consideration payable in the Voyager merger was determined through negotiations between Voyager and Cambium and were approved by the Voyager board. The Allen & Company opinion and presentation to the Voyager board was one of many factors that the Voyager board took into consideration in making its determination to approve the Voyager merger.

In arriving at its opinion, Allen & Company, among other things:

- (i) reviewed and analyzed the terms and conditions of the merger agreement and related documents;
- (ii) reviewed and analyzed the financial aspects of the mergers;
- (iii) reviewed and analyzed the trends in the K-12 supplemental education market;
- (iv) reviewed and analyzed publicly available information regarding Voyager;
- (v) reviewed and analyzed the present financial and business condition and prospects of each of Voyager and Cambium based on information provided by the management of each company;
- (vi) reviewed and analyzed the historical results of each of Voyager and Cambium provided by management of each company;

(vii) reviewed and analyzed the projections of Voyager's financial performance for the year ending December 31, 2009 provided to Allen & Company by the management of Voyager and the projections of Cambium's financial performance for the year ending December 31, 2009, which we refer to as the 2009 Cambium projections, provided to Allen & Company by VSS;

(viii) reviewed and analyzed the information obtained from discussions with the management of each of Voyager and Cambium and with VSS, the financial sponsor that owns an indirect controlling interest in Cambium;

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- (ix) reviewed and analyzed the publicly available financial information of comparable companies in the K-12 education sector;
- (x) reviewed and analyzed the publicly available financial information related to comparable transactions;
- (xi) reviewed and analyzed valuation trends in the U.S. equity market;
- (xii) reviewed and analyzed the auction sale process Voyager undertook to sell itself;
- (xiii) reviewed and analyzed the cash consideration received per each share of Voyager common stock;
- (xiv) reviewed and analyzed the implied trading value of Holdings based on publicly traded comparable companies;
- (xv) reviewed and analyzed the premiums paid in certain precedent transactions; and
- (xvi) reviewed and analyzed the current macroeconomic environment and its relevance to previous comparable transactions in the K-12 sector.

The 2009 Cambium projections used by Allen & Company in its analyses consisted of the following:

	2009P (in thousands)
Revenue	\$ 107,485
Expenses	(101,800)
Gross Margin	\$ 5,684
Depreciation and Amortization	24,363
Other Adjustments	977
EBITDA(1)	\$ 31,024
EBITDA Margin(1)	28.9%

- (1) Calculated in accordance with the definition of Consolidated EBITDA set forth in Cambium's senior secured credit agreement.

In connection with its review, Allen & Company did not assume any responsibility for independent verification of any of the information utilized in its analyses and relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial, accounting, tax and other information that was available to Allen & Company from public sources or that was provided to it by Voyager and/or Cambium or their respective representatives. The information described herein comprises all of the information considered by Allen & Company in connection with its fairness opinion. With respect to the financial projections provided to Allen & Company by Voyager and VSS, Allen & Company assumed that such financial projections were reasonably prepared in good faith reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments of the management of Voyager and VSS, as to the future operating and financial performance of Voyager and Cambium, respectively. Allen & Company assumed no responsibility for and expressed no view or opinion as to such forecasts or the assumptions on which they are based.

Allen & Company also assumed, with Voyager's consent, that the mergers would be completed in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the merger agreement and certain related documents that it reviewed. Allen & Company neither conducted a physical inspection of the properties and facilities of Voyager or Cambium nor, except as specifically set forth in the opinion, made or obtained any evaluations or appraisals of the assets or liabilities of Voyager or Cambium. In addition, Allen & Company did not conduct any analysis concerning the solvency of Voyager or Cambium. Allen & Company's opinion addressed only the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by the Voyager stockholders in the Voyager merger, and did not address any other aspect or implication of the Voyager merger or any other agreement, arrangement or understanding entered into in connection with the Voyager merger or otherwise. Allen & Company's opinion is necessarily based upon information made available to it as of the date of its

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opinion, and upon financial, economic, market and other conditions as they existed and could be evaluated on the date of Allen & Company's opinion. Allen & Company's opinion did not address the relative merits of the Voyager merger as compared to other business strategies that might be available to Voyager, nor did it address Voyager's underlying business decision to proceed with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. Allen & Company did not express an opinion about the fairness of any compensation payable to any of Voyager's officers, directors or employees in connection with the Voyager merger, relative to the compensation payable to the Voyager stockholders. In addition, Allen & Company's opinion did not express any opinion as to any tax or other consequences that might result from the Voyager merger, nor did its opinion address any legal, tax, regulatory or accounting matters. No limitations were imposed by Voyager on the scope of the investigation by Allen & Company.

In preparing its opinion, Allen & Company performed a number of financial and comparative analyses, all of which are described below. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not necessarily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. Allen & Company believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses and of the factors considered by it, without considering all analyses and factors, could create a misleading view of the processes underlying its opinion. No company or transaction used in the analyses performed by Allen & Company as a comparison is identical to Voyager or the contemplated transaction. In addition, Allen & Company may have given some analyses more or less weight than other analyses, and may have deemed various assumptions more or less probable than other assumptions, so that the range of valuation resulting from any particular analysis described below should not be taken to be Allen & Company's view of the actual value of Voyager. The analyses performed by Allen & Company are not necessarily indicative of actual values or actual future results, which may be significantly more or less favorable than suggested by such analyses. In addition, analyses relating to the value of businesses or assets do not purport to be appraisals or to necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or assets may actually be sold. The analyses performed were prepared solely as part of Allen & Company's analysis of the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by Voyager stockholders in the Voyager merger, and were provided to Voyager's board in connection with the delivery of Allen & Company's opinion.

Valuation Methods and Analyses

The following is a summary of material financial analyses performed by Allen & Company in connection with the preparation of its opinion, and reviewed with Voyager's board at its meeting held on June 20, 2009 and subsequently confirmed in writing later the same day. Certain of the following summaries of financial analyses that were performed by Allen & Company include information presented in tabular format. In order to understand fully the material financial analyses that were performed by Allen & Company, the tables should be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the material financial analyses.

Valuation of the Merger Consideration. In determining the value of the consideration to be received by each Voyager stockholder in the Voyager merger, Allen & Company assumed that (i) the Voyager merger would close at approximately the end of the third quarter of 2009, (ii) Voyager stockholders would receive cash in the following amounts: \$42.5 million of Voyager operating cash, the maximum amount available, \$25 million in cash from the Cambium stockholder, and \$15.2 million in cash from specified tax refunds received prior to the closing of the mergers, (iii) each Voyager stockholder would receive a pro rata amount of cash and Holdings common stock, and (iv) 29,874,145 shares of Voyager common stock would be outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the mergers. The amounts used by Allen & Company for the value of the specified tax refunds were based on information provided to Allen & Company by Voyager management and its tax advisors.

For purposes of determining the pro rata amount of cash to be distributed per share of Voyager common stock, Allen & Company divided each of (a) the Voyager operating cash, (b) the cash from the Cambium stockholder and

(c) the cash from certain specified tax refunds received prior to the closing of the mergers, by the number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding. Based on this calculation, Allen & Company determined that each Voyager stockholder would receive up to \$2.26 in cash from the cash election, and up to

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\$0.51 in cash at closing from the specified tax refunds received prior to the closing of the mergers. Allen & Company determined that each Voyager stockholder would receive additional cash in an amount up to \$0.34 for each CVR held by the Voyager stockholder, resulting in aggregate cash consideration of up to \$3.11 per share of Voyager common stock, which we refer to solely for purposes of this section of the proxy statement/prospectus as the cash consideration.

In order to value the Holdings common stock, Allen & Company analyzed multiples of EBITDA and cash net income for comparable companies in the K-12 supplemental education sector (see Publicly-Traded Education Comparables, below). Allen & Company believed that cash net income was a more appropriate measure to value Holdings because the EBITDA for Holdings did not take into account the cash impact of amortized curriculum costs, and Allen & Company believed that a valuation based on EBITDA would be less conservative and would have the effect of overstating the value of Holdings. The cash net income multiple range for the companies included in the K-12 supplemental education sector was from 10.7x to 34.9x. Although no company within the comparable group is directly comparable to Voyager and Holdings, Allen & Company focused on companies that sell similar products targeted at a similar market and have a similar growth profile to Voyager to determine the range of 8.0x to 14.0x, which Allen & Company believed was conservative as it was below or at the low end of the comparable company trading statistics. Allen & Company believed that it was appropriate to use a conservative range in order to avoid overstating the value of Holdings common stock in performing its analysis given the following considerations: (i) the range reflected in Voyager's current cash net income trading multiples; (ii) Cambium had no trading history to rely on; and (iii) recent volatility in the equity markets indicated potential for multiple contraction. Based on its review of these various financial measures, Allen & Company applied a range of multiples between 8.0x and 14.0x to Holdings 2009 pro forma cash net income of \$17.5 million to derive an implied Holdings equity value of between approximately \$140 million and \$245 million. Voyager stockholders' anticipated approximate 44.5% ownership stake in Holdings equals a pro rata equity interest in Holdings of between approximately \$62.2 million and \$108.9 million, resulting in a pro rata price per share of Holdings common stock between \$2.09 and \$3.65, which we refer to solely for purposes of this section of the proxy statement/prospectus as the stock consideration.

Allen & Company then added the value of the cash consideration to the range of implied values of the stock consideration to calculate a range of implied pro rata consideration between \$5.20 and \$6.76 per share of Voyager common stock, which we refer to solely for purposes of this section of the proxy statement/prospectus as the merger consideration.

Fairness Analysis. In considering the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by Voyager stockholders in the Voyager merger, Allen & Company used the publicly traded education comparables analysis; the comparable precedent transactions analysis; and the comparable company premiums analysis. In addition, Allen & Company reviewed the broad, publicly announced sales process undertaken by Voyager in 2007 and 2008. Allen & Company believed, based on the fact that Voyager undertook a broad, publicly announced auction process that made potential buyers aware of the opportunity to enter into a business transaction with Voyager and received no bids that were competitive with the merger consideration offered by Cambium, that other potential buyers were unwilling to pay a greater premium for Voyager.

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Publicly-Traded Education Comparables. Allen & Company analyzed the common stock prices and market multiples of the following comparable publicly-traded education companies:

Company	Enterprise Value/ EBITDA(1)		Equity Value / Cash Net Income(1)	
	LTM	2009E	LTM	2009E
Scholastic	5.4x	5.9x	42.3 x	13.6 x
K12	13.0x	10.6x	31.8 x	34.9 x
School Specialty	6.6x	6.5x	11.3 x	10.7 x
Renaissance Learning	9.4x	9.9x	19.2 x	20.4 x
Princeton Review	9.7x	9.6x	37.7 x	20.2 x
Plato Learning	5.6x	7.1x	NM	NM
Scientific Learning	12.5x	9.5x	NM	NM

(1) Enterprise value and equity value were calculated as of June 19, 2009.

For this analysis, Allen & Company selected companies whose stock was publicly traded, that shared similar business characteristics with Voyager's business, and for which relevant financial information was available publicly. Specifically, Allen & Company selected publicly traded companies that operated primarily in the K-12 supplemental education sector. The selected publicly-traded education companies had enterprise values ranging from \$36 million to \$1.2 billion. Revenue and EBITDA for the comparable companies for the last twelve months was \$47 million to \$1.9 billion and \$3 million to \$208 million, respectively. Allen & Company noted that the implied enterprise value of Voyager, based on the merger consideration, was within the range of enterprise values for the comparable publicly-traded education companies and Voyager's financial results, including revenue and EBITDA, also fell within the range of the financial results for the comparable publicly-traded education companies. Allen & Company excluded companies that may have offered services similar to Voyager, but that also derived a large part of their revenues from businesses dissimilar to Voyager. Specifically, Allen & Company excluded the large basal textbook publishers because these companies derive a large portion of their total revenue from operations outside the K-12 supplemental education sector.

Utilizing the numbers obtained from publicly available information, Wall Street research and company press releases, for each company listed above, Allen & Company calculated the ratio of enterprise value to EBITDA and the ratio of equity value to cash net income, in each case, for the last twelve months and on a projected calendar year basis for 2009. As set forth in the table below, Allen & Company found that the range of implied pro forma merger consideration implied (i) EBITDA multiples for the last twelve months to be within the range of selected multiples from comparable companies, (ii) EBITDA multiples on a projected calendar year basis for 2009 to be below or within the range of selected multiples from comparable companies, (iii) cash net income multiples for the last twelve months to be within or slightly above the range of selected multiples from comparable companies and (iv) cash net income multiples on a projected calendar year basis for 2009 to be within the range of selected multiples from comparable companies.

Range of Multiples Implied by the Merger Consideration	Range of Selected Multiples from Comparable Publicly-Traded Education Publishing Companies
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Enterprise Value/LTM EBITDA	7.1x - 10.6x	5.4x - 13.0x
Enterprise Value/2009E EBITDA	4.6x - 6.8x	5.9x - 10.6x
Equity Value/LTM Cash Net Income	34.4x - 44.8x	11.3x - 42.3x
Equity Value/2009E Cash Net Income	19.8x - 25.8x	10.7x - 34.9x

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Comparable Precedent Transactions Analysis. Allen & Company reviewed all of the precedent transactions of which it was aware that were within the education publishing sector that had announcement dates between June 2000 and September 2008 and for which publicly available filings, Wall Street research and company press releases existed from which purchase price multiples could be derived. For each transaction, Allen & Company analyzed the enterprise value, or EV, of the acquired company compared to the EBITDA of such company for the last twelve months, or LTM, where available. Transactions analyzed included:

Target	Acquiror	LTM		EV/LTM EBITDA Multiple
		Sales	EBITDA	
Abrams & Company Publishers	Learning Trends	NA	NA	NA
Sundance/Newbridge Publishing	Rowman & Littlefield	0.3x	NM	NA
Thomson Learning Inc	Investor Group & Others	4.6x	15.0x	14.5x
Harcourt Education	Houghton Mifflin Co. / Pearson Plc	3.0x	17.5x	16.9x
Learning Horizons Inc	Learning Horizons Holding Corp.	NA	NA	NA
JIST Publishing Inc	EMC Corp.	NA	NA	NA
Roxbury Publishing Co.	Oxford University Press Inc.	NA	NA	NA
Cambium Learning Inc.	Veronis Suhler Stevenson	3.0x	11.2x	11.2x
Von Hoffmann Corpz	RR Donnelley & Sons Co.	0.8x	NA	NA
Scientific Explorer	Elmers Products Inc.	NA	NA	NA
Houghton Mifflin, Inc.	Riverdeep Interactive Learning	2.6x	11.0x	11.2x
Delta Education Inc.	School Specialty Inc.	3.5x	15.9x	15.2x
American Guidance Services	Pearson Education	3.6x	9.1x	8.4x
Voyager Expanded Learning	ProQuest	4.0x	9.8x	8.6x
Options Publishing, Inc.	Hights Cross Communications	2.7x	16.5x	14.7x
Malmberg Investments BV	SanomaWSOY	2.6x	9.4x	7.5x
Editis (Vivendi Publishing)	Wendel	1.9x	NA	NA
Marcel Dekker	Taylor & Francis	3.3x	NA	NA
Cinar	Investor Group	1.6x	8.9x	6.2x
Houghton Mifflin Co.	Investor Consortium	1.4x	9.5x	6.0x
Editis (Vivendi Publishing)	Lagardere	1.2x	10.0x	6.2x
Houghton Mifflin Co.	Vivendi Universal	2.2x	9.0x	6.4x
Harcourt General Higher Education	Thomson Corporation	2.3x	11.0x	7.7x
Harcourt General	Reed Elsevier	2.4x	9.2x	6.4x
Tribune Education Co. & Landoll	McGraw-Hill	2.0x	11.0x	6.9x

In addition, Allen & Company indicated that because the comparable transactions occurred prior to the recent decline in equity markets, they were less relevant to the analysis and had such transactions occurred in the present economic environment, the multiples would have been discounted to reflect such declines. In order to review the precedent transactions in a manner to reflect the changed economic environment, Allen & Company analyzed the average price / earnings multiple of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index, which is referred to in this section as the S&P 500, at the announcement date of each of the precedent transactions and compared it to the current S&P 500 price / earnings multiple. Of the precedent transactions reviewed in the education industry, 93% of the listed transactions occurred between 2000 and 2007, a period of substantially higher multiples and greater liquidity than the current environment. Using the S&P 500 price / earnings multiple as a proxy for general economic valuations, Allen & Company adjusted the precedent transaction multiples by multiplying each transaction multiple by the percentage change in the S&P 500 from the announcement date of each transaction to the current date. Using both the unadjusted and adjusted multiples

for the precedent transactions,

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Allen & Company determined that the EBITDA multiples for Voyager were slightly below or within the range of such multiples paid in comparable transactions.

	Range of Multiples implied by the Merger Consideration	Range of Selected Transaction Multiples from Education Publishing Companies
Enterprise Value/LTM EBITDA	7.1x - 10.6x	8.9x - 17.5x
Adjusted Enterprise Value/LTM EBITDA	7.1x - 10.6x	6.0x - 16.9x

Comparable Company Premiums Analysis. Allen & Company analyzed and examined the transaction premiums paid in completed acquisitions of companies, excluding financial institutions, which were acquired between January 1, 2006 to June 20, 2009 with an implied enterprise value between \$100 million and \$500 million. Allen & Company compared the range of implied pro forma merger consideration to (a) the closing price of Voyager common stock on June 15, 2009, which we refer to as the **Current Share Price**, (b) the four week average closing price of Voyager common stock, which we refer to as the **Four Week Average Share Price** and (c) the six month average closing price of Voyager common stock, which we refer to as the **Six Month Average Share Price**. As indicated in the table below, Allen & Company determined that the merger consideration represented a premium of between 126% and 194% over the **Current Share Price**, a premium of between 146% and 221% over the **Four Week Average Share Price** and a premium of between 243% and 346% over the **Sixth Month Average Share Price**. Allen & Company found that the range of implied pro forma merger consideration represented a premium to Voyager's market price that was greater than 96% of the premiums paid in comparable transactions which had a one-day median premium of 27% and a four-week median premium of 32%.

Range of Merger Consideration per Share	Current Share Price	Four Week Average Share Price	Six Month Average Share Price
\$5.20 - \$6.76	\$2.30 126% - 194%	\$2.11 146% - 221%	\$1.51 243% - 346%

In addition to the review of premiums paid in precedent transactions, Allen & Company also reviewed the premiums implied by comparing the range of merger consideration per share to an implied value per share for Voyager on a standalone basis. As previously discussed, Allen & Company used a cash net income multiple range of 8.0x to 14.0x to determine a range of merger consideration per share. Allen & Company applied the same range of cash net income multiples to the Voyager estimated 2009 cash net income of \$7.8 million to determine an implied trading price for Voyager were it to trade at that range of multiples. Across the range, the merger consideration represents a significant premium to the implied standalone trading values for Voyager at the same multiples. Based on the cash net income multiple range of 8.0x to 14.0x, the implied premiums for Voyager, on a standalone basis, ranged from 84% to 148%. This range is significantly higher than the premiums paid in transactions across multiple industries with a transaction value between \$100 and \$500 million, which had a one-day median premium of 27% and a four-week median premium of 32%.

Range of Merger Consideration per Share	Voyager Value per Share	Implied Premium
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\$5.20 - \$6.76

\$2.10 - \$3.67

84% - 148%

General

Pursuant to Allen & Company's engagement letter with Voyager, the Voyager board engaged Allen & Company as its financial advisor and to deliver its opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to be received by the Voyager stockholders in the Voyager merger. Allen & Company was selected by the Voyager board based on Allen & Company's qualifications and reputation. Allen & Company, as part of its investment banking business, is regularly engaged in the valuation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers and acquisitions, private placements and related financings, bankruptcy reorganizations and similar recapitalizations, negotiated underwritings, secondary distributions of listed and unlisted securities, and valuations for corporate and other purposes. Except as described herein, Allen & Company and its affiliates do not have and have not had any material relationships involving the

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payment or receipt of compensation between Allen & Company or any of its affiliates and Voyager, Cambium or any of their respective affiliates during the last two years. Allen & Company has previously served as financial advisor to Voyager in connection with its acquisition of Voyager Expanded Learning in January of 2005 and its disposition of ProQuest Business Solutions and ProQuest Information Learning in November of 2006 and February of 2007, respectively. In addition, prior to the transactions in 2004 and 2006, Allen & Company was engaged by ProQuest to provide general financial advisory services. In addition, in the ordinary course of its business as a broker-dealer and market maker, Allen & Company or its affiliates may have long or short positions, either on a discretionary or nondiscretionary basis, for its or its affiliates' own account or for those of its clients, in the debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) of Voyager. The opinion was approved by Allen & Company's fairness opinion committee.

Pursuant to the terms of the engagement letter between Allen & Company and Voyager, a success fee, in the amount of \$3,000,000, is contingent upon the consummation of the Voyager merger. The fee is payable by Voyager to Allen & Company upon the sale, transfer or other disposition of Voyager and/or its principal business, Voyager Expanded Learning, in the form of a sale or exchange of capital stock or assets, a merger or consolidation or a tender offer, to VSS and/or Cambium or any affiliate of VSS or Cambium. Allen & Company is due \$500,000 for the delivery of its opinion to the Voyager board. The latter \$500,000 fee is creditable against any success fee payable to Allen & Company upon the closing of the Voyager merger. No portion of the \$500,000 fee is contingent upon either the conclusion expressed in the opinion or whether the Voyager merger is successfully completed. Voyager has also agreed to reimburse Allen & Company's reasonable out-of-pocket expenses and to indemnify Allen & Company against certain liabilities arising out of the engagement.

Solvency Opinion

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated February 26, 2009, Voyager engaged Houlihan Smith to serve as Voyager's financial advisor and to render an opinion as to whether, after and giving effect to the mergers:

on a pro forma basis, the Fair Value and Present Fair Saleable Value (as defined in the solvency opinion and described below) of the assets of Holdings, as applicable, would exceed the sum of its respective probable liabilities, including all contingent and other liabilities (as defined in the solvency opinion and described below), on its respective existing debts as such debts become absolute and matured;

Holdings and its subsidiaries will be able to pay their respective debts as they become due in the ordinary course of their respective businesses on a consolidated basis;

the capital remaining in Holdings and its subsidiaries after the mergers would not be unreasonably small for the respective business in which it is engaged, as Voyager's management has indicated it is as of the date of the opinion and is proposed to be conducted following the consummation of the mergers;

the Fair Value of Holdings' assets exceeds the value of its liabilities, including all contingent and other liabilities, by an amount that is greater than its stated capital amount; and

the sum of the assets of Holdings, as applicable, at fair value is greater than all its respective debts at fair valuation.

As background for its analysis, Houlihan Smith: (i) reviewed the merger agreement, the structure of the transaction and Cambium Learning's credit agreements; (ii) discussed with key members of Voyager management, in detail, the transaction, the pro forma historical performance and pro forma financial projections for Holdings for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively, provided to Houlihan Smith by Voyager's management, which

we refer to as the Voyager management projections, and the status of outstanding legal claims and any potential financial liability in connection with these claims; (iii) reviewed and analyzed information relating to the historical and current operations of each of Voyager and Cambium Learning, and the future outlook for Holdings; (iv) reviewed various documents related to the organization, corporate proceedings, assets and liabilities of Voyager and Cambium Learning; (v) reviewed the status of outstanding legal claims and any potential financial liability in connection with these claims as identified by key members of Voyager management; (vi) discussed with Voyager's legal counsel the status of outstanding legal claims and any potential financial liability in connection with these claims; and (vii) reviewed

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other publicly available economic, industry and company information. No limitations were imposed by Voyager on the scope of the investigation by Houlihan Smith.

For the purposes of Houlihan Smith's solvency opinion, the term (i) Fair Value means the amount at which the equity of Holdings would change hands between a willing buyer and a willing seller, each having reasonable knowledge of the relevant facts, neither being under any compulsion to act with equity to both, (ii) Present Fair Saleable Value means the amount that may be realized if Holdings and its subsidiaries' assets on a consolidated basis are sold as an entirety with reasonable promptness, not to exceed one year, in an arm's length transaction under present conditions for the sale of comparable business enterprises, as those conditions could be reasonably evaluated by Houlihan Smith, (iii) Contingent and Other Liabilities means the stated amount of those contingent liabilities identified to Houlihan Smith by officers of Holdings, and (iv) would not be unreasonably small amount of capital for the respective businesses in which it is engaged and required to pay its respective probable liabilities, including all Contingent and Other Liabilities, on its respective existing debt, as such debts become absolute and matured means that Holdings, as applicable, will be able to generate enough cash from operations, financing or a combination thereof to meet its respective obligations (including all Contingent and Other Liabilities) as they become due.

In arriving at its opinion, Houlihan Smith relied upon and assumed, without independent verification, the accuracy, completeness and reasonableness of the financial, legal and tax information provided by Voyager in addition to information provided by Voyager pertaining to the operations, financial liabilities, and the educational services, publishing and printing, and for-profit higher education services elements of Holdings' business discussed with or reviewed by Houlihan Smith and assumed such accuracy and completeness for purposes of rendering its opinion. In addition, Houlihan Smith did not make any independent evaluation or appraisal of any of the assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Holdings, nor was Houlihan Smith furnished with any such evaluation or appraisal. In addition, Houlihan Smith did not attempt to confirm whether Holdings had good title to its assets. Further, Houlihan Smith relied upon the assurance of Voyager's management that it was not aware of any facts or circumstances that would make any such information inaccurate or misleading. With respect to the financial information and projections utilized, Houlihan Smith assumed that such information has been reasonably prepared on a basis reflecting the best currently available estimates and judgments, and that such information provides a reasonable basis upon which it could make an analysis and form an opinion. The Voyager management projections were prepared by Voyager's management (although some of the data in the Voyager management projections were derived from data regarding Cambium provided to Voyager by VSS) and are not to be interpreted as projections of future performance (or guidance) by Holding's management. Houlihan Smith did not use any data provided by VSS to Voyager (other than the data derived by Voyager from VSS data) in performing its analyses, nor did Houlihan Smith interview or otherwise interact with VSS or management of Cambium Learning.

Houlihan Smith performed sensitivity analyses by using Voyager management's financial projections of revenue, operating margin, EBITDA margin, capital expenditures (as a percentage of sales) and working capital (as a percentage of sales) as a basis from which to derive a low case, base case and high case of values that Houlihan Smith considered as part of its opinion. Houlihan Smith utilized the Voyager management projections as the base case. Houlihan Smith derived the low case and high case values by adjusting the Voyager management projections upward to create the high case and downward to create the low case. Specifically, Houlihan's sensitivity analyses for developing high case projections consisted of increasing base case projected revenue growth rates, operating margins and EBITDA margins, and decreasing capital expenditures and working capital assumptions. Houlihan's sensitivity analyses for developing low case projections consisted of decreasing base case projected revenue growth rates, operating margins and EBITDA margins, and increasing capital expenditures and working capital assumptions. Based upon the revenue, operating margin and EBITDA margin adjustments, each of the low case, base case and high case scenarios were considered in the solvency analyses.

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The following sets forth the base case projections provided by Voyager's management to Houlihan Smith (representing the Voyager management projections) and the low case and high case adjustments made by Houlihan Smith to develop the base case, low case, and high case models used in Houlihan Smith's solvency analysis.

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(\$ in thousands)

Base Case	Year 1(a)	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Revenue	\$ 199,692	\$ 212,971	\$ 228,820	\$ 244,679
Operating Margin %	3.08%	10.01%	12.86%	14.40%
EBITDA Margin %	23.80%	28.69%	30.23%	30.28%
Capital Expenditures (as a % of Sales)	4.64%	4.73%	4.62%	4.58%
Working Capital (as a % of Sales)	0.03%	0.24%	0.27%	0.25%

Low Case	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Revenue	\$ 189,776	\$ 194,808	\$ 202,483	\$ 212,463
Revenue Difference	(4.97)%	(8.53)%	(11.51)%	(13.17)%
Operating Margin %	(6.92)%	0.76%	4.86%	8.90%
Operating Margin Difference	(10.00)%	(9.25)%	(8.00)%	(5.50)%
EBITDA Margin %	13.80%	19.44%	22.23%	24.78%
EBITDA Margin Difference	(10.00)%	(9.25)%	(8.00)%	(5.50)%
Capital Expenditures (as a % of Sales)	3.14%	3.2%	3.4%	3.3%
Capital Expenditures Difference	(1.50)%	(1.50)%	(1.25)%	(1.25)%
Working Capital (as a % of Sales)	(0.18)%	0.10%	0.15%	0.18%
Working Capital Difference	(0.20)%	(0.14)%	(0.12)%	(0.07)%

High Case	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Revenue	\$ 205,642	\$ 224,456	\$ 245,651	\$ 265,136
Revenue Difference	2.98%	5.39%	7.36%	8.36%
Operating Margin %	10.08%	16.51%	16.86%	17.40%
Operating Margin Difference	7.00%	6.50%	4.00%	3.00%
EBITDA Margin %	30.80%	35.19%	34.23%	33.28%
EBITDA Margin Difference	7.00%	6.50%	4.00%	3.00%
Capital Expenditures (as a % of Sales)	5.14%	5.2%	5.1%	5.1%
Capital Expenditures Difference	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%
Working Capital (as a % of Sales)	0.14%	0.33%	0.34%	0.29%
Working Capital Difference	0.11%	0.08%	0.07%	0.03%

(a) Year 1, Year 2, Year 3 and Year 4 (the Projected Period) are intended to be the four annual periods directly following the date on which Houlihan Smith delivered its solvency opinion. The Voyager management projections utilized for the years in the Projected Period are projections for each of the years ending December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, respectively.

For purposes of preparing its opinion, Houlihan Smith conducted three tests to analyze Holdings ability to sustain the burden of debt and Holdings going-concern status quo: (i) the balance sheet test; (ii) the cash flow test; and (iii) the

capital adequacy test.

Balance Sheet Test

The balance sheet test requires an analysis of Holdings' enterprise value as a going concern. Houlihan Smith considered the following in the balance sheet test: the extent to which assets exceed liabilities, a comparison of Holdings' total invested capital to total liabilities after the mergers, and the determination of the Present Fair Saleable Value and Fair Value of Holdings. To determine the Present Fair Saleable Value and Fair Value of Holdings, Houlihan Smith used the following methodologies: discounted cash flow analysis, an analysis of the trading multiples for selected public companies (identified below) and an analysis of companies

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involved in merger and acquisition transactions (identified below). We refer to the second method as the guideline public company method and the third method as the comparable transactions method.

The guideline public company method applies the trading multiples of publicly listed companies to the subject company to derive an indication of value. In utilizing this method, Houlihan Smith searched for guideline public companies in industries similar to Holdings' industry with operating structures and target customers as similar to Holdings as possible. Specifically, Houlihan Smith searched for companies within similar lines of business as Holdings and considered the following factors in selecting the guideline public companies: structure, size, growth, leverage, profitability, and turnover. All companies that met these criteria were included without exception. Houlihan Smith found 20 companies, including Voyager, that met the criteria for guideline public companies. Houlihan Smith segregated these companies into educational services, publishing and printing, and for-profit higher education services industry sectors and calculated blended statistics. Houlihan Smith determined that Holdings is slightly larger than the median of the guideline public companies in terms of revenue and EBITDA and generally has higher margins than the guideline public companies. Houlihan Smith determined that the valuations derived from pro forma projected 2009 revenue and EBITDA multiples of the guideline public companies would provide the most meaningful indications of value.

The following table sets forth the 20 companies identified above (the Guideline Public Companies) and the ratios of total enterprise value to 2009 revenues and to 2009 EBITDA. The Total Enterprise Value of a company is equal to the sum of the company's total equity and interest-bearing debt less the company's excess cash.

Company Name	Total Enterprise Value / 2009 Revenue	Total Enterprise Value / 2009 EBITDA
Educational Services:		
Voyager Learning Company	NM	NM
Plato Learning, Inc.	0.8x	5.2x
Princeton Review Inc.	1.3x	11.7x
Scientific Learning Corp.	0.7x	15.1x
K12, Inc.	1.5x	11.4x
School Specialty Inc.	0.7x	6.6x
Renaissance Learning Inc.	2.1x	NM
Mean	1.2x	10.0x
Median	1.1x	11.4x
Publishing and Printing:		
John Wiley & Sons Inc.	1.8x	9.5x
The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.	1.9x	7.6x
Scholastic Corporation	0.6x	6.1x
Mean	1.4x	7.7x
Median	1.8x	7.6x

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Company Name	Total Enterprise Value / 2009 Revenue	Total Enterprise Value / 2009 EBITDA
For-Profit Higher Education:		
Apollo Group Inc.	2.1x	7.1x
Capella Education Co.	2.0x	9.1x
Corinthian Colleges Inc.	1.0x	7.2x
DeVry, Inc.	2.0x	10.2x
Career Education Corp.	0.8x	6.3x
American Public Education, Inc.	3.6x	12.1x
Strayer Education Inc.	5.0x	14.1x
Lincoln Educational Services Corporation	1.1x	6.6x
ITT Educational Services Inc.	2.6x	7.0x
Universal Technical Institute Inc.	0.8x	9.8x
Mean	2.1x	9.0x
Median	2.0x	8.2x
Blended Statistics:		
Mean	1.6x	8.9x
Median	1.6x	9.1x

The blended statistics were calculated as the arithmetic average of the mean and median statistics for the Educational Services, Printing and Publishing, and For-Profit Higher Education sectors.

Houlihan Smith multiplied Holdings' pro forma projected 2009 revenue and EBITDA by the blended median multiples set forth above, and then added the present value of the cash taxes saved as a result of net operating loss carry forwards, to conclude an indicated range of enterprise values of \$277.1 million to \$456.2 million based upon the guideline public company method.

Next, Houlihan Smith applied the comparable transactions method to ascertain the enterprise value applied in the balance sheet test. The comparable transactions method is a market approach which required Houlihan Smith to analyze merger and acquisition transactions involving target companies operating in industries similar to Holdings. Although no two companies are exactly alike, nor are any two transactions structured exactly the same, consideration is given to the similarity in capital structure, operations, size and profitability, as well as other operating characteristics of the target companies. Therefore, Houlihan Smith searched for comparable transactions with targets comparable to Holdings based upon the following factors: structure, size, growth, leverage, profitability and turnover. All comparable transactions with targets that met these criteria were included without exception.

Houlihan Smith found 21 comparable transactions (including the 2007 acquisition of Cambium Learning) and segregated these transactions into educational services, publishing and printing, and for-profit higher education services industry sectors and calculated blended statistics, as shown in the following table:

Implied Seller/Target Enterprise Value / /	Implied Seller/Target Enterprise Value / /
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Buyer / Investor	Seller/Target	Revenues	EBITDA
Educational Services:			
Plato Learning, Inc. (NasdaqGM:TUTR)	NetSchools Corporation	9.5x	NA
Scientific Learning Corp. (NasdaqCM:SCIL)	Soliloquy Learning, Inc.	7.5x	NA
Veronis Suhler Stevenson	Cambium Learning, Inc.	3.2x	10.5x
Bain Capital, LLC	Bright Horizons Family Solutions Inc.	1.7x	12.8x

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Buyer / Investor	Seller/Target	Implied Seller/Target Enterprise Value / Revenues	Implied Seller/Target Enterprise Value / EBITDA
Excelligence Learning Corp.	Thoma Bravo	0.9x	13.9x
Questar Educational Systems, Inc.	Questar Assessment, Inc. (OTCPK:QUSA)	1.2x	5.0x
Sterling Partners; Citigroup Private Equity	Educate, Inc.	1.5x	13.1x
Princeton Review Inc. (NasdaqGM:REVU)	Test Services, Inc.	2.6x	NA
Scientific Learning Corp. (NasdaqCM:SCIL)	Soliloquy Learning, Inc.	7.5x	NA
Knowledge Learning Corp.	Kindercare Learning Centers, Inc.	1.1x	6.4x
Snap-on Inc. (NYSE: SNA)	Snap-on Business Solutions, Inc.	2.5x	8.4x
	Mean	3.6x	10.0x
	Median	2.5x	10.5x
Publishing and Printing:			
John Wiley & Sons Inc. (NYSE:JW.A)	Blackwell Publishing (Holdings) Ltd.	2.3x	11.6x
Houghton Mifflin Company	Reed Elsevier plc, Harcourt US Schools Education Business	2.4x	NA
Pearson plc (LSE: PSON)	Reed Elsevier Group Plc, Harcourt Assessment, Inc. and Harcourt Education Ltd.	1.8x	NA
Boston Ventures Management, Inc.	Oakstone Publishing, LLC	1.4x	NA
Triumph Learning, LLC	Buckle Down Publishing Company	2.5x	9.9x
	Mean	2.1x	10.8x
	Median	2.3x	10.8x
For-Profit Higher Education:			
DeVry, Inc. (NYSE:DV)	U.S. Education Corporation	2.0x	11.7x
CMP Technology	Think Services, Inc.	2.0x	NA
Liberty Partners	Concorde Career Colleges Inc.	1.1x	12.2x
Capella Education Co.	Various	0.5x	3.8x
MindLeaders.com	ThirdForce plc (ISE: QPO)	0.6x	4.7x
	Mean	1.2x	8.1x
	Median	1.1x	8.2x
	Blended Statistics:		
	Mean	2.3x	9.6x
	Median	2.0x	9.8x

The blended statistics were calculated as the arithmetic average of the mean and median statistics for the Educational Services, Printing and Publishing, and For-Profit Higher Education segments.

Houlihan Smith applied the blended median enterprise value to revenue and blended median enterprise value to EBITDA multiples of the targets involved in the comparable transactions to Holdings range of projected 2009 revenue

and EBITDA values to determine an enterprise value for Holdings. Houlihan Smith then discounted the indicated enterprise values to the present and added to these values the cash taxes saved as a result of net operating losses, to conclude an indicated range of enterprise values of \$302.0 million to \$485.5 million based upon the comparable transactions method.

Houlihan Smith also considered the discounted cash flow method to ascertain the enterprise value under the balance sheet test. Houlihan Smith applied the Voyager management projections to determine the enterprise cash flows of Holdings over the four year Projected Period. Voyager management projections account for synergies that are anticipated to be realized over the Projected Period as a result of an aggregate of approximately \$10 million per year of cost savings related to Other Cost of Sales , which affects gross profit

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margins, and Curriculum & Evaluation and Selling, General & Administration (including marketing expenses), which affect operating expense margins. The amounts of these expected cost savings are management's estimates for achieving the strategic and operational synergies described under the caption SUMMARY Strategies.

Houlihan Smith determined the reasonableness of the Voyager management projections of Holdings by reviewing the historical performance of Voyager and Cambium Learning on a standalone basis, in addition to the past performance and expected future financial performance of the Guideline Public Companies referred to above. Generally, Voyager and Cambium Learning have historically maintained positive EBITDA as well as earnings before interest and taxes. The two companies, however, have witnessed fluctuations in profits as a result of the industry and economic environments in which each participates, and Houlihan Smith also took into account particular historical non-operating charges, such as goodwill impairment, lawsuit settlements, and embezzlement charges.

Houlihan Smith performed sensitivity analyses on the cash flows of Holdings and analyzed the underlying assumptions of the Voyager management projections by considering a high case, base case, and low case scenario for Voyager's management's pro forma projected cash flows. The base case financial projections represent the Voyager management projections for Holdings. The low case financial projections adjust the base case projections downward assuming both projected revenue growth and profit margins are lower than in the base case. The high case financial projections adjust the base case financial projections upward assuming both projected revenue growth and profit margins that are higher than in the base case. Although the financial projections were prepared by Voyager's management, some of the data in the financial projections provided by Voyager's management were derived from data provided to Voyager by VSS. Such financial projections are not to be interpreted as projections of future performance (or guidance) by Holding's management. Houlihan Smith did not use any data provided by VSS to Voyager (other than the data derived by Voyager from VSS data) in performing its analyses, nor did Houlihan Smith interview or otherwise interact with VSS or management of Cambium Learning. The financial projections utilized for the base case and adjusted for the low case and the high case in Houlihan Smith's analysis are provided in the following table:

Holdings**Financial Projections High Case**

(\$ in thousands)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Total Revenues	\$ 205,642	\$ 224,456	\$ 245,651	\$ 265,136
EBITDA	\$ 63,342	\$ 78,981	\$ 84,094	\$ 88,226
Less: Income Tax (Expense)/Benefit	(1,308)	(6,093)	(7,454)	(8,985)
Gross Cash Flow	\$ 62,034	\$ 72,888	\$ 76,641	\$ 79,241
Less: Additions in Working Capital	(285)	(733)	(825)	(759)
Less: Capital Expenditures	(10,569)	(11,734)	(12,585)	(13,456)
Enterprise Net Cash Flow	\$ 51,180	\$ 60,421	\$ 63,230	\$ 65,027

Table of Contents**Holdings****Financial Projections Base Case**

(\$ in thousands)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Total Revenues	\$ 199,692	\$ 212,971	\$ 228,820	\$ 244,679
EBITDA	\$ 47,530	\$ 61,097	\$ 69,180	\$ 74,079
Less: Income Tax (Expense)/Benefit			(1,211)	(5,372)
Gross Cash Flow	\$ 47,530	\$ 61,097	\$ 67,969	\$ 68,707
Less: Additions in Working Capital	(53)	(517)	(617)	(618)
Less: Capital Expenditures	(9,265)	(10,069)	(10,579)	(11,194)
Enterprise Net Cash Flow	\$ 38,212	\$ 50,511	\$ 56,773	\$ 56,895

Holdings**Financial Projections Low Case**

(\$ in thousands)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Total Revenues	\$ 189,776	\$ 194,808	\$ 202,483	\$ 212,463
EBITDA	\$ 26,193	\$ 37,867	\$ 45,019	\$ 52,639
Less: Income Tax (Expense)/Benefit				
Gross Cash Flow	\$ 26,193	\$ 37,867	\$ 45,019	\$ 52,639
Less: Additions in Working Capital	333	(196)	(299)	(389)
Less: Capital Expenditures	(5,958)	(6,288)	(6,830)	(7,064)
Enterprise Net Cash Flow	\$ 20,567	\$ 31,382	\$ 37,889	\$ 45,186

To calculate the enterprise value of Holdings applying the discounted cash flow method, Houlihan Smith determined the present value of Holdings enterprise net cash flows by applying a discount rate of 13% to the enterprise net cash flows for each year in the Projected Period as well as to a terminal enterprise net cash flow value.

Houlihan Smith used a discount rate based on the weighted average cost of capital for Holdings, which was determined by Houlihan Smith by taking into consideration Holdings targeted capital structure, the risk-free rate of return for long term United States Treasury securities, rates for the outstanding debt of Holdings, and specific industry and company risks as they relate to Holdings. Houlihan Smith used a build-up method to determine the cost of equity. The 30-year U.S. Treasury Coupon Bond yield of 4.28% was added to the equity risk premium of 5.25% (based on the 2009 Ibbotson Stocks, Bonds, Bills and Inflation Valuation Yearbook), the industry risk premium of -1.81% (based on the 2009 Ibbotson Stocks, Bonds, Bills and Inflation Valuation Yearbook), a size premium of 5.81% (based on the 2009 Ibbotson Stocks, Bonds, Bills and Inflation Valuation Yearbook) and company specific risk of 5.00% (to account for the risk of the future quality of earnings of Holdings). These items result in a cost of equity of 18.53%. Houlihan Smith assumed a cost of debt of 9.64% (based upon the weighted average interest rate of the total debt to be held by Holdings) and a tax rate of 33%, resulting in an after-tax cost of debt of 6.46%. Assuming a capital structure of 55% equity and 45% debt based upon the anticipated capital structure of Holdings, Houlihan Smith determined the weighted average cost of capital was approximately 13.0%.

Voyager management projections included projected revenue, and operating expenses in order to calculate EBITDA. After subtracting estimated taxes using a 33% effective tax rate, depreciation was added back and capital expenditures were subtracted in order to calculate net cash flows. To determine an indicated enterprise value based upon the discounted cash flow method, for each case, Houlihan Smith summed the present value of the net cash flows and the present value of the terminal enterprise net cash flow. To these values, Houlihan Smith applied the present value of cash taxes saved based upon a net operating loss carry forward analysis. Based upon the discounted cash flow method, Houlihan Smith concluded an indicated range of enterprise values of \$476.9 million to \$720.5 million.

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Houlihan Smith averaged the indicated enterprise values based upon the guideline public company method, comparable transaction method and discounted cash flow method, for the low, base and high case, to conclude the fair value of Holdings' enterprise value. Houlihan Smith then added back cash to the enterprise value and reduced the enterprise value by interest bearing debt, on a pro forma basis, to determine excess capital. The calculation for excess capital is shown in the table below:

Holdings Balance Sheet Test

	Low Case	Base Case	High Case
	\$ in thousands		
Market Approach Guideline Public Company Method	\$ 277,130	\$ 379,666	\$ 456,226
Market Approach Comparable Transactions Method	\$ 301,996	\$ 407,160	\$ 485,498
Income Approach DCF Method	\$ 476,900	\$ 623,900	\$ 720,500
Average Fair Value Enterprise	\$ 352,009	\$ 470,242	\$ 554,075
Add: Cash(1)	4,279	4,279	4,279
Deduct: Interest Bearing Debt(1)	(166,500)	(166,500)	(166,500)
Excess Capital(2)	\$ 189,788	\$ 308,021	\$ 391,854
Balance Sheet Test	Pass	Pass	Pass

(1) Per March 31, 2009 pro forma consolidated balance sheet, as provided by Voyager's management

(2) Excess capital indicates solvent, a deficit would indicate insolvent

The balance sheet test is passed if a company has excess or positive capital after adding back cash and deducting interest bearing debt from a company's enterprise value. As part of its preliminary conclusions, Houlihan Smith determined, assuming that the mergers will be completed as proposed, on a pro forma basis, after and giving effect to the mergers, that Holdings passed the balance sheet test because the balance sheet test concluded a positive value for the excess capital in each case (low, base and high) analyzed.

Capital Adequacy and Cash Flow Tests

Houlihan Smith utilized a capital adequacy test to determine whether, on a pro forma basis, after and giving effect to the mergers, Holdings would have an unreasonably small amount of capital for the business in which it is engaged. The capital adequacy test examines whether as of the date of Houlihan Smith's opinion, immediately after and giving effect to the completion of the mergers, Holdings has sufficient capital to continue normal business operations. This test is often combined with the cash flow test by assuming reasonable business fluctuations from the base case scenario. As part of this analysis, Houlihan Smith considered the following: (i) the extent to which assets exceed liabilities and whether there is sufficient margin to provide an adequate equity cushion; and (ii) the adequacy of Holdings' capital to provide a safety margin to protect against unplanned asset sales, operational changes or debt restructuring.

The capital adequacy test involved the preparation of cash flow projections for Holdings and an analysis of the debt capacity of Holdings to estimate projected sources of capital to operate its business and an analysis of future capital needs of Holdings. As part of the capital adequacy test, Houlihan Smith compared the future sources of capital to Holdings to the future needs of capital of Holdings. Houlihan Smith also considered the adequacy of Holdings' capital

to provide a safety margin (as defined below) to protect against unplanned asset sales, operational changes or debt restructuring.

Houlihan Smith conducted a cash flow test to determine whether, on a pro forma basis, after and giving effect to the mergers, Holdings would be able to pay its respective liabilities as they become due. As part of the cash flow test, Houlihan Smith relied upon Voyager's management prepared cash flow projections of the repayment of principal by Holdings and analyzed the ability of Holdings to produce free cash flow to meet its respective liabilities. The cash flow test involved a multi-step analysis of Holdings' financial projections consisting of the following: (i) an examination of the consistency of the projections with the historical performance of both Voyager and Cambium Learning along with any proposed synergies, current operational

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and marketing strategies, and the expected operating cost structure and capital structure of Holdings; (ii) a test of the sensitivity of the projections to changes in key variables, including, but not limited to, revenue growth, EBITDA margins, and operating margins; and (iii) a test of the impact on Holdings' cash flow resulting from possible violations of certain debt covenants. In testing cash flows, Houlihan Smith performed a sensitivity analysis (described below) to determine the safety margin available to deal with unexpected downturns in Holdings' ability to generate operating cash flows. The safety margin indicated by both the cash flow and capital adequacy test represents an estimate of the ending cash of Holdings over the Projected Period. Ending cash is equal to beginning cash plus available operating cash flow less scheduled principal repayments of debt.

Houlihan Smith performed cash flow and capital adequacy tests, and adjusted the projections downward in its sensitivity analyses to test Holdings' ability to meet its debt obligations as they mature. The tests as applied to the base and low cases (which represent the base and low cases set forth on pages 193 and 194) are as follows:

Holdings**Cash Flow & Capital Adequacy Test - Low Case**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Cash Flow From Operations:				
EBITDA	\$ 26,193	\$ 37,867	\$ 45,019	\$ 52,639
Cash Taxes				
Cash Interest Expense	(15,688)	(15,269)	(15,389)	(15,520)
Change in Working Capital	333	(196)	(299)	(389)
Operating Cash Flow	10,838	22,402	29,330	36,730
Capital Expenditures	(5,958)	(6,288)	(6,830)	(7,064)
Operating Cash Flow Available for Principal Repayment	\$ 4,880	\$ 16,114	\$ 22,500	\$ 29,666
Cash Flow From Financing:				
Scheduled Principal Repayments	(2,445)	(2,404)	(2,317)	(2,372)
Net Cash Flow	2,435	13,709	20,183	27,294
Beginning Cash	4,279	6,714	20,423	40,606
Ending Cash	\$ 6,714	\$ 20,423	\$ 40,606	\$ 67,900

Holdings**Cash Flow & Capital Adequacy Test - Base Case**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Cash Flow From Operations:				
EBITDA	\$ 47,530	\$ 61,097	\$ 69,180	\$ 74,079
Cash Taxes			(1,211)	(5,372)
Cash Interest Expense	(15,688)	(15,269)	(15,389)	(15,520)
Change in Working Capital	(53)	(517)	(617)	(618)
Operating Cash Flow	31,790	45,311	51,963	52,569
Capital Expenditures	(9,265)	(10,069)	(10,579)	(11,194)
Operating Cash Flow Available for Principal Repayment	\$ 22,525	\$ 35,242	\$ 41,384	\$ 41,375

Cash Flow From Financing:

Scheduled Principal Repayments	(2,445)	(2,404)	(2,317)	(2,372)
Net Cash Flow	20,080	32,838	39,066	39,002
Beginning Cash	4,279	24,359	57,196	96,263
Ending Cash	\$ 24,359	\$ 57,196	\$ 96,263	\$ 135,265

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Houlihan Smith concluded from these tests that Holdings has the ability to meet its debt obligations as they mature.

As part of both the cash flow and capital adequacy tests, Houlihan Smith conducted a sensitivity analysis on certain debt covenants. Specifically, Houlihan Smith evaluated the impact on Holdings' cash flow resulting from possible violations of certain debt covenants. Houlihan Smith performed sensitivity analyses to the pro forma cash flow projections of Holdings to determine if Holdings would meet requirements of an EBITDA test and leverage ratio test as required by the credit agreements. The sensitivity analyses illustrate that in both the base case and the low case, certain covenants are anticipated to be met. Houlihan Smith noted that, pursuant to the credit agreements, EBITDA for Holdings must meet a minimum value of \$25 million on a consolidated basis. As indicated by the low case and base case, Holdings is anticipated to meet the EBITDA requirements of the debt covenants. Houlihan Smith also noted that, pursuant to the credit agreements, a maximum leverage ratio ranging between 6.5 and 4.0 is required to be maintained for 2009 and beyond. Both the low case and base case indicate that Holdings is anticipated to meet the leverage ratio requirements of the debt covenants.

As part of its opinion, Houlihan Smith determined, on a pro forma basis, after and giving effect to the mergers, that Holdings passed the capital adequacy and cash flow tests.

Houlihan Smith employed several analytical methodologies and applied its own experience and judgment in its analysis to arrive at its conclusions as to the solvency of Holdings on a post-transaction basis. On June 20, 2009, Houlihan Smith delivered its oral opinion to Voyager's board of directors, and subsequently confirmed in writing, to the effect that, as of the date of its opinion, assuming that the mergers will be consummated as proposed, on a pro forma basis, after and giving effect to the mergers:

On a pro forma basis, the Fair Value and Present Fair Saleable Value of the assets of Holdings, as applicable, would exceed the sum of its respective probable liabilities, including all Contingent and Other Liabilities, on its respective existing debts as such debts become absolute and matured, following the consummation of the mergers;

Holdings and its subsidiaries will be able to pay their respective debts as they become due in the ordinary course of their respective businesses on a consolidated basis;

The capital remaining in Holdings and its subsidiaries after the mergers would not be unreasonably small for the respective business in which it is engaged, as Holdings' management has indicated it is as of the date of the opinion and is proposed to be conducted following the consummation of the mergers;

The Fair Value of Holdings' assets exceeds the value of its liabilities, including all Contingent and other liabilities, by an amount that is greater than its stated capital amount; and

The sum of the assets of Holdings, as applicable, at fair value is greater than all its respective debts at fair valuation.

This summary of Houlihan Smith's written opinion is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of Houlihan Smith's written opinion, dated June 20, 2009, attached as Annex F to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are urged to, and should, read Houlihan Smith's written opinion carefully and in its entirety. Houlihan Smith's written opinion addresses only the solvency of Holdings on a post-transaction basis. The opinion of Houlihan Smith was provided for the information and assistance of Voyager's board in connection with its consideration of the Voyager merger and the merger agreement and does not constitute a recommendation to any Voyager stockholder as to how to vote or act on the proposed transaction or any other matter to be considered at the Voyager special meeting. The Houlihan Smith

opinion and presentation to the Voyager board was one of many factors that the Voyager board took into consideration in making its determination to approve the Voyager merger.

Houlihan Smith is an investment banking firm that, as part of its investment banking business, regularly is engaged in the evaluation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers, acquisitions, corporate restructurings, private placements, and for other purposes. Voyager's board of directors determined to use the services of Houlihan Smith because it is a recognized investment banking firm that has substantial

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experience in similar matters. Pursuant to the terms of Houlihan Smith's engagement letter, Houlihan Smith received a cash fee of \$90,000 that is not contingent upon the completion of the proposed mergers. In addition, Voyager agreed to indemnify Houlihan Smith, and any of its employees, agents, officers, directors, shareholders or any other person who controls Houlihan Smith from and against any and all losses, claims, damages and liabilities related to or arising out of the mergers or Houlihan Smith's performance of services under the engagement letter. Houlihan Smith does not beneficially own any interest in Voyager, Cambium Learning or Holdings and has not provided any such company with any other services.

Interests of Voyager's Directors and Officers in the Mergers

When considering the recommendation of Voyager's board of directors with respect to the Voyager merger, you should be aware that some Voyager directors and executive officers have interests that are different from, or in addition to, those of other Voyager stockholders. These interests may present actual or potential conflicts of interest, and these interests, to the extent material, are described below. Voyager's board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the Voyager merger and approving and adopting the merger agreement. These potential conflicts of interest include:

with respect to the executive officers of Voyager, the receipt of severance, retention, change in control and other payments;

the retention of some of the officers of Voyager as officers or employees of Holdings or its subsidiaries;

the designation of two officers and one director of Voyager as directors of Holdings;

continuation of various indemnification and insurance obligations;

the treatment of stock options and stock appreciation rights held by Voyager executive officers and directors at the effective time; and

the grant of options to purchase 750,000, 250,000 and 300,000 shares of Holdings common stock under the Holdings 2009 Equity Incentive Plan to Mr. Klausner, Mr. Almond and Mr. Campbell, respectively, at the effective time of the mergers.

Change in Control, Severance, Retention and Other Payments

Surratt Employment Terms. The employment terms letter, dated May 8, 2009, between Voyager and Richard Surratt, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Voyager, amends and restates the agreement dated February 1, 2007, between Mr. Surratt and Voyager and provides for payments and other benefits if a change in control occurs and if Mr. Surratt's employment is terminated at any time by Voyager without cause or by Mr. Surratt for good reason. Under the terms of Mr. Surratt's employment letter, he is entitled to receive:

2009 Bonus: If a change in control occurs, and Mr. Surratt is terminated without cause, or terminates his employment for good reason, a pro rata portion of his guaranteed 2009 target annual bonus;

Change in Control Payment: If a change in control of Voyager occurs, a change in control payment in an amount equal to 50% of his base salary as in effect immediately prior to the date the payment is made, payable at the earliest of a change in control, termination of employment or December 31, 2009;

Severance Benefits: If Mr. Surratt is terminated without cause or resigns for good reason:

a lump sum severance payment in an amount equal to the sum of 150% of his then current base salary and an amount equal to accrued but unused vacation days; and

until the earlier of two years from the date of termination and the date on which Mr. Surratt commences other employment which offers benefits substantially similar to, or better than, those provided by Voyager to its active employees, continuation in Voyager's medical, dental and vision plans;

SERP Replacement Payment: Payment in lieu of participation in Voyager's prior supplemental executive retirement plan in an amount equal to 15% of base salary and management bonus; provided

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that, if Mr. Surratt is terminated for any reason other than by Voyager with cause prior to the end of a calendar year, the payment will be adjusted to reflect his pro-rated salary for the portion of the year employed, and if a change in control occurs, the payment with respect to salary and bonus earned through the date of the change in control will be paid upon the change in control; and

280G Payment: If any golden parachute excise taxes are triggered by payments made by Voyager to Mr. Surratt in connection with the change in control, a gross-up payment to make Mr. Surratt whole for any federal excise tax imposed on any change in control or severance payments or benefits received by Mr. Surratt.

The Voyager merger constitutes a change in control under the terms of Mr. Surratt's employment letter. It is expected that Mr. Surratt's employment will terminate upon completion of the mergers, in which case Mr. Surratt will be entitled to receive each of the benefits described above in the following amounts:

Payment	Amount
2009 Bonus(1)	\$ 573,750
Change in Control Payment	337,500
Severance Benefits(2)	1,012,500
SERP Replacement Payment(1)	187,310
280G Payment(3)	3,000,000
Total	\$ 5,111,060

- (1) This amount will be prorated if termination occurs prior to December 31, 2009.
- (2) Represents lump sum severance payment only.
- (3) Estimated potential maximum amount. This amount will be placed in escrow pursuant to the terms of an escrow agreement to be executed at the closing. See RELATED AGREEMENTS Escrow Agreement.

Buchardt Employment Terms. The employment terms letter, dated May 8, 2009, between Voyager and Todd W. Buchardt, Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Voyager, amends the terms of the letter agreement dated July 13, 2006, between Mr. Buchardt and Voyager. Mr. Buchardt's employment letter provides that Mr. Buchardt will remain employed by Voyager from the date of the employment letter until the earlier of: (i) the date of Mr. Buchardt's resignation; and (ii) the date that Voyager terminates Mr. Buchardt's employment. Mr. Buchardt's employment agreement provides for payments and other benefits if Mr. Buchardt's employment is terminated by Voyager without cause or if Mr. Buchardt resigns, which resignation will be deemed to be a resignation for good reason. Under the terms of Mr. Buchardt's employment terms letter, he is entitled to receive:

Severance Benefits: If Mr. Buchardt is terminated without cause or resigns:

a lump sum severance payment in an amount equal to 100% of his then current base salary;

continuation in Voyager's medical, dental and vision plans for a period of 18 months; and

a gross-up payment to cover any taxes imposed on the continuation of benefits, if any, including the tax reimbursement itself;

2009 Bonus Payment: If a change in control occurs in 2009 prior to or in connection with Mr. Buchardt's termination of employment and Mr. Buchardt is not terminated for cause, a lump sum payment equal to the amount of his 2009 target annual bonus, which amount will be pro-rated if Mr. Buchardt resigns without good reason prior to December 31, 2009;

Transition Services Payment: If Mr. Buchardt is not terminated for cause, a transition services payment in an amount equal to 50% of his annualized base salary as in effect immediately prior to the date the payment is made, payable at the earlier of termination of employment other than for cause or December 31, 2009;

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SERP Replacement Payment: Payment in lieu of participation in Voyager's prior supplemental executive retirement plan in an amount equal to 15% of base salary and management bonus; provided that, if Mr. Buchardt is terminated for any reason other than by Voyager with cause prior to the end of the calendar year, the payment will be adjusted to reflect his pro-rated salary for the portion of the year employed; and

280G Payment: If any golden parachute excise taxes are triggered by payments made by Voyager to Mr. Buchardt, a gross-up payment to make Mr. Buchardt whole for any federal excise tax imposed on any change in control or severance payments or benefits received by Mr. Buchardt.

The Voyager merger constitutes a change in control under the terms of Mr. Buchardt's employment letter. Mr. Buchardt will be entitled to receive the Severance Benefits, Transition Services Payment and SERP Replacement Payment as described above and, if a change in control occurs in 2009, the 2009 Bonus Payment described above, each in the following amount:

Payment	Amount
Severance Benefits(1)	\$ 296,656
2009 Bonus Payment	148,328
Transition Services Payment	148,328
SERP Replacement Payment(2)	66,747
Total	\$ 660,059

(1) Represents lump sum severance payment only.

(2) This amount will be prorated if termination occurs prior to December 31, 2009.

Klausner Employment Terms. The employment agreement, dated April 9, 2009, between Voyager and Ronald Klausner, President of Voyager Expanded Learning, was amended on August 13, 2009, by an amendment dated as of August 7, 2009, to, among other things, assign such agreement to Holdings at the effective time, and provide for payments and other benefits upon a change in control or if Mr. Klausner's employment is terminated by the employer without cause or by Mr. Klausner for good reason. Under the terms of Mr. Klausner's employment letter, as amended, he is entitled to receive:

2009 Change in Control Bonus Payment: If the mergers are completed and Mr. Klausner has not been terminated for cause or resigned other than for good reason for a period of six months following the effective time, a payment in an amount equal to \$751,906;

Change in Control Payment: If the mergers are completed and Mr. Klausner has not been terminated for cause or resigned other than for good reason for a period of six months following the effective time, a payment in an amount equal to \$805,612;

Retention Bonus: If the mergers are completed and Mr. Klausner has not been terminated for cause or resigned other than for good reason for a period of one year following the effective time, a payment in an amount equal to \$268,538;

Regular Severance Benefits: If Mr. Klausner is terminated without cause or resigns for good reason:

after the effective time and prior to December 31, 2010, a payment equal to the greater of (i) 100% of his base salary or (ii) his target bonus for 2010; plus until the earlier of 18 months from the date of termination and the date on which Mr. Klausner commences other employment which offers benefits substantially similar to, or better than, those provided by Voyager to its active employees, continuation in Voyager's medical, dental and vision plans; or

on or after January 1, 2011, salary continuation for a period of one year plus a pro rata portion of his annual bonus; plus, for 18 months from the date of termination, continuation in Voyager's medical, dental and vision plans;

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280G Payment: If any golden parachute excise taxes are triggered by payments made to Mr. Klausner in connection with the change in control, a gross-up payment to make Mr. Klausner whole for any federal excise tax imposed on any change in control or severance payments or benefits received by Mr. Klausner;

Conversion of SARs: Mr. Klausner holds stock appreciation rights, or SARs, relating to 300,000 shares of Voyager. At the effective time, 100,000 of Mr. Klausner's SARs will be terminated and 200,000 SARs, all of which were vested as of April 24, 2009, will be equitably adjusted to become fully vested SARs of Holdings; and

Award under Holdings 2009 Equity Incentive Plan: At the closing of the mergers, Mr. Klausner will be granted options to purchase 750,000 shares of Holdings common stock under Holdings' 2009 equity incentive plan, which we refer to as the 2009 Incentive Plan. For more information, see MANAGEMENT OF HOLDINGS FOLLOWING THE MERGERS' Holdings Employment Agreements.

If the mergers are completed and Mr. Klausner has not been terminated for cause or resigned other than for good reason for a period of six months following the effective time, he will be entitled to receive the 2009 Change in Control Bonus Payment and the Change in Control Payment and, in the case of the Retention Bonus, if Mr. Klausner has not been terminated for cause or resigned other than for good reason for a period of one year following the effective time, in each case as described above and in the following amounts:

Payment	Amount
2009 Change in Control Bonus Payment	\$ 751,906
Retention Bonus	268,538
Change in Control Payment	805,612
Total	\$ 1,826,056

Almond Employment Terms. The employment terms letter, dated June 19, 2009, between Voyager and Bradley C. Almond, Chief Financial Officer of Voyager, provides for payments and other benefits upon a change in control or if Mr. Almond's employment is terminated by the company without cause or by Mr. Almond for good reason at any other time. Under the terms of Mr. Almond's employment letter, he is entitled to receive:

Acceleration of Long-Term Incentive Plan Awards: Mr. Almond's employment terms letter provides for a cash Long Term Incentive Plan, or LTIP, award equal to \$100,000 payable November 14, 2009 and \$45,000 payable November 14, 2010, provided that he does not voluntarily terminate his employment without good reason prior to such payment dates;

Termination Without Cause LTIP Payment: If Mr. Almond is terminated without cause, any unpaid amounts under the LTIP will become immediately payable; and

Change in Control LTIP Payment: If a change in control occurs, all outstanding LTIP payment awards will accelerate and become due upon a change in control;

Regular Severance Benefits: If Mr. Almond is terminated without cause or resigns for good reason at any time:

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salary continuation in an amount equal to the sum of his then current base salary for 12 months and an amount equal to accrued but unused vacation days; and

until the earlier of 12 months from the date of termination and the date on which Mr. Almond commences other employment which offers benefits substantially similar to, or better than, those provided by Voyager to its active employees, continuation in Voyager's medical, dental and vision plans; and

Change in Control Bonus Payment: If a change in control occurs in 2009 and (i) Mr. Almond continues employment with Voyager, a successor or an affiliate through March 1, 2010; or

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(ii) Mr. Almond is terminated without cause or resigns for good reason prior to March 1, 2010, a change in control bonus payment in the amount of \$200,000 is payable on March 1, 2010.

The Voyager merger constitutes a change in control under the terms of Mr. Almond's employment letter. If a change in control occurs and Mr. Almond is employed by Voyager, Mr. Almond will be entitled to any LTIP Payment not yet made, and if a change in control occurs on or before December 31, 2009, and Mr. Almond either continues employment with Holdings through March 1, 2010 or is terminated without cause or resigns for good reason prior to that date, he will be entitled to receive the Change in Control Bonus Payment described above, each in the following amount:

Payment	Amount
LTIP Payment(1)	\$ 145,000
Change in Control Bonus Payment	200,000
Total	\$ 345,000

(1) Represents amount to be paid if a change in control occurs prior to November 14, 2009 and no LTIP payment has previously been made.

Campbell Employment Terms. The employment terms letter, dated March 3, 2009, between Voyager Expanded Learning and John Campbell, Chief Operating Officer of Voyager Expanded Learning, provides for payments and other benefits upon a change in control or if Mr. Campbell's employment is terminated by the company without cause prior to December 31, 2009. Under the terms of Mr. Campbell's employment letter, he is entitled to receive:

Change in Control Bonus Payment: If a change in control occurs in 2009 and (i) Mr. Campbell continues employment with Voyager, a successor or an affiliate through March 1, 2010; or (ii) Mr. Campbell is terminated without cause prior to March 1, 2010, a change in control bonus payment in the amount of \$265,000; and

Enhanced Severance Benefits: If Mr. Campbell is terminated without cause prior to December 31, 2009:

continuation of his then current base salary for one year; and

until the earlier of 12 months from the date of termination and the date on which Mr. Campbell commences other employment which offers benefits substantially similar to, or better than, those provided by Voyager to its active employees, continuation in Voyager's medical, dental and vision plans.

The Voyager merger constitutes a change in control under the terms of Mr. Campbell's employment letter. If a change in control occurs on or before December 31, 2009, and Mr. Campbell either continues employment through March 1, 2010 or is terminated without cause prior to that date, he will be entitled to receive the Change in Control Bonus Payment in the amount of \$265,500.

Employment Following the Mergers

Following the mergers, Mr. Klausner will serve as Chief Executive Officer of Holdings, Mr. Almond will serve as Chief Financial Officer of Holdings, Mr. Campbell will serve as Senior Vice President and the President of the Cambium Learning Technologies business unit of Holdings and Mr. Buchardt will serve as General Counsel of Holdings. No executive officer of Voyager other than Mr. Klausner has entered into a separate employment agreement with Holdings.

Holdings Directors

Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, Voyager will designate four members of the Holdings board of directors, three of whom will be Richard Surratt, Ronald Klausner and Frederick J. Schwab. Mr. Surratt and Mr. Klausner are currently executive officers of Voyager and Mr. Schwab is currently a

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director of Voyager. Directors who serve on the board of directors of Holdings are expected to be compensated for their service in that capacity in accordance with a customary director compensation policy. For more information, see MANAGEMENT OF HOLDINGS FOLLOWING THE MERGERS.

Indemnification and Insurance

For a period that extends until the statute of limitations expires with respect to claims against the present and former officers and directors of Voyager and its subsidiaries, Holdings is required to indemnify those persons against all liabilities and costs (including attorneys' fees) arising out of actions or omissions occurring at or before the effective time (including the execution of the merger agreement) to the full extent permitted by Delaware law and the certificates of incorporation and by-laws of Voyager and its subsidiaries. Subject to various limitations described in the merger agreement, Holdings and Cambium have also agreed, on behalf of themselves and certain of their subsidiaries, to accept the contractual obligations of Voyager and its subsidiaries (to the extent that these obligations exist) under their respective certificates of incorporation and by-laws to provide exculpation from liability, indemnification and advancement of expenses with respect to their officers, directors, employees and agents.

The merger agreement contemplates that before the effective time, Voyager will purchase a six-year prepaid tail policy to cover claims under its then-existing directors' and officers' insurance policies and its then existing fiduciary liability insurance policies arising out of or pertaining to any action or omission occurring on or before the effective time, all on terms which, subject to various exceptions set forth in the merger agreement, will be no less favorable than the insurance then maintained in effect by Voyager. Excess insurance policies to be provided by Voyager may be used to provide coverage in place of any insolvent underlying insurer.

Stock Option and Stock Appreciation Rights Ownership

In addition to the interests of Voyager's directors and officers described above, which may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of other Voyager stockholders, many of the directors and officers of Voyager own options to purchase Voyager common stock. Under the merger agreement, Voyager will make reasonable efforts to terminate all outstanding options to acquire Voyager common stock prior to completion of the mergers. Any options to purchase Voyager common stock that have not been terminated will, upon completion of the mergers, be converted into options to acquire shares of Holdings common stock, on the same terms and conditions that applied to the Voyager stock options including the exercise price, specified in the related Voyager equity awards. Voyager directors and executive officers will be entitled to the same rights as other option holders with respect to these ownership interests.

Mr. Klausner holds SARs relating to 300,000 shares of Voyager common stock. No other director, officer or employee of Voyager holds any SARs. Pursuant to the terms of Mr. Klausner's SAR, vesting of his SAR will fully accelerate on occurrence of a change in control of Voyager if Mr. Klausner remains continuously employed until the change in control occurs. Pursuant to Mr. Klausner's employment agreement, as amended, at the effective time, 100,000 of Mr. Klausner's SARs will terminate and 200,000 of Mr. Klausner's Voyager SARs, all of which were vested as of April 24, 2009, will convert into fully vested SARs relating to 200,000 shares of Holdings common stock.

In addition, certain executive officers of Voyager who will be serving as executive officers of Holdings following the mergers are expected to be granted, at the effective time, options to purchase shares of Holdings common stock under the 2009 Incentive Plan. Specifically, (i) Ronald Klausner, President of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., is expected to be granted options to purchase 750,000 shares of Holdings common stock, (ii) John Campbell, Chief Operating Officer of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., is expected to be granted options to purchase 300,000 shares of Holdings common stock, and (iii) Bradley C. Almond, Chief Financial Officer of Voyager, is expected to be granted options to purchase 250,000 shares of Holdings common stock. Other than these option awards, the Holdings board of directors has not yet made any determinations with respect to options to be granted to executive officers of Voyager, although the board may grant additional options in the future.

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Interests of Cambium s Directors and Officers in the Mergers

When considering the recommendation of the Cambium board of directors with respect to the Cambium merger, you should be aware that the executive officers of Cambium s operating subsidiary, Cambium Learning, and Cambium s directors have interests that are different from, or in addition to, those of the Cambium stockholder. These interests may present actual or potential conflicts of interest, and these interests, to the extent material, are described below. Cambium s board of directors was aware of these interests and considered them, among other matters, in approving the Cambium merger and approving and adopting the merger agreement. These potential conflicts of interest include:

the retention of some of the officers of Cambium Learning as officers or employees of Holdings or its subsidiaries;

the designation of an officer of Cambium Learning and all of the directors of Cambium as directors of Holdings; and

the treatment of interests held by Cambium Learning s officers in the Cambium Learning management incentive plan at the effective time of the mergers.

Employment Following the Mergers

Following the mergers, David Cappellucci, Cambium Learning s Chief Executive Officer, will serve as President of Holdings, George Logue, Cambium Learning s Executive Vice President, will serve as an Executive Vice President and the President of the Supplemental Solutions business unit of Holdings, and Alex Saltonstall, the General Manager of Cambium Learning Technologies, will continue to serve in that capacity. None of Mr. Cappellucci, Mr. Logue or Mr. Saltonstall are entitled to receive any payment upon the completion of the mergers. For more information, see CAMBIUM EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION 2008 Potential Payments Upon Termination or a Change in Control on page 246.

Mr. Cappellucci is currently employed by Cambium Learning pursuant to an employment agreement dated April 12, 2007. In connection with the transactions contemplated by the mergers, on June 26, 2009, Mr. Cappellucci entered into an amendment to his employment agreement with Holdings and Cambium Learning pursuant to which, among other things, at the effective time of the mergers, he agreed to assign his employment agreement, as amended, to Holdings. Pursuant to the terms of this amendment, Mr. Cappellucci will serve as the President of Holdings. For more information see MANAGEMENT OF HOLDINGS FOLLOWING THE MERGERS Holdings Employment Agreements on page 177. No executive officer of Cambium, other than Mr. Cappellucci, has entered into a separate employment agreement with Holdings. Mr. Logue is currently party to an employment agreement with Cambium Learning. Mr. Saltonstall and Mr. Logue may enter into agreements with Holdings in the future that provide for compensation, severance and other benefits commensurate with their new positions, as determined by the board of directors of Holdings. For more information, see CAMBIUM EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION on page 247.

Holdings Directors

Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, Cambium will designate five members of the Holdings board of directors, two of which will be Jeffrey T. Stevenson and Scott J. Troeller, current directors of Cambium, one of which will be Mr. Cappellucci and the remainder of which will be designated by Cambium. Pursuant to Mr. Cappellucci s employment agreement, as amended, for so long as Mr. Cappellucci remains employed by Holdings as President or Vice Chairman, as the case may be, he will be nominated for election to the Holdings board of directors; provided,

that, continuing service as a director will remain subject to election by the stockholders of Holdings and in accordance with Holdings' governance policies and applicable law. Non-employee directors who serve on the board of directors of Holdings are expected to be compensated for their service in that capacity in accordance with a customary director compensation policy. For more information, see MANAGEMENT OF HOLDINGS FOLLOWING THE MERGERS on page 177.

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Management Incentive Plan

In addition to the interests of Cambium's directors and certain executive officers of Cambium Learning described above, which may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of the Cambium stockholder, certain employees of Cambium Learning, including Mr. Cappellucci, own interests in VSS-Cambium Management, LLC that were previously granted to such persons as part of a management incentive program, which we refer to as the MIP. VSS-Cambium Management, LLC currently owns a profits-only interest in VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC. It is contemplated that prior to the effective time of the mergers, VSS-Cambium Management, LLC will cease to be a member of VSS-Consonant Holdings, LLC and will become a member of VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC, after which VSS-Cambium Management, LLC and the participants in the MIP will only own a profits-only interest in VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC and will no longer have a profits interest in, or any right to allocations or distributions from, VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC. It is further contemplated that upon closing of the mergers, the interests of plan participants in the MIP will terminate. In connection with the closing of the mergers, in order to provide certain of such participants with equity incentive compensation in the combined company, these participants may be granted stock options under the 2009 Incentive Plan.

In addition, certain executive officers of Cambium Learning who will be serving as executive officers of Holdings following the mergers are expected to be granted options to purchase shares of Holdings common stock under the 2009 Incentive Plan at the effective time. Specifically, (i) David Cappellucci, Chief Executive Officer of Cambium Learning, is expected to be granted options to purchase 600,000 shares of Holdings common stock, and (ii) George Logue, Executive Vice President of Cambium Learning, is expected to be granted options to purchase 250,000 shares of Holdings common stock. Other than these option awards, the Holdings board of directors has not yet made any determinations with respect to options to be granted to executive officers of Cambium Learning, although the board may grant additional options in the future.

Financing

Immediately following the Voyager merger, Cambium Learning will acquire one of Voyager's operating subsidiaries, Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., as a Permitted Acquisition under Cambium Learning's senior secured and senior unsecured credit agreements. Cambium Learning will acquire all of the capital stock of Voyager Expanded Learning, thereby making it a wholly owned subsidiary of Cambium Learning and, as such, it will become a subsidiary guarantor pursuant to the credit agreement. Cambium Learning will pay to Voyager aggregate consideration of \$75 million, consisting of approximately \$10 million to \$15 million in cash drawn from the revolving loans under the senior secured credit agreement and the issuance of approximately \$60 million to \$65 million in equity by VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC, an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Cambium. See THE MERGERS Diagrams Transfer of Voyagers Subsidiaries. Holdings believes that this acquisition is structured within the credit agreement's Permitted Acquisition rules, and no additional financing for this acquisition or for the mergers is presently anticipated other than \$25 million in cash which Cambium's sole stockholder will contribute to Holdings immediately prior to the effective time. The lenders under both credit agreements have ratified and approved this acquisition pursuant to the amendments. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM Liquidity and Capital Resources Long-Term Debt on page 235.

Regulatory Approvals

Under the HSR Act and the rules promulgated under the HSR Act by the Federal Trade Commission, the mergers cannot be completed until the companies have made required notifications, provided certain information and materials to the Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, and the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and the specified waiting period requirements have expired or been terminated. Cambium and Voyager filed the required

notification and report forms with the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice on July 9, 2009. The FTC announced on July 20, 2009 that the waiting period was terminated, effective immediately, thus completing the HSR review of the mergers.

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Appraisal Rights

In connection with the Voyager merger, record holders of Voyager common stock who comply with the requirements of Section 262 of the DGCL, which we refer to as Section 262, will be entitled to appraisal rights if the Voyager merger is completed. Under Section 262, as a result of completion of the Voyager merger, holders of shares of Voyager common stock with respect to which appraisal rights are properly demanded and perfected and not withdrawn or lost are entitled, in lieu of receiving the Voyager merger consideration, to have the fair value of their shares at the effective time of the Voyager merger (exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the mergers), together with a fair rate of interest, if any, determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery and paid to them in cash by complying with the provisions of Section 262. Voyager is required to send a notice to that effect to each stockholder not less than 20 days prior to the Voyager special meeting. A copy of Section 262 must be included with the notice. This proxy statement/prospectus constitutes notice to you of the availability of appraisal rights in connection with the Voyager merger, and a copy of Section 262 is attached as Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus.

The following is a brief summary of the material provisions of Section 262, which sets forth the procedures for demanding appraisal rights. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to Section 262. Failure to precisely follow any of the statutory procedures set forth in Section 262 may result in a loss of your appraisal rights.

Stockholders of record who desire to exercise their appraisal rights must satisfy all of the conditions set forth in Section 262 and described below.

A stockholder who desires to exercise appraisal rights must (1) not vote in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement and (2) deliver a written demand for appraisal of the stockholder's shares to Voyager before the vote on the adoption of the merger agreement at the Voyager special meeting.

A demand for appraisal must be executed by or for the stockholder of record, fully and correctly, as the stockholder's name appears on the certificates representing shares of Voyager common stock. **Beneficial owners who do not also hold the shares of record may not directly make appraisal demands to Voyager. The beneficial holder must, in these cases, have the stockholder of record, such as a broker, bank or other nominee, submit the required demand in respect of those shares.** If shares are owned of record in a fiduciary capacity, such as by a trustee, guardian or custodian, the demand must be executed by the fiduciary. If shares are owned of record by more than one person, as in a joint tenancy or tenancy in common, the demand must be executed by all joint owners. An authorized agent, including an agent of two or more joint owners, may execute the demand for appraisal for a stockholder of record; however, the agent must identify the record owner and expressly disclose that, in exercising the demand, the agent is acting as agent for the record owner. In addition, the stockholder must continuously hold the shares of record from the date of making the demand through the effective time of the Voyager merger.

A record owner, such as a broker, who holds shares as a nominee for others may exercise appraisal rights with respect to the shares held for all or less than all beneficial owners of shares as to which the holder is the record owner. In that case, the written demand must set forth the number of shares covered by the demand. Where the number of shares is not expressly stated, the demand will be presumed to cover all shares outstanding in the name of the record owner.

Beneficial owners who are not record owners and who intend to exercise appraisal rights should instruct the record owner to comply strictly with the statutory requirements with respect to the exercise of appraisal rights before the vote on the adoption of the merger agreement at the Voyager special meeting. A holder of shares held in street name who desires appraisal rights with respect to those shares must take all actions that may be necessary to ensure that a timely

and proper demand for appraisal is made by the record owner of the shares. Shares held through brokerage firms, banks and other financial institutions are frequently deposited with and held of record in the name of a nominee of a central security depository. Any holder of shares desiring appraisal rights with respect to shares held through a brokerage firm, bank or other financial institution is responsible for ensuring that the demand for appraisal is made by the record holder. The

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stockholder should instruct the firm, bank or institution that the demand for appraisal must be made by the record holder of the shares, which might be the nominee of a central security depository if the shares have been so deposited.

If you hold your shares of Voyager common stock in a brokerage account or in other nominee form and you wish to exercise appraisal rights, you should consult with your broker or the other nominee to determine the appropriate procedures for the making of a demand for appraisal by the broker or other nominee.

As required by Section 262, a demand for appraisal must be in writing and must reasonably inform Voyager of the identity of the record holder (which might be a nominee as described above) and of the holder's intention to seek appraisal of the holder's shares.

Stockholders of record who elect to demand appraisal of their shares must mail or deliver their written demand to: Voyager Learning Company, 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas, 75234, Attention: Public and Investor Relations. The written demand for appraisal should specify the stockholder's name and mailing address and that the stockholder is demanding appraisal of the stockholder's shares. The written demand must be received by Voyager prior to the Voyager special meeting. Neither voting (in person or by proxy) against, abstaining from voting on or failing to vote on the proposal to adopt the merger agreement will alone suffice to constitute a written demand for appraisal within the meaning of Section 262. In addition, the stockholder must not vote the stockholder's shares of common stock in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement. **Because a signed proxy that does not contain voting instructions will, unless revoked, be voted in favor of the adoption of the merger agreement, a stockholder who votes by proxy and who wishes to exercise appraisal rights must vote against the adoption of the merger agreement or abstain from voting on the adoption of the merger agreement.**

Within 120 days after the effective time of the Voyager merger, but not thereafter, either the surviving corporation in the Voyager merger or any stockholder who has timely and properly demanded appraisal of the stockholder's shares and who has complied with the requirements of Section 262 and is otherwise entitled to appraisal rights may file a petition in the Delaware Court of Chancery demanding a determination of the fair value of the shares of all stockholders who have properly demanded appraisal.

Within 120 days after the effective time of the Voyager merger, any stockholder who has complied with Section 262 will, upon written request to the surviving corporation, be entitled to receive a written statement setting forth the aggregate number of shares not voted in favor of the merger agreement and with respect to which demands for appraisal rights have been received and the aggregate number of holders of those shares. The written statement will be mailed to the requesting stockholder within ten days after the written request is received by the surviving corporation or within ten days after expiration of the period for delivery of demands for appraisal, whichever is later. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a person who is the beneficial owner of shares of common stock held either in a voting trust or by a nominee on behalf of the person may, in the person's own name, file a petition or request from the surviving corporation the written statement described in this paragraph.

Upon the filing of a petition for appraisal by a stockholder, service of a copy of the petition will be made upon the surviving corporation. If a petition for appraisal is duly filed by a stockholder and a copy of the petition is delivered to the surviving corporation, the surviving corporation will then be obligated, within 20 days after receiving service of a copy of the petition, to file in the office of the Register in Chancery in which the petition was filed a duly verified list containing the names and addresses of all stockholders who have demanded an appraisal of their shares and with whom agreements as to the value of their shares have not been reached by the surviving corporation. After notice is provided to dissenting stockholders who demanded appraisal of their shares, the Delaware Court of Chancery is empowered to conduct a hearing upon the petition, and to determine those stockholders who have complied with Section 262 and who have become entitled to the appraisal rights provided thereby. The Delaware Court of Chancery may require the stockholders who have demanded appraisal for their shares to submit their stock certificates to the

Register in Chancery for notation thereon of the pendency of the appraisal proceedings; and if any stockholder fails to comply with that direction, the Court of Chancery may dismiss the proceedings as to that stockholder.

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After the Court of Chancery determines the stockholders entitled to appraisal, the appraisal proceeding will be conducted in accordance with the rules of the Court of Chancery, including any rules specifically governing appraisal proceedings. Through the proceeding, the Court of Chancery will determine the fair value of the shares of common stock, exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the mergers, together with interest, if any, to be paid on the amount determined to be the fair value. Unless the Delaware Court of Chancery in its discretion determines otherwise for good cause shown, interest from the effective time of the Voyager merger through the date of payment of the judgment will be compounded quarterly and will accrue at five percent over the Federal Reserve discount rate (including any surcharge) as established from time to time during the period between the effective time of the Voyager merger and the date of payment of the judgment.

In determining fair value, the Delaware Court of Chancery is to take into account all relevant factors. In *Weinberger v. UOP, Inc.*, the Delaware Supreme Court discussed the factors that could be considered in determining fair value in an appraisal proceeding, stating that proof of value by any techniques or methods which are generally considered acceptable in the financial community and otherwise admissible in court should be considered and that [f]air price obviously requires consideration of all relevant factors involving the value of a company. The Delaware Supreme Court stated that in making this determination of fair value the court must consider market value, asset value, dividends, earnings prospects, the nature of the enterprise and any other facts which were known or which could be ascertained as of the date of merger which throw any light on future prospects of the merged corporation. The Delaware Supreme Court construed Section 262 to mean that elements of future value, including the nature of the enterprise, which are known or susceptible of proof as of the date of the merger and not the product of speculation, may be considered. However, the Delaware Supreme Court noted that Section 262 provides that fair value is to be determined exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger.

Stockholders considering seeking appraisal should bear in mind that the fair value of their shares determined under Section 262 could be more than, the same as, or less than the Voyager merger consideration they are entitled to receive pursuant to the merger agreement if they do not seek appraisal of their shares, and that opinions of investment banking firms as to fairness from a financial point of view are not necessarily opinions as to fair value under Section 262.

The cost of the appraisal proceeding may be determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery and assessed among the parties as the Delaware Court of Chancery deems equitable in the circumstances. Upon application of a stockholder seeking appraisal rights, the Delaware Court of Chancery may order that all or a portion of the expenses incurred by the stockholder in connection with the appraisal proceeding, including, reasonable attorneys' fees and the fees and expenses of experts, be charged pro rata against the value of all shares entitled to appraisal. In the absence of such a determination of assessment, each party bears its own expenses.

No petition timely filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery demanding appraisal will be dismissed as to any stockholders without the approval of the Delaware Court of Chancery, and that approval may be conditioned upon any terms the Delaware Court of Chancery deems just; provided, however, that at any time within 60 days after the effective time of the Voyager merger, any stockholder who has not commenced an appraisal proceeding or joined that proceeding as a named party has the right to withdraw the stockholder's demand for appraisal and to accept the Voyager merger consideration to which the stockholder is entitled pursuant to the merger agreement by delivering to the surviving corporation a written withdrawal of the demand for appraisal. However, any attempt to withdraw the demand for appraisal made more than 60 days after the effective time of the Voyager merger will require written approval of the surviving corporation. If the surviving corporation does not approve a request to withdraw a demand for appraisal when that approval is required, or, except with respect to any stockholder who withdraws the stockholder's right to appraisal in accordance with the proviso above regarding the withdrawal of the demand for appraisal, if the Delaware Court of Chancery does not approve the dismissal of an appraisal proceeding, the stockholder will be entitled to receive only the appraised value determined in any appraisal proceeding, which value

could be less than, equal to or more than the Voyager merger consideration being offered pursuant to the merger agreement.

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If no petition for appraisal is filed with the Delaware Court of Chancery within 120 days after the effective time of the Voyager merger, stockholders' rights to appraisal will cease and all stockholders will be entitled only to receive the Voyager merger consideration provided for in the merger agreement. Inasmuch as the parties to the merger agreement have no obligation to file such a petition, and have no present intention to do so, any stockholder who desires that a petition be filed is advised to file it on a timely basis.

The foregoing is a brief summary of Section 262 that sets forth the procedures for demanding statutory appraisal rights. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to Section 262, a copy of the text of which is attached as Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus. Failure to timely and properly comply with all the procedures set forth in Section 262 will result in the loss of a stockholder's statutory appraisal rights. For more information about stockholder voting, see THE SPECIAL MEETING OF VOYAGER STOCKHOLDERS on page 49.

In view of the complexity of Section 262, stockholders who may wish to dissent from the Voyager merger and pursue appraisal rights should consult their legal advisors.

Listing on the NASDAQ Global Market of Holdings Shares Issued Pursuant to the Mergers

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Holdings has applied to have its common stock, including those shares to be issued in connection with the mergers, listed on the NASDAQ Global Market. However, the listing of Holdings common stock on the NASDAQ Global Market is not a condition to the completion of the mergers. Holdings' common stock currently is not traded or quoted on a stock exchange or quotation system.

Deregistration of Voyager Common Stock after the Mergers

Voyager common stock is quoted on the Pink Sheets under the symbol VLCY.PK. When the mergers described in this proxy statement/prospectus are completed, the Voyager common stock currently quoted on the Pink Sheets will cease to be quoted on the Pink Sheets and will be deregistered under the Exchange Act.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Mergers

The following discussion of the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the mergers represents the opinions of Lowenstein Sandler PC and McDermott Will & Emery LLP as to the material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the mergers to U.S. Holders (as defined below) of Voyager common stock who hold such stock as a capital asset. The discussion is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which we refer to as the Code or as the Internal Revenue Code, the Treasury Regulations thereunder, and administrative rulings and court decisions in effect as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect.

For purposes of this discussion, the term "U.S. Holder" means:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized under the laws of the United States or any of its political subdivisions;

a trust that (1) is subject to the primary supervision of a court within the United States and the control of one or more United States persons or (2) has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury Regulations to be treated as a United States person; or

an estate that is subject to U.S. federal income tax on its income regardless of its source.

If a partnership holds Voyager common stock, the tax treatment of a partner in such partnership will generally depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A partnership, or a U.S. Holder that is a partner in a partnership, holding Voyager common stock should consult its tax advisor regarding the tax treatment of the mergers.

This discussion is not a complete description of all of the tax consequences of the mergers and, in particular, may not address U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to stockholders who are subject

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to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax law including, for example, persons who are not U.S. Holders, expatriates or other former long-term residents of the U.S., financial institutions, dealers in securities, traders of securities that elect the mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities, insurance companies or tax-exempt entities, 401(k) and other tax-free qualified plans, holders who acquired Voyager common stock pursuant to the exercise of an employee stock option or right or otherwise as compensation, holders who hold Voyager common stock as part of a hedge, straddle, conversion or constructive sale transaction, holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar, and holders who are subject to the alternative minimum tax. This discussion does not address the tax consequences to any person who actually or constructively owns 5% or more of Voyager common stock or any person who actually or constructively owns both Voyager common stock and Cambium common stock. Also, this discussion does not address U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to holders of options or warrants to purchase Voyager or Holdings common stock, or holders of debt instruments convertible into Voyager common stock. In addition, no information is provided herein with respect to the tax consequences of the mergers under applicable state, local or non-U.S. laws, U.S. law other than income tax laws, or under any proposed Treasury Regulations that have not taken effect as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus.

THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGERS ARE COMPLEX. HOLDERS OF VOYAGER COMMON STOCK ARE URGED TO CONSULT WITH THEIR TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGERS TO THEM AND THE OWNERSHIP OF THE CONTINGENT VALUE RIGHTS ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE MERGERS, INCLUDING THE APPLICATION AND EFFECT OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL, FOREIGN AND OTHER TAX LAWS.

The obligation of Cambium to complete the mergers is conditioned on the receipt of an opinion from its tax counsel, Lowenstein Sandler PC, dated the effective date of the mergers, that the mergers, taken together, will be treated for U.S. income tax purposes as a transaction described in Section 351 of the Code. The obligation of Voyager to complete the mergers is conditioned on the receipt of an opinion from its tax counsel, McDermott Will & Emery, LLP, dated the effective date of the mergers, that the mergers, taken together, will be treated for U.S. income tax purposes as a transaction described in Section 351 of the Code. In addition, in connection with the mailing of this document to U.S. Holders of Voyager common stock, each of Lowenstein Sandler PC and McDermott Will & Emery, LLP has delivered an opinion to the same effect as the opinions described above, which opinions are executed and filed with the SEC as Exhibit 8.1 and Exhibit 8.2, respectively, to the registration statement. These opinions, which we refer to as the tax opinions, are subject to customary qualifications and assumptions, including that the mergers will be completed according to the terms of the merger agreement. In rendering the tax opinions, each counsel has required and will rely upon factual representations and covenants, including those contained in the certificates of officers of Cambium, Voyager and Holdings and others, which factual representations and covenants must remain true and accurate as of the effective time of the mergers. If any of the factual representations, covenants or assumptions upon which the tax opinions are based is inaccurate, the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the mergers could differ from those described in the tax opinions. The tax opinions are not binding on the IRS or the courts, and the parties have not and do not intend to request a ruling from the IRS with respect to the mergers. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not challenge any of the conclusions reflected in the tax opinions or that a court will not sustain such a challenge.

Federal Income Tax Consequences to U.S. Holders of Voyager Common Stock

As a result of the mergers, taken together, being treated as an exchange described in Section 351 of the Code, U.S. Holders of Voyager common stock will be subject to the following tax consequences:

Exchange of Voyager Common Stock Solely for Cash and CVRs. A U.S. Holder of Voyager common stock who exchanges Voyager common stock solely for cash and CVRs will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between (i) the sum of (x) the total amount of cash received pursuant to the merger agreement and (y) the

fair market value of the CVRs received, and (ii) the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Voyager common stock surrendered.

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Exchange of Voyager Common Stock for a Combination of Holdings Common Stock, Cash and CVRs. The material U.S. federal income tax consequences to U.S. Holders of Voyager common stock who receive Holdings common stock, cash and CVRs pursuant to the merger agreement are determined under Section 351 of the Code which, in general, results in the following:

gain will be recognized on the exchange of Voyager common stock for Holdings common stock, CVRs and cash pursuant to the merger agreement equal to the lesser of:

the excess of the sum of the fair market value of the Holdings common stock, the cash and the fair market value of the CVRs received pursuant to the merger agreement by such U.S. Holder over the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Voyager common stock surrendered pursuant to the merger agreement, and

the sum of the fair market value of the CVRs and the amount of cash received by the U.S. Holder pursuant to the merger agreement;

no loss will be recognized by a U.S. Holder of Voyager common stock who receives Holdings common stock pursuant to the merger agreement;

the aggregate adjusted basis of the Holdings common stock received pursuant to the merger agreement by a U.S. Holder of Voyager common stock will be equal to the aggregate adjusted basis of the Voyager common stock surrendered by a U.S. Holder of Voyager common stock, reduced by the fair market value of the CVRs and the amount of cash received pursuant to the merger agreement and increased by any amount of gain that the U.S. Holder of Voyager common stock recognizes with respect to the transaction;

the holding period of the Holdings common stock received pursuant to the merger agreement by a U.S. Holder of Voyager common stock will include the holding period of the Voyager common stock exchanged for that Holdings common stock; and

in the case of a U.S. Holder who acquired different blocks of Voyager common stock at different times and at different prices, any gain or loss will be determined separately with respect to each block of Voyager common stock, and the sum of the fair market value of the CVRs and the amount of cash received will be allocated pro rata to each such block of stock; any such U.S. Holder should consult with its tax advisor regarding the manner in which the above rules would apply to such U.S. Holder.

Federal Income Tax Consequences Associated with the CVRs

There is substantial uncertainty as to the tax treatment of the CVRs and U.S. Holders of Voyager common stock are urged to consult with their tax advisors as to the particular tax consequences to them of the receipt and ownership of the CVRs. This analysis and the analysis above assumes that the CVRs are not eligible for open transaction treatment or the installment method of reporting and, accordingly, that the fair market value of the CVRs must be included as part of the merger consideration on the date on which the mergers are completed.

Consistent with that treatment, a U.S. Holder's initial tax basis in a CVR received pursuant to the merger agreement will equal the fair market value of the CVR on the date of the mergers, and the holding period for the CVR will begin on the day following the date of the mergers. Although not entirely clear, as payments are received with respect to the CVRs, a portion of each payment will likely be characterized for U.S. federal income tax purposes as interest which will be taxable to the U.S. Holder of the CVR as ordinary income. The portion treated as interest will equal the excess of the total amount of the payment received over its present value at the effective time of the mergers, calculated using the applicable federal rate as the discount rate. The applicable federal rate is a rate reflecting an average of market

yields on Treasury debt obligations for different ranges of maturities that is published monthly by the Internal Revenue Service. The relevant applicable federal rate will be the lower of the lowest applicable federal rate in effect during the period from April 1, 2009 through June 30, 2009 or the lowest applicable federal rate in effect during the 3-month period ending with the month that includes the date of the completion of the mergers. The portion of each payment received that is not treated as interest will be treated as principal and applied against the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the CVR, with any amount in excess of basis taxable to the holder as capital gain. To the extent that

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the ultimate amount paid with respect to the CVR that is treated as principal is less than the U.S. Holder's tax basis in the CVR, the U.S. Holder will treat the difference as a capital loss.

Although less likely, it is possible that cash method holders of Voyager common stock may be permitted to treat the receipt of the CVRs as pursuant to an open transaction. In that case, a U.S. Holder would not take into account the fair market value of the CVRs in determining such U.S. Holder's taxable gain, as described above, but rather would recognize gain, if at all, only as payments with respect to the CVRs are made. A portion of each payment received by a U.S. Holder would be characterized as interest as described in the preceding paragraph. However, because, under this approach, a U.S. Holder would not have a tax basis in the CVRs, the portion of each payment received that is not characterized as interest would be treated as capital gain.

Due to the substantial uncertainty regarding the tax treatment of the CVRs, U.S. Holders of Voyager common stock should consult their tax advisors concerning the recognition of gain, if any, resulting from the receipt and ownership of the CVRs.

Cash Instead of Fractional Shares

Holdings intends to take the position that receipt of cash instead of a fractional share of Holdings common stock by a U.S. Holder of Voyager common stock may be treated as cash received in exchange for Voyager common stock as described above. It is possible, however, that the receipt of cash instead of fractional shares may be treated as if the U.S. Holder received the fractional shares pursuant to the merger agreement and then received the cash in a redemption of the fractional shares, in which case such U.S. Holder should generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount of the cash received instead of the fractional shares and such U.S. Holder's tax basis allocable to such fractional shares.

Taxation of Capital Gain or Loss

Gain or loss recognized by a U.S. Holder pursuant to the merger agreement will generally constitute capital gain or loss, and any such capital gain or loss will constitute long-term capital gain or loss if such U.S. Holder's holding period is greater than one year as of the date of the completion of the mergers. For non-corporate U.S. Holders, this long-term capital gain generally will be taxed at a maximum U.S. federal income tax rate of 15%. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limits.

Loss Limitations

In general, the rules of Section 382 of the Code apply to limit a corporation's ability to utilize existing net operating loss (NOL) carryovers once the corporation experiences an ownership change. An ownership change occurs when the percentage of stock held by five-percent shareholders increases by more than fifty percentage points during a prescribed testing period.

As a result of the mergers, the stock ownership of Voyager will change to such an extent as to cause its NOL carryovers to be subject to limitation under Section 382 of the Code. It is not expected that the mergers alone will cause the NOL carryovers of Cambium to be subject to limitation under Section 382 of the Code. However, the mergers, in combination with other transactions involving Cambium during the prescribed testing period, could cause the NOL carryovers of Cambium to be subject to limitation under Section 382 of the Code.

Backup Withholding

Backup withholding (at a current rate of 28%) may apply with respect to the cash consideration received by a U.S. Holder of Voyager common stock (including cash received pursuant to the CVRs), unless such U.S. Holder:

is a corporation or comes within certain other exempt categories and, when required, demonstrates this fact; or

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provides a correct taxpayer identification number, certifies as to no loss of exemption from backup withholding and that such U.S. Holder is a U.S. person (including a U.S. resident alien) and otherwise complies with applicable requirements of the backup withholding rules.

A U.S. Holder of Voyager common stock who does not provide Holdings (or the exchange agent) with its correct taxpayer identification number in the required manner may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules may be allowed as a refund or a credit against such U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that such U.S. Holder furnishes certain required information to the IRS.

Reporting Requirements

U.S. Holders of Voyager common stock receiving Holdings common stock as a result of the transaction will be required to attach to their U.S. federal income tax returns for the taxable year in which the closing of the transaction occurs, and maintain a permanent record of, a complete statement of all the facts relating to the exchange of stock in connection with the transaction. The facts to be disclosed by a U.S. Holder of Voyager common stock include the U.S. Holder's basis in the Voyager common stock transferred to Holdings and the number of shares of Holdings common stock received pursuant to the merger agreement.

This discussion under *Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transaction* does not address tax consequences that may vary with, or are contingent on, individual circumstances. Moreover, it does not address any non-income tax or any foreign, state or local tax consequences of the mergers. Tax matters are very complicated, and the tax consequences of the transaction to you will depend upon the facts of your particular situation. Accordingly, you are strongly urged to consult with a tax advisor to determine the particular U.S. federal, state, local or foreign income or other tax consequences to you of the transaction.

Accounting Treatment of the Mergers

The transaction will be accounted for as a purchase of Voyager by Cambium, as the term purchase is used under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, for accounting and financial reporting purposes. As a result, the historical financial statements of Cambium will become the historical financial statements of Holdings.

Under applicable accounting guidance for business combinations, an acquiring entity is required to recognize all of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value, with limited exceptions. Acquisition-related costs are required to be recognized separately from the acquisition and expensed as incurred, restructuring costs generally be expensed in periods subsequent to the acquisition date, and changes in accounting for deferred tax asset valuation allowances and acquired income tax uncertainties after the measurement period be recognized as a component of provision for income taxes. In addition, acquired in-process research and development is capitalized as an indefinite-lived intangible asset until completed or abandoned and then amortized over its estimated useful life as a definite-lived asset.

In accordance with business combination accounting, Cambium will allocate the purchase price of the acquired company to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. The assets, including identifiable intangible assets, and liabilities (including executory contracts and other commitments) of Voyager will be recorded at their respective fair values and added to those of Cambium. Any excess of the purchase price over the net fair values of Voyager's tangible and identifiable intangible assets will be recorded as goodwill. Financial statements of Holdings issued after the mergers will reflect these fair values and will not be restated retroactively to reflect the historical financial position or results of operations of Voyager. The results of operations of Voyager will be included in the results of operations of Holdings beginning on the effective date of the

mergers. See UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION on page 156.

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THE MERGER AGREEMENT

We have summarized below material provisions of the merger agreement. We have attached a copy of the merger agreement to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A, and we incorporate that Annex by reference into this document. This summary does not purport to be complete and may not contain all of the information about the merger agreement that is important to you. We encourage you to read the merger agreement carefully and in its entirety, since the rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms of the merger agreement and not by this summary or any other information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The description of the merger agreement in this proxy statement is included to provide investors and security holders with information regarding its terms. It is not intended to provide any other factual information about Voyager or the other parties thereto. In particular, the assertions embodied in Voyager's and Cambium's representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement are qualified by information in the disclosure schedules provided by Voyager and Cambium in connection with the signing of the merger agreement. The disclosure schedules contain information that modifies, qualifies and creates exceptions to the representations and warranties set forth in the merger agreement. Moreover, certain representations and warranties in the merger agreement were used for the purpose of allocating risk between Voyager and Cambium, rather than establishing matters as facts. Accordingly, investors and security holders should not rely on the representations and warranties in the merger agreement as characterizations of the actual state of facts about Voyager or Cambium.

Structure

The following parties have executed the merger agreement:

Holdings;

Voyager;

VSS Cambium Holdings II Corp., which, prior to the effective time of the mergers, will be the indirect owner of all of the outstanding capital stock of Cambium Learning;

Voyager merger sub, which was formed solely for the purpose of enabling Holdings to acquire Voyager;

Cambium merger sub, which was formed solely for the purpose of enabling Holdings to acquire Cambium; and

the Stockholders' Representative, which was formed solely for the purpose of representing the Voyager stockholders after the mergers described below are completed.

Voyager and Cambium determined to combine their businesses through the execution, delivery and performance of the merger agreement. The merger agreement provides that, after the closing of the mergers is completed and the certificates of merger are filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, the following steps will occur:

Voyager merger sub will merge with and into Voyager. As a result of this merger, which we refer to as the Voyager merger, Voyager will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Holdings. By virtue of the completion of the Voyager merger, the stockholders of Voyager will cease to be stockholders of Voyager and their shares of Voyager stock will automatically be converted into the right to receive the merger consideration payable to Voyager stockholders pursuant to the merger agreement or, if they properly exercise their appraisal rights, the

right to receive the consideration payable to dissenting stockholders pursuant to Section 262.

Cambium merger sub will merge with and into Cambium. As a result of this merger, which we refer to as the Cambium merger, Cambium will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Holdings. By virtue of the completion of the Cambium merger, the sole stockholder of Cambium will cease to be a stockholder of Cambium and its Cambium stock will automatically be converted into the right to

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receive the merger consideration payable to Cambium's sole stockholder pursuant to the merger agreement.

We refer to the first time at which both the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger are fully effective as the effective time or the effective time of the mergers.

Merger Consideration

General

Upon completion of the Voyager merger, the stockholders of Voyager immediately prior to the effective time will be entitled to receive, for each share of Voyager common stock that they owned of record immediately prior to the effective time, the following consideration (which we refer to as the Voyager consideration):

subject to the election procedures described under Voyager Consideration Stock or Cash Election and Election Procedures for Voyager Stockholders, either one share of Holdings common stock or \$6.50 in cash, without interest;

a portion of certain agreed upon tax refunds that Voyager receives prior to the completion of the closing, which portion we refer to as the Voyager Per Share Pre-closing Tax Refund Consideration in this proxy statement/prospectus; and

a contingent value right, which we sometimes refer to as a CVR and which is described in additional detail below.

Upon completion of the Cambium merger, Cambium's sole stockholder will be entitled to receive, for each share of Cambium common stock it owned of record immediately prior to the effective time, the following consideration (which we refer to as the Cambium consideration):

0.8448961 of a share of Holdings common stock; and

the right to purchase additional shares of Holdings common stock pursuant to a warrant, which we refer to in this proxy statement/prospectus as the Holdings Warrant and which is described in additional detail below.

Voyager consideration

We provide below further information regarding the three elements of the Voyager consideration:

Stock or Cash Election. Under the election procedures described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus:

Voyager stockholders who elect to convert some or all of their Voyager common stock into Holdings common stock pursuant to the Voyager merger will be entitled to receive one share of Holdings common stock for each share of Voyager common stock subject to that election which is owned by them immediately prior to the effective time of the Voyager merger;

Voyager stockholders who fail to submit their election form at or before the election deadline described elsewhere herein will be entitled to receive one share of Holdings common stock for each share of Voyager common stock owned by them immediately prior to the effective time of the Voyager merger;

Voyager stockholders who exercise their appraisal rights pursuant to the procedures described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, but abandon their efforts to exercise such rights before receiving cash in accordance with such procedures, will be entitled to receive one share of Holdings common stock for each share of Voyager common stock owned by them immediately prior to the effective time of the Voyager merger; and

Voyager stockholders who elect to convert some or all of their Voyager common stock into cash pursuant to the Voyager merger will be entitled to receive \$6.50 in cash for each share of Voyager

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common stock that they elect to convert into cash and that is owned by them immediately prior to the effective time of the Voyager merger, subject to proration rules set forth in the merger agreement in the event that the cash payable pursuant to these elections exceeds a sum which we refer to in this proxy statement/prospectus as the Total Cash for Cash Election. The Total Cash for Cash Election equals \$25 million plus a formula amount which we refer to in this proxy statement/prospectus as the Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election. To the extent that these proration rules preclude a Voyager stockholder from having all of the stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock for which a cash election has been made converted into cash, the portion of the shares which are not converted into cash, which we refer to in this proxy statement/prospectus as the Re-Designated Shares, will be converted into Holdings common stock as if the stockholder had elected to have the Re-Designated Shares converted into Holdings common stock.

The parties have designated Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., to serve as the exchange agent in connection with the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger. If the Voyager stockholders elect to receive an aggregate amount of cash in excess of the Total Cash for Cash Election, then the exchange agent will denominate a portion of the shares of Voyager common stock that such stockholders elect to convert into cash as Re-Designated Shares, which means that those shares will be converted into Holdings common stock notwithstanding the fact that such stockholders elected to have such shares converted into cash. For each such affected stockholder, the number of such shares that will be treated as Re-Designated Shares will equal the Cutback Number described below, multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of shares that such stockholder elected to have converted into cash and the denominator of which is the number of shares that all of the Voyager stockholders elected to have converted into cash. The Cutback Number constitutes the number of shares of Voyager common stock that all of the Voyager stockholders elect to have converted into cash minus the maximum number of shares of Voyager common stock that may be converted into cash pursuant to the merger agreement. That maximum number equals the Total Cash for Cash Election divided by the ascribed value of \$6.50 per share. Thus, if the Total Cash for Cash Election is \$65,000,000, the maximum number of shares of Voyager common stock that may be converted into cash pursuant to the merger agreement is 10,000,000 shares. In that instance, if Voyager stockholders elect to have 12,500,000 shares of Voyager common stock converted into cash, the Cutback Number would be 2,500,000 (that is, 12,500,000 minus the maximum number of shares of Voyager common stock that can be converted into cash, or 10,000,000).

The following table shows the amount of cash and stock consideration that would be received by a Voyager stockholder owning 1,000 shares of Voyager common stock if the cash available for cash elections is as set forth at the various assumed levels in the table. The amount of cash available for elections can not exceed the maximum level in the table, but could be less than the minimum level in the table, depending primarily upon Voyager's cash needs during the period prior to the closing. The table does not include the amount of cash to be paid to Voyager stockholders from certain tax refunds received prior to closing and from the contingent value rights described below. The amounts shown are based on 29,874,145 shares of common stock outstanding as of September 30, 2009. These amounts also assume that each Voyager stockholder elects to receive cash for each share of Voyager common stock held by such stockholder and that no stockholder exercises its appraisal rights.

Amount of Cash Available for Cash Elections (the Total Cash for Cash Election)	Cash Consideration	Shares of Holdings Common Stock
\$62,500,000	\$2,086.50	679
\$65,000,000	\$2,171.00	666
\$67,500,000	\$2,255.50	653

As noted above, the amount of cash available for cash elections by Voyager stockholders will equal \$25,000,000 plus the Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election. The Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election equals the lesser of:

\$42,500,000; and

the formula amount described below under the caption Closing Calculations.

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Voyager Per Share Pre-closing Tax Refund Consideration. Voyager expects that it and its subsidiaries will receive specified tax refunds between June 20, 2009 and the eighteen month anniversary of the effective time; we refer to those tax refunds, together with \$15.2 million of tax refunds received by Voyager and its subsidiaries prior to June 20, 2009, as Voyager Tax Refunds. As part of the merger consideration, the former Voyager stockholders will be entitled to receive, on a pro rata basis, the aggregate amount of Voyager Tax Refunds received prior to the closing less a holdback amount, which we refer to as the Voyager Tax Refund Holdback Amount, equal to the lesser of \$4,000,000 and the amount of Voyager Tax Refunds received during the period from June 21, 2009 through the date of the closing. Because we are unable to determine the dollar amount of Voyager Tax Refunds that will be received prior to the closing, we do not yet know the dollar amount of the Voyager Per Share Pre-closing Tax Refund Consideration.

Contingent Value Rights (CVRs). As part of the merger consideration, Voyager stockholders will be entitled to receive one CVR for each share of Voyager common stock owned by the Voyager stockholder immediately prior to the effective time. A CVR is a right to receive the quotient of:

the aggregate proceeds, if any, payable under the contingent value rights agreement described below, which represents the right to receive certain Voyager Tax Refunds received by Voyager or Holdings within the first 18 months after the effective time, the Voyager Tax Refund Holdback Amount, the remaining amount, if any, reserved under the escrow agreement described below with respect to certain liabilities under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code and certain other amounts contemplated in the escrow agreement, in each case net of certain agreed upon liabilities, all as further described in the contingent value rights agreement and the escrow agreement; *divided by*

the aggregate number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time.

The dollar value of the CVRs cannot be determined at present. See RELATED AGREEMENTS on page 150 for descriptions of the contingent value rights agreement and the escrow agreement.

Cambium consideration

VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC, which will be the sole stockholder of Cambium immediately prior to the effective time, and which we sometimes refer to as the Cambium stockholder in this proxy statement/prospectus, will receive a total of 20,454,312 shares of Holdings common stock in the Cambium merger. Those shares, together with the 3,846,154 shares of Holdings common stock that Holdings will issue to the Cambium stockholder in exchange for a \$25,000,000 capital contribution to be made by the Cambium stockholder to Holdings prior to the effective time, will represent approximately 55.5%, of the total number of shares of Holdings common stock that will be outstanding upon completion of the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger, assuming no exercise of any portion of the Holdings Warrant, assuming no exercise of appraisal rights by Voyager's stockholders and assuming that the maximum amount of cash payable in the mergers is payable to the Voyager stockholders. The number of shares of Holdings common stock issuable to the Cambium stockholder in the Cambium merger and in connection with the \$25,000,000 capital contribution assumes that there will be 29,874,145 shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time. To the extent that the number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time is greater or less than 29,874,145, the number of shares of Holdings common stock issued to the Cambium stockholder above will be increased or decreased, respectively, so that the shares of Cambium common stock owned by the Cambium stockholder will convert into the same percentage of shares of Holdings common stock immediately after the effective time as would have been the case had the number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time been 29,874,145.

The Cambium stockholder will also receive a Holdings Warrant. The Holdings Warrant will entitle the Cambium stockholder to purchase shares of Holdings common stock at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share (subject to adjustment). The aggregate number of shares of Holdings common stock issuable upon exercise of the Holdings Warrant will equal the sum of (i) a recoupment amount, which we refer to as the Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount in this proxy statement/prospectus, (ii) an additional issuance amount, which we refer to as the Additional Share Amount in this proxy statement/prospectus, and (iii) a formula

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amount to be determined at the closing of the mergers, which we refer to as the Formula Amount. The Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount, the Additional Share Amount and the Formula Amount will be determined as follows:

Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount. On or about April 26, 2008, prior to the issuance of Cambium Learning's 2007 year-end financial statements, Cambium Learning undertook an internal investigation that revealed irregularities involving the control and use of cash and certain other general ledger accounts, resulting from a misappropriation of assets. These irregularities were perpetrated by a former employee over more than a three-year period beginning in 2004 and continuing through April 2008. For purposes of this proxy statement/prospectus:

The phrase Net Windle Proceeds means the difference between: (i) the cash proceeds received by Cambium and its subsidiaries from and after June 1, 2009 from any indemnity payment, insurance payment or any other payment or recovery arising from or related to any judgment, arbitration, order, decree, settlement negotiation or other proceeding, whether criminal or civil in nature, in connection with the theft, fraud, malfeasance and other conduct committed by the former Cambium employee or any other person involved in such conduct with the former employee against Cambium and its subsidiaries, but only to the extent such cash proceeds are used to retire or extinguish indebtedness under Cambium's existing credit agreements, *minus* (ii) any out-of-pocket costs and expenses and/or tax liabilities directly incurred from and after the closing in connection with the collection or recovery of the amounts described in the preceding clause, including, without limitation, any attorney, accountant, investigator and other professional fees.

To date, Cambium has recovered approximately \$535,000 of Net Windle Proceeds. Cambium believes that the likely maximum amount of Net Windle Proceeds is \$4,250,000, although Cambium cannot assure you that it will recover any more than it has recovered to date. Accordingly, Cambium believes that the Cambium Special Asset Recoupment Amount will be in the range of 37,038 to 294,230 shares.

The phrase Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount equals 0.45, multiplied by the quotient of the Net Windle Proceeds divided by \$6.50.

Additional Share Amount. The phrase Additional Share Amount equals the lesser of:

145,000; and

the number of shares of Voyager common stock in excess of 29,874,145 which are outstanding immediately prior to the effective time and which (i) do not otherwise result in an adjustment, at or prior to the effective time, to the number of shares of Holdings common stock to be issued under the merger agreement and (ii) are surrendered for exchange pursuant to the merger agreement on or prior to the second anniversary of the closing.

We expect that the Additional Share amount will be zero, although it could be up to 145,000 shares.

Formula Amount. As described below under Cambium's Credit Agreements, there are instances in which Cambium may be required by the merger agreement to make equity cure payments to cure defaults under Cambium Learning's existing senior secured and senior unsecured credit agreements prior to the closing. There are also instances in which VSS or related entities may:

acquire and then retire indebtedness outstanding under Cambium Learning's credit agreements (with a balance of \$166.7 million as of September 30, 2009);

make equity contributions which result in the retirement of indebtedness outstanding under Cambium Learning's credit agreements; or

make limited payments to obtain waivers under Cambium Learning's credit agreements.

If Cambium makes such equity cure payments, or if such indebtedness is retired or if such limited payments are made, the Formula Amount will equal the sum of (i) the dollar amount of such equity cure

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payments, (ii) the dollar amount by which such debt is retired and (iii) the dollar amount (up to \$1,000,000) of such limited payments, divided in each case by \$6.50.

To date, \$2,959,000 of such equity contributions have been made. We do not expect any further equity contributions to be made prior to the completion of the mergers, nor do we expect any other payments to be made that would increase the Formula Amount. Thus, we expect that the Formula Amount will equal 455,230 shares.

The Holdings Warrant is subject to customary registration rights in favor of the holder of the Holdings Warrant and its permitted successors and assigns. The Holdings Warrant will expire five years after the closing.

Election Procedures for Voyager Stockholders

Wells Fargo Shareowner Services is mailing an election form to Voyager stockholders of record separately from this proxy statement/prospectus. The election form enables each Voyager stockholder to elect to receive cash for some or all of such stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock, to elect to receive Holdings common stock for some or all of such stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock or to make no election with respect to some or all of such stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock. If a Voyager stockholder does not submit an election form on a timely basis, such stockholder will be deemed to have made no election with respect to all of such stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock.

Except with respect to shares subject to the exercise of appraisal rights, which we refer to as Dissenting Shares, each share of Voyager common stock for which a stock election is made, or for which no election is made, or which is treated as a Re-Designated Share under the allocation procedures described above, will be converted into the right to receive, upon completion of the Voyager merger, one share of Holdings common stock, the Voyager Per Share Pre-closing Tax Refund Consideration and one CVR.

Except with respect to Dissenting Shares, each share of Voyager common stock for which a valid and timely cash election is made, other than those shares which are treated as Re-Designated Shares pursuant to the allocation procedures described above, will be converted into the right to receive, upon completion of the Voyager merger, \$6.50 in cash, the Voyager Per Share Pre-closing Tax Refund Consideration and one CVR.

To make a cash election or a share election, Voyager stockholders of record must properly complete and sign the form of election and must send the completed form of election to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, the exchange agent, at the following addresses:

By U.S. Mail to:

Wells Fargo Shareowner Services
Corporate Actions Department
P.O. Box 64858
St. Paul, Minnesota 55164-0858

By Overnight Courier or Hand-Delivery to:

Wells Fargo Shareowner Services
Corporate Actions Department
161 North Concord Exchange
South St. Paul, Minnesota 55075

Any questions regarding the cash or share elections should be directed to:

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
Shareholder Relations Department
1-877-262-8260

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The exchange agent must receive, by the election deadline, the completed and signed election form with respect to your Voyager shares. The election deadline will be 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on December 7, 2009, the business day immediately prior to the date of the special meeting at which Voyager stockholders will vote on the Voyager merger. Please DO NOT return the election form in the same envelope with your proxy card; please use the envelope that was provided with the election form to ensure it is returned timely to Wells Fargo Shareowner Services.

If you own shares of Voyager common stock in street name through a bank, broker or other nominee and you wish to make an election, you will receive or should seek instructions from the financial institution holding your shares concerning how to make your election. Street name holders may be subject to an

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election deadline earlier than the general deadline of the business day immediately prior to the date of the Voyager special meeting. Therefore, you should carefully read any materials you receive from your bank, broker or other nominee. If you submit your election form to your bank, broker or other nominee prior to the election deadline but your bank, broker or other nominee does not submit your election form to the exchange agent prior to the election deadline, you will be treated as if you made no election.

Voyager stockholders may change their election prior to the election deadline by submitting a written notice of revocation to the exchange agent or by submitting new election materials bearing a later date. Revocations must specify the name in which shares are registered on Voyager's stock transfer books and other information that the exchange agent may request. If Voyager stockholders wish to submit a new election, they must do so in accordance with the election procedures described in this proxy statement/prospectus and the form of election. Voyager stockholders who instruct a broker, bank or other nominee to submit an election for their shares must follow the directions of the broker, bank or other nominee for changing those instructions. **Whether you change your election by submitting a written notice of revocation or by submitting new, later-dated election materials, the notice or materials must be received by the exchange agent by the election deadline in order for the revocation to be valid.**

Closing Date; Effective Time

The merger agreement requires us to conduct the closing on or before the fifth business day after all conditions to the closing, including approval of Voyager stockholders and receipt of all necessary regulatory approvals, have either been satisfied or, where permitted by law, waived. Upon completion of the closing, we will file certificates of merger relating to the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware. The effective time will occur at the first time when both of the certificates of merger have been filed.

The parties currently expect to conduct the closing promptly after the Voyager stockholder meeting is completed.

Surrender of Stock Certificates

The exchange agent will mail letters of transmittal to all holders of record of Voyager common stock and Cambium common stock promptly after the effective time. In order to receive the merger consideration, a former Voyager stockholder must either (i) surrender to the exchange agent its Voyager stock certificates, together with a properly completed letter of transmittal, or (ii) in the case of Voyager shares held in book-entry form, cause the exchange agent to receive an agent's message (or such other evidence, if any, of transfer as the exchange agent may reasonably request) with respect to such shares. Upon receipt of such surrendered materials or agent's message from a former Voyager stockholder, the exchange agent will transmit to such stockholder the following:

- a certificate representing any shares of Holdings common stock that such stockholder is entitled to receive as merger consideration;

- a check or wire transfer representing any cash that such stockholder is entitled to receive as merger consideration; and

- a contingent value right.

The Cambium stockholder will receive from the exchange agent, upon receipt of its Cambium stock certificates endorsed for transfer, the following:

a certificate representing the shares of Holdings common stock that the Cambium stockholder is entitled to receive as merger consideration; and

the Holdings Warrant that the Cambium stockholder is entitled to receive as merger consideration.

No interest will be paid on any of the cash payable pursuant to the Voyager merger. *Stockholders should not submit their stock certificates to the exchange agent with the enclosed proxy card or with the separately*

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mailed election form or otherwise at any time prior to the receipt of a letter of transmittal promptly after the effective time.

Treatment of Voyager Stock Options and Stock Appreciation Rights

Voyager has agreed to use commercially reasonable efforts to terminate all outstanding Voyager stock options and stock appreciation rights at an expense not to exceed \$25,000. To the extent any such stock options or stock appreciation rights remain outstanding as of the closing date, such stock options will be converted, at the effective time, into options to acquire, on the same terms and conditions (including applicable vesting provisions) as were applicable prior to the closing, that number of shares of Holdings common stock equal to the number of shares subject to such Voyager stock options immediately prior to the effective time, at a price per share equal to the per share exercise price specified in such Voyager stock options immediately prior to the effective time, and such converted options will be assumed by Holdings. Similarly, the stock appreciation rights relating to Voyager common stock which have not been terminated as of the effective time will be converted, as of the effective time, into stock appreciation rights relating to, on the same terms and conditions (including applicable vesting provisions) as were applicable under the Voyager stock appreciation rights, that number of shares of Holdings common stock equal to the number of shares of Voyager common stock subject to such Voyager stock appreciation rights immediately prior to the effective time, at an exercise price equal to the per share exercise price specified in such Voyager stock appreciation rights immediately prior to the effective time, and such converted stock appreciation rights will be assumed by Holdings.

Holdings has agreed to register the shares of Holdings common stock covered by the Holdings stock options that replace these Voyager stock options and has agreed to maintain the effectiveness of the registration for so long as such options remain outstanding.

Representations and Warranties

Voyager has made various representations and warranties in the merger agreement that are subject, in some cases, to specified exceptions and qualifications contained in the merger agreement or in the disclosure schedules delivered in connection with the execution of the merger agreement. Voyager's representations and warranties relate to, among other things, the following:

Voyager's and its subsidiaries' proper organization, good standing and qualification to do business, Voyager's ownership of its subsidiaries and Voyager's governing instruments;

Voyager's capitalization, including, in particular, the number of shares of Voyager common stock, stock options and stock appreciation rights outstanding;

Voyager's corporate power and authority to enter into the merger agreement and other agreements referenced in the merger agreement and, subject to stockholder approval, to complete the transactions contemplated by these agreements;

the approval and recommendation by Voyager's board of directors of the merger agreement and other agreements referenced in the merger agreement and the completion of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the Voyager merger;

the required consents and approvals of governmental entities in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

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the absence of violations of or conflicts with Voyager's and Voyager's subsidiaries' governing documents, applicable law or certain agreements as a result of entering into the merger agreement and other agreements referenced in the merger agreement and consummating the Voyager merger;

Voyager's SEC filings since December 31, 2005, including the financial statements contained or incorporated therein and Voyager's internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures;

the conduct of the business of Voyager and its subsidiaries between December 31, 2008 and June 20, 2009;

the absence of undisclosed liabilities;

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the absence of a material adverse effect applicable to Voyager and its subsidiaries since December 31, 2008;

tax matters;

intellectual property;

title to or leasehold rights in real and personal property;

environmental matters;

material contracts and the performance of obligations thereunder;

employee benefit plans;

labor and employment matters;

legal proceedings, compliance with laws, licenses, permits and certain indemnification claims;

the absence of undisclosed broker's fees;

Voyager's and its subsidiaries' insurance policies;

related party transactions involving Voyager and its subsidiaries;

the customers and vendors of Voyager and its subsidiaries;

accounts receivable and inventory;

prebilling and prepayment practices;

compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and applicable export controls;

software used by Voyager and its subsidiaries;

actions that could affect the tax treatment of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the fairness opinion provided by Allen & Company to Voyager;

the vote required by Voyager stockholders to approve the Voyager merger;

accuracy and compliance as to form with applicable securities laws of this proxy statement/prospectus and the registration statement;

the inapplicability of certain anti-takeover statutes and plans;

bank accounts; and

transaction expenses.

Many of the representations and warranties that Voyager made in the merger agreement are qualified by a material adverse effect standard (that is, they will not be deemed to be untrue or incorrect unless their failure to be true or correct, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on Voyager and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole) or by knowledge. For the purposes of the merger agreement, a Voyager material adverse effect means any change, effect, event, occurrence, state of facts, non-occurrence or omission (or any development that has had or is reasonably likely to have any effect) (i) that is materially adverse to the business, financial condition or results of operations of Voyager and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or (ii) would prevent or materially delay the completion of the Voyager merger.

A Voyager material adverse effect will not have occurred, however, as a result of any change, effect, event, occurrence, state of facts, non-occurrence, omission or development involving:

a disruption in financial, credit, banking or securities markets (including any disruption thereof and any decline in the price of any security or market index) or any interest rate or exchange rate changes, generally, which does not disproportionately affect Voyager and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole;

any material downturn in general business or economic condition to the extent it does not disproportionately affect Voyager and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, compared to other participants in the industries in which Voyager and its subsidiaries operate;

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any change attributable to the announcement or pendency of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including any cancellations of or delays in customer agreements, any reduction in sales, any disruption in supplier, distributor, partner or similar relationships or any loss of employees, or resulting from or relating to compliance with the terms of, or the taking of any action required by, the merger agreement;

any change arising from or relating to any change after June 20, 2009 in generally accepted accounting principles as consistently applied by Voyager;

any change resulting from or relating to political or economic conditions, including acts of terrorism or war, to the extent it does not disproportionately affect Voyager and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, compared to other participants in the industries in which Voyager and its subsidiaries operate;

any change arising from or relating to laws issued by any governmental authority after June 20, 2009 applicable to Voyager, Cambium and Holdings to the extent it does not disproportionately affect Voyager and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, compared to other participants in the industries in which Voyager and its subsidiaries operate;

any change, in and of itself, in the market price or trading volume of Voyager common stock, provided that this factor will not exclude the underlying event or occurrence which may have caused such change in market price or trading volume;

the failure, in and of itself, by Voyager to meet or exceed any internal or public projections, forecasts or earnings predictions, provided that this factor will not exclude any event or occurrence which caused such failure; and

the taking of any action, or failure to take action, to which Cambium has expressly consented or approved in writing.

For the purposes of the merger agreement, a knowledge qualification with respect to a representation made by Voyager limits the representation to the actual knowledge after due inquiry of various senior executive officers of Voyager.

You should be aware that these representations and warranties are made by Voyager to Holdings and Cambium, may be subject to important limitations and qualifications agreed to by Holdings and Cambium, may be qualified by disclosures made to Holdings and Cambium that are not necessarily reflected in the merger agreement, may be used by the parties as a means of allocating risk to one of the parties if the statements prove to be inaccurate, may be qualified by materiality standards that are different than what may be viewed as material by you or other investors, and were made only as of the date of the merger agreement, or other date as specified in the agreement. Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

Cambium also made various representations and warranties in the merger agreement that are subject, in some cases, to specified exceptions and qualifications contained in the merger agreement or in the disclosure schedules it delivered in connection with the execution of the merger agreement. Cambium's representations and warranties, which in large part are similar to Voyager's representations and warranties, relate to, among other things, the following:

Cambium's and its subsidiaries' proper organization, good standing and qualification to do business, Cambium's ownership of its subsidiaries and Cambium's governing instruments;

Cambium's capitalization including, in particular, the number of shares of Cambium common stock outstanding;

Cambium's corporate power and authority to enter into the merger agreement and other agreements referenced in the merger agreement and to complete the transactions contemplated by these agreements;

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the approval and recommendation by Cambium's board of directors of the merger agreement and other agreements referenced in the merger agreement and the completion of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including the Cambium merger;

the required consents and approvals of governmental entities in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the absence of violations of or conflicts with Cambium's and Cambium's subsidiaries' governing documents, applicable law or certain agreements as a result of entering into the merger agreement and other agreements referenced in the merger agreement and completing the Cambium merger;

Cambium's financial statements and accounting/auditing practices, procedures and methodologies;

the conduct of the business of Cambium and its subsidiaries between December 31, 2008 and June 20, 2009;

the absence of undisclosed liabilities;

the absence of a material adverse effect applicable to Cambium and its subsidiaries since December 31, 2008;

tax matters;

intellectual property;

title to or leasehold rights in real and personal property;

environmental matters;

material contracts and the performance of obligations thereunder;

credit agreements;

employee benefit plans;

labor and employment matters;

legal proceedings, compliance with laws, licenses and permits;

the absence of undisclosed broker's fees;

Cambium's and its subsidiaries' insurance policies;

related party transactions involving Cambium and its subsidiaries;

the customers and vendors of Cambium and its subsidiaries;

accounts receivable and inventory;

prebilling and prepayment practices;

compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and applicable export controls;

software used by Cambium and its subsidiaries;

actions that could affect the tax treatment of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

accuracy and compliance as to form with applicable securities laws of this proxy statement/prospectus and the registration statement;

the inapplicability of certain anti-takeover statutes;

bank accounts; and

transaction expenses.

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Many of the representations and warranties that Cambium made in the merger agreement are, like the representations and warranties made by Voyager, qualified by a material adverse effect standard (that is, they will not be deemed to be untrue or incorrect unless their failure to be true or correct, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on Cambium and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole) or by knowledge. For purposes of the merger agreement, a Cambium material adverse effect means any change, effect, event, occurrence, state of facts, non-occurrence, omission or development (i) that is materially adverse to the business, financial condition or results of operations of Cambium and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, or (ii) which would prevent or materially delay the completion of the Cambium merger.

A Cambium material adverse effect will not have occurred, however, as a result of any change, effect, event, occurrence, state of facts, non-occurrence, omission or development involving:

a disruption in financial, credit, banking or securities markets or any interest rate or exchange rate changes, generally, which does not disproportionately affect Cambium and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, compared to other companies with indebtedness similar to Cambium and its subsidiaries;

any material downturn in general business or economic conditions to the extent it does not disproportionately affect Cambium and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, compared to other participants in the industries in which Cambium and its subsidiaries operate;

any change attributable to the announcement or pendency of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, including any cancellations of or delays in customer agreements, any reduction in sales, any disruption in supplier, distributor, partner or similar relationships or any loss of employees, or resulting from or relating to compliance with the terms of, or the taking of any action required by, the merger agreement;

any change arising from or relating to any change after June 20, 2009 in generally accepted accounting principles as consistently applied by Cambium;

any change resulting from or relating to political or economic conditions, including acts of terrorism or war to the extent it does not disproportionately affect Cambium and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, as compared with other participants in the industries in which Cambium and its subsidiaries operate;

any change arising from or relating to laws issued by any governmental authority after June 20, 2009 applicable to Cambium, Voyager and Holdings to the extent it does not disproportionately affect Cambium and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole, compared to other participants in the industries in which Cambium and its subsidiaries operate;

the failure, in and of itself, by Cambium to meet or exceed any internal projections, forecasts or earnings predictions, provided that this factor will not exclude any event or occurrence which caused such failure; and

the taking of any action, or failure to take action, to which Voyager has expressly consented or approved in writing.

For the purposes of the merger agreement, a knowledge qualification with respect to a representation made by Cambium limits the representation to the actual knowledge after due inquiry of various senior executive officers of Cambium Learning and various employees of VSS.

You should be aware that these representations and warranties are made by Cambium to Voyager and Holdings, may be subject to important limitations and qualifications agreed to by Holdings and Voyager, may be qualified by disclosures made to Holdings and Voyager and are not necessarily reflected in the merger agreement, may be used by the parties as a means of allocating risk to one of the parties if the statements prove to be inaccurate, may be qualified by materiality standards that are different than what may be viewed as material by you or other investors, and were made only as of the date of the merger agreement, or other date as specified in the agreement. Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

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Further, Holdings made certain limited representations and warranties in the merger agreement that are subject, in some cases, to specified exceptions and qualifications contained in the merger agreement. Holdings' representations and warranties relate to, among other things, the following:

Holdings' formation, proper organization, good standing and qualification to do business and its governing documents;

Holdings' capitalization, including, in particular, the number of shares of Holdings' common stock outstanding;

Holdings' corporate power and authority to enter into the merger agreement and other agreements referenced in the merger agreement and to complete the transactions contemplated by these agreements;

the required consents and approvals of governmental entities in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the absence of violations of or conflicts with Holdings' governing documents, applicable law or certain agreements as a result of entering into the merger agreement; and

accuracy and compliance as to form with applicable securities laws of this proxy statement/prospectus and the registration statement;

These representations and warranties are made by Holdings to Voyager and Cambium, may be subject to important limitations and qualifications agreed to by Voyager and Cambium, may be qualified by disclosures made to Voyager and Cambium and are not necessarily reflected in the merger agreement, may be used by the parties as a means of allocating risk to one of the parties if the statements prove to be inaccurate, may be qualified by materiality standards that are different than what may be viewed as material by you or other investors, and were made only as of the date of the merger agreement, or other date as specified in the agreement. Accordingly, these representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

Conduct of the Businesses of Voyager and Cambium Pending the Closing

Under the merger agreement, Voyager and Cambium (on their own behalf and on behalf of their respective subsidiaries) have agreed that, subject to certain agreed-upon exceptions or unless the other gives its prior written consent (which consent will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), from June 20, 2009 through and including the effective time:

each will conduct business in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice in all material respects;

each will use reasonable best efforts to maintain and preserve its respective business organizations and to retain the services of its respective officers and key employees and maintain its respective relationships with customers, suppliers, lessees, licensees and other third parties; and

Holdings will not conduct business or incur any material liabilities.

Voyager and Cambium each has also agreed that during the same time period, and again subject to certain agreed-upon exceptions or unless the other gives its prior written consent (which consent will not be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed), that it will not, and will not cause its respective subsidiaries, to:

pay any dividends or distribution with respect to its outstanding shares of capital stock other than dividends and distributions paid to it by its respective subsidiaries;

split, combine or reclassify its capital stock or issue any other securities in respect of, in lieu of or in substitution for shares of its capital stock, other than any such transaction by a wholly owned subsidiary;

purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any shares of its capital stock or other securities;

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increase the compensation or other benefits payable or provided to its executive officers and/or directors; increase the compensation or other benefits payable or provided to its other employees, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice; enter into or amend in any material respect any employment or similar agreement with any of its employees, directors or officers, except for certain severance agreements entered into with employees (other than executive officers) in the ordinary course of business; or enter into or amend any collective bargaining agreement, plan, trust, fund, policy or arrangement for the benefit of any of its current or former directors, officers or employees;

make any loans to its employees, officers or directors;

amend its certificate of incorporation, by-laws or similar governing instruments;

issue, sell, pledge, dispose of or encumber, or authorize the issuance, sale, pledge, disposition or encumbrance of, any shares of its capital stock, other than in connection with its outstanding stock options, stock appreciation rights and other contractual commitments;

sell, lease, license, transfer, exchange or swap, mortgage or otherwise encumber or otherwise dispose of any material portion of its properties or assets, including the capital stock of subsidiaries;

make unbudgeted capital expenditures;

acquire or make any investment in any business;

incur indebtedness for borrowed money, except (i) transactions with or among its direct or indirect wholly owned subsidiaries, (ii) indebtedness to replace, renew, extend, refinance or refund any existing indebtedness on materially no less favorable terms and in a principal amount no greater than the outstanding principal amount of the indebtedness being replaced, renewed, extended, refinanced or refunded and (iii) indebtedness incurred pursuant to agreements in effect on June 20, 2009;

enter into specified related party transactions;

enter into, or materially amend, modify or fail to renew, any material contract or waive, release or transfer any material rights or claims under any such contracts, except that Voyager, Cambium and their respective subsidiaries will not be prohibited from (i) entering into multi-year contracts reflecting discounts and gross profitability that are consistent in all material respects with other similarly sized single-year and multi-year transactions entered into by Voyager prior to June 20, 2009 or (ii) taking other actions in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice;

settle, compromise, pay or satisfy any claim, action or proceeding, other than actions involving monetary damages of not more than \$2,500,000 in the aggregate since June 20, 2009;

make any material change in any financial accounting method or make any material tax election, other than changes and elections required by generally accepted accounting principles or applicable law;

purchase, sell or grant a security interest in real property, or enter into any material lease, sublease or other occupancy agreement with respect to real property or materially modify or terminate any real property lease;

adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, restructuring, recapitalization or other corporate reorganization;

in the case of Cambium, modify or obtain a waiver of any of the material terms of Cambium Learning's senior secured or senior unsecured credit agreements or take (or omit to take) any other action under such agreements, to the extent described in a schedule agreed upon by the parties or to the extent such modification, waiver or other action would be reasonably likely to result in a Cambium material adverse effect;

knowingly take any action that will likely result in its representations and warranties in the merger agreement becoming false or inaccurate in any material respect; or

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agree to take any of the foregoing actions.

Non-Solicitation of Competing Offers

Subject to exceptions described in the merger agreement, Voyager has agreed that it will not:

initiate, solicit, encourage or facilitate any inquiry, proposal or offer that will lead to or would constitute, or that is reasonably likely to lead to, a Voyager alternative proposal (as described below);

engage in any negotiations concerning, or provide information relating to Voyager in connection with, or have any discussions with any third party relating to, or that is reasonably likely to lead to, a Voyager alternative proposal;

approve, endorse or recommend, or propose publicly to approve, endorse or recommend, any Voyager alternative proposal or a Voyager superior proposal (as described below); or

enter into a letter of intent, agreement in principle or agreement relating to any Voyager alternative proposal or a Voyager superior proposal.

Notwithstanding the restrictions described above, at any time prior to the approval of the merger agreement by Voyager stockholders, Voyager may provide non-public information regarding Voyager and its subsidiaries to a third party making a Voyager alternative proposal and to its debt and equity financing sources and may participate in negotiations with such third party regarding its Voyager alternative proposal, provided that:

Voyager receives the Voyager alternative proposal on an unsolicited basis;

Voyager's board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisors, that the Voyager alternative proposal constitutes or is reasonably expected to lead to a Voyager superior proposal; and

Voyager's board of directors determines in good faith, after consultation with its outside legal counsel, that such action is required in order for the Voyager board to comply with its fiduciary obligations to Voyager stockholders under applicable law.

In these cases, Voyager has agreed that it (i) will not disclose any non-public information to any person without entering into a confidentiality agreement containing customary limitations on the use and disclosure of all non-public information furnished to the third party that is no less favorable to Voyager than the confidentiality agreement that Voyager entered into with Cambium, and (ii) will contemporaneously provide to Cambium any non-public information concerning Voyager or its subsidiaries provided to the third party which was not previously provided to Cambium.

Furthermore, the Voyager board will have the right to (i) withdraw or modify in a manner adverse to Cambium or publicly propose to withdraw or modify in a manner adverse to Cambium its recommendation that Voyager stockholders approve the merger agreement, or to otherwise not make the recommendation, (ii) approve or recommend any Voyager alternative proposal or (iii) approve, recommend or cause Voyager to enter into any letter of intent, agreement in principle or other agreement constituting or relating to any Voyager alternative proposal or a Voyager superior proposal, but only if:

Voyager receives the Voyager alternative proposal on an unsolicited basis;

the Voyager board determines in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisors, that the proposal constitutes a Voyager superior proposal;

the Voyager board determines in good faith, after consultation with its outside legal counsel, that the action is required in order for the board to comply with its fiduciary obligations to Voyager stockholders under applicable law;

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Voyager gives Cambium and Holdings prior written notice that Voyager has received a Voyager superior proposal and the material terms of the Voyager superior proposal and the identity of the third party making the Voyager superior proposal;

during the four business day period following receipt by Cambium and Holdings of the notice, Voyager negotiates in good faith with Cambium and/or Holdings with respect to any adjustments that Cambium and Holdings would be willing to make to the terms and conditions of the merger agreement;

following the end of the four business day period, Voyager's board determines, in good faith, after consultation with its financial advisors, taking into account any adjustments proposed by Cambium and/or Holdings to the terms of the merger agreement, that the proposal giving rise to the notice continues to constitute a Voyager superior proposal; and

if Voyager terminates the merger agreement in order to enter into a definitive agreement reflecting the Voyager superior proposal, Voyager pays Cambium the \$7,500,000 termination fee payable in connection with the termination.

Voyager's right to terminate the merger agreement in order to enter into a definitive agreement reflecting a Voyager superior proposal may only be exercised during the period between the date on which the registration statement becomes effective and the business day immediately preceding the special meeting of stockholders, and may only be exercised with respect to a Voyager alternative proposal that is first received by Voyager after the date on which the registration statement becomes effective. If Voyager is not permitted to terminate the merger agreement in accordance with the agreed upon conditions, then it must submit the merger agreement to its stockholders for approval at the Voyager special meeting.

Voyager has also agreed that it will:

notify Cambium within 24 hours of any inquiries or proposals that are reasonably expected to lead to a Voyager alternative proposal, any request for information relating thereto and any request for negotiations relating thereto;

keep Cambium and Holdings reasonably informed on a reasonably current basis of the status and details of any material negotiations regarding, or reasonably likely to lead to, any Voyager alternative proposal; and

provide Cambium and Holdings with copies of all written material communications and other material documents that reflect the terms of, or are reasonably likely to lead to, any Voyager alternative proposal.

For purposes of the merger agreement, a "Voyager alternative proposal" means, with respect to Voyager, (a) any proposal made by a third party (i) for a merger, reorganization, share exchange, exchange offer, consolidation, business combination, joint venture, sale of substantially all of the assets, recapitalization, dissolution, liquidation or similar transaction involving Voyager or any of its subsidiaries, (ii) for the acquisition by the third party of 20% or more of the consolidated total assets of Voyager and/or any of its subsidiaries, in a single transaction or series of related transactions, (iii) for the acquisition by the third party of 20% or more of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Voyager or any of its subsidiaries, in a single transaction or series of related transactions or (iv) to appoint or replace at least a majority of the board of Voyager or any of its subsidiaries or (b) any inquiry that might reasonably be expected to lead to any such proposal, in each case, other than the Voyager merger.

For purposes of the merger agreement, a Voyager superior proposal means a Voyager alternative proposal that the Voyager board determines in good faith, after consultation with its financial and legal advisors, and considering such factors as the board considers to be appropriate, (i) to be more favorable to Voyager and its stockholders from a financial point of view than the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, (ii) is reasonably capable of being completed on the terms proposed, and (iii) is of such a nature that the failure to accept the Voyager alternative proposal would be a breach of the fiduciary duties of the Voyager board; provided that for purposes of the definition of Voyager superior proposal, the references to 20% in the definition of Voyager alternative proposal are deemed to be references to 80%.

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Special Meeting of Voyager Stockholders

The merger agreement requires Voyager, except in the limited circumstances described above when Voyager is permitted to terminate the merger agreement in order to enter into a definitive agreement reflecting a Voyager superior proposal, as promptly as reasonably practicable after this proxy statement/prospectus is mailed to its stockholders, to hold a special meeting of Voyager stockholders to adopt the merger agreement. Voyager is required to use reasonable best efforts to mail this proxy statement/prospectus to its stockholders not later than ten days after the SEC declares the registration statement effective. Except in the limited circumstances described above when the Voyager board is permitted to change its recommendation, the Voyager board is required to recommend that Voyager stockholders vote in favor of adoption of the merger agreement.

Cambium has agreed that if Voyager has not received sufficient proxies to adopt the merger agreement at the special meeting scheduled to be held on December 8, 2009, Voyager will have the right to postpone or adjourn the special meeting to a date which is not more than 45 days after December 8, 2009. Cambium has further agreed that if Voyager continues not to receive sufficient proxies to adopt the merger agreement, Voyager may make one or more successive postponements or adjournments of the special meeting as long as the date of the special meeting is not postponed or adjourned more than an aggregate of 45 days from December 8, 2009. For information regarding a proposal to be submitted to Voyager stockholders to adjourn the meeting, see PROPOSAL TO ADJOURN THE SPECIAL MEETING.

Employee Benefits

For a period of one year after the closing of the mergers, Holdings has agreed that, subject to certain possible determinations by Holdings' board and certain agreed upon exceptions, Holdings will not make any material modifications to the base compensation and incentive compensation of Voyager's active employees or to the employee benefit plans provided to such employees immediately prior to the effective time, unless the modifications are also applicable to similarly situated employees of Cambium. For a period of one year after the closing, any active Voyager employees who are terminated without cause will be entitled to severance in an amount which is no less than what they would have received under Voyager severance plans as in effect prior to the mergers. Voyager may not amend certain of its benefits plans prior to the effective time without the prior written consent of Holdings, and after the effective time, Voyager and Holdings may not amend those plans without the prior written consent of the Stockholders' Representative.

Holdings has agreed to credit service of Voyager employees prior to the closing under any 401(k) savings plans, welfare benefit plans and employment policies maintained by Holdings and its subsidiaries for purposes of vesting, eligibility and benefit entitlements, other than pension plan accruals, and to waive all eligibility limitations with respect to pre-existing and at-work conditions.

Cambium's Credit Agreements

Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, Holdings and Cambium are obligated to notify Voyager if any default or event of default occurs under Cambium Learning's senior secured credit agreement or senior unsecured credit agreement, both dated as of April 12, 2007, as amended. As of September 30, 2009, Cambium Learning had an aggregate outstanding principal balance under its credit agreements of \$166.7 million. If, at any time at or prior to the effective time, Cambium Learning breaches its total leverage ratio covenant under the senior secured credit agreement or the minimum EBITDA covenant under the senior unsecured credit agreement, Cambium has agreed in the merger agreement to use commercially reasonable efforts to cure the breach within the time periods permitted under these

agreements by issuing equity securities or taking such other action (other than issuing debt securities) that is permitted by the credit agreements (we refer to such cure or other action as an equity cure), but the obligation to effect an equity cure exists under the merger agreement only if:

the default or event of default may be cured under the credit agreements equity cure provisions;

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the amount required to be invested or paid directly to the lenders to effect the equity cure, together with any other equity cures effected by Cambium between June 20, 2009 and the effective time, does not exceed \$3,000,000; and

at the time of the equity cure, no default or event of default exists that (i) arises under a provision of the credit agreements other than the financial default provisions (we refer to such other defaults as "general defaults") and (ii) gives rise to a failure of any condition to Voyager's obligation to complete the closing (as opposed to a condition jointly applicable to Voyager and Cambium or a condition applicable to Cambium) unless the condition, if disclosed to Voyager, is waived by Voyager.

Under the merger agreement, Cambium is also obligated to use its commercially reasonable efforts to cure or obtain a waiver of general defaults. However, Cambium is not obligated to pay any penalties, fees or other amounts to cure or obtain a waiver of general defaults and any failure by Cambium to cure or obtain a waiver of general defaults will not give rise to the payment of any termination fee under the merger agreement. On the other hand, if (i) a financial default occurs under the credit agreements under the criteria described above, (ii) Cambium is obligated to effect an equity cure and fails to do so and (iii) all but specified conditions to Cambium's obligation to complete the closing (as opposed to a condition jointly applicable to Voyager and Cambium or a condition solely applicable to Voyager) have been satisfied, then Voyager will have the right to terminate the merger agreement and obtain a \$9,000,000 termination fee, as described under "Termination and Termination Fees."

The financial covenant under Cambium Learning's senior unsecured credit agreement requires minimum adjusted EBITDA (calculated as set forth in the credit agreements) for the trailing four fiscal quarters to be at least \$25.0 million. The financial covenant under Cambium Learning's senior secured credit agreement requires a total leverage ratio of 6.5:1 or less as of the end of each fiscal quarter. As of August 14, 2009, Cambium was in non-compliance with both of these covenants. On August 14, 2009, Cambium notified both its senior secured lenders and senior unsecured debt holders that Cambium's stockholder intended to cure the non-compliance. On August 17, 2009, \$3.0 million of capital was contributed to Cambium Learning by its stockholder to fund the cure. On August 20, 2009, the \$3.0 million was paid by Cambium Learning to the senior secured lenders and reduced the principal amount outstanding under Cambium's senior secured credit agreement by a corresponding amount. Cambium Learning is permitted one such cure right in each fiscal year. An uncured default with respect to either of these financial covenants could, if not waived by the lenders and the noteholders, result in acceleration of the indebtedness under Cambium Learning's credit facilities. Cambium Learning may not have sufficient funds to repay the indebtedness, and there may not be equity or debt financing opportunities available to Cambium Learning on acceptable terms, or at all. Based on Cambium Learning's performance to date, Cambium Learning is, with respect to the quarter ended September 30, 2009, and expects to be, with respect to the quarter ending December 31, 2009, in compliance with its financial covenants. Holdings has presented elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus a reconciliation among net loss, EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA as calculated by Holdings for purposes of measuring operating performance and adjusted EBITDA as calculated for purposes of Cambium Learning's senior unsecured credit agreement. See "SUMMARY Comparative Historical and Unaudited EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Data." The calculation of adjusted EBITDA used for purposes of the senior unsecured credit agreement supplements the adjustments to EBITDA used by Holdings for purposes of measuring operating performance with additional adjustments to EBITDA recognized by Cambium Learning's lenders. The method for calculating EBITDA under the credit agreements was modified pursuant to the recent amendments to the credit agreements, to permit additional add-backs that previously were not included in the calculation. These modifications will become effective upon the closing of the mergers. See "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM Liquidity and Capital Resources Long-Term Debt" on page 235.

Subject to specified exceptions, if, at or prior to the effective time, (i) Cambium pays any equity cure, (ii) Veronis Suhler Stevenson or any of the ultimate equity owners of Cambium acquires (and subsequently retires or extinguishes) any of the debt outstanding under Cambium Learning's credit agreements without Cambium losing any equity interest in its wholly owned subsidiaries, (iii) funds owned, controlled or managed by Veronis Suhler Stevenson or any of the ultimate equity owners of Cambium make a capital contribution to

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Holdings, Cambium or its subsidiaries that is used to reduce or retire any such outstanding debt without Cambium losing any equity interest in its wholly owned subsidiaries, or (iv) any of the ultimate equity owners of Cambium makes any other payments (up to \$1,000,000) to cure or obtain waivers of any defaults under the credit agreements, then the number of shares covered by the Holdings Warrant will be increased by a number of shares of Holdings common stock equal to the aggregate amount so paid divided by \$6.50. Based upon events that have occurred through October 15, 2009, including the above-mentioned cure payment, the number of shares of Holdings common stock issuable pursuant to the Holdings Warrant will not be less than 492,268 shares and is not expected to exceed 894,460 shares.

Tax Holdbacks, Refunds and Escrows

At or prior to the effective time, Voyager is required to deposit with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as escrow agent under the escrow agreement described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, cash in an amount equal to the lesser of \$4,000,000 and the amount of tax refunds received by Voyager after June 20, 2009 and on or prior to the date of the closing. We refer to that lesser amount as the Voyager Tax Refund Holdback Amount in this proxy statement/prospectus. Such amount will be deposited into the CVR Escrow Account under the escrow agreement. From the effective time until the earlier of the 18-month anniversary of the effective time and the date when all amounts payable under the contingent value rights agreement are paid, Holdings will also deposit (or cause to be deposited) in the CVR Escrow Account any tax refunds received by Voyager or its subsidiaries on or after the date of the closing and certain other amounts set forth in the escrow agreement. Holdings will be entitled to withdraw from the CVR Escrow Account all expenses incurred in obtaining such refunds and the portion of the agreed contingencies (as defined below) for which Voyager is responsible under the merger agreement. To secure the obligations to make the required deposits into the CVR Escrow Account, at the closing Holdings and Voyager will enter into a security agreement granting to the Stockholders Representative, on behalf of the former Voyager stockholders, a security interest in the Voyager tax refunds to be deposited in the CVR Escrow Account.

Unless covered by insurance or discharged prior to the closing, Voyager is also required to deposit with the escrow agent an additional \$3,000,000 relating to potential liabilities arising under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code, as more fully described under THE MERGERS Interests of Voyager's Directors and Officers in the Mergers in this proxy statement/prospectus. Such amount will be deposited into the 280G Escrow Account under the escrow agreement.

Agreed Contingencies

We have attached to the merger agreement a schedule setting forth certain potential tax liabilities. We refer to such liabilities, together with reasonable, documented out-of-pocket expenses incurred subsequent to the closing with respect to such liabilities and the related tax returns, as the agreed contingencies. The parties have agreed to two sharing arrangements with respect to those agreed contingencies that are paid during the period from the effective time until the 18-month anniversary of the closing. One sharing arrangement relates to the so-called Designated Tax Liability, which is a potential tax indemnification claim identified on the schedule of agreed contingencies. The other sharing arrangement applies in the case of all of the other agreed contingencies.

With respect to all of the agreed contingencies other than the Designated Tax Liability, the amounts payable under the contingent value rights agreement will be reduced by 50% of the aggregate amount by which agreed contingencies paid by Holdings or its subsidiaries prior to the 18-month anniversary exceed a \$250,000 deductible. To the extent that amounts paid on or before such anniversary in respect of the Designated Tax Liability exceeds \$1,400,000 plus the then-unused portion of such \$250,000 deductible, such excess shall reduce the aggregate amount payable under the contingent value rights agreement. With respect to each agreed contingency paid on or before such 18-month anniversary, Holdings is required to use commercially reasonable efforts to seek to have the agreed contingency

reduced by the amount of any tax refund or credit arising from such payment and, where no such reduction is possible, to include such credit in a refund claim, tax return or amended tax return, as applicable, in each case which Holdings is required to file as soon as reasonably practicable. In general, to the extent that any such reduction is not obtained within such 18-month period, Holdings will deposit in the CVR Escrow Account 50% (or 100% in the case of the

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Designated Tax Liability) of the cash amounts realized by Voyager or its subsidiaries from refunds, credits or reductions in taxes resulting from the payment of any agreed contingencies. The amounts deposited in the CVR Escrow Account will be paid out to holders of the CVRs in accordance with the terms of the CVR agreement, as more fully described in RELATED AGREEMENTS Contingent Value Rights Agreement.

Closing Liabilities

We have also attached to the merger agreement a schedule describing certain contractual liabilities of Voyager, which we refer to as Voyager closing liabilities, and the amounts required to fund such liabilities, which we refer to as Voyager closing funding amounts. The merger agreement provides that Voyager will: (i) either pay in cash, retain in cash or fund into rabbi trusts the Voyager closing funding amounts, and (ii) fund \$3,000,000 into the 280G Escrow Account, which amount we refer to as the 280G Returned Amount, and that Holdings and Voyager will take specified steps to assure that the Voyager closing liabilities are paid in accordance with the related Voyager contracts.

LAZEL Spinoff

The merger agreement contemplates that immediately prior to the effective time, Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Voyager, will transfer to a newly formed subsidiary, LAZEL, Inc., the businesses referred to as LearningA-Z.com and ExploreLearning. LearningA-Z.com provides online supplemental science, reading, writing and vocabulary lessons, books and other resources for students and teachers through a group of related websites. Explore Learning operates a subscription-based online library of interactive simulations in math and science for grades 3-12. Immediately after that transfer but prior to the effective time, Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. will transfer, by way of a dividend, all of the capital stock of LAZEL, Inc. to Voyager, so that, immediately prior to the effective time, LAZEL, Inc. and Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. will each be wholly owned subsidiaries of Voyager. See THE MERGERS Diagrams Transfer of Voyager Subsidiaries on page 63.

The contemplated spinoff will separate the online businesses conducted by Learning A-Z.com and ExploreLearning from the publishing business conducted by Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. The separation is intended to achieve efficiencies in administration and management of these distinct business operations. The spinoff also is intended to provide Holdings greater flexibility to use cash flow generated from LAZEL, Inc.'s operations for any matters it determines from time to time, since LAZEL, Inc. will not, after the combination of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. with Cambium Learning described under Voyager Expanded Learning and Related Matters below, be subject to the restrictions and covenants in Cambium Learning's credit agreements.

The merger agreement provides that after the effective time, the stock or material assets of LAZEL, Inc. may be transferred to Holdings or a subsidiary of Holdings, including Cambium and its subsidiaries, but only if:

the transfer complies with Cambium Learning's credit agreements;

all Voyager transaction fees are paid in full;

Holdings receives a solvency opinion in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to certain members of the Holdings board of directors; and

Holdings provides an unconditional guaranty of payment with respect to the remaining Voyager closing liabilities.

Pursuant to the terms of the amendments to the credit agreements, this spinoff has been approved by the lenders and is required to be completed on or before February 19, 2010.

A transfer of LAZEL, Inc. to Cambium Learning also will have the effect of deleveraging Cambium Learning under its credit agreements, because the contribution of the additional cash flow of an unleveraged LAZEL, Inc. to the cash flow of Cambium Learning will decrease the total leverage ratio of the combined entity. The credit agreements provide for a reduction in the interest rates charged thereunder upon a deleveraging of Cambium Learning.

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Under the terms of the recent credit agreement amendments, Cambium Learning is required to effect this transfer to Cambium Learning by February 19, 2010; otherwise, the failure to complete the drop down by that date, absent a further amendment or waiver, would constitute an event of default under the credit agreements which could result in an acceleration of the indebtedness thereunder. We do not assure you that a further amendment or a waiver could be obtained.

Voyager Expanded Learning and Related Matters

Contemporaneously with the closing, Voyager may, through a series of transactions, transfer 100% of the equity of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. from Voyager to Cambium Learning. Upon completion of that transfer, Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. would be a wholly owned subsidiary of Cambium Learning. Upon the completion of the transactions resulting in the transfer of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. to Cambium Learning, the corporate organizational structure of Holdings would be as set forth under THE MERGERS Diagrams Transfer of Voyager s Subsidiaries.

This contemplated transfer is being effected in order to combine the publishing businesses conducted by Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. with the publishing business conducted by Cambium Learning. This combination also will have the effect of deleveraging Cambium Learning under its credit agreements, because the contribution of the additional cash flow of an unleveraged Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. to the cash flow of Cambium Learning will decrease the total leverage ratio of the combined entity. The credit agreements provide for a reduction in the interest rates charged thereunder upon a deleveraging of the borrower.

Until the Voyager closing liabilities are paid in full, Voyager s operations are limited. It may not conduct any material business operations or incur any material liabilities or, except as expressly set forth in the merger agreement or any related document, transfer, pledge or otherwise dispose of any of its assets.

Working Capital

During the period from June 20, 2009 through the effective time, unless expressly permitted by specific provisions of the merger agreement, Voyager and its subsidiaries must manage working capital in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices, in order to maintain a level of working capital consistent with past practices. If Voyager or its subsidiaries breach this covenant, payments under the contingent value rights agreement will be reduced by the amount by which the Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election at closing increased as a result of the breach, subject to a \$400,000 deductible. The merger agreement contains procedures by which the Stockholders Representative may challenge any asserted breach of this requirement and by which an independent accounting firm would be retained in the event that Holdings and the Stockholders Representative are unable to resolve any dispute regarding whether any such breach has occurred and any dispute regarding the dollar impact of any such breach. Subject to restrictions set forth in the merger agreement with respect to the independent accounting firm s scope of authority, the determinations of that firm will be final and binding upon Holdings, the Stockholders Representative and the former stockholders of Voyager.

Other Covenants and Agreements

The merger agreement contains additional agreements among the parties relating to, among other things, the following:

providing and continuing indemnification, insurance and comparable benefits to the present and former officers and directors of Voyager as described under THE MERGERS Interests of Voyager s Directors and Officers in

the Mergers on page 101;

the filing with the SEC of this proxy statement/prospectus and the registration statement, and cooperation in preparing this proxy statement/prospectus and the registration statement and in responding to any comments received from the SEC on those documents;

giving access to each other's employees, facilities and books and records;

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cooperating with respect to press releases and other public statements;

taking such actions as are reasonably necessary to eliminate or minimize the effect of any anti-takeover statutes and regulations that may become applicable to the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

adopting the Holdings equity incentive plan described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus and registering with the SEC the Holdings common stock issuable pursuant to that plan;

promptly notifying each other of certain enumerated matters;

contesting any suits brought by any governmental entity or private party challenging any of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement as being in violation of any law;

using reasonable efforts to list on the NASDAQ Global Market, or on such other national securities exchange as Holdings may determine, the shares of Holdings common stock issuable pursuant to the merger agreement, although the failure to affect this listing does not provide a basis for terminating the merger agreement; and

using reasonable efforts to cause the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger to be treated for tax purposes in the manner described in this proxy statement/prospectus under the caption **THE MERGERS** Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transaction.

Conditions to the Voyager Merger and the Cambium Merger

The obligations of the parties to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following mutual conditions:

Stockholder approval. Holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Voyager common stock must approve the merger agreement.

No laws or orders. No law will have been adopted, and no order, injunction or other judgment issued by any governmental authority will be in effect which has the effect of making any of the transactions which we describe elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus as the Holdings III Merger Transactions, the Voyager merger or the Cambium merger illegal or otherwise enjoining or prohibiting the completion of any of the Holdings III Merger Transactions, the Voyager merger or the Cambium merger.

Regulatory Approvals. The waiting periods under the HSR Act and under any similar laws have expired or been earlier terminated. The FTC announced on July 20, 2009 that the HSR waiting period was terminated.

Registration Statement. The registration statement has been declared effective by the SEC (as it was on November 13, 2009), the SEC shall not have issued any stop order relating to the registration statement, and no legal proceedings have been threatened or commenced to suspend the effectiveness of the registration statement.

The obligation of Voyager to complete the Voyager merger is also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

Representations and Warranties. The representations and warranties made by Holdings and Cambium must be true and correct in all material respects (or in all respects if they are qualified by materiality) as of the closing

or as of the date made if expressly made as of a specified date, except that:

this condition will be satisfied if the failure of Holdings and Cambium's representations and warranties in the aggregate to be true and correct in all (or all material, as the case may be) respects would not have a material adverse effect; and

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any event or circumstance under Cambium's Learning senior secured and senior unsecured credit agreements will not be considered for purposes of determining whether this condition has been satisfied.

Compliance with Covenants. Cambium and Holdings have performed, in all material respects, all covenants required to be performed by them under the merger agreement; provided, however, that no event or circumstance under the credit agreements will cause a failure of this condition.

No Material Adverse Effect. No Cambium material adverse effect has occurred.

Credit Agreements Default. No default or event of default is ongoing under Cambium Learning's credit agreements.

Certificate. Cambium and Holdings have executed a certificate confirming that the conditions set forth above have been satisfied.

Tax Opinion. Voyager has received an opinion from its tax counsel that the mergers, taken together, will be treated as a transaction described in Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code. See THE MERGERS Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transaction.

Merger Consideration. Holdings or Cambium has deposited with the exchange agent all portions of the merger consideration which they are obligated to deposit.

Holdings III Merger Transactions. The Holdings III Merger Transactions have been completed.

Documentation. Holdings, Cambium and the Veronis Suhler Stevenson funds which control Cambium have executed the transaction documents that they are required to execute.

The obligation of Cambium to complete the Cambium merger is also subject to the satisfaction or waiver of the following additional conditions:

Representations and Warranties. The representations and warranties made by Voyager must be true and correct in all material respects (or in all respects if they are qualified by materiality) as of the closing or as of the date made if expressly made as of a specified date, except that this condition will be satisfied if the failure of Voyager's representations and warranties in the aggregate to be true and correct in all (or all material, as the case may be) respects would not have a Voyager material adverse effect.

Compliance with Covenants. Voyager has performed, in all material respects, all covenants required to be performed by it under the merger agreement.

No Material Adverse Effect. No Voyager material adverse effect has occurred.

Certificate. Voyager has executed a certificate confirming that the conditions set forth above have been satisfied.

Tax Opinion. Cambium has received an opinion from its tax counsel that the mergers, taken together, will be treated as a transaction described in Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code. See THE MERGERS Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Transaction.

LAZEL. The LAZEL Spinoff has been completed in accordance with the applicable documentation.

Cash. There is at least \$12,000,000 in Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election.

Dissenters. The number of Dissenters Shares does not exceed 7.5% of the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding.

Control. After taking into account the full effect of the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger, Cambium Learning's original investors own at least 51% of the shares of Holdings common stock outstanding (including the shares reserved for issuance under Holdings' new equity incentive plan).

Documentation. Voyager has executed the transaction documents that it is required to execute.

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Other than the conditions pertaining to the approval of Voyager stockholders, the absence of governmental orders and the expiration or termination of the HSR Act and the waiting periods under any similar statutes, either Voyager, on the one hand, or Cambium and Holdings, on the other hand, may elect to waive conditions to their respective performance and complete the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger.

At present, Cambium Learning is indirectly wholly owned by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC, which is in turn owned in part by several funds and entities owned, controlled or managed by VSS, as well as by certain other unrelated co-investors. Prior to the closing, through a series of internal reorganizations, VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC will become a wholly owned subsidiary of VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC, the sole stockholder of Cambium. We refer to these internal reorganizations as the Holdings III Merger Transactions. As noted above, completion of the Holdings III Merger Transactions is a condition to Voyager's obligation to complete the Voyager merger. See THE MERGERS Diagrams Repositioning the Owner of Cambium on page 58 for a diagram describing the Holdings III Merger Transactions.

Closing Calculations

The number of shares which Voyager stockholders may elect to convert into cash in the mergers is dependent on the amount of Voyager cash that is available for this election. This amount is referred to as the Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election, which is based on a formula that is described below. The total amount of cash that is available for the cash election, which is referred to as the Total Cash for Cash Election, is the sum of the Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election plus an incremental \$25,000,000 in cash to be contributed by the Cambium stockholder. The Voyager stockholders also are entitled to receive a cash payment at closing equal to the amount of certain tax refunds received by Voyager before closing. This cash payment amount is referred to as the Tax Refund Consideration. These various amounts will be calculated at two different times prior to the closing, to enable Holdings to arrange the necessary funding logistics in time for the closing.

At least 15 business days before the Voyager special meeting, Voyager is required to deliver to Holdings a certificate based on its most recent financial information which will, among other things, set forth its estimated calculation of Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election, the Total Cash for Cash Election and the Tax Refund Consideration. Three business days before the Voyager special meeting, Voyager is required to deliver to Holdings another certificate with updated calculations using the then most currently available financial information.

Calculation of Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election. The Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election is equal to the sum of the items described immediately below, but it is by agreement of the parties limited to, and therefore it cannot exceed, \$42,500,000:

all cash and cash equivalents held by Voyager and its subsidiaries as of the business day immediately before the closing date (counting all agreed upon Voyager Tax Refunds received before the closing date and all cash then held in rabbi trusts for the payment of certain retirement and other benefits); plus

an amount representing the aggregate amount of fees, costs and expenses of Voyager's consultants, financial advisors, attorneys, accountants and other similar agents and representatives, for services performed since November 1, 2008 in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, in each case to the extent paid by Voyager and its subsidiaries prior to the closing (we refer to this amount as the Voyager Expense Reimbursement Amount in this proxy statement/prospectus);

minus the sum of the following amounts:

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the agreed upon retirement, severance, change in control and other benefit payments Voyager is obligated to fund in connection with the closing; plus

any amount in excess of \$650,000 used to purchase a tail insurance policy for Voyager's directors and officers; plus

the amount of all agreed upon Voyager Tax Refunds received before the closing date; plus

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\$1,000,000; plus

30% of any amount paid to Voyager in excess of \$4.5 million in the aggregate by any school authorities under any multi-year contracts.

Calculation of Total Cash for Cash Election. Since the Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election is limited to \$42,500,000, and the Total Cash for Cash Election is the sum of \$25,000,000 plus the Available Voyager Cash for Cash Election, the maximum amount of cash into which Voyager shares may be converted in the mergers is \$67,500,000.

Calculation of Tax Refund Consideration. Each Voyager stockholder is entitled to receive its pro rata share, based on the number of shares held relative to the total number of Voyager shares outstanding, of Voyager Tax Refunds received by Voyager before the closing date, less a holdback amount. The holdback amount is the lesser of \$4,000,000 and the amount of tax refunds received by Voyager after June 20, 2009 and on or prior to the closing and is scheduled to be paid to the Voyager stockholders after closing pursuant to the contingent value right agreement, unless it is used by Holdings to offset agreed upon liabilities after closing and before payment. The amount payable at closing is the total amount of agreed upon Voyager Tax Refunds received by Voyager before the closing date, less the holdback amount described above.

Termination and Termination Fees

The merger agreement may be terminated and the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger may be abandoned at any time prior to the effective time, whether before or after stockholder approval has been obtained by Voyager, in a number of different scenarios. In certain instances, the termination of the merger agreement will give rise to the obligation of either Voyager or Cambium to pay a fee to the other or for Voyager to reimburse Cambium for its transaction expenses. The following table sets forth the bases for termination under the merger agreement and, where applicable, the fees payable in connection with such termination.

Termination Event	Associated Fee
Termination by mutual written consent of Voyager and Cambium.	No fee.
Termination by either Voyager or Cambium if the effective time has not occurred on or before December 31, 2009, provided that the party seeking to terminate has not breached in any material respect its obligations under the merger agreement in any manner that has been the cause of, or resulted in, the failure of the effective time to occur on or before December 31, 2009.	No fee.
Termination by either Voyager or Cambium if a court or other governmental entity has imposed a restraint permanently enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the Voyager merger, the Cambium merger or the Holdings III Merger Transactions and such order or other action is final and non-appealable, so long as the party seeking to terminate the merger agreement complied with its obligations under the merger agreement to prevent, oppose	No fee.

and remove such restraint (we refer to this termination as a
Restraint Termination).

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Termination Event	Associated Fee
<p>Termination by either Voyager or Cambium if Voyager stockholders do not approve the merger agreement at the Voyager special meeting of stockholders (we refer to this termination as a Voyager Stockholder Non-Approval Termination).</p>	<p>Voyager is obligated to pay Cambium's expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement and related transactions, up to a maximum of \$3,000,000, in the event that (i) the merger agreement is terminated by Voyager or Cambium as a result of such non-approval or (ii) Voyager stockholders fail to approve the merger agreement at the special meeting and Voyager terminates the merger agreement for another reason, but such termination does not involve either (x) a default under Cambium Learning's credit agreements in circumstances in which no termination fee is payable to Voyager or (y) a breach by Cambium of its covenants under the merger agreement. If the conditions for such \$3,000,000 payment exist, a Voyager alternative proposal or a Voyager superior proposal is publicly announced or otherwise communicated to Voyager's board and within 12 months after the termination of the merger agreement, Voyager enters into, or completes, a written agreement with a third party relating to a Voyager alternative proposal or a Voyager superior proposal, then Voyager is obligated to pay Cambium a fee of \$7,500,000 (less any expense reimbursement amount previously paid).</p>
<p>Termination by Voyager if there is a breach by Cambium or Holdings of any representations or warranties in the merger agreement such that the closing conditions would not be satisfied and such breach is incapable of being cured, or has not been cured, in all material respects by December 31, 2009, provided that Voyager is not then in material breach of any of its obligations, representations or warranties in the merger agreement.</p>	<p>Cambium is obligated to reimburse Voyager for any damages actually suffered by Voyager up to \$4,500,000 (less any other termination fees and expenses which Cambium is otherwise obligated to pay), provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the applicable misrepresentation was a material and willful breach; and the misrepresentation did not arise as a result of acts or omissions occurring after June 20, 2009. <p>However, the dollar amount limitation described above with respect to any such misrepresentation would not relieve Cambium of liability if Cambium had acted fraudulently in making the misrepresentation.</p>
<p>Termination by Voyager if there is a breach by Cambium or Holdings of any covenants or agreements in the merger agreement such that the closing conditions would not be satisfied and such breach is incapable of being cured, or has not been cured, in all material respects by December 31, 2009, provided that Voyager is not then in material breach of any of its obligations, representations or warranties in the merger agreement.</p>	<p>Cambium is obligated to pay Voyager a fee of \$4,500,000 (less any other termination fees and expenses which Cambium is otherwise obligated to pay), provided that the applicable breach does not relate to covenants made by Cambium with respect to Cambium's credit agreements.</p>

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Termination Event	Associated Fee
<p>Termination by Voyager if Voyager gives notice of termination, after the SEC declares the registration statement effective, in order for Voyager to enter into a transaction that constitutes a Voyager superior proposal, provided that such proposal was first received by Voyager after the SEC declares the registration statement effective.</p>	<p>Voyager is obligated to pay Cambium a fee of \$7,500,000 (less any termination fees previously paid by Voyager in connection with a failure of Voyager stockholders to approve the merger agreement at the Voyager special meeting).</p>
<p>Termination by Voyager if the closing does not occur (including, for example, because the \$25 million has not been funded by the Cambium stockholder or if Voyager does not have sufficient excess cash to fund its transaction expenses and Holdings fails to make up the shortfall) within 11 business days after all of the conditions to Cambium's obligations to close, including the conditions that are jointly applicable to both Cambium and Voyager but excluding conditions which, by their nature, cannot be satisfied until the closing, have been satisfied or waived, provided that Voyager may not rely upon this basis for termination until the earlier of December 31, 2009 and the date on which Voyager notifies Cambium that all of the conditions to Voyager's obligations to close, including the conditions that are jointly applicable to both Cambium and Voyager but excluding certain specified conditions within Cambium's control, have been satisfied or waived.</p>	<p>Cambium is obligated to pay Voyager a fee of \$4,500,000.</p>
<p>Termination by Voyager if Cambium is obligated to, and fails to, effect the equity cure of the total leverage covenant under Cambium's credit agreement.</p>	<p>Cambium is obligated to pay Voyager a fee of \$9,000,000.</p>
<p>Termination by Voyager if, on the date of the closing, the Holdings III Merger Transactions have not been completed in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement.</p>	<p>Cambium is obligated to pay Voyager a fee of \$4,500,000, except that such fee will not be payable if the merger agreement may then be terminated pursuant to a Restraint Termination or pursuant to a Cambium Dissenting Share Termination.</p>
<p>Termination by Cambium if there is a breach by Voyager of any representations or warranties in the merger agreement such that the closing conditions would not be satisfied and such breach is incapable of being cured, or has not been cured, in all material respects by December 31, 2009, provided that Cambium is not then in material breach of any of its obligations, representations or warranties in the merger agreement.</p>	<p>Voyager is obligated to reimburse Cambium for any damages actually suffered by Cambium up to \$4,500,000 (less any other termination fees and expenses which Voyager is otherwise obligated to pay), provided that:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the applicable misrepresentation was a material and willful breach; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the misrepresentation did not arise as a result of acts or omissions occurring after June 20, 2009.</p> <p>However, the dollar amount limitation described above with respect to any such misrepresentation would not relieve Voyager of liability if Voyager had acted fraudulently in making the misrepresentation.</p>

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Termination Event	Associated Fee
<p>Termination by Cambium if there is a breach by Voyager of any covenants or agreements in the merger agreement such that the closing conditions would not be satisfied and such breach is incapable of being cured, or has not been cured, in all material respects by December 31, 2009, provided that Cambium is not then in material breach of any of its obligations, representations or warranties in the merger agreement.</p>	<p>Voyager is obligated to pay Cambium a fee of \$4,500,000 (less any other termination fees and expenses which Voyager is otherwise obligated to pay).</p>
<p>Termination by Cambium if any of the following events occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Voyager board or any committee of the Voyager board withdraws or modifies, in a manner adverse to Cambium, the recommendation to Voyager stockholders to approve the merger agreement, or approves or recommends any Voyager alternative proposal or Voyager superior proposal; Voyager does not include such board recommendation in this proxy statement/prospectus; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a tender or exchange offer relating to Voyager common stock is made and Voyager fails to send to its stockholders, within ten business days after commencement of the offer, a statement recommending the rejection of such offer; a Voyager alternative proposal or Voyager superior proposal is publicly announced, and Voyager fails to issue, within ten business days after the proposal is announced, a press release that reaffirms the Voyager board's recommendation that the Voyager stockholders approve the merger agreement; the Voyager board or any committee of the Voyager board fails to reject a Voyager alternative proposal within ten business days after receiving such a proposal or approves or publicly recommends a Voyager alternative proposal; Voyager enters into a letter of intent or agreement accepting any Voyager superior proposal; or Voyager materially breaches specified obligations set forth in the merger agreement relating to competing transactions, the filing of this proxy statement/prospectus, the Voyager voting agreements described below and the conduct of the Voyager special meeting. 	<p>Voyager is obligated to pay Cambium a fee of \$7,500,000 (less any termination fees previously paid by Voyager in connection with the failure of Voyager stockholders to approve the merger agreement at the special meeting), provided that Cambium terminates the merger agreement within seven days after receipt of notice from Voyager that an event giving rise to such a termination has occurred.</p>

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Termination Event	Associated Fee
Termination by Cambium if the number of Dissenting Shares equals or exceeds 7.5% of the shares of Voyager common stock outstanding at the effective time; we refer to this as a Cambium Dissenting Share Termination.	No fee.
Termination by Cambium if Cambium elects to terminate the merger agreement at any time for any other reason.	Cambium is obligated to pay Voyager a fee of \$4,500,000.

If a party is obligated to pay any of the amounts set forth above, other than damages associated with a termination due to misrepresentations in the merger agreement, and fails to pay any such amounts promptly, then the breaching party will be obligated to pay to the other party out-of-pocket costs and expenses incurred by the other party in collecting such amounts, together with interest on the uncollected amount at a rate that is 2% above the prime lending rate reported in the *Wall Street Journal*, provided that such costs, expenses and interest charges may not exceed \$625,000 in the aggregate.

The amounts set forth above represent the sole amounts which Voyager may recover from Cambium, and which Cambium may recover from Voyager, if the merger agreement is terminated. However, such limitation does not limit Cambium's right to specific performance, as described below.

Other Fees and Expenses

In general, if the closing is not completed, all expenses incurred by a party to the merger agreement will be paid by that party, subject to the parties' agreement to share equally all fees paid in respect of the HSR Act and in respect of a specified consultant, and subject to the termination payments described above.

Specific Performance

Cambium and Holdings have the right to enjoin breaches of the merger agreement by Voyager and its subsidiaries and to enforce specifically the terms and provisions of the merger agreement, in addition to any other remedy to which Cambium and Holdings are entitled. As a result, if all of the conditions to Voyager's obligation to complete the closing have been satisfied (other than conditions within Voyager's control), Cambium and Holdings have the right to compel Voyager to complete the closing. In contrast, Voyager does not have the right to enjoin breaches of the merger agreement by Holdings, Cambium and its subsidiaries or to enforce specifically the terms and provisions of the merger agreement. As a result, even if all of the conditions to Cambium's obligation to complete the closing have been satisfied, Voyager's sole and exclusive remedy with respect to any breach will be to recover the fees and expenses associated with termination described above from Cambium and Holdings under the merger agreement or from guarantors under the limited guarantees described below.

Stockholders Representative

The merger agreement provides that Vowel Representative, LLC will serve as the Stockholders Representative in connection with certain post-closing matters. Vowel Representative, LLC was formed solely for the purpose of this transaction. An attorney whose law firm has represented Voyager will act as sole manager of Vowel Representative, LLC. By approving the merger agreement and submitting a signed letter of transmittal, Voyager stockholders will be deemed to have appointed Vowel Representative, LLC to serve as the Stockholders Representative. The Stockholders Representative is authorized to withdraw funds from the CVR Escrow Fund pursuant to the escrow agreement:

to cover its reasonable costs and expenses,

to purchase insurance to provide indemnification protection to the Stockholders Representative; and

to provide reasonable compensation for the performance of its services.

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The indemnification insurance to be provided to the present and former officers and directors of Voyager as described under THE MERGERS Interests of Voyager s Directors and Officers in the Mergers on page 101 is also expected to cover the Stockholders Representative for the term of the insurance. The Stockholders Representative will be compensated at a rate of \$810 per hour. The total amount of the Stockholders Representative s reasonable costs and expenses and compensation cannot be estimated because they will depend in large part on whether the Stockholders Representative is required to initiate (or defend) a dispute or to take any other actions authorized by the merger agreement, the escrow agreement or other transaction documents to which the Stockholders Representative is a party.

The merger agreement grants the Stockholders Representative the authority to take various actions on behalf of Voyager s stockholders after the closing has been completed, including the following actions:

to enforce any obligation of Holdings, Cambium or their subsidiaries that arise subsequent to the closing under the merger agreement and under other related agreements, including the limited guarantee described below, the contingent value rights agreement and the escrow agreement;

to negotiate and compromise disputes that may arise, and to decide not to pursue any remedies available, under the merger agreement and other related agreements and to execute any settlement agreement, release or other document with respect to any such dispute or remedy;

to engage attorneys, accountants and agents at the expense of and on behalf of Voyager stockholders;

to give and receive notice or other communication on behalf of Voyager stockholders; and

to take any and all other actions incidental to the duties of the Stockholders Representative under the merger agreement.

By approving the merger agreement at the Voyager special meeting and by signing a letter of transmittal, each Voyager stockholder is deemed to have agreed, among other things, that:

the Stockholders Representative is authorized to act on behalf of the stockholder;

Holdings and its subsidiaries, as well as all funds or entities owned, controlled or managed by VSS, are entitled to rely on any action of the Stockholder Representative taken under the merger agreement;

the Stockholder Representative s authority will continue at all times when the stockholder has rights under the merger agreement and related agreements; and

a majority in interest of the holders of the CVRs have the right to remove, replace or appoint a successor to the Stockholders Representative.

Each Voyager stockholder who signs a letter of transmittal will, severally and not jointly, indemnify the Stockholders Representative against any liabilities (other than liabilities resulting from the Stockholders Representative s willful misconduct) that the Stockholders Representative may incur in connection with any action or omission in the performance of its duties. This indemnification obligation may only be satisfied from the escrow accounts maintained pursuant to the merger agreement. **The Stockholders Representative will not be liable to any Voyager stockholder (other than as a result of its gross negligence or willful misconduct) with respect to any action or omission taken or omitted to be taken by the Stockholders Representative pursuant to the merger agreement.**

Amendment and Waiver

The merger agreement may be amended or waived by a written amendment or waiver signed by the party or parties to be bound. However, after the Voyager or Cambium stockholders approve the merger agreement and until the effective time, if, as a matter of law, any such amendment or waiver requires stockholder approval, the effectiveness of such amendment or waiver will be subject to the approval of the stockholders of Voyager or Cambium, as applicable. After the effective time, any provision of the merger agreement may be amended or waived if, and only if, the amendment or waiver is in writing and signed, in the case of an

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amendment, by Holdings and the Stockholders Representative, or in the case of a waiver, by the party against whom the waiver is to be effective.

RELATED AGREEMENTS

The following summarizes material provisions of six agreements related to the merger agreement: a limited guarantee given by three funds managed by VSS, a form of voting and support agreement for the benefit of Holdings, a voting and support agreement for the benefit of Voyager, the contingent value rights agreement, the escrow agreement and a stockholders agreement. We have attached copies of the limited guarantee, the voting and support agreement for the benefit of Voyager, the form of voting and support agreement for the benefit of Holdings, the form of contingent value rights agreement, the form of escrow agreement and the form of stockholders agreement as Annexes G, H, I, J, K and L, respectively, and we incorporate those Annexes by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus. These summaries do not purport to be complete and may not contain all of the information about the applicable agreements that is important to you. We encourage you to read the related agreements carefully and in their entirety, since the rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms of the agreements and not by this summary or any other information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Limited Guarantee

In connection with the execution of the merger agreement, three funds managed by VSS entered into a limited guarantee in favor of Voyager. We refer to this guarantee as a limited guarantee because it is limited in scope. By executing the limited guarantee, the guarantors have guaranteed the obligations of Cambium to pay the termination fees and expenses payable by Cambium as described under the caption Termination and Termination Fees. Except in connection with a termination relating to a failure by Cambium to make certain equity cure payments, the maximum termination fee obligation that Cambium has under the merger agreement, and thus the maximum guarantee obligation that such funds will have under the limited guarantee, is \$4,500,000 plus up to \$625,000 in expenses and interest charges. In the event of a termination from an equity cure failure, the maximum guarantee obligation is \$9,000,000 plus up to \$625,000 in expenses and interest charges.

The limited guarantee will remain in full force and effect until the earliest to occur of:

the effective time of the mergers;

the termination of the merger agreement in accordance with its terms under circumstances in which Cambium is not obligated to pay any termination fees; and

in the case of a termination of the merger agreement under circumstances in which Cambium is obligated to pay any termination fees, upon payment by Cambium or the guarantors of the termination fees, as well as associated expenses and interest charges, if applicable, in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement and the limited guarantee.

Voting and Support Agreement between Holdings and Certain Voyager Stockholders

Concurrently with the execution and delivery of the merger agreement, certain holders of Voyager common stock entered into voting and support agreements with Holdings, which we refer to as the Voyager voting agreements. We sometimes refer to the Voyager stockholders who have entered into the Voyager voting agreements as the signing stockholders. Under the Voyager voting agreements, among other things, each signing stockholder agreed to vote the shares of Voyager common stock over which each such signing stockholder exercises voting or investment power in favor of adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the Voyager merger. No signing stockholder received any

additional consideration in connection with the execution and delivery of the Voyager voting agreements.

An aggregate of 6,121,497 shares of Voyager common stock are subject to the Voyager voting agreements. These shares represented 20.5% of the shares of Voyager common stock outstanding on the date

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the merger agreement was signed. These shares represent 20.5% of the shares of Voyager common stock outstanding as of the record date for the Voyager special meeting. The shares of Voyager common stock subject to the Voyager voting agreements also include any Voyager shares as to which a signing stockholder acquires beneficial ownership after the execution of such stockholder's Voyager voting agreement. The signing stockholders that are parties to the Voyager voting agreements consist of SPO Partners II, L.P., certain parties related to SPO Partners, Keystone Group, L.P. and a party related to Keystone Group.

Under the Voyager voting agreements, each signing stockholder appointed representatives of VSS as such signing stockholder's sole and exclusive proxies and attorneys-in-fact to vote and act on the stockholder's behalf with respect to the shares of Voyager common stock held by the stockholder at any annual or special meeting of the Voyager stockholders and at any adjournment of any such meeting or pursuant to any action by written consent in lieu of a meeting with respect to the matters described below. Each signing stockholder affirmed that the proxy is irrevocable and agreed not to grant any subsequent proxy with respect to the signing stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock. Each signing stockholder irrevocably and unconditionally agreed:

to vote the stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock in favor of adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the Voyager merger and the other actions contemplated by the merger agreement;

to vote against any Voyager alternative proposal or Voyager superior proposal; and

to vote against any action, agreement or proposal that could reasonably be expected to result in any of the conditions to the completion of the Voyager merger under the merger agreement not being fulfilled or which could reasonably be expected to otherwise impede, interfere with, delay, postpone or materially adversely effect the Voyager merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

In the Voyager voting agreements, each signing stockholder also agreed, among other things, that the stockholder will not, subject to certain limited exceptions:

sell, pledge, assign, encumber, transfer or dispose of, or grant an option, contract or other arrangement or understanding with respect to, the shares of Voyager common stock held by such stockholder, or any interest in the shares of Voyager common stock held by such stockholder, to any person other than Holdings;

enter into any hedging or other transaction that is designed to or that could reasonably be expected to lead to or result in a sale or disposition of the shares of Voyager common stock held by such stockholder;

commit, agree or offer to do any of the things listed above;

solicit alternative acquisition proposals; or

assert any rights of appraisal with respect to the Voyager merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

The Voyager voting agreements will terminate automatically upon the earliest to occur of:

the effective time;

the termination of the merger agreement in accordance with its terms; or

the mutual written agreement of the parties to the applicable Voyager voting and support agreement.

Voting and Support Agreement between Voyager and Cambium s Stockholder

Concurrently with the execution and delivery of the merger agreement, Cambium s stockholder entered into a voting and support agreement with Voyager, which we refer to as the Cambium voting agreement. Under the Cambium voting agreement, among other things, the Cambium stockholder agreed to vote all of its shares of Cambium common stock in favor of adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the Cambium

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merger. The Cambium stockholder did not receive any additional consideration in connection with the execution and delivery of the Cambium voting agreement.

In the Cambium voting agreement, the Cambium stockholder has represented and warranted to Voyager that, among other things, it owns all 1,000 shares (constituting all outstanding shares) of Cambium common stock that are subject to the Cambium voting agreement. The shares of Cambium common stock subject to the Cambium voting agreement also include any Cambium shares that the Cambium stockholder acquires after the execution of the Cambium voting agreement.

Under the Cambium voting and support agreement, the Cambium stockholder appointed each of Richard Surratt and Todd Buchardt, both of whom are executive officers of Voyager, as the Cambium stockholder's sole and exclusive proxy and attorney-in-fact to vote and act on the Cambium stockholder's behalf with respect to the shares of Cambium common stock held by the Cambium stockholder at any annual or special meeting of the Cambium stockholders and at any adjournment of any such meeting or pursuant to any action by written consent in lieu of a meeting with respect to the matters described below. The Cambium stockholder affirmed that the proxy is irrevocable and agreed not to grant any subsequent proxy with respect to its shares of Cambium common stock. The Cambium stockholder irrevocably and unconditionally agreed:

with respect to the shares of Cambium common stock held by the Cambium stockholder:

to vote its shares of Cambium common stock in favor of adoption of the merger agreement and approval of the Cambium merger and the other actions contemplated by the merger agreement; and

to vote against any action, agreement or proposal that could reasonably be expected to result in any of the conditions to the completion of the Cambium merger under the merger agreement not being fulfilled or which could reasonably be expected to otherwise impede, interfere with, delay, postpone or materially adversely effect the Cambium merger or the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement; and

with respect to its membership interests in VSS-Cambium Holdings III Acquisition, LLC, another of its wholly owned subsidiaries, to vote all of its membership interests in VSS-Cambium Holdings III Acquisition, LLC in favor of the Holdings III Merger Transactions and against any other action, agreement or proposal that could reasonably be expected to impede, interfere with, delay, postpone or materially adversely affect the Holdings III Merger Transactions.

The Cambium stockholder agreed, for the term of the Cambium voting agreement, not to grant any proxy or power of attorney or enter into any voting agreement or similar arrangement with respect to the shares of Cambium common stock it holds except to the extent such proxy, power of attorney, voting agreement or similar arrangement is in favor of Voyager or its designee.

The Cambium stockholder also agreed, among other things, that it will not, except as permitted under the merger agreement and certain other agreements among the parties:

sell, pledge, assign, encumber, transfer or dispose of, or grant an option, contract or other arrangement or understanding with respect to, the shares of Cambium common stock held by it, or any interest in the shares of Cambium common stock held by it, to any person other than Holdings;

enter into any hedging or other transaction that is designed to or that could reasonably be expected to lead to or result in a sale or disposition of the shares of Cambium common stock held by it;

commit, agree or offer to do any of the things listed above; or

exercise or assert any rights of appraisal from the Cambium merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

The Cambium stockholder appointed each of Messrs. Surratt and Buchardt as its sole and exclusive proxy and attorney-in-fact to vote all of its membership interests in VSS-Cambium Holdings III Acquisition, LLC in favor of the Holdings III Merger Transactions and against any other action, agreement or proposal that could

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reasonably be expected to impede, interfere with, delay, postpone or materially adversely affect the Holdings III Merger Transactions.

The Cambium voting agreement will terminate automatically upon the earliest to occur of:

the effective time;

the termination of the merger agreement in accordance with its terms; or

the termination of the Cambium voting agreement upon the mutual written agreement of the parties to the Cambium voting agreement.

Contingent Value Rights Agreement

As mentioned elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, as part of the consideration for the Voyager merger, holders of Voyager common stock will be entitled to receive one CVR for each share of Voyager common stock they hold immediately prior to the effective time. In connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, Holdings, the Stockholders Representative and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as rights agent and CVR registrar, will enter into the contingent value rights agreement governing the terms and conditions of the CVRs. We sometimes refer to Wells Fargo Bank as the rights agent in this proxy statement/prospectus.

As described more fully elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, each CVR represents the right to receive an amount equal to the sum of the following amounts (minus specified agreed-upon liabilities, including agreed contingencies, potential working capital adjustments and expenses of the Stockholders Representative):

specified Voyager tax refunds received after the effective time, plus

the lesser of \$4,000,000 *or* the amount of specified post-signing tax refunds of Voyager received after the date of the merger agreement and on or prior to the date of the closing, plus

any portion of the 280G Escrow Account which is not paid to its beneficiary, plus

other amounts specified in the escrow agreement,

divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding as of the effective time.

The CVRs may not be sold, assigned, transferred, pledged or encumbered, in whole or in part, except for specified permitted transfers. Permitted transfers include:

a transfer of CVRs by will or intestacy upon the death of the holder;

a transfer by instrument to an *inter vivos* trust (established during one's lifetime) or testamentary trust (established upon one's death) in which CVRs are to be passed to beneficiaries upon the death of the trustee;

a transfer made under a valid court order, such as in connection with a divorce, bankruptcy or liquidation;

if the holder is a partnership or limited liability company, a distribution by the transferring partnership or limited liability company to its partners or members, as applicable; or

a transfer made by operation of law (including a consolidation or merger) or in connection with the dissolution, liquidation or termination of any corporation, limited liability company, partnership or other entity.

The CVRs will not be registered under the Securities Act. In addition, the CVRs will not be certificated, meaning that they will not be evidenced by a certificate or other tangible instrument. Rather, the CVRs will be maintained in book entry form, which means that the rights agent will keep a register in which it will record the registration of the CVRs and the name, address and number of CVRs held by each holder. Subject to the restrictions on transferability described above, every request of a CVR holder to transfer a CVR must be in

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writing and accompanied by a written instrument of transfer and any other documentation that the rights agent and/or Holdings may request. No transfer of a CVR will be valid until it is registered in the CVR register maintained by the rights agent, and any transfer that is not so registered will be void.

The CVRs will not have any voting or dividend rights, and interest will not accrue on any amounts payable under the CVRs. The CVRs do not represent any equity or ownership interest in Holdings or in any of the companies that are involved in the Voyager merger or that are parties to the merger agreement.

The CVR agreement provides that the rights agent will distribute to the holders of the CVRs each of the payments, if any, received by the rights agent (other than in connection with any fees and expenses of the rights agent in connection with its services under the rights agreement) pursuant to the escrow agreement. Any amounts payable under the CVRs generally will be payable periodically on the nine and eighteen month anniversaries of the effective time and on or about October 15, 2013. The specific amount and timing of each such payment, if any, to be made by the escrow agent to the rights agent for distributions to the CVR holders will be determined in accordance with the terms and conditions of the escrow agreement. The escrow agreement contains dispute mechanisms that, if implemented, could delay any scheduled distributions under the escrow agreement, and thus delay distributions to the CVR holders.

Within five business days after its receipt of any CVR payment amount, the rights agent will deliver to each CVR holder its pro rata share of the applicable payment amount. The rights agent will calculate these payments based on the number of CVRs held by each holder at the close of business on the applicable CVR payment event date. The rights agent will withhold any applicable taxes from each CVR payment.

The rights agent will be paid a fee, exclusive of reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses, of \$16,500, in exchange for its services under the CVR agreement. The fees of the rights agent will be split equally between Holdings and the Stockholders Representative, and the Stockholders Representative's share of these costs will be paid from the total escrow funds forwarded to the rights agent for payment to the CVR holders. Subject to specified limitations, Holdings will indemnify the rights agent for liabilities that the rights agent may incur in connection with its duties under the CVR agreement.

The rights agent may resign at any time upon 30 days written notice to Holdings and the Stockholders Representative. If the rights agent resigns, the board of directors of Holdings generally has the right to appoint a successor that is reasonably agreeable to the Stockholders Representative. Any successor rights agent must agree to be bound by the terms of the contingent value rights agreement.

The CVR agreement will terminate when the rights agent has distributed the entire balance of the escrow funds sent to it by the escrow agent to the holders of the CVRs.

Escrow Agreement

As discussed elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, the merger agreement provides that specified funds will be deposited into certain escrow accounts upon the closing of the mergers. This escrow arrangement will be governed by the terms and conditions of an escrow agreement among Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as escrow agent, the Stockholders Representative, Holdings and Richard Surratt, the current chief executive officer of Voyager. We sometimes refer to Wells Fargo Bank as the escrow agent in this proxy statement/prospectus.

In particular, in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, the escrow agent will administer the following escrow funds, which the parties will deposit with the escrow agent at the time of the closing of the mergers:

the CVR escrow fund, which includes the Voyager tax refund holdback amount and all tax refunds received by Voyager following completion of the closing, which ultimately (minus specified expenses and liabilities) will be delivered to the rights agent for distribution to the CVR holders;

the excess employee payment fund, which includes specified excess employee payments; and

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the 280G escrow fund, which includes funds set aside to satisfy any potential tax gross-up obligations incurred by Mr. Surratt in connection with the mergers.

Generally, the escrow agent will make payments to the rights agent from the CVR escrow fund, less certain costs incurred, on each of the nine month and eighteen-month anniversaries of the effective time of the mergers. To the extent not previously distributed to Mr. Surratt within the applicable period specified in the escrow agreement (*i.e.*, before October 15, 2013), amounts remaining in the 280G escrow fund may, under certain circumstances, be distributed by the escrow agent to the rights agent for distribution to the holders of the CVRs. Any amounts deposited in the excess employee payment fund, together with distributions made from the CVR escrow fund, will be distributed by the escrow agent to the rights agent for distribution to the holders of the CVRs.

The escrow agreement contains dispute mechanisms that, if implemented, could delay any scheduled distributions under the escrow agreement, and thus delay distributions to the CVR holders scheduled to be made on the nine and eighteen month anniversaries of the effective time and on or about October 15, 2013.

In addition to the payments to be made to the rights agent on behalf of the CVR holders, additional amounts that may be paid out of the CVR escrow fund are as follows:

agreed contingencies, which are described in greater detail under THE MERGER AGREEMENT-Agreed Contingencies on page 135 of this proxy statement/prospectus;

any documented costs of Holdings incurred by Holdings in connection with collecting tax refunds on behalf of Voyager;

any working capital adjustment to which Holdings may be entitled under the terms of the merger agreement; and

any reasonable, documented out-of-pocket costs or expenses of, and reasonable compensation for, the Stockholders Representative or any advisors that it may engage.

As mentioned, with respect to the 280G escrow fund, Mr. Surratt is entitled, at any time or from time to time prior to October 15, 2013, to request that the escrow agent pay him the amount specified in his notice to the escrow agent, in accordance with the instructions set forth in the escrow agreement. Upon receipt of a request for payment from Mr. Surratt, the escrow agent will pay the requested amount to Mr. Surratt, up to the maximum amount held in the 280G escrow fund. If any proceeds remain in the 280G escrow fund after October 15, 2013, then the remaining proceeds will be distributed to Holdings and the rights agent in accordance with an agreed upon sharing arrangement, as described in the escrow agreement.

With respect to payments made from the escrow funds, the escrow agreement contains a dispute resolution mechanism which provides that the Stockholders Representative or Holdings, as applicable, may object to amounts requested by the other party. Any funds subject to dispute will not be distributed by the escrow agent until the dispute has been resolved.

The escrow funds initially will be deposited, transferred and held in FDIC-insured, non-interest-bearing accounts, as directed by the parties to the escrow agreement. The parties to the escrow agreement may change this investment election for one or more of the escrow funds according to the procedures specified in the escrow agreement. For purposes of federal, state and local income tax reporting, Holdings will be treated as the owner of each escrow fund. Holdings will also be responsible for paying taxes on any interest and other income earned on any escrow fund and for

filing all necessary tax returns with respect to any such income.

The escrow agent will be paid an administration fee of \$2,500 and will be reimbursed for its reasonable, customary and documented out-of-pocket expenses in exchange for its services under the escrow agreement. The fees of the escrow agent will be split equally between Holdings and the CVR escrow fund. Subject to specified limitations, Holdings, Voyager, the Stockholders Representative and Richard Surratt will indemnify the escrow agent for liabilities that the escrow agent may incur in connection with its duties under the escrow agreement.

The escrow agreement will terminate when the escrow agent has distributed all of the escrowed funds in accordance with the escrow agreement.

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Stockholders Agreement

In connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, Holdings, the Cambium stockholder and the Stockholders Representative will enter into a stockholders agreement, effective as of the closing of the mergers, that, among other things, provides the Cambium stockholder and certain funds managed or controlled by VSS with specified preemptive rights and subscription rights and addresses various matters relating to the governance of Holdings, all as discussed in greater detail below.

Voting Provisions Regarding Directors and Organizational Documents

The stockholders agreement contains several agreements among the parties with respect to the board of directors. These provisions include an agreement by the Cambium stockholder to vote its shares of Holdings common stock as necessary to ensure that the size of the board of directors of Holdings is set at and remains at nine directors until the third anniversary of the effective time. These provisions also include an agreement by the Cambium stockholder not to vote its shares or take any other action to remove or disqualify any of the Voyager designees named as members of Class II of the Holdings board of directors (which we sometimes refer to as the Voyager Class II designees) or of Class III of the Holdings board of directors (which we sometimes refer to as the Voyager Class III designees), in each case other than for cause as determined in accordance with Delaware law, until the earliest to occur of:

the written consent of the Stockholders Representative, which consent may be granted or withheld in its sole and absolute discretion;

the full distribution by the escrow agent of the CVR escrow fund in accordance with the terms of the escrow agreement described under Escrow Agreement on page 151;

the second anniversary of the effective time with respect to the Voyager Class II designees and the third anniversary of the effective time with respect to the Voyager Class III designees; or

the date on which Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS cease to collectively beneficially own in the aggregate at least 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of Holdings common stock.

The initial Voyager Class II designees and the initial Voyager Class III designees will be designated in the stockholders agreement at the time it is signed by the parties. In the event that any Voyager director designee resigns, is removed for cause or a vacancy otherwise occurs with respect to the board seat occupied by the Voyager director designee, then the Cambium stockholder or Holdings is required to provide prompt written notice of the vacancy to the Stockholders Representative. The Stockholders Representative may then nominate a replacement director to serve in the same board class as the departing director, subject to the approval of the Cambium stockholder, which approval cannot be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed. The Cambium stockholder will vote and take any other actions necessary to cause the election of the replacement Voyager designee to the Holdings board of directors.

The Cambium stockholder also has agreed that, until the third anniversary of the effective time, and except as required by law, for so long as the Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS collectively beneficially own in the aggregate at least 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of Holdings common stock:

none of the funds managed or controlled by VSS nor the Cambium stockholder will vote or otherwise take any action to amend, modify or repeal Holdings' certificate of incorporation or bylaws to eliminate the Class II or Class III director classes, to increase or decrease the size of the board of directors or in any other manner that

would result in a breach of the stockholders agreement; and

Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS will vote or act by written consent to maintain a classified or staggered board of directors of Holdings, with the director classes and other terms as set forth in Holdings' certificate of incorporation and bylaws.

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Preemptive Rights

Except with respect to specified exempt issuances that are described below, so long as Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS beneficially own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of Holdings common stock, they will have preemptive rights to purchase common stock (or such other securities as may be approved by Holdings' audit committee) of Holdings in connection with any proposed issuance of securities by Holdings after the effective time of the mergers that does not constitute an exempt issuance. These preemptive rights generally give the holders of those rights the opportunity to purchase an amount of Holdings securities in the new issuance that would enable the holders of those rights to maintain their same collective percentage ownership in Holdings following the new issuance.

Certain specified issuances of securities by Holdings constitute exempt issuances and will not be subject to the preemptive rights of Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS. Exempt issuances include any issuance in which Holdings securities are issued:

in connection with a stock split, stock dividend, capital reorganization, recapitalization, or reclassification of Holdings common stock or other capital stock, distributable on a pro rata basis to all holders of the same class of common stock or other capital stock, as applicable;

to employees, officers, directors or consultants of Holdings under an equity incentive plan, stock option plan, employee stock purchase plan, restricted stock plan or other employee benefit plans or programs in effect from time to time;

in connection with the conversion of any preferred stock or the conversion or exercise of any options, warrants or other rights to purchase any securities of Holdings;

in consideration for the acquisition (by merger, consolidation, reorganization or otherwise) by Holdings or any subsidiary of Holdings of the assets, business or equity interests of another person approved by a majority of the board of directors; or

to any of the lenders or other financing sources of Holdings or its subsidiaries in connection with the incurrence, renewal or maintenance of any indebtedness.

Subscription Rights

Holdings will grant Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS a subscription right that would permit them to purchase, at any time and from time to time until the 24-month anniversary of the effective time, a number of shares of Holdings common stock up to the lesser of:

7,500,000 shares of common stock (subject to adjustment in the event of any dividend, stock split, combination or similar recapitalization event); or

the number of shares of common stock that Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS may purchase from time to time during the 24-month subscription period for an aggregate purchase price of \$20,000,000 (based upon the per share purchase price described below).

The purchase price per share in connection with the subscription rights is equal to 90% of the volume weighted average price of the Holdings common stock measured over the ten-trading-day period immediately preceding the

issuance and sale of the shares of Holdings common stock.

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Voyager common stock is quoted on the Pink Sheets under the symbol VLCY.PK. As of October 31, 2009, there were approximately 750 holders of record of Voyager common stock and 29,874,145 shares of Voyager common stock outstanding. The number of stockholders does not reflect the number of individuals or institutional investors holding stock in nominee name through banks, brokerage firms and others.

On March 28, 2007, the New York Stock Exchange, which we refer to as the NYSE, suspended the trading of Voyager's securities and, thereafter, the common stock of Voyager began being quoted on the Pink Sheets. The following table sets forth the high and low closing sales prices of Voyager common stock on the NYSE or the Pink Sheets, as applicable, for the periods indicated. For current price information, you should consult your broker or publicly available sources.

	Voyager Common Stock	
	High	Low
Year Ending December 31, 2009:		
Fourth Quarter (through November 12, 2009)	\$ 4.85	\$ 4.26
Third Quarter	\$ 4.80	\$ 3.40
Second Quarter	\$ 3.80	\$ 1.10
First Quarter	\$ 1.70	\$ 0.90
Year Ended December 31, 2008:		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 3.90	\$ 1.05
Third Quarter	\$ 5.20	\$ 3.93
Second Quarter	\$ 6.55	\$ 4.95
First Quarter	\$ 7.15	\$ 5.95
Year Ended December 31, 2007:		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 8.20	\$ 4.75
Third Quarter	\$ 9.85	\$ 6.94
Second Quarter	\$ 10.36	\$ 8.32
First Quarter	\$ 12.14	\$ 8.23

For information regarding the security ownership of Voyager common stock as of October 31, 2009, by (1) each person who, to Voyager's knowledge, is the beneficial owner of more than five percent of Voyager's outstanding common stock, (2) each current director of Voyager, (3) the named executive officers of Voyager and (4) all of Voyager's executive officers and directors as a group, see SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF VOYAGER BY CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS on page 284.

Cambium and Holdings

At present, both Cambium and Holdings are wholly owned by a single equity owner. As a result, there is presently no market for the equity interests of Cambium or Holdings.

For information regarding the expected security ownership of Holdings common stock following the mergers by (1) each person or group that is expected to become the beneficial owner of more than five percent of the common stock of Holdings after the mergers, (2) each person designated to become a director of Holdings, (3) certain specified prospective executive officers of Holdings and (4) all persons currently designated to become directors and executive officers of Holdings as a group, see SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF HOLDINGS BY CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS on page 189.

Dividends

Neither Cambium nor Voyager has, during the past five fiscal years, declared or paid any cash dividends on its capital stock. Holdings does not anticipate paying any cash dividends on its common stock for the foreseeable future after completion of the mergers.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Cambium and Voyager have entered into a merger agreement that provides that they will combine their businesses through a series of mergers under a single holding company, Holdings. The net effect of the mergers will be that Cambium and Voyager will become wholly owned subsidiaries of Holdings, and the respective subsidiaries of Cambium and Voyager will become indirect, wholly owned subsidiaries of Holdings.

In connection with the mergers, the sole stockholder of Cambium will receive a total of 20,454,312 shares of Holdings common stock in the Cambium merger. Those shares, together with the 3,846,154 shares of Holdings common stock that Holdings will issue to the Cambium stockholder in exchange for a \$25 million capital contribution to be made by the Cambium stockholder to Holdings prior to the effective time of the mergers, will represent approximately 55.5% of the total number of shares of Holdings common stock that will be outstanding upon completion of the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger, assuming no exercise of any portion of the Holdings Warrant, assuming no exercise of appraisal rights by Voyager's stockholders and assuming that the maximum amount of cash payable in the mergers is paid to the Voyager stockholders. The number of shares of Holdings common stock issuable to the Cambium stockholder in the Cambium merger and in connection with the \$25 million capital contribution assumes that there will be 29,874,145 shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers. To the extent that the number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers is greater or less than 29,874,145, the number of shares of Holdings common stock issued to the Cambium stockholder will be increased or decreased, respectively, so that the shares of Cambium common stock owned by the Cambium stockholder will convert into the same percentage of shares of Holdings common stock immediately after the effective time of the mergers as would have been the case had the number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers been 29,874,145.

The Cambium stockholder will also receive the Holdings Warrant. The Holdings Warrant will entitle the Cambium stockholder to purchase shares of Holdings common stock at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share (subject to adjustment). The aggregate number of shares of Holdings common stock issuable upon exercise of the Holdings Warrant will be determined in accordance with a formula described under the caption "THE MERGER AGREEMENT Merger Consideration Cambium consideration." The Holdings Warrant is subject to customary registration rights in favor of the holder of the Holdings Warrant and its permitted successors and assigns. The Holdings Warrant will expire five years after the closing.

Each share of Voyager common stock will be converted into merger consideration consisting of:

at the election of the stockholder, either:

one share of Holdings common stock, or

\$6.50 in cash, subject to proration rules referred to below; plus, regardless of the election made,

an amount in cash equal to the amount of specified tax refunds received by Voyager prior to the closing of the mergers (reduced by the amount of the Voyager tax refunds contractually required to be placed in escrow at closing), divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers; plus

a CVR, which represents the right to receive cash in an amount equal to the aggregate amount of specified tax refunds received after the closing of the mergers and various other amounts deposited in escrow on or after the closing date, as reduced by any payments to be made under the escrow agreement with respect to agreed

contingencies, a working capital adjustment and Stockholders Representative expenses, divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers.

The amount of cash available to satisfy cash elections by Voyager stockholders will be determined by an agreed formula that is dependent on, among other things, the cash generated by Voyager prior to closing, but the amount of cash available for cash elections is limited to a maximum of \$67.5 million in the aggregate. If the amount of cash available for the cash elections is insufficient to accommodate all of the cash elections made by the Voyager stockholders, then the stockholders electing to exchange shares for cash will be subject

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to a pro rata reduction in accordance with agreed procedures set forth in the merger agreement and described in this proxy statement/prospectus. The shares of Voyager common stock that are subject to this pro rata reduction and therefore are not exchanged for cash will be exchanged for shares of Holdings common stock. There is no comparable limit on the extent to which Holdings will honor stock elections. Thus, if a Voyager stockholder elects to receive Holdings stock in exchange for all of the stockholder's shares of Voyager common stock, that stockholder will not be subject to proration pursuant to the merger agreement and will receive only Holdings common stock.

The transaction will be accounted for as an acquisition of Voyager by Cambium, as that term is used under U.S. GAAP, for accounting and financial reporting purposes under the applicable accounting guidance for business combinations. In making this determination, management considered that (a) Holdings does not have any significant pre-combination activity and, therefore, would not qualify to be the accounting acquirer and (b) the sole stockholder of Cambium will be the majority holder of the combined entity, while the prior owners of Voyager will become minority holders in the combined entity. As a result, the historical financial statements of Cambium will become the historical financial statements of Holdings.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Holdings have been prepared to give effect to the mergers, as if each merger had been completed on September 30, 2009 for balance sheet purposes and January 1, 2008 for statement of operations purposes.

The historical financial data for Cambium and Voyager for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 have been derived from their respective consolidated financial statements as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Holdings should be read in conjunction with Cambium's and Voyager's audited and unaudited financial statements presented elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The pro forma adjustments for the mergers are based on preliminary purchase price allocations and management's estimates. Actual allocations will be based on final valuations, appraisals and other analyses of the fair value of the acquired assets and liabilities. The allocations will be finalized after the data necessary to complete the valuations, appraisals and other analyses of the fair values of the acquired assets and liabilities assumed are obtained and evaluated. Differences between the preliminary and final allocations could have a material effect on the pro forma results of operations.

The actual amounts recorded as of the completion of the mergers may differ materially from the information presented in these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements as a result of several factors, including the following:

- changes in Voyager's net assets between the pro forma balance sheet date of September 30, 2009 and the closing of the mergers which could impact the preliminary estimated purchase price or the preliminary estimated fair values as of the effective date of the mergers;

- the value of Holdings as of the effective date of the mergers;

- the timing of completion of the mergers;

- Voyager stockholder elections to receive cash versus common stock of Holdings and to exercise appraisal rights; and

- other changes in net assets that may occur prior to completion of the mergers, which could cause material differences in the information presented.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements do not reflect any cost savings or other synergies that Holdings management believes could have been achieved nor do they reflect any post-closing, one-time integration costs to achieve cost savings and other synergies had the transactions been completed on the dates indicated. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Holdings are not necessarily indicative of the financial position or results of operations presented as of the dates or for the periods indicated, or the results of operations or financial position that may be achieved in the future.

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CAMBIUM LEARNING GROUP, INC.
(f/k/a Cambium-Voyager Holdings, Inc.)

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet
As of September 30, 2009

	Cambium	Voyager	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,534	\$ 85,325	\$ (18,760)	A	\$ 18,076
			(83,023)	B	
			25,000	C	
Accounts receivable, net	21,640	14,789			36,429
Income tax receivable		4,684			4,684
Inventory	9,800	12,568	327	D	22,695
Other current assets	5,719	7,451	(2,846)	E	14,112
			3,788	A	
Total current assets	46,693	124,817	(75,514)		95,996
Property, plant and equipment, net	17,849	7,210	(5,395)	F	19,664
Goodwill	107,268	72,542	(7,796)	H	172,014
Intangible assets, net	85,555	43,934	(6,983)	G	127,901
			5,395	F	
Property held for sale	158				158
Other assets	149	1,536	14,057	A	15,742
Total assets	\$ 257,672	\$ 250,039	\$ (76,236)		\$ 431,475
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY					
Current liabilities:					
Current maturities of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 16,280	\$ 152			\$ 16,432
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	10,023	16,472	(915)	A	36,545
			10,400	I	
			565	J	
Deferred revenue, current portion	1,189	32,216	(13,860)	K	19,545
Total current liabilities	27,492	48,840	(3,810)		72,522
Long-term liabilities:					
Long-term debt and capital lease obligations, less current maturities	150,426	63			150,489
Other liabilities	24,900	21,029	5,462	B	46,309
			(2,335)	K	

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			(5,175)	L	
			2,428	N	
Total long-term liabilities	175,326	21,092	380		196,798
Shareholders' equity:					
Common stock		30	14	M	44
Capital surplus	154,667	357,823	(357,867)	M	275,317
			95,694	B	
			25,000	C	
Accumulated deficit	(99,813)	(161,657)	161,657	M	(115,428)
			(10,400)	I	
			(565)	J	
			(4,650)	N	
Treasury stock, at cost		(16,836)	16,836	M	
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		747	(747)	M	
Subscription rights			2,222	N	2,222
Total shareholders' equity	54,854	180,107	(72,806)		162,155
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 257,672	\$ 250,039	\$ (76,236)		\$ 431,475

See accompanying footnotes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements

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CAMBIUM LEARNING GROUP, INC.
(f/k/a Cambium-Voyager Holdings, Inc.)

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations
For the Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Cambium	Voyager	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Net sales	\$ 99,731	\$ 98,531	\$ (9,452)	O	\$ 188,810
Cost and expenses:					
Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization	(34,074)	(39,062)	1,398 (1,743)	P Q	(73,481)
Selling and administrative expense	(43,155)	(66,573)	26 51 (1,122) (2,690)	V X Y J	(113,463)
Depreciation and amortization	(27,419)	(21,358)	11,138	R	(37,639)
Goodwill impairment	(75,966)	(43,141)			(119,107)
Embezzlement and related expenses	(7,254)				(7,254)
Lease termination costs		(11,673)			(11,673)
Loss from operations	(88,137)	(83,276)	(2,394)		(173,807)
Interest and other income (expenses), net	(19,415)	612	(754)	S	(19,557)
Gain from settlement with previous stockholders	30,202				30,202
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(5,632)				(5,632)
Loss from operations before income taxes	(82,982)	(82,664)	(3,148)		(168,794)
Income tax benefit	13,422	1,160	(184)	T	14,398
Net loss	\$ (69,560)	\$ (81,504)	\$ (3,332)		\$ (154,396)
Net loss per common share:					
Basic net loss per common share		\$ (2.73)			\$ (3.53)
Diluted net loss per common share		\$ (2.73)			\$ (3.53)
Average number of common shares and equivalents outstanding:					
Basic		29,871	13,919	U	43,790
Diluted		29,871	13,919	U	43,790

See accompanying footnotes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements

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CAMBIUM LEARNING GROUP, INC.
(f/k/a Cambium-Voyager Holdings, Inc.)

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009

	Cambium	Voyager	Pro Forma Adjustments		Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Net sales	\$ 77,741	\$ 79,584	\$ (313)	O	\$ 157,012
Cost and expenses:					
Cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization	(25,086)	(28,267)	34	P	(54,738)
			(1,419)	Q	
Selling and administrative expense	(30,595)	(42,461)	8,573	V	(66,459)
			(1,089)	W	
			(46)	X	
			(841)	Y	
Depreciation and amortization	(19,611)	(14,605)	6,266	R	(27,950)
Goodwill impairment	(9,105)	(27,175)			(36,280)
Embezzlement and related expenses	195				195
Loss from operations	(6,461)	(32,924)	11,165		(28,220)
Interest and other income (expenses), net	(14,891)	413	(64)	S	(14,542)
Loss from operations before income taxes	(21,352)	(32,511)	11,101		(42,762)
Income tax benefit	5,043	81	(5,124)	T	
Net loss	\$ (16,309)	\$ (32,430)	\$ 5,977		\$ (42,762)
Net loss per common share:					
Basic net loss per common share		\$ (1.09)			\$ (0.98)
Diluted net loss per common share		\$ (1.09)			\$ (0.98)
Average number of common shares and equivalents outstanding:					
Basic		29,874	13,916	U	43,790
Diluted		29,874	13,916	U	43,790

See accompanying footnotes to unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements

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**CAMBIUM LEARNING GROUP, INC.
(f/k/a Cambium-Voyager Holdings, Inc.)**

**NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements of Holdings were prepared using the acquisition method of accounting as set forth under applicable Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) accounting guidance for business combinations. Under this guidance, Cambium is the accounting acquirer and Voyager is the acquiree. The pro forma information is based on the historical financial statements of Cambium and Voyager. Certain reclassifications to data included in the financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 and the nine months ended September 30, 2009 of both Voyager and Cambium have been made to conform to the pro forma presentation.

The pro forma adjustments for the mergers are based on preliminary purchase price allocations and management estimates. Actual allocations will be based on final valuations, appraisals and other analyses of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Note 2 Preliminary Estimated Purchase Price

Each share of Voyager common stock will be converted into merger consideration consisting of:

at the election of the stockholder, either:

one share of Holdings common stock, or

\$6.50 in cash, subject to cash available to satisfy cash elections determined by an agreed formula that is primarily dependent on the cash generated by Voyager prior to closing, but the amount of cash available for cash elections is limited to a maximum of \$67.5 million in the aggregate and subject to proration rules described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus;

plus, regardless of the election made,

an amount in cash equal to the amount of specified tax refunds received by Voyager prior to the closing of the mergers (reduced by the amount of the Voyager tax refunds contractually required to be placed in escrow at closing), divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers, which we estimate to be 29,874,145 shares; plus

a CVR to receive cash in an amount equal to the aggregate amount of specified tax refunds received after the closing of the mergers and various other amounts deposited in escrow on or after the closing date, reduced by any payments to be made under an escrow agreement to be entered into in connection with the mergers, with respect to agreed contingencies, a potential working capital adjustment and Stockholders Representative expenses, divided by the total number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers.

An estimate of the merger consideration to be paid to Voyager's shareholders was based on preliminary valuations involving current assumptions and valuations.

The amount of cash paid to shareholders making the cash election assumes that the cash available for cash elections will equal the maximum of \$67.5 million and that at least 35% of shareholders, or 10.4 million shares, will make the cash election. The table below shows the impact on purchase price consideration if the cash paid to shareholders was reduced by \$2.5 million to \$65.0 million or by \$5.0 million to \$62.5 million, assuming in each case that the shares electing cash meets or exceeds the Shares Eligible to Receive Cash. A relatively narrow range has been used for the sensitivity analysis because Holdings believes that Voyager will

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have sufficient cash on hand to reach the \$67.5 million cap and Holdings expects that the cash election will be oversubscribed.

Cash Paid for Cash Election	Total Estimated Consideration	Shares Eligible to Receive Cash	Shares Receiving a Holdings Share
	(In thousands)		
\$ 67,500	\$ 184,179	10,384	19,490
65,000	183,568	10,000	19,874
62,500	182,956	9,615	20,259

The fair value of shares of Holdings to be issued was determined by taking the remaining shares after the assumed cash election, or 19,489,530 shares, multiplied by the per share value of Holdings, which was estimated for pro forma purposes as \$4.91.

The \$4.91 represents management's best estimate of the future value of the combined entity of \$215 million divided by the total estimated shares expected to be outstanding at the date of the merger of 43.8 million. To estimate the future value of the combined entity, management relied primarily on analyses prepared for purposes of the fairness opinion delivered to the Voyager board of directors, in which Allen & Company focused on companies that sell similar products targeted at a similar market and have a similar growth profile to Voyager to determine the range, which is at the low end of the comparable company trading statistics. Based on its review of these various financial measures, Allen & Company applied a range of net income multiples between eight and fourteen to a forecasted cash net income of \$17.5 million to derive an implied Holdings equity value of between approximately \$140 million and \$245 million. Management selected a value of \$215 million, which is slightly higher than Allen & Company's forecasted cash net income of \$17.5 million at a multiple of twelve, as the best estimate within this range after considering several factors: (1) the analyses prepared by Houlihan Smith for purposes of the solvency opinion delivered to the Voyager board of directors, which used several valuation techniques and sensitivity ranges that generally resulted in higher estimates of the future combined company than those prepared by Allen & Company; (2) the performance of each of Cambium and Voyager during the current year compared to previous forecasts; and (3) expectations regarding developments in the education funding environment. For further information on the analyses performed by Voyager's financial advisors, see "Opinions of Voyager's Financial Advisors" on page 81.

Total estimated shares expected to be outstanding at the date of the merger of 43.8 million are calculated as follows:

	(In thousands)
Holdings shares to be issued to existing Cambium stockholder	20,454
Additional shares to be issued for \$25 million capital contribution to be made immediately prior to closing by the Cambium stockholder	3,846
Estimated Holdings shares to be issued to existing Voyager stockholders	19,490
Total estimated shares of Holdings outstanding at the merger date	43,790

The specified tax refunds are the amounts received prior to the signing of the agreement and any amounts received between signing and closing that are not required to be placed in the CVR escrow fund. Any amounts received

between signing and closing up to a \$4 million limit are included in the estimated CVR value below. Refunds received prior to signing totaled \$15.5 million and there were no amounts over the \$4 million limit as of September 30, 2009.

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Estimated fair values of elements making up the aggregate CVR amount for purposes of these pro forma condensed combined financial statements are as follows:

	(In thousands)
Tax related receivables	\$ 4,684
Refunds received after signing the merger agreement	1,432
Tax related liabilities	(2,202)
Expected return of 280G escrow net of excess limitation	1,867
Estimated allowed expenses and out-of-pocket costs	(500)
Total estimated aggregate CVR value	\$ 5,281

The fair value of the CVR was determined based on the likelihood and amount of cash flows of these elements under the CVR agreement, determined as follows:

The tax related receivables and tax related liabilities represent amounts that have been reflected in Voyager's historical financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP. For these elements, management assumed that the book value of these assets and liabilities approximates their fair value.

Refunds received after signing the merger agreement represent actual cash receipts received between the signing of the agreement and September 30, 2009.

The expected return of 280G escrow net of excess limitation reflects management's expectations that no payments made in connection with the mergers will trigger any 280G tax gross-up obligations and that the entire \$3.0 million to be set aside in an escrow fund to satisfy this potential obligation will be available for the CVR, net of an excess limitation of \$1.1 million, which is the value applicable when Voyager's cash available for the cash election is equal to \$42.5 million.

Estimated allowed expenses and out-of-pocket costs represent the estimated costs of collecting tax refunds and administering the CVR over its duration.

The maximum value of the CVR cannot be determined at this time. However, the total amount of the CVR is not expected to be more than \$11 million, and may be substantially less than \$11 million depending on various factors, including events beyond management's control. The following table shows the effect of changes in the estimated CVR on total consideration and on the purchase price allocation:

	Minimum CVR	Estimated CVR	Estimated High End of CVR
Estimated fair value of the CVR	\$	\$ 5,281	\$ 11,000
Total purchase price consideration as detailed below	178,898	184,179	189,898
Allocation to goodwill as described in Note 3 below	59,465	64,746	70,465

Additionally, under the merger agreement, share-based awards held by employees of Voyager are required to be converted into rights or options for Holdings shares with the same terms and conditions that were applicable to the rights or options for Voyager shares. Therefore, in accordance with FASB accounting guidance for business combinations, the fair value, prior to conversion, of replacement equity awards issued for pre-combination services at the date of acquisition is included in the calculation of the purchase price. The fair value of these equity awards to be converted as of September 30, 2009, which include stock appreciation rights with respect to 200,000 shares held by Ronald Klausner and stock options for 105,910 shares held by various other employees and directors, was determined using the Black-Scholes pricing model, assuming historical volatility of 45.9%, dividend yield of 0%, risk free rate of 1.9%, and weighted-average remaining life of 2.6 years.

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The following table summarizes the components of the preliminary estimated total purchase price of \$184.2 million determined for purposes of these pro forma condensed combined financial statements:

	(In thousands)
Cash paid to shareholders making the cash election	\$ 67,500
Cash paid to shareholders for specified tax refunds	15,523
Fair value of shares of Holdings issued to shareholders	95,694
Fair value of equity awards to be converted at acquisition	181
Fair value of the CVR	5,281
Total consideration	\$ 184,179

The final total consideration could materially differ from the value estimated for these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements.

Note 3 Preliminary Estimated Purchase Price Allocation

The preliminary estimated purchase price was allocated to assets acquired and liabilities assumed as if the mergers were completed on September 30, 2009. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed was allocated to goodwill.

The allocation of the purchase price of assets and liabilities in the accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet is preliminary and based on management's best estimates using current assumptions and valuations. Actual allocations will be determined after the mergers are completed and will be based on final valuations, appraisals and other analyses of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Accordingly, the final purchase accounting allocations could be materially different from the preliminary unaudited pro forma adjustments presented herein.

For purposes of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, the purchase price has been allocated to the assets and liabilities of Voyager as presented below:

	(In thousands)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 85,325
Accounts receivable	14,789
Income tax receivable	4,684
Inventory	12,895
Other current assets	4,605
Property, plant and equipment	1,815
Intangible assets	42,346
Other assets	1,536
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(16,472)
Deferred revenue	(19,322)
Capital lease obligations	(215)

Other liabilities	(12,553)
Goodwill	64,746
Total net assets acquired	\$ 184,179

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Identifiable intangible assets resulting from the pro forma purchase price allocation total \$42.6 million and consist of the following:

	(In thousands)
Curriculum	34,286
Customer relationships	5,400
Tradenames and trademarks	2,660
Total intangible assets acquired	\$ 42,346

Curriculum relates to Voyager's product offerings and the associated internally developed software which are currently generating revenue. The preliminary value of these assets was determined using a multi-period excess earnings method. This approach determines the value of the curriculum intangibles by measuring the present value of the incremental after-tax cash flows attributable to the asset after deducting related contributory asset charges. Key assumptions utilized in the valuation are:

The percentage of projected revenues allocated to products versus other factors that influence customer purchasing decisions, estimated at 85.0% based on management's understanding of customer purchasing decisions and marketing strategies utilized by Voyager.

A discount rate of 17.8%, based on a weighted average cost of capital analysis that considered market, industry, size and company specific risks.

Annual revenue growth rates ranging from 3.0% to 8.7%.

A curriculum content turnover rate of 10.0% per year in the first three years, with greater turnover of 25.0% in year four to represent a commonly expected major upgrade to the curriculum.

Curriculum will be amortized using an accelerated method of amortization over the expected useful life of eight years based on management's expectations of the period of time the existing curriculum and core methodology would contribute to future cash flows, taking into consideration the historic patterns of curriculum upgrade and replacement.

Customer relationships relate to Voyager's ability to sell existing, in-process and future versions of its products to its existing customers. The preliminary value of acquired customer related intangibles was also determined using a multi-period excess earnings method. Key assumptions utilized in the valuation are:

The percentage of projected revenues allocated to customer relationships versus other factors that influence customer purchasing decisions, estimated at 15.0% based on management's understanding of customer purchasing decisions and marketing strategies utilized by Voyager.

A discount rate of 17.8%, based on a weighted average cost of capital analysis that considered market, industry, size and company specific risks.

Annual revenue growth rates ranging from 3.0% to 8.7%.

Customer retention rates based on analysis of existing and future estimated customer turnover.

Customer relationships are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life of ten years, based on management's expectations of the period of time the existing customer base would contribute to future cash flows, taking into consideration historical attrition rates and management's understanding of the industry.

Tradenames and trademarks represent future value to be derived associated with the use of existing tradenames and trademarks. The preliminary value of trademark and trade name intangibles was determined using a relief from royalty method. This method determines what a market participant would pay to license

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the trademark and tradename and discounts this payment stream. The key assumptions utilized in this method are:

An estimated royalty rate of 0.5%, determined through profit sharing analysis to consider the effect of a change in the tradename/trademark on revenues and industry royalty rates as compared to retail trademarks.

A discount rate of 17.8%, based on a weighted average cost of capital analysis that considered market, industry, size and company specific risks.

Annual revenue growth rates ranging from 3.0% to 8.7%.

Tradenames and trademarks are amortized on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life of ten years, based on management's expectations of the period of time the existing tradenames and trademarks would add value to Voyager's operations, taking into consideration their history and length of use as well as name recognition in the industry.

Goodwill is calculated as the excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed. This amount represents the value of the assembled and trained workforce, access to capital markets, reduced financial leverage and potential to reduce cost of funds, benefits of economies of scale, increased market share and other expected financial and operational synergies.

Note 4 Pro Forma Adjustments

The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements have been prepared as if the mergers were completed on September 30, 2009 for balance sheet purposes and January 1, 2008 for statement of operations purposes and reflect the following pro forma adjustments:

(A) Adjustment for cash funding of contractually agreed-upon closing liabilities, including net funding of \$14.9 million to a rabbi trust, \$3.0 million to an escrow account and \$0.9 million in accounts payable and accrued expenses paid.

(B) Adjustments for the preliminary estimated purchase price consideration, which includes an estimated \$83.0 million to be paid to Voyager stockholders using existing cash and cash equivalents, \$95.7 million of shares in Holdings, and \$5.5 million of CVR and replacement equity awards.

(C) Adjustment for cash consideration contributed by Cambium's stockholder. Holdings will issue 3,846,154 shares of common stock to the Cambium stockholder in exchange for a \$25 million capital contribution to be made by the Cambium stockholder to Holdings prior to the effective time of the mergers to furnish cash to cover cash elections.

The \$25.0 million cash contribution represents an additional 3,846,154 shares of Holdings common stock sold for a purchase price of \$6.50 per share. The price resulted from contractual negotiations between the parties whereby Cambium's stockholder agreed to pay the \$25.0 million purchase price to acquire the additional shares necessary to assure ownership of approximately 55% of Holding's outstanding shares. See Note 2 for a description of the determination of consideration fair value.

(D) Adjustment to the fair value of Voyager's inventory to reflect additions for freight-in, labor and overhead consistent with Cambium's accounting policy.

(E) Certain up-front costs associated with completing the sale of Voyager's products are deferred and recognized as the related revenue is recognized. This adjusts the fair value of these deferred costs to zero.

(F) Voyager's internally developed customer technology is included in the line Property, Plant and Equipment, net and Voyager's internally developed and acquired curriculum is included in the line Intangible Assets, net in the Voyager historical balance sheet. In purchase accounting, all print and

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technology development will be valued as acquired curriculum. Adjustment is to reclassify net internally developed software from Property, Plant and Equipment, net to Intangible Assets, net.

(G) Adjustment to record the fair value of Voyager's intangible assets, which includes acquired curriculum and other purchased intangibles, including tradenames, trademarks and customer relationships.

Other than goodwill, all of Voyager's intangible assets are subject to amortization and are reviewed for impairment using the applicable accounting guidance for impairment of long-lived assets. Under this guidance, an impairment charge will be recognized to the extent the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows exceeds the carrying value of the intangible asset. As of September 30, 2009, Voyager compared the carrying value of its intangible assets to the expected undiscounted future cash flows and concluded that no impairment existed. For purposes of the preliminary purchase accounting allocation for the pro forma presentation, the intangible assets were recorded at fair value, based on a discounted cash flow analysis. Therefore, although the fair value was less than the carrying value of these intangible assets, no impairment was triggered under applicable FASB accounting guidance for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets as of September 30, 2009 and the downward adjustment to these assets in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet should not be considered indicative of impairment.

(H) Adjustment to Voyager's goodwill for purchase price accounting allocation.

Voyager's historical financial statements include a goodwill impairment charge of \$22.0 million in the second quarter of 2009 and \$5.2 million in the third quarter of 2009, determined under applicable accounting guidance for goodwill and other indefinite-lived assets. Although the purchase accounting allocation used in the second step of the goodwill impairment calculation for purposes of recording these goodwill impairment charges in Voyager's historical financial statements is similar to the one performed for the pro forma financial statements, it is not identical due to certain allocations that take into consideration Cambium's accounting policies and tax attributes. Therefore, the downward adjustment to goodwill in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet should not be considered indicative of additional impairment of goodwill in Voyager's historical financial statements.

(I) Cambium and Voyager expect to incur aggregate transaction fees and other costs related to the mergers of between \$18 million and \$20 million. These costs include the following:

(i) Pursuant to the terms of Allen & Company's engagement letter, Voyager will owe Allen & Company a cash fee of \$3 million, conditioned upon the completion of the Voyager merger. Allen & Company was paid \$0.5 million in August 2009 for the delivery of its opinion to the Voyager board. The latter \$0.5 million fee is creditable against any success fee payable to Allen & Company upon the closing of the Voyager merger. No portion of the \$0.5 million fee is contingent upon either the conclusion expressed in the opinion or whether the Voyager merger is successfully completed.

(ii) An affiliate of VSS will receive a fee in the amount of \$3 million from Holdings upon completion of the mergers in consideration for providing advisory services with respect to the mergers. This fee will be payable as follows: \$1 million in cash is payable at the closing, with the balance becoming payable if and when Cambium's ratio of total outstanding debt to adjusted EBITDA drops below 3.0:1. Three-quarters of this remaining balance will be allocated pro rata among, and paid to, VSS and certain of the members of VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC.

(iii) Legal, accounting and other transaction fees are estimated to range between \$12 million and \$14 million.

All transaction fees and other costs will be included as an expense in the Voyager or Cambium statement of operations of each entity as incurred. For purposes of the pro forma financial statements, management has assumed that transaction costs will approximate the midpoint of the \$18.0 million to \$20.0 million range. Through September 30,

2009, total costs of \$8.6 million have been recorded in the historical statements of operations of Voyager and Cambium. Due to their non-recurring nature, such costs are removed from the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of operations for the year

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ended December 31, 2008 and the nine months ended September 30, 2009 as adjustment (V). Adjustment (I) is to accrue remaining expected transaction costs of \$10.4 million in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet.

(J) Adjustment to accrue expected contractual obligations, severance, retention, and other payments that become payable as a result of the merger and to record the effect on the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations of payments with subsequent service requirements. The pro forma adjustment assumes that employees subject to such agreements are still employed as of the closing date of the merger or through the required service period, as applicable. Payments that have future service requirements will be expensed over the required service period rather than accrued at the merger close date and, accordingly, are included in the adjustment to the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2008. The Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Balance Sheet adjustment is summarized below:

	(In thousands)
Change in control payments with subsequent service requirements	\$ 2,690
Estimated maximum potential amount of 280G payments	3,000
Severance benefits	1,309
Guaranteed bonuses	722
Change in control payment	338
Other payments due upon change in control	399
 Total payments related to the merger	 8,458
Less: 280G payments deemed unlikely to be triggered	(3,000)
Less: amounts accrued at September 30, 2009	(2,203)
Less: amounts with subsequent service requirements	(2,690)
	 \$ 565

Because the \$2.7 million of change in control payments with subsequent service period requirements have service requirements of one year or less, the entire adjustment is reflected in the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 and there is no impact on the Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Statement of Operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

(K) Adjustment to record the fair value of Voyager's deferred revenue. The fair value of deferred revenue was determined by estimating the cost to service Voyager's deferred revenue obligations plus a normal profit margin. The book value of deferred revenue representing Voyager's training and implementation service obligations generally represents fair value as determined under this method. However, the fair value of Voyager's obligations for online educational content were determined to be lower than such book value, since much of the cost for the online educational content is incurred upfront in development of the website, and the ongoing costs to service the online content are not representative of the fair value of the revenue attributed to it. The fair value of deferred revenue for online educational content was lower than book value by approximately \$16.2 million in total, \$13.9 million of which is related to current deferred revenue and \$2.3 million of which is related to non-current deferred revenue, representing a write-down of approximately 58% of the book value for these obligations. The calculation of the fair value of deferred revenue is dependent on multiple assumptions and estimates, including:

future costs to service the obligations, estimated to be approximately 30% of the related revenue based on management's review of related expenses and operating costs associated with Voyager's online content;

a normal profit margin percentage of 42.9%, based on an analysis of pretax margins for providers of online applications; and

a discount rate of 5.75%.

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(L) Adjustment to record the fair value of Voyager's net deferred taxes. As of September 30, 2009, Voyager had \$36.0 million in deferred tax assets and \$14.6 million deferred tax liabilities for a net deferred tax asset of \$21.4 million before valuation allowance. Voyager had also established a valuation allowance of \$22.1 million. After including the valuation allowance, Voyager had an overall net deferred tax liability of \$0.7 million. The purchase accounting adjustments decreased Voyager's net deferred tax assets by \$2.5 million before valuation allowance, which is equal to the estimated purchase accounting fair value adjustments (excluding non-deductible goodwill) of \$6.7 million at an assumed statutory rate of 38%. However, the valuation allowance also decreased by \$2.4 million resulting in a \$0.1 million increase in Voyager's overall deferred tax liability.

As of September 30, 2009, Cambium had \$4.1 million in deferred tax assets and \$9.4 million deferred tax liabilities for a net deferred tax liability of \$5.3 million, with no related valuation allowance. The combined entity will have \$37.6 million deferred tax assets and \$24.0 million in deferred tax liabilities for a net deferred tax asset of \$13.6 million before valuation allowance. The combined entity's net \$13.6 million deferred tax asset will be further offset by a valuation allowance of \$14.4 million. After including the valuation allowance, the combined entity will have an overall net deferred tax liability of \$0.8 million.

The inclusion of Cambium's \$5.3 million of net deferred tax liabilities in the combined entity has the effect of reducing the \$19.7 million valuation allowance established after the purchase accounting adjustments by the equivalent amount of Cambium's deferred tax liabilities. Cambium's deferred tax liabilities represent a future source of taxable income that enables the combined entity to release some of Voyager's previously established valuation allowance.

(M) Adjustment to eliminate Voyager's shareholders' equity and record common stock of Holdings at \$.001 par value. The Cambium sole stockholder will receive a total of 20,454,312 shares of Holdings common stock in the Cambium merger. Those shares, together with the 3,846,154 shares of Holdings common stock that Holdings will issue to the Cambium stockholder in exchange for a \$25,000,000 capital contribution to be made by the Cambium stockholder to Holdings prior to the effective time of the mergers, will represent approximately 55.5% of the total number of shares of Holdings common stock that will be outstanding upon completion of the Voyager merger and the Cambium merger, assuming no exercise of any portion of the Holdings Warrant, assuming no exercise of appraisal rights by Voyager's stockholders and assuming that the maximum amount of cash payable in the mergers is payable to the Voyager stockholders. The number of shares of Holdings common stock issuable to the Cambium stockholder in the Cambium merger and in connection with the \$25,000,000 capital contribution assumes that there will be 29,874,145 shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers. To the extent that the number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers is greater or less than 29,874,145, the number of shares of Holdings common stock to be issued to the Cambium stockholder above will be increased or decreased, respectively, so that the shares of Cambium common stock owned by the Cambium stockholder will convert into the same percentage of shares of Holdings common stock immediately after the effective time of the mergers as would have been the case had the number of shares of Voyager common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the mergers been 29,874,145. Total shares outstanding for purposes of the pro forma financial statements are assumed to be 43.8 million shares, calculated as follows:

Holdings shares to be issued to existing Cambium stockholder	20,454
Additional shares to be issued for \$25 million capital contribution to Holdings to be made immediately prior to closing by the Cambium stockholder	3,846
Estimated Holdings shares to be issued to existing Voyager stockholders	19,490
Total estimated shares of Holdings outstanding at the merger closing date	43,790

(N) Adjustment to record the preliminary estimated fair value of the warrant to be issued to Cambium's stockholder and subscription rights granted under the stockholders agreement.

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As described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, the aggregate number of shares of Holdings common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrant will equal the sum of

The Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount, which is based upon the net amount of recoveries that Cambium receives on and after June 1, 2009, including periods after the effective time of the mergers, with respect to an embezzlement matter that was discovered by Cambium in April 2008. To date, Cambium has received net recoveries of approximately \$535,000 with respect to this matter and, although we cannot assure you of the actual amount of net recoveries that Cambium will receive, management believes that it is likely that the maximum amount it will be able to recover is \$4,250,000. The Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount equals 0.45 multiplied by the quotient of the aggregate net recoveries divided by \$6.50. Thus, for purposes of calculating the Base Amount and Likely Maximum Amount described elsewhere in this proxy/prospectus, we have included 37,038 shares in the Base Amount (correlating to a net recovery of \$535,000) and 294,230 shares in the Likely Maximum Amount (correlating to a net recovery of \$4,250,000) with respect to the Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment Amount.

The Additional Share Amount, which will be calculated over a period commencing at the effective time of the mergers and ending two years thereafter. The Additional Share Amount will equal the number of shares of Voyager common stock, if any, that are surrendered upon consummation of the Voyager merger in excess of the sum of the 29,874,145 shares that are known to be currently outstanding plus the number of shares of Voyager common stock that are issued upon the exercise of options known to be currently outstanding, provided that the maximum Additional Share Amount is capped at a maximum of 145,000 shares. At present, we do not believe that any such additional shares will be surrendered. Accordingly, for purposes of calculating the Base Amount, we have not included any shares with respect to the Additional Share Amount. Because the parties agreed to limit the Additional Share Amount to a maximum of 145,000 shares, we have included 145,000 shares in the Likely Maximum Amount with respect to the Additional Share Amount.

The Formula Amount, which adds shares to the Holdings Warrant only if, prior to completion of the mergers, equity cure payments are made under Cambium's existing credit agreements, debt is retired under those agreements or payments are made to obtain default-related waivers under those agreements. To date, the only applicable event is an equity cure payment of \$2,959,000 made in August 2009, as disclosed elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. Cambium does not anticipate making any further payments covered by the Formula Amount between the date of this proxy statement/prospectus and the completion of the mergers. Subject to qualifications that are not relevant to the equity cure payment that has previously been made, the Formula Amount equals the equity cure payment of \$2,959,000 divided by \$6.50, or 455,230 shares. Because the equity cure payment has been made and Cambium does not anticipate making any additional payments that will impact the Formula Amount, we have included 455,230 shares in both the Base Amount described below and the Likely Maximum Amount described below with respect to the Formula Amount.

For the reasons set forth above, we believe that the minimum number of shares of Holdings common stock to be covered by the Holdings Warrant (the Base Amount) is 492,268 shares and the likely maximum number of shares of Holdings common stock to be covered by the Holdings Warrant (the Likely Maximum Amount) is 894,460 shares.

For purposes of the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet as of September 30, 2009, the number of shares of Holdings common stock for which the warrant could be exercised is assumed to total 495,311, with an estimated fair value of \$2.4 million. The number of shares underlying the warrant is based on the following:

40,081 shares issuable under the Cambium Specified Asset Recoupment is based on the property held for sale on Cambium's historical balance sheet as of September 30, 2009 of \$0.2 million plus

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\$0.4 million cash received in the period between June 1, 2009 and September 30, 2009, divided by \$6.50 per share, and then multiplied by 0.45.

No shares issuable for Additional Share Amount, since the number of shares of Voyager at closing is expected to equal 29,874,145 shares.

Shares issuable under the Formula Amount are 455,230. As of August 14, 2009, Cambium was in non-compliance with its debt covenants. On August 14, 2009, Cambium notified both its senior secured lenders and senior unsecured debt holders that it intended to cure the noncompliance. On August 17, 2009, \$3.0 million of capital was contributed by the Cambium stockholder to Cambium to fund the cure. On August 20, 2009, Cambium paid the \$3.0 million to the senior secured lenders and the principal amount outstanding on Cambium's senior secured credit agreement was reduced by a corresponding amount. To obtain the number of shares issuable under the warrant, the \$3.0 million payment is divided by \$6.50.

The fair value of the warrant was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model assuming historical volatility of 45.9%, a dividend yield of 0%, a risk free rate of 2.52%, and a \$4.91 value for each Holdings share. The warrant will be accounted for as a liability.

Since the number of shares exercisable under the warrant is subject to change based upon a number of factors, the following table is provided to illustrate the impact of changes in the number of shares exercisable under the warrant on the fair value of the liability at the merger date:

	Shares Exercisable under the warrant	Liability Recorded at the Merger Date
Shares for pro forma purposes as of September 30, 2009	495,311	\$ 2,428
Base Amount	492,268	2,413
Likely Maximum Amount	894,460	4,384

Because the financial instrument is classified as a liability, the warrant will be required to be presented at its fair value as of each reporting date. Changes in the fair value will be recorded in results of operations following the merger date.

Subscription Rights

Holdings will grant Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS a subscription right that permits them to purchase, at any time and from time to time through the 24-month anniversary of the effective time of the mergers, a number of shares of Holdings common stock up to the lesser of:

7,500,000 shares of common stock (subject to adjustment in the event of any dividend, stock split, combination or similar recapitalization event); or

the number of shares of common stock that Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS may purchase from time to time during the 24-month subscription period for an aggregate purchase price of \$20 million (based upon the per share purchase price described below).

The purchase price per share in connection with the subscription rights is equal to 90% of the volume weighted average price of the Holdings common stock measured over the ten trading day period immediately preceding the

issuance and sale of the shares of Holdings common stock.

Based on the limitation of aggregate purchase price, the maximum amount of market value of the purchases under the subscription rights would be limited to \$22.2 million, with a discount of \$2.2 million. Therefore, the assumed value of the subscription rights for pro forma purposes is \$2.2 million. This instrument will be accounted for as equity.

(O) Adjustment to reflect the impact of the purchase price accounting reduction in deferred revenue. To calculate this adjustment, deferred revenue obligations for online access existing as of January 1, 2008 were written down by 58%, which is consistent with the write-down percentage used to adjust the

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deferred revenue balance at September 30, 2009 to fair value in adjustment (K). The resulting adjustment reflects the difference between revenue recognized from the historical deferred revenue balance at January 1, 2008 and revenue that would have been recognized had a fair value adjustment been made to the deferred revenue balance at January 1, 2008.

(P) Adjustment to reflect the impact of the purchase price accounting reduction in deferred costs. To calculate this adjustment, deferred costs existing as of January 1, 2008 were written down to zero, which is consistent with the write-down percentage used to adjust the deferred costs balance at September 30, 2009 to fair value in adjustment (E). The resulting adjustment removes the impact of costs recognized from the historical deferred cost balance at January 1, 2008.

(Q) Both Cambium and Voyager capitalize certain pre-publication costs of curriculum, including art, prepress and other costs incurred in the creation of the master copy of curriculum products. Voyager also capitalizes editorial costs incurred in the creation of the master copy of curriculum products. This adjustment reflects the estimated impact of conforming Voyager's capitalization policy for pre-publication costs to Cambium's policy. To determine this adjustment, Voyager conducted interviews with curriculum management and reviewed development plans and budgets, where available, to determine estimated costs associated with editorial work that would not have been capitalized had Voyager followed the same policy as Cambium.

(R) Adjustment to reflect the impact of the purchase price accounting adjustments to intangible assets on amortization expense. The pro forma amortization expense was calculated based on the asset values, amortization methods and useful lives assigned in the purchase price allocation described in Note 3.

(in thousands)

		Calculated Amortization for Year Ended December 31, 2008	Historical Amortization for Year Ended December 31, 2008	Adjustment for the Year Ended December 31, 2008
	Amortization Method and Useful Life			
Curriculum	Sum of years digits - 8 years	\$ 7,511	\$ 18,497	\$ 10,986
Customer relationships	Straight-line - 10 years	540	546	6
Tradenames and trademarks	Straight-line - 10 years	266	412	146
		\$ 8,317	\$ 19,455	\$ 11,138

		Calculated Amortization for Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Historical Amortization for Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Adjustment for the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009
	Amortization Method and Useful Life			

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Curriculum	Sum of years digits - 8 years	\$	4,929	\$	11,108	\$	6,179
Customer relationships	Straight-line - 10 years		405		396		(9)
Tradenames and trademarks	Straight-line - 10 years		200		296		96
		\$	5,534	\$	11,800	\$	6,266

(S) Adjustment to reflect the estimated interest income lost as a result of the \$58.0 million of cash used in the preliminary estimated purchase price consideration, which is equal to the cash expected to be paid to stockholders of \$67.5 million plus the cash to be paid for specified tax refunds of \$15.5 million and net of the cash contributed by Cambium's parent of \$25.0 million. The interest rates assumed, which are 1.3% and 0.1% for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the nine months ended September 30, 2009, respectively, are averages of the 4 and 13 week daily Treasury bill rates for the applicable periods, since these were the typical rates of return on Voyager's excess cash at these times.

(T) Adjustment to reflect the estimated pro forma combined income tax benefit at an effective rate of 8.5% for 2008 and 0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009. Pre-tax losses at statutory tax rates provided a tax benefit of approximately \$59.1 million and \$15.0 million in 2008 and the nine

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months ended September 30, 2009, respectively. However the non-deductible impairment charges to goodwill do not result in tax benefits. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, taxable income in prior carryback years, loss carryforward limitations, and tax planning strategies in assessing whether deferred tax assets will be realized in future periods. After consideration of these factors, management believes it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Thus, a valuation allowance was established which limited the tax benefit recognized in 2008 to the amount generated from the reduction of its deferred tax liabilities, and there was no remaining benefit or expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

(U) Adjustment to reflect Holdings total shares outstanding after the mergers are completed, calculated as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009
Holdings shares to be issued to existing Cambium stockholder	20,454	20,454
Additional shares to be issued for \$25 million capital contribution to be made immediately prior to closing by the Cambium stockholder	3,846	3,846
Estimated Holdings shares to be issued to existing Voyager stockholders	19,490	19,490
Total estimated shares of Holdings outstanding at the merger date	43,790	43,790
Basic and diluted shares outstanding per the Voyager historical statement of operations	29,871	29,874
Increase to basic and diluted shares outstanding for the pro forma condensed combined statement of operations	13,919	13,916

As described in Note 2, for pro forma purposes, the amount of cash paid to shareholders making the cash election assumes that the cash available for cash elections will equal the maximum of \$67.5 million and that at least 35% of shareholders, holding an aggregate of 10.4 million shares, will make the cash election, resulting in Holdings shares of 19.5 million to be issued to existing Voyager stockholders. The table below shows the impact on estimated shares of Holdings outstanding at the merger date and pro forma basic and diluted net loss per common share if the cash paid to shareholders was reduced by \$2.5 million to \$65.0 million or by \$5.0 million to \$62.5 million, assuming in each case that the shares electing cash meets or exceeds the shares eligible to receive cash.

Year Ended December 31, 2008		
Cash Paid for Cash Election of \$67.5 million (in thousands, except per share amounts)	Cash Paid for Cash Election of \$65.0 million	Cash Paid for Cash Election of \$62.5 million

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Holdings shares to be issued to existing Cambium stockholder	20,454	20,454	20,454
Additional shares to be issued for \$25 million capital contribution to be made immediately prior to closing by the Cambium stockholder	3,846	3,846	3,846
Estimated Holdings shares to be issued to existing Voyager stockholders	19,490	19,874	20,259
Total estimated shares of Holdings outstanding at the merger date	43,790	44,174	44,559
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (3.53)	\$ (3.50)	\$ (3.46)

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	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009		
	Cash Paid		
	for	Cash Paid for	Cash Paid for
	Cash	Cash Election	Cash Election
	Election of	of	of
	\$67.5 million	\$65.0 million	\$62.5 million
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)		
Holdings shares to be issued to existing Cambium stockholder	20,454	20,454	20,454
Additional shares to be issued for \$25 million capital contribution to be made immediately prior to closing by the Cambium stockholder	3,846	3,846	3,846
Estimated Holdings shares to be issued to existing Voyager stockholders	19,490	19,874	20,259
Total estimated shares of Holdings outstanding at the merger date	43,790	44,174	44,559
Pro forma basic and diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.98)	\$ (0.97)	\$ (0.96)

(V) Adjustment to eliminate merger costs. Merger costs included in the historical statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$26,000 for Cambium. Merger costs included in the historical statement of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 were \$6.1 million for Voyager and \$2.5 million for Cambium.

(W) Adjustment to conform Voyager's quarterly allocation of commission expense to Cambium's policy. Cambium has commission plans that provide for increasing commission rates as certain tiers or milestones are achieved and, as such, records commission expense during interim periods based on the expected annualized commission rate multiplied by the actual year to date sales for the quarter. Voyager also has commission plans that provide for increasing rates, but at rates that are different from those of Cambium. Voyager records commission expense during interim periods based upon the amount earned which is based on the commission rate effective at the end of the quarter multiplied by the actual year to date sales for the quarter. This difference in policies has no effect on full year pro forma commission expense for 2008.

(X) Pursuant to the management services agreement, Cambium pays VSS an annual monitoring fee of \$0.2 million, plus out-of-pocket expenses, payable semi-annually in arrears. The management services agreement will be terminated at the effective time of the mergers and VSS will cease to be compensated under the agreement. In accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, upon completion of the mergers, the board of directors of Holdings will be reconstituted to have nine members, consisting of five directors designated by Cambium and four directors designated by Voyager. Two of the board members are expected to be employees of Holdings who will not receive additional compensation for their service on the board. Fees paid to the non-employee directors designated by Cambium are expected to be paid to VSS or an affiliate of VSS. This adjustment is to reflect the difference between the historical board compensation and the VSS monitoring fee recorded in the historical results of Cambium and Voyager versus the expected ongoing board fees. The amount and form of compensation that non-employee directors of Holdings may receive have not yet been determined. For purposes of this pro forma adjustment, it has been assumed that non-employee directors will receive annual compensation equal to \$72,250, which represents the current average compensation for Voyager directors.

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	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009
Board of directors fees included in Voyager's historical financials	\$ 357,262	\$ 183,304
VSS management fees included in Cambium's historical financial statements	199,315	150,000
Total historical board and management fees	556,577	333,304
Estimated board of director fees for non-employee directors of Holdings	505,750	379,313
Total increase (decrease) in board and management fees	\$ (50,827)	\$ 46,009

Additionally, Cambium paid to an affiliate of VSS a fee of \$3.2 million in connection with Cambium's purchase of Cambium Learning in 2007, together with \$0.1 million of reimbursed expenses. Cambium was also obligated to pay to a VSS affiliate fees in the event that additional equity or debt financings were completed by Cambium. Contemporaneous with the closing, that fee agreement will be replaced by a consulting fee agreement between Holdings and VSS entitling VSS to the following fees:

a fee equal to 1% of the gross proceeds of any debt or equity financing by Holdings; and

a fee equal to 1% of the enterprise value of any entities acquired or disposed of by Holdings.

These obligations will remain in effect until the earlier of the date on which funds managed by VSS cease to beneficially own at least 10% of the outstanding Holdings common stock or, unless Holdings' audit committee renews the consulting fee agreement, January 1, 2015. No pro forma adjustment has been made for this consulting fee because it is contingent on future events.

(Y) Ronald D. Klausner is a party to an amendment effective August 7, 2009 and executed August 13, 2009, to Mr. Klausner's amended and restated employment agreement, dated as of April 9, 2009. Among other things, Mr. Klausner's agreement provides that he will be granted options to purchase 750,000 shares of Holdings common stock under the 2009 Incentive Plan at the effective time of the mergers. David F. Cappellucci is a party to an employment agreement with Cambium, dated April 12, 2007, which was amended on June 26, 2009 to, among other things, assign the agreement to Holdings at the effective time of the mergers. Among other things, Mr. Cappellucci's agreement provides that his current annual salary of \$220,000 will change to an annual base salary of \$395,000, that his current annual bonus opportunity with a target payment of 50% of base salary and a maximum payment of 100% of base salary will change to an annual bonus opportunity with a target payment of 75% of base salary and a maximum payment of 150% of base salary, and that he will be granted options to purchase 600,000 shares of Holdings common stock under the 2009 Incentive Plan at the effective time of the mergers. Also, the Holdings board has determined that the following executives will be granted options to purchase shares of Holdings common stock under the 2009 Incentive Plan at the effective time of the mergers: Brad Almond for options to purchase 250,000 shares; John Campbell for options to purchase 300,000 shares; and George Logue for options to purchase 250,000 shares.

The stock options granted to Mr. Klausner, Mr. Cappellucci and the other executives will vest ratably, daily for Mr. Klausner and Mr. Cappellucci and annually for the other executives, over a four-year period, subject to earlier vesting upon a change of control of Holdings. Seventy-five percent of these options will have a per-share exercise price equal to the greater of \$4.50 or an average trading price over a pre-designated ten-day period and 25% will have an exercise price equal to \$6.50.

This pro forma adjustment for the year ended December 31, 2008 represents the estimated additional annual expense associated with these employment agreements, including (1) estimated annual stock-based compensation expense of \$0.9 million and (2) an increase in Mr. Cappellucci's annual salary of \$0.2 million. The pro forma adjustment for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 represents three-fourths of this estimated additional annual expense. In determining the fair value of the stock option

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awards, a Black-Scholes option-pricing model was used with the following assumptions: an expected stock volatility of 45.9%; a risk-free interest rate of 2.09%; an expected life of four years to exercise; a 0% dividend yield; and a grant price of \$4.91 for 75% of each award and a grant price of \$6.50 for 25% of each award.

No pro forma adjustment has been provided for any change in bonus structure, since annual bonuses are dependent on the achievement of performance targets. Further, Holdings expects to grant awards under the 2009 Incentive Plan to employees other than Mr. Klausner, Mr. Cappellucci, Mr. Almond, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Logue at or near the closing of the mergers. However, as no determination has been made to date with respect to the number of options to be granted to other employees, Holdings cannot presently determine the related compensation costs and, therefore, no pro forma adjustment for these awards has been included.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT OF HOLDINGS FOLLOWING THE MERGERS****Directors and Executive Officers of Holdings**

In accordance with the terms of the merger agreement the board of directors of Holdings will be reconstituted to have nine members, consisting of five directors designated by Cambium and four directors designated by Voyager. The Holdings board of directors will be divided into three classes, with three directors in each class, serving staggered terms. The Class I directors will serve for a term expiring on the date of the first Holdings annual meeting of stockholders after completion of the mergers, the Class II directors will serve for a term expiring on the date of the second Holdings annual meeting of stockholders after completion of the mergers, and the Class III directors will serve for a term expiring on the date of the third Holdings annual meeting of stockholders after completion of the mergers. Information regarding the seven Holdings directors who have been designated as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus is listed below. Of these seven directors, three have been designated by Cambium and four have been designated by Voyager. Cambium expects to designate the remaining two directors shortly following the effective time of the mergers. It is anticipated that one of those two directors will be independent within the NASDAQ and SEC standards applicable to audit committee members. However, so long as the VSS Funds own or control a majority of holdings common stock, until Cambium designates the additional directors, Jeffrey T. Stevenson will have the right to cast the votes that the additional directors would have, so that the Cambium designees have the agreed upon total of five board votes. If Mr. Stevenson is not then serving on the board, then Scott J. Troeller will be entitled to cast the additional votes.

The executive officers of Holdings upon completion of the mergers are listed in the table below. Executive officers will serve at the discretion of the Holdings board of directors, subject to the terms of any employment agreements. The table below sets forth the names and ages of the initial directors and executive officers of Holdings who have been designated as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, as well as the positions and offices to be held by these individuals. These persons will serve as the directors and executive officers of Holdings upon completion of the mergers. A summary of the biographical information regarding these individuals, including the background and experience of each, is set forth after the table.

Name	Age	Position(s)
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CLASS I DIRECTORS (WHOSE TERMS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPIRE IN 2010)

David F. Cappellucci	52	Director and President
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Two additional directors are expected to be designated by Cambium shortly following the effective time of the mergers.

CLASS II DIRECTORS (WHOSE TERMS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPIRE IN 2011)

Neil Weiner	49	Director
Frederick J. Schwab	70	Director
Scott J. Troeller	41	Director

CLASS III DIRECTORS (WHOSE TERMS ARE EXPECTED TO EXPIRE IN 2012)

Richard J. Surratt	48	Director and Chief Executive Officer
Ronald Klausner	56	Director

Jeffrey T. Stevenson 48 Director

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT DIRECTORS

Bradley C. Almond	42	Chief Financial Officer
Todd W. Buchardt	49	General Counsel
John Campbell	48	Senior Vice President and President of Cambium Learning Technologies
George A. Logue	58	Executive Vice President and President of Supplemental Solutions
Alex Saltonstall	34	General Manager of Cambium Learning Technologies

Table of Contents***Directors***

David F. Cappellucci. David F. Cappellucci will serve as a Class I director and the President of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Cappellucci has served as the Chief Executive Officer of Cambium since April 2007 and has 24 years of experience in the education industry. Before co-founding Cambium in December of 2002, Mr. Cappellucci spent 13 years with Houghton Mifflin Company, where he served in a variety of senior management positions, overseeing strategy, mergers and acquisitions, planning and operations at both the corporate level and within a number of business units, including the K-12 School Publishing Group and the Educational and Business Software Divisions. In 2000, Mr. Cappellucci co-founded Classwell Learning Group, an education company formed within the Houghton Mifflin organization. Through 2002, Mr. Cappellucci served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Classwell Learning Group, which was described as the “best new brand in the education market” by a major industry magazine in 2002. From 1992 to 1997, Mr. Cappellucci served as Senior Vice President of Elementary Education for Simon & Schuster. Prior to that, Mr. Cappellucci was Vice President of Finance, Planning and Operations for Houghton Mifflin’s K-12 school and assessment businesses.

Ronald Klausner. Ronald Klausner will serve as a Class III director and the Chief Executive Officer of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Klausner has served as President of Voyager Expanded Learning since October 2005. Prior to that, Mr. Klausner served as President of ProQuest Information and Learning (a subsidiary of Voyager until it was sold in 2007) from April 2003 to October 2005. Mr. Klausner came to Voyager from D&B (formerly known as Dun & Bradstreet), a global business information and technology solutions provider, where he worked for 27 years. He most recently served as D&B’s Senior Vice President, U.S. Sales, leading a segment with more than \$900 million in revenue. Previously, Mr. Klausner led global data and operations, and customer service, providing business-to-business, credit, marketing and purchasing information in over 200 countries.

Frederick J. Schwab. Frederick J. Schwab will serve as a Class II director of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Schwab has served as a member of Voyager’s board of directors since September 2004. Mr. Schwab is also a member of the compensation committee of the board of directors of Voyager. Mr. Schwab was President and Chief Executive Officer of Porsche Cars North America, or PCNA, from 1992 to 2003. He joined PCNA in 1985 as Executive Vice President of Finance & Administration and was appointed Senior Vice President in 1988. Prior to joining PCNA, Mr. Schwab, a certified public accountant, was employed by Fruehauf Corp. and Touche Ross & Company. Currently, Mr. Schwab serves as a director of Boyd Gaming Corporation, where he is chairman of the audit committee and a member of the corporate governance committee of the board of directors.

Jeffrey T. Stevenson. Jeffrey T. Stevenson will serve as a Class III director of Holdings and chairman of the board of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Stevenson is the Managing Partner and Co-Chief Executive Officer of VSS, a private equity fund with \$2.5 billion of capital under management. Mr. Stevenson joined VSS in 1982, shortly after its formation, and has been the head of its private equity business since its first investment in 1989. VSS manages private equity and mezzanine funds dedicated to companies engaged in the media, communications and information industries. Mr. Stevenson currently serves as a director of substantially all of the private portfolio companies in which VSS has invested and serves on the investment committee for each of VSS’s investment funds.

Richard J. Surratt. Richard J. Surratt will serve as a Class III director of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Surratt currently serves as President and Chief Executive Officer of Voyager, a position he has held since January 2007. Prior to that, Mr. Surratt was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Voyager since November 2005. From 1999 to 2005, Mr. Surratt was Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Independence Air, where he was responsible for accounting, treasury, legal, financial planning and information systems activities. Prior to that, Mr. Surratt held various financial and management positions with Mobil Corporation between 1991 and 1999.

Scott J. Troeller. Scott J. Troeller will serve as a Class II director of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Troeller is a Partner of VSS, a position he has held since 2005, and a managing member of the general partner of three VSS funds: VSS Communications Partners III, L.P. (VSS III); VSS

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Communications Partners IV, L.P. (VSS IV); and VSS Mezzanine Partners (VSS MP). From 1996 to 1998, Mr. Troeller was a Director of VSS and was a Managing Director of VSS from 1998 until 2000. He became a General Partner of VSS III in 2001. Mr. Troeller is actively involved in substantially all aspects of VSS activities, including new business development, financial and transaction structuring, portfolio management and monitoring, fund raising and operations of the firm. Mr. Troeller also is a member of the investment committees of VSS III, VSS IV and VSS MP. Mr. Troeller has approximately 18 years of private and public equity and debt investment, financing and transactional experience across a broad range of sectors, focusing primarily on media, communications and information industries. Mr. Troeller has played an active role in many of VSS investments, completing over 50 platform and add-on investments. He has served or is currently serving on the boards of several current and former portfolio companies.

Neil Weiner. Neil Weiner will serve as a Class II director of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Weiner is the founder of Foxhill Opportunity Master Fund, L.P., Foxhill Opportunity Fund, L.P., and Foxhill Opportunity Offshore Fund, Ltd., and has served as the Senior Managing Member of Foxhill Capital Partners, LLC, the investment manager of the Foxhill funds, since January 2006. Mr. Weiner has over 25 years of investment experience, including the management of hedge fund portfolios for the past 17 years. From June 2000 through March 2005, Mr. Weiner was a Managing Member and co-portfolio manager of Triage Advisors LLC and Triage Management LLC, the investment advisors to Triage Capital Management LP and Triage Offshore Fund Ltd. Prior to joining Triage Capital Management, LLC, Mr. Weiner was a Managing Director and portfolio manager from April 1992 to May 2000 with LibertyView Capital Management, a multi-strategy arbitrage hedge fund group. Prior to his hedge fund experience, Mr. Weiner worked as a sell-side analyst at Solomon Brothers.

Executive Officers (other than directors who are also executive officers)

Bradley C. Almond. Bradley C. Almond will serve as the Chief Financial Officer of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Almond has served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Voyager since January 2009. Mr. Almond joined Voyager in November 2006 as Chief Financial Officer of the Voyager Expanded Learning operating unit. Before joining Voyager, Mr. Almond was Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Vice President of Administration at Zix Corporation, a publicly traded email encryption and e-prescribing service provider located in Dallas, Texas, since 2003. From 1998 to 2003, Mr. Almond worked at Entrust Inc., where he held a variety of management positions, including president of Entrust Japan, general manager of Entrust Asia and Latin America, vice president of finance and vice president of sales and customer operations. Mr. Almond is a licensed Certified Public Accountant.

John Campbell. John Campbell will serve as Senior Vice President and the President of the Cambium Learning Technologies business unit of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Campbell has served as Chief Operating Officer of Voyager Expanded Learning since January 2004. Before joining Voyager, Mr. Campbell served as Chief Operating Officer and business unit head of a research based reading company (Breakthrough to Literacy) within McGraw-Hill. Prior to joining Breakthrough/McGraw-Hill, he served as Director of Technology for a division of Tribune Education. Additionally, Mr. Campbell has experience as General Manager of a software start-up (Insight) and as Director of Applications and Technical Support for a hardware manufacturer (Commodore International).

George A. Logue. George A. Logue will serve as Executive Vice President and the President of the Supplemental Solutions business unit of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Logue has served as the Executive Vice President of Cambium since June 2003 and has 30 years of education industry experience. Before joining Cambium, Mr. Logue spent 18 years in various leadership roles with Houghton Mifflin Company. At Houghton Mifflin, Mr. Logue served as Executive Vice President of the School Division from 1996 to 2003. Prior to serving as Executive Vice President of Houghton Mifflin, Mr. Logue was Vice President for Sales and Marketing from 1994 to 1996.

Alex Saltonstall. Alex Saltonstall will serve as General Manager of Cambium Learning Technologies following completion of the mergers. Alex Saltonstall has served as the General Manager of Cambium Learning Technologies, which includes IntelliTools, Inc. and Kurzweil Educational Systems, Inc., since

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January, 2006. Mr. Saltonstall was previously the Corporate Development Manager at Cambium Learning, in which role he led the company's acquisition activities, from July 2004 to December 2005. Before joining Cambium Learning, Mr. Saltonstall attended Harvard Business School from September 2002 to June 2004. From 2001 to 2002, Mr. Saltonstall was President of SearchSoft Solutions, Inc., a company providing recruitment, selection and hiring software for K-12 public school systems, from 2000 to 2001 Mr. Saltonstall was an Associate at Schoolhouse Partners, a venture capital firm focused on K-12 education and from 1997 to 2000, Mr. Saltonstall served as a Senior Associate at The Parthenon Group, a strategy consulting firm.

Todd W. Buchardt. Todd W. Buchardt will serve as General Counsel of Holdings following completion of the mergers. Mr. Buchardt has served Voyager as Senior Vice President since November 2002, Vice President since March 2000, and General Counsel and Secretary since 1998. Before joining Voyager, Mr. Buchardt held various legal positions with First Data Corporation from 1986 to 1998.

Committees of the Holdings Board of Directors

Upon completion of the mergers, the board of directors of Holdings will have an audit committee that consists of at least three directors, two of whom will be independent based on independence criteria set forth in Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act. These three directors must also satisfy the requirements set forth in NASDAQ Market Rule 5605(a) and (c). Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and NASDAQ Market Rule 5615(b)(1) allow Holdings to phase in the independence requirements applicable to audit committees. Accordingly, the board of directors expects to establish an audit committee composed of three independent directors within the phase-in period. The initial members of the audit committee of the Holdings board of directors upon completion of the mergers will be Messrs. Troeller, Schwab and Weiner. Each of Messrs. Schwab and Weiner meet the applicable independence requirements, but Mr. Troeller does not because of his position with VSS. It is expected that within the phase-in period Mr. Troeller will be replaced on the audit committee by a director designated by Cambium who will meet the applicable independence requirements.

The board of directors of Holdings may, from time to time, establish other committees to facilitate the management of Holdings or for any other purposes it may deem necessary or appropriate. Committee membership will be decided by the Holdings board members.

Controlled Company Status

It is expected that Holdings will be a Controlled Company as defined in Rule 5615(c)(2) of the NASDAQ Global Market because VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC will hold more than 50% of Holdings' voting power following completion of the mergers. As a Controlled Company, Holdings will not be required to have a majority of its board of directors comprised of independent directors, a compensation committee comprised solely of independent directors or a nominating committee comprised solely of independent directors.

Compensation of Holdings Directors and Executive Officers

The directors and executive officers of Holdings will receive no compensation from Holdings prior to the completion of the mergers. The form and amount of the compensation to be paid to each of Holdings' directors, executive officers and other managers who have not entered into an employment agreement with Holdings as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus will be determined by the Holdings board of directors either prior to, or promptly following completion of, the mergers.

Certain individuals who are expected to be directors and executive officers of Holdings are presently directors and/or executive officers of Voyager or Cambium and are entitled to compensation and/or other employment benefits from Voyager or Cambium, as applicable, prior to the completion of the mergers.

For information concerning the compensation paid by Voyager for the 2008 fiscal year to certain executive officers of Voyager who will serve as executive officers of Holdings following completion of the mergers, and for information concerning compensation of a Voyager director who will become a director of

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Holdings, see VOYAGER COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS on page 274, VOYAGER EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION on page 276 and Director Compensation on page 188.

For information concerning the compensation paid by Cambium or its subsidiaries for the 2008 fiscal year to certain executive officers of Cambium who will serve as executive officers of Holdings following completion of the mergers, see CAMBIUM COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS on page 243 and CAMBIUM EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION on page 246.

Holdings Employment Agreements

Ronald Klausner

Letter agreement. Mr. Klausner is party to a letter agreement with Voyager, dated April 9, 2009, which agreement was amended on August 13, 2009 by an amendment dated as of August 7, 2009, to, among other things, assign the agreement to Holdings at the effective time. We refer to this letter agreement, as amended, as the Klausner Agreement. The Klausner Agreement provides that Mr. Klausner will serve Holdings as its Chief Executive Officer and for Mr. Klausner to be nominated for election to the board of directors of Holdings so long as he remains Chief Executive Officer of Holdings.

Salary; Bonus. The Klausner Agreement provides for an annual base salary of \$557,875; however, solely for purposes of calculating certain bonuses, severance payments and other benefit entitlements, the Klausner Agreement provides for an annual base salary of \$537,075, which lower amount we refer to as Mr. Klausner's base salary. The Klausner Agreement also provides for an annual bonus opportunity with a target payment of 70% of base salary and a maximum payment of 140% of base salary, subject to the attainment of pre-established performance goals.

Payments in connection with the mergers. Pursuant to the Klausner Agreement, if the mergers are completed and Mr. Klausner has not been terminated for cause or resigned other than for good reason for a period of six months following the effective time, he will be entitled to receive a 2009 Change in Control Bonus Payment in the amount of \$751,906 and a Change in Control Payment in the amount of \$805,612. In addition, if Mr. Klausner has not been terminated for cause or resigned other than for good reason for a period of one year from the effective time, he will receive a retention bonus in the amount of \$268,538. See THE MERGERS Interests of Voyager's Directors and Officers in the Mergers on page 101 for additional information regarding Mr. Klausner's interests in the mergers.

Employee benefits. The Klausner Agreement also provides that Mr. Klausner may participate in Holdings' employee benefit plans, executive compensation and deferred compensation plans and executive perquisite arrangements. The Klausner Agreement also provides Mr. Klausner with indemnification with respect to certain golden parachute excise taxes under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Resignation. Mr. Klausner has the right to resign from his employment and, so long as (i) he does not resign for a period of five months following the closing of the mergers and (ii) following such five-month period, he provides Holdings with seven months advance notice of any resignation and assists in any replacement search and transitioning his duties to his successor, he will receive, in addition to base salary, a pro rata bonus in respect of the year in which his employment terminates. The pro rata bonus will be calculated based upon Holdings' actual performance as compared to applicable performance targets. If Mr. Klausner resigns as described in this paragraph, he will not be eligible for any severance benefits as described in the following paragraph.

Severance Benefits. In the event Mr. Klausner's employment is terminated by Holdings without cause, or if he resigns for good reason, he is entitled to certain severance benefits. If such an event occurs prior to December 31, 2010, he would receive a payment equal to the greater of (i) 100% of his base salary or (ii) his target bonus for 2010. If such an

event occurs on or after January 1, 2011, he would receive (i) salary continuation payments for a period of one year, and (ii) a pro rata bonus for the year in which such termination occurs, but determined based upon Holdings' actual performance as compared to applicable performance targets and paid at the later of the effective date of a release of claims, and the date bonuses for such year are paid to other executives of Holdings. In addition, upon such an event, Mr. Klausner would be

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eligible to receive continued medical, dental and vision benefits on terms similar to those applicable to active employees of Holdings for a period of 18 months. As a precondition to his receipt of such benefits, Mr. Klausner is required to deliver a general release of claims to Holdings.

Equity Compensation. With respect to Mr. Klausner's stock appreciation rights, granted as of April 24, 2007, relating to 300,000 shares of Voyager common stock, at the effective time of the mergers, (i) rights with respect to 200,000 shares will be retained by Mr. Klausner and equitably adjusted and converted into rights relating to 200,000 shares of Holdings common stock, in accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, and (ii) rights with respect to 100,000 shares will terminate. In addition, Mr. Klausner will be granted options to purchase 750,000 shares of Holdings common stock under the 2009 Incentive Plan at the effective time of the mergers. These stock options will vest ratably daily over a four-year period, subject to earlier vesting upon a change of control of Holdings. Seventy-five percent of these options will have a per-share exercise price equal to the greater of \$4.50 or an average volume-weighted trading price over a pre-designated ten-day period and 25% of these options will have an exercise price equal to \$6.50. Upon Mr. Klausner's resignation, other than for good reason, or upon his termination for cause, all of his vested and unvested option and equity awards will terminate.

Restrictive Covenants. For a period of 24 months following Mr. Klausner's termination of employment, he is restricted from (i) soliciting, calling or contracting with certain customers of Holdings or Voyager, (ii) participating in the development or support of certain products which compete with, or can be used for the same purposes as, Holdings' or Voyager's products, (iii) being engaged by any entity that manufactures or sells products that compete with Holdings' or Voyager's products or (iv) soliciting employees of Holdings or Voyager.

David F. Cappellucci

Employment agreement. Mr. Cappellucci is party to an employment agreement with Cambium Learning, dated April 12, 2007, which was amended on June 26, 2009, to, among other things, assign it to Holdings at the effective time of the mergers; we refer to this employment agreement, as amended, as the Cappellucci Agreement.

Position at Holdings. The Cappellucci Agreement provides that Mr. Cappellucci will serve as the President of Holdings; provided, that, on or after the 180th day after the effective time of the mergers, Mr. Cappellucci may elect to transition from President to Vice Chairman of Holdings on such amended terms setting forth his role and responsibilities as Vice Chairman as Holdings and Mr. Cappellucci may mutually agree upon. If Mr. Cappellucci does not elect this transition, he will remain President of Holdings in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement, as amended. In the event that Mr. Cappellucci elects to transition to the role of Vice Chairman of Holdings, the terms of his employment agreement, as amended, will, subject to further amendment by mutual agreement of Holdings and Mr. Cappellucci, continue to govern his role as Vice Chairman of Holdings. Pursuant to the Cappellucci Agreement, Mr. Cappellucci will be nominated for election to the board of directors of Holdings so long as he holds the position of President or Vice Chairman of Holdings. If Mr. Cappellucci elects to serve in the role of Vice Chairman of Holdings and an amendment to his agreement governing the terms of such role is not mutually agreed upon prior to the 270th day following the effective time of the mergers (in which case his employment with Holdings will be terminated as of the 270th day following the effective time of the mergers), he will be entitled to receive as severance the continuation of the payment of his base salary and health benefits for a period of 12 months and his pro-rated bonus for the applicable calendar year (such 12-month period may be extended for an additional twelve-month period if Holdings, at its election, extends Mr. Cappellucci's non-competition period for an additional 12 months).

Salary; Bonus. The Cappellucci Agreement currently provides for an annual base salary of \$220,000. The Cappellucci Agreement also provides for an annual bonus opportunity with a target payment of 50% of base salary and a maximum payment of 100% of base salary; provided, that his cash bonus for the 2009 year will equal \$250,000

payable on the 180th day after the effective time of the mergers (but not later than the date bonuses for 2009 are paid to other executives). Commencing in 2010, Mr. Cappellucci will receive an

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annual base salary of \$395,000 and an annual bonus opportunity with a target payment of 75% of base salary and a maximum payment of 150% of base salary.

Payments in connection with the mergers. Pursuant to the Cappellucci Agreement, Mr. Cappellucci is not entitled to receive any special payments or other benefits upon the completion of the mergers.

Employee benefits. The Cappellucci Agreement also provides that Mr. Cappellucci may participate in all benefits generally available to Holdings' other senior executives.

Severance Benefits. In the event Mr. Cappellucci's employment is terminated by Holdings without cause, or if he resigns for good reason, he is entitled to certain severance benefits equal to 150% of his base salary payable over a period of 24 months following the termination of employment and continued medical and dental benefits for a period of 24 months; provided, however, that, at the discretion of Holdings, such salary continuation and medical and dental benefits may be extended for an additional six-month period if Holdings elects to extend post-termination non-competition and similar covenants by an incremental six-month period (extending such non-competition period from 18 months to 24 months). As a precondition to his receipt of such benefits, Mr. Cappellucci is required to deliver a general release of claims to Holdings.

Death or Disability. In the event that Mr. Cappellucci's employment terminates by reason of his death or disability, he would be entitled to receive his salary and prorated bonus through the date of his termination.

Equity Compensation. In connection with the mergers, Mr. Cappellucci agreed to forfeit his interests in VSS-Cambium Management, LLC, Cambium Learning's former management incentive plan. Mr. Cappellucci will be granted options to purchase 600,000 shares of Holdings common stock under the 2009 Incentive Plan at the effective time of the mergers. These stock options will vest ratably daily over a four-year period, subject to earlier vesting upon a change of control of Holdings. Seventy-five percent of these options will have a per-share exercise price equal to the greater of \$4.50 or an average trading price over a pre-designated ten-day period and 25% will have an exercise price equal to \$6.50. Upon Mr. Cappellucci's resignation, other than for good reason, or upon his termination for cause, all of his vested and unvested options will terminate.

Restrictive Covenants. For a period of 18 months following Mr. Cappellucci's termination of employment, he is restricted from (i) being engaged by an entity that is competitive with the business of Holdings or Cambium (subject to certain limited exceptions), (ii) soliciting certain customers of Holdings or Cambium, or (iii) soliciting certain employees of Holdings or Cambium. Such 18-month period may be extended by Holdings upon notice to Mr. Cappellucci for an additional six-month period if Holdings extends Mr. Cappellucci's severance benefits for such six-month period.

Other Executive Officers of Holdings

No executive officer of Voyager other than Mr. Klausner, and no executive officer of Cambium other than Mr. Cappellucci, has entered into a separate employment agreement with Holdings. Messrs. Almond, Campbell, Buchardt, Saltonstall and Logue may enter into agreements with Holdings in the future that provide for compensation, severance and other benefits commensurate with their new positions, as determined by the board of directors of Holdings.

2009 Equity Incentive Plan

In connection with the mergers, on July 31, 2009, Holdings' board of directors and sole stockholder approved the Cambium Learning Group, Inc. 2009 Equity Incentive Plan, which we refer to as the 2009 Incentive Plan. The general

purposes of the 2009 Incentive Plan are to attract and retain the best available personnel for positions of substantial responsibility, to provide additional incentives to employees, directors and consultants, and to promote the success of Holdings.

In connection with the mergers, the stock plans formerly sponsored by Voyager will be terminated with respect to new grants, existing awards previously granted under such plans will become awards under the 2009 Incentive Plan, and the 2009 Incentive Plan will be Holdings' sole stock incentive plan. Holdings expects to submit the 2009 Incentive Plan for subsequent approval by Holdings' stockholders at a subsequent meeting of

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Holdings stockholders to the extent necessary to assure that the 2009 Incentive Plan conforms with the stockholder approval rules under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code. If such approval is not granted for any reason, such action will not invalidate awards previously granted under the 2009 Incentive Plan; however, no further awards will be made under the 2009 Incentive Plan.

The following description of the principal terms of the 2009 Incentive Plan is a summary and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the 2009 Incentive Plan, which is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement.

Administration

The 2009 Incentive Plan will be administered by Holdings board or, if established by Holdings board, by a compensation committee of Holdings board. We refer to the entity administering the 2009 Incentive Plan as the administrator. The administrator may grant options to purchase shares of Holdings common stock, stock appreciation rights, restricted or unrestricted shares of Holdings common stock and restricted stock units payable in shares of Holdings common stock. The administrator also has the authority to determine the terms and conditions of each option or other kind of equity award and adopt, amend and rescind rules and regulations for the administration of the 2009 Incentive Plan. No options or other awards may be made under the 2009 Incentive Plan after the tenth anniversary of the closing of the mergers; however, the 2009 Incentive Plan will continue thereafter while previously granted options or other awards remain subject to the 2009 Incentive Plan.

Eligibility

Officers, employees, directors and consultants of Holdings and its subsidiaries who, in the opinion of the administrator, are in a position to contribute to Holdings success are eligible to receive options or other awards under the 2009 Incentive Plan.

Shares Subject to the 2009 Incentive Plan

The aggregate number of shares of Holdings common stock available for issuance in connection with options and other awards granted under the 2009 Incentive Plan will be 5,000,000 shares, subject to customary adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions, and including shares subject to awards that related to Voyager common stock granted under Voyager option plans and that become awards relating to Holdings common stock in connection with the mergers. If any option granted under the 2009 Incentive Plan terminates or expires without having been exercised in full or if any award is forfeited, the number of shares of Holdings common stock as to which such option or award was forfeited will be available for future grants under the 2009 Incentive Plan. No officer, employee, director or consultant may receive options relating to more than 750,000 shares of Holdings common stock in the aggregate in any calendar year or may receive SARs relating to more than 350,000 shares of Holdings common stock in the aggregate in any calendar year.

Terms and Conditions of Options and Stock Appreciation Rights

Options granted under the 2009 Incentive Plan may be either incentive stock options that are intended to meet the requirements of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code or nonstatutory stock options that do not meet the requirements of Section 422 of the Internal Revenue Code. The administrator will determine the exercise price of options granted under the 2009 Incentive Plan. The exercise price of options must, however, be at least equal to the fair market value per share of Holdings common stock as of the date of grant (or 110% of fair market value in the case of incentive options granted to a ten percent stockholder).

The administrator may also grant stock appreciation rights to any eligible officer, employee, director or consultant at such time or times, in such amounts and for such reasons as the administrator determines. Upon the exercise of a stock appreciation right, the recipient will be entitled to receive a payment equal to the fair market value of Holdings common stock as of the date of exercise, less the exercise price applicable to the right, multiplied by the number of shares of Holdings common stock with respect to which such right is

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exercised. Such payment may be made in the form of cash or shares of Holdings common stock, as determined by the administrator.

Restricted Stock Awards and Restricted Stock Unit Awards

The administrator may also grant a restricted stock award and/or a restricted stock unit award to any eligible officer, employee, director or consultant. Under a restricted stock award, shares of Holdings common stock that are the subject of the award are generally subject to restrictions on transfer to the extent that the recipient terminates service with Holdings or its subsidiaries prior to the award having vested. The administrator will determine the restrictions and vesting terms of each stock award. Shares of Holdings common stock that are subject to a restricted stock award cannot be sold, transferred, assigned, pledged or otherwise encumbered or disposed of by the recipient of the award unless and until the applicable restrictions lapse. Unless otherwise determined by the administrator, holders of restricted shares will have the right to vote such shares and to receive any cash dividends with respect thereto during the restriction period. Any stock dividends will be subject to the same restrictions as the underlying shares of restricted stock. The recipient of a restricted stock unit award will be entitled to receive a number of shares of Holdings common stock that is equal to the number of units granted if and when the units vest. The administrator may provide that cash dividend equivalents with respect to restricted stock units may be paid during, or may be accumulated and paid at the end of, the applicable vesting period.

Unrestricted Stock Awards

The administrator may grant unrestricted stock awards to any eligible officer, employee, director or consultant. Unrestricted shares do not require any payment by the recipient and are not subject to forfeiture or transfer restrictions except to the extent imposed by law.

Effect of a Change of Control

If a change in control occurs, the board of directors of Holdings may take one or more of the following actions:

cause any or all outstanding options or stock appreciation rights to become vested and immediately exercisable;

cause any or all outstanding restricted stock or restricted stock units to become vested;

cancel any option in exchange for a substitute option;

cancel any restricted stock or restricted stock units in exchange for restricted stock of or restricted stock units for the stock of any successor corporation;

redeem any restricted stock for cash and/or other substitute consideration with a value equal to the fair market value of a share of Holdings common stock on the date of the change in control;

cancel any option or stock appreciation right in exchange for cash and/or other substitute consideration with a value equal to the number of shares of Holdings common stock subject to that option, multiplied by the difference, if any, between the fair market value of a share of Holdings common stock on the date of the change in control and the exercise price of that option or right, or cancel the option or right without any payment if the exercise price exceeds the fair market value; or

cancel any restricted stock unit in exchange for cash and/or other substitute consideration with a value equal to the fair market value of a share of Holdings common stock on the date of the change in control.

A change in control will generally occur for purposes of the 2009 Incentive Plan in the event of:

- a consolidation or merger of Holdings, if Holdings is not the continuing or surviving corporation;
- the sale or transfer of substantially all of Holdings' assets;

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the liquidation or dissolution of Holdings;

the acquisition by any person, corporation or entity of 50% or more of Holdings' outstanding voting securities; or

the failure of the members of Holdings' board of directors as of the closing of the mergers and any successors thereto who are approved by a vote of at least two-thirds of the current directors, to constitute a majority of Holdings' board of directors.

Amendment

The board of directors of Holdings may at any time amend the 2009 Incentive Plan, without advance notice to participants, and regardless of whether such amendment adversely affects or impairs the rights of any participant with respect to any outstanding or future award, subject to stockholder approval to the extent necessary to comply with applicable law.

Initial Grants

In connection with the mergers, Holdings expects to grant awards under the 2009 Incentive Plan to designated employees, officers and directors of Holdings and its subsidiaries effective as of the closing of the mergers. Such grants include:

awards of options and stock appreciation rights issued to current and former employees and directors of Voyager in exchange for options and stock appreciation rights relating to common stock of Voyager under Voyager's existing plans, which we refer to as assumed awards; and

awards of options to employees, officers and directors of Holdings as future incentives and subject to the terms described below, which we refer to as new awards.

Effective as of the closing of the mergers, Holdings expects to issue assumed awards relating to up to 334,510 shares of Holdings common stock to current and former service providers of Voyager. These assumed awards will be fully vested upon issuance and will remain subject to their original terms and conditions, subject to certain adjustments as required under the merger agreement.

Effective as of the closing of the mergers, Holdings expects to grant options to purchase shares of Holdings common stock as new awards to employees of Holdings and its subsidiaries, including employees who are currently employed with both Voyager and Cambium. Holdings expects that such options will vest in equal installments on the first four anniversaries of the closing of the mergers, subject to earlier vesting upon a change in control of Holdings. Holdings expects to condition each option grant on the recipient's execution of a non-competition agreement, limiting such recipient's right to engage in competitive practices against Holdings during specified post-termination periods. Holdings expects that 75% of the options granted to each optionee will have a per-share exercise price equal to the greater of (i) \$4.50 and (ii) the weighted-average price of Holdings common stock during a pre-established trading period and pursuant to a pre-established formula. Holdings expects that the remaining 25% of the options granted to each optionee will have a per-share exercise price equal to \$6.50.

As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the Holdings board has granted, effective as of the effective time of the mergers, to certain individuals who will be serving as executive officers of Holding following the mergers options to purchase shares of Holdings common stock under the 2009 Incentive Plan. These awards are listed in the following

table. Other than the options described below, the Holdings board of

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directors has not yet made any determinations with respect to options to be granted to executive officers of Cambium or Voyager who will serve as executive officers of Holdings after completion of the mergers.

Name	Title	Options
Ronald Klausner	Chief Executive Officer	750,000
David F. Cappellucci	President	600,000
John Campbell	Senior Vice President and President of Cambium Learning Technologies	300,000
Bradley C. Almond	Chief Financial Officer	250,000
George A. Logue	Executive Vice President and President of Supplemental Solutions	250,000
	Total:	2,150,000

Determination of Independence

The existing Holdings board has determined that of the directors designated to serve on the Holdings board, Frederick J. Schwab and Neil Weiner are independent under NASDAQ listing standards and applicable rules and regulations of the SEC and that Jeffrey T. Stevenson and Scott J. Troeller are independent under NASDAQ listing standards but not under applicable rules and regulations of the SEC. The existing Holdings board expects that one of the two members of the Holdings board not yet designated by Cambium's stockholder will be independent under NASDAQ and SEC standards, rules and regulations.

Director Compensation

The Voyager board fees for the twelve-month period commencing July 1st of each year are as follows:

the annual cash retainer is \$30,000;

the equity based compensation is \$20,000 per year; and

no meeting fees are paid for regular board meetings.

The 2008 equity based award was a cash-based award pursuant to Voyager's 2003 Strategic Performance Plan. Each director received 2,619 units, the calculation of which is based on the \$20,000 equity based fee divided by the six-month average stock price from July 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007. For 2008, each director serving as a director on December 31, 2008 received a cash payment in the amount of \$3,667. This payment was calculated by multiplying the 2,619 units times the closing stock price (\$1.40) on December 30, 2008.

The fees for committee membership include \$15,000 for each member of Voyager's audit committee and an additional \$10,000 for the Audit Committee Chairperson. Each member of the Voyager Compensation Committee and the Voyager Nominating and Governance Committee receives \$6,000 and the Chairperson of each committee receives an additional \$10,000. Voyager also reimburses directors for out-of-pocket expenses incurred to attend board and committee meetings.

The following table provides information concerning compensation earned or paid by Voyager to Frederick J. Schwab, the only non-employee director on Voyager's board who will continue as a director of Holdings.

2008 DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)(1)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)(2)	Total (\$)
Frederick J. Schwab	54,667			54,667

(1) The fees earned or paid in cash consist of the following: an annual retainer in the amount of \$30,000; a committee retainer in the amount of \$21,000; and an equity award paid in cash in the amount of \$3,667.

(2) As of December 31, 2008, Mr. Schwab had 4,284 options outstanding.

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Members of the Cambium board of directors do not receive any compensation from Cambium for their service as directors. Directors may be reimbursed for reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with their service as directors or their attendance at meetings of the board.

The amount and form of compensation that non-employee directors of Holdings may receive have not yet been determined.

Related Party Transactions

Messrs. Stevenson and Troeller, directors of Cambium, are both partners of VSS. Funds managed by VSS own a majority of the equity interests of the sole stockholder of Cambium.

Cambium Learning entered into a management services agreement with VSS, effective on April 12, 2007. Under the term of the agreement, VSS has provided Cambium Learning with the following services:

advice in connection with the negotiation of agreements, contracts, documents, and instruments necessary to provide Cambium Learning with financing from banks on terms and conditions satisfactory to Cambium; and

financial, managerial, and operational advice in connection with Cambium's day-to-day operations, including, without limitation, advice with respect to the development and implementation of strategies for improving the operating, marketing and financial performance of Cambium.

Pursuant to the management services agreement, Cambium Learning pays VSS an annual monitoring fee of \$200,000, plus out-of-pocket expenses, payable semi-annually in arrears, in exchange for these services. Cambium Learning expensed \$150,000, \$149,317, \$199,315 and \$144,658 for monitoring fees for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period of January 29, 2007 to December 31, 2007, respectively. The management services agreement will be terminated at the effective time of the mergers and VSS will cease to be compensated under such agreement.

Cambium paid to an affiliate of VSS a fee of \$3,200,000 in connection with Cambium's purchase of Cambium Learning in 2007, together with \$146,491 of reimbursed expenses. Cambium was also obligated to pay to a VSS affiliate fees in the event that additional equity or debt financings were completed by Cambium. Contemporaneous with the closing, that fee agreement will be replaced by a consulting fee agreement between Holdings and VSS entitling VSS to the following fees:

a fee equal to 1% of the gross proceeds of any debt or equity financing by Holdings; and

a fee equal to 1% of the enterprise value of any entities acquired or disposed of by Holdings.

These obligations will remain in effect until the earlier of the date on which funds managed by VSS cease to beneficially own at least 10% of the outstanding Holdings common stock or, unless Holdings' audit committee renews the consulting fee agreement, January 1, 2015.

Shortly after discovering the financial misappropriation at Cambium Learning in late April 2008 described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, VSS notified Cambium Learning's lenders of the circumstances, and, as a result, the ability to draw down on the revolving loan under Cambium Learning's credit agreement was promptly suspended. In order to provide needed working capital over the course of the next three months during the pendency of the internal investigation into the misappropriation, VSS, through its funds, advanced \$7.0 million to Cambium Learning in the form of subordinated loans with interest at 14% per year, payable quarterly beginning June 30, 2008. In

connection with the permanent waiver and amendment to the senior secured and senior unsecured credit agreements that restored the revolving loan following the misappropriation, these subordinated loans were converted into equity of Cambium's sole stockholder in late August 2008. At the time of this conversion, Cambium paid VSS a capital stock issuance fee of \$99,306.

Cambium ultimately recovered \$30.0 million from the former stockholders of Cambium Learning upon discovery of the financial misappropriation. Since David Cappellucci, Cambium's current Chief Executive Officer, David Caron, Cambium's former Chief Financial Officer, and George Logue, Cambium's current

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Executive Vice President, were also former stockholders of Cambium Learning, they each contributed a pro rata portion to this recovery as former stockholders, and not in their capacity as employees.

An affiliate of VSS will receive a fee in the amount of \$3,000,000 from Holdings upon completion of the mergers in consideration of providing advisory services with respect to the mergers. This fee will be payable \$1,000,000 in cash at closing, and the balance becomes payable if and when Cambium Learning's ratio of total outstanding debt to adjusted EBITDA drops below 3.0:1. Three-quarters of this remaining balance will be allocated pro rata among VSS and certain of the members of VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC. For purposes of determining when this fee is to be paid, adjusted EBITDA is calculated in the same manner as that measure is calculated under Cambium Learning's senior unsecured credit agreement. See SUMMARY Comparative Historical and Unaudited EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA.

Cambium Learning was majority owned by Ednewco LLC, and by Whitney V LP, through its investment in Ednewco, prior to the sale of Cambium Learning to Cambium in 2007. Cambium Learning entered into a management services agreement with an affiliate of Whitney effective January 1, 2004. Under the terms of the agreement, Whitney provided services to Cambium Learning comparable to the services described above which VSS presently provides to Cambium Learning. Cambium Learning paid Whitney a management fee of not less than \$250,000, plus out-of-pocket expenses, annually, for those services. Cambium Learning expensed \$92,500 and \$324,314 for the period January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007 and for year ended December 31, 2006, respectively, for these management fees. This management agreement with Whitney was terminated on April 12, 2007, when Cambium Learning was acquired by Cambium.

Cambium Learning leased office and warehouse space in Colorado, from Cactus Investments, LLP. A general partner of Cactus Investments, LLP was a director of Cambium Learning through April 11, 2007. Cambium Learning paid \$169,320 and \$497,880 in the period January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively, as rent for this location.

Corporate Headquarters

As of the effective time of the mergers, Holdings' corporate headquarters will be located in Dallas, Texas, at the current site of Voyager's corporate headquarters.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF HOLDINGS BY CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS

The following table and related footnotes present certain information with respect to the expected beneficial ownership of Holdings common stock upon completion of the mergers by:

each person or group that is expected to become the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the common stock of Holdings upon completion of the mergers;

each person designated to be a director of Holdings;

the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer and each of the three other most highly compensated persons designated to be executive officers of Holdings as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus; and

all persons currently designated to be directors and executive officers of Holdings as a group.

The beneficial ownership table set forth below assumes the following:

there is no change in the beneficial ownership of Voyager common stock and Cambium common stock for any of the named stockholders, or for any other executive officer that is part of the designated group, between October 31, 2009 and the date of the closing of the mergers, except that each executive officer and director of Voyager forfeited all options beneficially owned by the officer or director, effective as of the closing of the mergers;

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there are a total of 43,789,995 shares of Holdings common stock outstanding upon completion of the mergers, consisting of 24,300,466 shares of Holdings common stock issued to Cambium's stockholder and 19,489,529 shares of Holdings common stock issued to the former Voyager stockholders;

in the Voyager merger, each Voyager stockholder receives 653 shares of Holdings common stock and \$2,250 in cash for each 1,000 shares of Voyager common stock owned by such stockholder immediately prior to the completion of the mergers; and

the Holdings Warrant covers a total of 693,364 shares of Holdings common stock.

The term **beneficial ownership** means that a person has, or may have within 60 days, the sole or shared power to vote or direct the voting of a security and/or for the sole or shared investment power with respect to a security (*i.e.*, the power to dispose or direct the disposition of a security). Unless otherwise indicated in the footnotes to the table, Cambium and Voyager believe that each of the persons named in the table has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares of Holdings common stock indicated as beneficially owned by such person.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares of Holdings Common Stock	Percentage of Outstanding Holdings Common Stock
Stockholders Owning 5% or More:		
VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC(1) c/o Veronis Suhler Stevenson 350 Park Avenue New York, New York 10022	24,993,830	56.2%
Foxhill Capital, LLC(2) 502 Carnegie Center Suite 104 Princeton, New Jersey 08540	2,990,045	6.8%
SPO Partners & Co.(3) 591 Redwood Highway Suite 3215 Mill Valley, California 94941	2,292,355	5.2%
William E. Oberndorf(4) 1800 Valley View Lane Suite 400 Dallas, Texas 75234	2,292,355	5.2%
Directors and Executive Officers of Holdings:		
Bradley C. Almond	0	*
John Campbell(5)	2,126	*
David F. Cappellucci	0	*
Ronald Klausner	2,288	*
Frederick J. Schwab(5)	1,902	*
Jeffrey T. Stevenson(5)	24,993,830	56.2%
Richard J. Surratt	4,467	*
Scott J. Troeller(5)	24,993,830	56.2%

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Neil Weiner(6) 502 Carnegie Center Suite 104 Princeton, New Jersey 08540	2,990,045	6.8%
All executive officers and directors as a group(7) (12 persons)	27,994,658	63.0%

* Represents less than 1%.

(1) Includes 693,364 shares of Holdings common stock issuable upon exercise of the Holdings Warrant.

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- (2) The share calculation is based on a Schedule 13D filed with the SEC on January 28, 2009.
- (3) The share calculation is based on a Schedule 13D/A filed with the SEC on August 12, 2008.
- (4) Mr. Oberndorf is the chairman of the board of Voyager and one of four controlling persons of SPO Advisory Corp. Through relationships with SPO Advisory Corp., SPO Advisory Partners, L.P. and SF Advisory Partners, L.P. Mr. Oberndorf may be deemed to share investment and voting control with respect to 3,072,500 shares of Voyager common stock. He also may be deemed to beneficially own, through his control of family trusts, 437,998 shares of Voyager common stock.
- (5) By virtue of their positions within VSS and by virtue of VSS equity interest in VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Troeller may be deemed to share investment and voting control with respect to the shares of Holdings common stock to be received by VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC.
- (6) By virtue of his position within Foxhill Capital Partners, LLC, Mr. Weiner may be deemed to share investment control with respect to the shares of Holdings common stock to be received by Foxhill Capital, LLC.
- (7) Includes shares deemed to be beneficially owned by Messrs. Stevenson, Troeller and Weiner, and 693,364 shares deemed to be issuable pursuant to the Holdings Warrant.

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DESCRIPTION OF HOLDINGS CAPITAL STOCK

The following summary is a description of the material terms of Holdings' capital stock as of the effective time of the mergers. You should read this summary in conjunction with Holdings' second amended and restated certificate of incorporation, a copy of which is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus, and Holdings' bylaws, a copy of which is attached as Annex D to this proxy statement/prospectus.

Common Stock

Shares Authorized and Outstanding

As of the effective time of the mergers, Holdings will be authorized to issue 150,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share. Immediately following the mergers, Holdings expects there to be approximately 43,800,000 shares of Holdings common stock outstanding and an additional 5,000,000 shares of Holdings common stock reserved for issuance pursuant to the 2009 Incentive Plan.

Shares of Holdings common stock are not convertible into or exchangeable for shares of any other class of capital stock. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the Holdings common stock.

Voting Rights

Each holder of shares of Holdings common stock is entitled to one vote for each share held of record on the applicable record date on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders, including the election of directors.

Dividend Rights

Holders of Holdings common stock are entitled to receive dividends when, as and if declared by Holdings' board of directors out of funds legally available for payment, subject to the rights of holders of Holdings preferred stock, if any. For more information about Holdings' dividends, see **HISTORICAL MARKET PRICES AND DIVIDEND INFORMATION** on page 155 and **RISK FACTORS**. Holdings does not expect to pay dividends on its common stock in the short term on page 35.

Rights Upon Liquidation

In the event of a voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Holdings, the holders of Holdings common stock will be entitled to share equally in any of the assets available for distribution after Holdings has paid in full all of its debts and after the holders of all series of Holdings' outstanding preferred stock, if any, have received their liquidation preferences in full.

Preemptive Rights; Subscription Rights

In general, holders of Holdings common stock have no preemptive rights to purchase, subscribe for or otherwise acquire any unissued or treasury shares or other securities of Holdings. However, under the terms of the stockholders agreement, except with respect to specified exempt issuances, for so long as Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS beneficially own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of Holdings common stock, Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS have preemptive rights to purchase common stock of Holdings (or other securities that may be approved by the audit committee of Holdings' board of

directors), in connection with any proposed securities offering by Holdings. These preemptive rights generally give Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS the opportunity to purchase an amount of Holdings common stock (or such other securities as may be approved by Holdings' audit committee) in the new issuance sufficient to enable Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS to maintain their same collective percentage ownership in Holdings following the new issuance.

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In addition, under the stockholders agreement, Holdings granted Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS a subscription right that would permit them to purchase, at any time and from time to time until the 24-month anniversary of the effective time of the mergers, a number of shares of Holdings common stock up to the lesser of:

7,500,000 shares of common stock (subject to adjustment in the event of any dividend, stock split, combination or similar recapitalization event); or

the number of shares of common stock that Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS may purchase from time to time during the 24-month subscription period for an aggregate purchase price of \$20 million (based upon the per-share purchase price described below).

The purchase price per share in connection with the subscription rights is equal to 90% of the volume weighted average price of Holdings common stock measured over the ten-trading-day period immediately preceding the issuance and sale of the shares of Holdings common stock.

For additional information regarding the stockholders agreement, see **RELATED AGREEMENTS** The Stockholders Agreement on page 153.

Preferred Stock

Shares Authorized and Outstanding

As of the effective time of the mergers, Holdings will be authorized to issue 15,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share. Immediately following the mergers, there will be no shares of Holdings preferred stock issued or outstanding.

Blank Check Preferred Stock

Under Holdings' certificate of incorporation, without further stockholder action, Holdings' board of directors is authorized to provide for the issuance of shares of preferred stock in one or more series, to establish from time to time the number of shares to be included in each such series, and to fix the designation, powers, preferences and rights of the shares of each such series and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions on such shares. Holdings' board of directors may authorize the issuance of preferred stock with voting or conversion rights that could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of Holdings common stock. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible financings or acquisitions and other corporate purposes, could, among other things, have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control and may adversely affect the market price of Holdings common stock and the voting and other rights of the holders of Holdings common stock.

Classification of the Board of Directors

The number of members of Holdings' board of directors will be fixed by the board of directors from time to time. Holdings' second amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that, subject to the special rights of the holders of any preferred stock that may be issued with respect to the election of directors, Holdings will have a classified or staggered board of directors, consisting of three substantially equal classes of directors, each generally serving for a three-year term ending on the date of the third annual meeting of stockholders following the annual meeting of stockholders at which the class was elected, with the term of each class of directors ending in successive years. However, with respect to the initial directors of Holdings, the three Class I directors will serve for a term expiring on the date of the first annual meeting of stockholders after completion of the mergers, the three Class II

directors will serve for a term expiring on the date of the second annual meeting of stockholders after completion of the mergers, and the three Class III directors will serve for a term expiring on the date of the third annual meeting of stockholders after completion of the mergers. In the event of any increase or decrease in the authorized number of directors, the newly created or eliminated directorship resulting from the increase or decrease will be apportioned by the board of directors among the three classes of directors so as to keep the classes as equal in size as is possible. In accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, upon completion of the mergers, the board of directors

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of Holdings will be reconstituted to have nine members, consisting of five directors designated by Cambium and four directors designated by Voyager. Seven of the nine directors have already been designated: three by Cambium and four by Voyager. Until Cambium designates its additional directors, Jeffrey T. Stevenson will have the right to cast the votes that the additional directors would have, so that the Cambium designees have the agreed upon total of five board votes. If Mr. Stevenson is not then serving on the board, then Scott J. Troeller will be entitled to cast the additional votes. Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Troeller (or if neither of them is on the board, any other employee of VSS who is serving on the board) will continue to have this right to cast additional votes so long as the VSS Funds continue to own, directly or indirectly, a majority of the outstanding common stock of Holdings. For all purposes, so long as Messrs. Stevenson and Troeller or any other VSS employee has this right, when the number of directors is calculated, the calculation will be determined based on the number of votes rather than the actual number of directors. For example, the quorum will be based upon the total number of votes rather than the total number of directors, so that if Mr. Stevenson has the right to cast three votes, then only two other directors will be required to join Mr. Stevenson in order to achieve a five-vote majority for a quorum. A minimum of five votes will continue to be required to approve an action.

Provisions Regarding Corporate Opportunities

The DGCL specifically provides that a Delaware corporation has the power to renounce, in its certificate of incorporation, any interest or expectancy of the corporation in, or in being offered an opportunity to participate in, specified business opportunities or specified categories of business opportunities that are presented to the corporation or one or more of its directors, officers or stockholders. In recognition of the fact that Holdings, Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS currently engage in, and in the future may engage in, the same or similar activities or lines of business and may have an interest in the same types of corporate opportunities, and in recognition of the benefits to be derived by Holdings through its continued contractual, corporate and business relations with Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS (including the possible service of directors, officers and employees of Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS as directors, officers and employees of Holdings), Holdings' second amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions that regulate and define the conduct of specified affairs of Holdings that may involve Cambium's stockholder or funds managed or controlled by VSS or its affiliates and the rights, duties and liabilities of Holdings in connection with any of these affairs, and that renounce any interest or expectancy that Holdings may have in specified opportunities, described below, to the fullest extent permitted by the DGCL.

Specifically, to the extent permitted by law, and except for any restricted opportunities (which are described below), no director, officer, employee or stockholder of Holdings, in such capacity, and which is also a director, officer or employee of Cambium's stockholder or any funds managed or controlled by VSS or any of its affiliates, acting in his or her capacity as such, has any obligation to Holdings to refrain from competing with Holdings, making investments in competing businesses or otherwise engaging in any commercial activity that competes with Holdings, and Holdings will not have any right, interest or expectancy with respect to any of these activities. Restricted opportunities that are not covered by this provision generally include transactions, matters or other opportunities offered to a person in writing solely and expressly by virtue of such person's role as a director, officer or employee of Holdings, regardless of whether that person is also a director, officer or employee of Cambium's stockholder or any funds managed or controlled by VSS or any other person or entity.

Provisions Affecting Change in Control

Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaw Provisions

Holdings' second amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws contain provisions that could have the effect of discouraging potential acquisition proposals or tender offers or hindering,

delaying or preventing a change in control of Holdings. These provisions include the following:

Classified Board of Directors. Holdings board of directors is divided into three classes with staggered terms of office of three years each. The classification and staggered terms of office of Holdings

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directors make it more difficult for a third party to gain control of Holdings' board of directors. At least two annual meetings of stockholders, instead of one, generally would be required to effect a change in a majority of Holdings' board of directors.

Number of Directors; Board Vacancies; Term of Office. Holdings' second amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors has the exclusive right to determine the number of directors and the exclusive right, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, to fill vacancies on the board even if the remaining directors do not constitute a quorum. These provisions also state that any director elected to fill a vacancy will hold office for the remainder of the full term of the class of directors in which the vacancy occurred, rather than until the next annual meeting of stockholders, as would otherwise be the case.

Removal of Directors. Under Holdings' second amended and restated certificate of incorporation, subject to the rights of one or more classes or series of preferred stock to elect one or more directors, a director may be removed only:

for cause and only by the affirmative vote of at least a majority of all votes entitled to be cast by Holdings' stockholders generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class; or

for so long as Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS continue to beneficially own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Holdings, without cause and only by the affirmative vote of at least a majority of all votes entitled to be cast by Holdings' stockholders generally in the election of directors.

Preferred Stock. Under Holdings' second amended and restated certificate of incorporation, the board of directors has authority to issue preferred stock from time to time in one or more series and to establish the terms, preferences and rights of any of these series of preferred stock, all without approval of Holdings' stockholders. The issuance of shares of preferred stock could harm the voting power of the holders of Holdings' common stock and could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control or other corporate action.

Stockholder Requested Special Meetings. Holdings' second amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that special meetings of the stockholders may be called at any time by the chairperson of the board of directors, the chief executive officer of Holdings or a majority of the members of the board of directors. In addition, so long as Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS beneficially own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Holdings, Cambium's stockholder or a fund controlled by VSS also may call a special meeting of the stockholders. No other Holdings' stockholders are permitted to call a special meeting of the stockholders.

Stockholder Action by Written Consent. So long as Cambium's stockholder and the funds managed or controlled by VSS beneficially own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of Holdings' common stock, and subject to the terms of any preferred stock that may be issued, any action required or permitted to be taken by the Holdings' stockholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if the holders of outstanding Holdings' capital stock having at least the minimum number of votes necessary to authorize the action consent in writing to the action. However, in the event that Cambium's stockholder and the funds managed or controlled by VSS no longer beneficially own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of Holdings' common stock, and subject to the terms of any preferred stock that may be issued, any action required or permitted to be taken by the Holdings' stockholders must be taken at an annual or special meeting of the stockholders and may not be taken by written consent.

Authority to Amend Bylaws. Holdings second amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors has the power to alter, amend or repeal any provision of the bylaws or to make new bylaws, without the consent or vote of the stockholders of Holdings. Holdings stockholders only may effect changes to Holdings bylaws, or adopt new provisions for inclusion in the bylaws, with the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the capital stock of Holdings

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entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, at any duly convened annual or special meeting of the stockholders.

Advance Notice Provisions for Stockholder Nominations and Other Proposals. Holdings' bylaws require advance written notice for stockholders to nominate persons for election as directors at, or to bring other business before, any meeting of stockholders. This bylaw provision limits the ability of stockholders to make nominations of persons for election as directors or to introduce other proposals unless Holdings is notified in a timely manner prior to the meeting. Thus, business to be conducted at any meeting of stockholders will be limited to business properly brought before the meeting by or at the direction of Holdings' board of directors or by a stockholder of record who has given timely written notice to Holdings' secretary of the stockholder's intention to bring business before the meeting. These advance notice provisions are not applicable to Cambium's stockholder or the funds managed or controlled by VSS for so long as Cambium's stockholder and the funds managed or controlled by VSS collectively own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Holdings.

No Cumulative Voting. Holdings' organizational documents do not include a provision for cumulative voting in the election of directors. Under cumulative voting, a minority stockholder holding a sufficient number of shares may be able to ensure the election of one or more directors. The absence of cumulative voting may have the effect of limiting the ability of minority stockholders to effect changes in the board and, as a result, may have the effect of deterring a hostile takeover or delaying or preventing changes in control or management of Holdings.

The provisions listed above are intended to enhance the likelihood of continuity and stability in the composition of Holdings' board of directors and in the policies formulated by Holdings' board of directors, and to discourage certain types of transactions that may involve an actual or threatened change in control of Holdings. These provisions reduce Holdings' vulnerability to an unsolicited acquisition proposal and discourage certain tactics that may be used in proxy contests. However, these provisions could have the effect of discouraging others from making tender offers for shares of Holdings common stock that could result from actual or rumored takeover attempts. These provisions also may have the effect of preventing changes in Holdings' management.

Delaware Statutory Provisions

Section 203 of the DGCL contains certain provisions that may make more difficult the acquisition of control of Holdings by means of a tender offer, open market purchase, proxy fight or otherwise. These provisions are designed to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of Holdings to negotiate with Holdings' board of directors. To the extent that these provisions discourage takeover attempts, they could deprive stockholders of opportunities to realize takeover premiums for their shares or could depress the market price of the shares. Set forth below is a description of the relevant provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. The description is intended as a summary only and is qualified in its entirety by reference to Section 203 of the DGCL.

Section 203 of the DGCL prohibits certain business combination transactions between a publicly held Delaware corporation, such as Holdings will be, and any interested stockholder for a period of three years after the date on which such stockholder became an interested stockholder, unless:

the board of directors approves, prior to such date, either the proposed business combination or the proposed acquisition of stock that resulted in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder;

upon completion of the transaction that results in the stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder acquires at least 85% of those shares of the voting stock of the corporation which are not

held by the directors, officers or certain employee stock plans; or

on or subsequent to that date, the business combination with the interested stockholder is approved by the board of directors and also approved at a stockholders meeting by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of the corporation s voting stock, other than shares held by the interested stockholder.

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An interested stockholder is, generally, any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, 15% or more of Holdings' outstanding voting stock. Business combinations are broadly defined to include (i) mergers or consolidations with, (ii) sales or other dispositions of more than 10% of the corporation's assets to, (iii) certain transactions resulting in the issuance or transfer of any stock of the corporation or any subsidiary to, (iv) certain transactions resulting in an increase in the proportionate share of stock of the corporation or any subsidiary owned by, or (v) receipt of the benefit (other than proportionately as a stockholder) of any loans, advances or other financial benefits by, an interested stockholder.

A Delaware corporation such as Holdings may elect not to be governed by these restrictions. However, Holdings has not opted out of Section 203 of the DGCL.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for Holdings common stock will be Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.

Listing

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Holdings has applied to have its common stock, including those shares to be issued in connection with the mergers, listed on the NASDAQ Global Market.

COMPARISON OF STOCKHOLDER RIGHTS

The rights of Voyager stockholders are currently governed by the Delaware General Corporation Law, which we refer to as the DGCL, and the amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended bylaws of Voyager, which we refer to in this section as the Voyager certificate and the Voyager bylaws, respectively. Upon completion of the transaction, certain holders of Voyager common stock, as well as the holder of Cambium common stock, will become holders of Holdings common stock. The rights of Holdings stockholders will be governed by the DGCL, the second amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the amended and restated bylaws of Holdings, which we refer to in this section as the Holdings certificate and the Holdings bylaws, respectively, and the stockholders agreement to be entered into by Holdings, the Cambium stockholder and the Stockholders' Representative, effective as of the closing of the mergers.

This section describes the material differences between the rights of a Holdings stockholder under the Holdings certificate and Holdings bylaws that will be in effect upon the completion of the mergers and the rights of a Voyager stockholder under the Voyager certificate and Voyager bylaws that are currently in effect. This section does not include a complete description of all of the differences between the rights of stockholders of Holdings and the rights of stockholders of Voyager, nor does it include a complete description of the specific rights of these stockholders. Furthermore, the identification of some of the differences in the rights of these stockholders as material is not intended to indicate that other differences that may be equally important do not exist.

The Holdings certificate, the Holdings bylaws and the form of stockholders agreement are attached as Annex C, Annex D and Annex L, respectively, to this proxy statement/prospectus. Copies of the Voyager certificate and Voyager bylaws are available to Voyager stockholders upon request. See **WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION** on page 289.

Authorized Capital Stock

Holdings

The authorized capital stock of Holdings consists of 150,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 15,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share. The board of directors of Holdings is authorized to issue one or more series of preferred stock and to fix the designations, preferences and relative, participating, optional or other special rights, qualifications and limitations of preferred stock. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, there were 1,000 shares of Holdings common stock issued and outstanding, and no shares of Holdings preferred stock issued and outstanding. Upon completion of the

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mergers, Holdings expects approximately 43.8 million shares of Holdings common stock to be issued and outstanding, assuming \$67.5 million in cash is paid to the former stockholders of Voyager as a result of the election procedures described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus, no Voyager stockholder exercises its appraisal rights and no exercise of any portion of the Holdings Warrant.

Voyager

The authorized capital stock of Voyager consists of 50,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share. Voyager is not authorized to issue any preferred stock under the terms of the Voyager certificate. As of the record date for the Voyager special meeting, Voyager had 29,874,145 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Number of Directors

Holdings

Subject to the rights of holders of any series of preferred stock, or any other series or class of stock as set forth in the Holdings certificate, to elect additional directors under specified circumstances, the number of Holdings directors will be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Holdings board of directors. The Holdings bylaws provide that the number of directors shall not be fewer than one nor more than twelve. The number of Holdings directors following completion of the mergers will be fixed at nine. Under the terms of the stockholders agreement to be entered into by Holdings, the Cambium stockholder and the Stockholders Representative, effective as of the closing of the mergers, the Cambium stockholder has agreed that, until the third anniversary of the effective time, for so long as the Cambium stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS beneficially own in the aggregate at least ten percent of the issued and outstanding shares of Holdings common stock: (i) the Cambium stockholder will vote its shares of Holdings common stock as necessary to ensure that the size of the board of directors of Holdings is set at and remains at nine directors, and (ii) the Cambium stockholder will not vote or otherwise take any action to amend, modify or repeal the Holdings certificate or Holdings bylaws to increase or decrease the size of the board of directors of Holdings. For a description of the stockholders agreement, see RELATED AGREEMENTS Stockholders Agreement on page 153.

Cambium has, as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, designated three of its five designees. Until Cambium designates its additional directors, Jeffrey T. Stevenson will have the right to cast the additional votes that the additional directors would have, so that the Cambium designees have the agreed upon total of five board votes. If Mr. Stevenson is not then serving on the board, then Scott J. Troeller will be entitled to cast the additional votes (or if neither of them is on the board, any other employee of VSS who is serving on the board). For all purposes, so long as Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Troeller or any other VSS employee has this right, when the number of directors is calculated, the calculation will be determined based on the number of votes rather than the actual number of directors. For example, a quorum will be based upon the total number of votes rather than the total number of directors, so that if Mr. Stevenson has the right to cast three votes, then only two other directors will be required to join Mr. Stevenson in order to achieve a five-vote majority for a quorum. A minimum of five votes will continue to be required to approve an action.

Voyager

The actual number of directors may be fixed from time to time by action of the Voyager stockholders or the Voyager board or, if the number is not fixed, the number is to be three. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, there are five directors and five vacancies. Each member of the board has one vote on all matters presented to Voyager's board.

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Classified Board of Directors

Holdings

Holdings board of directors will be divided into three classes, each as nearly equal in number as possible, with each class being elected to a three-year term every three years. Under the terms of the merger agreement, Voyager will designate four of the nine directors on the Holdings board and Cambium will designate the other five directors. The Voyager designees will be designated in the stockholders agreement to be entered into by Holdings, the Cambium stockholder and the Stockholders Representative, effective as of the closing of the mergers. Under the terms of the stockholders agreement, the Cambium stockholder has agreed that, until the third anniversary of the effective time, for so long as the Cambium stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS beneficially own in the aggregate at least ten percent of the issued and outstanding shares of Holdings common stock, the funds managed or controlled by VSS and the Cambium stockholder, (i) will not vote or otherwise take any action to amend, modify or repeal the Holdings certificate or Holdings bylaws to eliminate the Class II or Class III director classes, and (ii) will vote or act by written consent to maintain a classified or staggered board of directors of Holdings, with the director classes and other terms as set forth in the Holdings certificate and Holdings bylaws as adopted on the closing date of the mergers. For a description of the stockholders agreement, see RELATED AGREEMENTS Stockholders Agreement on page 153.

Voyager

Voyager does not have a classified board of directors. Each director generally is elected annually to a one-year term.

Removal of Directors

Holdings

The Holdings certificate and bylaws provide that, subject to the rights, if any, of any class or series of preferred stock to elect and remove any director whom the holders of such stock had the right to elect, the board of directors or any individual director may be removed from office, but (i) only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares entitled to vote in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, or (ii) for so long as the Cambium stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS beneficially own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Holdings, without cause and only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares entitled to vote in the election of directors, voting together as a single class. Under the terms of the stockholders agreement to be entered into by Holdings, the Cambium stockholder and the Stockholders Representative, effective as of the closing of the mergers, the Cambium stockholder has agreed not to vote its shares or take any other action to remove or disqualify any of the Voyager designees named as members of Class II of the Holdings board of directors or of Class III of the Holdings board of directors, in each case other than for cause as determined in accordance with Delaware law, until the earliest to occur of specified events. For a description of the stockholders agreement, see RELATED AGREEMENTS Stockholders Agreement on page 153.

Voyager

The Voyager bylaws provide that the board of directors or any individual director may be removed from office, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors.

Filling Vacancies of Directors

Holdings

The Holdings certificate and bylaws provide that, subject to the rights of holders of any class or series of preferred stock then outstanding, vacancies, including any vacancy resulting from an increase in the size of the

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board, or the death, removal or resignation of any director, may be filled solely by a majority of the directors then in office, even if less than a quorum, or a sole remaining director. Each director elected in this manner will hold office for the unexpired term of the director whose place became vacant, and until a successor is duly elected and qualified. Under the terms of the stockholders agreement to be entered into by Holdings, the Cambium stockholder and the Stockholders Representative, effective as of the closing of the mergers, in the event that any Voyager director designee resigns, is removed for cause or a vacancy otherwise occurs with respect to the board seat occupied by a Voyager director designee, the Stockholders Representative may nominate a replacement director to serve in the same board class as the departing director, subject to the approval of the Cambium stockholder, which approval cannot be unreasonably withheld, conditioned or delayed. The Cambium stockholder has agreed that if the Voyager designee is so approved, it will vote and take any other actions necessary to cause the election of the replacement Voyager designee to the Holdings board of directors. For a description of the stockholders agreement, see RELATED AGREEMENTS Stockholders Agreement on page 153.

Voyager

The Voyager bylaws provide that in the interim between annual meetings of stockholders or special meetings of stockholders called for the election of directors and/or for the removal of one or more directors and for the filling of any vacancy in that connection, newly created directorships and any vacancies in the board of directors, including unfilled vacancies resulting from the removal of directors for cause or without cause, may be filled by the vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director.

Annual Meetings of Stockholders

Holdings

The Holdings bylaws provide that the annual meeting of stockholders, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, shall be held at such place, if any, on such date, and at such time as may be determined by the board of directors.

Voyager

The Voyager bylaws provide that annual meetings of stockholders shall be held on the date and at the time fixed, from time to time, by the directors, provided, that each annual meeting shall be held on a date within 13 months after the date of the preceding annual meeting. Annual meetings shall be held at such place, within or without the State of Delaware, as the directors may, from time to time, fix. Whenever the directors fail to fix such place, the meeting will be held at the registered office of the corporation in the State of Delaware.

Special Meetings of Stockholders

Holdings

The Holdings certificate and bylaws provide that subject to the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock outstanding, a special meeting of the stockholders may be called at any time only by (i) the chairman, (ii) the chief executive officer, (iii) the written request of a majority of the members of the board of directors, or (iv) for so long as Cambium's stockholder and the funds managed or controlled by VSS have beneficial ownership in the aggregate of at least 25% of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Holdings, by Cambium's stockholder or a fund managed by VSS, and may not be called by any other person. No other Holdings stockholders are permitted to call a special meeting of the stockholders.

The Holdings bylaws provide that notice of the place, if any, date, and time of all meetings of the stockholders, and the means of remote communications, if any, by which stockholders and proxyholders may be deemed to be present in person and vote at such meeting, shall be given, not less than ten nor more than

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sixty days before the date on which the meeting is to be held, and must state the place, if any, date and hour of the meeting and, in the case of a special meeting, the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called.

Voyager

The Voyager bylaws provide that special meetings of the stockholders may be called by the directors or by any officer instructed by the directors to call the meeting. A special meeting shall be held on the date and at the time fixed by the directors. Special meetings may be held at such place, within or without the State of Delaware, as the directors may, from time to time, fix. Whenever the directors shall fail to fix a place, the meeting will be held at the registered office of the corporation in the State of Delaware. Written notice of all meetings must be given, stating the place, date, and hour of the meeting and stating the place within the city or other municipality or community at which the list of stockholders of the corporation may be examined. The notice of a special meeting must state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called, include, or be accompanied by, any additional statements, information, or documents prescribed by the DGCL, and be given not less than ten days nor more than sixty days before the date of the meeting, unless the lapse of the prescribed period of time has been waived.

Stockholder Action by Written Consent

Holdings

The Holdings certificate provides that for so long as Cambium's stockholder and the funds managed or controlled by VSS have beneficial ownership in the aggregate of at least 25% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Holdings, any action required or permitted to be taken by the Holdings stockholders at an annual or special meeting may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action to be taken, are signed by the holders of shares of outstanding capital stock having at least the minimum number of votes necessary to authorize the action.

Voyager

The Voyager certificate provides that any action required or permitted to be taken by the stockholders at an annual or special meeting may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action to be taken, are signed by the holders of shares of outstanding capital stock having at least the minimum number of votes necessary to authorize the action.

Advance Notice Provisions for Board Nominations and Other Stockholder Business

Holdings

The Holdings bylaws provide that nominations of persons for election to the board of directors and the proposal of other business to be considered by the stockholders may be made at an annual meeting of stockholders only pursuant to Holdings' notice of the meeting, or a supplement thereto, by or at the direction of the board or a committee of the board or otherwise properly brought by a stockholder. For business to be properly brought by a stockholder, the stockholder must have given timely notice of such business in writing to the secretary and the proposed business must be a matter proper for stockholder action. To be timely, a stockholder's notice must be delivered to the Secretary at the principal executive offices of Holdings not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the first anniversary of the previous year's annual meeting of stockholders. Such notice must set forth the following information regarding the stockholder giving the notice and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination or proposal is made:

the name and record address of the stockholder, and the beneficial owner, if any;

the class or series and number of shares of Holdings stock which are owned beneficially and of record by the stockholder and the beneficial owner, if any;

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a description of any arrangement or understanding among the stockholder, the beneficial owner, if any, and anyone else acting in concert with the stockholder or beneficial owner, if any, relating to the nomination or proposal;

a description of any derivative, hedging, option, warrant or similar agreement entered into by or on behalf of the stockholder or the beneficial owner, if any, as of the date of the notice;

a representation that the stockholder is a holder of record entitled to vote at the meeting and intends to appear in person or by proxy to propose the business or nomination;

a representation whether the stockholder or beneficial owner, if any, intends to deliver a proxy statement or solicit proxies in support of the proposal or nomination; and

all other information relating to the stockholder and beneficial owner, if any, that is required to be disclosed in solicitations for proxies for the election of directors in an election contest, pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act.

With respect to each business matter, other than a director nomination, the notice must also include:

a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting;

the text of the proposal or business;

the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting; and

any material interest in the business of the stockholder and the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the proposal is made.

The same procedure applies to board of director nominations by a stockholder, except that the notice delivered to the secretary must include different information than the information specified above. Regarding the board nominee, the notice must include:

all information relating to the nominee that is required to be disclosed in solicitations for proxies for the election of directors in an election contest, pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act; and

the nominee's written consent to being named as a nominee in the proxy statement and to serving as a director if elected.

The Holdings bylaws provide that only such business may be conducted at a special meeting of stockholders as has been brought before the meeting pursuant to Holdings' notice of meeting. Nomination of persons for election to the board may be made at a special meeting at which directors are to be elected pursuant to Holdings' notice of meeting by or at the direction of the board or a committee of the board, or, provided that the board has determined that directors will be elected at the meeting, by any stockholder who is a stockholder of record at the time the notice is delivered to the Secretary, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and upon the election and who complies with the notice provisions set forth above. The notice must be delivered to the Secretary at the principal executive offices of Holdings not earlier than the close of business on the 120th day prior to the special meeting and no later than the close of business on the later of the 90th day prior to the special meeting or the tenth day following the day on which public announcement of the meeting and the nominees is first made.

The Holdings bylaws provide that for so long as Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS have beneficial ownership in the aggregate of at least 25% of the outstanding shares of capital stock of Holdings, the notice requirements for bringing a proposal or director nomination in front of an annual and special meeting set forth above will not apply to Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS; however, if Cambium's stockholder or funds managed or controlled by VSS wishes to nominate persons for election to the board or propose other business to be considered at an annual or special meeting of the stockholders, they must give written notice to the Secretary of Holdings prior to the date of the meeting, be a stockholder of record at the time the notice is delivered and at the time of the meeting, and be entitled to vote at the meeting.

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Voyager

The Voyager bylaws provide that nominations of persons for election to the board of directors may be made at a meeting of stockholders by or at the direction of the board of directors or by a stockholder who is a stockholder of record at the time of giving the notice, who shall be entitled to vote for the election of directors at the meeting and who complies with the procedure for delivering timely notice. To be timely, a stockholder's notice shall be delivered to the principal executive offices of the corporation not later than the close of business on the 90th day, nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day, prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting.

The stockholder's notice must include the following information as to each person whom the stockholder proposes to nominate for election or reelection as a director:

all information relating to such person that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors, or is otherwise required, in each case pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act (including such person's written consent to being named in the proxy statement as a nominee and to serving as a director if elected);

and the following information regarding the stockholder giving the notice:

the name and address of the stockholder;

the class and number of Voyager shares beneficially owned by the stockholder; and

at the request of the board of directors, that information required to be set forth in a stockholder's notice of nomination which pertains to the nominee, as set forth above.

The Voyager bylaws provide that at a stockholder meeting, only such business shall be conducted as shall have been brought before the meeting by or at the direction of the board of directors, or by any stockholder who is a stockholder of record at the time of giving notice, who shall be entitled to vote at such meeting and who complies with the notice procedures set forth below. For business to be properly brought before a stockholder meeting by a stockholder, the stockholder must have given timely notice in writing to the Secretary of the corporation. To be timely, a stockholder's notice shall be delivered to the principal executive offices of Voyager not later than the close of business on the 90th day, nor earlier than the close of business on the 120th day, prior to the first anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting.

The stockholder's notice must include the following information as to each matter the stockholder proposes to bring before the meeting:

a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting and the reasons for conducting such business at the meeting;

the name and address of the stockholder proposing such business;

the class and number of Voyager shares beneficially owned by the stockholder; and

any material interest of the stockholder in the proposed business.

Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation

Holdings

The Holdings certificate provides that Holdings reserves the right to amend, alter, change or repeal any provision contained in the Holdings certificate or a preferred stock designation, in the manner prescribed by statute, and that all rights conferred upon stockholders, directors or other persons by the Holdings certificate are granted subject to such reservation; provided that, any amendment or repeal of the article governing amendments to the Holdings certificate shall not adversely affect any right or protection existing in respect of any act or omission occurring prior to the amendment or repeal, and that no preferred stock designation shall be amended after the issuance of any shares of the series of preferred stock created under the preference, except in accordance with the terms of the designation and applicable law.

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Voyager

The Voyager certificate provides that the certificate may be amended, altered or repealed, that additional provisions may be added in accordance with Delaware law, and that all rights conferred upon stockholders by the Voyager certificate are granted subject to such rights.

Amendment of Bylaws

Holdings

The Holdings certificate provides that the board of directors has the power to alter, amend or repeal any provision of the bylaws or to make new bylaws, without the consent or vote of the stockholders of Holdings. Holdings stockholders may effect changes to Holdings bylaws, or adopt new provisions for inclusion in the bylaws, only with the affirmative vote of the holders of at least a majority of the capital stock of Holdings entitled to vote generally in the election of directors, voting together as a single class, at any duly convened annual or special meeting of the stockholders.

Voyager

The Voyager bylaws provide that, subject to the provisions of the Voyager certificate, and the DGCL, the power to amend, alter or repeal the bylaws may be exercised by the board of directors or the stockholders.

Special Stockholder Rights under Stockholders Agreement

Under the terms of the stockholders agreement to be entered into by Holdings, the Cambium stockholder and the Stockholders Representative, effective as of the closing of the mergers, so long as the Cambium stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS beneficially own in the aggregate at least 25% of the outstanding shares of Holdings common stock, they will have preemptive rights which generally give them the opportunity to purchase an amount of Holdings securities in a new issuance of securities by Holdings that would enable them to maintain their same collective percentage ownership in Holdings following the new issuance. In addition, under the stockholders agreement, for a period of 24 months following the effective time of the mergers, the Cambium stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS have the right to purchase from Holdings, at a 10% discount from market price, up to the lesser of 7,500,000 shares of Holdings common stock or shares of Holdings common stock with a discounted purchase price of \$20 million. For a description of the stockholders agreement, see RELATED AGREEMENTS Stockholders Agreement on page 153.

Indemnification of Officers and Directors

DGCL

Section 145 of the DGCL provides that a Delaware corporation may indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of such corporation) by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of such corporation, or is or was serving at the request of such corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or enterprise. The indemnity may include expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by such person in connection with such action, suit or proceeding, provided such person acted in good faith and in a manner such person reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that such

person's conduct was unlawful.

Section 145 further authorizes a corporation to purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of any person who is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of the corporation, or is or was serving at the request of the corporation as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or enterprise, against any liability asserted against such person and incurred by such person in any such capacity, arising out of such person's status as such, whether or not the corporation would otherwise have the power to indemnify such person against liability under Section 145.

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Holdings

The Holdings certificate and bylaws generally provide that an officer or director of Holdings will be indemnified and held harmless by Holdings against all expense, liability or loss to the fullest extent authorized by the DGCL where such officer or director was or is a party to or threatened to be made a party to or is involved in any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that such officer or director is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of Holdings. The Holdings certificate and bylaws provide for advancement of expenses incurred by an officer or director in defense of such proceedings before final disposition. The Holdings certificate and bylaws also provide that Holdings may indemnify and advance expenses to any other person who may be indemnified by Holdings under the DGCL, as the board deems advisable.

The Holdings certificate provides that, except as prohibited by the DGCL, no director will be personally liable to Holdings or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director.

Voyager

The Voyager certificate generally provides that an officer or director of Voyager will be indemnified and held harmless by Voyager against all expense, liability or loss to the fullest extent authorized by the DGCL where such officer or director was or is a party to or threatened to be made a party to or is involved in any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding by reason of the fact that such officer or director is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of Voyager; provided that, subject to specified exceptions, Voyager will indemnify any such officer or director in connection with a proceeding brought by the officer or director only if the proceeding was authorized by the board of directors. The Voyager certificate provides for advancement of expenses incurred by an officer or director in defense of such proceedings before final disposition. The Voyager certificate also provides that Voyager may indemnify and advance expenses to any other person to the fullest extent provided for officers and directors. The Voyager certificate provides that the personal liability of directors of Voyager will be eliminated to the fullest extent permitted under Section 102(b)(7) of the DGCL.

Anti-Takeover Statute

For information regarding Section 203 of the DGCL, see DESCRIPTION OF HOLDINGS CAPITAL STOCK Provisions Affecting Change in Control Delaware Statutory Provisions. Voyager expressly opted out of Section 203 in its original certificate of incorporation. Holdings has not opted out of this provision and is therefore subject to Section 203.

INFORMATION ABOUT CAMBIUM S BUSINESS

Cambium Business Overview

Cambium is a leading provider of intervention solutions designed specifically for the Pre-K-12 at-risk and special education markets. Cambium s research-based offerings integrate content, services and technology to address the needs of at-risk and special student populations. Cambium s focus is on serving the needs of the nation s most challenged learners. To this end, Cambium s research-based intervention programs and assistive technologies are designed to address the needs of educators to improve performance within the at-risk and special education populations.

Cambium operates in three complementary product areas:

Intervention solutions, which includes specialized instructional materials and implementation related services, consisting of the following:

Core intervention programs, offered with accompanying training that generally provides a full-year's worth of literacy or math instruction to at-risk students and often serves as an alternative course of

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study for those students performing far below grade level in order to accelerate learning. Products include LANGUAGE!, Readwell, Transitional Mathematics and Algebra Rescue.

Supplementary intervention programs are offered in the areas of literacy, mathematics and behavior generally to supplement existing programs in use in the school or school district. These programs generally do not represent a complete course of study, but rather target specific skill areas and include assessments and instructional resources for students and professional development offerings for educators. Products include Step Up To Writing, REWARDS, DIBELS/IDEL, the Herman Method, LETRS and D.I.S.E.

Services, which include institutes and conferences, hosted by Cambium, as well as consulting and school improvement services, all targeted at enhancing educator and administrator preparedness.

Learning technologies, which consist of a suite of assistive technologies that provide access to content for students with profound cognitive or physical disabilities and provide ongoing progress monitoring of student performance.

For operational and accounting purposes, Cambium has three reportable segments with separate management teams and infrastructures that offer various products and services, as follows:

Published Products: This operating segment includes instructional materials, teaching guides, teacher training, implementation services, and professional development services. The principal markets for these products are elementary and secondary schools.

Learning Technologies: This operating segment includes assistive and instructional technology and related services. The principal markets for these products are also elementary and secondary schools.

Other: This segment consists of unallocated corporate-related items.

For additional information regarding Cambium's operating segments, see Note S to Cambium's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cambium Learning was founded in 2003 to create a leading company focused on the at-risk and special student populations. In 2007, Cambium was acquired by a consortium of equity sponsors led by VSS. A significant portion of Cambium's growth has resulted from the organic growth of the companies acquired by Cambium and from newly introduced programs developed by authors and researchers. In October 2003, Cambium acquired Metropolitan Teaching & Learning, Inc. Metropolitan Teaching & Learning was founded in 1998 and has developed culturally responsive instructional materials and customized programs for use in urban markets, with particular emphasis on mathematics. In February 2004, Cambium acquired Sopris West Educational Services, Inc., a provider of intervention programs in literacy, mathematics, and behavior. In April 2005, Cambium acquired Kurzweil Education Systems, Inc., which develops reading enabling technologies for struggling readers and individuals with visual impairments. In February 2006, Cambium acquired IntelliTools, Inc., a provider of assistive hardware and software technologies for the special education and at-risk market segments in math and literacy.

Cambium is headquartered in Natick, Massachusetts.

Cambium's Strategy for Growth and Development

Cambium's strategy for growth and development is based upon the following:

Cambium focuses its efforts on the Pre-K-12 at-risk and special education markets. Cambium believes that the Pre-K-12 at-risk and special education markets represent approximately 40% of the 54 million U.S. student population. These markets have traditionally been under-served by major providers of educational programs and services. Key federal and state programs address the specific needs of at-risk and special student populations.

Cambium seeks to combine its relationships with authors and researchers and its technological expertise to create content-driven offerings designed to provide school districts with tools to improve

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the performance of at-risk and special student populations. Cambium has developed relationships with authors who are known for their expertise in improving the cognitive and behavioral performance of at-risk and special education students. These authors are engaged by Cambium to develop content and then to refine that content once feedback is obtained from Cambium's customers. Cambium's content is designed to benefit from Cambium's assistive technology platforms, which feature data management and formative assessment reporting, enabling teachers to build upon core concepts and enabling students to scaffold from a limited educational base to more highly developed educational experiences.

Cambium employs a multi-faceted sales strategy to increase its market penetration. Cambium employs multiple interrelated sales channels to market and sell its products and services. These channels include selling efforts by Cambium's own direct sales force as well as by its authors, supplemented by product training sessions, strategic sales initiatives, direct catalog marketing, special customer events and resellers. Marketing and sales are focused on those schools and school districts having the significant percentages of at-risk and special student populations, with 36.7% of sales in 2008 derived from the 1,000 largest school districts in the United States. This focus has resulted in a broad customer base; during the three years ended December 31, 2008, no single customer has accounted for more than 3.0% of total sales in any one year and Cambium's top ten customers have accounted for less than 16% of total sales.

Cambium has invested significant sums in its Frederick, Colorado distribution facility to support future growth. This facility has capacity which can be expanded within the current 185,000 square foot building footprint without a need to add-on to the existing building.

Cambium's growth prospects derive from several potential sources. Cambium believes that its growth will be driven by a number of factors, including:

- expanding at-risk and special education populations;
- increasing program penetration, especially in mathematics;
- positive results achieved in school districts using Cambium's programs;
- growth in services such as teacher training and professional development; and
- new programs addressing adjacent markets characterized by different student learning needs.

Cambium intends to explore strategic acquisitions. Cambium operates in a highly fragmented market. Cambium believes that this fragmentation is likely to continue to present viable consolidation opportunities. Cambium intends to explore strategic product, service and company acquisitions in the future.

Table of Contents**Product Overview**

Cambium provides intervention solutions, services and learning technologies designed specifically for the Pre-K-12 at-risk and special education markets. The following table sets forth, for each of Cambium's product areas, revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008 and selected brands and services.

Product Area	Revenues	
	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2008	Selected Brands/Services
	(Dollars in millions)	
<i>Intervention solutions</i>		
Core programs	\$ 54.7	LANGUAGE!; Read Well; Step up to Writing; Reward; Transitional Math; Voyages; Algebra Rescue; We Can!; Reading Central; Algebra Ready
Supplemental programs	\$ 17.9	DIBELS/IDEL; LETRS; Six Minute Solution; Coaching Reading; Stepping Stones to Literacy; Parareading; Spellography; Colleague in the Classroom
<i>Services</i>	\$ 5.4	Institutes & conferences; DoDEA; CTAG
<i>Learning technologies</i>	\$ 21.7	Kurzweil Educational Systems; IntelliTools; TSSR/Acceleration Station

Educating at-risk and special education student populations requires a different approach than traditional instructional materials that largely address on-grade level students. Cambium's intervention programs differentiate instruction for more challenged learners, provide access and assistance to certain groups within special education, incorporate ongoing progress monitoring in order to inform instruction, and often require more comprehensive implementation and training services. Cambium believes that its established relationships with researchers and authors provide the foundation for its existing intervention programs and a resource for developing new intervention programs. Cambium utilizes established research and authors for initial concept development, field testing, refinement of concepts, and program sales and support. By providing its researchers and authors with direct involvement in, and substantial control over, product outcomes, Cambium believes that it enhances the quality of its product offerings.

Intervention Solutions

Core Intervention Programs. Cambium's suite of core intervention programs is the anchor of its product offerings. Generally, these programs provide a full-year's worth of instruction for a student and are intended to be used as the student's primary instruction in literacy or mathematics. Core intervention programs are sold to schools and school districts through Cambium's direct sales organization.

LANGUAGE!, Cambium's principal literacy offering, is a complete literacy program that targets students in grades 3-12 achieving at or below the 35th percentile. The program consists of a 36-unit curriculum organized into six levels that cover phonemic awareness and phonics, word recognition and spelling, vocabulary and morphology, grammar and usage, listening and reading comprehension and speaking and writing. LANGUAGE! is designed for special education students, as well as students learning to speak English. The curriculum is a mastery-based curriculum. Students exit as soon as they achieve grade-level proficiency, which will vary depending on the specific needs of the student and where the student enters the program.

Step Up to Writing is a strategies-based program that spans grades K-12 and addresses students who score at or below the basic skill level in writing. The program teaches students to write both narrative and expository pieces, actively engage with reading materials and develop study skills. Step Up to Writing is designed to fit alongside a school district's existing reading program and to be integrated into any standard curriculum or instructional system.

Read Well targets at-risk students in grades K-2. The program is a research-based and data-driven reading curriculum that addresses all five components of effective reading instruction—phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary, comprehension and fluency.

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REWARDS is a research-based, reading intervention program designed for general and special education, remedial reading, summer school and after-school programs. The program focuses on de-coding, fluency, vocabulary, comprehension, test-taking abilities and content-area reading and writing.

We Can is a multilingual early childhood program which is designed to develop both social and academic skills. The program offers flexible lesson plans for customized instruction, a classroom management system and learning center choices. We Can also fits within a variety of Pre-K settings.

Voyages targets grades K-5 and is a core mathematics program designed by teachers for teachers. Educators may utilize *Voyages* as a core program, as an intervention program or as part of a gifted and talented program.

Transitional Math, or TransMath, targets students in the 25th percentile and below in grades 5-12. TransMath provides students with in-depth, sequential skill building of foundational math concepts through reform-based and procedural instruction. Multisensory strategies are designed to promote problem-solving proficiency, vocabulary development and mathematical discourse.

Algebra 1 Rescue targets students at risks of failure in algebra and teaches them a variety of core objectives through activities intended to make learning fun. Students may participate in Algebra 1 Rescue in small groups, as a supplement to basal curricula, or as a stand-alone algebra intervention program.

Algebra Ready teaches students fundamental mathematics and is designed to prepare them for algebra and geometry. Students can utilize Algebra Ready during summer school, extended days, or as a supplement to a core math curriculum.

Supplementary Intervention Programs. Cambium's supplementary intervention programs target specific skill areas with the goal of supplementing existing programs used in schools and school districts.

Dynamic Indicators of Basic Early Literacy Skills (DIBELS/IDEL) is a literacy screening and progress monitoring tool. Students from kindergarten through third grade take benchmark assessments three times a year in order to measure the critical areas of early reading: awareness, phonics, fluency, comprehension and vocabulary. Students in fourth through sixth grades are assessed in the areas of fluency and comprehension. For those with reading difficulties, progress monitoring assessments are given to determine the effectiveness of the interventions being used. IDEL offers DIBELS materials for Spanish-speaking students.

Language Essentials for Teachers of Reading and Spelling (LETRS) is a stand-alone professional development program for educators. The training program is delivered through a combination of print materials, online courses, software and face-to-face training. LETRS Institutes are grouped into a series of three-day sessions presented by certified national LETRS trainers and engage educators through group activities and hands-on practice.

The *Six Minute Solution* targets grades K-12 and helps students improve reading fluency. This peer-mentoring and feedback system is designed to complement a reading curriculum.

Stepping Stones to Literacy targets grades Pre-K-1 to assist beginners who are struggling to build a strong foundation in reading fluency.

Colleague in the Classroom focuses on the K-3 grade levels and is designed to assist young students who are struggling with sounds, symbols and reading. It consists of five DVDs featuring educators that model a variety of sequential reading lessons by using current, effective strategies and best practices.

Math Interventions. Cambium's supplementary math interventions include *Bridges*, a grade 5-8 intervention program, *Problem Solving Step By Step*, a grade 1-8 intervention program that teaches problem solving skills in a structured step-by-step fashion and *Math Readers*, a collection of readers for grades K-3 that introduces math concepts and numeracy readiness skills.

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Services

Conferences and Institutes. Cambium conducts a variety of professional development events to help educators and administrators improve student achievement levels, address behavioral problems and create safe schools. A professional development event may be a one-day symposium addressing a specific strategy or a multi-day event with numerous presenters who address a variety of topics. Cambium believes that its conferences and institutes are important platforms for promoting the Cambium brand as well as generating product sales for core and supplementary intervention programs.

Cambium Learning Solutions. Cambium Learning Solutions was developed to support educators and administrators in their efforts to raise the achievement level of students and effect evidence-based system-wide reform. Key elements of Cambium Learning Solutions include:

Coaching. Cambium's professionals perform in-class demonstration teaching and modeling to help teachers hone their skills, provide coaches with tools for classroom observations, and help principals improve classroom walk-throughs.

Program Evaluation. Cambium collects data on student achievement within schools to evaluate whether school programs match current research and best practices. Cambium examines the findings and creates results-oriented action plans for educators.

Professional Development. Cambium provides professional development for educators on topics such as reading, mathematics, behavioral management, assessment, curriculum development, leadership and summer school and after school interventions.

DoDEA. In 2005, Cambium was awarded a \$6.8 million contract, renewable on a yearly basis, by the Department of Defense Education Activity, or DoDEA, to provide special education professional development services and products. The core goal of this initiative is to improve the quality of instruction for students with disabilities. These staff development services and products are provided at both foreign and domestic military bases. Cambium has since received two additional contracts with DoDEA for similar work totaling approximately \$1.8 million.

Distance Education. Cambium provides distance education courses that are either completely online, or a blend of face-to-face plus on-line extensions.

Learning Technologies

Cambium's Learning Technologies include three principal product lines: Kurzweil Educational Systems, IntelliTools and TSSR/Acceleration Station. These technologies complement Cambium's other products, but also are designed to offer content-neutral platforms in order to meet the assistive and instructional technology needs of all students.

Kurzweil Educational Systems. Kurzweil Educational Systems is a program that primarily targets students in middle school through higher education struggling with reading and writing, specifically those students with ADHD, dyslexia and visual impairments. Kurzweil Educational Systems produces two software products for individuals with learning difficulties and for those who are visually impaired:

Kurzweil 3000 is a reading, writing and learning software package for students with dyslexia, attention deficit disorder or other learning difficulties, including physical impairments or language learning needs.

Kurzweil 1000 provides visually impaired users access to printed and electronic materials. Documents and digital files are converted from text to speech and read aloud in a variety of voices that can be modified to suit individual preferences. In addition, this software provides users with document creation, and editing, studying and study skills for note-taking, summarizing and outlining text.

IntelliTools offers hardware products that target students with physical, visual and cognitive disabilities that make using a standard keyboard and mouse difficult. IntelliTools also offers software products that target

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elementary and middle school special education students struggling with reading and math. IntelliTools products include:

IntelliKeys®USB is a programmable alternative keyboard with supporting software for students or adults who have difficulty using a standard keyboard.

IntelliTools Classroom Suite is an authoring and application tool intended to boost achievement on standards-based tests and help meet adequate yearly progress goals under the No Child Left Behind Act.

Curriculum Products. IntelliTools offers software products with a simple interface for students to use. The software includes lessons, activities and assessments that reinforce reading, writing and math skills with the capability to generate reports and provide detailed data tracking.

TSSR/Acceleration Station is a program for generating, administering, scoring and analyzing paper-based and online assessments. *TSSR* (Test, Scan, Score, Report) is a core software product that includes student rostering, test creation, scanning, scoring and reporting functionality. *Acceleration Station* is an assessment solution built on TSSR.

Seasonality

Cambium's quarterly operating results fluctuate due to a number of factors, including the academic school year, funding cycles, the amount and timing of new products and Cambium's spending patterns. In addition, Cambium's customers experience cyclical funding issues that can impact Cambium's revenue patterns. Historically, Cambium has experienced its lowest sales and earnings in the first and fourth fiscal quarters with its highest sales and earnings in the second and third fiscal quarters.

Proprietary Rights

Cambium regards a substantial portion of its technologies and content as proprietary and relies primarily on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, and employee or vendor non-disclosure agreements, to protect its rights. Cambium has been granted a limited number of U.S. patents and has additional U.S. patent applications pending relating to its products. Although Cambium believes that the issued patents are defensible and that the pending patent applications relate to patentable inventions, there is no assurance that a patent will be granted under its applications or that its existing patents, if challenged, can be successfully defended.

Although Cambium licenses certain content from third parties, the bulk of its products are developed in-house or through collaboration with researchers and authors. Third party content may be sourced from various providers who retain the appropriate trademarks and copyrights to the material and agree to Cambium's use on a nonexclusive, fee-based arrangement.

Cambium uses U.S. registered trademarks to identify various products that it develops. The trademarks survive as long as they are in use and the registrations of these trademarks are renewed.

Embezzlement

On April 26, 2008, prior to the issuance of Cambium's 2007 year-end financial statements, Cambium undertook an internal investigation that revealed irregularities involving the control and use of cash and certain other general ledger accounts, resulting from a misappropriation of assets. These irregularities were perpetrated by a former employee beginning in 2004 and continuing through April 2008. The total amount of the embezzlement loss was approximately \$14 million. In 2008, Cambium took possession of five boats which were purchased by the former employee using the

embezzled funds. In addition to the embezzlement loss, Cambium incurred approximately \$5.3 million in investigative, legal, administrative and other costs in connection with the embezzlement, net of insurance and boat sale recoveries. See Note A of the Notes to Cambium's Consolidated Financial Statements presented elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus and

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM - Embezzlement Loss.

Employees

As of September 30, 2009, Cambium had a total of 267 employees. None of Cambium's employees are represented by collective bargaining agreements. Cambium regards its relationships with employees to be satisfactory.

Legal Proceedings

Cambium is not presently engaged in any pending legal proceedings material to its financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Competition

The market for Cambium's products is highly competitive. Cambium competes with basal text book suppliers such as Houghton Mifflin/Harcourt (Riverdeep), Scott Foresman (Pearson), McGraw Hill and Voyager, which offer intervention products, and supplemental suppliers, including Voyager, Scientific Learning, Scholastic and Hampton-Brown.

Properties

Cambium has entered into operating leases for office and warehouse facilities that expire at various dates through 2016. Some leases contain renewal and escalation clauses for a proportionate share of operating expenses. Cambium also has entered into a build-to-suit lease for warehouse space in Frederick, Colorado, that Cambium uses as its distribution center. This lease requires minimum monthly rents that expire on October 31, 2016 and is renewable at Cambium's option for two additional terms of five years each.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR CAMBIUM**

This analysis should be read in conjunction with Cambium's consolidated financial statements and the notes presented elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus and in conjunction with the matters described under **CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS** on page vii and **RISK FACTORS** on page 32.

Overview

Cambium provides intervention solutions designed specifically for the Pre-K-12 at-risk and special education markets. Cambium operates in three complementary product areas: published products, learning technologies and services. Published products include specialized instructional materials and implementation related services. The instructional materials, in turn, consist of two principal types of offerings—core intervention programs and supplementary programs. Core intervention programs serve as the anchor to Cambium's product portfolio, generally providing a full-year's worth of literacy or math instruction to at-risk students. Supplementary programs are offered in the areas of literacy, mathematics and behavior to supplement core programs, and include assessments and instructional resources for students and professional development materials for educators. Learning technologies consist of a suite of technologies that provide assistive technologies for students, instructional assistance to educators and ongoing progress monitoring of student performance. Service offerings include institutes and conferences, consulting and school improvement/professional development services.

On January 29, 2007, VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC was formed for the purpose of acquiring all of the capital stock of Cambium Learning. That acquisition was completed on April 12, 2007. The Cambium consolidated financial statements and/or financial data set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus present VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC as of September 30, 2009, December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 on a successor basis reflecting the activity of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC from January 29, 2007 and the activity of Cambium Learning, Inc. and its subsidiaries from April 12, 2007 and present Cambium Learning and its subsidiaries on a predecessor basis as of and for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 and for the period January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007, representing all periods prior to the time that VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC acquired Cambium Learning.

In connection with the execution of the merger agreement:

VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC contributed the capital stock of Cambium Learning to VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC, a newly formed, wholly owned subsidiary of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC; concurrently, VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC assumed the obligations of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC under Cambium Learning's senior secured and senior unsecured credit agreements;

Veronis Suhler Stevenson formed a wholly owned subsidiary, VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC, which in turn formed VSS-Cambium Holdings III Acquisition, LLC and VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp. as its wholly owned subsidiaries;

VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC and VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC entered into an agreement providing for VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC to merge into VSS-Cambium Holdings III Acquisition, LLC with VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC being the surviving entity; upon completion of that merger VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC will own, directly or indirectly, 100% of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC, VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC, Cambium Learning and its subsidiaries, and VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp.; and

VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC entered into a contribution agreement pursuant to which it has agreed to transfer its interests in VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC (acquired upon completion of the above-mentioned merger) to VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp, which will, upon completion of such contribution, own, directly or indirectly, 100% of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC, VSS-Cambium Holdings IV, LLC, Cambium Learning and its subsidiaries.

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See THE MERGERS Diagrams for a diagram depicting these steps. For purposes of this proxy statement/prospectus, we have utilized the term Cambium to refer to VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC before the above-mentioned steps are taken and VSS-Cambium Holdings II Corp. after such steps are taken.

Embezzlement Loss

During 2008, Cambium discovered irregularities relating to the control and use of cash and certain other general ledger items which resulted in a substantial misappropriation of assets over a period of approximately four years. These irregularities were perpetrated by a former employee, resulting in embezzlement losses, before the effect of income taxes, as follows:

Year/Period	Amount
2004	\$ 1,912,795
2005	290,135
2006	3,261,132
January 1, 2007 – April 11, 2007	999,516
Total Predecessor	6,463,578
April 12, 2007 – December 31, 2007	5,731,671
2008	1,800,735
Total Successor	7,532,406
Total Embezzlement Loss	\$ 13,995,984

In addition to these losses, Cambium incurred fees and expenses as a result of the embezzlement totaling \$5,453,250 in 2008. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, Cambium received a \$500,000 insurance claim recovery related to the embezzlement, resulting in a net reduction of embezzlement and related expenses of \$194,921 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009.

Pursuant to an agreement dated July 10, 2008 by and between the former stockholders of Cambium Learning and the members of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC, a \$20,000,000 escrow relating to the acquisition of Cambium Learning by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC was contributed to a settlement fund in connection with the above-mentioned embezzlement. Also, the former stockholders of Cambium Learning agreed to contribute an additional \$9,269,098 to the settlement fund. The total settlement of \$30,202,083, including interest income of \$932,985, was distributed to Cambium Learning and was used to cover costs and to pay down a portion of its senior credit facility. The entire settlement amount has been recorded as a gain from a settlement with previous stockholders on Cambium's consolidated statement of operations.

All financial statements and financial data relating to Cambium in this proxy statement/prospectus for periods prior to the discovery of the embezzlement give effect to the embezzlement and the related losses.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Cambium's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of Cambium's financial statements requires Cambium to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, net sales and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

On an ongoing basis, Cambium evaluates its estimates, including those related to sales returns, allowance for bad debts, recoverability of advances to authors, valuation and recoverability of inventory, depreciation and amortization periods, recoverability of long-term assets such as property, plant, and equipment, capitalized pre-publication costs, other identified intangibles and goodwill, deferred tax valuation allowances and litigation. Actual results may differ from these estimates, which could have a material impact on Cambium's consolidated financial statements.

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Some accounting policies require greater degrees of judgment than others in their application. We consider the following to be critical accounting policies because of the judgment involved in each. For a detailed discussion of Cambium's significant accounting policies, see Note B to Cambium's Consolidated Financial Statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Revenue recognition. Cambium recognizes revenue from instructional materials, software licenses and multimedia instructional materials when:

- persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists;
- the products are shipped;
- title and risk of loss transfer to the customer;
- all significant obligations have been performed, and
- collection is reasonably assured.

Revenues related to maintenance and support are recognized on a straight-line basis over the period that maintenance and support provided. In certain instances, telephone support and software repairs are provided for free within the first year of licensing the software. The cost of providing this service is insignificant, and is accrued at the time of revenue recognition. Revenue for training is recognized when the services have been completed, the fee is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Amounts billed and/or collected prior to the completion of services are recorded as deferred revenue. Cambium enters into agreements to license certain book publishing rights and content. Cambium recognizes the revenue from these agreements when the license amount is fixed and determinable, collection is reasonably assured, and the license period has commenced. For those license agreements that require Cambium to deliver additional materials as part of the license agreement, the revenue is recognized when the product is received by the customer.

As products are shipped with a right of return, generally 90 days, a provision for estimated returns on these sales is made at the time of sale, based on historical experience, in accordance with applicable FASB accounting guidance regarding revenue recognition. The amounts have not been material to date. Shipping fees billed to customers are included in net sales, and costs of shipping are included in selling and administrative expenses. Shipping costs included in selling and administrative expense were \$1.3 million and \$2.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and were \$2.3 million, \$2.7 million, \$0.4 million and \$2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, for the period from January 29, 2007 to December 31, 2007, for the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

The division of revenue among shipped materials, license fees and services is determined in accordance with applicable accounting guidance for revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables. Cambium uses the residual method when objective evidence of fair value does not exist for one of the delivered elements in the arrangement. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred, and subsequently recognized when the product or service is delivered.

Goodwill. In accordance with FASB accounting guidance for goodwill treatment, Cambium does not amortize goodwill, but instead tests for impairment, at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of certain events which may indicate that impairment has occurred. The applicable accounting guidance requires that a two-step impairment test be performed on goodwill. In the first step, Cambium compares the fair value, which is determined by use of a discounted cash flow technique, of the reporting unit to its carrying value. If the fair value of the reporting

unit exceeds the carrying value of the net assets of that reporting unit, goodwill is not impaired and Cambium is not required to perform further testing. If the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit exceeds the fair value of that unit, then Cambium must perform the second step of the impairment test in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting entity's goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then Cambium is required to record an impairment loss equal to the difference. Cambium has two reporting units: published products and learning technologies. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit is judgmental in nature, and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions may include revenue growth rates and operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rates, future economic and

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market conditions, and determination of appropriate market comparables. In addition, Cambium may make certain judgments and assumptions in allocating shared assets and liabilities to determine the carrying values of its reporting units. In December 2008, Cambium determined that it needed to assess the recoverability of its goodwill due to significant deterioration in the expected future performance of Cambium's Published Products unit. Cambium also determined that the appropriate discount rate (based on weighted-average cost of capital) used in the 2008 assessment should be higher than the discount rate used in the 2007 impairment assessment. As a result of the 2008 assessment, Cambium recorded a \$76.0 million impairment charge. In June 2009, Cambium determined that it needed to assess the carrying values of its reporting units due to the signing of the merger agreement. Cambium also determined that the appropriate discount rate for its Published Products unit (based on weighted-average cost of capital) used in the 2009 assessment should be higher than the discount rate used in the 2008 impairment assessment. As a result of that analysis, Cambium recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$9.1 million as of June 30, 2009. As of December 31, 2007 and September 30, 2009, the Company performed the first step in the impairment test and determined that goodwill was not impaired for its Published Products and Learning Technologies reporting units.

Long-Lived Assets and Intangible Assets. In accordance with applicable FASB accounting guidance for the treatment of long-lived assets, Cambium reviews the carrying value of its long-lived assets, including intangible assets subject to amortization, for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is measured by comparison of the carrying value of the assets to the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets over their remaining economic life. If the undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying value of such assets, the assets are considered impaired, and the impairment loss is measured by comparing the fair value of the assets to their carrying values. Fair value is determined by either a quoted market price or a value determined by a discounted cash flow technique, whichever is more appropriate under the circumstances involved. Intangible assets with determinable lives are amortized over their useful lives, based upon the pattern in which the expected benefits will be realized. For fiscal year 2008 and the nine months ended September 30, 2009, no impairment was indicated.

The determination as to whether Cambium's definite-lived intangible assets are impaired involves significant assumptions and estimates, including projections of future cash flows, the percentage of future revenues and cash flows attributable to the intangible assets, asset lives used to generate future cash flows, and royalty charges attributable to trademarks. The impairment calculations are most sensitive to the future cash flow assumptions. Future cash flow projections are based on management's best estimates of economic and market conditions over the projected period, including industry fundamentals such as the state of educational funding, revenue growth rates, future costs and operating margins, working capital needs, and capital and other expenditures. Adverse developments in the education funding environment, including the impact of the economic downturn that caused state and local budgets to be negatively impacted, have affected Cambium's operations during 2008 and the first half of 2009 and may continue to have an impact, and potentially increase the impact, on Cambium's future sales, profits, cash flows and carrying value of assets. Cambium has seen recent improvements in the funding environment and management expects that trend to carry forward through the remainder of 2009 and beyond. In addition, with the planned 2009 California adoption being delayed, Cambium expects there to be pent-up demand in California, which is expected to increase revenues for Cambium in 2010. Future cash flows are based upon revenue growth projections of approximately 8.5% per year; due to the scalable nature of Cambium business, management projects expense growth will be lower than the assumed revenue growth rate, resulting in future cash flows growth rates in excess of 8.5% per year.

Advertising and Promotion Costs. Advertising and promotion costs are charged to selling and administrative expenses as incurred. Cambium recognizes catalog expense when catalogs are mailed to potential customers. The cost to print catalogs is recorded in prepaid expenses on Cambium's balance sheet until the catalogs are mailed.

Accounts Receivable. Accounts receivable are recorded net of allowances for doubtful accounts and reserves for estimated sales returns. Allowances for doubtful accounts are established through the evaluation of accounts

receivable agings and prior collection experience to estimate the ultimate collectability of these receivables. Reserves for sales returns are based on historical return rates and sales patterns.

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Inventory. Cambium uses the lower of first-in, first-out (FIFO) or market method (net realizable value) to value inventory and determine cost of inventories included in cost of sales in its statement of operations. Cambium's level of obsolete and excess inventory is calculated on a title or program basis by comparing the number of units in stock with the expected future demand. The expected future demand of the title is determined by the previous years' sales history, expected future sales of the title or program and known forward-looking trends, including Cambium's development cycle to replace the title or program. Based on this calculation, any excess stock is fully marked-down.

Capitalized Internal Use Software. Cambium capitalizes certain costs related to obtaining or developing computer software for internal use under applicable FASB accounting guidance. Costs incurred during the application development stage, including external direct costs of materials and services, and payroll and payroll-related costs for employees who are directly associated with the internal-use software project, are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the related software of three to five years. The application development stage includes design, software configuration and integration, coding, hardware installation, and testing. Costs incurred during the preliminary stage, as well as maintenance, training, and upgrades that do not result in additional functionality are expensed as incurred.

Research and Development Expenses. Software research and development costs are accounted for in accordance with applicable FASB accounting guidance. Under that guidance, Cambium capitalizes material software development costs incurred once a working model of the software has been completed. Historically, the time that elapses between when a working model of the software has been completed and general release to customers has been short, and, therefore, the costs have been insignificant. Research and development expenses also include costs to develop manuscripts, which are expensed as incurred.

Royalty Advances. Royalty advances to authors are capitalized and represent amounts paid in advance of the sale of an author's product. These costs are then amortized as the related publication is sold. Cambium evaluates advances periodically to determine if they are expected to be recovered and reserves any portion of a royalty advance that is not expected to be recovered.

Pre-Publication Costs. Cambium capitalizes the art, pre-press and other costs incurred in the creation of the master copy of a book or other media. Cambium capitalizes the cost of this investment in pre-publication costs and amortizes this cost over five years using the sum-of-the-years digits method. Cambium believes that the amortization methods and periods chosen best reflect the projected sales generated from individual titles or programs. On an annual basis, Cambium evaluates the remaining lives and recoverability of capitalized pre-publication costs on the basis of expected net realizable value.

Publishing Rights Intangible Assets. A publishing right allows Cambium to publish and republish existing and future works, as well as transform, adapt, or create new works based on previously published materials. Cambium determines the fair market value of the publishing rights arising from business combinations by discounting the after-tax cash flows projected to be derived from the publishing rights and titles to their net present value using a rate of return that accounts for the time value of money and the appropriate degree of risk. The useful life of the publishing rights is based on the lives of the various titles involved, which is generally ten years. Cambium calculates amortization using the percentage of the projected discounted cash flows derived from the titles in the current year as a percentage of the total estimated discounted cash flows expected to be generated.

Derivative Instruments. Cambium uses an interest rate derivative instrument to hedge its exposure to interest rate volatility resulting from its senior secured credit agreement. Under applicable FASB accounting guidance Cambium is required to report all derivative instruments on its balance sheet at fair value. Applicable FASB accounting guidance sets forth the criteria for designation and effectiveness of hedging relationships, and provides generally that all designations must be made at the inception of each instrument. As such initial designations were not made by

Cambium at inception, Cambium is required to recognize changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument in the current period as other income or expense. Cambium determines the fair value of the interest rate swap from a third-party quote. This value represents the estimated amount that Cambium would receive or pay to terminate the swap agreement taking into consideration current interest rates.

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Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on fair value measurements. This guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. The guidance does not require any new fair value measurements, but provides guidance on how to measure fair value by providing a fair value hierarchy used to classify the source of the information. Cambium adopted this guidance for all recurring financial assets and liabilities beginning fiscal 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material effect on Cambium's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on business combinations. This guidance establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer accounts for business combinations. This issuance includes guidance for the recognition and measurement of the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling or minority interest in the acquiree. It also provides guidance for the measurement of goodwill, the recognition of contingent consideration, the accounting for pre-acquisition gain and loss contingencies and acquisition-related transaction costs, and the recognition of changes in the acquirer's income tax valuation allowance. This accounting guidance applies prospectively and is effective for business combinations made by Cambium beginning January 1, 2009. The provisions are effective as of Cambium's first quarter ended March 31, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the reporting of noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements. Currently, Cambium does not have an outstanding noncontrolling interest in one or more subsidiaries, nor does it deconsolidate any subsidiaries. The new accounting guidance will be effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The provisions are effective as of Cambium's first quarter ended March 31, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the determination of the useful life of intangible assets. The new guidance amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under previous guidance for goodwill and other intangible assets. This issuance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The provisions are effective as of Cambium's first quarter ended March 31, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new guidance related to determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased and identifying transactions that are not orderly, which provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with the guidance for fair value measurements, when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. This issuance also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. The provisions are effective as of Cambium's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on recognition and presentation of other-than temporary impairments, which provides operational guidance for determining other-than-temporary impairments (OTTI) for debt and equity securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity. This guidance was effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The provisions are effective as of Cambium's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on interim disclosures about fair value of financial instruments, which amends previous guidance on disclosures about fair value of financial instruments to require disclosure about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements. This new

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guidance is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The provisions were effective as of Cambium's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance relating to subsequent events. This guidance establishes general standards for accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued and shall be applied to subsequent events not addressed in other applicable generally accepted accounting principles. This issuance sets forth the period after the balance sheet date during which management should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and the disclosures an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. This guidance is effective for Cambium's interim and annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The provisions were effective as of Cambium's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2009, the FASB issued new guidance to address the elimination of the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity and replaces the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining which enterprise has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. Also, the new guidance requires an ongoing assessment of whether an entity is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. The amended approach focuses on identifying which enterprise has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity and the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity. Additionally, the new guidance provides more timely and useful information about an enterprise's involvement with a variable interest entity. The provisions will become effective for the first annual period starting after November 15, 2009. Cambium is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

During the third quarter of 2009, Cambium adopted the new Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) as issued by the FASB. The ASC has become the source of authoritative U.S. GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. The ASC is not intended to change or alter existing GAAP.

Income Taxes

Cambium utilizes an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, as well as for operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. A valuation allowance is applied against net deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Cambium evaluates uncertain tax positions under applicable FASB accounting guidance, utilizing a two-step process to determine the amount of tax benefit to recognize. First, the tax position must be evaluated to determine the likelihood that it will be sustained upon examination by a tax authority. If the tax position is deemed more-likely-than-not to be sustained, the tax position is then assessed to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The amount of the benefit that may be recognized is the largest amount that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. If the tax position does not meet the more-likely-than-not threshold, then it is not recognized in the financial statements. Under applicable FASB accounting guidance, Cambium accrues interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as a

component of income tax expense. If the judgments and estimates made by us are not correct, the unrecognized tax benefits may have to be adjusted, and the adjustments could be material.

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Cambium calculates its interim income tax provision in accordance with applicable FASB accounting guidance. At the end of each interim period, Cambium estimates the annual effective tax rate and applies that rate to its ordinary quarterly earnings. The tax expense or benefit related to significant, unusual, or extraordinary items that will be separately reported or reported net of their related tax effect, and are individually computed, are recognized in the interim period in which those items occur. In addition, the effect of changes in enacted tax laws or rates or tax status is recognized in the interim period in which the change occurs.

The computation of the annual estimated effective tax rate at each interim period requires certain estimates and significant judgment including, but not limited to, the expected operating income for the year, projections of the proportion of income earned and taxed in various jurisdictions, permanent and temporary differences, and the likelihood of recovering deferred tax assets generated in the current year. The accounting estimates used to compute the provision (benefit) for income taxes may change as new events occur, more experience is acquired, additional information is obtained or as the tax environment changes.

Restructuring

In December 2007, Cambium developed, approved, and communicated a plan to consolidate the Petaluma, California, office and reduce the work force, with consolidation completed by September 30, 2009. Cambium's total restructuring charge amounted to \$662,260, consisting of one-time termination benefits and facility-related expenses. Cambium expensed \$56,433 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, classified as cost of sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations in the Learning Technologies segment. The following table summarizes the restructuring plan:

	Total Amount Incurred	Total Incurred as of September 30, 2009	Incurred in Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009	Incurred in Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008	Incurred in Year Ended December 31, 2008	Incurred in Successor Period from January 29, 2007 through December 31, 2007
One-time termination benefits	\$ 314,643	\$ 314,643	\$ 15,944	\$ 227,140	\$ 238,394	\$ 60,305
Other associated costs	347,617	347,617	40,489	238,785	307,128	
	\$ 662,260	\$ 662,260	\$ 56,433	\$ 465,925	\$ 545,522	\$ 60,305

The following table summarizes the activity in Cambium's restructuring reserve, which is included in other accrued expenses in Cambium's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

	Nine Month Ended September 30, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Beginning Balance	\$ 48,766	\$ 60,305	\$
Accrued Expenses:			
One-time termination benefits	15,944	238,394	60,305
Facility-related expenses	40,489	307,128	
Cash Payments:			
One-time termination benefits		(249,933)	
Facility-related expenses	(40,489)	(307,128)	
Ending Balance	\$ 64,710	\$ 48,766	\$ 60,305

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Drivers of Cambium's Business

Cambium operates in a highly fragmented and competitive market. The principal drivers of Cambium's revenues are:

Availability of Governmental Funding. Educating at-risk and special education students requires a different approach than relying on traditional instructional materials, since these intervention programs often require detailed implementation and training and substantial commitment from school administrators and teachers. The costs of these programs are typically too substantial to be borne by private families. Thus, Cambium derives a significant portion of its revenues from public schools, which are heavily dependent on federal, state and local government funding. Shifts in priorities, as well as general reductions in funding, can delay or reduce Cambium's revenues. While the availability of state and federal funding for elementary and high school education was expanded as a result of legislation such as No Child Left Behind and Reading First, recent reductions in and proposed eliminations of appropriations for these programs and governmental budget adjustments resulting from recent economic declines have caused and may continue to cause some school districts to reduce spending on Cambium's products.

The American Reinvestment and Recovery Act was adopted in February 2009. The Recovery Act provides significant new federal funding for various education initiatives over the next two years. Although the education funding is for a broad set of initiatives, Cambium believes that a meaningful amount targets the students and educators that Cambium serves. Although the likelihood of success in attracting these funds for Cambium's products is uncertain, this funding may offset some of the negative funding trends which emerged as a result of recent economic declines.

Breadth of Product Offerings. Although school districts typically do not enter multi-year contracts with services or materials providers, high switching costs make it unusual for schools to purchase programs for just one year or to frequently switch between programs. Once established in a district, Cambium is thus positioned to retain and expand its footprint in that district. Cambium seeks to expand its footprint in particular districts by offering a full spectrum of product offerings for pre-kindergarten through 12th grade students.

Capacity to Attract and Retain High Quality Authors. Cambium believes that retaining skilled researchers and authors is critical to its efforts to develop and support its intervention programs, from initial concept to continued program sales and support. Cambium seeks to collaborate closely with its authors in developing new content and high-impact programs. Cambium believes that by providing authors with greater control and direct involvement in content development, authors become more vested in the products and their outcomes, which helps increase revenues.

Diversity of Cambium's Sales Channels. Cambium employs multiple interrelated and supportive sales channels, including its sales force, its authors, product training sessions, strategic sales initiatives, direct marketing channels, reseller networks and other customer events. Cambium's sales force focuses on the largest school districts. Cambium's institutes and conferences complement the direct sales force by building brand and product awareness within key industry constituencies.

Adaptability and Functionality of Cambium's Technology. Cambium uses technology to enrich its intervention programs, as well as to train the next generation of teachers. An important part of Cambium's technology offerings is its suite of assistive technologies that target a range of student needs, including low-incidence disabilities and students who perform below grade level.

Cambium's principal operating expenses are:

Cost of sales, excluding pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks and developed technology amortization. These costs include expenses to print, purchase and develop products and to provide services and support to Cambium's customers, as well as royalties paid to authors.

Pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks and developed technology amortization. Pre-publication expenses represent the amortized cost of the art, pre-press and other costs incurred in the creation of the

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master copy of a book or other media. Publishing rights allow Cambium to publish and republish existing and future works, as well as transform, adapt, or create new works based on previously published materials. Cambium owns the trademarks for its core intervention programs as well as the IntelliTools and Kurzweil trademarks. The developed technology represents the value of the developed technology products, including IntelliTools and Kurzweil software products and IntelliTools hardware products. The useful life of publishing rights is based on the lives of the various titles involved, which is generally ten years.

Selling and administrative expenses. These expenses consist principally of the costs incurred by Cambium in maintaining its various sales channels, including the salaries and commission paid to Cambium's sales force, advertising and promotion costs, the cost of sales support activities, warehouse, shipping and corporate and administrative activities.

Other intangible asset amortization. Other intangible asset amortization represents the amortization of intangible assets not included in cost of sales. These assets were identified and valued at the date of the acquisition of Cambium Learning by Cambium and include customer relationships, contracts, reseller networks, conference attendees and non-compete agreements.

Acquired in-process research and development. When Cambium acquired Cambium Learning and its subsidiaries in April 2007, the acquiring company identified and allocated goodwill to the acquired assets. At the time, the acquired company was conducting research and development on certain new products which were not yet being sold as of the April 12, 2007 closing date. Under U.S. GAAP, Cambium was required to expense any premium in the purchase price over book value attributable to those products rather than treat any such premium as goodwill. These expenses are referred to in Cambium's income statements as acquired in-process research and development.

Embezzlement and related expenses. As noted above, during 2008, Cambium discovered certain irregularities relating to the control and use of cash and certain other general ledger items which resulted in a misappropriation of assets over a period of more than four years. These irregularities were perpetrated by a former employee, resulting in substantial embezzlement losses and related expenses.

Goodwill impairment. As noted above, Cambium tests for impairment, at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of events which suggest that impairment may have occurred.

Matters Relating to the Mergers

Grant of Options

Effective as of the closing of the mergers, Holdings expects to grant options to purchase shares of Holdings common stock as new awards to employees of Holdings and its subsidiaries, including employees who are currently employed with both Voyager and Cambium. It is expected that:

such options will vest in equal installments on the first four anniversaries of the closing of the mergers, subject to earlier vesting upon a change in control of Holdings;

75% of the options granted to each optionee will have a per-share exercise price equal to the greater of (i) \$4.50 and (ii) the weighted-average price of Holdings common stock during a pre-established trading period and pursuant to a pre-established formula;

the remaining 25% of the options granted to each optionee will have a per-share exercise price equal to \$6.50; and

the options will have a term of ten years, subject to earlier termination under specified circumstances.

Pursuant to the terms of their employment agreements, Ronald Klausner and David Cappellucci will receive stock options covering 750,000 shares of Holdings common stock and 600,000 shares of Holdings common stock, respectively. Determinations have been made with respect to the grant of stock options to certain other executive officers of Cambium and Voyager as well. Specifically, the Holdings board of directors has determined that the following individuals who will serve as executive officers of Holdings upon completion of the mergers will be granted options to purchase shares of Holdings common stock under the 2009 Incentive

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Plan at the effective time of the mergers: (i) Bradley Almond will be granted options to purchase 250,000 shares of Holdings common stock; (ii) John Campbell will be granted options to purchase 300,000 shares of Holdings common stock; and (iii) George Logue will be granted options to purchase 250,000 shares of Holdings common stock.

Under applicable FASB accounting guidance for share-based payments, Holdings will recognize the compensation cost of stock option grants using the straight line method over the vesting period of the options. The estimated stock-based compensation expense associated with the stock options to be granted to Messrs. Klausner, Cappellucci, Almond, Campell and Logue is \$0.9 million per year. In determining the fair value of the stock option awards, a Black-Scholes option-pricing model was used with the following assumptions: an expected stock volatility of 45.9%; a risk-free interest rate of 2.09%; an expected life of four years to exercise; a 0% dividend yield; and a grant price of \$4.91 for 75% of each award and a grant price of \$6.50 for 25% of each award.

There are a total of 5,000,000 shares of Holdings common stock authorized for issuance under the 2009 Incentive Plan. However, other than with respect to the options to be granted to the individuals named above, no determination has been made to date with respect to the number of options to be granted to other employees at and after the closing. Accordingly, Cambium and Holdings cannot presently determine the compensation costs that will be incurred each year by virtue of such other options.

Consulting Agreement

Cambium Learning entered into an agreement with VSS, effective April 12, 2007, pursuant to which VSS has provided Cambium Learning with certain management services. See MANAGEMENT OF HOLDINGS FOLLOWING THE MERGERS Related Party Transactions. Pursuant to the management services agreement, Cambium Learning was obligated to pay VSS an annual monitoring fee of \$200,000, plus out-of-pocket expenses, payable semi-annually in arrears, in exchange for these services. As a result, Cambium Learning expensed \$150,000, \$149,317, \$199,315 and \$144,658 for monitoring fees for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period of January 29, 2007 to December 31, 2007, respectively.

The management services agreement will be terminated at the effective time of the mergers and VSS will cease to be compensated under that agreement. In lieu of that agreement and another fee agreement which has not resulted in any amounts being expensed during the period it was effective, Holdings and VSS will enter into a consulting agreement at the closing entitling VSS to the following fees:

a fee equal to 1% of the gross proceeds of any debt or equity financing by Holdings; and

a fee equal to 1% of the enterprise value of any entities acquired or disposed of by Holdings.

Because these fees are payable only in the event of certain contingencies, they will not be expensed unless and until the contingencies occur.

Stockholders Agreement

Effective as of the closing of the mergers, Holdings expects to grant Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS a subscription right that permits them to purchase, at any time and from time to time through the 24-month anniversary of the effective time of the mergers, a number of shares of Holdings common stock up to the lesser of:

7,500,000 shares of common stock (subject to adjustment in the event of any dividend, stock split, combination or similar recapitalization event); or

the number of shares of common stock that Cambium's stockholder and funds managed or controlled by VSS may purchase from time to time during the 24-month subscription period for an aggregate purchase price of \$20 million (based upon the per share purchase price described below).

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The purchase price per share in connection with the subscription rights is equal to 90% of the volume weighted average price of the Holdings common stock measured over the ten trading day period immediately preceding the issuance and sale of the shares of Holdings common stock.

This instrument is accounted for at fair value as equity in accordance with applicable FASB accounting guidance.

Results of Operations

Cambium derives a majority of its revenues from the K-12 educational publishing segment, which is a markedly seasonal business. Schools make most of their purchases in the second and third quarters of the calendar year, in preparation for the beginning of the school year in September.

Sales of K-12 instructional materials are also cyclical, with some years offering more sales opportunities than others. The amount of funding available at the state level for educational materials also has a significant effect on Cambium's year-to-year revenues. Although the loss of a single customer or a few customers would not have a material adverse effect on Cambium's business, schedules of statewide adoptions of lists of approved products and market acceptance of our products can materially affect year-to-year revenue performance.

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The following tables set forth information regarding Cambium's net sales, costs and expenses, operating loss and other components of Cambium's statements of operations. The results and percentages for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, the year ended December 31, 2008, the successor period from January 29, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007, the predecessor period from January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006 are set forth in the tables below. Due to purchase accounting adjustments, some amounts may not be comparable between each period presented.

(dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended		Year ended	Successor Period from January 29, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007	Year ended
	September 30,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,	December 31,
	2009 (Unaudited)	2008	2008	2007	2007	2006
Net sales						
Product sales						
Published Products	\$ 55,045	\$ 56,931	\$ 67,919	\$ 57,323	\$ 9,269	\$ 72,318
Learning Technologies	15,286	16,715	21,288	13,943	5,970	20,563
Service revenues						
Published Products	7,193	8,189	10,141	9,339	3,060	13,119
Learning Technologies	217	220	383	242	115	423
Total sales	77,741	82,055	99,731	80,847	18,414	106,423
Cost and expenses						
Cost of product sales, excluding pre-publication, publishing rights trademarks and developed technology amortization						
Published Products	16,243	16,799	20,042	20,785	3,966	25,078
Learning Technologies	3,151	4,315	5,830	4,001	1,606	6,378
Other	544	546	739	210	61	257
Pre-publication, publishing rights, trademark and developed technology amortization						
Published Products	12,428	11,744	15,698	11,498	2,917	9,161
Learning Technologies	1,085	1,197	1,598	1,344	595	2,174
Cost of service revenues						
Published Products	5,026	5,488	7,210	6,193	1,843	8,035
Learning Technologies	122	158	253	119	65	223

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Total cost of sales	38,599	40,247	51,370	44,150	11,053	51,306
Selling and administrative	31,812	35,030	44,628	29,927	20,815	45,636
Other intangible asset amortization	4,881	6,485	8,650	7,229	311	1,013
Acquired in-process research and development				890		
Embezzlement and related expenses	(195)	8,684	7,254	5,731	1,000	3,261
Goodwill impairment	9,105		75,966			
Total cost and expenses	84,202	90,446	187,868	87,927	33,179	101,216
Income (loss) from operations	(6,461)	(8,391)	(88,137)	(7,080)	(14,765)	5,207
Interest and other expenses, net	(14,891)	(13,987)	(19,415)	(14,689)	(741)	(1,364)
Gain from settlement with previous stockholders		30,202	30,202			
Loss on extinguishment of debt		(5,633)	(5,633)			
Income (loss) from operations before taxes	(21,352)	2,191	(82,983)	(21,769)	(15,506)	3,843
Income tax provision (benefit)	(5,043)	(10,774)	(13,423)	(7,838)	(3,694)	3,403
Net income (loss)						
Published Products	(3,091)	780	(77,354)	2,767	(3,931)	5,585
Learning Technologies	3,210	1,331	1,381	(616)	1,056	1,568
Other	(16,428)	10,854	6,413	(16,082)	(8,937)	(6,713)
Net income (loss)	\$ (16,309)	\$ 12,965	\$ (69,560)	\$ (13,931)	\$ (11,812)	\$ 440

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	Nine Months Ended		Year ended	Successor Period from January 29, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007	Year ended
	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2006
	(as a percentage of total sales)					
Net sales						
Product sales						
Published Products	70.8%	69.4%	68.1%	70.9%	50.3%	68.0%
Learning Technologies	19.7%	20.4%	21.3%	17.2%	32.4%	19.3%
Service revenues						
Published Products	9.3%	10.0%	10.2%	11.6%	16.6%	12.3%
Learning Technologies	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%
Total sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost and expenses						
Cost of product sales, excluding pre-publication, publishing rights trademarks and developed technology amortization						
Published Products	20.9%	20.5%	20.1%	25.7%	21.5%	23.6%
Learning Technologies	4.1%	5.3%	5.8%	4.9%	8.7%	6.0%
Other	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Pre-publication, publishing rights, trademark and developed technology amortization						
Published Products	16.0%	14.3%	15.7%	14.2%	15.8%	8.6%
Learning Technologies	1.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%	3.2%	2.0%
Cost of service revenues						
Published Products	6.5%	6.7%	7.2%	7.7%	10.0%	7.6%
Learning Technologies	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%
Total cost of sales	49.7%	49.0%	51.5%	54.6%	60.0%	48.2%
Selling and administrative	40.9%	42.7%	44.7%	37.0%	113.0%	42.9%
Other intangible asset amortization	6.3%	7.9%	8.7%	8.9%	1.7%	1.0%
Acquired in-process research and development				1.1%		

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Embezzlement and related expenses	(0.3)%	10.6%	7.3%	7.1%	5.4%	3.1%
Goodwill impairment	11.7%		76.2%			
Total cost and expenses	108.3%	110.2%	188.4%	108.8%	180.2%	95.1%
Income (loss) from operations	(8.3)%	(10.2)%	(88.4)%	(8.8)%	(80.2)%	4.9%
Interest and other expenses, net	(19.2)%	(17.0)%	(19.5)%	(18.2)%	(4.0)%	(1.3)%
Gain from settlement with previous stockholders		36.8%	30.3%			
Loss on extinguishment of debt		(6.9)%	(5.6)%			
Income (loss) from operations before taxes	(27.5)%	2.7%	(83.2)%	(26.9)%	(84.2)%	3.6%
Income tax provision (benefit)	(6.5)%	(13.1)%	(13.5)%	(9.7)%	(20.1)%	3.2%
Net income (loss)						
Published Products	(4.0)%	1.0%	(77.6)%	3.4%	(21.3)%	5.2%
Learnings Technologies	4.1%	1.6%	1.4%	(0.8)%	5.7%	1.5%
Other	(21.1)%	13.2%	6.4%	(19.9)%	(48.5)%	(6.3)%
Net income (loss)	(21.0)%	15.8%	(69.7)%	(17.2)%	(64.1)%	0.4%

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Nine Months Ended September, 2009 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008

For operational and accounting purposes, Cambium has three reportable segments with separate management teams and infrastructures that offer various products and services, as follows:

Published Products: This operating segment includes instructional materials, teaching guides, teacher training, implementation services, and professional development services. The principal markets for these products are elementary and secondary schools.

Learning Technologies: This operating segment includes assistive and instructional technology and related services. The principal markets for these products are also elementary and secondary schools.

Other: This segment consists of unallocated corporate-related items.

For additional information regarding Cambium's operating segments, see Note S to Cambium's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Net sales

Net sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$4.4 million, or 5.4%, to \$77.7 million from \$82.1 million in the same period for 2008. The decline reflects market conditions, as the nationwide economic slowdown has caused the amount of funding available to schools to purchase Cambium's products and services to decline significantly.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's net sales in the first nine months of 2009 decreased \$2.9 million, or 4.5%, to \$62.2 million from net sales of \$65.1 million in the first nine months of 2008. Cambium experienced a decline of \$0.8 million in core intervention program sales, a decline of \$1.0 million in supplementary program sales and a decline of \$1.1 million in service sales. In the first nine months of 2008, Cambium's core intervention program sales benefited from substantial orders in Florida and Wisconsin. In 2009, economic problems in California have sharply limited purchases notwithstanding its intervention adoption. The decline in sales of supplementary program sales was mainly due to a decrease in sales of DIBELS in Florida, as Florida developed its own assessment program. The lower service sales were mainly due to lower Department of Defense Education Activity sales as the contract has shifted to higher purchases of products and lower purchases of staff development services.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's net sales in the first nine months of 2009 decreased \$1.4 million, or 8.3%, to \$15.5 million from net sales of \$16.9 million in the first nine months of 2008. In 2008, Learning Technologies sales benefited from higher sales to international resellers. In 2009, the economic slowdown has negatively impacted sales.

Cost of product sales excluding pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization

Cost of product sales excluding pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$1.8 million, or 8.3%, to \$19.9 million from \$21.7 million in the same period in 2008. The decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to lower net sales. As a percentage of sales, cost of product sales decreased to 25.6% for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 from 26.4% in the same period in 2008.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's cost of product sales for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$0.6 million, or 3.6%, to \$16.2 million from cost of sales of \$16.8 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease in cost of sales is mainly due to lower net sales.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's cost of product sales in the first nine months of 2009 decreased \$1.1 million, or 25.6%, to \$3.2 million from cost of sales of \$4.3 million in the same period in 2008. The decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to lower net sales.

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Pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization

Pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 increased \$0.6 million, or 4.7%, to \$13.5 million from \$12.9 million in the same period for 2008. The increase was mainly due to higher pre-publication amortization as a result of investments made in new programs.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's amortization for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 increased \$0.7 million, or 5.9%, to \$12.4 million from amortization of \$11.7 million for the same period in 2008. The increase was mainly due to higher pre-publication amortization as a result of investments made in new programs.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's amortization for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$0.1 million, or 8.3%, to \$1.1 million from amortization of \$1.2 million for the same period in 2008.

Cost of service revenues

Cost of service revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$0.5 million, or 8.9%, to \$5.1 million from \$5.6 million in the same period in 2008. The decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to lower net sales.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's cost of service revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$0.5 million, or 9.1%, to \$5.0 million from cost of service revenues of \$5.5 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to lower net sales.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's cost of service revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$0.1 million to \$0.1 million from cost of service revenues of \$0.2 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease in cost of sales was due to improvements in service cost delivery performance.

Selling and administrative expenses

Selling and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$3.2 million, or 9.1%, to \$31.8 million from \$35.0 million in the same period of 2008. As a percentage of sales, selling and administrative expense decreased to 40.9% of sales in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to 42.7% in the same period of 2008. Selling costs decreased for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 in comparison to the same period in 2008 due to the costs incurred in 2008 to participate in several state adoption activities and lower sales commission expense due to the lower sales. Cambium also experienced lower catalog and mailing costs due to a lower volume of catalogs mailed in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2008. Warehousing expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased as compared to the same period in 2008 due to lower commissions paid to Florida depositories to distribute Cambium products as a result of lower Florida adoption sales.

Other intangible asset amortization

Other intangible asset amortization for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$1.6 million, or 24.6%, to \$4.9 million from \$6.5 million in the same period of 2008. The decrease in this amortization was due mainly to lower contract and reseller network intangible amortization.

Embezzlement and related expenses

Embezzlement and related expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$8.9 million to a credit of \$0.2 million from \$8.7 million of expense in the same period of 2008. The decrease in the embezzlement and related expenses was mainly due to the receipt of a \$500,000 insurance payment related to

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the embezzlement in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 compared with the embezzlement loss and related expenses that were incurred in the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Goodwill impairment

Goodwill impairment for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$9.1 million, compared to zero goodwill impairment in the same period of 2008. As a result of the signing of the merger agreement, Cambium needed to assess the carrying values of its reporting units. Cambium also determined that the appropriate discount rate for its Published Products unit (based on weighted-average cost of capital) used in the 2009 assessment should be higher than the discount rate used in the 2008 impairment assessment.

Interest and other expenses, net

Interest and other expenses, net in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 increased \$0.9 million, or 6.4%, to \$14.9 million from \$14 million in the same period of 2008. This increase was mainly due to higher interest expense on both Cambium's senior secured and senior unsecured debt as a result of the permanent waiver and amendments to the credit agreement signed by Cambium on August 22, 2008. Under the terms and conditions of the permanent waiver and amendment, the interest rates on Cambium's senior secured and senior unsecured debt were increased. See Liquidity and Capital Resources Long Term Debt. This increase was partially offset by a gain of \$0.9 million in the fair value of Cambium's interest rate swap in the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to a gain of \$0.1 million in such fair value in the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Income taxes

The income tax benefit in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$5.8 million, or 53.7%, to \$5.0 million from \$10.8 million in the same period of 2008. The decrease was due to a lower operating loss and a decrease in the effective tax rate to 23.6% in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 from 38.0% in the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The decrease in the effective tax rate benefit was due to higher anticipated non-deductible expenses in 2009, primarily resulting from the goodwill impairment charge at June 30, 2009.

Net (loss) income

Cambium's net loss for the first nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$16.3 million, compared to net income of \$13.0 million for the same period in 2008. The net loss in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was the result of lower net sales and a \$9.1 million goodwill impairment charge, partially offset by lower embezzlement and related expenses and lower selling, marketing and warehouse costs. The net income earned during the nine months ended September 30, 2008 was mainly due to the settlement with previous stockholders of \$30.2 million. See Note A of the Notes to Cambium's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$3.1 million, compared to net income of \$0.8 million for the same period in 2008. The net loss is primarily related to the \$9.1 million goodwill impairment charge and lower net sales, partially offset by lower selling, marketing and warehouse costs.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's net income in the first nine months of 2009 increased \$1.9 million to \$3.2 million from net income of \$1.3 million in the same period of 2008. The increase in net income was primarily a result of a \$0.6 million decrease in depreciation and amortization, primarily due to lower reseller and customer relationship amortization expense and a \$1.2 million decrease in selling and marketing costs, partially offset by lower net sales.

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2008 (fiscal 2008) Compared to Period from January 29, 2007 through December 31, 2007 (2007 successor period) and Period from January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007 (2007 predecessor period)*****Net sales***

Net sales for fiscal 2008 were \$99.7 million, compared to \$80.8 million for the 2007 successor period and \$18.4 million for the 2007 predecessor period.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's net sales for fiscal 2008 were \$78.1 million, compared to \$66.7 million for the 2007 successor period and \$12.3 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The overall decrease of \$0.9 million, or 1.1%, was due to a \$1.0 million decrease in service sales and a \$0.3 million decrease in core intervention sales, partially offset by a \$0.5 million increase in supplementary program sales. The decline in core intervention programs sales was principally attributable to a reduction in the second half of fiscal 2008 in the amount of funding available to school districts in most states to purchase Cambium's products and services due to the nationwide economic slowdown. This decline was partially offset by increased opportunities in the first half of 2008 as a couple of key states and school districts, including Florida and Milwaukee, funded and purchased Cambium's core programs and services. The decline in service revenues was mainly due to lower sales for conferences and institutes as the impact of state budget shortfalls significantly affected attendance. The increase in supplementary program sales were due to higher DIBELs license fees, partially offset by a decrease in sales across most titles as the market for supplemental products in general was weak due to state funding issues.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's net sales for fiscal 2008 were \$21.7 million compared to \$14.2 million for the 2007 successor period and \$6.1 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The overall increase of \$1.4 million, or 6.9%, was mainly due to higher international sales.

Cost of product sales excluding pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization

Cost of product sales excluding pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization was \$26.6 million for fiscal 2008, compared to \$25.0 million for the 2007 successor period and \$5.6 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The overall decrease of \$4.0 million, or 13.1%, was due to lower royalty costs as well as a \$2.9 million adjustment for inventory step-up associated with purchase accounting included in the 2007 successor period, offset by a \$0.3 million increase in employee severance costs associated with the December 2007 Petaluma, California office closure. The lower royalty costs were the result of higher sales of learning technologies and Read Well products, which carry a lower royalty rate than other Cambium products.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's cost of product sales for fiscal 2008 decreased \$4.8 million, or 19.4%, to \$20.0 million from cost of product sales of \$20.8 million for the 2007 successor period and \$4.0 million, for the 2007 predecessor period. The decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to lower royalty costs as well as a \$2.9 million adjustment for inventory step-up associated with purchase accounting included in the 2007 successor period. The lower royalty costs were the result of higher sales of Read Well products, which carry a royalty rate lower than other Published Products.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's cost of product sales for fiscal 2008 increased \$0.2 million, or 3.6%, to \$5.8 million from cost of product sales of \$4.0 million for the 2007 successor period and \$1.6 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The increase in cost of sales is mainly due to increase net sales.

Pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization

Pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization was \$17.3 million for fiscal 2008, compared to \$12.8 million for the 2007 successor period and \$3.5 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The overall increase of \$1.0 million, or 6.1%, was mainly due to the revaluation of publishing rights, trademarks and developed technology intangible assets as a result of the purchase of Cambium by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC. This revaluation resulted in higher amortization in the 2007 successor period and fiscal 2008.

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Published Products. The Published Products segment's amortization for fiscal 2008 increased \$1.3 million, or 9.0%, to \$15.7 million from amortization of \$11.5 million for the 2007 successor period and \$2.9 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The increase was mainly due to the revaluation of publishing rights, trademarks and developed technology intangible assets referred to above, resulting in higher amortization in the 2007 successor period and fiscal 2008.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's amortization for fiscal 2008 decreased \$0.3 million, or 15.8%, to \$1.6 million from amortization of \$1.3 million for the 2007 successor period and \$0.6 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The decrease was due to a reduction in the amortization expense for developed technology.

Cost of service revenues

Cost of service revenues sales was \$7.5 million for fiscal 2008, compared to \$6.3 million for the 2007 successor period and \$1.9 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The decrease resulted from lower service revenues.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's cost of service revenues for fiscal 2008 decreased \$0.8 million, or 10.0%, to \$7.2 million from cost of service revenues of \$6.2 million for the 2007 successor period and \$1.8 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The decrease resulted from lower net sales.

Learning Technologies. Cost of service revenues for fiscal 2008 increased \$0.1 million, or 50.0%, to \$0.3 million from cost of service revenues of \$0.1 million for the 2007 successor period and \$0.1 million for the 2007 predecessor period.

Selling and administrative expenses

Cambium's selling and administrative expenses were \$44.6 million for fiscal 2008, \$29.9 million for the 2007 successor period and \$20.8 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The overall decrease from 2007 to 2008 of \$6.1 million, or 12%, was mainly due to \$5.1 million of acquisition related costs and a \$2.9 million charge related to the modification of Cambium's stock option plan included in the 2007 predecessor period, partially offset by higher selling costs in 2008 in anticipation of increased sales opportunities in adoption states.

Other intangible asset amortization; acquired in-process research and development

Other intangible asset amortization was \$8.6 million in fiscal 2008, compared to \$7.2 million in the 2007 successor period and \$0.3 million in the 2007 predecessor period. The overall increase of \$1.1 million, or 14.7%, was due to the acquisition of Cambium by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC. As a result of the acquisition, other intangible assets were revalued, resulting in an increase in amortization in the 2007 successor period and fiscal 2008.

Embezzlement and related expenses

Cambium discovered in fiscal 2008 that a former employee of Cambium Learning had perpetrated a significant misappropriation of assets during a period beginning in 2004 and extending through April 2008. Cambium identified \$14.0 million of embezzlement losses, which included \$1.8 million for fiscal 2008, \$5.7 million for the 2007 successor period and \$1.0 million for the 2007 predecessor period. In addition, Cambium incurred fees and expenses of \$5.5 million in investigating and responding to this embezzlement matter in fiscal 2008. This amount is net of the \$1.6 million appraised value of five boats that were seized by Cambium from the former employee, who had used embezzled funds to acquire those boats.

Goodwill impairment

A total of \$192.3 million of goodwill was recorded in connection with the acquisition of Cambium Learning by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC. Due to the weakening of the economy and the impact that economic conditions were having on Cambium's customers and business in the latter portion of fiscal 2008,

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Cambium identified significant deterioration in the expected future financial performance of its published products product line. As a result, Cambium recorded an impairment loss of \$76.0 million within its published products unit for 2008, reflecting the difference between the fair value and recorded value for goodwill. The fair value was determined based upon management's forecasts, which are dependent on multiple assumptions and estimates, including estimates regarding anticipated future educational funding and the actual performance and future projections of Cambium.

Interest and other expenses, net

Interest and other expenses were \$19.4 million for fiscal 2008, compared to \$14.7 million for the 2007 successor period and \$0.7 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The overall increase of \$4.0 million, or 26.0%, was due principally to higher interest expense as a result of the acquisition of Cambium by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC on April 11, 2007 and the higher interest rate incurred in 2008 as a result of the embezzlement suffered by Cambium. As a result of the settlement with Cambium's previous stockholders, \$0.6 million of the modification of the stock option that was held in escrow was reversed and recorded as income in fiscal 2008.

Gain from settlement with previous stockholders

For fiscal 2008, Cambium received a total settlement from previous stockholders of Cambium of \$30.2 million relating to the embezzlement suffered by Cambium. The total settlement consisted of \$20 million in escrowed funds, together with additional payments of \$9.3 million and interest income of \$0.9 million. The total settlement amount of \$30.2 million was used to cover costs and to pay down a portion of a senior credit facility. Because the embezzlement was discovered after the initial purchase allocation was made in connection with the acquisition, the entire settlement amount was recorded on Cambium's consolidated statement of operations as a gain from settlement with the previous stockholders.

Loss on extinguishment of debt

For fiscal 2008, Cambium recorded a loss on the extinguishment of debt of \$5.6 million related to the modification of its senior secured credit facility and senior unsecured promissory notes resulting from the execution of an amendment of those documents and the delivery by the lenders of a permanent waiver. The associated unamortized deferred financing costs as of August 22, 2008 of \$4.6 million and amendment fees of \$1.0 million related to the permanent waiver were recorded as a loss on extinguishment of debt.

Income tax benefit

Income taxes for fiscal 2008 reflected a \$13.4 million benefit compared to a \$7.8 million benefit in the 2007 successor period and a \$3.7 million benefit in the 2007 predecessor period. For 2008, the goodwill impairment was not tax deductible and the gain from settlement from previous stockholders was not subject to income taxes. The 2007 predecessor period includes non-deductible transaction costs of \$5.1 million.

Net (loss) income

Cambium's net loss for fiscal 2008 was \$69.6 million, compared to a net loss of \$13.9 million for the 2007 successor period and a net loss of \$11.8 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The increase in net loss in 2008 was primarily due to a goodwill impairment charge of \$76.0 million.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's net loss for fiscal 2008 was \$77.4 million, compared to net income of \$2.8 million for the 2007 successor period and a net loss of \$3.9 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The increase in net loss in 2008 was primarily due to the goodwill impairment charge of \$76.0 million, higher

depreciation and amortization of \$2.2 million due to higher publishing rights and customer related amortization as a result of the acquisition of Cambium by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC, and higher selling and warehouse costs, partially offset by the \$2.9 million for inventory step-up included in the 2007 successor period.

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Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's net income for fiscal 2008 was \$1.4 million, compared to a net loss of \$0.6 million for the 2007 successor period and net income of \$1.1 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The increase in net income in 2008 was primarily due to higher net sales.

2007 Successor Period and 2007 Predecessor Period Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2006 (2006 predecessor period)

Net Sales

Net sales were \$80.8 million for the 2007 successor period and \$18.4 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$106.4 million for the 2006 predecessor period.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's net sales for the 2007 successor period were \$66.7 million, and for the 2007 predecessor period were \$12.2 million, compared to \$85.4 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The overall decrease of \$6.4 million, or 7.5%, was due to a \$4.9 million decrease in core intervention sales, a \$0.9 million decrease in supplementary program sales, and a \$0.6 million decrease in service sales. The decline in 2007 successor period core intervention sales reflected a decline in purchases of Cambium's *Language* product by customers in Baltimore County and Los Angeles. The smaller decline in sales of supplementary programs was due to a decrease in sales of DIBELS, which was negatively impacted by a decline in grant funding for the federal government's Reading First program. The service revenues decline in the 2007 successor period was due primarily to lower revenue from the Department of Defense Education Activity contract.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's net sales for the 2007 successor period were \$14.2 million, and \$6.1 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$21.0 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The overall decrease of \$0.7 million, or 3.3%, was primarily due to a decrease in the 2007 predecessor period as a result of a purchase accounting adjustment to reflect the fair value of deferred revenue at the time of the Cambium acquisition by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC.

Cost of product sales excluding pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization

Cost of sales excluding pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization was \$25.0 million for the 2007 successor period and \$5.6 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$31.7 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The overall decrease of \$1.1 million was mainly due to lower sales and lower royalty costs, partially offset by a \$2.9 million inventory step-up adjustment due to purchase price accounting for the Cambium acquisition by VSS-Cambium Holdings LLC within the 2007 successor period. The lower royalty costs were due to a new royalty agreement for *Language* which cancelled all prior agreements and lowered the royalty rate on future sales of *Language* effective January 1, 2007.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's cost of product sales was \$20.8 million for the 2007 successor period and \$4.0 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$25.1 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The \$0.3 million decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to lower product sales, partially offset by a \$2.9 million adjustment for inventory step-up associated with purchase accounting included in the 2007 successor period.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's cost of product sales was \$4.0 million for the 2007 successor period and \$1.6 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$6.4 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The \$0.8 million decrease in cost of sales was mainly due to material cost reductions.

Pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization

Pre-publication, publishing rights, trademarks, and developed technology amortization for the 2007 successor period and the 2007 predecessor period was \$12.8 million and \$3.5 million, respectively, compared to \$11.3 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The annual overall increase of \$5.0 million was attributable to higher publishing rights, trademark and developed technology, partially offset by lower pre-publication

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amortization in the 2007 successor period, both resulting from the purchase of Cambium in 2007. As a result of purchase accounting, the fair value of publishing rights was established as of the acquisition date, including the capitalization of approximately \$3.9 million of existing pre-publication costs in the fair value of the publishing rights.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's amortization was \$11.5 million for the 2007 successor period and \$2.9 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$9.2 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The \$5.2 million increase in cost of sales is attributable to higher publishing rights, trademark and developed technology, partially offset by lower pre-publication amortization in the 2007 successor period, both resulting from the purchase of Cambium in 2007. As a result of purchase accounting, the fair value of publishing rights was established as of the acquisition date, including the capitalization of approximately \$3.9 million of existing pre-publication costs in the fair value of the publishing rights.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment's amortization was \$1.3 million for the 2007 successor period and \$0.6 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$2.2 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The \$0.3 million decrease was due to a reduction in the amortization expense for developed technology.

Cost of service revenues

Cost of service revenues sales was \$6.3 million for the 2007 successor period and \$1.9 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$8.3 million for the 2006 predecessor period.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's cost of service revenues was \$6.2 million for the 2007 successor period and \$1.8 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$8.0 million for the 2006 predecessor period.

Learning Technologies. Cost of service revenues was \$0.1 million for the 2007 successor period and \$0.1 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$0.2 million for the 2006 predecessor period.

Selling and administrative expense

Cambium's selling and administrative expenses were \$29.9 million for the 2007 successor period and \$20.8 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$45.6 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The overall increase of \$5.1 million, or 11.2%, was primarily due to \$5.1 million of acquisition related costs, a \$2.9 million charge related to the modification of Cambium's stock option plan included in the 2007 predecessor period and higher marketing costs as an additional catalog was mailed in the 2007 predecessor period. Partially offsetting these increases were lower selling commissions and lower bonuses in the 2007 successor period as a result of Cambium's not meeting sales and earnings targets.

Other intangible asset amortization; acquired in-process research and development

Cambium's other intangible asset amortization was \$7.2 million for the 2007 successor period and \$0.3 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$1.0 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The overall increase of \$6.5 million was due to an increase in amortization as a result of the acquisition of Cambium by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC. As a result of the acquisition, other intangible assets were revalued, resulting in an increase in amortization in the 2007 successor period. Cambium also recorded a \$0.9 million charge in the 2007 successor period for acquired in-process research and development related to the acquisition.

Embezzlement and related expenses

The embezzlement losses associated with the misappropriation of assets during 2004 and extending through April 2008, were \$5.7 million for the 2007 successor period and \$1.0 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The embezzlement losses for the 2006 predecessor period were \$3.3 million.

Table of Contents***Interest and other expenses, net***

Interest and other expenses, net were \$14.7 million for the 2007 successor period and \$0.7 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to \$1.4 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The overall increase of \$14.0 million was due to the increased level of debt resulting from the VSS-Cambium Holdings LLC acquisition in the 2007 successor period and Cambium's recording a \$1.5 million loss in the 2007 successor period relating to the fair value of Cambium's interest rate swap.

Income tax benefit and provision

Cambium recorded an income tax benefit of \$7.8 million for the 2007 successor period and an income tax benefit of \$3.7 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to a \$3.4 million income tax provision in the 2006 predecessor period. The 2007 predecessor period includes non-deductible transaction costs of \$4.8 million. The income tax provision in the 2006 predecessor period was due to income from operations and reflected an effective tax rate of 88.6%. The high effective tax rate in the 2006 predecessor period was mainly due to a valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Net (loss) income

The Company's net loss for the 2007 successor period was \$13.9 million, with a net loss of \$11.8 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to net income of \$0.4 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The decline in operating performance principally reflects the above-mentioned declines in net sales, increased amortization and interest expense associated with the acquisition of Cambium by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC and increased expenses relating to the embezzlement, offset by the above-mentioned income tax benefits in the 2007 periods.

Published Products. The Published Products segment's net income for the 2007 successor period was \$2.8 million, with a net loss of \$3.9 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to net income of \$5.6 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The overall decrease of \$6.7 million was primarily due to higher depreciation and amortization of \$8.9 million as a result of higher intangible assets amortization due to the acquisition of Cambium by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC, \$2.9 million amortization of inventory step-up charge in the 2007 successor period as a result of the acquisition, and lower net sales.

Learning Technologies. The Learning Technologies segment recognized a net loss for the 2007 successor period of \$0.6 million, with net income of \$1.1 million for the 2007 predecessor period, compared to net income of \$1.6 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The overall decrease of \$1.1 million, or 68.8%, was primarily due to higher depreciation and amortization of \$2.7 million as a result of higher intangible assets amortization due to the acquisition, partially offset by lower development and overhead costs as a result of combining the operations of Kurzweil and IntelliTools.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Because sales seasonality affects operating cash flow, Cambium normally incurs a net cash deficit from all of its activities through the early part of the third quarter of the year. Cambium typically funds these seasonal deficits through the drawdown of cash, supplemented by borrowings on its revolving senior credit facility. The primary source of liquidity is cash flow from operations and the primary liquidity requirements relate to debt service, pre-publication costs, capital investments and working capital. Cambium believes that based on current and anticipated levels of operating performances, cash flow from operations and availability under the senior secured revolving credit facility, Cambium will be able to make required payments of principal and interest on its debt and fund its working capital and capital expenditure requirements for the next 12 months.

Long-term debt

Cambium funded its acquisition of Cambium Learning through a combination of \$140.1 million of cash, \$3.9 million of executive rollover shares and \$172.1 million of debt, net of issuance costs. After debt

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repayments were made in 2008 in connection with the negotiation of an amendment to Cambium Learning's credit agreements and the grant of a permanent waiver to Cambium Learning, Cambium Learning's consolidated long-term debt outstanding as of September 30, 2009 consisted of \$97.7 million of Cambium Learning's floating rate senior secured notes due April 11, 2013 and \$54.0 million of Cambium Learning's 14.25% senior unsecured notes due April 11, 2014.

Cambium Learning's senior notes are secured by all of Cambium Learning's personal property. The interest rate on the senior notes is based on the one-, three- or six-month LIBOR or Alternative Base Rate plus a spread as determined by Cambium Learning's credit ratings, subject to a floor on each of the two rates. Based on current ratings, the spread for LIBOR is 6.5%. The LIBOR rate cannot be less than 3.00%, and the ABR rate cannot be less than 4.00%. As of September 30, 2009, the interest rate on the senior secured notes was 9.5%. The senior secured notes were issued pursuant to a senior secured credit facility consisting of a \$30 million revolving credit agreement and a \$128 million loan agreement. The loan agreement requires quarterly principal payments of \$320,000. As of September 30, 2009, Cambium Learning had borrowings of \$15.0 million under the revolver and, subject to borrowing base capacity limitations for outstanding letters of credit, had \$13.5 million available to borrow under the revolver.

The senior secured credit facility includes a total leverage ratio financial covenant. The ratio is calculated quarterly using an adjusted EBITDA, which is defined as earnings before interest paid, taxes, depreciation, and amortization, and other adjustments allowed under the terms of the agreement, on a rolling 12-month basis. The facility also contains customary covenants, including limitations on Cambium Learning's ability to incur debt, and events of default as defined by the agreement. The senior secured credit facility limits Cambium Learning's ability to pay dividends, to make advances and to otherwise engage in inter-company transactions.

Effective as of the quarter ended March 31, 2009, the senior secured credit facility requires the total leverage ratio to be no greater than 6.5:1 starting with the first quarter of 2009. Cambium Learning's senior unsecured credit agreement contains a financial covenant regarding Cambium Learning's minimum adjusted EBITDA (calculated as set forth in the credit agreements) as of the end of each fiscal quarter. If Cambium Learning fails to comply with these financial covenants, VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC has the right to make a cash contribution to the capital of Cambium Learning, the aggregate amount not to be in excess of the minimum amount necessary to cure the relevant failure to comply with the financial covenant. This right to make a cash contribution is available for no more than one fiscal quarter in a fiscal year. Cambium Learning's total leverage ratio was 7.33:1 for the four quarter period ended June 30, 2009, which ratio was greater than the maximum permitted under the credit facility, and its adjusted EBITDA was \$23.1 million for the four quarter period ended June 30, 2009, or \$1.9 million less than the minimum required \$25,000,000. Accordingly, as of August 14, 2009, Cambium Learning was in non-compliance with these covenants. On August 14, 2009, Cambium notified both its senior secured lenders and its senior unsecured lenders that VSS-Cambium Holdings intended to cure the non-compliance. On August 17, 2009, \$3.0 million of capital was contributed to Cambium Learning by its stockholder to fund the cure. On August 20, 2009, the \$3.0 million was paid by Cambium Learning to the senior secured lenders and the principal amount outstanding on Cambium Learning's senior secured credit agreement was reduced by a corresponding amount. For purposes of calculating covenant compliance, the amount of the capital contribution is added to the adjusted EBITDA for the four fiscal quarters ended September 30, 2009 and the cure payment amount will be included in the adjusted EBITDA calculations through the quarter ending March 31, 2010. Cambium Learning is permitted one such cure right in each fiscal year. Therefore, under the existing credit agreements, Cambium Learning is not entitled to any additional cure right with respect to future quarterly tests in this fiscal year. If such a default were to occur, Cambium Learning's lender may accelerate the indebtedness under the credit agreements and, upon any such acceleration, Cambium Learning would be required to repay or refinance all such indebtedness. Cambium Learning may not have sufficient funds to repay the indebtedness, and there may not be equity or debt financing opportunities available to Cambium Learning on acceptable terms, or at all. Based on Cambium Learning's performance to date, Cambium Learning is, with respect to the quarter ended September 30, 2009, and expects to be, with respect to the quarter ending December 31, 2009, in compliance with its

financial covenants.

Holdings has presented elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus a reconciliation among net loss, EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA as calculated by Holdings for purposes of measuring operating performance and

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adjusted EBITDA as calculated for purposes of Cambium Learning's senior unsecured credit agreement. See SUMMARY Comparative Historical and Unaudited EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Data. The calculation of adjusted EBITDA used for purposes of the senior unsecured credit agreement supplements the adjustments to EBITDA used by Holdings for purposes of measuring operating performance with additional adjustments to EBITDA recognized by Cambium Learning's lenders.

It is expected that, after giving effect to the merger transactions, a certain amount of Voyager's earnings will be included in Cambium Learning's adjusted EBITDA for purposes of calculating compliance with the financial covenants under the credit agreements. This contribution is expected to increase Cambium Learning's adjusted EBITDA and, therefore, increase the likelihood that such financial covenants will be satisfied.

The senior unsecured notes are guaranteed by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC and require cash interest payments equal to 10% on a quarterly basis. Any additional interest beyond the 10% rate is added to the principal of the notes and is not payable until April 11, 2014. The initial interest rate on the senior unsecured notes was 11.75% per annum. That rate was increased by 200 basis points in connection with the negotiation of the permanent waiver and credit agreement amendments in 2008 and was increased by an additional 50 basis points as of March 31, 2009 by virtue of Cambium's total leverage ratio (as defined under the senior unsecured notes) exceeding 5.5 to 1 as of March 31, 2009. Thus, as of September 30, 2009, the interest rate on the subordinated notes was 14.25% per annum. Assuming the all-in interest rate on the senior unsecured notes remains at 14.25% until April 11, 2014, the value of these notes, including accrued interest, will be \$65.6 million. The senior unsecured notes include a financial covenant, which requires that beginning with the quarter ended March 31, 2009, VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC maintains as of the end of each fiscal quarter consolidated adjusted EBITDA of not less than \$25 million (adjusted EBITDA is defined in substantially the same manner as under the senior secured credit facility). The senior unsecured notes also contain customary covenants, including limitations on Cambium's ability to incur debt.

Cambium Learning entered into an amendment to each of its credit agreements on October 29, 2009. Since the senior secured credit agreement and the senior unsecured credit agreement are substantially similar agreements, each of the amendments is substantially similar to the other. The amendments were permitted under the terms of the merger agreement, and provide for the following important modifications to the credit agreements:

Change in Control Definition. Prior to the amendment, the original investors in Cambium Learning were required to own or control a majority of the outstanding economic or voting interests of Cambium Learning. This majority threshold is being reduced to 35%.

VSS Funds Ownership. VSS is not permitted to sell or otherwise transfer any of the Holdings common stock that it directly or indirectly owns, unless it continues to directly or indirectly own or control at least 35% of the outstanding Holdings common stock, and it has not sold or otherwise transferred, in the aggregate, more than 15% of its Holdings common stock.

Increase in Material Indebtedness. An event of default would occur if a change in control occurred under any of Cambium Learning's other material indebtedness. The term material indebtedness includes the senior unsecured notes, as well as any other debt, the principal amount of which exceeds a specified threshold. The \$5 million threshold is being increased under the amendment to \$7.5 million.

Exceptions to Restricted Payments. Cambium Learning is prohibited from paying dividends, unless the specific type of payment is permitted. Additional types of payments are being permitted to allow the following:

- o Up to \$3.0 million to fund public company, administrative, overhead, franchise tax and related costs incurred by Holdings; and

- o Up to \$750,000 in annual board of director compensation and expenses.

The annual monitoring fee previously payable to VSS is being eliminated.

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Permitted Acquisition Basket Reset. The amount of consideration payable in an acquisition is limited under the credit agreements, and the limitations are being reset after giving effect to the acquisition of Voyager Expanded Learning by Cambium Learning in connection with the mergers. The limitation will be reset to a cumulative \$150 million amount, but any single acquisition is limited to \$20 million until the ratio of senior secured debt to EBITDA (as calculated under the credit agreements) does not exceed 2.50 to 1.0, and the ratio of total leverage to EBITDA (as calculated under the credit agreements) does not exceed 3.50 to 1.0, at which time the single acquisition limit will be increased to \$100 million.

Definition of Consolidated EBITDA. The definition of Consolidated EBITDA, which is used for calculating leverage ratios under the senior secured credit agreement, and the minimum EBITDA covenant under the senior unsecured credit agreement are being modified to allow additional add-backs for the following items:

- o Deferred revenue associated with a permitted acquisition;
- o Up to \$24.0 million in M&A costs related to the mergers;
- o Up to \$2.0 million in costs incurred in closing of locations or lease terminations in connection with the mergers;
- o Up to \$5.0 million in severance costs incurred in connection with the mergers;
- o Up to \$3.0 million in integration costs incurred connection with the mergers; and
- o M&A costs for future transactions (whether or not completed) of up to \$5.0 million for closed transactions and \$0.5 million for failed transactions in any calendar year, and \$2.0 million in the aggregate.

Each of the foregoing provisions only becomes effective if and when the mergers are completed.

In addition, the amendments ratify and approve the mergers and the related transactions, including the Voyager Expanded Learning acquisition and the LAZEL spinoff and dropdown. The LAZEL drop down must occur on or before February 19, 2010; otherwise, the failure to complete the drop down by that date, absent a further amendment or waiver, would constitute an event of default under the credit agreements which could result in an acceleration of the indebtedness thereunder. We cannot provide any assurance that a further amendment or a waiver could be obtained.

Each of the lenders who executed the amendment on or before October 28, 2009 received a fee equal to 20 basis points of the amount of its loans and commitments under the credit agreements, for an aggregate fee payable to all lenders equal to approximately \$296,000.

Cash flows

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities during the nine months ended September 30, 2009 was \$1.5 million, compared to net cash used of \$16.7 million for the same period in 2008. The \$18.2 million reduction in cash used in operating activities resulted from a \$4.7 million increase in net income excluding non-cash items and \$13.5 million in changes in operating assets and liabilities. The changes in operating assets and liabilities consisted of lower inventory spending and higher accounts payable and accrued expenses, which were partially offset by higher accounts receivable. The decrease in inventory spending over the prior year was primarily the result of Cambium's introduction

of two new products during the nine months ended September 30, 2008. The higher amount of accounts payable and accrued expenses were primarily due to business seasonality. The increase in accounts receivable was mainly due to an increase in revenues of \$5.7 million in the three months ended September 30, 2009 as compared to the same period in 2008.

Net cash used in operating activities amounted to \$14.1 million for fiscal 2008 compared to \$3.4 million for the 2007 successor period and \$3.8 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The overall increase in cash used of \$6.9 million was due to changes in operating assets and liabilities using \$9.4 million more of cash,

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partially offset by a decrease in the net loss excluding non-cash items of \$2.5 million. The changes in operating assets and liabilities used more cash in fiscal 2008 mainly due to higher inventories, lower accounts payable, and lower accruals due to timing. In fiscal 2008, inventory levels increased due to the addition of new products and state specific materials. Lower accounts payable was mainly due to the embezzlement matter, since payments to vendors were delayed in the 2007 successor period.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$3.4 million for the 2007 successor period and \$3.8 million for the 2007 predecessor period compared to net cash provided of \$10.5 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The overall increase in cash used of \$17.7 million was mainly due to an increase in the net loss non-cash items of \$17.4 million.

Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities was \$2.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009, compared to \$27.5 million provided by investing activities for the same period in 2008. The decrease in cash provided by investing activities was primarily the result of the receipt of proceeds from the settlement with previous stockholders during the nine months ended September 30, 2008.

Net cash provided by investing activities was \$26.9 million for fiscal 2008 compared to cash used of \$306.6 million for the 2007 successor period and \$1.1 million for the 2007 predecessor period. The cash provided by investing activities in fiscal 2008, compared to the cash used in the 2007 successor period and the 2007 predecessor period, was primarily the result of receiving in fiscal 2008 a \$30.2 million settlement from the previous stockholders related to the embezzlement matter compared to the \$303.2 million of cash used to acquire Cambium Learning in the 2007 successor period. Pre-publication expenditures decreased in 2008 compared to the combined 2007 successor and 2007 predecessor period due to a decrease in investment in new programs.

Net cash used by investing activities was \$306.6 million for the 2007 successor period and \$1.1 million for the 2007 predecessor period compared to \$35.4 million for the 2006 predecessor period. The overall increase in cash used of \$272.3 million was due to acquisition activities of \$273.6 million and higher pre-publication expenditures of \$1.5 million, offset in part by lower property, plant and equipment expenditures of \$2.8 million. The higher pre-publication expenditures were due to increased investment in new programs for sales opportunities in 2008 and subsequent periods. The lower plant, property and equipment expenditures were due to investments made in warehouse equipment in the 2006 successor period.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$7.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 due to \$10.0 million of borrowings on the revolving senior secured credit facility and proceeds from capital contributions of \$3.0 million, partially offset by a repayment of \$1.1 million of senior secured debt.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$11.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2008 due to a repayment of \$24.0 million of senior secured debt, partially offset by \$5.0 million of borrowings on Cambium's revolving senior secured credit facility, \$7.0 million of borrowing from VSS which was subsequently converted to equity and a \$0.7 million capital contribution.

Net cash used in financing activities for fiscal 2008 was \$11.6 million, due to repayment of \$24.3 million of the senior secured debt, partially offset by \$5.0 million of borrowings on the revolving senior secured credit facility and \$7.0 million of borrowings from VSS, which was subsequently converted to equity.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the 2007 successor period was \$311.2 million, due to the \$140.1 million of capital contributions and the issuance of \$128.0 million of senior secured debt at a variable interest rate and \$50.0 million of senior unsecured notes issued at an interest rate of 11.75%, net of \$5.9 million of borrowing costs, the proceeds of which were used to fund the acquisition of Cambium. These sources of cash were partially offset by the repayment of \$1.0 million of senior secured debt.

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Net cash provided by financing activities for the 2007 predecessor period was \$3.6 million, due to the borrowings under the revolving credit facility.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the 2006 predecessor period was \$16.7 million, due to the issuance of \$11.7 million of preferred stock to fund acquisitions, net of \$5.0 million borrowed under the revolving credit facility.

Capital Expenditures

For the year ending December 31, 2009, Cambium estimates that it will expend \$0.2 million on property, plant and equipment, \$0.6 million on capitalized technology and \$2.3 million on pre-publication expenditures. These amounts do not give effect to any incremental capital expenditures that may be necessitated as a result of the completion of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

Cambium has various contractual obligations that are recorded as liabilities in its consolidated financial statements. Other items, such as certain purchase commitments and other executory contracts, are not recognized as liabilities in Cambium's consolidated financial statements but are required to be disclosed.

The following table summarizes Cambium's significant operational and contractual obligations and commercial commitments at December 31, 2008, showing the future periods in which these obligations are expected to be settled in cash:

	Total	2009	2010 & 2011	2012 & 2013	After 2013
			(Dollars in millions)		
Senior Secured Notes as of December 31, 2008	\$ 102.8	\$ 1.3	\$ 2.6	\$ 98.9	\$
Senior Unsecured Notes as of December 31, 2008	52.3				65.6
Build-to-suit lease obligations as of December 31, 2008	8.5	1.0	2.0	2.2	3.3
Operating lease obligations as of December 31, 2008	3.7	1.3	1.5	0.9	

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Cambium has no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on Cambium's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

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QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK FOR CAMBIUM

Interest Rate Risk

Assuming that upon completion of the mergers Cambium Learning will have outstanding \$112.7 million of indebtedness under Cambium Learning's senior secured credit facility (not including up to \$1.5 million in outstanding letters of credit) and will have outstanding \$54.0 million of the senior unsecured notes offered on April 12, 2007, Cambium Learning will have \$77.6 million of its debt bearing interest at variable rates, including approximately \$77.6 million outstanding under Cambium Learning's senior secured credit facility. Assuming that Cambium Learning does not have in effect any interest rate swaps or cap agreements applicable to its variable rate facilities, an increase in the variable component used in determining the interest rates on Cambium Learning's variable rate facilities would result in the interest rates under these facilities being limited by the maximum interest rate applicable to the facilities. Upon the completion of the mergers, after giving effect to the foregoing assumptions and assumed applicable tax rate of 38.5%, Cambium expects that its annual earnings would decrease by approximately \$0.48 million for each one percentage point increase in the rates applicable to its variable debt, and by \$4.8 million for a ten percent increase in the variable component used in determining the interest rates applicable to Cambium Learning's variable debt.

At present, Cambium Learning has in place an interest rate swap agreement that hedges against the risk, on \$39 million of its credit agreement debt, that the three-month LIBOR will exceed 5.417% per annum. Cambium Learning makes payments to the counterparty under the swap agreement to the extent that the three-month LIBOR is below 5.417% and is entitled to receive payments from the counterparty to the extent that the three-month LIBOR exceeds 5.417%. The three-month LIBOR was 0.35% at September 30, 2009. Upon the completion of the mergers, after giving effect to the foregoing assumptions and assumed applicable tax rate of 38.5%, Cambium Learning expects that its annual earnings would decrease by approximately \$0.24 million for each one percentage point decrease in the three-month LIBOR rate below the 5.417% fixed maximum rate and expects that its annual earnings would increase by approximately \$0.24 million for each one percentage point increase in the three-month LIBOR rate above the 5.417% fixed maximum rate.

Foreign Currency Risk

Cambium Learning does not have material exposure to changes in foreign currency rates. At September 30, 2009, Cambium Learning had no outstanding foreign currency forward or option contracts.

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CAMBIUM COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Overview of Compensation Program

Cambium functions as the holding company of Cambium Learning, the principal operating company of Cambium. Cambium's compensation program for senior executives is administered by Cambium Learning's board of directors. Cambium's chief executive officer also reviews with the board of directors the salaries, benefits and other compensation for Cambium's other executive officers and participates in the compensation determinations with respect to those officers.

This compensation discussion and analysis describes Cambium's executive compensation program and the basis for the compensation paid to Cambium's chief executive officer and the other executive officers of Cambium.

Compensation Objectives and Philosophy

The primary goal of Cambium's executive compensation program is to enhance Cambium's long-term profitability and equity value by retaining and, where necessary, attracting, experienced and highly skilled management and sales personnel. Cambium's executive compensation program is designed to meet this goal by providing competitive levels of compensation that integrate pay with Cambium's short-term and long-term performance goals, rewarding corporate performance and recognizing individual initiative and achievement.

Cambium's executive compensation is designed to:

enable Cambium to attract and retain high-caliber, talented executives;

provide performance incentives for each named executive officer that are commensurate with each named executive officer's direct contribution to Cambium's performance; and

build value for equity owners by linking incentive compensation to Cambium's performance.

Within this general framework, individual executive officer compensation is based upon personal and corporate achievement and the officer's level of responsibility and experience. The board of directors also considers the compensation programs and levels for senior executives at companies with which Cambium competes for senior executives, and which are similar in size and profitability to Cambium, although this comparative data is not a material factor in determining compensation. Moreover, Cambium Learning's board of directors has historically emphasized equity-linked compensation and performance-based cash compensation over fixed salary compensation and, in any particular year, Cambium's executive officers may be paid more or less than executives in comparable companies, depending on Cambium's own performance.

The board of directors uses the following core principles and practices to establish the compensation packages of Cambium's executive officers:

Cambium seeks to attract and retain the best available personnel for senior executive positions that substantially impact company performance, to provide additional incentives to employees, directors and consultants that are aligned with Cambium's compensation practices for its senior executives, and to promote and foster the ongoing success of Cambium and its subsidiaries and other affiliates.

For all of its executive officers, Cambium seeks to tightly align the interests of management and investors to those financial and operating metrics most closely associated with growth in equity owner value.

Under Cambium's Management Incentive Plan, or MIP, selected senior management employees of Cambium have been issued equity interests in an affiliate of Cambium called VSS-Cambium Management, LLC. Upon the occurrence of a Realization Event (as defined in the MIP and discussed below),

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participants in the MIP will be entitled to receive a portion of any cash distributions payable to Cambium's stockholder.

Under Cambium's general compensation philosophy, an executive officer's total compensation will vary based on Cambium's achievement of established financial objectives.

Elements of Compensation

Cambium's executive compensation program consists of two principal components: base salary and incentive compensation awards, which are comprised of cash awards, equity awards or both. In addition, Cambium provides limited perquisites and other compensation to the executive officers, which are described in greater detail below. While the compensation packages for each of the executive officers contains base salary, incentive compensation and perquisite components, the compensation package for each executive officer is uniquely designed to retain that individual and to compensate the officer for his or her individual performance and, where appropriate, for Cambium's performance, as well as to create incentive for future performance. The board of directors combines the elements of compensation for each of the executive officers in a manner it believes optimizes that executive officer's contributions to Cambium.

In particular, Cambium's executive compensation program for its executive officers consists of the following elements:

base salary;

annual cash bonuses tied to Cambium's achievement of certain financial targets and objectives; and

awards under the MIP.

Each of these components of executive compensation is described below.

Base Salary

Base salaries are used to provide a fixed amount of compensation for an executive's work. The salaries of executive officers are reviewed on an annual basis, as well as at the time of promotion or other change in responsibilities. Increases in base salary are based on an evaluation of the individual's performance and, once increased to an established specified rate, generally will not be reduced below that specified rate.

The base salaries of Cambium's executive officers are reviewed and established by the CEO and Cambium Learning's board of directors. Base salary increases for Messrs. Cappellucci and Logue are effective on January 1 of each year, as provided in their respective employment agreements. Base salary increases for Mr. Saltonstall are effective on March 1 of each year.

In formulating base salary recommendations for Cambium's executive officers for the following year, the CEO reviews each executive officer's current base salary, individual achievements and contributions, Cambium's financial results, competitive market data, and the CEO's expectations for the executive officers for that particular year. The criteria used to establish financial performance targets include, among other things, EBITDA, revenue growth and unlevered free cash flow. The CEO also considers the annual base salary merit increase guidelines that are established by the board of directors for the following year.

In light of Cambium's 2007 and 2008 performance and the overall challenging 2009 global economic environment, Messrs. Cappellucci and Logue elected to forego any increase in base salary in each of 2008 and 2009 as provided in

their respective employment agreements. Mr. Saltonstall did not receive a salary increase in 2009.

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Incentive Compensation Cash Bonuses

General. Cambium's executive officers may be awarded cash bonuses for achieving certain performance levels. These bonuses are based on various quantitative and qualitative performance criteria for the executive officers and are designed to attract and retain qualified individuals and also to encourage them to meet Cambium's desired performance goals.

For all Cambium's executive bonuses, annual cash bonuses are paid only if Cambium achieves specified financial goals in the following three areas: revenues, EBITDA and unlevered free cash flow, all as set forth in the annual budget established by the board of directors for each year. The executive officers have either all or a significant portion of their annual cash bonus targets tied directly to Cambium's overall performance. A portion of Mr. Saltonstall's annual cash bonus target is tied directly to the performance of his division or business unit. Performance targets for the overall company as well as for specific divisions and/or business units are established by the board of directors as part of the approval process for Cambium's annual budget.

Cambium did not achieve its financial targets in 2008, and no cash bonuses were paid to any executive officer for 2008.

Incentive Compensation Management Incentive Plan

Certain employees of Cambium Learning, including Mr. Cappellucci, own interests in VSS-Cambium Management, LLC that were previously granted to such persons as part of the MIP. VSS-Cambium Management, LLC owns a profits-only interest in Cambium's stockholder. It is contemplated that prior to the effective time of the mergers, the MIP will be terminated. In connection with the closing of the mergers, in order to provide certain participants in the MIP with equity compensation in the combined company, these participants may be granted stock options under the 2009 Incentive Plan.

Perquisites, Benefits and Other Compensation

Cambium provides limited perquisites to the named executive officers. In addition, as part of Cambium's overall compensation program, the named executive officers are entitled to certain other benefits, including participation in Cambium's 401(k) plan.

Changes to Compensation Following the Mergers

After the mergers, compensation decisions for the officers of Holdings will be made by Holdings board of directors or, if applicable, a compensation committee thereof. Upon the completion of the mergers, the MIP will be terminated. In lieu of the MIP, in connection with the closing of the mergers it is expected that certain of the named executive officers of Cambium who become executive officers of Holdings will receive non-qualified stock options to purchase shares of Holdings common stock under Holdings' 2009 Incentive Plan in order to provide equity incentive compensation in the combined company.

Conclusion

Cambium believes that the caliber and motivation of its named executive officers, other executives and key employees and the quality of their leadership make a significant difference in Cambium's performance. Further, Cambium believes that compensation should vary with the company's financial performance, so that executives are well rewarded when performance meets or exceeds the rigorous performance goals established by the board of directors. Cambium's board of directors believes that Cambium's executive compensation program is meeting the goals and

objectives outlined in this Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

Table of Contents**CAMBIUM EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

This section contains information concerning the compensation paid during the year ended December 31, 2008 to Cambium's chief executive officer and the other executive officers of Cambium who will be continuing as executive officers of Holdings. All of the compensation information included in this section reflects compensation earned by the individuals for services performed for Cambium. Any references in this section to stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, and other stock awards relate to awards granted by Cambium in regard to Cambium common stock.

The amounts and forms of compensation reported below do not necessarily reflect the compensation that these executive officers will receive following the mergers as executive officers of Holdings, which could be higher or lower, because historical compensation was determined by Cambium and its board of directors and future compensation levels will be determined by the board of directors of Holdings.

2008 Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth certain summary information concerning the compensation paid during the year ended December 31, 2008 to the Cambium named executive officer, who received total compensation of at least \$100,000 during the year ended December 31, 2009 and who will be continuing as executive officers of Holdings following completion of the mergers:

Name and Principal Position	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Awards (\$)	Awards (\$)	Compensation (\$)	Non- Qualified Incentive Deferred	All Other Compensation (\$)(1)	Total Compensation (\$)
						Stock Option Plan		
David F. Cappellucci, Chief Executive Officer	220,000						9,900	229,900
Alex Saltonstall, General Manager of Cambium Learning Technologies	161,666						7,683	169,349

(1) Represents Cambium's contribution to the individual's 401(k) plan account.

2008 Awards Under the Management Incentive Plan

As discussed under CAMBIUM COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS on page 243, under Cambium's MIP, selected senior management employees of Cambium, including Messrs. Cappellucci and Saltonstall, have been issued equity interests in an affiliate of Cambium called VSS-Cambium Management, LLC. Upon the occurrence of a Realization Event (as defined in the MIP), participants in the MIP are entitled to receive a portion of any distributions payable to Cambium's stockholder. Although Messrs. Cappellucci and Saltonstall were awarded interests under the MIP during fiscal year 2008, and held interests awarded under the MIP as of December 31, 2008, none of these interests had any current value to the executive officers during such period or as of such date. Upon the closing of the

mergers, it is contemplated that the interests of plan participants in the MIP will terminate. In connection with the closing of the mergers, in order to provide certain of such participants with equity incentive compensation in the combined company, these participants may be granted stock options under the 2009 Incentive Plan. See SUMMARY Interests of Certain Persons in the Mergers.

No executive officers of Cambium have been awarded any equity interests in Cambium, including any shares of Cambium common stock, restricted stock or restricted stock units or any stock options or other securities that are convertible into, or exchangeable for, shares of Cambium common stock.

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2008 Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control

This section summarizes potential payments to Mr. Cappellucci under his existing employment agreement with Cambium in the event of a termination of employment or a change in control of Cambium and does not give effect to the amendment entered into on June 29, 2009, which will only become effective at the effective time of the mergers. The information that follows assumes a December 31, 2008 termination or change-in-control date. Any amounts referenced below are estimates only and do not necessarily reflect the actual amounts that would be paid to Mr. Cappellucci upon the occurrence of these events. The actual amounts would only be known at the time they became eligible for payment and would only be payable upon the termination of employment or change in control. Mr. Saltonstall is not entitled to any payments from Cambium upon termination of employment or a change in control of Cambium.

The following is a list of the payments due to Mr. Cappellucci under the termination or change in control scenarios specified:

Termination of employment by Cambium without cause (other than by reason of death or disability) or by Mr. Cappellucci for good reason. In the event of a termination of employment for either of these reasons, Mr. Cappellucci will be entitled to receive the following:

his base salary through the date of termination of employment;

the amount of all then-unpaid expense reimbursements due to Mr. Cappellucci related to periods prior to the date of termination;

additional payments equal to Mr. Cappellucci's base salary (at the rate in effect at the time of termination) payable in installments for a period of twelve months after termination of his employment or, at Cambium's option, in exchange for enhanced non-compete protections, a period of 24 months after such termination; and

continuation of health and dental insurance benefits for a period of 12 months after termination of Mr. Cappellucci's employment.

If such a termination were to occur as of December 31, 2008, the estimated amount payable by Cambium to Mr. Cappellucci would be \$235,000, or \$470,000 if Cambium were to elect to exercise its additional non-compete rights.

Termination of employment by Cambium for cause or as a result of Mr. Cappellucci's voluntary termination of his employment without good reason. In the event of a termination of employment for either of these reasons, Mr. Cappellucci will be entitled to receive his base salary through the date of termination and the amount of all then unpaid expense reimbursements due to Mr. Cappellucci related to periods prior to the date of termination. If such a termination were to occur as of December 31, 2008, no amount would be payable by Cambium to Mr. Cappellucci.

Termination of employment resulting from death or disability. In the event of a termination of employment resulting from Mr. Cappellucci's death or disability, Mr. Cappellucci or his estate, as applicable, will be entitled to receive the following:

his base salary through the date of termination of employment;

the amount of all then unpaid expense reimbursements due to Mr. Cappellucci related to periods prior to the date of termination; and

the amount of Mr. Cappellucci's cash bonus for the year of termination, pro rated for the period through the date of termination of his employment, as determined by the Cambium board of directors in its sole discretion, taking into account Mr. Cappellucci's performance prior to the date of termination.

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If such a termination were to occur as of December 31, 2008, no amount would be payable by Cambium to Mr. Cappellucci, since no bonuses were paid for 2008.

Termination resulting from a realization event. In the event of a termination of Mr. Cappellucci's employment in connection with a realization event, which is defined in the Cambium MIP and includes a change of control of Cambium or its parent company, Mr. Cappellucci will be entitled to receive his base salary through the date of termination of his employment and the amount of all then unpaid expense reimbursements due to Mr. Cappellucci related to periods prior to the date of termination. If such a termination were to occur as of December 31, 2008, no amount would be payable by Cambium to Mr. Cappellucci.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

As noted elsewhere in the proxy statement/prospectus, Cambium does not have a compensation committee or other board committee performing equivalent functions. The only officers or employee of Cambium who participated in deliberations of the board of directors of Cambium Learning concerning executive officer compensation during the year ended December 31, 2008 were David Cappellucci, George Logue and David Caron.

No interlocking relationship exists between any Cambium executive officer or director and the board of directors or compensation committee of any other company, nor has any such interlocking relationship existed in the past.

Director Compensation

The individuals serving as directors of Cambium in 2008 were not compensated for performing that service.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CAMBIUM

Cambium Learning is wholly owned by VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC and, prior to the completion of the mergers, will be wholly owned by VSS-Cambium Holdings III, LLC. See THE MERGERS Diagrams on page 55.

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INFORMATION ABOUT VOYAGER S BUSINESS

Voyager Business Overview

Voyager has been a leading publisher of solutions for the education, automotive and power equipment markets, with more than 50 years of experience in information, content development, and aggregation. Voyager s predecessor company, Bell & Howell Company, was incorporated in Delaware in 1907. On January 31, 2005, Voyager completed the acquisition of Voyager Expanded Learning, Inc. , which we refer to as VEL, in support of its long-term strategy to grow its educational business for grades K-12. On October 28, 2005, Voyager sold its periodical microfilm operation to National Archive Publishing Company, or NAPC, for \$21.9 million. On November 28, 2006, Voyager sold ProQuest Business Solutions, or PQBS, to Snap-on Incorporated, or Snap-On, for \$514 million and the assumption of approximately \$19 million of PQBS debt by Snap-on. On February 9, 2007, Voyager sold PQIL and the ProQuest brand for \$195.2 million. On June 30, 2007, ProQuest Company amended Article I of its certificate of incorporation solely to change the corporate name from ProQuest Company to Voyager Learning Company. The name change and amendment were completed pursuant to Section 253(b) of the DGCL through a merger of Voyager s wholly owned subsidiary with and into the company.

Voyager s results from continuing operations are reported as a single business segment, which we refer to as Voyager Education, or VED. As a result of the sale of PQBS in 2006 and the sale of PQIL in 2007, results for those units are reported as earnings from discontinued operations in Voyager s Consolidated Statements of Operations for the fiscal years ended December 29, 2007 and December 30, 2006. An overview of Voyager s ongoing operations follows.

Voyager currently focuses on three market areas related to K-12 education: reading programs and resources, math and science programs and resources, and professional development programs. Voyager is a leading provider of results-driven reading and math intervention programs, professional development programs regarding the teaching of reading, subscription-based online supplemental reading, math and science resources and programs, and a core reading program for school districts throughout the United States.

Voyager s reading programs include: Voyager Passport[®], a comprehensive reading intervention system for K-5; Voyager Universal Literacy System[®], a K-3 core reading program; Passport Reading Journeys[™], a middle school reading intervention system for grades 6-9; TimeWarp[®] Plus, a K-9 summer school reading intervention program; Voyager Pasaporte[™], a K-3 reading intervention system in Spanish; and Learning A-Z[™], a group of related websites known as Reading A-Z[™], Raz-Kids[™], Reading-tutors[™], Vocabulary A-Z[™] and Writing A-Z[™], which provide online supplemental reading, writing and vocabulary lessons, books, and other resources for students and teachers.

Voyager s math and science programs include: Vmath[®], a math intervention system for grades 3-8; ExploreLearning[™], a subscription-based online library of interactive simulations in math and science for grades 3-12, and Science A-Z[™], a Learning A-Z website aimed at the supplemental science market.

VoyagerU[®] is Voyager s professional development program for teachers, literacy coaches and administrators.

Voyager s products have achieved acceptance across a broad, economically and geographically diverse customer base. Voyager intervention and other products currently serve over 700,000 students in more than 1,000 school districts in all 50 states. Learning A-Z serves approximately 212,000 teachers in all states and in over 140 countries. ExploreLearning serves over 58,000 subscribers in approximately 2,600 schools within over 20 countries.

Voyager counts some of the nation's largest districts among its major customers, including Los Angeles, Clark County, Houston, New York City, Buffalo, Richmond, Virginia, Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Miami-Dade County. The breadth of this customer base provides Voyager with a national platform from which to launch new products, address new markets, and cross-sell products to existing customers.

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Voyager customers generally purchase Voyager's reading, math or professional development programs along with any necessary implementation services or training for a single school year. In subsequent school years, customers wishing to serve the same number of students generally need to purchase new student materials or renew access to online content but do not typically repurchase teacher materials. Learning A-Z and ExploreLearning online subscriptions generally run for a twelve-month period. In 2008, Voyager generated approximately 76% of sales from reading programs, 13% of sales from math and science programs, 6% of sales from professional development programs, and 5% from other products and services.

Product Review

Reading Programs

Voyager Passport provides direct, systematic instruction in each of the five essential reading components (phonemic awareness, phonics, fluency, vocabulary, and comprehension) and is designed as an intervention program for K-5 students for whom a core reading program is not sufficient. The lessons are typically daily and run 30 to 40 minutes in duration. They are based on the latest scientific research regarding effective reading instruction and are carefully designed to effectively and efficiently address each of the strategies and skills necessary to improve the reading ability of struggling readers.

The Voyager Universal Literacy System is a comprehensive core reading curriculum for grades K-3 that explicitly and systematically teaches the five essential components of reading instruction as outlined by the National Reading Panel in 2000.

In 2007, Voyager began offering an interactive web-based program called Ticket to Read® (www.tickettoread.com) with Voyager's Passport and Universal Literacy System programs. Ticket to Read is designed to improve reading by allowing students to practice various aspects of reading skills. Instruction is leveled, self-paced and teacher monitored. Students are motivated by a leader board, a virtual clubhouse that includes earning online tickets and other rewards, games, and engaging self-selected passages on a variety of topics as they build vocabulary, fluency, phonics and reading comprehension skills. Approximately one quarter of the use takes place after school hours including weekends. The tool enables schools to get parents and/or guardians involved in their children's education.

Passport Reading Journeys is a targeted intervention program designed to accelerate reading for struggling readers in middle school and high school. The lesson format integrates reading, comprehension, vocabulary, fluency and writing. Age-appropriate content, real-life journeys on DVDs, online interactive lessons, and captivating text hold student interest and motivate students to read for both information and enjoyment. The program targets the affective domain as much as the cognitive domain as many struggling readers have lost confidence, are not engaged, and are close to dropping out. The program meets all of the instructional recommendations of the *Reading Next* Report and provides teachers with the tools necessary to help students become successful readers.

Voyager TimeWarp Plus is a four-to-six week summer reading intervention program which immerses K-9 students in reading adventures to build essential reading skills that can prevent summer learning loss and prepare students for the coming year. TimeWarp Plus is a balanced, research-based reading program offered as a two-to-four hour daily reading instruction focused around exciting, adventure-based themes and hands-on learning experiences. Student engagement and maximizing teacher time are key components of the program.

Voyager Pasaporte provides students in grades K-3 with targeted reading intervention in Spanish, using similar scientifically-based reading research and framework as Voyager Passport. The lessons are typically run daily for 30 to 40 minutes in duration. They are based on the latest scientific research regarding effective reading instruction and are carefully designed to effectively and efficiently address each of the strategies and skills necessary to improve the

reading ability of struggling Spanish speaking children who cannot read effectively in any language. Built-in assessment and progress monitoring tools provide teachers with vital information about student learning so they can adjust instruction as needed.

Voyager also sells online supplemental reading products under the Learning A-Z brand. There are three free websites (LearningPage™, Sites for Teachers and Sites for Parents), which aid in directing interested

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parents, teachers, schools and districts to Voyager's six subscription-based sites: Reading A-Z, Raz-Kids, Reading-Tutors, Vocabulary A-Z, Writing A-Z, and Science A-Z. Each of these websites offers products available for purchase through online subscriptions.

Voyager's Learning A-Z division's flagship product, Reading A-Z, offers thousands of research-based printable teacher materials to teach guided reading, phonological awareness, phonics, comprehension, fluency, letter recognition and formation, high frequency words, poetry and vocabulary. The teaching resources include professionally developed downloadable leveled books (27 levels), a systematic phonics program that includes decodable books, high frequency word books, poetry books, nursery rhymes, vocabulary books, read-aloud books, lesson plans, worksheets, graphic organizers and reading assessments. All leveled books, worksheets, graphic organizers and quizzes are available as printable PDF files and as projectables for use on interactive and non-interactive whiteboards. The leveled books and a variety of other books are available in Spanish and French, as well as a version with UK spellings.

Raz-Kids is a student-centered online collection of interactive leveled books and quizzes designed to guide and motivate emergent and reluctant readers, as well as improve the skills of fluent readers. Students can listen to and read books as well as record their reading and then take an online quiz while receiving immediate feedback. Students earn stars for their reading activity. The stars can then be spent in each student's personal clubhouse-like environment for purchasing a catalog full of items that include aliens and other fun characters. The program currently consists of over 300 online books along with companion quizzes and worksheets spread over 27 levels of difficulty. The website also features a classroom management system for teachers to build rosters, assign books and review student reading activity.

Reading-Tutors is a low-cost, easy-to-use collection of research-based resource packets for tutors. Each of the 400 packets contains items tutors need to help emerging readers gain key literacy skills in the alphabet, phonological awareness, phonics, high-frequency words, fluency and comprehension. It also has all the resources needed to train tutors as well as set up and run a successful tutoring program.

Vocabulary A-Z provides customized and pre-made vocabulary lessons for use by teachers to improve student vocabularies. Vocabulary A-Z has thousands of vocabulary words that can be used to generate custom vocabulary lessons and assessments. Word activities and worksheets are available based on the word lists the user generates. The Vocabulary A-Z lesson generator incorporates best practices from current educational research.

Writing A-Z provides teachers with a comprehensive collection of resources to enhance the writing proficiency of students in grades K-6. The site provides core writing lessons grouped by genre including student packets with leveled materials, mini-lessons that target key writing processes and skills, and writing tools for organizing and improving writing.

Math and Science Programs

Vmath is a targeted, systematic intervention system that is aligned with the tenets of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics and is designed to complement and enhance all major math programs by building upon and reinforcing the concepts, skills, and strategies of a core math program. Through 30 to 40 minutes of daily instruction, Vmath helps struggling students build a foundation in math and learn the skills and concepts crucial to achieving grade-level success. In January 2007, Voyager added the VmathLive online math capability, targeting additional student practice for grades 3-8. In 2008, Voyager added ExploreLearning online simulations to provide visual instruction of concepts.

Low-performing math students may need summer intervention to prevent summer learning loss in math as well as in reading. Vmath Summer Adventure combines explicit instruction in essential math concepts and skills and real-life

adventures to stimulate student interest and understanding over a shortened summer school program for grades K-8.

ExploreLearning supplies online simulations in math and science. ExploreLearning has won National Science Foundation funding, supports the tenets of the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics and has received positive mention in books published by the Association of Supervision and Curriculum Development

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and the National Science Teachers Association. ExploreLearning materials are correlated to state standards and over 120 math and science textbooks. Like Learning A-Z, ExploreLearning is an online subscription-based business.

The Learning A-Z website Science A-Z provides teachers with an online collection of resources to improve student skills in both science and reading. The website offers a collection of downloadable resources organized into thematic units aligned with state standards. The materials are categorized into four scientific domains: life, earth, physical and process science. The thematic units are organized into three grade-level groupings: K-2, 3-4, and 5-6. The themed packs include lessons, books, high-interest information sheets, career sheets, and process activities. Within each grade span, all books and information sheets are written to a high, medium and low level of difficulty. The website includes many other science resources including science fair resources and a monthly *Science In the News* feature.

Professional Development Programs

VoyagerU is a professional development program delivered to reading teachers, coaches and educators in collaboration with state-wide and school district-wide professional development initiatives. It is designed to improve teacher effectiveness by providing a consistent approach to teaching reading. The program blends independent student instruction with facilitator-led training. Voyager offers courses that are comprehensive or targeted for specific reading skills. Participants may earn college credit and hours toward professional development requirements. VoyagerU has been demonstrated to improve teacher instruction and student reading performance.

Business Development

Curriculum Development

Voyager continually seeks to take advantage of new product and technology opportunities and views product development to be essential to maintaining and growing the company's market position. Voyager develops its products using a combination of employees and outside resources such as university professors, research experts, and topical experts. Voyager generally conducts an extensive refresh of the company's products every three to five years to incorporate the latest research, bring images current, and update factual content. The web-based products are enhanced continuously. Between the product refreshes, Voyager often develops variations, expansions (*i.e.*, more grade levels) and other basic enhancements of its products. As of December 31, 2008, Voyager had 87 employees in curriculum development. Research and development expense was \$5.3 million, \$4.5 million and \$5.2 million for fiscal years 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Sales and Marketing

Voyager currently organizes its marketing and sales force around Voyager Expanded Learning, Learning A-Z and ExploreLearning products. Within these product lines, sales producers sell all available products and are generalist relationship managers. They are supported by product or subject matter experts as well as a corporate marketing team. As of December 31, 2008, the Voyager sales force consisted of 55 field and 46 inside sales producers for a total of 101 direct sales producers, excluding sales management and marketing. Field and inside sales producers are segmented primarily based on size of district.

Proprietary Rights

Voyager regards certain of its technologies and content as proprietary and relies primarily on a combination of copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, and employee or vendor non-disclosure agreements, to protect its rights.

To a much lesser degree, Voyager also licenses from third parties certain technology content or services upon which the company relies to deliver its products and services to the company's customers.

Voyager derives the majority of its curriculum content through in-house development efforts. Curriculum developed in-house or developed through the use of independent contractors is the proprietary property of the

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company. The curriculum developed might be augmented or complemented with third party products, which may include printed materials, video or photographs. This third party content may be sourced from various providers who retain the appropriate trademarks and copyright to the material and agree to Voyager's use on a nonexclusive, fee-based arrangement.

Seasonality

Voyager's quarterly operating results fluctuate due to a number of factors including the academic school year, funding cycles, the amount and timing of new products, and the company's spending patterns. In addition, Voyager's customers experience cyclical funding issues that can impact Voyager's revenue patterns. Historically, Voyager has experienced its lowest sales and earnings in the first and fourth fiscal quarters with its highest sales and earnings in the second and third fiscal quarters.

Competition

The market for Voyager's products and services is highly competitive. The company competes with basal text book suppliers such as Houghton Mifflin/Harcourt (Riverdeep), Scott Foresman (Pearson), and McGraw-Hill, which offer intervention products, often as part of their core reading programs, as well as supplemental suppliers including Cambium Learning, Scientific Learning and Scholastic.

Governmental Regulations

Voyager's operations are governed by laws and regulations relating to equal employment opportunity, workplace safety, information privacy, and worker health, including the Occupational Safety and Health Act and regulations under that Act. Additionally, as a company that often bids on various state, local and federally funded programs, Voyager is subject to various governmental procurement policies and regulations. Voyager believes that it is in compliance in all material respects with applicable laws and regulations and that future compliance will not have a material adverse effect upon the company's consolidated operations or financial condition.

Concentration Risk

Voyager is not overly dependent upon any one customer or a few customers, the loss of which would have a material adverse effect on the company's business. In fiscal 2007 and 2008, no single customer represented more than 10% of Voyager's consolidated net sales on an annual basis for either year. The top five customers accounted for approximately 22% of the company's net sales in 2008.

Employees

Voyager's future success is substantially dependent on the performance of its management team and its ability to attract and retain qualified technical and managerial personnel. As of December 31, 2008, Voyager had 399 employees. None of these employees are represented by collective bargaining agreements.

Properties

As of March 31, 2009, Voyager's principal corporate office is located in Dallas, Texas. For ongoing operations, Voyager leases facilities in Dallas, Texas, Charlottesville, Virginia, Tucson, Arizona and Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Voyager announced plans after the sale of PQBS and PQIL to transition all of its corporate functions from its Ann Arbor headquarters to Dallas during 2007 and 2008. From the date of sale of PQIL, Voyager subleased substantial

space to the buyer of PQIL. Voyager, the owner of the leased buildings in Ann Arbor, and the buyer of PQIL reached an agreement in March 2008 whereby the buyer of PQIL took full responsibility for the lease of the corporate headquarters and former PQIL space in exchange for Voyager s paying \$11 million to the buyer of PQIL. Under the terms of the March 2008 agreement, Voyager terminated its Ann Arbor leases and signed a sublease for 13,090 square feet in Ann Arbor, which was later reduced to

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3,060 square feet by year-end 2008 in order to continue performing certain information technology support functions.

The following table provides summary information in square feet with respect to these facilities associated with continuing operations and corporate headquarters as of September 30, 2009.

	Total (sq ft)
Owned	
Leased	164,131
Total	164,131

Legal Proceedings***Putative Securities Class Actions***

Between February and April 2006, four putative securities class actions, consolidated and designated in *In re ProQuest Company Securities Litigation*, were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan (the Court) against Voyager and certain of its former and then-current officers and directors. Each of these substantially similar lawsuits alleged that Voyager and certain officers and directors violated Sections 10(b) and/or 20(a) of the Exchange Act, as well as the associated Rule 10b-5, in connection with Voyager's proposed restatement.

On July 22, 2008, Voyager reached an agreement in principle to settle the consolidated shareholder securities class action law suit for \$20 million. A Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement was signed by the parties and the Court granted preliminary approval of such agreement. During January 2009, Voyager paid \$4.0 million and its insurers funded the remaining portion of the settlement into an escrow account. The Court entered final approval of the settlement on March 30, 2009. This Final Order and Judgment fully resolves the securities matters raised in this litigation.

Shareholder Derivative Lawsuits

On April 18, 2006 and December 19, 2006, respectively, two shareholder derivative lawsuits were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan (the Court), purportedly on behalf of Voyager against certain current and former officers and directors of Voyager by certain of Voyager's shareholders. Both cases were assigned to Honorable Avern Cohn, who entered a stipulated order staying the litigation pending completion of Voyager's restatement and a special committee investigation into the restatement.

On March 20, 2008, plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint alleging claims for breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of control, gross mismanagement, waste of corporate assets, unjust enrichment, rescission, imposition of a constructive trust, violations of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and violations of the Exchange Act against current and former officers or directors of the Company and one of its subsidiaries. On December 3, 2008 Voyager reached an agreement in principle to settle the shareholder derivative litigation law suit. Under the terms of the agreement, Voyager and its insurers would pay an amount not to exceed \$650,000 in attorneys' fees and agree to maintain or adopt additional corporate governance standards. Voyager's portion of this amount is equal to \$500,000. The parties entered into a Stipulation of Settlement on January 9, 2009. This Stipulation of Settlement was approved by the Court and a Final Judgment and Order was signed by the Court on March 31, 2009. Subject to an annual review of the corporate

governance standards by the Court, this Final Judgment and Order fully resolves the matters asserted in this litigation.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR VOYAGER

This section should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of Voyager and its subsidiaries, referred to collectively in this discussion as Voyager, and the notes thereto, as well as the accompanying interim financial statements and the notes thereto for the period ended September 30, 2009, all of which are included in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Safe Harbor for Forward-looking Statements

Except for the historical information and discussions contained herein, statements contained in this discussion may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, should, expects, plans, anticipates, believes, estimates, predicts, potential, continue, projects, intends, prospects, priorities, such terms or similar terminology. These statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including those described in RISK FACTORS, among others, which could cause actual results to differ materially. These factors may cause Voyager's actual results to differ from any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements made by us or by persons acting on our behalf apply only as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus. Voyager undertakes no obligation to update any of its forward-looking statements.

Overview

Voyager focuses on three market areas related to K-12 education: reading programs, math and science programs, and professional development programs. Voyager is a leading provider of results-driven, in-school reading and math intervention programs, professional development programs regarding the teaching of reading, subscription-based online supplemental reading and science programs, and a core reading program for school districts throughout the U.S.

During the third quarter of 2009, Voyager began to see the positive impact, both directly and indirectly, of the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act (ARRA) passed in February 2009. The Act provides significant new federal funding for various education initiatives over the next two years. While the education funding is for a broad set of education initiatives, management believes that schools and districts may choose to direct some of the funding for programs which use Voyager's products. In some instances, if ARRA funding is not used directly for programs using Voyager's products, Voyager may still be receiving an indirect benefit. When the ARRA funding is used to assist schools in general to meet their overall financial needs, funds may be freed up to use for Voyager's programs. While success in winning some of these funds for Voyager's products is not certain at this time, management believes it has the potential to continue to stabilize some of the negative funding trends which emerged in 2008.

The growth in Voyager's net sales during the third quarter of 2009 is attributable in large part to success in the market for Voyager's Vmath and ExploreLearning products. Vmath is the grade 2-8 math intervention product and ExploreLearning is the online math and science simulation product. Voyager introduced its current Vmath intervention product in 2005 and has made a series of expansions, investments and revisions. Voyager believes these investments, along with better sales execution and assistance from the ARRA funding, have led to the improvement in sales of Vmath. Voyager acquired ExploreLearning in 2005 and has continued to invest in its development and in expanding the product's sales and marketing efforts. Voyager believes these investments have resulted in increased sales of ExploreLearning since the acquisition.

While ARRA is beginning to provide a positive impact, throughout the third quarter of 2009 Voyager continued to experience the adverse developments in the education funding environment, including the reductions in Reading First funding and reductions in available state and local funds as property tax receipts decline, which significantly decreased the funding available to schools to purchase Voyager's products and services. Some school districts have found it difficult to secure alternative funding sources in the midst of the current market conditions. These market conditions may continue to have an impact on Voyager's future sales, profits, cash flows and carrying value of assets.

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The following trends have or may have had an impact on Voyager's revenues and profitability:

Sales of Voyager's online subscription based products grew significantly in 2008. Voyager continues to see growth in 2009 and expects this trend to continue in the coming years.

Voyager believes its product diversification, such as growth in the online offerings, math intervention and new reading intervention products for higher grades, will allow Voyager to strengthen its ability to sustain market share in a troubled market and capture market share when the market recovers.

Voyager believes its focus on product usage and an overall partnership approach with the customer to implement its solutions with fidelity will result in higher success rates, and such success, if achieved, will lead to customer retention and growth through reference sales.

Efforts were taken in 2008 to reduce Voyager's cost structure for 2009, including a reduction in force, which better aligns Voyager's cost structure to current market conditions.

Voyager performed a goodwill impairment analysis in both the second and third quarters of 2009 as a result of the execution of the merger agreement in late June, which is considered a triggering event, and in consideration of the continuing impact of adverse marketplace and economic conditions. As a result of these analyses, Voyager recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$22.0 million in the second quarter and \$5.2 million in the third quarter. Because the terms of the merger agreement are fixed, increases in Voyager's booked net assets could result in future goodwill impairment charges.

Sales and gross profit are subject to seasonality with the first and fourth quarters being the weakest.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Voyager's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles GAAP, which require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

On an ongoing basis, Voyager evaluates its estimates including those related to accounting for revenue recognition, impairment, capitalization and depreciation, allowances for doubtful accounts and sales returns, inventory reserves, income taxes, and other contingencies. Voyager bases its estimates on historical experience and other assumptions Voyager believes are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that may not be readily available from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates, which could have a material impact on Voyager's financial statements.

Certain accounting policies require higher degrees of judgment than others in their application. Voyager considers the following to be critical accounting policies due to the judgment involved in each. For a detailed discussion of Voyager's significant accounting policies, see Note 1 to Voyager's Year-End Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Revenue Recognition. Revenues are derived from sales of reading, math and science, and professional development solutions to school districts primarily in the U.S. Sales include printed materials and often online access to educational materials for individual students, teachers, and classrooms. Revenue from the sale of printed materials for reading and math products is recognized when the product is shipped to or received by the customer. Revenue for product support, implementation services, and online subscriptions is recognized over the period services are delivered. The division of

revenue between shipped materials, online materials, and ongoing support and services is determined in accordance with applicable accounting guidance for revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables. Revenue for Voyager's professional development courses, which includes an internet delivery component, is recognized over the contractual delivery period, typically nine to twelve months. Revenue for the online content sold separately or included with Voyager's curriculum materials is recognized ratably over the subscription period, typically a school year. Shipments to school book depositories are on consignment and revenue is recognized based on shipments from the depositories to the schools.

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ExploreLearning and Learning A-Z derive revenue exclusively from sales of online subscriptions to their reading, math and science teaching websites. Typically, the subscriptions are for a twelve month period and the revenue is recognized ratably over the period the online access is available to the customer.

Discontinued Operations. Voyager sold PQBS on November 28, 2006. Voyager sold PQIL on February 9, 2007. Accordingly, the operating results of these businesses have been segregated from Voyager's continuing operations and are separately reported as discontinued operations. Interest on consolidated debt that was repaid as a result of the PQBS and PQIL disposal transactions has been allocated between discontinued operations and continuing operations.

Impairment of Long Lived Assets. Voyager reviews the carrying value of long lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate net book value may not be recoverable from the estimated undiscounted future cash flows. If Voyager's review indicates any assets are impaired, the impairment of those assets is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair value as estimated by discounted cash flows. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost of disposal. For fiscal year 2008 and the first half of fiscal year 2009, no impairment was indicated.

The determination whether Voyager's definite-lived intangible assets are impaired involves significant assumptions and estimates, including projections of future cash flows, the percentage of future revenues and cash flows attributable to the intangible assets, asset lives used to generate future cash flows, and royalty charges attributable to trademarks. The impairment calculations are most sensitive to the future cash flow assumptions. Future cash flow projections are based on management's best estimates of economic and market conditions over the projected period including industry fundamentals such as the state of educational funding, revenue growth rates, future costs and operating margins, working capital needs, and capital and other expenditures. Adverse developments in the education funding environment, including the reductions in Reading First funding that occurred in 2008 and reductions in available state and local funds as property taxes decline, have affected Voyager's operations during 2008 and the first half of 2009 and may continue to have an impact, and potentially increase the impact, on Voyager's future sales, profits, cash flows and carrying value of assets. Voyager performed a sensitivity analysis on the projected cash flows and determined that a 10% decrease in projected cash flows would not affect its conclusion that no impairment was indicated for its definite-lived intangible assets.

Impairment of Goodwill. Voyager reviews the carrying value of goodwill for impairment at least annually. The annual analysis is performed during the fourth fiscal quarter or when certain triggering events occur. The impairment test requires Voyager to compare the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value.

In the first step of the impairment test for fiscal year 2008, the fair market value of Voyager's single reporting unit was determined using an income approach and was dependent on multiple assumptions and estimates, including future cash flow projections with a terminal value multiple and the discount rate used to determine the expected present value of the estimated future cash flows. Future cash flow projections were based on management's best estimates of economic and market conditions over the projected period including industry fundamentals such as the state of educational funding, revenue growth rates, future costs and operating margins, working capital needs, capital and other expenditures, and tax rates. The discount rate applied to the future cash flows was a weighted-average cost of capital and took into consideration market and industry conditions, returns for comparable companies, the rate of return an outside investor would expect to earn, and other relevant factors. The first step of impairment testing for fiscal 2008 showed that the carrying value of Voyager's single reporting unit exceeded its fair value; therefore, a second step of testing was required.

The second step of the goodwill impairment analysis requires the allocation of the fair value of the reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that reporting unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. The fair values included in the second step of the fiscal 2008 goodwill impairment analysis were dependent on

multiple assumptions and estimates, including the projected cash flows and discount rate used for the first step of the analysis, as well as the percentage of future revenues and cash flows

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attributable to the intangible assets, asset lives used to generate future cash flows, royalty charges attributable to Voyager's trademarks, normal profit margins applicable to Voyager's deferred revenues, and other assumptions used in determining the fair value of assets and liabilities in a hypothetical purchase accounting allocation. As a result of the second step of the 2008 impairment test, the goodwill balance for the reporting unit as of the measurement date was determined to be partially impaired, and an impairment charge of \$43.1 million was recorded in 2008.

The adverse developments in the education funding environment that affected Voyager's operations during fiscal year 2008 and continuing into the first quarter of 2009 may continue to have an impact, and potentially increase the impact, on Voyager's future sales, profits, cash flows and carrying value of assets. Although management has included its best estimates of the impact of these and other factors in Voyager's cash flow projections, the projection of future cash flows is inherently uncertain and requires a significant amount of judgment. Actual results that are significantly different than these cash flow projections or a change in the discount rate could significantly affect the fair value estimates used to value Voyager's reporting unit in step one of the goodwill analysis or the fair values of its other asset and liability balances used in step two of the goodwill analysis, and could result in future goodwill impairments.

Developed Curriculum. Voyager capitalizes certain pre-publication costs of its curriculum including art, prepress, editorial, and other costs incurred in the creation of the master copy of its curriculum products. Curriculum development costs are amortized over the expected life of the education program, generally on a straight-line basis over a period of three to five years. Voyager periodically reviews the recoverability of the capitalized costs based on expected net realizable value.

Accounts Receivable. Accounts receivable are stated net of allowances for doubtful accounts and estimated sales returns. These allowances are based on a review of the outstanding balances and historical collection experience. The reserve for sales returns is based on historical rates of returns as well as other factors that in Voyager's judgment could reasonably be expected to cause sales returns to differ from historical experience. Actual returns could differ from Voyager's estimates.

Inventory. Inventory costs include material only. Inventory is stated at the lower of cost, determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method, or market. Voyager estimates a reserve to reduce slow-moving or obsolete inventory to net realizable value. The inventory reserve is maintained at an amount that management considers appropriate based on factors such as the inventory aging, historical usage of the product, future sales forecasts, and product development plans. These factors involve management's judgment and changes in estimates could result in increases or decreases to the inventory reserves. Inventory reserves are reviewed on a periodic basis and required adjustments, if any, are made.

Income Taxes. Provision is made for the expense, or benefit, associated with taxes based on income. The provision for income taxes is based on laws currently enacted in every jurisdiction in which Voyager does business and considers laws mitigating the taxation of the same income by more than one jurisdiction. Significant judgment is required in determining income tax expense, current tax receivables and payables, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and valuation allowance recorded against the net deferred tax assets. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, taxable income in prior carryback years, loss carryforward limitations, and tax planning strategies in assessing whether deferred tax assets will be realized in future periods. If, after consideration of these factors, management believes it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance is established. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable could be reduced if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced.

Voyager recognizes liabilities for uncertain tax positions based on the two-step process. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit. The second step requires Voyager to estimate and measure the tax benefit as the largest amount that is more than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. It is inherently difficult and

subjective to estimate these amounts, since this requires management to determine the probability of various possible outcomes. Voyager reevaluates its uncertain tax positions on a periodic basis,

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based on factors such as changes in facts and circumstances, changes in tax law, effectively settled issues under audit and new audit activity.

Other Contingencies. Other contingencies are recorded when it is probable that a liability exists and the value can be reasonably estimated.

Results of Continuing Operations**Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 Compared to Nine Months Ended September 30, 2008**

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009		September 30, 2008		Year Over Year Change	
	Amount	% of Sales	Amount	% of Sales	Favorable / (Unfavorable) \$	%
	(Dollars in millions)					
Net sales	\$ 79.6	100.0	\$ 76.4	100.0	\$ 3.2	4.2
Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	(26.3)	(33.0)	(27.8)	(36.4)	1.5	5.4
Gross profit	53.3	67.0	48.6	63.6	4.7	9.7
Research and development expense	(3.4)	(4.3)	(3.7)	(4.9)	0.3	8.1
Sales and marketing expense	(22.6)	(28.4)	(25.4)	(33.2)	2.8	11.0
General and administrative expense	(18.4)	(23.1)	(24.3)	(31.8)	5.9	24.3
Depreciation and amortization expense	(14.6)	(18.3)	(16.1)	(21.1)	1.5	9.3
Goodwill impairment	(27.2)	(34.2)			(27.2)	(100.0)
Lease termination costs			(11.7)	(15.3)	11.7	100.0
Loss before interest, other income and income taxes	(32.9)	(41.3)	(32.6)	(42.7)	(0.3)	(0.9)
Net interest income (expense)	(0.5)	(0.6)	0.5	0.7	(1.0)	200.0
Other income (expense)	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.2	25.0
Income tax benefit						
Net loss	\$ (32.4)	(40.7)	\$ (31.3)	(41.0)	(1.1)	(3.5)

Net Sales

Total net sales increased \$3.2 million, or 4.2%, to \$79.6 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2008. The increase in net sales is attributable to an increase in revenue recognized from prior period deferred revenue, as well as the increase in order volume primarily resulting from the positive impact of the ARRA and its effect on the availability of funds available to school districts that Voyager began to experience in the third quarter of 2009 and strong performance by Voyager's Vmath and

ExploreLearning products.

Voyager defers revenue associated with certain services and technology components and recognizes the revenue over the period they are delivered. In fiscal 2008 Voyager had an increase in revenue deferral rates due to more of these service and technology components in Voyager's products. These deferral rates have stabilized in 2009. During the nine month period ended September 30, 2009, deferred revenue balances increased \$6.0 million, totaling \$29.5 million at December 31, 2008 and \$35.5 million at September 30, 2009. Comparatively, during the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, deferred revenue balances increased \$7.6 million, totaling \$21.1 million at December 31, 2007 and \$28.7 million at September 30, 2008.

Gross Profit

Cost of sales includes expenses to print, purchase, handle and warehouse product and to provide services and support to customers. Voyager's gross profit as a percentage of revenue for the nine month period ended

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September 30, 2009 increased 3.4 percentage points to 67.0% compared to 63.6% for the nine month period ended September 30, 2008. The improvement in margin is due to the increase in the mix of revenue Voyager recognized from technology, which is at a higher margin.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures include costs to research, evaluate and develop educational products, net of capitalization. Research and development expense for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$0.3 million to \$3.4 million compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, due to the timing of expenditures and the ratio of capitalizable versus non-capitalizable activities performed during the respective periods.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenditures include all costs related to selling efforts and marketing. Sales and marketing expense for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$2.8 million to \$22.6 million compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, due to prior year costs associated with Voyager's participation in several 2008 state adoptions, and Voyager's overall initiative to lower costs as a response to the market slow down, partially offset by higher commission costs commensurate with the increased sales volume.

General and Administrative

Overall, general and administrative expenses for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$5.9 million, or 24.3%, to \$18.4 million compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2008. General and administrative activities for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 include \$6.1 million of costs directly related to the merger transaction. Excluding these merger costs, general and administrative expenses for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 were \$12.3 million, a decrease of \$12.0 million, or 49.4%, over the nine month period ended September 30, 2008. This decrease is primarily attributable to a significant decline in corporate expenses and one-time costs related to activities based in Ann Arbor, Michigan that were required to finalize the restatement effort, to bring Voyager's SEC filings current, and to transition the corporate office to Dallas, Texas. These activities were brought to conclusion by the end of fiscal 2008.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased \$1.5 million, or 9.3%, to \$14.6 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2008. The decrease is primarily due to the use of an accelerated depreciation method on acquired curriculum, which resulted in higher amortization expense in the previous period when compared to the current period.

Goodwill Impairment

Voyager reviews the carrying value of goodwill for impairment at least annually, and whenever certain triggering events occur. The signing of the merger agreement in late June is such a triggering event and so Voyager performed goodwill impairment analyses in both the second and third quarters of 2009, giving due consideration to the continuing impact of adverse marketplace and economic conditions. As a result of these analyses, Voyager recorded goodwill impairment charges of \$22.0 million in the second quarter and \$5.2 million in the third quarter of 2009.

Lease Termination Costs

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On January 1, 2008, Voyager entered into an agreement with one of its lessors, Relational, LLC f/k/a Relational Funding Corporation (Relational) and ProQuest LLC (formerly known as ProQuest-CSA LLC and CSA relating to certain obligations regarding the capital and operating leases for certain property and equipment used at its facilities at 777 Eisenhower Parkway (the 777 Facility) and 789 Eisenhower Parkway

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(the 789 Facility) in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The aforementioned leases originated as early as fiscal 2005 with up to five year terms. Effective January 1, 2008, Voyager conveyed, assigned, transferred and delivered to CSA all of the right, title and interest and benefit of certain property and equipment. Voyager was released from any and all obligations relating to these leases and Relational, as lessor, consented to such assignments and releases. Due to these assignments, the write off of certain assets and liabilities under capital leases, such as office furniture, phone and power supply systems, and video equipment, totaled a net charge of \$0.1 million in the first quarter of 2008.

On January 25, 2008, Voyager entered into a series of agreements with its current landlord, Transwestern Great Lakes, LP (Transwestern) and CSA relating to certain obligations regarding the long term leases for the facilities in Ann Arbor, Michigan. On March 4, 2008, Voyager paid CSA \$11.0 million, a portion of which was distributed to Transwestern for termination of the lease relating to office space at the 777 Facility. Upon the Closing Date of March 7, 2008, Voyager was released from any and all obligations relating to the 15 year lease previously entered into for the 777 Facility. Through assignment, Voyager was also released from any and all obligations relating to the 15 year lease previously entered into for office space at the 789 Facility. Voyager assigned all of its rights under the lease for the 789 Facility to CSA and CSA assumed the obligations of tenant under such lease, as amended. Transwestern, as landlord, consented to such assignment. In connection with the termination and assignment of these long term facility leases, certain leasehold improvements and deferred rent were written off, which totaled a net charge of \$0.6 million in the first quarter of 2008. Voyager recorded a total charge to expense in the first quarter of 2008 of \$11.7 million for all lease termination costs.

Net Interest Income (Expense)

	Nine Months Ended		Year Over Year Change	
	September 30, 2009	September 30, 2008	Favorable / (Unfavorable) \$	%
Interest income	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.7	(0.6)	(85.7)
Interest expense	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(200.0)
Total	\$ (0.5)	\$ 0.5	\$ (1.0)	(200.0)

Net interest income (expense) for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 decreased \$1.0 million to (\$0.5) million compared to the nine month period ended September 30, 2008. Interest income declined from \$0.7 million in the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 to \$0.1 million for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 since Voyager traditionally invests very conservatively in cash deposits and U.S. Treasuries, and the safety and liquidity of these investments in the current economic crisis has led to an interest rate yield near 0%. Interest expense for the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 was primarily related to tax-related liabilities resulting from the sales agreement with Snap-On Incorporated and CSA.

Other Income (Expense)

From the date of the sale of ProQuest Information and Learning (PQIL) in February 2007, Voyager subleased substantial space to the buyer of PQIL through March 2008, resulting in sublease income totaling \$0.8 million, which was recognized in other income, during the first quarter of fiscal 2008. Because this sublease expired in the first quarter of fiscal 2008, Voyager did not recognize any sublease income during the nine month period ended

September 30, 2009.

During the fourth quarter of 2008, Voyager provided an opportunity for participants in its Replacement Benefit Plan (RBP) and Supplemental Retirement Plan to receive a discounted lump sum distribution to settle retirement obligations. Prior to the distribution opportunity, both plans were frozen, with no participants entitled to make additional contributions or earn additional service years. Based on the number of participants

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who chose to receive a discounted lump sum distribution, Voyager paid participants approximately \$7.9 million in January 2009 for these lump sum payments. As a result of the settlements, Voyager recorded a gain in January 2009 of \$1.3 million, consisting of \$1.1 million related to the RBP settlement and \$0.2 million related to the settlement of the Supplemental Retirement Plan.

Other expense of \$0.2 million was recorded in the nine months ended September 30, 2009 related to changes in estimates of certain tax-related receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies resulting from the sale agreement with Snap-On Incorporated and CSA.

Income Tax Benefit

For the nine months ended September 30, 2009, Voyager attributed no income tax benefit to continuing operations. Pre-tax losses at statutory tax rates provided a tax benefit of approximately \$11.4 million. The impairment charges to non-deductible goodwill did not result in a tax benefit. Certain transaction costs attributable to the pending merger with Cambium also did not result in a tax benefit. Finally, Voyager continues to maintain a valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets. The requirement of maintaining a valuation allowance against Voyager's deferred tax assets eliminated almost all of the deferred tax benefit generated from the Federal net operating loss incurred in the nine month period ended September 30, 2009.

Voyager recorded no income tax benefit or expense for the net loss in the nine month period ended September 30, 2008 because it could not assume future taxable income.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2007

Certain reclassifications to Voyager's Consolidated Financial Statements for all prior periods presented have been made to conform to the 2008 presentation. In prior years, Voyager included amortization of its acquired and developed curriculum and certain other operational assets in Cost of Sales. In the current year presentation, all depreciation and amortization for the periods presented have been segregated and shown as a separate line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Also, in prior years, Voyager included a line item in its Consolidated Financial Statements entitled selling and administrative expense. In the current year presentation, amounts previously included in this line item have been reclassified into the line items sales and marketing expense, general and administrative expense, or depreciation and amortization expense. A summary of the impact of these conforming reclassifications on previously filed results is as follows (in thousands):

	2007 as		2007 in		2006 as		2006 in	
	Originally	Reclassifications	Current	Originally	Reclassifications	Current	Originally	Reclassifications
	Filed	Presentation	Year	Filed	Presentation	Year	Filed	Presentation
Cost of sales	\$ (55,720)	\$ 19,528	\$ (36,192)	\$ (57,279)	\$ 19,862	\$ (37,417)		
Gross profit	53,892	19,528	73,420	57,772	19,862	77,634		
Selling and administrative expense	(86,529)	86,529		(96,698)	96,698			
Sales and marketing expense		(29,587)	(29,587)		(27,614)	(27,614)		
General and administrative expense		(53,280)	(53,280)		(65,081)	(65,081)		
		(23,190)	(23,190)		(23,865)	(23,865)		

Depreciation and
amortization expense

VEL and ExploreLearning were both acquired in 2005 and Learning A-Z was acquired in 2004. These operations together are Voyager Education and comprise Voyager's single reporting segment. The continuing operations presented below include the operational activities for VED and the activities based in Ann Arbor, Michigan required to finalize the restatement efforts, transition the corporate office to Dallas, Texas, and complete the sale of PQIL.

Voyager determined to sell PQBS and PQIL in the second quarter of 2006. PQBS was sold on November 28, 2006 and PQIL was sold on February 9, 2007 and therefore their results are classified as discontinued operations and excluded from the following discussion.

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	2008		Fiscal 2007		2006	
	Amount	% of Sales	Amount	% of Sales	Amount	% of Sales
	(Dollars in thousands)					
Net sales	\$ 98,531	100.0	\$ 109,612	100.0	\$ 115,051	100.0
Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	(35,939)	(36.5)	(36,192)	(33.0)	(37,417)	(32.5)
Gross profit	62,592	63.5	73,420	67.0	77,634	67.5
Research and development expense	(5,302)	(5.4)	(4,532)	(4.1)	(5,198)	(4.5)
Sales and marketing expense	(33,734)	(34.2)	(29,587)	(27.0)	(27,614)	(24.0)
General and administrative expense	(30,660)	(31.1)	(53,280)	(48.6)	(65,081)	(56.6)
Depreciation and amortization expense	(21,358)	(21.7)	(23,190)	(21.2)	(23,865)	(20.8)
Goodwill impairment	(43,141)	(43.8)	(67,232)	(61.3)	(42,496)	(36.9)
Lease termination costs	(11,673)	(11.8)				
Loss from continuing operations before interest, other income (expense) and income taxes	(83,276)	(84.5)	(104,401)	(95.2)	(86,620)	(75.3)
Net interest income (expense)	975	1.0	335	0.3	(27,464)	(23.9)
Other income (expense), net	(363)	(0.4)	4,408	4.0		
Income tax benefit	1,160	1.2	12,396	11.3	64,063	55.7
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (81,504)	(82.7)	\$ (87,262)	(79.6)	\$ (50,021)	(43.5)

Overview

During 2008, Voyager experienced a decline in net sales, or revenues, due to lower order volume and higher revenue deferral rates. The decline in order volume is primarily attributed to market conditions, most notably, the amount of funding available to schools to purchase Voyager's products and services declined significantly. Funding to schools from the federal level declined as the Reading First program was reduced. Local funding declined as a result of lower property tax receipts. Additionally, higher operating costs in the schools from midyear fuel cost increases further depleted available funds. The revenue decline is greater than the volume decline primarily due to the change of product mix towards more service based or technology based products, which requires a greater degree of deferred revenue recognition over the period of product use.

While revenues declined in 2008, Voyager's spending for sales and marketing increased as Voyager sought to maintain sales volumes in an increasingly challenging market and due to costs associated with Voyager's participation in several 2008 state adoptions. In late 2008, to respond to the market conditions and the related decline in revenue, Voyager reduced its cost structure through a reduction in force in November 2008 and enacted plans to reduce selected non-headcount areas. The reduction in force affected 26 full-time employees and roughly 15 equivalent contractor positions. The reduction was almost exclusively in the Voyager Expanded Learning product line as well as in general overhead, as opposed to Voyager's Learning A-Z or ExploreLearning product lines. The 26 positions represented 7% of Voyager's total full time work force.

Other significant developments include the following:

The increasing usage of web-based capabilities within Voyager's curriculum, including Ticket to Read and VmathLive, has had a positive impact on student achievement and stand-alone sales of these products has increased. Voyager believes that such capabilities are an emerging trend within education and that Voyager is well positioned to capture market share in this space.

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Voyager's web-based products have seen a significant increase in usage outside of normal school hours, including weekends, which increases the advocacy of our products among influential groups, such as students, teachers and parents.

Participation in the 2008 Florida adoption has proved successful in generating sales, customer acceptance, and student achievement.

Voyager filed all of its fiscal quarterly reports for 2008 in January 2009. Upon filing these reports with the SEC, Voyager became current with its filings with the SEC after three years of delinquent reporting following the discovery of material irregularities in Voyager's accounting in January 2006.

Net Sales

	2008	2007
	(Dollars in millions)	
Reading programs	\$ 75.6	\$ 87.1
Math and science programs	12.6	11.0
Professional development	5.6	7.4
Other (primarily freight)	4.7	4.1
Total	\$ 98.5	\$ 109.6

Total net sales from continuing operations decreased \$11.1 million, or 10.1%, to \$98.5 million in 2008. The decrease was primarily driven by lower order volume and higher revenue deferral rates in fiscal 2008 compared to fiscal 2007. Voyager experienced weakness in markets and products that have heavy reliance on federal, state and local funding sources. Voyager's reading intervention for middle school students and online offerings continue to grow, but that growth was not enough to offset declines in products with heavy reliance on federal funding. In 2008, Voyager deferred a larger percentage of sales compared to 2007 as Voyager continues the trend of including more service and technology in its products. On-line access and service elements are delivered over time rather than immediately shipped to customers like printed materials. Voyager defers the revenue associated with those services and on-line access and recognizes the revenue over the period they are delivered.

Gross Profit

Cost of sales includes expenses to print, purchase, handle and warehouse product and to provide services and support to customers. Gross profit decreased \$10.8 million in fiscal 2008 to \$62.6 million compared to \$73.4 million in fiscal 2007. Voyager's gross profit percentage for 2008 decreased 3.5 percentage points to 63.5% compared to 67.0% for 2007. The decrease is primarily due to the deferral of a larger percentage of sales in 2008 versus 2007, which reduced net sales but did not have an offsetting and corresponding decrease in cost of sales. The higher deferral percentages are primarily due to increased revenue attributed to the company's online materials, which are recognized over the period access is provided. To a lesser degree, the gross profit declined due to increases in printing costs as Voyager's product was upgraded in quality and the company chose to produce more specialized, state specific versions to sell in state adoptions.

Research and Development

Research and development expenditures include costs to research, evaluate and develop educational products, net of capitalization. Research and development expense for fiscal 2008 increased \$0.8 million to \$5.3 million compared to \$4.5 million in fiscal 2007, primarily due to the ratio of capitalizable versus non-capitalizable activities performed during the year.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenditures include all costs related to selling efforts and marketing costs. Sales and marketing expense for fiscal 2008 increased \$4.1 million to \$33.7 million compared to \$29.6 million in

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fiscal 2007, as Voyager sought to maintain sales volumes in an increasingly challenging market and due to costs associated with the company's participation in several 2008 state adoptions. The increase in expenditures was primarily in Voyager's growth products without a corresponding decrease in spending associated with products which declined in sales.

General and Administrative

	2008	2007
	(Dollars in millions)	
VED	\$ 15.8	\$ 19.2
Corporate	14.9	34.1
Total	\$ 30.7	\$ 53.3

General and administrative expenses decreased \$22.6 million, or 42.4%, to \$30.7 million compared to fiscal 2007. General and administrative activities include \$14.9 million for 2008 and \$34.1 million for the comparable period of 2007 related to activities based in Ann Arbor, Michigan required to finalize the restatement and SEC filing efforts, transition the corporate office to Dallas, Texas, and complete the sale of PQIL.

Both the corporate and Dallas-based general and administrative expenses decreased in 2008 as the efforts to complete the restatement, get current on SEC filings, and finalize the transition efforts were brought closer to conclusion in 2008.

Goodwill Impairment

In conducting its annual goodwill impairment testing for fiscal 2008, Voyager compared the book value of the company's single reporting unit to its estimated fair market value. These estimates of fair market are dependent on multiple assumptions, estimates and inputs, including industry fundamentals such as the state of educational funding and the actual performance and future projections of the company. As of year end 2008, the estimated fair market value of the reporting unit was estimated to have fallen below the book value as a result of worsening and prolonged adverse developments in the overall education funding environment, including the reductions in Reading First funding effective 2008 and the reductions in available state and local funds. As a result of these factors, an impairment charge of \$43.1 million was recorded in 2008.

In conducting its annual goodwill impairment testing for fiscal 2007, Voyager compared the book value of goodwill attributed to VED with the estimated fair market value of VED. These estimates of fair market are dependent on multiple assumptions and inputs, including industry fundamentals such as the state of educational funding and the actual performance and future projections of Voyager. As of year end 2007, the estimated fair market value of VED was estimated to be less than the book value as a result of lower future cash flow projections, driven by adverse developments in the education funding environment at the federal and local level. An impairment charge of \$67.2 million related to VED was recorded in 2007 as a result of these factors.

Lease Termination Costs

Please see Voyager's description of lease termination costs in the first quarter analysis set forth above.

Net Interest Income

	2008	2007
	(Dollars in millions)	
Interest income	\$ 1.5	\$ 3.7
Interest expense	(0.5)	(3.4)
Net interest income	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.3

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Net interest income totaled \$1.0 million for fiscal 2008 versus \$0.3 million in fiscal 2007. On February 9, 2007, Voyager sold PQIL and all of Voyager's remaining foreign subsidiaries to Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, LP. Voyager used a portion of the proceeds from that sale to pay down all remaining debt, excluding capital leases. The result was to eliminate interest expense associated with long-term debt other than capital leases effective February 2007. Additionally, lower cash balances throughout the year and a change in the mix of investments and related interest rates during 2008 relative to 2007 decreased earnings on cash balances and investments.

Other Income (Expense)

Voyager announced plans after the sale of PQBS and PQIL to transition all of its corporate functions from the Ann Arbor headquarters to Dallas during 2007 and 2008. The transition plan was completed by year-end 2008. From the date of the sale of PQIL in February 2007, Voyager subleased substantial space to the buyer of PQIL through March 2008 resulting in sublease income totaling \$4.4 million in fiscal 2007 and \$0.8 million in fiscal 2008.

Voyager has tax-related receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies resulting from the sale agreements with Snap-On and Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, LP. Foreign exchange transaction losses of \$1.0 million associated with these tax liabilities have been included in other income (expense) in fiscal 2008. Transaction gains and losses in fiscal 2007 were not material to Voyager's financial statements.

Income Tax Benefit

In 2008, Voyager attributed an income tax benefit of \$1.2 million to continuing operations. Pre-tax losses at statutory tax rates provided a tax benefit of approximately \$28.9 million. The impairment charge to non-deductible goodwill did not result in a tax benefit which is \$15.1 million less than the amount expected based on the federal statutory tax rate. Furthermore, Voyager continues to maintain a valuation allowance on its deferred tax assets. The requirement of maintaining a valuation allowance against its deferred tax assets eliminated almost all of the deferred tax benefit generated from the \$37.3 million Federal net operating loss incurred in 2008.

In 2007, Voyager attributed an income tax benefit of \$12.4 million to continuing operations. Pre-tax losses at statutory tax rates provided a tax benefit of approximately \$34.9 million. The impairment charge to non-deductible goodwill did not result in a tax benefit which is \$23.5 million less than the amount expected based on the federal statutory tax rate.

The above factors are summarized below:

	2008	2007
	(Dollars in millions)	
Taxes at statutory federal income tax rate	\$ (28.9)	\$ (34.9)
Non-deductible goodwill impairment	15.1	23.5
Changes in valuation allowance	13.5	
Other	(0.9)	(1.0)
Total tax benefit from continuing operations	\$ (1.2)	\$ (12.4)

Table of Contents**Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2006*****Net Sales***

	2007	2006
	(Dollars in millions)	
Reading programs	\$ 87.1	\$ 91.6
Math and science programs	11.0	8.1
Professional development	7.4	9.0
Other (primarily freight)	4.1	6.4
Total	\$ 109.6	\$ 115.1

Total net sales from continuing operations decreased \$5.5 million, or 4.8%, to \$109.6 million in 2007. In 2007 Voyager deferred a larger percentage of sales than in 2006 as Voyager continued the trend of including more service and technology in its products. On-line access and service elements are delivered over time rather than immediately shipped to customers like printed materials. Voyager defers the revenue associated with those services and on-line access and recognizes the revenue over the period they are delivered.

Gross Profit

Gross profit decreased \$4.2 million in fiscal 2007 to \$73.4 million compared to \$77.6 million in fiscal 2006. Voyager's gross profit percentage for 2007 decreased 0.4 percentage points to 67.0% compared to 67.4% for 2006. The decrease is primarily due to the deferral of a larger percentage of sales in 2007 versus 2006, which reduced net sales but did not have an offsetting and corresponding decrease in cost of sales. The higher deferral percentages are primarily due to increased revenue attributed to Voyager's online materials, which are recognized over the period access is provided.

Research and Development

Research and development expense for fiscal 2007 decreased by \$0.7 million to \$4.5 million compared to \$5.2 million for fiscal 2006, but remained flat as a percentage of revenues, representing 4.1% of revenues in fiscal 2007 versus 4.5% in fiscal 2006.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expense for fiscal 2007 increased \$2.0 million to \$29.6 million in 2007 compared to \$27.6 million in fiscal 2006 due to increased investment in the sales force.

General and Administrative

	2007	2006
	(Dollars in millions)	
VED	\$ 19.2	\$ 18.9
Corporate	34.1	46.2

Total	\$ 53.3	\$ 65.1
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General and administrative expenses decreased \$11.8 million, or 18.1%, to \$53.3 million compared to fiscal 2006. General and administrative activities include \$34.1 million in fiscal 2007 and \$46.2 million in fiscal 2006 related to activities based in Ann Arbor, Michigan required to finalize the restatement and SEC filing efforts, transition the corporate office to Dallas, Texas, and complete the sale of PQIL. General and administrative expenses decreased in 2008 as the efforts to complete the restatement and get current on SEC filings were reduced in 2007. The efforts to transition the corporate office were completed in 2008.

Table of Contents***Net Interest Income (Expense)***

	2007	2006
	(Dollars in millions)	
Interest income	\$ 3.7	\$ 1.1
Debt	(3.4)	(28.1)
Other		(0.5)
Net interest income (expense)	\$ 0.3	\$ (27.5)

Net interest income (expense) totaled \$0.3 million in fiscal 2007 versus \$(27.5) million in fiscal 2006. On November 28, 2006, Voyager sold PQBS to Snap-on and used the proceeds to reduce outstanding debt. In December 2006, Voyager announced the sale of PQIL, including all remaining foreign subsidiaries, to Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, LP. That sale closed on February 9, 2007, and Voyager used a portion of the proceeds from that sale to pay off all remaining debt, excluding capital leases. The result of this activity was to eliminate interest expense associated with long-term debt other than capital leases effective February 2007. Additionally, higher cash balances during 2007, primarily as a result of the proceeds, increased earnings on cash balances and investments.

Income Tax Benefit

In 2006, Voyager attributed an income tax benefit of \$64.1 million to continuing operations. Pre-tax losses at statutory tax rates provided a tax benefit of approximately \$39.9 million. The VEL impairment charge to non-deductible goodwill did not result in a tax benefit which is \$14.9 million less than the amount expected based on the federal statutory tax rate. During 2006 PQIL transferred its investment in VEL to VLC. Voyager recognized a tax benefit, net of valuation allowance, of approximately \$37.5 million because Voyager expected to realize a tax loss and recover a portion of its investments in VEL when PQIL left the U.S. consolidated group in fiscal 2007.

Discontinued Operations

In December 2006, Voyager announced the sale of its PQIL businesses. The sale was completed in February 2007 for \$195.2 million after final adjustments for working capital and assumed liabilities. Accordingly, the operating results of the PQIL businesses have been segregated from Voyager's continuing operations and reported as earnings from discontinued operations in Voyager's Consolidated Statements of Operations for fiscal years ended December 30, 2006 and December 29, 2007. Voyager recognized a gain on the sale of discontinued operations of \$46.6 million (net of tax) due to the sale of PQIL in fiscal 2007.

On November 28, 2006, Voyager sold its PQBS businesses to Snap-on for \$514 million and the assumption of approximately \$19 million of debt by Snap-on. Accordingly, the operating results of the PQBS businesses have been segregated from Voyager's continuing operations and reported as earnings from discontinued operations. Voyager recognized a gain on the sale of discontinued operations of \$347.7 million (net of tax) due to the sale of PQBS in fiscal 2006.

Goodwill Impairment

For fiscal 2006, Voyager performed its annual impairment testing of goodwill and impairment testing of long-lived assets as of December 30, 2006. As a result of this testing, Voyager recorded impairment to goodwill of VED totaling

\$42.5 million. In conducting Voyager's annual goodwill impairment testing, Voyager compared the book value of goodwill attributed to VED with the estimated fair market value of VED using revenue and EBITDA multiples of publicly traded comparable companies. These estimates of fair market are dependent on multiple assumptions, estimates and inputs including: market prices of securities in general, prevailing interest rates, industry fundamentals including the state of educational funding, and the actual performance and future projections of Voyager. As of year end 2006, the estimated fair market value of VED was estimated to have fallen below the book value as a result of multiple factors including: a more competitive environment, the need to invest in redesigning older products and to introduce new products, the need to

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improve customer retention, sales declines in certain key products, the loss of several significant customers, and lower actual performance and future projections than were made at the time of acquisition of Voyager.

Quarterly Financial Results (Unaudited)

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total Year
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)				
2009					
Net sales	\$ 18,716	\$ 28,293	\$ 32,575		\$ 79,584
Gross profit	12,625	18,780	21,881		53,286
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(5,740)	(22,429)	(4,342)		(32,511)
Income tax expense (benefit)	321	126	366		81
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (5,419)	\$ (22,303)	\$ (4,708)		\$ (32,430)
Basic loss per share from continuing operations	(0.18)	(0.75)	(0.16)		(1.09)
Diluted loss per share from continuing operations	(0.18)	(0.75)	(0.16)		(1.09)
2008					
Net sales	\$ 15,637	\$ 33,514	\$ 27,267	\$ 22,113	\$ 98,531
Gross profit	9,104	22,166	17,311	14,011	62,592
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(24,632)	(1,601)	(5,110)	(51,321)	(82,664)
Income tax expense (benefit)				1,160	1,160
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (24,632)	\$ (1,601)	\$ (5,110)	\$ (50,161)	\$ (81,504)
Basic loss per share from continuing operations	(0.82)	(0.05)	(0.17)	(1.68)	(2.73)
Diluted loss per share from continuing operations	(0.82)	(0.05)	(0.17)	(1.68)	(2.73)
2007					
Net sales	\$ 20,059	\$ 36,330	\$ 31,837	\$ 21,386	\$ 109,612
Gross profit	8,478	21,032	17,002	7,380	53,892
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(15,885)	(1,985)	(3,207)	(78,581)	(99,658)
Income tax expense (benefit)	(6,074)	(756)	(1,226)	(4,340)	(12,396)
Loss from continuing operations	(9,811)	(1,229)	(1,981)	(74,241)	(87,262)
Earnings from discontinued operations, net of income tax	4,594			866	5,460
Gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of income tax	46,572				46,572
Net earnings (loss)	\$ 41,355	\$ (1,229)	\$ (1,981)	\$ (73,375)	\$ (35,230)
Loss per share from continuing operations	(0.33)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(2.49)	(2.92)
Earnings per share from discontinued operations	0.15			0.03	0.18
Gain per share from sale of discontinued operations	1.56				1.56

Basic earnings (loss) per share	1.38	(0.04)	(0.07)	(2.46)	(1.18)
Loss per share from continuing operations	(0.33)	(0.04)	(0.07)	(2.49)	(2.92)
Earnings per share from discontinued operations	0.15			0.03	0.18
Gain per share from sale of discontinued operations	1.56				1.56
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	1.38	(0.04)	(0.07)	(2.46)	(1.18)

The loss from continuing operations includes a goodwill impairment charge of \$22.0 million for the second quarter of 2009, \$5.2 million for the third quarter of 2009, \$43.1 million for the fourth quarter of 2008, and \$67.2 million for the fourth quarter of 2007. Additionally, the loss from continuing operations for the fourth quarter of 2008 includes lease termination costs of \$11.7 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of September 30, 2009, Voyager did not have any debt with the exception of certain capital leases. Cash and cash equivalents increased to \$85.3 million at September 30, 2009, compared to \$67.3 million at December 31, 2008.

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During the nine month period ended September 30, 2009, cash provided by operating activities was \$13.1 million. Voyager received income tax refunds of \$15.1 million, primarily from U.S. Federal income tax refunds for tax years 2003 and 2004, plus another \$1.7 million of tax-related receivables from CSA. Use of cash beyond normal season operating use included \$7.9 million related to the partial settlement of Voyager's legacy employee benefit plans, \$4.0 million escrowed in connection with the settlement of the consolidated shareholder securities class actions lawsuit, and \$6.1 million used for costs directly related to the merger transaction.

Cash is seasonal with positive net cash typically generated in the second half of the year. The first half of the year generally results in net cash usage. Positive cash flow is historically generated during the second half of the year because the buying cycle of school districts generally starts at the beginning of each new school year in the fall.

Other significant uses of cash during the nine month period ended September 30, 2009 included:

- \$6.1 million of expenditures related to property, equipment, curriculum development costs, and software; and
- \$0.1 million for principal payments on capital leases.

Net proceeds generated from the sale or maturities of marketable securities were \$11.1 million.

Voyager's management believes that current cash, cash equivalents and short term investment balances, expected income tax refunds, and cash generated from operations will be adequate to fund the working capital and capital expenditures necessary to support Voyager's currently expected sales in the next twelve months.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

Voyager has various contractual obligations which are recorded as liabilities in Voyager's Consolidated Financial Statements. Other items, such as certain purchase commitments and other executory contracts, are not recognized as liabilities in Voyager's Consolidated Financial Statements but are required to be disclosed.

The following table summarizes Voyager's significant operational and contractual obligations and commercial commitments at December 31, 2008, showing the future periods in which such obligations are expected to be settled in cash:

	Total	2009	2010 & 2011	2012 & 2013	After 2013
	(Dollars in millions)				
Capital lease obligation as of December 31, 2008	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1	\$	\$
Operating lease obligation as of December 31, 2008	\$ 3.3	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.6	\$

As of December 31, 2008, Voyager also has \$16.9 million in obligations with respect to the company's pension and post-retirement medical benefit plans. For further information see Note 13 to Voyager's Year-End Consolidated Financial Statements included herein.

Voyager has letters of credit in the amount of \$1.1 million outstanding as of December 31, 2008 to support workers compensation insurance coverage as well as collateral for Voyager's credit card and Automated Clearinghouse (ACH) programs.

As of December 31, 2008, Voyager had approximately \$0.6 million of long-term income tax liabilities that have a high degree of uncertainty regarding the timing of the future cash outflows. Voyager is unable to reasonably estimate the years when settlement will occur with the respective tax authorities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Voyager had no off-balance sheet arrangements at September 30, 2009 that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on its financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenue or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to its business.

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Recently Issued Financial Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on fair value measurements. This guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. In February 2008, the FASB delayed the effective date of this guidance for non-recurring measurements of non-financial assets and liabilities to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Voyager adopted this guidance for all recurring financial assets and liabilities beginning fiscal 2008 and for other nonfinancial assets and liabilities beginning fiscal 2009. The adoption of this accounting guidance did not have a material effect on Voyager's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on business combinations. This guidance establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer accounts for business combinations. This issuance includes guidance for the recognition and measurement of the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling or minority interest in the acquiree. It also provides guidance for the measurement of goodwill, the recognition of contingent consideration, the accounting for pre-acquisition gain and loss contingencies and acquisition-related transaction costs, and the recognition of changes in the acquirer's income tax valuation allowance. This accounting guidance applies prospectively and is effective for business combinations made by Voyager beginning January 1, 2009. The provisions are effective as of Voyager's first quarter ended March 31, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Voyager's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements. Currently, Voyager does not have an outstanding noncontrolling interest in one or more subsidiaries, nor does it deconsolidate any subsidiaries. This guidance will be effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The provisions are effective as of Voyager's first quarter ended March 31, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Voyager's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the determination of the useful life of intangible assets. The new guidance amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under previous guidance for goodwill and other intangible assets. This issuance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The provisions are effective as of Voyager's first quarter ended March 31, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Voyager's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments, which provides operational guidance for determining other-than-temporary impairments (OTTI) for debt and equity securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity. This guidance was effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The provisions are effective as of Voyager's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Voyager's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new guidance related to determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased and identifying transactions that are not orderly, which provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with the guidance for fair value measurements, when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. This issuance also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. The provisions are effective as of Voyager's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Voyager's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on interim disclosures about fair value of financial instruments, which amends previous guidance on disclosures about fair value of financial instruments to require disclosure about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements. This new

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guidance is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The provisions were effective as of Voyager's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Voyager's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance relating to subsequent events. This guidance establishes general standards for accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued and shall be applied to subsequent events not addressed in other applicable generally accepted accounting principles. This issuance, among other things, sets forth the period after the balance sheet date during which management should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, the circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and the disclosures an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. This guidance is effective for Voyager's interim and annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The provisions were effective as of Voyager's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Voyager's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

During the third quarter of 2009, Voyager adopted the new Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) as issued by the FASB. The ASC has become the source of authoritative U.S. GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. The ASC is not intended to change or alter existing GAAP. The adoption of the ASC did not have a material effect on Voyager's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK FOR VOYAGER

Interest Rate Risk

Voyager does not have material interest rate risk. At December 31, 2008 and as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, Voyager did not have any interest rate forwards or option contracts outstanding.

Foreign Currency Risk

Voyager does not have material exposure to changes in foreign currency rates. At December 31, 2008 and as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, Voyager had no outstanding foreign currency forwards or option contracts.

DESCRIPTION OF VOYAGER'S COMMON STOCK

Below is a summary description of Voyager's capital stock. This description is not complete. You should read the full text of Voyager's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended bylaws, and the applicable provisions of Delaware law.

The authorized capital stock of Voyager consists of 50,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value, of which 29,874,145 shares were outstanding as of September 30, 2009.

Common Stock

Holders of Voyager common stock are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters voted upon by stockholders and have no preemptive or other rights to subscribe for additional securities of Voyager. Holders of Voyager common stock do not have the right to cumulatively vote their shares in the election of directors. Each share of Voyager common stock has an equal and ratable right to receive dividends when, as and if declared by Voyager's board of directors out of assets legally available therefore. In the event of a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Voyager,

the holders of Voyager common stock will be entitled to share equally and ratably in the distribution of all of Voyager's assets remaining available for distribution after satisfaction of all its liabilities and the payment of the liquidation preference of any outstanding preferred stock.

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Provisions Affecting Change in Control

Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaw Provisions

Voyager's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended bylaws contain provisions that could have the effect of discouraging potential acquisition proposals or making a tender offer or delaying or preventing a change in control of Voyager. In particular, Voyager's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended bylaws, as applicable, among other things:

Provide that special meetings of the stockholders may be called only by or at the direction of Voyager's board of directors.

Provide advance notice procedures with respect to stockholder proposals and nominations of candidates for election as directors other than nominations made by or at the direction of Voyager's board of directors. The business to be conducted at any meeting of stockholders will be limited to business properly brought before the meeting by or at the direction of Voyager's board of directors or by a stockholder of record who has given timely written notice to Voyager's secretary of the stockholder's intention to bring business before the meeting.

Do not include a provision for cumulative voting in the election of directors. Under cumulative voting, a minority stockholder holding a sufficient number of shares may be able to ensure the election of one or more directors. The absence of cumulative voting may have the effect of limiting the ability of minority stockholders to effect changes in the board and, as a result, may have the effect of deterring a hostile takeover or delaying or preventing changes in control or management of Voyager.

Provide that vacancies on Voyager's board of directors may be filled by a majority of directors in office, although less than a quorum, or the sole remaining director, and not by the stockholders.

These provisions are intended to enhance the likelihood of continuity and stability in the composition of Voyager's board of directors and in the policies formulated by them, and to discourage certain types of transactions that may involve an actual or threatened change in control of Voyager. These provisions are designed to reduce Voyager's vulnerability to an unsolicited acquisition proposal and to discourage certain tactics that may be used in proxy fights. However, these provisions could have the effect of discouraging others from making tender offers for shares of Voyager common stock that could result from actual or rumored takeover attempts. These provisions also may have the effect of preventing changes in Voyager's management.

Delaware Statutory Provisions

Section 203 of the DGCL contains certain provisions that may make more difficult the acquisition of control of Voyager by means of a tender offer, open market purchase, proxy fight or otherwise. These provisions are designed to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of Voyager to negotiate with Voyager's board of directors. However, these provisions could have the effect of discouraging a prospective acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of Voyager. To the extent that these provisions discourage takeover attempts, they could deprive stockholders of opportunities to realize takeover premiums for their shares or could depress the market price of the shares. See DESCRIPTION OF HOLDINGS CAPITAL STOCK Provisions Affecting Change in Control Delaware Statutory Provisions for information regarding Section 203 of the DGCL.

Voyager has opted out of Section 203 of the DGCL pursuant to its terms.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Voyager common stock is Computershare Investor Services.

Listing

Voyager common stock is quoted on the Pink Sheets.

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VOYAGER COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The compensation structure for Voyager's named executive officers reflects the unique circumstances it faced following the sale of PQBS in November 2006 and PQIL in February 2007. In light of these events, Voyager's Compensation Committee has focused on the need to:

retain key executives during this uncertain period to achieve strategic objectives related to its remaining line of business;

complete the restatement of Voyager's financial statements in compliance with applicable accounting standards as expeditiously as possible; and

settle various outstanding issues stemming from the restatement including shareholder lawsuits and a formal SEC investigation.

The emphasis of Voyager's Compensation Committee on retention in order to maintain Voyager's business and restate its financial statements resulted in a greater emphasis on short- and mid-term compensation, guaranteed minimum bonuses and retention agreements for Messrs. Surratt, Klausner, Buchardt, Asai and Campbell. The Committee developed certain of these arrangements for the named executive officers after extensive consultation with Frederic W. Cook & Company, the Committee's independent compensation consultant. Certain retention agreements also reflect negotiations with Voyager's creditors in 2006 and 2007, including regarding who should receive retention agreements and how and when payments should be made under those agreements. Bonus payments to Mr. Asai were provided in 2008 in connection with Voyager's finalizing its Form 10-K reports for 2006 and 2007. In addition, Mr. Klausner and Mr. Buchardt were provided bonuses for 2008 in recognition of special achievements that were not recognized by the annual bonus formula. Mr. Campbell also was guaranteed a long-term incentive cash award. Except for Mr. Klausner's stock appreciation rights awarded in 2007, no equity grants were made in 2007 or 2008.

Key Components of Compensation

The objective of Voyager's compensation program has been to reward executives in a manner consistent with Voyager's strategic objectives. Voyager's compensation program for executive officers has consisted primarily of the following components:

base salary;

annual incentive compensation and bonuses;

benefits; and

severance.

Prior to 2008, equity awards were also a component of the compensation program.

Base Salary

Base salary is intended to provide a fixed component of compensation reflecting the named executive officer's position and responsibilities. Voyager historically compared base salary as well as other compensation elements against base

salary for comparable positions as a guideline for annual salary adjustments. No named executive officer received a base salary increase in 2008.

Annual Incentive Compensation and Bonuses

Annual incentive compensation for Voyager's named executive officers has historically been based primarily on achieving pre-established financial goals. Recently, Voyager's Compensation Committee has adjusted its approach based on Voyager's challenges in light of the financial restatements and the contribution of each named executive officer. In addition, certain amounts of annual incentive compensation were guaranteed by Voyager.

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For 2008, Voyager's Compensation Committee established opportunities to earn short-term incentive compensation based on sales (60%) and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (40%). In prior years, revenue rather than sales was used as an incentive target, but Voyager shifted from revenue to sales to make the incentive targets consistent with targets for Voyager's sales organizations and to have a more current business indicator. However, the general incentive compensation program was not material in determining the 2008 bonuses and non-equity incentive payments for the named executive officers. For 2008, bonuses and non-equity incentive payments to named executive officers were made as follows:

Mr. Surratt's target bonus award for 2008 equal to \$573,750 was guaranteed through June 20, 2008 under his amended retention agreement and the target bonus for the year was paid.

Mr. Buchardt's bonus of \$148,328 reflects his achievement of favorable results with respect to extraordinary and unusual legal matters that arose following Voyager's need for restated financial statements.

Mr. Klausner's bonus of \$100,000 reflects his efforts in introducing additional products for Voyager Education and the continued growth in the Learning A-Z and ExploreLearning product lines.

Mr. Asai's 2008 bonus of \$230,000 was two performance bonuses of \$115,000 each for completing and filing Voyager's financial statements for each of fiscal year 2006 and fiscal year 2007.

Mr. Campbell's 2008 bonus of \$132,480 was comprised of an incentive award of \$75,000 guaranteed as part of a retention letter, \$42,480 as earned based on an average 96% achievement of revenue (weighted 60%) and earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (weighted 40%) targets for EL and LAZ, and \$15,000 as a discretionary bonus for reasonable performance in a difficult year.

Equity Awards

Historically, Voyager's Compensation Committee has granted stock options to its executives as a long-term incentive award. Given that Voyager's common stock was not traded on a national stock exchange during 2008, neither stock options nor other equity were considered an appropriate form of incentive compensation.

Benefits

Due to the change in Voyager's size and complexity, the Committee terminated the Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, including the Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (SERP). In lieu of maintaining the plan, the Committee provides a cash payment in lieu of the SERP benefit.

Severance

Voyager's named executive officers had previously entered into agreements which provided severance protection. These severance arrangements continued during 2008. In addition, on February 25, 2009, Voyager's Compensation Committee approved certain other changes to executive agreements, as described under "THE MERGERS" Interests of Voyager's Directors and Officers in the Mergers.

Stock Restrictions

As part of Voyager's retention agreements, certain executives agreed not to sell or otherwise transfer shares of Voyager common stock within 90 days after their termination of employment without the express written consent of Voyager's general counsel. Options granted in 2004 require Mr. Klausner to retain 50% of all after-tax gain relating to such

options in shares of Voyager common stock until his termination of employment.

The retention agreements with certain executives provide that if any action or inaction by such executives constitutes grounds for termination for cause under the retention agreement, Voyager may recover all awards and payments made under the retention agreements.

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The Voyager Compensation Committee considers the tax and accounting consequences in structuring compensation as well as retention agreements, including, the tax implications associated with a change in control and certain terminations of deferred compensation programs. However, the Voyager Compensation Committee believes that it is important to preserve flexibility and maximize the effectiveness of Voyager's executive compensation programs in a manner designed to retain and reward high-performing executives or promote strategic corporate goals and therefore tax and accounting consequences are not the sole determinant in structuring compensation.

VOYAGER EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The following tables contain information concerning the compensation paid to only the named executive officers of Voyager who are continuing with Holdings as either an officer or a director, which we refer to as the continuing officers and directors, for services rendered to Voyager during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006. The term "named executive officer" refers to an executive officer whose compensation is required to be disclosed in an SEC registrant's proxy statement. All of the information included in these tables reflects compensation earned by the individuals for services performed for Voyager. All references in the following tables to stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, and other stock awards relate to awards granted by Voyager in regard to Voyager common stock.

The amounts and forms of compensation reported below do not necessarily reflect the compensation the continuing officers and directors will receive following the merger, which could be higher or lower, because historical compensation was determined by Voyager and future compensation levels will be determined by the compensation committee of Holdings' board of directors and do not give effect to certain agreements entered into with Voyager after December 31, 2008.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the total compensation paid or earned during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008, December 29, 2007 and December 30, 2006 by each of the continuing officers and directors for services rendered to Voyager.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)(1)	Stock Awards (\$)(2)	Option Awards (\$)(3)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan	All Other Compensation	Total (\$)
						Compensation (\$)	(\$)(4)	
Richard J. Surratt President and Chief Executive Officer	2008	\$ 721,812	\$ 1,573,750	\$ 55,557			\$ 266,869	\$ 2,617,988
	2007	\$ 649,696	\$ 1,973,750	\$ 66,667			\$ 378,963	\$ 3,069,076
	2006	\$ 313,027	\$ 150,000	\$ 64,344	\$ 335,079	\$ 51,000	\$ 201,472	\$ 1,114,922
Ronald Klausner President, Voyager Expanded Learning	2008	\$ 578,582	\$ 100,000		\$ 753,364		\$ 89,172	\$ 1,521,118
	2007	\$ 542,584	\$ 75,000		\$ 950,857		\$ 105,363	\$ 1,673,804
	2006	\$ 537,075			\$ 868,146		\$ 342,763	\$ 1,747,984

Todd W. Buchardt Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary	2008	\$ 351,370	\$ 148,328			\$ 109,451	\$ 609,149	
	2007	\$ 314,033	\$ 313,500		\$ 460,493	\$ 109,831	\$ 1,197,857	
	2006	\$ 300,742		\$ 267,904	\$ 384,076	\$ 56,594	\$ 1,009,316	
John Campbell Chief Operating Officer, Voyager Expanded Learning	2008	\$ 283,654	\$ 90,000	\$ 5,000		\$ 42,480	\$ 12,239	\$ 433,373

(1) In the case of Mr. Surratt, the amount earned in 2008 represents a payment of \$573,750 with respect to his 2008 annual bonus and \$1,000,000 cash paid in July 2008 in lieu of any equity grants in 2008, in accordance with the retention agreement dated February 1, 2007 which guaranteed such annualized bonus through June 30, 2008 and the cash payment in lieu of equity grants. Voyager's Compensation Committee exercised its discretion to pay Mr. Klausner's bonus in recognition of his efforts in introducing additional products in the Voyager Education segment and the continued growth of the Learning A-Z and

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ExploreLearnings product lines, even though the specific targets set for the Voyager Education segment were not met. The Compensation Committee also exercised its discretion to provide Mr. Buchardt a bonus in recognition of favorable results with respect to legal matters that arose following Voyager's need for restatement of its financial statements.

- (2) The amounts reported in this column for each executive reflect the compensation costs for financial reporting purposes for the year under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No. 123R) for outstanding stock awards (other than stock options) granted in prior years. These are not amounts paid to or realized by the executive. Assumptions used in the calculation of these compensation costs are included in Notes 1 and 15 to Voyager's Year-End Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. However, pursuant to SEC rules, the amounts shown above do not reflect any assumption that a portion of this award will be forfeited.
- (3) The amounts reported in this column for each executive reflect the compensation costs for financial reporting purposes for the year under SFAS No. 123R for stock options granted in prior years. The 2008 amount for Mr. Klausner includes a stock option expense of \$854,076 and a stock appreciation rights expense of negative \$100,712. These are not amounts paid to or realized by the executive, and no amounts were paid in 2008. Assumptions used in the calculation of these compensation costs are included in Notes 1 and 15 to Voyager's Year-End Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. However, pursuant to SEC rules, the amounts above do not reflect any assumption that a portion of the awards will be forfeited and do not reflect a forfeiture of an amount expensed in a prior year. More information regarding outstanding stock options is set forth in the 2008 Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End Table.
- (4) See Voyager's All Other Compensation Table (and footnotes thereto) for details.
- (5) The executives did not participate in any Voyager defined benefit pension plan and there were no above market or preferential earnings with respect to Voyager's nonqualified deferred compensation plans. Information regarding Voyager's deferred compensation plans is set forth under Voyager's 2008 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Table.

2008 All Other Compensation Table

Name	Life Ins. Premiums	Company Contributions to 401(k)	Cash Awards in lieu of SERP (1)	Relocation Expenses (2)	Tax Reimbursement (3)	Other Perq and Personal Benefits (4)	Total
Richard J. Surratt	\$ 2,106	\$ 6,900	\$ 124,477	\$ 76,417	\$ 56,969		\$ 266,869
Ronald Klausner	\$ 1,741	\$ 6,900	\$ 80,531				\$ 89,172
Todd W. Buchardt	\$ 962	\$ 6,900	\$ 101,589				\$ 109,451
John Campbell	\$ 478	\$ 6,900			\$ 1,361	\$ 3,500	\$ 12,239

- (1) Represents cash that would otherwise have been contributed to the executive's supplemental executive retirement benefits account under Voyager's Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, but was distributed directly to the executive as a current cash payment.

- (2) Pursuant to the terms of his February 1, 2007 employment agreement, Voyager agreed to reimburse Mr. Surratt for relocation expenses plus any loss on the sale of his residence in Ann Arbor, Michigan (up to a maximum of \$150,000).
- (3) For Mr. Surratt, the tax reimbursement amount represents the tax gross up on relocation expenses. For Mr. Campbell, the tax reimbursement amount represents the tax gross up on those items described in footnote (4).
- (4) Mr. Campbell's benefits include \$36 for tax return preparation, \$2,864 for home office equipment, \$302 for internet services, and \$298 for subscriptions to financial services or publications.

Table of Contents**2008 Grants of Plan Based Awards**

The following table sets forth information regarding the 2008 annual cash incentive programs and performance-based awards. No stock or options were granted in 2008.

Name	Estimated Future Payouts		
	Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards Threshold	Target	Maximum
Richard J. Surratt			
Ronald Klausner		\$ 375,952	
Todd W. Buchardt		\$ 148,328	
John Campbell		\$ 177,000	

Employment and Severance Agreements

As mentioned under VOYAGER COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS and Potential Payments upon Termination or Change of Control, certain Voyager executives entered into retention agreements which addressed bonus and severance. Certain of these retention agreements also provided for the grant of restricted stock subject to certain vesting requirements. Subsequently, the executives exchanged their right to restricted stock for a right to a cash award subject to the same vesting requirements.

Benefits

Voyager's executives participate in many of the same benefits as are available to Voyager employees generally. Prior to 2007, certain Voyager executives were also able to defer the receipt of compensation under Voyager's Executive Deferred Compensation Plan. Voyager also credited the deferral accounts of such executives with employer contributions of 15% of the executive's base salary and bonus as a supplemental executive retirement benefit. Voyager's Compensation Committee determined that for 2007 and thereafter, both to simplify Voyager's benefit structure and to wind down the deferral plans, it would provide a cash payment to executives rather than provide a supplemental executive retirement benefit credit under Voyager's Executive Deferred Compensation Plan. For those executives whose employment is terminated, a pro-rata cash payment for the portion of the year the executive was employed is made in lieu of a supplemental executive retirement benefit credit.

Prior to the negotiation of the retention agreements, Voyager provided certain perquisites to better enable it to attract and retain key executives. As part of the negotiation of the retention agreements with Messrs. Surratt, Klausner and Buchardt, Voyager's Compensation Committee decided to provide an additional cash amount to executives rather than continue perquisites to executives with retention agreements and also provided that such additional cash amounts in lieu of perquisites would not be used to determine bonuses or other benefits determined by base salary. In addition, because of the unusual circumstances of the relocation of corporate headquarters, Voyager provided in 2008 certain benefits in connection with commuting costs and limited protection on the sale of a residence in appropriate circumstances. For example, such benefits were provided to Mr. Surratt in his employment agreement entered into when he became chief executive officer of Voyager.

Severance

In 2006 and 2007, Voyager's Compensation Committee provided more extensive severance protection as part of the retention agreements negotiated with Messrs. Surratt, Klausner and Buchardt than Voyager's general severance program or what was previously set forth in offer letters. Under the retention agreements, Mr. Surratt would receive two times his annual base salary for termination of employment in certain circumstances listed below entitling him to enhanced severance and one and one-half times his annual base salary for other terminations entitling him to severance under the retention agreements. A Voyager executive is generally

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entitled to enhanced severance under the retention agreement if his employment is terminated within two years after either:

a change in control; or

both an acquisition of at least 30% of Voyager's outstanding voting stock and a change in the board of directors.

For Mr. Buchardt and Mr. Klausner, the base salary multiplier for severance is one and one-half times for enhanced severance and one times for other severance qualifying for payments.

In general, for the Voyager executive to obtain any severance, Voyager had to terminate the executive's employment without cause or the executive had to terminate his employment for good reason as described in more detail under Executive Agreements. For Mr. Buchardt's executive retention agreement, the Compensation Committee approved a one-month period between December 29, 2007, and January 30, 2008, after certain transactions such as the sale of both PQBS and PQIL, during which the executive could voluntarily terminate employment and be treated as having good reason and therefore entitled to the enhanced severance. In Mr. Surratt's 2007 employment agreement, the period was delayed six months until between June 30, 2008 and July 31, 2008. In 2008, Voyager extended throughout 2008 such period for Mr. Buchardt in order to encourage Mr. Buchardt to remain with Voyager given his extensive background and knowledge regarding Voyager's legal issues. In 2009, Voyager further extended the period during which Mr. Buchardt could voluntarily terminate employment and be treated as having good reason.

As a safeguard for the Voyager executives, the retention agreements for Mr. Surratt and Mr. Buchardt required that if, following specified transactions, certain operating results were not achieved, an amount equal to the enhanced severance benefits be deposited to a trust. After the sale of PQBS and PQIL, this standard was triggered and amounts sufficient to fund such enhanced severance were deposited in a trust. Mr. Klausner's agreement was entered into after the PQBS and PQIL transaction; thus, such transactions did not trigger enhanced severance protection or deposit of amounts into a trust for severance.

The retention agreements provide for pro-rata payment of bonuses in the year the executive is terminated in some circumstances. Voyager's Compensation Committee determined that for 2007 and thereafter, it would provide a cash payment rather than a supplemental executive retirement benefit credit under Voyager's Executive Deferred Compensation Plan for the year. For those executives who participated in Voyager's Executive Deferred Compensation Plan (Messrs. Surratt, Klausner and Buchardt) whose employment is terminated during a year, a pro rata cash payment for the portion of the year the executive was employed is made in lieu of any additional supplemental executive retirement benefit credit. The retention agreements also provided for certain continuation of benefits under circumstances entitling the executive to severance.

Change in Control Triggers and Parachute Excise Tax Protection

In addition, upon a change in control, certain bonuses under Voyager's agreements with its executives would be paid. Options other than the 2004 options granted to executives generally vest on a change in control. The stock appreciation rights granted to Mr. Klausner also vest upon a change in control.

As the 2004 option grants provided for a tax reimbursement provision if the executive incurred parachute excise taxes, the retention agreements of Messrs. Surratt, Klausner and Buchardt maintained that protection for Voyager's executives, provided that no such gross-up payments were made prior to certain of Voyager's loan agreements being repaid. This parachute tax gross-up provision was not included in Mr. Klausner's retention agreement, although his 2004 option grant, which remains outstanding, had a parachute tax gross-up provision.

2008 Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

The following table summarizes the outstanding options and stock appreciation rights held by the continuing officers and directors at December 31, 2008. No continuing officer or director had any unvested or unearned stock awards at December 31, 2008 other than a portion of Mr. Klausner's stock appreciation rights and Mr. Klausner's 2004 option award.

Table of Contents**2008 OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END TABLE**

Name	Date of Grant	Option Awards			Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date(2)
		Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Option (#): Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Option (#): Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Option (#)(1)		
Richard J. Surratt						
Ronald Klausner	4/2/2003	100,000			21.15	4/2/2009
	2/4/2004			440,000	30.97	2/4/2014
	4/24/2007(3)	100,000	200,000		8.55	4/23/2012
Todd W. Buchardt	2/26/1999	24,000			33.13	2/26/2009
	10/12/2000	15,000			19.69	10/12/2010
	2/28/2001	18,000			22.95	2/28/2011
	3/6/2002	22,000			36.00	3/6/2012
	3/5/2003	19,700			18.31	3/5/2009
John Campbell	1/12/2004	9,000			30.08	1/12/2010

- (1) Unexercisable unearned options vest (i) based on performance determined on the basis of the rolling average of the fair market value of a share of Voyager common stock for a period of 90 consecutive trading days during the performance period or (ii) otherwise on the seventh year anniversary of the grant, provided the executive remains employed through such period. The stock price targets are consistent for all participants and range from \$36.67 or \$46.88 and above. The performance period for Mr. Klausner begins on January 1, 2005 and ended April 1, 2009. The performance period for Mr. Surratt and Mr. Buchardt begins on the grant date of November 2, 2005 and ended April 1, 2009. Mr. Surratt and Mr. Buchardt later agreed to a cancellation of their unexercisable unearned options.
- (2) On August 9, 2006, Voyager's Compensation Committee extended the period of time that Mr. Klausner may exercise his outstanding vested stock options (other than his unexercisable unearned option grants) due to involuntary termination of employment by Voyager without cause or resignation for good reason up to 12 months after his termination but not beyond the original option expiration date.
- (3) Mr. Klausner received a grant of stock appreciation rights with respect to 300,000 shares of Voyager common stock on April 24, 2007. The base price for the SAR is \$8.55, which was the closing price of a share of Voyager's common stock on the grant date. The difference between the fair market value of a share of Voyager's stock and the base price is payable on exercise in cash. The term of the SAR is five years, subject to earlier expiration in the

event Mr. Klausner terminates employment under certain circumstances. Mr. Klausner will vest in 100,000 of the shares subject to this SAR on each of the first three anniversaries of the grant date, provided he remains continuously employed by Voyager on each such date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, vesting of the SAR will fully accelerate on a Change of Control of Voyager if he remains continuously employed on such date.

Table of Contents**2008 Nonqualified Deferred Compensation**

The table below describes individual credited earnings, withdrawals, and the aggregate balance as of the end of the year for each continuing officer and director under Voyager's deferred compensation plans. No executive or company contributions were credited to the plan during 2008:

2008 NONQUALIFIED DEFERRED COMPENSATION TABLE

Name	Plan	Aggregate Earnings in 2008 Fiscal Year (\$)	Aggregate Withdrawals/ Distributions (\$)	Aggregate Balance at 2008 Fiscal Year-End (\$)
Richard J. Surratt	Executive Deferred Compensation Plan(1)	5,459	54,898	
Ronald Klausner	Executive Deferred Compensation Plan(1)	(31,882)	444,357	
Todd W. Buchardt	Replacement Benefit Plan	4,636		100,955
John Campbell				

- (1) The Voyager Executive Deferred Compensation Plan was terminated and all amounts were paid out by the end of 2008. The Voyager Executive Deferred Compensation Plan credited accounts of participants with deferrals by participants as well as supplemental executive retirement plan contributions by Voyager and adjusted account balances with earnings.
- (2) The Voyager replacement benefit plan was a plan that provided for amounts to be credited to certain highly compensated employees whose benefits under Voyager's profit sharing plan were limited. No additional contributions were credited after December 31, 2000 under the replacement benefit plan but participants continue to receive an earnings adjustment. The earnings rate is determined each October 31 for the subsequent calendar year based on 120% of the 120-month rolling average of 10-year U.S. Treasury Notes. Upon a change of control of Voyager, the replacement benefit plan benefits are funded in a rabbi trust. Mr. Buchardt's replacement benefit plan distribution will be paid in a lump sum after his termination of employment. Upon a change of control of Voyager, the replacement benefit plan benefits are funded in a rabbi trust.

Potential Payment Upon Termination or Change of Control***Executive Agreements***

Voyager entered into formal retention agreements with each of the continuing officers and directors other than Mr. Campbell. Under those agreements, Voyager agreed to provide these executives with severance benefits upon certain terminations of employment. Mr. Klausner's retention agreement was entered into in 2007 while the other executives entered into their retention agreements in 2006. Mr. Surratt's retention agreement was expanded in 2007. Mr. Campbell entered into a severance letter agreement in 2007.

Retention Agreements

Severance Amounts. Under Voyager's retention agreements, if the executive's employment is terminated without Cause or if the executive terminates employment for Good Reason at any time during a two-year period beginning on a Change of Control of Voyager, or an Acquisition of at Least 30% of Voyager's Outstanding Voting Stock and Board Change, the executive would be entitled to the following enhanced severance benefits from Voyager, subject to signing a release in a form satisfactory to Voyager:

a single lump sum payment equal to a severance factor times his then current base salary; and

continued participation for up to a number of years equal to a severance factor in all medical, dental and vision plans in which the executive participates.

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If the executive's employment is terminated without Cause or the executive terminates employment for Good Reason and the executive is not entitled to enhanced severance benefits under the retention agreements as described above, then the severance factor is generally reduced. The severance factors for the Voyager executives are set forth below:

Name	Enhanced Severance (Years)	Regular Severance (Years)
Richard J. Surratt	2.0	1.5
Ronald Klausner	1.5	1.0
Todd W. Buchardt	1.5	1.0

Voyager executives other than Mr. Campbell have tax reimbursement protections for parachute excise taxes. Certain payments under the retention agreements are subject to such payments not violating certain terms imposed by the lenders.

Definitions

Change of Control. For purposes of the retention agreements, the term Change of Control of the Company is defined to include:

mergers or business combinations in which Voyager's existing stockholders do not continue to own more than 50% of Voyager;

stockholder approval of a plan of liquidation for Voyager (this criteria is not included in Mr. Klausner's retention agreement);

certain events that result in the persons who are then the incumbent directors of Voyager ceasing to constitute a majority of Voyager's board of directors; and

a sale, lease or transfer of substantially all of the assets of Voyager (an Asset Sale).

For purposes of the retention agreements, the term Acquisition of at Least 30% of the Company's Outstanding Voting Stock and Board Change is defined to mean the acquisition by any person or group of persons of Voyager's voting securities representing 30% or more of the total number of votes eligible to be cast at any election of the directors of Voyager and a change in the majority of the board of directors of Voyager.

Voyager determined that an Asset Sale occurred upon the completion of the sale of PQBS and PQIL and therefore a Change of Control of Voyager occurred upon the completion of such sales (in February 2007) for purposes of the retention agreements other than for Mr. Klausner whose agreement was entered into after such transaction. As provided by the retention agreements, a rabbi trust was thereafter established to fund the enhanced severance benefits of Messrs. Surratt and Buchardt.

Cause. Under the retention agreements, Cause is defined to mean:

an act of fraud, embezzlement or theft in connection with the executive's duties or in the course of the executive's employment;

unreasonable neglect or refusal by the executive to perform the executive's material duties after notice;

the executive engages in willful, reckless, or grossly negligent misconduct which is or may be materially injurious to Voyager; or

the executive's conviction of or plea of guilty or *nolo contendere* to a felony.

Good Reason. Good Reason is defined generally under the retention agreements for Messrs. Surratt, Klausner and Buchardt to mean:

the executive is no longer a direct report to Voyager's Chief Executive Officer (or for Mr. Surratt, is no longer the Chief Executive Officer);

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the executive is assigned any duties inconsistent in any material respect with his position, authority, duties or responsibilities, or any other action that results in a significant diminution in such position, authority, duties or responsibilities, unless the action is remedied by Voyager within ten days after receipt of notice;

the executive's assignment for longer than six months to a location in excess of 50 miles from the executive's then current office;

a reduction of the executive's salary, or a reduction of the executive's regular bonus target; or

a material failure to pay the executive's salary, bonus, equity compensation or benefits under the retention agreement, without substitution of a benefit of at least equal value.

Solely for the purposes of determining entitlement to enhanced severance in retention agreements other than the retention agreements of Mr. Klausner, "Good Reason" also includes:

a reduction in the executive's rate of total compensation, in the aggregate, after taking into account the executive's salary, bonus, incentive compensation, equity compensation, fringe benefits, retirement benefits and any other benefits or an adverse change in the form or timing of the payment of the executive's salary, bonus or accrued benefits under the deferred compensation plan, as in effect prior to a Change of Control (other than an Asset Sale or an Acquisition of Greater than 30% of Voyager's Outstanding Voting Stock and Board Change); or

the executive's resignation from Voyager for any reason between December 29, 2007 and January 30, 2008 following an Asset Sale; however, the period during which the executive could voluntarily resign for Good Reason was subsequently renegotiated for Mr. Surratt to be delayed until June 30, 2008 to July 31, 2008 in connection with his becoming the Chief Executive Officer and for Mr. Buchardt was renegotiated to be throughout 2008 to encourage him to remain with Voyager in 2008 and in 2009, further renegotiated to provide for a voluntary resignation for Good Reason at any time.

The retention agreements provide that "Good Reason" does not exist due solely to a diminution of the business of Voyager or any of its affiliates, including, without limitation, a sale or other transfer of property or other assets of Voyager or any of its affiliates, or a reduction in the executive's business unit's head count or budget, or a suspension of the executive's position, job functions, authorities, duties and responsibilities while on paid administrative leave due to a reasonable belief that the executive has engaged in conduct constituting "Cause".

Severance Letter Agreement

Pursuant to his severance letter agreement, Mr. Campbell is entitled to one year base salary paid according to the regular payroll cycle and continued group medical, dental and vision insurance coverage at the same cost as active employees if his employment is terminated involuntarily without cause prior to December 31, 2009. If an involuntary termination of his employment occurs effective on or after January 1, 2010, his severance term is reduced from one year to six months. Pursuant to a 2007 letter agreement, Mr. Campbell was entitled to a long term incentive of \$150,000 payable \$75,000 on each of January 1, 2008 and January 1, 2009. On February 25, 2009, the Compensation Committee approved a bonus for Mr. Campbell equal to \$265,000 payable March 1, 2010 if a change of control occurs during 2009 and Mr. Campbell does not voluntarily terminate his employment or have his employment terminated for cause before March 1, 2010.

Subsequent Events

In addition to the bonus approved for Mr. Campbell, on February 25, 2009 Voyager's Compensation Committee approved certain other changes to the executive agreements as described under "THE MERGERS - Interests of Voyager Officers and Directors in the Mergers."

Table

The potential payments upon termination or change of control for the continuing officers and directors are set forth below. For purposes of this table, 2008 fiscal year end base salary and 2008 incentive awards were used.

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The table below sets forth an estimate of the payments that would have been made to Messrs. Surratt, Klausner and Campbell upon a termination of employment or Change of Control as of December 31, 2008.

2008 POTENTIAL PAYMENTS UPON TERMINATION OR CHANGE OF CONTROL TABLE

Name	Benefit	Non-Change of Control Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason	Change of Control Termination w/o Cause or for Good Reason	Death	Disability	Change of Control
Richard J. Surratt	Severance(1)	\$ 1,012,500	\$ 1,350,000	\$	\$	\$
	Annual Incentive(2)	573,500	573,500	573,500	573,500	573,500
	Benefit Continuation(3)	15,615	20,281			
	280G Tax Gross Up(4)					
	Total:	\$ 1,601,615	\$ 1,943,781	\$ 573,500	\$ 573,500	\$ 573,500
Ronald Klausner	Severance(1)	\$ 537,075	\$ 805,613	\$	\$	\$
	Annual Incentive(2)	375,953	375,953	375,953	375,953	375,953
	Benefit Continuation(3)	8,797	13,195			
	280G Tax Gross Up(4)					
	Total:	\$ 921,825	\$ 1,194,761	\$ 375,953	\$ 375,953	\$ 375,953
Todd W. Bucharadt	Severance(1)	\$ 296,656	\$ 444,984	\$	\$	\$
	Annual Incentive(2)	148,328	148,328	148,328	148,328	148,328
	Benefit Continuation(3)	10,411	15,616			
	280G Tax Gross Up(4)					
	Total:	\$ 455,395	\$ 608,928	\$ 148,328	\$ 148,328	\$ 148,328
John Campbell	Severance(1)	\$ 295,000	\$ 295,000	\$	\$	\$
	Annual Incentive(5)	75,000	75,000			340,500
	Benefit Continuation(3)	7,555	7,555			
	280G Tax Gross Up(4)					
	Total:	\$ 377,555	\$ 377,555	\$	\$	\$ 340,500

- (1) Severance is calculated pursuant to their agreements as though the event occurred December 31, 2008.
- (2) Assumes the effective date of termination is December 31, 2008 and that the pro-rata payment under the Annual Incentive is equal to the award paid for the year.
- (3) The benefit continuation number is an estimate of the cost of health coverage continuation for the severance factor period described above with respect to the retention agreements. The number for Mr. Klausner sets forth the estimate of the cost of health coverage for one year since it was customary for Voyager to provide executives with health coverage for a period corresponding to their severance amount period. Voyager provides benefits on active-employee terms during the severance period.

(4)

Some payments received prior to December 31, 2008 could be treated as contingent on a change of control, if one were to occur on December 31, 2008. The estimated gross-up payment includes restoration of excise tax due on any such payments as well as the parachute portion of the payments shown on this table.

- (5) Mr. Campbell's bonus was guaranteed to be at least 150% of his target bonus if Voyager were sold in 2008.

Table of Contents**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF VOYAGER BY CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS**

Set forth below is certain information as of October 31, 2009, with respect to the beneficial ownership determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act of shares of Voyager common stock by (1) each person who, to Voyager's knowledge, is the beneficial owner of more than five percent of Voyager's outstanding common stock, (2) each director of Voyager, (3) each of the named executive officers of Voyager and (4) all of Voyager's executive officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise stated, the business address of each person listed is 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas 75234.

The term "beneficial ownership" means that a person has, or may have within 60 days, the sole or shared power to vote or direct the voting of a security and/or the sole or shared investment power with respect to a security (*i.e.*, the power to dispose or direct the disposition of a security). The beneficial ownership is calculated based on 29,874,145 shares of Voyager common stock outstanding as of October 31, 2009. Unless otherwise indicated, each person or entity named in the table has sole voting power and investment power, or shares voting and investment power with his or her spouse under applicable community property laws, with respect to all shares of capital stock listed as owned by that person.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Shares Beneficially Owned
Foxhill Capital, LLC(1) 502 Carnegie Center Suite 104 Princeton, New Jersey 08540	4,578,935	15.3%
SPO Partners & Co. (2,3) 591 Redwood Highway Suite 3215 Mill Valley, CA 94941	3,521,612	11.8%
SPO Advisory Corp. (2,4) 591 Redwood Highway Suite 3215 Mill Valley, CA 94941	3,072,500	10.3%
Sterling Capital Management LLC(5) Two Morrocroft Centre 4064 Colony Road, Ste 300 Charlotte, NC 28211	2,299,530	7.7%
Wells Fargo & Company(6) 420 Montgomery Street San Francisco, CA 94104	2,996,441	10.0%
Keystone, Inc.(7) 3100 Texas Commerce Tower 201 Main Street Fort Worth, TX 76102	2,613,000	8.6%
Columbia Wanger Asset Management, L.P.(8) 227 West Monroe Street, Ste 3000 Chicago, IL 60606	2,000,000	6.7%

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Morgan Stanley(9) 1585 Broadway New York, NY 10036	2,363,763	7.9%
RBF Capital, LLC(10) 100 Drakes Landing Road, Suite 300 Greenbrae, CA 94904	1,512,000	5.1%
William E. Oberndorf(11)	3,521,612	11.8%
Todd W. Buchardt(12)	60,805	*
Ronald D. Klausner	3,504	*
David G. Brown(13)	16,543	*
Gary L. Roubos(14)	15,076	*

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Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Shares Beneficially Owned
John F. Campbell(15)	12,256	*
Frederick Schwab(16)	7,197	*
Richard Surratt	6,840	*
James P. Roemer(17)	4,284	*
Bradley C. Almond	0	*
All directors and executive officers as a Group (14 persons)(18)	3,648,117	12.17%

* Less than 1%

- (1) This information is based on a Schedule 13D filed with the SEC on January 28, 2009.
- (2) This information is based on a Schedule 13D/A filed with the SEC on August 12, 2008.
- (3) Includes 437,998 shares that William E. Oberndorf may be deemed to beneficially own through his control of family trusts and also includes options to purchase 11,114 shares that are currently exercisable.
- (4) As general partner of SF Advisory Partners, L.P., SPO Partners II, L.P. and SPO Advisory Partners L.P., SPO Advisory Corp. may be deemed to share investment and voting control with respect to these shares. Messrs. William Oberndorf, John Scully, William Patterson and Edward McDermott are the controlling persons of SPO Advisory Corp.
- (5) This information is based on a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on January 22, 2009.
- (6) This information is based on a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on March 10, 2009.
- (7) This information is based on a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC February 4, 2003.
- (8) This information is based on a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on January 12, 2007.
- (9) This information is based on a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on February 17, 2009.
- (10) This information is based on a Schedule 13G filed with the SEC on May 1, 2009.
- (11) Mr. Oberndorf through relationships with SPO Advisory Corp., SPO Advisory Partners, L.P. and SF Advisory Partners, L.P., may be deemed to share investment and voting control with respect to 3,072,500 shares. Includes 437,998 shares that Mr. Oberndorf may be deemed to beneficially own through his control of family trusts and includes an additional 11,114 shares granted under Voyager's stock option plans, which are currently exercisable.
- (12) Includes 55,000 options to purchase shares held by Mr. Buchardt, granted under Voyager's stock option plans, which are currently exercisable.
- (13)

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Includes 11,114 options to purchase shares held by Mr. Brown, granted under Voyager's stock option plans, which are currently exercisable.

(14) Includes 11,114 options to purchase shares held by Mr. Roubos, granted under Voyager's stock option plans, which are currently exercisable.

(15) Includes 9,000 options to purchase shares held by Mr. Campbell, granted under Voyager's stock option plans, which are currently exercisable.

(16) Includes 4,284 options to purchase shares held by Mr. Schwab, granted under Voyager's stock option plans, which are currently exercisable.

(17) Includes 4,284 options to purchase shares held by Mr. Roemer, granted under Voyager's stock option plans, which are currently exercisable.

(18) Percentage is based upon 29,874,145 aggregate shares of common stock outstanding as of October 31, 2009, as adjusted to reflect options that are exercisable within 60 days of that date. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, all stock options beneficially owned by the group are out-of-the-money because the current stock price is less than the exercise price for all of the vested options. Each member of the group has agreed to forfeit all options beneficially owned by the member, effective upon the closing of the mergers.

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PROPOSAL TO ADJOURN THE VOYAGER SPECIAL MEETING

Although it is not currently expected, the Voyager special meeting may be adjourned or postponed for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies. Any adjournment may be made without notice, other than by an announcement made at the Voyager special meeting of the time, date and place of the adjourned meeting. For the proposal to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional proxies, abstentions and broker non-votes will count for the purpose of determining whether a quorum is present at the special meeting. The affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the shares of Voyager common stock present and entitled to vote is required in order to approve the adjournment proposal. Abstentions will count as shares present and entitled to vote on the proposal to adjourn the meeting. Broker non-votes, however, will not count as shares entitled to vote on the proposal to adjourn the meeting. As a result, abstentions will have the same effect as a vote against the proposal to adjourn the meeting and broker non-votes will have no effect on the vote to adjourn the special meeting. Any signed proxies received by Voyager in which no voting instructions are provided on such matter will be voted **FOR** an adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate to solicit additional proxies.

Any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies will allow Voyager stockholders who have already sent in their proxies to revoke them at any time prior to their use at the Voyager special meeting as adjourned or postponed.

The Voyager board of directors recommends that stockholders vote **FOR the adjournment of the Voyager special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies.**

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STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS

Stockholder Proposals for Holdings Year 2010 Annual Meeting

Holdings will hold an annual stockholder meeting in the year 2010, assuming that the mergers are completed. Any stockholder who wishes to submit a proposal for inclusion in the proxy materials to be distributed by Holdings in connection with Holdings 2010 annual meeting of stockholders must submit such proposal to Holdings a reasonable time before Holdings begins to print its proxy statement for Holdings 2010 annual stockholder meeting. Holdings will publicly announce the date of its 2010 annual stockholder meeting in advance, so that stockholders will be able to determine when proposals must be submitted for inclusion in Holdings 2010 proxy statement. In addition, Holdings bylaws, a copy of which is attached as Annex D to this proxy statement/prospectus, contain an advance notice procedure for stockholders to bring business before an annual stockholder meeting. This advance notice procedure generally requires that a stockholder interested in presenting a proposal for action at Holdings 2010 annual meeting of stockholders must deliver written notice of the proposal, together with certain specified information relating to such stockholder's identity and ownership of common stock of Holdings, not earlier than the 120th day prior to such meeting and not later than the later of (i) the 90th day prior to such annual meeting and (ii) the 10th day following the date on which public announcement of the meeting is first made by Holdings. Any such stockholder proposal should be sent by mail to Secretary, Cambium Learning Group, Inc., c/o Veronis Suhler Stevenson, 350 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

Stockholder Proposals for Voyager's Year 2009 Annual Meeting

Voyager will hold an annual stockholder meeting with respect to the year 2009 only if the merger agreement has been terminated. Any stockholder who wishes to submit a proposal for inclusion in the proxy materials to be distributed by Voyager in connection with Voyager's 2009 annual meeting of stockholders must submit the proposal to Voyager a reasonable time before Voyager begins to print its proxy statement for Voyager's 2009 annual stockholder meeting. If the merger agreement is terminated, Voyager will publicly announce the date of its 2009 annual stockholder meeting in advance, so that stockholders will be able to judge when proposals must be submitted for inclusion in Voyager's 2009 proxy statement. In addition, Voyager's bylaws contain an advance notice procedure for stockholders to bring business before an annual stockholder meeting. This advance notice procedure generally requires that a stockholder interested in presenting a proposal for action at Voyager's 2009 annual meeting of stockholders must deliver written notice of the proposal, together with the following information relating to the proposal: (i) a brief description of the business desired to be brought before the meeting and the reasons for conducting the business at the meeting, (ii) the name and address, as they appear on Voyager's books, of the stockholder proposing the business, (iii) the class and number of shares of Voyager which are beneficially owned by the stockholder and (iv) any material interest of the stockholder in the business, no later than the tenth calendar day following the calendar day on which public announcement of the date of the Voyager 2009 stockholder meeting is first made by Voyager. Any stockholder proposal should be sent by mail to Corporate Secretary, Voyager Learning Company, 1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400, Dallas, Texas 75234.

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LEGAL MATTERS

Lowenstein Sandler PC, New York, New York, legal counsel to Holdings and Cambium, will provide an opinion for Holdings regarding the validity of the shares of Holdings offered by this proxy statement/prospectus. It is a condition to Cambium's completion of the mergers that Cambium receive an opinion from Lowenstein Sandler PC to the effect that the mergers, taken together, will be treated as a transaction described in Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code, and a condition to Voyager's completion of the mergers that Voyager receive an opinion from McDermott Will & Emery LLP, Chicago, Illinois, to the effect that the mergers, taken together, will be treated as a transaction described in Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code.

EXPERTS

Cambium

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 included in the Proxy Statement of Voyager Learning Company and made a part of this Prospectus and Registration Statement have been so included in reliance upon the report of Grant Thornton LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, upon the authority of said firm as experts in giving said report.

The consolidated financial statements of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC (Successor basis) at December 31, 2007 and for the period from January 29, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007 (Successor basis), the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007 (Predecessor basis) and the year ended December 31, 2006 (Predecessor basis), included in the Proxy Statement of Voyager Learning Company, which is referred to and made a part of this Prospectus and Registration Statement, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

Voyager

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of Voyager as of December 31, 2008 and December 29, 2007, and for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2008, included in this proxy statement/prospectus and in the related registration statement, have been audited by Whitley Penn LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in its report included herein. Such consolidated financial statements and schedule are included herein in reliance upon such report given upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing. The report on the consolidated financial statements refers to a separate report, with an unqualified opinion and dated March 5, 2009, related to Whitley Penn LLP's audit of Voyager's internal control over financial reporting and also refers to a change in the method of accounting for uncertainty in income taxes as of December 31, 2006.

The consolidated financial statements of Voyager for the year ended December 30, 2006 have been included in this proxy statement/prospectus and in the related registration statement in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP (KPMG), independent registered public accounting firm, appearing in this proxy statement/prospectus and elsewhere in the related registration statement, and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing. The audit report covering the December 30, 2006 financial statements refers to a change to the method of accounting for share-based payments in 2006.

Voyager has agreed to indemnify and hold KPMG harmless from and against any and all legal costs and expenses incurred by KPMG in the successful defense of any legal action or proceeding that arises as a result of KPMG's

consent to the inclusion of its audit report covering the financial statements of Voyager for the year ended December 30, 2006 included in this proxy statement/prospectus and in the related registration statement.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Voyager files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information filed by Voyager at the SEC's public reference room, located at 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. The public filings filed by Voyager are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and on the website maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also obtain these documents free of charge by requesting them in writing or by telephone at the following address:

Shannan Overbeck
Voyager Learning Company
Public and Investor Relations
1800 Valley View Lane, Suite 400
Dallas, Texas 75234
Telephone (214) 932-9476

Voyager stockholders should contact Voyager Public and Investor Relations at the address or telephone number listed above with any questions about the mergers.

Cambium is not subject to the reporting requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Accordingly, Cambium does not file documents with the SEC. If Cambium's stockholder has any questions about the mergers, such stockholder should contact Scott J. Troeller in writing or by telephone at the following address: c/o Veronis Suhler Stevenson, 350 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

Holdings has filed a registration statement on Form S-4 under the Securities Act with the SEC with respect to the securities to be issued to Cambium and Voyager stockholders pursuant to the mergers. This proxy statement/prospectus constitutes the prospectus of Holdings filed as part of the registration statement. This proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement because some parts of the registration statement are omitted in accordance with the rules and regulations of the SEC. The registration statement and its exhibits are available for inspection and copying as set forth above.

Voyager stockholders should rely only on the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus to vote their shares at the special meetings. Holdings, Cambium and Voyager have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that differs from that contained in this proxy statement/prospectus. This proxy statement/prospectus is dated November 13, 2009. You should not assume that the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus is accurate as of any date other than that date, and neither the delivery of this document nor any distribution of securities made under this document shall, under any circumstances, create an implication that there has been no change in the affairs of Holdings, Cambium or Voyager since the date of this document or that the information contained or incorporated by reference into this document is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this document.

THIS PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO SELL, OR A SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER TO PURCHASE, THE SECURITIES OFFERED BY THIS PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS, OR THE SOLICITATION OF A PROXY IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE, OR TO ANY PERSON TO WHOM OR FROM WHOM IT IS UNLAWFUL TO MAKE SUCH OFFER, SOLICITATION OF AN OFFER OR PROXY SOLICITATION.

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Note: Cambium Learning Group, Inc. (f/k/a Cambium-Voyager Holdings, Inc.), or Holdings, was formed in 2009 solely for the purpose of effecting the business combination of Cambium and Voyager. Holdings will not engage in any business prior to the effective time of the mergers other than to take the steps necessary to effect the mergers. As a result, the consolidated financial statements of Holdings have not been presented in this proxy statement/prospectus. Upon completion of the mergers, the historical consolidated financial statements of Cambium will constitute the historical consolidated financial statements of Holdings.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Managers and Members of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC (a Delaware limited liability company) and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2008, and the related consolidated statements of operations, members' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended. Our audit of the basic financial statements included the financial statement schedule, Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2008 listed in the index appearing under Item 21(b). These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes 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. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule for the year ended December 30, 2008, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP

Boston, Massachusetts
October 8, 2009 except for
Note S, as to which
the date is October 29, 2009

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Managers and Stockholders of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC (Successor basis) as of December 31, 2007 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the period from January 29, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007 (Successor basis), the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007 (Predecessor basis) and the year ended December 31, 2006 (Predecessor basis). In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we have also audited financial statement schedule II for the period from January 29, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007 (Successor basis), the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007 (Predecessor basis) and the year ended December 31, 2006 (Predecessor basis). Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index in Item 21(b). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes 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, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC (Successor basis) at December 31, 2007 and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the period from January 29, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007 (Successor basis), the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007 (Predecessor basis) and the year ended December 31, 2006 (Predecessor basis), in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note B to the consolidated financial statements, on January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the provisions of ASC 740 - Income Taxes, as it pertains to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

September 3, 2008

Except for Notes H and S,

relating to 2006 and 2007,

as to which the date is October 8, 2009

Table of Contents**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	September 30, 2009 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,534,278	\$ 2,418,071	\$ 1,206,246
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for bad debts of \$200,856 and sales returns of \$200,351 at September 30, 2009 and net of allowance for bad debts of \$505,682 and sales returns of \$200,351 in 2008 and net of allowance for bad debts of \$489,695 and sales returns of \$205,464 in 2007	21,640,162	10,550,011	9,508,735
Inventories	9,800,223	12,850,392	9,698,171
Deferred tax assets	4,102,137	4,617,636	5,362,054
Prepaid expenses	1,615,890	1,180,600	825,544
Total current assets	46,692,690	31,616,710	26,600,750
Property, plant and equipment, net	17,849,322	18,310,361	18,808,134
Pre-publication costs	4,199,927	3,838,138	2,685,338
Author advances	58,198	57,180	56,323
Goodwill	107,268,162	116,373,162	192,287,323
Other intangible assets, net	81,354,948	98,596,291	123,408,901
Property held for sale	157,500	1,577,700	
Other long-term assets	91,228	108,016	5,291,534
Total assets	\$ 257,671,975	\$ 270,477,558	\$ 369,138,303
LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Notes payable line of credit	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 5,000,000	\$
Current portion of long-term debt	1,280,000	1,280,000	1,280,000
Accounts payable	1,707,605	3,035,339	5,976,467
Royalties payable	1,305,198	1,431,859	1,433,421
Accrued compensation	3,241,607	1,613,278	2,234,239
Income tax payable			298,893
Deferred revenue	1,189,473	1,479,525	1,429,521
Other accrued expenses	3,767,625	2,519,674	4,196,101
Total current liabilities	27,491,508	16,359,675	16,848,642
Long-term debt, less current portion	150,426,490	153,787,018	176,401,960
Co-development liability	363,585	577,655	780,092

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Deferred revenue	453,805	430,353	
Deferred tax liabilities	9,419,604	15,166,488	29,436,235
Deferred compensation	116,416	182,254	269,020
Building lease liability	12,724,926	12,960,221	13,239,336
Fair value of interest rate swap	1,461,474	2,381,978	1,534,379
Other	359,789	427,930	548,632
Total liabilities	202,817,597	202,273,572	239,058,296
Commitments and contingencies (Note N)			
Members' equity:			
Member's interest	154,666,898	151,707,432	144,023,857
Accumulated deficit	(99,812,520)	(83,503,446)	(13,943,850)
Total members' equity	54,854,378	68,203,986	130,080,007
Total liabilities and members' equity	\$ 257,671,975	\$ 270,477,558	\$ 369,138,303

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Table of Contents**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)****Consolidated Statements of Operations**

	Nine Months Ended		Year Ended	Successor Period from January 29, 2007 (Inception) through December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007	Predecessor Period Year Ended December 31, 2006
	September 30,		December 31,			
	2009	2008	2008			
	(Unaudited)					
Net Sales						
Product sales	\$ 70,330,778	\$ 73,646,033	\$ 89,206,979	\$ 71,266,614	\$ 15,237,950	\$ 92,881,088
Service revenues	7,410,377	8,408,640	10,524,413	9,580,707	3,175,558	13,542,411
Total sales	77,741,155	82,054,673	99,731,392	80,847,321	18,413,508	106,423,500
Cost and expenses						
Cost of product sales, including -publication, publishing rights, trademarks and developed technology amortization	19,938,433	21,660,304	26,611,566	24,995,845	5,633,015	31,712,622
-publication, publishing rights, trademark and developed technology amortization	13,512,505	12,940,850	17,295,599	12,842,070	3,511,795	11,335,271
Cost of service revenues	5,148,144	5,646,241	7,462,585	6,312,392	1,908,206	8,257,991
Total cost of sales selling and administrative	38,599,082	40,247,395	51,369,750	44,150,307	11,053,016	51,305,884
Other intangible asset amortization	4,880,751	6,484,575	8,649,892	7,228,665	310,918	1,013,091
Required in-process research and development				890,000		
Amortization and depreciation expenses (Note A)	(194,921)	8,683,561	7,253,985	5,731,671	999,516	3,261,133
Goodwill impairment	9,105,000		75,966,164			

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total cost and expenses	84,202,353	90,445,180	187,868,077	87,927,387	33,178,235	101,216,46
gross income from operations	(6,461,198)	(8,390,507)	(88,136,685)	(7,080,066)	(14,764,727)	5,207,03
interest and other expenses, net	(14,891,347)	(13,987,128)	(19,415,241)	(14,689,090)	(741,522)	(1,364,11
gain from settlement with previous stockholders		30,202,083	30,202,083			
loss on extinguishment of debt		(5,632,544)	(5,632,544)			
gross income from operations before taxes	(21,352,545)	2,191,904	(82,982,387)	(21,769,156)	(15,506,249)	3,842,91
income tax (benefit) provision	(5,043,471)	(10,773,591)	(13,422,791)	(7,838,647)	(3,694,058)	3,403,24
net (loss) income	\$ (16,309,074)	\$ 12,965,495	\$ (69,559,596)	\$ (13,930,509)	\$ (11,812,191)	\$ 439,67

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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Table of Contents**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)****Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity**

	Series A Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Value	Shares	Par Value	Paid in Capital	Deficit	
Predecessor Period							
Balance at December 31,	73,050,000	\$ 73,005,093	2,720,718	\$ 27,207	\$ 2,693,511	\$ (10,105,597)	\$ 65,620,000
Accounting conversion of common stock to preferred stock					3,016,000	(3,016,000)	
Issuance of preferred stock	11,650,000	11,650,000					11,650,000
Share-based compensation expense					1,185,442		1,185,442
						439,675	439,675
Balance at December 31,	84,700,000	84,655,093	2,720,718	27,207	6,894,953	(12,681,922)	78,895,000
Share-based compensation conversion of preferred to common stock	(84,700,000)	(84,655,093)	84,700,000	84,700	(68,967)		(68,967)
Share-based compensation expense					84,570,393	(11,812,191)	(11,812,191)
Balance at April 11, 2007		\$	87,420,718	\$ 111,907	\$ 91,396,379	\$ (24,494,113)	\$ 67,014,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)****Consolidated Statements of Members Equity**

	Members Interest	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Successor Period			
Balance at January 29, 2007 (inception):			
Capital contribution by members	\$ 144,023,857	\$	\$ 144,023,857
Distribution to members		(13,341)	(13,341)
Net loss		(13,930,509)	(13,930,509)
Balance at December 31, 2007	144,023,857	(13,943,850)	130,080,007
Capital contribution by members	7,683,575		7,683,575
Net loss		(69,559,596)	(69,559,596)
Balance at December 31, 2008	151,707,432	(83,503,446)	68,203,986
Capital contribution by members	2,959,466		2,959,466
Net loss		(16,309,074)	(16,309,074)
Balance at September 30, 2009 (Unaudited)	\$ 154,666,898	\$ (99,812,520)	\$ 54,854,378

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Successor Period		Successor Year	Successor Period from January 29, 2007 (Inception) through December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007	Predecessor Year Ended December 2006
	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2009 2008 (Unaudited)		Ended December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	April 11, 2007	December 2006
Operating activities:						
Net income	\$ (16,309,074)	\$ 12,965,495	\$ (69,559,596)	\$ (13,930,509)	\$ (11,812,191)	\$ 43,000
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash flows from operating activities:						
Depreciation and amortization expense on property, plant and equipment	1,216,856	1,096,319	1,473,177	986,651	300,778	670,000
Amortization expense on intangible assets	18,393,256	19,425,425	25,945,491	20,070,735	3,822,713	12,340,000
Goodwill impairment				890,000		
Inventory step-up				2,931,000		
Provision for bad debt	9,105,000		75,966,164			
Gain from settlement with former stockholders		(30,202,083)	(30,202,083)			
Gain from recovery of property held for sale			(1,577,700)			
Gain on extinguishment of unamortized debt						
Provision for legal costs		4,594,453	4,594,453			
Provision for cash interest expense	1,710,869	1,129,898	1,700,855	641,960		
Provision for amortization of deferred financing costs		604,114	604,114	679,333		
Gain (loss) on derivative instruments	(920,503)	(129,724)	847,599	1,534,379		
Realization of assets						100,000
Provision for non-employee based compensation			(617,870)		(68,967)	1,180,000
Provision for deferred income taxes	(5,231,385)	(6,271,361)	(13,525,329)	(8,364,667)	(4,552,568)	(4,240,000)

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es in operating assets						
ilities, net of acquired						
sses						
nts receivable	(11,090,151)	(6,395,511)	(1,041,276)	305,707	(769,298)	25
ories	3,050,168	(4,201,382)	(3,152,221)	(867,025)	(499,290)	(1,63
nts payable	(1,327,734)	(3,002,863)	(2,941,128)	(1,182,890)	3,856,415	(52
ies payable, net	(127,679)	(698,190)	(2,419)	650,609	(674,865)	.
l expenses	(435,290)	(5,121,492)	(355,056)	488,450	1,732,482	(1,37
nance share plan				(7,558,990)	35,595	2,15
ccrued expenses	2,876,280	91,946	(2,264,508)	(89,522)	4,678,327	2,20
ed revenue	(266,600)	335,346	480,353	861,200	153,530	(38
net	842,713	(875,515)	(453,768)	(1,475,103)	40,133	(66
sh provided by (used						
rating activities	1,486,726	(16,655,125)	(14,080,748)	(3,428,682)	(3,757,206)	10,54
ing activities:						
ition of businesses,						
sh acquired		(112,000)	(112,003)	(303,235,675)		(29,66
ublication expenditures	(1,513,702)	(1,893,964)	(2,225,678)	(2,726,476)	(416,870)	(1,63
ty, plant and						
ment additions	(755,817)	(661,314)	(975,404)	(643,176)	(683,534)	(4,07
ment proceeds from						
as stockholders		30,202,083	30,202,083			
sh (used in) provided						
esting activities	(2,269,519)	27,534,805	26,888,998	(306,605,327)	(1,100,404)	(35,37
ing activities:						
ds from capital						
utions	2,959,466	719,659	683,575	140,108,857		
ds from the issuance						
-term debt				172,104,739		
nt of long-term debt	(5,060,466)	(23,960,000)	(24,280,000)	(960,000)		
ds from the issuance						
ferred stock						11,65
ings under revolving						
facility	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	3,600,000	7,00
nt of revolving credit				(4,500,000)		(2,00
ings from affiliates		7,000,000	7,000,000			
ution to members				(13,341)		
sh provided by (used						
ncing activities	7,899,000	(11,240,341)	(11,596,425)	311,240,255	3,600,000	16,65

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Table of Contents**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)**

	Successor Period		Successor Year	Successor Period from January 29, 2007 (Inception) through December 31, 2007	Predecessor Period from January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007	Predecessor Year
	Nine Months Ended		Ended			Ended
	September 30,		December 31,		through	December 31,
	2009	2008	2008		April 11, 2007	2006
	(Unaudited)					
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	7,116,207	(360,661)	1,211,825	1,206,246	(1,257,610)	(8,181,476)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2,418,071	1,206,246	1,206,246		1,641,831	9,823,307
Cash and cash equivalents at period end	\$ 9,534,278	\$ 845,585	\$ 2,418,071	\$ 1,206,246	\$ 384,221	\$ 1,641,831
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:						
Cash paid for (refund of) income taxes	\$ 245,704	\$ 770,017	\$ 74,168	\$ (337,205)	\$ 277,854	\$ 8,427,128
Cash paid for interest	12,590,067	11,875,472	16,214,908	11,982,828	798,885	1,300,394
Supplemental disclosures of noncash investing activities:						
Conversion of unsecured notes payable affiliates			7,000,000			
Assets received in			1,577,700			

settlement
property held
for sale

**Supplemental
disclosure of
noncash
financing
activities:**

Rollover in capital contribution				3,915,000	
Non-cash interest expense	1,710,869	1,129,898	1,700,855	641,960	
Beneficial conversion related to preferred stock					3,016,000
Assets acquired under build-to-suit lease					8,261,367

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
Information as of September 30, 2009 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 is
unaudited.**

NOTE A BASIS OF PRESENTATION

VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC (the Company or Holding Company) was formed on January 29, 2007. Holding Company was formed to enter into a stock purchase agreement, dated as of January 29, 2007, by and among Cambium Learning, Inc. (the Company or Cambium), the former stockholders of Cambium and Holding Company, and to acquire all of the capital stock of Cambium.

On February 7, 2007, VSS-Cambium Management, LLC (Management LLC) was formed. Management LLC was formed for the purpose of providing selected key employees of Cambium with an equity participation in the future appreciation in the value of Cambium. Management LLC is a member of Holding Company and holds an equity interest in Holding Company.

On April 12, 2007, Holding Company acquired 100% of the capital stock of Cambium. The operating results of Holding Company include Cambium's operating results from the acquisition date.

The consolidated financial statements present the Company as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 (Successor basis reflecting activity of Holding Company from January 29, 2007 and Cambium from April 12, 2007) and the period January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006 (Predecessor basis for the period prior to Holding Company's acquiring Cambium).

In accordance with the requirements of purchase accounting, the assets and liabilities of Cambium were adjusted to their estimated fair values and the resulting goodwill computed, as of the acquisition date. The application of purchase accounting generally results in higher depreciation and amortization expense in future periods. Accordingly, and because of other effects of purchase accounting, the accompanying consolidated financial statements as of and for the period prior to the Holding Company acquisition are not comparable.

Cambium develops and markets comprehensive educational programs and technologies for the pre-kindergarten through twelfth grade in the United States. Products and services include instructional materials, technology-based products, teaching guides, and other resources, and teacher training and implementation services, as part of a full-service offering to schools, educators, and students.

The Company has two reportable segments with separate management teams and infrastructures that offer various products and services—published products and learning technologies.

Liquidity

The Company is subject to certain risks. Among these are the risks associated with managing growth, dependence on key individuals, the need for successful marketing and selling of products and services, competition from larger companies, constraints on the funding available to schools and school districts, the ability to meet its debt service requirements, and other obligations. The Company believes that, based on anticipated earnings, cash on hand at September 30, 2009 of \$9.5 million, expected cash flow from operations and the ability to borrow under its revolving

credit facility agreement, the Company will be able to maintain its debt compliance, make required principal and interest payments on debt, and fund its working capital and capital expenditure requirements through January 1, 2010. See Note T for additional information regarding this topic.

Unaudited Interim Financial Information

The accompanying consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2009, the consolidated statement of operations and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, and the consolidated statement of members equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 are unaudited. These unaudited

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**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Company believes that these financial statements include all necessary and recurring adjustments for the fair presentation of the interim period results.

The financial data and other information disclosed in these notes to the financial statements as of September 30, 2009 and the related nine month periods ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 are unaudited. Due, in part, to seasonality, the results of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009, for any other interim period or for any future year.

Revisions to Prior Period Financial Statements

The Company adopted the provisions of accounting guidance for income taxes related to uncertain tax positions. The Company did not originally adopt these provisions as the Company was privately held and elected to defer the adoption. Due to the expectations that the Company will be a registrant in 2009, the Company determined it was appropriate to adopt this guidance beginning January 1, 2007. See Note H for further discussion.

In addition, the financial statements were also revised to reflect disclosure about the Company's segments and rate reconciliation for income taxes which are both required disclosures of public company registrants.

Principles of Consolidation

The Successor consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of Holding Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Cambium Learning, Inc., Cambium Learning (New York), Inc., Sopris West Educational Services, Inc., Kurzweil Educational Systems, Inc. (Kurzweil), and IntelliTools, Inc. All inter-company accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

The Predecessor consolidated financial statements for the period from January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007 and for year ended December 31, 2006 include the accounts of Cambium and its wholly owned subsidiaries described above. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Embezzlement Loss

On April 26, 2008, the Company began an internal investigation that revealed irregularities over the control and use of cash and certain other general ledger accounts of the Company, resulting in a misappropriation of assets (the Embezzlement Matter). These irregularities were perpetrated by a former employee over

Table of Contents**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

more than a three-year period beginning in 2004 and continuing through April 2008. The embezzlement loss incurred in each year, before the effect of income taxes, is as follows:

Year/Period	Amount
2004	\$ 1,912,795
2005	290,135
2006	3,261,132
January 1, 2007 - April 11, 2007	999,516
Total Predecessor	6,463,578
April 12, 2007 - December 31, 2007	5,731,671
2008	1,800,735
Total Successor	7,532,406
Total Embezzlement Loss	\$ 13,995,984

In addition to these losses, the Company has incurred fees and expenses as a result of the embezzlement totaling \$5,453,250 in 2008, net of expected recoveries to date. In 2008, the Company took possession of five boats which were purchased by the former employee using the embezzled funds. As of December 31, 2008, the boats had an appraised value of \$1,577,700 and were netted against the fees and expenses incurred as a result of the embezzlement and are classified as property held for sale on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. During the nine months ended September 30, 2009, the Company received a \$500,000 insurance claim recovery related to the embezzlement, resulting in a net reduction of embezzlement and related expenses of \$194,921. The embezzlement loss incurred and the related expenses in the nine months ended September 30, 2008 were \$8,683,561.

As more fully described in Note C, \$20,000,000 of the purchase price of Cambium Learning, Inc. was held in escrow. Pursuant to an agreement dated July 10, 2008 by and between the former stockholders of the predecessor company and the members of the successor company, the remaining escrow amount was distributed in its entirety to VSS-Cambium Settlement Fund, LLC (Settlement Fund), acting as an agent for Cambium Learning, Inc. Also, the former stockholders of the predecessor company agreed to contribute an additional \$9,269,098 to the Settlement Fund. The total settlement of \$30,202,083 including interest income of \$932,985 was distributed to Cambium Learning, Inc. and used to cover costs and pay down a portion of the Senior Credit Facility. Since the embezzlement was discovered after the initial purchase allocation, the entire settlement amount was recorded as a gain from settlement with previous stockholders on the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations. The former stockholders also agreed to forego any claims or rights to any amount held in escrow in exchange for which the members of VSS-Cambium Holdings, LLC indemnified the former stockholders from any claims in connection with the Embezzlement Matter.

NOTE B SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires the use of estimates and assumptions by management that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, sales returns, allowance for bad debts, recoverability of advances to authors, valuation and recoverability of inventory, depreciation and amortization periods, recoverability of long-term assets such as property, plant, and equipment, capitalized pre-publication costs, other identified intangibles and goodwill, and deferred tax valuation allowances. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

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**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenue primarily from the sale of instructional materials, software licenses, maintenance and support services, and training.

The Company recognizes revenue from instructional materials, software licenses, and multimedia instructional materials when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the products are shipped, title and risk of loss transfer to the customer, all significant obligations have been performed, and collection is reasonably assured. The persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists includes customer-issued purchase orders, or in the case of credit card sales, the actual sales transaction. For product sales, excluding software, that include multiple elements, the Company recognizes revenue upon transfer of title when the product has standalone value to the customer and the Company has objective evidence of fair value for any undelivered items.

Maintenance and support services include telephone support, bug fixes, and for certain products, rights to upgrades and enhancements on a when-and-if available basis. Revenues under multiple-element software license arrangements, which may include several different software products and services sold together, including training and maintenance and support, is allocated to each element based on the residual method in accordance with accounting guidance for software revenue recognition.

The Company uses the residual method when vendor-specific objective evidence of fair value does not exist for one of the delivered elements in the arrangement. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred, and subsequently recognized when the product or service is delivered. The Company has established sufficient vendor-specific objective evidence for maintenance and support services based on a price charged when this element is sold separately. Accordingly, software license revenues are recognized under the residual method in arrangements in which software is licensed with maintenance and support services.

Revenues related to maintenance and support are recognized on a straight-line basis over the period the maintenance is provided. In certain instances, telephone support and bug fixes are provided for free, which is provided within one year of licensing the software. The cost of providing this service is insignificant, and is accrued for at the time of revenue recognition.

As products are shipped with a right of return, generally 90 days, a provision for estimated returns on these sales is made at the time of sale based on historical experience. The amounts have not been material to date. Shipping fees billed to customers are included in net sales, and costs of shipping are included in selling and administrative expenses. Shipping costs included in selling and administrative expense were \$1,313,853 and \$1,964,412 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$2,348,206, \$2,738,796, \$444,846, and \$2,526,763 for the year ended December 31, 2008, for the period from January 29, 2007 to December 31, 2007, for the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007, and for the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

Revenue for training is recognized when the services have been completed, the fee is fixed and determinable, and collection is reasonably assured. Amounts billed and/or collected prior to the completion of services are recorded as deferred revenue.

The Company enters into agreements to license certain book publishing rights and content. The Company recognizes the revenue from these agreements when the license amount is fixed and determinable, collection is reasonably assured, and the license period has commenced. For those license agreements that require the Company to deliver additional materials as part of the license agreement, the revenue is recognized when the product is shipped and received by the customer.

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**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The division of revenue between shipped materials, license fees and services are determined in accordance with the accounting guidance for multiple element arrangements. The Company uses the residual method when vendor objective evidence of fair value does not exist for one of the delivered elements in the arrangement. Under the residual method, the fair value of the undelivered elements is deferred, and subsequently recognized when the product or service is delivered. The Company has established sufficient vendor objective evidence for maintenance and support services based on a price charged when this element is sold separately.

Any taxes assessed by a governmental authority related to revenue-producing transactions (e.g., sales taxes) are reported on a net basis and are excluded from revenues.

Advertising and Promotion Costs

Advertising and promotion costs are charged to selling and administrative expenses as incurred and totalled \$2,470,599 and \$4,024,204 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$4,504,782, \$2,488,193, \$2,407,933 and \$3,013,462 for the year ended December 31, 2008, for the period from January 29, 2007 to December 21, 2007, for the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007, and for the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively. The Company recognizes catalog expense when the catalog is mailed to potential customers. The cost to print the catalog is recorded in prepaid expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheet until such time that the catalog is mailed.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company maintains its cash in bank deposit accounts, which at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has a cash management program which provides for the investment of excess cash balances primarily in money market accounts. The Company considers such highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The carrying amounts of these instruments approximate fair value on the reporting dates.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded net of allowances for doubtful accounts and reserves for sales returns. In the normal course of business, the Company extends credit to customers that satisfy pre-defined criteria. Allowances for doubtful accounts are established through the evaluation of accounts receivable agings and prior collection experience to estimate the ultimate collectibility of these receivables. Amounts deemed uncollectible are charged off against the allowance for doubtful accounts. Reserves for sales returns are based on historical return rates and sales patterns.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market using the weighted average first-in, first-out (FIFO) inventory method, and consist of finished goods. An estimate is made for inventory obsolescence based on demand for products currently on hand.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, or in the case of assets acquired in business combinations, at fair value as of the acquisition date, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense as incurred, and renewals and improvements that extend the useful life of the assets are capitalized.

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Table of Contents**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

Depreciation and amortization on property, plant and equipment is calculated on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	Estimated Useful Life
Building	35 years
Land improvements	19 years
Machinery and equipment	8 - 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	8 years
Computer equipment and software	2 - 5 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of useful life or lease term

Capitalized Internal Use Software

Capitalized internal use software is included in property, plant, and equipment on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company capitalizes certain costs related to obtaining or developing computer software for internal use under accounting guidance for internal use software intangibles. Costs incurred during the application development stage, including external direct costs of materials and services, and payroll and payroll-related costs for employees who are directly associated with the internal-use software project, are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected useful life of the related software of three to five years. The application development stage includes design, software configuration and integration, coding, hardware installation, and testing. Costs incurred during the preliminary stage, as well as maintenance, training, and upgrades that do not result in additional functionality are expensed as incurred.

Research and Development Costs

Software research and development costs are accounted for in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance for costs of software to be sold, leased, or marketed. The Company will capitalize material software development costs incurred after the technological feasibility of software development projects has been established. The Company determines technological feasibility has been established at the time when a working model of the software has been completed. Historically, the time incurred between when a working model of the software has been completed and general release to customers has been short, and therefore, the costs have been insignificant. As a result, for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from January 29, 2007 to December 21, 2007, for the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007, and for the year ended December 31, 2006, no software development costs met the criteria for capitalization.

Research and development expense includes costs to develop manuscripts, which are expensed as incurred.

The amount of research and development costs that was expensed was \$4,116,693 and 4,926,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$6,365,364, \$5,246,586, \$1,736,988 and \$7,410,878 for the

year ended December 31, 2008, for the period of January 29, 2007 to December 31, 2007, for the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007, and for the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively. These expenses are included in cost of sales in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Royalty Advances

Royalty advances to authors are capitalized and represent amounts paid in advance of the sale of an author's product. These costs are amortized as the related publication is sold. Advances are evaluated periodically to determine if they are expected to be recovered. Any portion of a royalty advance that is not expected to be recovered is fully reserved.

Pre-Publication Costs

The Company capitalizes the art, pre-press, and other costs incurred in the creation of the master copy of a book or other media (the pre-publication costs). Pre-publication costs are amortized over five years using the sum-of-the-years-digits method. The amortization methods and periods chosen best reflect the expected sales generated from individual titles or programs. The Company evaluates, on an annual basis, the remaining lives and recoverability of capitalized pre-publication costs.

Amortization expense related to pre-publication costs was \$1,151,913 and \$774,831 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$1,072,881, \$99,636, \$487,488, and \$1,512,399 for the year ended December 31, 2008, for the period from January 29, 2007 to December 31, 2007, for the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007, and for the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

Publishing Rights Intangible Assets

A publishing right allows the Company to publish and republish existing and future works, as well as transform, adapt, or create new works based on previously published materials. The Company determines the fair market value of the publishing rights arising from business combinations by discounting the after-tax cash flows projected to be derived from the publishing rights and titles to their net present value using a rate of return that accounts for the time value of money and the appropriate degree of risk. The useful life of the publishing rights is based on the lives of the various titles involved, which is generally ten years. The Company calculates amortization using either the straight-line method or the percentage of the projected discounted cash flows derived from the titles in the current year as a percentage of the total estimated discounted cash flows over the remaining useful life.

Goodwill

In accordance with the accounting guidance for business combinations, the Company accounts for its business combinations using the purchase method. In accordance with the accounting guidance for goodwill and other intangibles the Company does not amortize goodwill, but instead tests for impairment, at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of certain events, which may indicate that impairment has occurred. Intangible assets acquired in conjunction with a business combination are required to be separately recognized if the benefit of the intangible asset obtained is through contractual or other legal rights, or if the intangible asset can be sold, transferred, licensed, rented, or exchanged, regardless of the acquirer's intent to do so.

The provisions of the accounting guidance for goodwill and other intangibles require that a two-step impairment test be performed on goodwill. In the first step, the Company compares the fair value, which is determined by use of a discounted cash flow technique, of the reporting unit to its carrying value. If the fair value of the reporting unit

exceeds the carrying value of the net assets of that reporting unit, goodwill is not impaired and the Company is not required to perform further testing. If the carrying value of the net assets assigned to the reporting unit exceeds the fair value of that unit, then the Company must perform the second step of the impairment test in order to determine the implied fair value of the reporting entity's goodwill. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then the Company records an impairment loss equal to the difference.

Table of Contents**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

The Company has two reporting units: Published Products and Learning Technologies. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit is judgmental in nature, and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions may include revenue growth rates and operating margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rates, future economic and market conditions, and determination of appropriate market comparables. The Company bases its fair value estimates on assumptions it believes to be reasonable, but that are unpredictable and inherently uncertain. Actual future results may differ from those estimates. In addition, the Company may make certain judgments and assumptions in allocating shared assets and liabilities to determine the carrying values of its reporting units.

Certain negative macroeconomic factors began to impact the Company's customer base in late 2008 and the Company began to experience significant adverse trends in business conditions in the fourth quarter of 2008. Concurrent with these adverse developments, the Company commenced its annual impairment assessment of goodwill on December 1, 2008. In connection with preparing the impairment assessment, the Company identified significant deterioration in the expected future financial performance of the Published Products unit. The Company also determined that the appropriate discount rate (based on weighted average cost of capital) as of December 1, 2008 should be higher than the discount rate used in the 2007 impairment assessment. As a result, the Company recognized a goodwill impairment of \$75,966,164 within the Publishing Products unit for the year ended December 31, 2008. In June 2009, Cambium announced that it had entered into a Merger Agreement; this planned business combination is a triggering event requiring impairment testing for Cambium's reporting units. The first step of impairment testing as of June 30, 2009 showed that the carrying value of the Company's Published Products unit exceeded its fair value and that a second step of testing was needed. Cambium also determined that the appropriate discount rate for its Published Products unit (based on weighted-average cost of capital) used in the 2009 assessment should be higher than the discount rate used in the 2008 impairment assessment. The development of the discount rates for the Published Products and Learning Technologies reporting units were developed based on market information as of the valuation date. Consistent with the December 31, 2008 impairment testing, additional adjustments were made for both reporting units to account for risk associated with achieving the financial projections. A higher risk adjustment was used in the current analysis for the Published Products unit due to the uncertainties associated with achieving anticipated revenue and profit growth in light of recent financial results. As a result of the second step of the Company's June 30, 2009 impairment test, the goodwill balance of the Published Products unit as of the measurement date was determined to be partially impaired. As a result of these factors, an impairment charge of \$9.1 million was recorded as of June 30, 2009. As of December 31, 2007, and September 30, 2009 the Company performed the first step in the impairment test and determined that goodwill was not impaired for its Published Products and Learning Technologies reporting units. See Note F for further discussion of goodwill and related impairment charges recognized in 2008 and 2009.

Long-Lived Assets and Intangible Assets

The Company reviews the carrying value of its long-lived assets, including intangible assets subject to amortization, for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is measured by comparison of the carrying value of the assets to the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets over their remaining economic life. If the undiscounted cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying value of such assets, the assets are considered impaired, and the impairment loss is measured by comparing the fair value of the assets to their carrying values. Fair value is determined by either a quoted market price or a value determined by a discounted cash flow technique,

whichever is more appropriate under the circumstances involved. Intangible assets with determinable lives are amortized over their useful lives, based upon the pattern in which the expected benefits will be realized. For the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company has determined there is no impairment of any of its long-lived assets.

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**VSS-CAMBIUM HOLDINGS, LLC (Successor) and
CAMBIUM LEARNING, INC. (Predecessor)**

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Income Taxes

The Company uses an asset and liability approach to financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, as well as for operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. A valuation allowance is applied against net deferred tax assets if, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted the new accounting guidance issued by the FASB for uncertain tax positions in its financial statements as of January 1, 2007. This guidance prescribes a two-step process to determine the amount of tax benefit to recognize. First, the tax position must be evaluated to determine the likelihood that it will be sustained upon examination by a tax authority. If the tax position is deemed *more-likely-than-not* to be sustained, the tax position is then assessed to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The amount of the benefit that may be recognized is the largest amount that has a greater than 50 percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. If the tax position does not meet the *more-likely-than-not* threshold, then it is not recognized in the financial statements. The Company accrues interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense. See Note H for discussion of the impact of adopting this guidance.

At the end of each interim period, the Company estimates the annual effective tax rate and applies that rate to its ordinary quarterly earnings. The tax expense or benefit related to significant, unusual, or extraordinary items that will be separately reported or reported net of their related tax effect, and are individually computed are recognized in the interim period in which those items occur. In addition, the effect of changes in enacted tax laws or rates or tax status is recognized in the interim period in which the change occurs.

The computation of the annual estimated effective tax rate at each interim period requires certain estimates and significant judgment including, but not limited to, the expected operating income for the year, projections of the proportion of income earned and taxed in various jurisdictions, permanent and temporary differences, and the likelihood of recovering deferred tax assets generated in the current year. The accounting estimates used to compute the provision for income taxes may change as new events occur, more experience is acquired, additional information is obtained or as the tax environment changes.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company uses an interest rate derivative instrument to hedge its exposure to interest rate volatility resulting from its Senior Facility (Note G). Accounting guidance for derivatives and hedging requires that all derivative instruments be reported on the balance sheet at fair value, and establishes criteria for designation and effectiveness of hedging relationships, including a requirement that all designations must be made at the inception of each instrument. As such initial designations were not made by the Company at inception, changes in the fair value of the derivative instrument are required to be recognized in the current period Statement of Operations as other income or expense.

Derivative financial instruments involve, to a varying degree, elements of market and credit risk not recognized in the consolidated financial statements. The market risk associated with these instruments resulting from interest rate movements is expected to offset the market risk of the underlying transactions, assets and liabilities being hedged. The counterparty to the agreement relating to the Company's interest rate instrument

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consists of a major financial institution. The Company does not believe that there is significant risk of nonperformance by this counterparty. While the contract or notional amounts of the derivative financial instrument provide one measure of the volume of these transactions, they do not represent the amount of the Company's exposure to credit risk. The amounts potentially subject to credit risk (arising from the possible inability of counterparties to meet the terms of their contracts) are generally limited to the amounts, if any, by which the counterparties' obligations under the contracts exceed the obligations of the Company to the counterparties. The Company does not hold or use any derivative financial instruments for trading purposes.

The fair value of the interest rate swap is obtained from a third-party quote. This value represents the estimated amount the Company would receive or pay to terminate the agreement taking into consideration current interest rates.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company adopted new accounting guidance for share based payments effective January 1, 2006. This guidance requires non-public companies that used the minimum value method in previous guidance for either recognition or pro forma disclosures to apply the revised guidance using the prospective-transition method. The Company recognizes the compensation cost of employee stock-based awards using the straight line method over the vesting period of the award. Effective with the adoption of this revised guidance, the Company has elected to use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of stock options granted.

As a result of the April 11, 2007 acquisition of Cambium by Holding Company, all unvested stock options outstanding on February 28, 2007 were accelerated and vested in full effective immediately prior to the closing. At that time, all outstanding options were canceled and converted to the right to receive a lump-sum cash payment in an amount equal to the excess of \$2.5476 per share over the exercise price for each option. For certain employees, a portion of their lump-sum cash payment was held in escrow in accordance with the acquisition agreement. The stock option plan was subsequently terminated.

For the period January 1, 2007 through April 11, 2007, the Company recorded stock-based compensation of \$2,872,650, of which \$2,254,780 was paid in cash in connection with stock-based awards accounted for in accordance with the revised guidance and \$617,870 was held in escrow. As a result of the settlement with the former stockholders (Note A), in 2008 the \$617,870 held in escrow was reversed and recorded as income in interest and other expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company recorded stock-based compensation of \$260,442.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In September 2006, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on fair value measurements and disclosures. This statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures regarding fair value measurements. This issuance does not require any new fair value measurements, but provides guidance on how to measure fair value by providing a fair value hierarchy used to classify the source of the information. The provisions were adopted for all recurring financial assets and liabilities beginning fiscal 2009 and the adoption did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on business combinations. This guidance establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer accounts for business combinations. This issuance includes guidance for the recognition and measurement of the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling or minority interest in the acquiree. It also provides guidance for the measurement of goodwill, the recognition of contingent consideration, the accounting for pre-acquisition gain

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and loss contingencies and acquisition-related transaction costs, and the recognition of changes in the acquirer's income tax valuation allowance. This accounting guidance applies prospectively and is effective for business combinations made by Cambium beginning January 1, 2009. The provisions are effective as of Cambium's first quarter ended March 31, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the reporting of noncontrolling interests in consolidated financial statements. Currently, Cambium does not have an outstanding noncontrolling interest in one or more subsidiaries, nor does it deconsolidate any subsidiaries. The new accounting guidance will be effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The provisions are effective as of Cambium's first quarter ended March 31, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on the determination of the useful life of intangible assets. The new guidance amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under previous guidance for goodwill and other intangible assets. This issuance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The provisions are effective as of Cambium's first quarter ended March 31, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new guidance related to determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased and identifying transactions that are not orderly, which provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with the guidance for fair value measurements, when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. This issuance also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. The new accounting guidance is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. The provisions are effective as of Cambium's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on recognition and presentation of other-than temporary impairments, which provides operational guidance for determining other-than-temporary impairments (OTTI) for debt and equity securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity. This guidance was effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The provisions are effective as of Cambium's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance on interim disclosures about fair value of financial instruments, which amends previous guidance on disclosures about fair value of financial instruments to require disclosure about fair value of financial instruments in interim financial statements. This new guidance is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. The provisions were effective as of Cambium's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance relating to subsequent events. This guidance establishes general standards for accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued and shall be applied to subsequent events not addressed in other applicable generally accepted accounting principles. This issuance, among other things, sets forth the period after the balance sheet date during which management should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, the

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circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and the disclosures an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. This guidance is effective for Cambium's interim and annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The provisions were effective as of Cambium's second quarter ended June 30, 2009; however, adoption did not have a material effect on Cambium's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2009, the FASB issued new guidance to address the elimination of the concept of a qualifying special purpose entity and replaces the quantitative-based risks and rewards calculation for determining which enterprise has a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity. Also, the new guidance requires an ongoing assessment of whether an entity is the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity. The amended approach focuses on identifying which enterprise has the power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity and the obligation to absorb losses of the entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity. Additionally, the new guidance provides more timely and useful information about an enterprise's involvement with a variable interest entity. The provisions will become effective for the first annual period starting after November 15, 2009. Cambium is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

During the third quarter of 2009, Cambium adopted the new Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) as issued by the FASB. The ASC has become the source of authoritative U.S. GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. The ASC is not intended to change or alter existing GAAP.

NOTE C ACQUISITIONS

Acquisition of Cambium Learning, Inc.

On April 12, 2007, the Holding Company acquired Cambium and its subsidiaries: Cambium Learning (New York), Inc., Sopris West Educational Services, Inc. (Sopris West), Kurzweil Educational Systems, Inc., and IntelliTools, Inc. The Company determined that combining their media expertise and capital with the strong growth potential that existed in the pre K-12 educational marketplace for the types of products and services provided by Cambium would create a more competitive company. In reaching its decision to acquire Cambium, which resulted in the recognition of \$192,287,323 of goodwill, there were a number of reasons why the Company believed the acquisition would be beneficial. These potential benefits include:

Capitalizing on a growing market and the need for accountability.

Increasing program penetration by expanding sales from current customers.

Expanding geographic footprint in rural areas.

Exploring acquisition opportunities in a fragmented market.

The acquisition was funded through a combination of \$140,108,857 of cash, \$3,915,000 of executive rollover shares, and \$172,104,739 of debt, net of issuance costs. The aggregate purchase price, net of cash acquired and executive rollover shares was \$303,235,675, of which \$21,000,000 was held in escrow. The \$21,000,000 held in escrow

consisted of \$1,000,000 held in a Purchase Price Escrow and \$20,000,000 held in an Indemnity Escrow. The Purchase Price Escrow fund was established to support a post-closing working capital adjustment. The Indemnity Escrow was established to support any deficiencies in the Purchase Price Escrow and to secure the payment of any indemnification claims made by the purchaser pursuant to the acquisition agreement. The acquisition agreement contained customary general indemnification protection for breaches of representations and warranties during a specified post-closing survival period. Except to the extent a claim was pending, the Indemnity Escrow was to be automatically released in full to the sellers on May 30, 2008, unless the 2007 audited financial statements were delivered before May 1, 2008, and then 30 days after

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such delivery, but in no event could the release to the sellers occur before April 12, 2008. If a claim were pending at the time of release, then the amount of that claim would remain in the escrow until it was resolved, and the undisputed amounts were to be released to the sellers. At closing, the purchaser received a certificate from the sellers certifying that all of the sellers' representations and warranties were true and correct. Thus, at the time of closing, the purchaser had no reason to believe that any such representations or warranties would prove to be inaccurate, and, consequently, no reason to believe it would assert any claims against the Indemnity Escrow. The accounting guidance issued by FASB that was in effect at the time of closing prescribes the accounting treatment for escrows such as the Indemnity Escrow. It requires certain future contingent consideration to be included in the purchase price of an acquisition only after the contingency has occurred and the consideration has been delivered to the sellers, and pending occurrence of the contingency, the amount of such consideration is to be recorded on the balance sheet as a liability and not included in purchase price. However, where the expectation of making the future payment is beyond a reasonable doubt, then it is not deemed contingent. A release of consideration from an indemnity escrow which secured claims for breaches of representations and warranties is deemed to be beyond a reasonable doubt, based upon the assumption that representations and warranties are accurate when made. Escrowed amounts which secured such breaches, like the Indemnity Escrow, are, therefore, not deemed to be contingent, absent a pre-acquisition contingency that was subject to the escrow. Thus, the amount of consideration placed in the Indemnity Escrow at closing was included in the purchase price. In 2007, \$1,000,000 of the Purchase Price Escrow was released for a purchase price adjustment related to net working capital. As disclosed in Note A, Cambium Learning, Inc. suffered a loss resulting from an embezzlement that was discovered in late April 2008. The purchaser asserted indemnity claims against the sellers with respect to that loss, and settled those claims in July 2008. The settlement negotiations were memorialized in an agreement dated July 10, 2008 by and between the former stockholders of the predecessor company and the members of the successor company, and resulted in the remaining Indemnity Escrow being distributed in its entirety to VSS-Cambium Settlement Fund, LLC (Settlement Fund), acting as an agent for Cambium Learning, Inc. Also, the former stockholders of the predecessor company agreed to contribute an additional \$9,269,098 to the Settlement Fund. The total settlement of \$30,202,083, including interest income of \$932,985, was distributed by the Settlement Fund to Cambium Learning, Inc. and used to cover costs and pay down a portion of the senior credit facility and is reflected in gain from settlement with previous stockholders in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Settlement Fund was designated as the agent to act as a receiving and paying agent, since the settlement monies had to be received from the several sellers and then distributed to several parties, consisting of the various lenders and professional advisors; having the Settlement Fund act as agent facilitated this flow of funds at a time when the Company was concluding its internal investigation. Despite these escrow releases, the expected accuracy of the representations and warranties provided a reasonable basis to find sufficient certainty with respect to the sellers' entitlement to the escrows and, consequently, to include them in the purchase price at closing.

The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase transaction. The consolidated financial statements of Holding Company includes the results of Cambium from the date of acquisition. The purchase price was allocated among tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on fair values at the transaction date. The excess of the purchase price over the acquired tangible and intangible assets and liabilities was recorded as goodwill. The Company acquired the stock and, therefore, the additional goodwill resulting from this transaction is not expected to be tax deductible. The Company has established deferred taxes on the other nondeductible intangible assets as part of the purchase price.

In connection with the acquisition, certain executives carried over a portion of their investment to the Holding Company. The rollover shares were valued at \$3,915,000 based on the fair value of their equity interest in Cambium at the time of the acquisition. This amount was converted into a membership interest which was based on the percentage of \$3,915,000 to the total \$144,023,857 of contributed capital.

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The following represents the allocation of the purchase price:

Current assets	\$ 30,259,364
Property, plant and equipment	19,151,609
Other long-term assets	234,660
Goodwill	192,287,323
Other identified intangible assets	143,380,000
Current liabilities	(23,891,415)
Long-term deferred tax liabilities	(39,807,632)
Other liabilities	(15,353,233)
In-process research and development	890,000
 Purchase price	 \$ 307,150,676

Other identified intangibles acquired consist of the following:

	Fair Value	Estimated Useful Life
Publishing rights	\$ 90,300,000	11 years
Developed technology	6,300,000	6 years
Trademarks	15,580,000	16 years
Reseller networks	12,300,000	11 years
Customer relationships	13,700,000	6 11 years
Noncompetes	2,600,000	3 years
Contracts	2,100,000	4 years
Conference attendee relationships	500,000	8 years
 Total other identified intangibles	 \$ 143,380,000	

Goodwill of \$153,533,164 and \$38,754,159 purchased in the acquisition has been allocated to the Company's Publishing and Learning Technologies reporting units, respectively, based on their relative fair values. Valuations were established giving consideration to the three basic approaches to value with the method or methods applied for each asset depending on the nature of the asset and the type and reliability of information available for the analysis and were based upon the Company's projected revenue growth assumptions through each asset's estimated useful life. Discounted cash flows were based upon the Company's weighted average cost of capital of 12% and an estimated effective tax rate of 40%. Publishing rights were valued using a form of the income approach known as the excess earnings method. Trademarks and developed technology were valued using a form of the income approach known as the relief-from-royalty method. Customer relationships, conference attendees and reseller networks were valued using

the residual cash flow method and customer contracts were valued using various forms of the income approach depending on the nature of the individual contract. Non-compete agreements were valued using a form of the income approach known as the profit differential method.

Acquisition of Certain Assets of Tobii Assistive Technology, Inc.

On July 25, 2008, Cambium acquired certain intellectual property rights and an inventory of titles with related author agreements of Tobii Assistive Technology, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation, for \$112,003. The cash used to fund this acquisition came from the Company's general working capital. The purchase price was allocated as follows: \$52,003 to goodwill (deductible for tax purposes), \$39,000 to customer lists and \$21,000

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to developed technology. The customer lists and developed technology will be amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives of two years and three years, respectively.

Predecessor Acquisitions***Acquisition of IntelliTools, Inc.***

On February 13, 2006, Cambium acquired IntelliTools, Inc. (IntelliTools), a California-based provider of technology to struggling students with limited English proficiency or in need of additional instructional support. Upon completing the acquisition, the Company combined IntelliTools with Kurzweil to form the Cambium Learning Technologies Group (CLT). In reaching the decision to acquire IntelliTools, which resulted in the recognition of \$5,616,638 of goodwill, there were a number of specific reasons why the Company believed the acquisition would be beneficial. The Company believed that:

IntelliTools, combined into CLT, would be able to provide a more complete offering to special needs students, generating additional sales.

IntelliTools, combined into CLT, would be able to achieve significant economies of scale and greater market penetration by utilizing a single direct selling, marketing, reseller network, and development team.

By combining the back office administration and systems, the Company would be able to reduce its costs.

The aggregate purchase price, net of cash acquired, was \$9,340,829, of which \$1,500,000 was initially held in escrow, and as of December 31, 2006 and 2007, \$1,000,000 and \$500,000, respectively, remained in escrow. The acquisition agreement allows for up to an additional \$400,000 of consideration contingent upon the achievement of certain financial targets. As of December 2006, the entire contingent payment of \$400,000 was accrued, which resulted in additional goodwill. The cash used to finance this acquisition was a \$10,400,000 equity contribution. The acquisition was accounted for as a purchase transaction. The consolidated financial statements include the results of IntelliTools from the date of acquisition. The purchase price was allocated among tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on fair values at the transaction date. The excess of the purchase price over the acquired tangible and intangible assets and liabilities was recorded as goodwill. The Company acquired the stock of IntelliTools and both seller and buyer made an election under §338(h)(10) of the Internal Revenue Code to treat the acquisition as an asset acquisition for tax purposes. Therefore, the goodwill and other intangible assets resulting from this transaction will be tax deductible.

The following represents the allocation of the purchase price:

Current assets	\$ 1,184,032
Property, plant and equipment	88,234
Other long-term assets	22,087
Goodwill	5,616,638
Other identified intangible assets	4,130,000

Current liabilities	(1,700,162)
Purchase price	\$ 9,340,829

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Other identified intangibles acquired consist of the following:

Asset	Fair Value	Estimated Useful Life
Developed technology	\$ 1,770,000	4 years
Trademarks and patents	530,000	Indefinite
Noncompete	100,000	3 years
Customer relationships	1,730,000	9 years
Total other identified intangibles	\$ 4,130,000	

Acquisition of Certain Assets of Lexia Learning, Inc.

On March 10, 2006, Cambium acquired certain publishing rights and inventory of the Lexia Learning Systems, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation, for approximately \$356,000. The cash used to fund this acquisition came from the Company's general working capital. Approximately \$315,000 of the purchase price was allocated to publishing rights and \$41,000 to inventory. The publishing rights will be amortized on an accelerated basis over its useful life of ten years.

Acquisition of Certain Assets from Jane Fell Greene

On September 29, 2006, Cambium agreed to acquire all the copyrights and trademarks for the *LANGUAGE!* Product for \$20,008,677. The cash used to fund this acquisition came from the Company's general working capital. The purchase price was allocated as follows:

Asset	Fair Value	Estimated Useful Life
Pre-paid expenses	\$ 120,000	
Copyrights	15,588,677	10 years
Trademarks	4,300,000	14 years
Purchase price	\$ 20,008,677	

Concurrent with the acquisition of the copyrights and trademarks for *LANGUAGE!*, the Company entered into a new author agreement with Jane Fell Greene, which cancelled all previous agreements between the Company and Ms. Greene.

NOTE D PERFORMANCE SHARE PLAN

At the time of the acquisition of Cambium by Holding Company, the Company agreed to pay for a long-term incentive plan for Sopris West employees. The Company recorded a liability at fair value on the date of acquisition due to the commitment being fixed. The Company paid \$220,865 in 2006 and the aggregate amount accrued as of April 11, 2007 and paid on June 30, 2007 under this plan was \$7,558,990. No further amounts were due at December 31, 2008 or December 31, 2007.

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NOTE E PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Balances of major classes of assets and accumulated depreciation and amortization consist of the following:

	September 30, 2009	Years Ended December 31,	
		2008	2007
Land, buildings and land improvements	\$ 13,360,000	\$ 13,360,000	\$ 13,360,000
Furniture and fixtures	288,439	287,410	287,410
Machinery and equipment	3,844,813	3,795,769	3,746,557
Computer equipment and software	3,857,201	3,173,847	2,261,116
Leasehold improvements	174,282	151,892	138,700
Total	21,524,735	20,768,918	19,793,783
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	3,675,413	2,458,557	985,649
Total	\$ 17,849,322	\$ 18,310,361	\$ 18,808,134

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$1,216,856 and \$1,096,319 for the nine months ended September 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and \$1,473,177, \$986,651, \$300,778 and \$678,447 for the year ended December 31, 2008, for the period from January 29, 2007 to December 31, 2007, for the period from January 1, 2007 to April 11, 2007, and for the year ended December 31, 2006, respectively.

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Goodwill and other intangible assets consist of the following:

	Balance at December 31, 2007	Additions	Impairment Charge	Balance at December 31, 2008	Additions	Impairment Charge	Balance September 2009
Intangible assets	\$ 192,287,323	\$ 52,003	\$ (75,966,164)	\$ 116,373,162	\$	\$ (9,105,000)	\$ 107,268,162
Goodwill	90,300,000	-	-	90,300,000	-	-	90,300,000
Identifiable intangible assets	15,580,000	-	-	15,580,000	-	-	15,580,000
Customer relationships	13,700,000	39,000	-	13,739,000	-	-	13,778,000
Software	2,100,000	-	-	2,100,000	-	-	2,100,000
Proprietary technology	6,300,000	21,000	-	6,321,000	-	-	6,342,000
Marketing network	12,300,000	-	-	12,300,000	-	-	12,300,000
Former conference attendees	500,000	-	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
Other intangibles	2,600,000	-	-	2,600,000	-	-	2,600,000
Other intangibles	143,380,000	60,000	-	143,440,000	-	-	143,440,000
Identifiable intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goodwill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Identifiable intangible assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Customer relationships	(10,473,136)	(13,565,924)	-	(24,039,060)	(10,461,374)	-	(34,500,434)
Software	(1,130,290)	(1,329,483)	-	(2,459,773)	(1,005,157)	-	(3,464,923)
Customer relationships	(3,370,681)	(3,804,208)	-	(7,174,889)	(2,150,937)	-	(9,325,826)
Software	(439,838)	(1,046,938)	-	(1,486,776)	(416,112)	-	(1,902,888)
Proprietary technology	(1,146,348)	(1,327,312)	-	(2,473,660)	(894,062)	-	(3,367,722)
Marketing network	(2,636,246)	(2,790,152)	-	(5,426,398)	(1,599,248)	-	(7,025,646)
Former conference attendees	(151,041)	(141,927)	-	(292,968)	(64,453)	-	(354,421)
Other intangibles	(623,519)	(866,666)	-	(1,490,185)	(650,000)	-	(2,140,185)
Other intangibles	(19,971,099)	(24,872,610)	-	(44,843,709)	(17,241,343)	-	(62,085,412)
Identifiable intangible assets,	\$ 123,408,901	\$ (24,812,610)	\$	\$ 98,596,291	\$ (17,241,343)	\$	\$ 81,354,948

In accordance with accounting guidance for goodwill and other intangibles, goodwill is not amortized but instead reviewed at least annually and if a triggering event is determined to have occurred in the interim period, the Company's annual impairment testing is performed as of December 1 of each year. The first step of impairment testing for 2008 showed that the book value of the Published Products unit exceeded its fair value and a second step of impairment testing was required. The second step requires the allocation of the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that reporting unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination. The fair value was determined using an income approach based upon forecasted operating results. As a result of the second step of the 2008 impairment test, goodwill for the Published Products unit, as of the measurement date, was determined to be partially impaired. The estimates of fair value used in the testing are dependent upon multiple assumptions, estimates and inputs. As of December 31, 2008, the estimated fair market value of the Published Products unit was estimated to have fallen below book value as a result of the economic downturn, which has decreased the amount of state and local funding available for school districts to purchase educational materials. As a result of these factors, an impairment charge of \$75,966,164 was recorded in 2008. In June 2009, Cambium announced that it had entered into a merger agreement. This planned business combination is a triggering event requiring impairment testing for Cambium's reporting units. The first step of impairment testing as of June 30, 2009 showed that the carrying value of the Company's Published Products unit exceeded its fair value and that a step two was needed.