

ARPEGGIO ACQUISITION CORP
Form PREM14A
February 10, 2006
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SCHEDULE 14A

(Rule 14a-101)

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

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 Under Rule 14a-12

ARPEGGIO ACQUISITION CORPORATION

(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:

Common stock of Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation

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

14,500,000

(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):

Average of high and low prices for common stock on February 8, 2006 (\$5.665)

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

\$82,142,500

(5) Total fee paid:

\$8,789.25

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Fee paid previously with preliminary materials:

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:

(4) Date Filed:

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Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation

10 East 53rd Street, 35th Floor

New York, New York 10022

To the Stockholders of Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation:

You are cordially invited to attend a special meeting of the stockholders of Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation (Arpeggio) relating to the proposed merger of Hill International, Inc. into Arpeggio and related matters. The meeting will be held at 10:00 a.m., eastern time, on _____, 2006, at the offices of Graubard Miller, our counsel, at The Chrysler Building, 405 Lexington Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10174.

At this meeting, you will be asked to consider and vote upon the following proposals:

(1) to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 5, 2005, as amended on December 30, 2005, among Arpeggio, Hill International, Inc., a Delaware corporation (Hill), and the stockholders of Hill (the Signing Stockholders) and the transactions contemplated thereby we refer to this proposal as the merger proposal;

(2) to approve an amendment to the certificate of incorporation of Arpeggio to change the name of Arpeggio from Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation to Hill International, Inc. - we refer to this proposal as the name change amendment;

(3) to approve an amendment to the certificate of incorporation of Arpeggio to increase the number of authorized shares of Arpeggio common stock from 30,000,000 to 75,000,000 we refer to this proposal as the capitalization amendment;

(4) to approve an amendment to the certificate of incorporation of Arpeggio to remove the preamble and sections A through D, inclusive, of Article Sixth from the certificate of incorporation from and after the closing of the merger, as these provisions will no longer be applicable to Arpeggio, and to redesignate section E of Article Sixth as Article Sixth we refer to this proposal as the Article Sixth amendment; and

(5) to approve the 2006 Employee Stock Option Plan we refer to this proposal as the stock option plan proposal.

The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio common stock on the record date is required to approve each of the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment and the Article Sixth Amendment. The approval of the stock option plan will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of Arpeggio s common stock represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting.

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The adoption of the merger proposal is conditioned on the adoption of the name change amendment and the capitalization amendment, and neither the name change amendment nor the capitalization amendment will be presented to the meeting for adoption unless the merger is approved. The adoption of the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal are not conditions to the merger proposal or to the adoption of either of the name change amendment or the capitalization amendment but, if the merger is not approved, neither will be presented at the meeting for adoption.

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Each Arpeggio stockholder who holds shares of common stock issued in Arpeggio's initial public offering (IPO) has the right to vote against the merger proposal and at the same time demand that Arpeggio convert such stockholder's shares into cash equal to a pro rata portion of the funds held in the trust account into which a substantial portion of the net proceeds of Arpeggio's IPO was deposited. As of _____, 2006, the record date for the meeting of stockholders, the conversion price was approximately \$ _____ in cash for each share of Arpeggio common stock. These shares will be converted into cash only if the merger agreement is consummated. However, if the holders of 20% or more shares (1,360,000 shares) of common stock issued in Arpeggio's IPO vote against the merger proposal and demand conversion of their shares, Arpeggio will not consummate the merger. Prior to exercising conversion rights, Arpeggio stockholders should verify the market price of Arpeggio's common stock, as they may receive higher proceeds from the sale of their common stock in the public market than from exercising their conversion rights. Shares of Arpeggio's common stock are currently quoted on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol APGO. On the record date, the last sale price of Arpeggio's common stock was \$ _____.

Arpeggio's initial stockholders who purchased their shares of common stock prior to its IPO, and presently own an aggregate of approximately 18.1% of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio common stock, have agreed to vote all of their shares on the merger proposal in accordance with the vote of the majority of the votes cast by the holders of shares issued in connection with the IPO. The initial stockholders have also indicated that they intend to vote FOR the adoption of the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal.

After careful consideration, Arpeggio's board of directors has determined that the merger proposal is fair to and in the best interests of Arpeggio and its stockholders. Arpeggio's board of directors has also determined that the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal are also in the best interests of Arpeggio's stockholders. Arpeggio's board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote or give instruction to vote FOR the adoption of the merger proposal, the name change amendment proposal, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan.

Enclosed is a notice of special meeting and proxy statement containing detailed information concerning the merger proposal and the transactions contemplated thereby, as well as detailed information concerning the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting, we urge you to read this material carefully.

Your vote is important. Whether you plan to attend the special meeting or not, please sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card as soon as possible in the envelope provided.

I look forward to seeing you at the meeting.

Sincerely,

Eric S. Rosenfeld
Chairman of the Board,
Chief Executive Officer and President

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Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has determined if this proxy statement is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

SEE RISK FACTORS FOR A DISCUSSION OF VARIOUS
FACTORS THAT YOU SHOULD CONSIDER IN CONNECTION WITH THE MERGER.

This proxy statement is dated _____, 2006 and is first being mailed to Arpeggio stockholders on or about _____, 2006.

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Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation

10 East 53rd Street, 35th Floor

New York, New York 10022

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON _____, 2006

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF ARPEGGIO ACQUISITION CORPORATION:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of stockholders of Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation (Arpeggio), a Delaware corporation, will be held at 10:00 a.m. eastern time, on _____, 2006, at the offices of Graubard Miller, our counsel, at The Chrysler Building, 405 Lexington Avenue, 19th Floor New York, New York 10174 for the following purposes:

(1) to consider and vote upon the adoption of the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 5, 2005, as amended on December 30, 2005, among Arpeggio, Hill International, Inc., a Delaware corporation (Hill), and the stockholders of Hill (the Signing Stockholders), and the transactions contemplated thereby. Hill s board of directors and the Signing Stockholders have already approved and adopted the Merger Agreement;

(2) to consider and vote upon an amendment to the certificate of incorporation of Arpeggio to change the name of Arpeggio from Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation to Hill International, Inc.;

(3) to consider and vote upon an amendment to the certificate of incorporation of Arpeggio to increase the number of authorized shares of Arpeggio common stock from 30,000,000 to 75,000,000;

(4) to consider and vote upon an amendment to the certificate of incorporation of Arpeggio to remove the preamble and sections A through D, inclusive, of Article Sixth from the certificate of incorporation from and after the closing of the merger, as these provisions will no longer be applicable to Arpeggio, and to redesignate section E of Article Sixth as Article Sixth; and

(5) to consider and vote upon the approval of the 2006 Employee Stock Option Plan.

These items of business are described in the attached proxy statement, which we encourage you to read in its entirety before voting. Only holders of record of Arpeggio s common stock at the close of business on _____, 2006 are entitled to notice of the special meeting and to vote at the special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting. Only the holders of record of Arpeggio common stock on that date are entitled to have their votes counted at the Arpeggio special meeting and any adjournments or postponements of it.

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Arpeggio will not transact any other business at the special meeting except for business properly brought before the special meeting or any adjournment or postponement of it by Arpeggio's board of directors.

A complete list of Arpeggio stockholders of record entitled to vote at the special meeting will be available for 10 days before the special meeting at the principal executive offices of Arpeggio for inspection by stockholders during ordinary business hours for any purpose germane to the special meeting.

Your vote is important regardless of the number of shares you own. The first, second, third and fourth proposals must be approved by the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio common stock. The fifth proposal must be approved by the holders of a majority of the shares of Arpeggio common stock present in person or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting.

All Arpeggio stockholders are cordially invited to attend the special meeting in person. However, to ensure your representation at the special meeting, you are urged to complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card as soon as possible. If you are a stockholder of record of Arpeggio common stock, you may also cast your vote in person at the special meeting. If your shares are held in an account at a brokerage firm or bank, you must instruct your broker or bank on how to vote your shares. If you do not vote or do not instruct your broker or bank how to vote, it will have the same effect as voting against the merger, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment and the Article Sixth amendment.

The board of directors of Arpeggio unanimously recommends that you vote FOR each of the proposals, which are described in detail in the accompanying proxy statement.

By Order of the Board of Directors

_____, 2006

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SUMMARY OF THE MATERIAL TERMS OF THE MERGER

The parties to the merger are Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation and Hill International, Inc. See the section entitled *The Merger Proposal*.

Hill is a privately-owned independent construction consulting firm headquartered in Marlton, NJ. Hill provides both fee-based project management and construction claims consulting services to clients worldwide. Hill is organized into two key operating divisions: the Project Management Group and the Construction Claims Group. See the section entitled *Business of Hill*.

On closing of the merger, Hill will merge into Arpeggio, with Arpeggio continuing as the surviving corporation. See the section entitled *The Merger Proposal*.

In return for all of their stock in Hill, the stockholders of Hill will receive from Arpeggio, at the closing, 14,500,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock. Hill's stockholders will also receive up to an additional 6,600,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock, contingent upon the combined companies meeting specified earnings targets. See the section entitled *The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration*.

As a result of the merger and assuming that no Arpeggio stockholder demands that Arpeggio convert its shares to cash, as permitted by Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation, immediately after the closing, the stockholders of Hill will own approximately 63.6% of the outstanding Arpeggio common stock and the present stockholders of Arpeggio (or their transferees) will own approximately 36.4% of the outstanding Arpeggio common stock. The percentage ownership of the Hill stockholders will be increased and that of Arpeggio's stockholders will be decreased upon issuances of the contingent shares to be issued by Arpeggio if the combined companies meet some or all of the earnings targets. See the section entitled *The Merger Agreement Merger Consideration*.

12.0% of the Arpeggio shares to be received by the Hill stockholders at the closing of the merger will be placed in escrow as a fund for the payment of indemnification claims that may be made by Arpeggio as a result of breaches of Hill's covenants, representations and warranties in the merger agreement. See the section entitled *The Merger Agreement Escrow Agreement*.

In addition to voting on the merger, the stockholders of Arpeggio will vote on proposals to change its name to Hill International, Inc., to increase the number of shares of common stock it is authorized to issue to 75,000,000 from 30,000,000, to amend its charter to delete certain provisions that will no longer be applicable after the merger and to approve a stock option plan. See the sections entitled *Name Change Amendment Proposal*, *Capitalization Amendment Proposal*, *Article Sixth Amendment Proposal* and *Stock Option Plan Proposal*.

The stockholders of Hill have agreed not to sell any of the shares of Arpeggio common stock they receive in the merger until December 31, 2007, subject to certain exceptions, including the right to use their shares to secure margin loans not to exceed 20% of the value of the shares at the time the loans are made. See the section entitled *The Merger Agreement Lock-Up Agreement*.

After the merger, the directors of Arpeggio will be five persons who will be designated by Irvin E. Richter, David L. Richter and Brady H. Richter (*Signing Stockholders*), on the one hand, and two persons who will be designated by Eric S. Rosenfeld, chairman, chief executive officer and president of Arpeggio, and Arnaud Ajdler, chief financial officer, secretary and a director of Arpeggio, on the other hand, in accordance with a voting agreement to be entered into at the closing. The voting agreement will provide that the *Signing Stockholders* and Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler will vote their shares of Arpeggio stock in favor of their respective designees to serve as directors of Arpeggio through the annual meeting of stockholders of Arpeggio to be held in 2007. See the section entitled *The Merger Agreement Election of Directors; Voting Agreement*.

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After the merger, all of the officers of Arpeggio will be persons who presently hold similar positions with Hill, including Irvin E. Richter as chairman and chief executive officer and David L. Richter as president and chief operating officer. Irvin Richter and David Richter will enter into three-year employment agreements with Arpeggio, effective upon the consummation of the merger. None of the present officers of Arpeggio will continue in their positions after the merger. See the section entitled *The Merger Agreement Employment Agreements*.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE PROPOSALS

Q. Why am I receiving this proxy statement?

- A. Arpeggio and Hill have agreed to a business combination under the terms of the agreement and plan of merger dated December 5, 2005, as amended on December 30, 2005, that is described in this proxy statement. This agreement is referred to as the merger agreement. A copy of the merger agreement, as amended, is attached to this proxy statement as Annex A, which we encourage you to review.

In order to complete the merger, Arpeggio stockholders must vote to approve (i) the merger agreement, (ii) an amendment to Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation to change the name of Arpeggio from Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation to Hill International, Inc. and (iii) an amendment to Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation to increase the number of shares of authorized common stock from 30,000,000 to 75,000,000. Arpeggio stockholders will also be asked to vote to approve (i) an amendment to Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation to make certain modifications to Article Sixth thereof and (ii) the stock option plan, but such approvals are not conditions to the merger. The stock option plan has been approved by Arpeggio's board of directors and will be effective upon consummation of the merger, if approved by stockholders. Arpeggio's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, as it will appear if all amendments to its certificate of incorporation are approved, is annexed as Annex B hereto. The stock option plan is annexed as Annex C hereto.

Arpeggio is holding a special meeting of its stockholders to obtain these approvals. This proxy statement contains important information about the proposed merger, the other proposals and the special meeting of Arpeggio stockholders. You should read it carefully.

Your vote is important. We encourage you to vote as soon as possible after carefully reviewing this proxy statement.

Q. Why is Arpeggio proposing the merger?

- A. Arpeggio was organized to effect a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination with an operating business. Hill is a privately-owned, independent construction management firm, providing both fee-based project management and construction claims consulting services to clients worldwide. Arpeggio believes that Hill, with its recent acquisitions, high profile and complex projects, is positioned for significant growth in present and future construction markets and believes that a business combination with Hill will provide Arpeggio stockholders with an opportunity to participate in a company with significant growth potential.

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- Q. What is being voted on?** A. There are five proposals on which the Arpeggio stockholders are being asked to vote. The first proposal is to adopt and approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby. We refer to this proposal as the merger proposal.

The second proposal is to approve an amendment to the certificate of incorporation to change the name of Arpeggio from Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation to Hill International, Inc. We refer to this proposal as the name change amendment.

The third proposal is to approve an amendment to the certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of Arpeggio common stock from 30,000,000 to 75,000,000. We refer to this proposal as the capitalization amendment.

The fourth proposal is to approve an amendment to the certificate of incorporation to remove the preamble and sections A through D, inclusive, of Article Sixth from the Certificate of Incorporation from and after the closing and to redesignate section E of Article Sixth as Article Sixth. The items being removed will no longer be operative upon consummation of the merger; therefore, this amendment is being proposed to revise the certificate of incorporation on a going-forward basis. We refer to this proposal as the Article Sixth amendment.

The fifth proposal is to approve Arpeggio's Stock Option Plan. We refer to this proposal as the stock option plan proposal.

- Q. What vote is required in order to adopt the merger proposal?** A. The approval of the merger will require the affirmative vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio's common stock. If the holders of 20% or more of the shares of the common stock issued in Arpeggio's initial public offering (the IPO) pursuant to its prospectus, dated June 24, 2004, vote against the merger and demand that Arpeggio convert their shares into a pro rata portion of Arpeggio's trust account as of the record date, then the merger will not be consummated. No vote of the holders of Arpeggio's warrants is necessary to adopt the merger proposal or other proposals and Arpeggio is not asking the warrant holders to vote on the merger proposal or the other proposals. Arpeggio will not consummate the merger transaction unless both the name change amendment and the capitalization amendment are also approved. The approvals of the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal are not conditions to the consummation of the merger. The stock option plan has been approved by Arpeggio's Board of Directors and will be effective upon consummation of the merger, subject to stockholder approval of the plan. If the merger proposal is not approved, none of the other proposals will be presented for approval.
- Q. What vote is required in order to adopt the name change amendment?** A. The approval of the name change amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio's common stock. The approval of the name change amendment is a condition to the consummation of the merger.

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- Q. What vote is required in order to adopt the capitalization amendment?**
- A. The approval of the capitalization amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio's common stock. The approval of the capitalization amendment is a condition to the consummation of the merger.
- Q. What vote is required in order to adopt the Article Sixth amendment?**
- A. The approval of the Article Sixth amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio's common stock. The approval of the Article Sixth amendment is not a condition to the consummation of the merger or to the effectuation of the name change amendment or the capitalization amendment.
- Q. What vote is required in order to adopt the stock option plan proposal?**
- A. The approval of the stock option plan proposal will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of Arpeggio common stock represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the special meeting. The approval of the stock option plan proposal is not a condition to the approval of the merger or to the effectuation of the name change amendment or the capitalization amendment.
- Q. Why is Arpeggio proposing the stock option plan?**
- A. Arpeggio is proposing the stock option plan to enable it to attract, retain and reward its directors, officers, employees and consultants using equity-based incentives. The stock option plan has been approved by Arpeggio's board of directors and will be effective upon consummation of the merger, subject to stockholder approval of the plan.

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- Q. Does the Arpeggio board recommend voting in favor of the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal?**
- A. Yes. After careful consideration of the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, the amendments to the certificate of incorporation and the stock option plan, the board of directors of Arpeggio has determined that the merger and the transactions contemplated thereby are fair to and in the best interests of Arpeggio and its stockholders. The Arpeggio board of directors recommends that Arpeggio stockholders vote **FOR** each of (i) the merger proposal, (ii) the name change amendment, (iii) the capitalization amendment, and (iv) the Article Sixth amendment and (v) the stock option plan proposal. The members of Arpeggio’s board of directors have interests in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, your interests as a stockholder. For a description of such interests, please see the section entitled *Summary of the Proxy Statement – Interests of Arpeggio Directors and Officers in the Merger*.

For a description of the factors considered by Arpeggio’s board of directors in making its determination, see the section entitled *Arpeggio Board of Directors – Reasons for Approval of the Merger*.

Arpeggio has obtained an opinion from Capitalink, L.C. that the merger is fair, from a financial perspective, to the stockholders of Arpeggio. For a description of the fairness opinion and the assumptions made, matters considered and procedures followed by Capitalink in rendering such opinion, see the section entitled *Fairness Opinion*.

- Q. What will happen in the proposed merger?**
- A. As a consequence of the merger, Hill will be merged with and into Arpeggio and Arpeggio will continue as the surviving corporation. Stockholders of Hill will become stockholders of Arpeggio and will own approximately 63.6% of the shares of Arpeggio common stock outstanding immediately after the merger assuming that no shares are converted into their pro rata share of the trust fund.
- Q. How do the Arpeggio insiders intend to vote their shares?**
- A. All of the Arpeggio insiders (including all of Arpeggio’s officers and directors) have agreed to vote the shares held by them that they acquired prior to the IPO on the merger proposal in accordance with the vote of the majority of the shares of common stock issued in the IPO. They have indicated that they will vote the shares held by them in favor of the certificate of incorporation amendments and the stock option plan proposal.
- Q. What will I receive in the proposed merger?**
- A. Arpeggio stockholders will receive nothing in the merger. Arpeggio stockholders will continue to hold the shares of Arpeggio common stock that they owned prior to the merger.

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- Q. **What will Hill security holders receive in the proposed merger?** A. The persons who are stockholders of Hill at the time of the merger will receive 14,500,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock at the closing of the merger. Of the shares to be issued to the Hill stockholders at the closing, 1,740,000 shares, or 12%, will be placed in escrow to secure Arpeggio's indemnity rights under the merger agreement. The Hill stockholders will receive up to an additional 6,600,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock, contingent upon the combined companies attaining certain Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) targets. See the section entitled *Merger Consideration*.
- Q. **How much of Arpeggio will existing Arpeggio stockholders own after the merger?** A. Immediately after the merger, if no Arpeggio stockholder demands that Arpeggio convert its shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account, then existing Arpeggio's stockholders will own approximately 36.4% of the outstanding common stock of Arpeggio. Existing Arpeggio stockholders would own less than that percentage of shares if one or more Arpeggio stockholders vote against the merger proposal and demand conversion of their shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account. The ownership percentages of existing Arpeggio stockholders will also be reduced to the extent that contingent shares are issued to the Hill stockholders as a result of the combined companies meeting specified earnings targets after the merger.
- Q. **Do I have conversion rights?** A. If you hold shares of common stock issued in Arpeggio's IPO, then you have the right to vote against the merger proposal and demand that Arpeggio convert such shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account in which a substantial portion of the net proceeds of Arpeggio's IPO are held. We sometimes refer to these rights to vote against the merger and demand conversion of the shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account as conversion rights.

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- Q. How do I exercise my conversion rights?**
- A. If you wish to exercise your conversion rights, you must affirmatively vote against the merger proposal and at the same time demand that Arpeggio convert your shares into cash. You may demand conversion either by checking the box on the proxy card or by submitting your request in writing to Arpeggio at the address listed below. You may remedy an improperly executed demand for conversion at any time until the stockholder meeting. If, notwithstanding your negative vote, the merger is completed, then you will be entitled to receive a pro rata portion of the trust account, including any interest earned thereon through the record date. As of the record date, there was approximately \$ _____ in trust, so you will be entitled to convert each share of common stock that you hold into approximately \$ _____. If you exercise your conversion rights, then you will be exchanging your shares of Arpeggio common stock for cash and will no longer own these shares. You will be entitled to receive cash for these shares only if you affirmatively vote against the merger, properly demand conversion, continue to hold these shares through the closing of the merger and then tender your stock certificate. Exercise of your conversion rights does not result in either the conversion or loss of your warrants. Your warrants will continue to be outstanding and exercisable following the conversion of your common stock. However, in the event that Arpeggio does not consummate a business combination by June 30, 2006, Arpeggio will be required to liquidate and your Arpeggio warrants will become worthless.
- Q. What if I object to the proposed merger? Do I have appraisal rights?**
- A. Arpeggio Stockholders do not have appraisal rights in connection with the merger under applicable Delaware corporation law.
- Q. What happens to the funds deposited in the trust account after consummation of the merger?**
- A. Upon consummation of the merger, Arpeggio stockholders electing to exercise their conversion rights will receive their pro rata portion of the funds in the trust account. The balance of the funds in the trust account will be paid to Arpeggio to be used for working capital.
- Q. Who will manage Arpeggio?**
- A. Irvin E. Richter and David L. Richter, currently members of the board of directors of Hill, Eric S. Rosenfeld and Arnaud Ajdler, currently members of the board of directors of Arpeggio, and _____, _____ and _____ will be appointed to serve on Arpeggio's board of directors after the merger. After the merger, Irvin Richter will serve as chairman and chief executive officer of Arpeggio and David Richter will serve as its president and chief operating officer. It is expected that all of Hill's other officers will continue in their positions after the merger. None of Arpeggio's current officers will continue in his position after the merger.

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- Q. What happens if the merger is not consummated?** A. Arpeggio must liquidate if it does not consummate a business combination by June 30, 2006. Therefore, if the merger is not consummated and if Arpeggio does not otherwise consummate a business combination by June 30, 2006, it will be required to liquidate. In any liquidation, the funds held in the trust account, plus any interest earned thereon, together with any remaining out-of-trust net assets, will be distributed pro rata to the holders of Arpeggio's common stock acquired in Arpeggio's IPO. Holders of Arpeggio common stock acquired prior to the IPO, including all of Arpeggio's officers and directors, have waived any right to any liquidation distribution with respect to those shares. In a liquidation, holders of Arpeggio's outstanding warrants would not receive any value for their warrants.
- Q. When do you expect the merger to be completed?** A. It is currently anticipated that the merger will be consummated promptly following the Arpeggio special meeting on _____, 2006.
- For a description of the conditions to completion of the merger, see the section entitled *Conditions to the Completion of the Merger*.
- Q. What do I need to do now?** A. Arpeggio urges you to read carefully and consider the information contained in this proxy statement, including the annexes, and to consider how the merger will affect you as a stockholder of Arpeggio. You should then vote as soon as possible in accordance with the instructions provided in this proxy statement and on the enclosed proxy card.
- Q. How do I vote?** A. If you are a holder of record of Arpeggio common stock, you may vote in person at the special meeting or by submitting a proxy for the special meeting. You may submit your proxy by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed proxy card in the accompanying pre-addressed postage paid envelope. If you hold your shares in street name, which means your shares are held of record by a broker, bank or nominee, you must provide the record holder of your shares with instructions on how to vote your shares.
- Q. What will happen if I abstain from voting or fail to vote?** A. An abstention or failure to vote by an Arpeggio stockholder will have the same effect as a vote against the merger, but will not have the effect of converting your shares of common stock into a pro rata portion of the trust account. An abstention or failure to vote will also have the effect of voting against the certificate of incorporation amendments. An abstention will have the effect of voting against the stock option plan proposal, but failures to vote will have no effect on the stock option plan proposal.
- Q. If my shares are held in street name, will my broker, bank or nominee automatically vote my shares for me?** A. No. Your broker, bank or nominee cannot vote your shares unless you provide instructions on how to vote in accordance with the information and procedures provided to you by your broker, bank or nominee.

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- Q. **Can I change my vote after I have mailed my signed proxy or direction form?** A. Yes. Send a later-dated, signed proxy card to Arpeggio's secretary at the address of Arpeggio's corporate headquarters prior to the date of the special meeting or attend the special meeting in person and vote. You also may revoke your proxy by sending a notice of revocation to Arpeggio's secretary.
- Q. **Do I need to send in my stock certificates?** A. Arpeggio stockholders who do not elect to have their shares converted into a pro rata share of the trust account should not submit their stock certificates now or after the merger, because their shares will not be converted or exchanged in the merger.

Arpeggio stockholders who elect to have their shares converted should continue to hold their shares through the closing of the merger and then tender their stock certificates to Arpeggio. See the section entitled *Special Meeting of Arpeggio Stockholders - Conversion Rights*.

- Q. **What should I do if I receive more than one set of voting materials?** A. You may receive more than one set of voting materials, including multiple copies of this proxy statement and multiple proxy cards or voting instruction cards. For example, if you hold your shares in more than one brokerage account, you will receive a separate voting instruction card for each brokerage account in which you hold shares. If you are a holder of record and your shares are registered in more than one name, you will receive more than one proxy card. Please complete, sign, date and return each proxy card and voting instruction card that you receive in order to cast a vote with respect to all of your Arpeggio shares.

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Q What are the federal income tax consequences of the merger?

The merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and no gain or loss will be recognized by Arpeggio as a result of the merger.

A stockholder of Arpeggio who exercises conversion rights and effects a termination of the stockholder's interest in Arpeggio will generally be required to recognize capital gain or loss upon the exchange of that stockholder's shares of common stock of Arpeggio for cash, if such shares were held as a capital asset on the date of the merger. Such gain or loss will be measured by the difference between the amount of cash received and the tax basis of that stockholder's shares of Arpeggio common stock. No gain or loss will be recognized by non-converting stockholders of Arpeggio as a result of the merger.

For a description of the material federal income tax consequences of the merger, please see the information set forth in *Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger*.

Q. Who can help answer my questions?

A. If you have questions about the merger or if you need additional copies of the proxy statement or the enclosed proxy card you should contact:

Mr. Eric S. Rosenfeld

Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation

10 East 53rd Street, 35th Floor

New York, New York 10022

Tel: (212) 319-7676

You may also obtain additional information about Arpeggio from documents filed with the SEC by following the instructions in the section entitled *Where You Can Find More Information*.

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SUMMARY OF THE PROXY STATEMENT

This summary highlights selected information from this proxy statement and does not contain all of the information that is important to you. To better understand the merger, you should read this entire document carefully, including the merger agreement, as amended, attached as Annex A to this proxy statement. We encourage you to read the merger agreement carefully. It is the legal document that governs the merger and the other transactions contemplated by the merger agreement. It is also described in detail elsewhere in this proxy statement.

The Parties

Arpeggio

Arpeggio is a blank check company organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Delaware on April 2, 2004. It was formed to effect a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination with an operating business. On June 30, 2004, it consummated an IPO of its equity securities from which it derived net proceeds of approximately \$36,772,000. The Arpeggio common stock, warrants to purchase common stock and units (each unit consisting of one share of common stock and two warrants to purchase common stock) are currently quoted on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board (OTCBB) under the symbols APGO for the common stock, APGOW for the warrants and APGOU for the units. Approximately \$35,352,000 of the net proceeds of the IPO were placed in a trust account. Such funds, with the interest earned thereon, will be released to Arpeggio upon consummation of the merger, less any amount payable to Arpeggio stockholders that vote against the merger and elect to exercise their conversion rights. The balance of the net proceeds of the IPO, or approximately \$1,420,000, has been and will be used by Arpeggio to pay the expenses incurred in its pursuit of a business combination. As of _____, 2006, Arpeggio had spent approximately \$_____ of that amount. Other than its IPO and the pursuit of a business combination, Arpeggio has not engaged in any business to date. If Arpeggio does not consummate a business combination by June 30, 2006, then, pursuant to Article Sixth of its certificate of incorporation, Arpeggio's officers must take all actions necessary to dissolve and liquidate Arpeggio within 60 days of such date.

The mailing address of Arpeggio's principal executive office is 10 East 5th Street, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10022, and its telephone number is (212) 319-7676.

Hill

Hill is a privately-owned independent construction consulting firm headquartered in Marlton, New Jersey, that provides both fee-based project management and construction claims consulting services to clients worldwide. Hill is organized into two key operating divisions: the Project Management Group and the Construction Claims Group.

Hill was originally founded in 1976 as a Massachusetts corporation and was subsequently merged with and into Hill International, Inc., a Delaware corporation formed for the purpose of changing Hill's state of incorporation, as of September 8, 1981. The mailing address of Hill's principal executive offices is 303 Lippincott Centre, Marlton, New Jersey 08053, and its telephone number is (856) 810-6200.

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Project Management Group

Hill's Project Management Group offers fee-based or agency construction management services to its clients, leveraging its construction claims expertise to identify potential problems, difficulties and sources of delay on a construction project before they develop into costly problems. Hill is a fee-based consultant and does not assume project completion risk. Clients are typically billed a negotiated multiplier of the actual direct cost of each consultant assigned to a project, and Hill is reimbursed for all out-of-pocket expenses. As construction manager, Hill has managed all phases of the construction process from pre-design through completion. Services include program management, project management, project management oversight, troubled project turnaround, staff augmentation, estimating and cost management, project labor agreements and management consulting. Since its inception, Hill has managed more than 1,000 projects at an aggregate construction cost of more than \$100 billion. The Project Management Group accounted for approximately 82% of Hill's revenue less reimbursable expenses during the three quarters ended October 1, 2005.

Hill has received nine Project Achievement Awards from the Construction Management Association of America honoring its performance as construction manager on various projects. *Engineering News-Record*, an industry publication, ranked Hill as the 18th largest construction management firm in the United States in its June 13, 2005 issue.

Recent project management clients include:

City of Philadelphia Division of Aviation

Dubai International Properties

Illinois State Toll Highway Authority

Liberty Property Trust

Merck & Co.

Nakheel Corporation

National Institutes of Health

New Jersey Schools Construction Corp.

New York City Department of Design and Construction

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

Romanian Ministry of Finance

Smithsonian Institution

Sunoco

U. S. Army Corps of Engineers

U. S. Department of Energy

Construction Claims Group

Hill's Construction Claims Group advises clients in order to assist them in preventing or resolving claims and disputes based upon schedule delays, cost overruns and other problems on major construction projects worldwide. Hill's claims consulting services include claims preparation, analysis and review, litigation support, expert witness testimony, cost and damages assessment and delay/disruption analysis. Clients are typically billed based on an hourly rate for each consultant assigned to the project and Hill is reimbursed for its out-of-pocket expenses. The Construction Claims Group accounted for approximately 18% of Hill's revenue less reimbursable expenses during the three quarters ended October 1, 2005.

Hill has helped resolve over 5,000 disputes involving claims in excess of \$50 billion. Hill's claims consulting clients include participants on all sides of a construction project, including owners, contractors, subcontractors, architects, engineers, attorneys, lenders and insurance companies.

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Hill has been involved in resolving construction claims for many major construction projects worldwide, including for the Channel Tunnel connecting the United Kingdom and France and the Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Recent construction claims clients include:

Abu Dhabi Public Works Dept.

Bear Stearns

Bechtel Group

Bombardier Transportation

Dubai Dept. of Civil Aviation

General Electric Co.

Honeywell

Lexington Insurance Co.

U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons

U. S. General Services Administration

The Merger

The merger agreement provides for a business combination transaction by means of a merger of Hill into Arpeggio. This will be accomplished through an exchange of all the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Hill for shares of common stock of Arpeggio. Shares of Arpeggio common stock, representing 12% of the shares of Arpeggio common stock to be issued to the Hill stockholders at the closing, will be held in escrow to provide the sole remedy for Arpeggio's rights to indemnity set forth in the merger agreement.

Arpeggio and Hill plan to complete the merger promptly after the Arpeggio special meeting, provided that:

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Arpeggio's stockholders have approved the merger proposal, the name change amendment and capitalization amendment;

holders of 20% or more of the shares of common stock issued in Arpeggio's IPO have not voted against the merger proposal and demanded conversion of their shares into cash; and

the other conditions specified in the merger agreement have been satisfied or waived.

Arpeggio's Recommendations to Stockholders; Reasons for the Merger

After careful consideration of the terms and conditions of the merger agreement, the certificate of incorporation amendments and the stock option plan, the board of directors of Arpeggio has determined that the merger and the transactions contemplated thereby, each certificate of incorporation amendment and the stock option plan are fair to and in the best interests of Arpeggio and its stockholders. In reaching its decision with respect to the merger and the transactions contemplated thereby, the board of directors of Arpeggio reviewed various industry and financial data and the due diligence and evaluation materials provided by Hill in order to determine that the consideration to be paid to the Hill stockholders was reasonable. Further, Arpeggio has received an opinion from Capitalink that, in its opinion, the merger and the transactions contemplated thereby are fair to Arpeggio's stockholders from a financial point of view. Accordingly, Arpeggio's board of directors recommends that Arpeggio stockholders vote:

FOR the merger proposal;

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FOR the name change amendment;

FOR the capitalization amendment;

FOR the Article Sixth amendment; and

FOR the stock option plan proposal.

The Certificate of Incorporation Amendments

The amendments to Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation are being proposed, upon consummation of the merger, to change Arpeggio's name, increase the number of shares of common stock it is authorized to issue, and eliminate certain provisions which are applicable to Arpeggio only prior to its completion of a business combination. As a result of the amendments, after the merger, Arpeggio will be named Hill International, Inc., the number of shares of common stock it will be authorized to issue will be increased from 30 million to 75 million and Article Sixth of its certificate of incorporation will address only its classified board of directors, with existing provisions that relate to it as a blank check company being deleted.

The Proposed Arpeggio 2006 Employee Stock Option Plan

The Arpeggio 2006 Employee Stock Option Plan reserves 1,140,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock for issuance in accordance with the plan's terms. The purpose of the plan is to create incentives designed to motivate our employees to significantly contribute toward our growth and profitability, to provide Arpeggio executives, directors and other employees, and persons who, by their position, ability and diligence are able to make important contributions to our growth and profitability, with an incentive to assist us in achieving our long-term corporate objectives, to attract and retain qualified executives and other employees, and to provide such persons with an opportunity to acquire an equity interest in Arpeggio. The plan is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement. We encourage you to read the plan in its entirety.

Management of Arpeggio and Hill

As a result of the merger, Hill will be merged into Arpeggio and will no longer survive as a corporate entity. Arpeggio will continue its existence as the surviving corporation. After the consummation of the merger, the board of directors of Arpeggio will consist of Irvin E. Richter, _____, and _____ (each in the class to stand for election in 2006), David L. Richter and Eric S. Rosenfeld (in the class to stand for election in 2007), and Arnaud Ajdler and _____ (in the class to stand for election in 2008). Messrs. Irvin E. Richter and David L. Richter are currently directors of Hill and along with _____, _____ and _____ are designees of the Signing Stockholders under the voting agreement. Messrs. Ajdler and Rosenfeld are currently directors of Arpeggio and are their own designees under the voting agreement.

After the consummation of the merger, the primary executive officers of Arpeggio will be Irvin E. Richter, chairman and chief executive officer, and David L. Richter, president and chief operating officer, who now hold such positions with Hill. It is expected that Hill's other officers will continue in similar positions with Arpeggio after the merger. None of Arpeggio's current officers will continue in his position after the merger.

Table of Contents**Voting Agreement**

Upon consummation of the merger, the Signing Stockholders, on the one hand, and Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler, on the other hand, which groups together will own approximately 69% of Arpeggio's outstanding stock, and Arpeggio will enter into a voting agreement. The voting agreement will require each individual member of a group to vote for the designees of the other group as directors of Arpeggio until immediately following the election that will be held in 2007. Arpeggio will be obligated to provide for its board of directors to be comprised of seven members and to enable the election to the board of directors of the persons designated by the other parties to the voting agreement. The voting agreement is attached as Annex E hereto. We encourage you to read the voting agreement in its entirety.

Arpeggio Inside Stockholders

On the record date, directors and executive officers of Arpeggio and their affiliates (the Arpeggio Inside Stockholders) beneficially owned and were entitled to vote 1,500,000 shares, or approximately 18.1% of Arpeggio's outstanding common stock. These shares were issued to the Arpeggio Inside Stockholders prior to Arpeggio's IPO. In connection with its IPO, Arpeggio and EarlyBirdCapital, Inc., the managing underwriter of the IPO, entered into agreements with each of the Arpeggio Inside Stockholders pursuant to which each Arpeggio Inside Stockholder agreed to vote these shares of Arpeggio common stock on the merger proposal in accordance with the majority of the votes cast by the holders of shares issued in connection with the IPO. The Arpeggio Inside Stockholders also agreed, in connection with the IPO, to place these shares in escrow until June 24, 2007.

Merger Consideration

The holders of the outstanding shares of common stock of Hill immediately before the merger will receive from Arpeggio 14,500,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock at the closing of the merger. Immediately following the Merger, the Hill stockholders will own approximately 63.6% of the total issued and outstanding Arpeggio common stock, assuming that no Arpeggio stockholders seek conversion of their Arpeggio stock into their pro rata share of the trust fund. Of the shares to be issued to the Hill stockholders, 1,740,000 shares, or 12%, will be placed in escrow to secure Arpeggio's indemnity rights under the merger agreement.

The merger agreement also provides for the Hill stockholders to receive up to an additional 6,600,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock, contingent upon the combined companies attaining the following Earnings before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) targets:

<u>Fiscal Year Ending 12/31</u>	<u>Earnings Before Interest and Taxes</u>	<u>Contingent Shares</u>
2006	\$ 9.9 million	2.3 million
2007	\$ 13.5 million	2.3 million
2008	\$ 18.4 million	1.0 million
2009	\$ 24.9 million	1.0 million

Fairness Opinion

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated November 23, 2005, we engaged Capitalink, L.C. to render an opinion that our merger with Hill on the terms and conditions set forth in the merger agreement is fair to our stockholders from a financial perspective and that the fair market value of Hill is at least equal to 80% of our net assets. Capitalink is an investment banking firm that, as part of its investment

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banking business, regularly is engaged in the evaluation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers, acquisitions, corporate restructuring, private placements and for other purposes. Our board of directors determined to use the services of Capitalink because it is a recognized investment banking firm that has substantial experience in similar matters. The engagement letter provides that we will pay Capitalink a fee of \$75,000 (which has been paid) and will reimburse Capitalink for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including attorneys fees. We have also agreed to indemnify Capitalink against certain liabilities that may arise out of the rendering of the opinion.

Capitalink delivered its written opinion to our board of directors on December 4, 2005, which stated that, as of such date, and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered, and limitations on its review as set forth in the opinion, (i) the consideration to be paid by us in the merger is fair to our stockholders from a financial point of view, and (ii) the fair market value of Hill is at least equal to 80% of our net assets. The amount of such consideration was determined pursuant to negotiations between us and Hill and not pursuant to recommendations of Capitalink. The full text of Capitalink's written opinion, attached hereto as Annex D, is incorporated by reference into this proxy statement. You are urged to read the Capitalink opinion carefully and in its entirety for a description of the assumptions made, matters considered, procedures followed and limitations on the review undertaken by Capitalink in rendering its opinion. The summary of the Capitalink opinion set forth in this proxy statement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. Capitalink's opinion is addressed to our board of directors only and does not constitute a recommendation to any of our stockholders as to how such stockholders should vote with respect to the merger proposal and the transactions contemplated thereby.

Escrow Agreement - Indemnification of Arpeggio

As the sole remedy for the obligation of the stockholders of Hill to indemnify and hold harmless Arpeggio for any damages, whether as a result of any third party claim or otherwise, and which arise as a result of or in connection with the breach of representations and warranties and agreements and covenants of Hill, at the closing, 12% of the shares of Arpeggio common stock to be issued to the Hill stockholders upon consummation of the merger will be deposited in escrow. Of the shares placed in escrow, five-sixths will be available for the satisfaction of all indemnification claims other than those relating to taxes and one-sixth will be available solely for the satisfaction of tax indemnification claims. Any indemnification payments shall be paid solely from the shares placed in escrow or, at the election of a holder of the escrow shares, in cash paid by such holder in substitution for such shares. Claims for indemnification may be asserted by Arpeggio once the damages exceed \$500,000 and are indemnifiable to the extent that damages exceed that amount. However, claims with respect to taxes and certain other matters are not subject to such threshold. The shares available for indemnification claims other than those relating to taxes, less any of the shares applied in satisfaction of a claim for indemnification and the shares related to a claim for indemnification that is then unresolved, will be released on the first business day following the date that is 30 days after the date on which Arpeggio files its Report on Form 10-K pursuant to the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for its 2006 fiscal year, to such persons in the same proportions as initially deposited in escrow. Shares still in escrow on December 30, 2010, will be released on the next business day, even if claims to which they relate are not then resolved. For purposes of satisfying an indemnification claim, shares of Arpeggio common stock will be valued at the average reported last sales price for the ten trading days ending on the last day prior to the day that the claim is paid. The escrow agreement is attached as Annex F hereto. We encourage you to read the escrow agreement in its entirety.

The determination to assert a claim for indemnification by Arpeggio against the escrow shares will be made by Eric S. Rosenfeld, who is a current member of Arpeggio's board of directors. Irvin E. Richter has been designated under the merger agreement to represent the interests of the Hill stockholders with respect to claims for indemnification by Arpeggio against such shares.

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Lock-Up Agreements

At the closing of the merger, the Signing Stockholders will enter into lock-up agreements that provide that they not sell or otherwise transfer any of the shares of common stock of Arpeggio that they receive in the merger until December 31, 2007, subject to certain exceptions, including the right to use their shares to secure margin loans not to exceed 20% of the value of the shares at the time the loans are made. The lock-up agreements are to be entered into to ensure that the shares of Arpeggio received by the Signing Stockholders in the merger will not offer the potential to impact upon the market price during the period the restrictions apply.

Date, Time and Place of Special Meeting of Arpeggio's Stockholders

The special meeting of the stockholders of Arpeggio will be held at 10:00 a.m., eastern time, on _____, 2006, at the offices of Graubard Miller, our counsel, at The Chrysler Building, 405 Lexington Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York, 10174 to consider and vote upon the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal.

Voting Power; Record Date

You will be entitled to vote or direct votes to be cast at the special meeting if you owned shares of Arpeggio common stock at the close of business on _____, 2006, which is the record date for the special meeting. You will have one vote for each share of Arpeggio common stock you owned at the close of business on the record date. On the record date, there were 8,300,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock outstanding. Arpeggio warrants do not have voting rights.

Approval of the Hill stockholders

The Signing Stockholders, who held all currently outstanding shares of Hill capital stock at the time the merger agreement was signed, have approved the merger and the transactions contemplated thereby by consent action. Accordingly, no further action by the Hill stockholders is needed to approve the merger.

Quorum and Vote of Arpeggio Stockholders

A quorum of Arpeggio stockholders is necessary to hold a valid meeting. A quorum will be present at the Arpeggio special meeting if a majority of the outstanding shares entitled to vote at the meeting are represented in person or by proxy. Abstentions and broker non-votes will count as present for the purposes of establishing a quorum.

The approval of the merger proposal will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio common stock on the record date. The merger will not be consummated if the holders of 20% or more of the common stock

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issued in Arpeggio's IPO (1,360,000 shares or more) exercise their conversion rights.

The approval of the name change amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio common stock on the record date.

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The approval of the capitalization amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio common stock on the record date.

The approval of the Article Sixth amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio common stock on the record date.

The approval of the stock option plan proposal will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of Arpeggio common stock represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting.

Abstentions will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the merger proposal and the proposals to amend the certificate of incorporation and the stock option plan. Broker non-votes, while considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum, will have the effect of votes against the merger proposal and the proposals to amend the certificate of incorporation, but will have no effect on the stock option plan proposal. Please note that you cannot seek conversion of your shares unless you affirmatively vote against the merger.

Relation of Proposals

The merger will not be consummated unless each of the name change amendment and the capitalization amendment is approved and neither of the name change amendment nor the capitalization amendment will be presented to the meeting for adoption unless the merger proposal is approved. The approvals of the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal are not conditions to the consummation of the merger or to the adoption of either of the name change amendment or the capitalization amendment but, if the merger proposal is not approved, neither will be presented at the meeting for adoption. The stock option plan has been approved by Arpeggio's Board of Directors and will take effect upon consummation of the merger, subject to stockholder approval of the stock option plan proposal.

Conversion Rights

Pursuant to Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation, a holder of shares of Arpeggio's common stock issued in its IPO may, if the stockholder affirmatively votes against the merger, demand that Arpeggio convert such shares into cash. This demand must be made in writing at the same time that the stockholder votes against the merger proposal. Demand may be made by checking the box on the proxy card provided for that purpose and returning the proxy card in accordance with the instructions provided. Demand may also be made in any other writing that clearly states that conversion is demanded and is delivered so that it is received by Arpeggio at any time up to the stockholder meeting. If properly demanded, Arpeggio will convert each share of common stock into a pro rata portion of the trust account as of the record date. This would amount to approximately \$_____ per share of Arpeggio's common stock. An improperly made demand for conversion may be remedied at any time until the stockholder meeting. If you exercise your conversion rights, then you will be exchanging your shares of Arpeggio common stock for cash and will no longer own the shares. You will be entitled to receive cash for these shares only if you affirmatively vote against the merger, properly demand conversion, continue to hold these shares through the effective time of the merger and then tender your stock certificate to Arpeggio. If the merger is not completed, these shares will not be converted into cash. However, if we are unable to complete the merger or another business combination by June 30, 2006, we will be forced to liquidate and all public

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stockholders will receive at least the amount they would have received if they sought conversion of their shares and we did consummate the merger.

The merger will not be consummated if the holders of 20% or more of the common stock issued in Arpeggio's IPO (1,360,000 shares or more) exercise their conversion rights.

Appraisal Rights

Arpeggio stockholders do not have appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

Proxies

Proxies may be solicited by mail, telephone or in person. We have engaged Mackenzie Partners, Inc. to assist us in the solicitation of proxies.

If you grant a proxy, you may still vote your shares in person if you revoke your proxy at or before the special meeting.

Interests of Arpeggio Directors and Officers in the Merger

When you consider the recommendation of Arpeggio's board of directors in favor of adoption of the merger proposal, you should keep in mind that Arpeggio's executive officers and members of Arpeggio's board have interests in the merger transaction that are different from, or in addition to, your interests as a stockholder. These interests include, among other things:

if the merger is not approved and Arpeggio is unable to complete another business combination by June 30, 2006, Arpeggio will be required to liquidate. In such event, the 1,500,000 shares of common stock held by Arpeggio's officers and directors that were acquired prior to the IPO will be worthless because Arpeggio's initial stockholders are not entitled to receive any liquidation proceeds with respect to such shares. Such shares had an aggregate value of \$8,955,000 based on the last sale price on the OTCBB on February 7, 2006. Additionally, the 1,010,500 warrants (allowing for the purchase of 1,010,500 shares of Arpeggio's common stock) held by such persons and our special advisor will expire without value in the event of liquidation;

after the completion of the merger, Eric S. Rosenfeld and Arnaud Ajdler will serve as members of the board of directors of Arpeggio. As such, in the future each may receive certain cash fees, stock options and stock awards that the Arpeggio board of directors may determine to pay its non-executive directors; and

if Arpeggio liquidates prior to the consummation of a business combination, Eric S. Rosenfeld, our current chairman of the board, chief executive officer and president, will be personally liable to pay debts and obligations, if any, to vendors and other entities that

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are owed money by Arpeggio for services rendered or products sold to Arpeggio, or to any target business, to the extent such debts and obligations are not covered by Arpeggio's assets, excluding amounts in the trust fund. This arrangement was entered into to ensure that, in the event of liquidation, the trust fund is not reduced by claims of creditors. Based on Arpeggio's estimated debts and obligations, it is not currently expected that Mr. Rosenfeld will have any exposure under this arrangement in the event of liquidation.

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Conditions to the Closing of the Merger

Consummation of the merger agreement and the related transactions is conditioned on the Arpeggio stockholders (i) adopting the merger proposal, (ii) approving the name change amendment, and (iii) approving the capitalization amendment. The Arpeggio stockholders will also be asked to adopt the stock option plan and to approve the removal of all of the provisions of Article Sixth of Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation other than the paragraph relating to Arpeggio's staggered board of directors. The transaction is not dependent on the approval of either of such actions. The stock option plan has been approved by our Board of Directors and will be effective upon consummation of the merger if approved by the Arpeggio stockholders. If stockholders owning 20% or more of the shares sold in the IPO vote against the transaction and exercise their right to convert their shares purchased in the IPO into a pro-rata portion of the funds held in trust by Arpeggio for the benefit of the holders of shares purchased in the IPO, then the merger cannot be consummated.

In addition, the consummation of the merger is conditioned upon the following, among other things:

no order, stay, judgment or decree being issued by any governmental authority preventing, restraining or prohibiting in whole or in part, the consummation of such transactions;

the delivery by each party to the other party of a certificate to the effect that the representations and warranties of the delivering party are true and correct in all material respects as of the closing and all covenants contained in the merger agreement have been materially complied with by the delivering party; and

Arpeggio's common stock being quoted on the OTCBB or listed for trading on Nasdaq and there being no action or proceeding pending or threatened against Arpeggio by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. (NASD) to prohibit or terminate the quotation of Arpeggio's common stock on the OTCBB or the trading thereof on Nasdaq.

Hill's Conditions to Closing of the Merger

The obligations of Hill to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, in addition to the conditions described above, are conditioned upon each of the following, among other things:

there shall have been no material adverse effect with respect to Arpeggio since the date of the merger agreement;

Hill shall have received a legal opinion substantially in the form annexed to the merger agreement, which is customary for transactions of this nature, from Graubard Miller, counsel to Arpeggio; and

Arpeggio shall have made appropriate arrangements with Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company to have the trust fund disbursed to Arpeggio immediately upon the Closing.

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Arpeggio's Conditions to Closing of the Merger

The obligations of Arpeggio to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, in addition to the conditions described above in the second paragraph of this section, are conditioned upon each of the following, among other things:

there shall have been no material adverse effect with respect to Hill since the date of the merger agreement;

employment agreements between Arpeggio and each of Irvin E. Richter, David L. Richter and Stuart S. Richter shall be in full force and effect;

Arpeggio shall have received a legal opinion substantially in the form annexed to the merger agreement, which is customary for transactions of this nature, from McCarter & English, LLP, counsel to Hill;

Arpeggio shall have received comfort letters from BDO Seidman, LLP and Amper, Politziner & Mattia P.C., dated the date of distribution of this proxy statement and the date of consummation of the merger, in forms customary for transactions of this nature, confirming that certain financial data in this proxy statement, other than the numbers in the actual financial statements, are derived from the financial statements and/or accounting records of the respective company;

the voting agreement and the lock-up agreements shall be in full force and effect; and

(i) all outstanding loans to insiders from Hill shall have been repaid in full; (ii) all outstanding guaranties and similar arrangements pursuant to which Hill has guaranteed the payment or performance of any obligations of any insider to a third party shall have been terminated; and (iii) no Hill insider shall own any direct equity interests in any subsidiary of Hill or in any other person that utilizes the name Hill International.

Termination, Amendment and Waiver

The merger agreement will terminate if the merger has not been consummated by June 30, 2006. In addition, the merger agreement may be terminated at any time, but not later than the closing, as follows:

by mutual written consent of Arpeggio and Hill;

by either party if a governmental entity shall have issued an order, decree or ruling or taken any other action, in any case having the effect of permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the merger, which order, decree, ruling or other action is final and nonappealable;

by either party if the other party has breached any of its covenants or representations and warranties in any material respect and has not cured its breach within 30 days of the notice of an intent to terminate, provided that the terminating party is itself not in breach;

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by either party if, at the Arpeggio stockholders meeting, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby shall fail to be approved and adopted by the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of Arpeggio's outstanding common stock; or

by either party if the holders of 20% or more of the shares issued in Arpeggio's IPO (1,360,000 shares or more) exercise their conversion rights.

The merger agreement does not specifically address the rights of a party in the event of a refusal or wrongful failure of the other party to consummate the merger. In such event, the non-wrongful party would be entitled to assert its legal rights for breach of contract against the wrongful party.

If permitted under applicable law, either Hill or Arpeggio may waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties made to such party contained in the merger agreement and waive compliance with any agreements or conditions for its benefit contained in the merger agreement. We cannot assure you that any or all of the conditions will be satisfied or waived. However, the condition that the holders of fewer than 20% of the shares of Arpeggio common stock issued in its IPO demand conversion cannot be waived.

Quotation or Listing

Arpeggio's outstanding common stock, warrants and units are quoted on the OTCBB. Arpeggio and Hill will use their reasonable best efforts to obtain the listing for trading on Nasdaq of Arpeggio common stock, warrants and units. In the event Arpeggio's common stock, warrants and units are listed on Nasdaq at the time of the closing of the merger, the symbols will change to ones determined by the board of directors of Arpeggio and Nasdaq that are reasonably representative of the corporate name or business of Arpeggio. If the listing on Nasdaq is not approved, it is expected that Arpeggio's common stock, warrants and units will continue to be quoted on the OTCBB.

Tax Consequences of the Merger

Arpeggio has received an opinion from its tax counsel that, for federal income tax purposes, the merger will qualify as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and no gain or loss will be recognized by Arpeggio as a result of the merger.

Arpeggio has also received an opinion of its counsel that:

A stockholder of Arpeggio who exercises conversion rights and effects a termination of the stockholder's interest in Arpeggio will generally be required to recognize capital gain or loss upon the exchange of that stockholder's shares of common stock of Arpeggio for cash, if such shares were held as a capital asset on the date of the merger. Such gain or loss will be measured by the difference between the amount of cash received and the tax basis of that stockholder's shares of Arpeggio common stock; and

No gain or loss will be recognized by non-converting stockholders of Arpeggio.

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For a description of the material federal income tax consequences of the merger, please see the information set forth in *Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger*.

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Accounting Treatment

The merger will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting as a reverse acquisition in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for accounting and financial reporting purposes. Under this method of accounting, Arpeggio will be treated as the acquired company for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with guidance applicable to these circumstances, the merger will be considered to be a capital transaction in substance. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the merger will be treated as the equivalent of Hill issuing stock for the net monetary assets of Arpeggio, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net monetary assets of Arpeggio will be stated at their fair value, essentially equivalent to historical costs, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. The retained earnings of Hill will be carried forward after the merger. Operations prior to the merger will be those of Hill.

Regulatory Matters

The merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are not subject to any additional federal or state regulatory requirement or approval, including the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, or HSR Act, except for filings with the State of Delaware necessary to effectuate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Risk Factors

In evaluating the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal, you should carefully read this proxy statement and especially consider the factors discussed in the section entitled *Risk Factors*.

SELECTED SUMMARY HISTORICAL AND PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

We are providing the following selected financial information to assist you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the merger. Hill's consolidated balance sheet data as of January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003 and the consolidated statement of operations data for the years then ended and for the year ended December 28, 2002 are derived from Hill's consolidated financial statements audited by Amper, Politziner, & Mattia, P.C., independent registered public accountants, which are included elsewhere in this proxy statement. Hill's consolidated balance sheet data as of December 28, 2002, December 31, 2001 and December 31, 2000 and the statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000 are derived from Hill's unaudited consolidated financial statements, which are not included in this proxy statement.

Hill's consolidated balance sheet as of October 1, 2005 and the consolidated statements of operations data for the nine months ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004 are derived from Hill's unaudited interim consolidated financial statements which are included elsewhere in this proxy statement. In the opinion of Hill's management, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) that are necessary for a fair presentation of such consolidated financial statements.

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The Arpeggio historical financial data are derived from the Arpeggio financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement.

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The selected financial information of Hill and Arpeggio is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with each company's historical consolidated financial statements and related notes and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contained elsewhere herein. The historical results included below and elsewhere in this proxy statement may not be indicative of the future performance of Hill, Arpeggio or the combined company resulting from the merger.

Hill's Summary of Selected Financial Data

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Years Ended					Nine Months Ended	
	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003	December 28, 2002	December 31, 2001	December 31, 2000	October 1, 2005	October 2, 2004
Income Statement Data:							
Revenue	\$ 84,107	\$ 78,731	\$ 73,090	\$ 68,776	\$ 58,732	\$ 80,372	\$ 61,284
Reimbursable expenses	21,068	22,619	24,966	30,963	28,808	21,427	14,369
Revenue, less reimbursable expenses	63,039	56,112	48,124	37,813	29,924	58,945	46,915
Direct expenses	34,365	29,004	23,931	19,346	15,580	30,981	25,391
Gross profit	28,674	27,108	24,193	18,467	14,344	27,964	21,524
Selling, general and administrative expenses	29,231	27,428	23,681	17,135	13,499	22,577	22,512
Equity in earnings of affiliate	458					559	37
Operating (loss) income	(99)	(320)	512	1,332	845	5,946	(951)
Interest expense, net	(597)	(562)	(483)	(298)	(335)	(420)	(436)
Other income					1,255		
(Loss) income before provision for income tax	(696)	(882)	29	1,034	1,765	5,526	(1,387)
(Benefit) provision for income tax	(272)	(353)	12	473	716	1,560	(483)
Net (loss) income	\$ (424)	\$ (529)	\$ 17	\$ 561	\$ 1,049	\$ 3,966	\$ (904)
Net (loss) income per share							
Basic	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.66	\$ (0.15)
Diluted	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.58	\$ (0.15)

As of

October 1, 2005	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003	December 28, 2002	December 31, 2001	December 31, 2000
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Balance Sheet Data:

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Total assets	\$ 39,577	\$ 33,331	\$ 28,057	\$ 23,149	\$ 21,404	\$ 13,754
Total long-term debt and capital lease obligations, net of current maturities	\$ 61	\$ 9,576	\$ 9,345	\$ 4,170	\$ 3,169	\$ 2,112
Stockholders' equity	\$ 6,479	\$ 2,041	\$ 2,458	\$ 3,326	\$ 3,093	\$ 2,428

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(in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Period From April 2, 2004 (Inception) to December 31, 2004	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2005	For the Period From April 2, 2004 (Inception) to September 30, 2005
Revenue	\$	\$	\$
Interest income	297	730	1,027
Net income	71	176	247
Accretion of Trust Fund related to common stock subject to possible conversion	(58)	(143)	(201)
Net income attributable to common stockholders	13	33	46
Net income per share	0.01	0.00	
		As of	As of
		December 31, 2004	September 30, 2005
Total assets (including US Government Securities deposited in Trust Fund)		\$ 36,903	\$ 37,093
Common stock subject to possible conversion		7,125	7,268
Stockholders' equity		29,743	29,776

Selected Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Information of Arpeggio and Hill

The merger will be accounted for as a reverse acquisition under the purchase method of accounting. Hill will be treated as the continuing reporting entity for accounting purposes. The assets and liabilities of Arpeggio will be recorded, as of the completion of the merger, at fair value, which is considered to approximate historical cost and added to those of Hill. Since Arpeggio had no operations, the merger has been accounted for as a recapitalization of Hill. For a more detailed description of purchase accounting, see *The Merger Proposal Anticipated Accounting Treatment*.

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We have presented below the unaudited pro forma combined financial information that reflects the merger as a recapitalization of Hill. The following selected unaudited pro forma combined financial information has been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this proxy statement.

	At October 1, 2005	
	Assuming No Conversions (1)	Assuming Maximum Conversions (2)
Total assets	\$ 75,404	\$ 68,136
Long-term debt	\$ 9,107	\$ 9,107
Other current and long-term liabilities	24,020	24,020
Common stock subject to conversion		
Stockholders' equity	42,277	35,009
	\$ 75,404	\$ 68,136

Notes:

- (1) Assumes that no Arpeggio stockholders seek conversion of their Arpeggio stock into pro rata shares of the trust fund.
- (2) Assumes that 1,359,320 shares of Arpeggio common stock were converted into their pro rata share of the trust fund.

Comparative Per Share Data

The following table sets forth historical information of Hill and Arpeggio and unaudited pro forma combined per share information for Hill and Arpeggio after giving effect to the merger, assuming both no conversions and maximum conversions by Arpeggio stockholders. You should read this information in conjunction with the selected historical financial information, included elsewhere in this proxy statement. The unaudited Hill and Arpeggio pro forma combined per share information is derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited pro forma condensed balance sheets and related notes included elsewhere in this proxy statement.

The unaudited pro forma combined book value per share information below does not purport to represent what the value of Hill and Arpeggio would have been had the companies been combined.

	In thousands, except per share data		
	Hill	Arpeggio	Combined Company
Number of shares of common stock outstanding upon consummation of merger:			
Assuming no conversions	14,500	8,300	22,800

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Assuming maximum conversions	14,500	6,941	21,441
Book value historical at October 1, 2005	\$ 6,479	\$ 29,776	
Book value pro forma October 1, 2005			
Assuming no conversions			\$ 42,277
Assuming maximum conversions			\$ 35,009
Book value per share pro forma October 1, 2005			
Assuming no conversions			\$ 1.85
Assuming maximum conversions			\$ 1.63

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Market Price and Dividend Data for Arpeggio Securities

Arpeggio consummated its IPO on June 30, 2004. In the IPO, Arpeggio sold 6,800,000 units, including 800,000 units that were subject to the underwriters' over allotment option. Each unit consists of one share of the Company's common stock and two redeemable common stock purchase warrants, each to purchase one share of Arpeggio's common stock. Arpeggio common stock, warrants and units are quoted on the OTCBB under the symbols APGO, APGOW and APGOU, respectively. Arpeggio's units commenced public trading on June 25, 2004, and its common stock and warrants commenced separate public trading on July 7, 2004. The closing price for each share of common stock, warrant and unit of Arpeggio on December 2, 2005, the last trading day before announcement of the execution of the merger agreement, as amended, was \$5.31, \$0.54 and \$6.45, respectively.

Arpeggio and Hill will use their reasonable efforts to obtain the listing for trading on Nasdaq of Arpeggio common stock, warrants and units. In the event Arpeggio's common stock, warrants and units are listed on Nasdaq at the time of the closing of the merger, the symbols will change to ones determined by Arpeggio and Nasdaq that are reasonably representative of the corporate name or business of Arpeggio. Arpeggio's management anticipates that the Nasdaq listing will be concurrent with the consummation of the merger. If the listing on Nasdaq is not approved, it is expected that the common stock, warrants and units will continue to be quoted on the OTCBB.

Holder

As of _____, 2006, there were ____ holders of record of the units, ____ holders of record of the common stock and _____ holders of record of the warrants. Arpeggio believes the beneficial holders of the units, common stock and warrants to be in excess of _____ persons each.

Dividends

Arpeggio has not paid any cash dividends on its common stock to date and does not intend to pay dividends prior to the completion of the merger. It is the present intention of the board of directors to retain all earnings, if any, for use in the business operations, and accordingly, the board does not anticipate declaring any dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of any dividends subsequent to the merger will be within the discretion of the then board of directors and will be contingent upon revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and general financial condition subsequent to completion of a business combination.

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RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this proxy statement, before you decide whether to vote or instruct your vote to be cast to adopt the merger proposal.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Operations Following the Merger with Hill

The value of your investment in Arpeggio following consummation of the merger will be subject to the significant risks inherent in the construction management and claims consulting business. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and other information included in this proxy statement. If any of the events described below occur, Arpeggio's post-merger business and financial results could be adversely affected in a material way. This could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline, perhaps significantly, and you therefore may lose all or part of your investment.

An economic downturn could cause Hill's revenues, profits and overall financial condition to deteriorate.

Demand for Hill's services is vulnerable to economic downturns, which may result in clients delaying, curtailing or canceling proposed and existing projects. Hill's clients may demand better pricing terms and their ability to pay its invoices may be affected by the economy. Hill's government clients may face decreased funding or budget deficits that prohibit them from funding proposed and existing projects. Following a downturn, its business may not recover immediately when the economy improves. If the current economy worsens, then Hill's revenues, profits and overall financial condition may deteriorate.

Hill depends on long-term government contracts, many of which are funded on an annual basis. If appropriations are not made in subsequent years of a multiple-year contract, Hill will not realize all of its potential revenue and profit from that project.

A majority of Hill's revenues is derived from contracts with agencies and departments of national, state and local governments, as well as foreign governments. During the fiscal years ended December 27, 2003, January 1, 2005 and during the nine months ended October 1, 2005, approximately 67.4%, 74.4% and 70.2%, respectively, of Hill's revenues were derived from contracts with government entities.

Most government contracts are subject to the continuing availability of legislative appropriation. Legislatures typically appropriate funds for a given program on a year-by-year basis, even though contract performance may take more than one year. As a result, at the beginning of a program, the related contract is only partially funded, and additional funding is normally committed only as appropriations are made in each subsequent fiscal year. These appropriations, and the timing of payment of appropriated amounts, may be influenced by, among other things, the state of the economy, competing priorities for appropriation, the timing and amount of tax receipts and the overall level of government expenditures. If appropriations are not made in subsequent years on government contracts, then Hill will not realize all of its potential revenue and profit from that contract.

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Because Hill depends on government contracts for a significant portion of its revenue, Hill's inability to win profitable government contracts could harm its operations and adversely affect its net income.

Revenues from federal government contracts and state and local government contracts represented approximately 17.1% and 36.3%, respectively, of Hill's revenues for the nine months ended October 1, 2005 and revenues from foreign government contracts represented approximately 16.8% of such nine-month revenues. Hill's inability to win profitable government contracts could harm its operations and adversely affect its net income. Government contracts are typically awarded through a heavily regulated procurement process. Some government contracts are awarded to multiple competitors, causing increases in overall competition and pricing pressure. The competition and pricing pressure, in turn, may require Hill to make sustained post-award efforts to reduce costs in order to realize revenues under these contracts. If Hill is not successful in reducing the amount of costs it anticipates, its profitability on these contracts may be negatively impacted. Also, some of Hill's federal government contracts require U.S. government security clearances. If Hill or certain of its personnel were to lose these security clearances, Hill's ability to continue performance of these contracts or to win new contracts requiring a clearance may be negatively impacted.

Hill depends on government contracts that may be terminated by the government, which may affect its ability to recognize all of its potential revenue and profit from the project.

Most government contracts are subject to termination by the government either at its convenience or upon the default of the contractor. If the government terminates a contract at its convenience, then Hill typically is able to recover only costs incurred or committed, settlement expenses and profit on work completed prior to termination, which could prevent Hill from recognizing all of its potential revenue and profit from that contract. If the government terminates the contract due to Hill's default, Hill could be liable for excess costs incurred by the government in re-procuring services from another source, as well as other costs.

Hill's contracts with governmental agencies are subject to audit, which could result in adjustments to reimbursable contract costs or, if Hill is charged with wrongdoing, possible temporary or permanent suspension from participating in government programs.

Hill's books and records are subject to audit by the various governmental agencies it serves and by their representatives. These audits can result in adjustments to reimbursable contract costs and allocated overhead. In addition, if as a result of an audit, Hill or one of its subsidiaries is charged with wrongdoing or the government agency determines that Hill or one of its subsidiaries is otherwise no longer eligible for federal contracts, then Hill or, as applicable, that subsidiary, could be temporarily suspended or, in the event of convictions or civil judgments, could be prohibited from bidding on and receiving future government contracts for a period of time. Furthermore, as a U.S. government contractor, Hill is subject to an increased risk of investigations, criminal prosecution, civil fraud, whistleblower lawsuits and other legal actions and liabilities to which non-government contractors are not, the results of which could have a material adverse effect on Hill's operations.

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Hill submits change orders to its customers for work it performs beyond the scope of some of its contracts. If Hill's customers do not approve these change orders, its net income and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

Hill typically submits change orders under some of its contracts for payment of work performed beyond the initial contractual requirements. The applicable customers may not approve or may contest these change orders and Hill cannot assure you that these claims will be approved in whole, in part or at all. If these claims are not approved, Hill's net income and results of operations could be adversely impacted.

Hill's business and operating results could be adversely affected by losses under fixed-price contracts.

Hill sometimes enters into fixed-price contracts that require it to either perform all work under the contract for a specified lump-sum or to perform an estimated number of units of work at an agreed price per unit, with the total payment determined by the actual number of units performed. A significant portion of Hill's revenues comes from fixed-price contracts. Fixed-price contracts expose Hill to a number of risks not inherent in cost-plus contracts, including underestimation of costs, ambiguities in specifications, unforeseen costs or difficulties, delays beyond Hill's control, failures of subcontractors to perform and economic or other changes that may occur during the contract period. Losses under fixed-price contracts could have a material adverse effect on Hill's business.

Hill's backlog of uncompleted projects under contract or awarded is subject to unexpected adjustments and cancellations, including future appropriations by the applicable contracting government agency, and is, therefore, an uncertain indicator of its future revenues and profits.

At December 31, 2005, Hill's backlog of uncompleted projects under contract or awarded was approximately \$281 million. Neither we nor Hill's management can assure you that the revenues attributed to uncompleted projects under contract will be realized or, if realized, will result in profits. Many projects may remain in Hill's backlog for an extended period of time because of the size or long-term nature of the contract. In addition, from time to time projects are scaled back or cancelled. These types of backlog reductions adversely affect the revenue and profit that Hill ultimately receives from contracts reflected in its backlog. Included in Hill's backlog is the maximum amount of all indefinite delivery/indefinite quantity (ID/IQ), or task order, contracts, or a lesser amount if Hill does not reasonably expect to be issued task orders for the maximum amount of such contracts. Neither we nor Hill's management can provide any assurance that Hill will in fact be awarded the maximum amount of such contracts.

Hill is dependent upon its key personnel.

Hill is dependent upon the efforts of its executive officers, particularly Irvin Richter. Mr. Richter has served as Hill's only Chief Executive Officer since its founding in 1976, and the loss of Mr. Richter's services could have an adverse effect on Hill's operations. On or prior to the consummation of the merger, Hill and Mr. Richter intend to enter into an employment agreement for a term of three years, commencing on the effective date of the merger. Hill maintains key-man life insurance coverage for Mr. Richter.

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Hill's ability to grow and compete in its industry will be harmed if it does not retain the continued service of its key management, sales and technical personnel and identify, hire and retain additional qualified personnel.

There is intense competition for qualified management, sales and technical personnel in the industry sectors in which Hill competes. Hill may not be able to continue to attract and retain qualified personnel who are necessary for the development of its business or to replace qualified personnel. Any growth Hill experiences is expected to place increased demands on its resources and will likely require the addition of personnel and the development of additional expertise by existing personnel. Also, some of Hill's personnel hold security clearance levels required to obtain government projects and, if Hill were to lose some or all of these personnel, they may be difficult to replace. Loss of the services of, or failure to recruit, key personnel could limit Hill's ability to complete existing projects successfully and to compete for new projects.

Hill's dependence on subcontractors, partners and specialists could adversely affect its business.

Hill relies on third-party subcontractors as well as third-party strategic partners and specialists to complete its projects. To the extent that Hill cannot engage such subcontractors, partners or specialists or cannot engage them on a competitive basis, its ability to complete a project in a timely fashion or at a profit may be impaired. If Hill is unable to engage appropriate strategic partners or specialists in some instances, it could lose the ability to win some contracts. In addition, if a subcontractor or specialist is unable to deliver its services according to the negotiated terms for any reason, including the deterioration of its financial condition or over-commitment of its resources, Hill may be required to purchase the services from another source at a higher price. This may reduce the profit to be realized or result in a loss on a project for which the services were needed.

If Hill's partners fail to perform their contractual obligations on a project, Hill could be exposed to legal liability, loss of reputation or reduced profits.

Hill sometimes enters into subcontracts and other contractual arrangements with outside partners to jointly bid on and execute a particular project. The success of these joint projects depends on the satisfactory performance of the contractual obligations of Hill's partners. If any of its partners fails to satisfactorily perform its contractual obligations, Hill may be required to make additional investments and provide additional services to complete the project. If Hill is unable to adequately address its partner's performance issues, then its client could terminate the joint project, exposing Hill to legal liability, loss of reputation or reduced profits.

Hill's services expose it to significant risks of liability and its insurance policies may not provide adequate coverage.

Hill's services involve significant risks of professional and other liabilities that may substantially exceed the fees that it derives from its services. In addition, Hill sometimes contractually assumes liability under indemnification agreements. Hill cannot predict the magnitude of potential liabilities from the operation of its business.

Hill currently maintains comprehensive general liability, umbrella and professional liability insurance policies. Professional liability policies are claims made policies. Thus, only claims made during the term of the policy are covered. Additionally, Hill's insurance policies may not protect it against potential liability due to various exclusions and retentions. Partially or completely uninsured claims, if successful and of significant magnitude, could have a material adverse affect on Hill's business.

Also, the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001 have had a material adverse effect on the insurance industry as a whole. Consequently, along with its competition, Hill has experienced, and expects to continue to experience, a significant increase in its insurance premiums.

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International operations expose Hill to legal, political and economic risks in different countries and currency exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect its financial results.

During the fiscal years ending December 27, 2003 and January 1, 2005, and during the nine months ended October 1, 2005, revenues attributable to Hill's international operations were 21.9%, 28.1% and 36.3%, respectively. Hill's management expects the percentage of revenues attributable to its international operations to increase. There are risks inherent in doing business internationally, including:

lack of developed legal systems to enforce contractual rights;

greater risk of uncollectible accounts and longer collections cycles;

currency exchange rate fluctuations;

imposition of governmental controls;

political and economic instability;

changes in U.S. and other national government policies affecting the markets for Hill's services;

changes in regulatory practices, tariffs and taxes;

potential non-compliance with a wide variety of non-U.S. laws and regulations; and

general economic and political conditions in these foreign markets.

Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on Hill's business, results of operations or financial condition.

Changes to the laws of the foreign countries in which Hill operates may adversely affect its international operations.

Hill has contracts to perform services for projects located in a number of foreign countries, including, among others, the United Kingdom, Romania, Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Latvia, Iraq, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Egypt, Senegal, Morocco and the United Arab Emirates. Hill expects to have additional similar contracts in the future. In addition, Hill has offices in eleven foreign countries. The laws and regulations in the countries in which Hill is working on projects or in which it has offices might change in a manner that negatively impacts Hill's business. Such changes could have a material adverse effect on Hill's business.

Hill's business sometimes requires its employees to travel to and work in high security risk countries, which may result in employee injury, repatriation costs or other unforeseen costs.

Many of Hill's employees often travel to and work in high security risk countries around the world that are undergoing or that may undergo political, social and economic upheavals resulting in war, civil unrest, criminal activity or acts of terrorism. For example, Hill has employees working in Iraq, a high security risk country with substantial civil unrest and acts of terrorism. As a result, Hill may be subject to costs related to employee injury, repatriation or other unforeseen circumstances.

Hill has acquired and may continue to acquire businesses as strategic opportunities arise and may be unable to realize the anticipated benefits of those acquisitions.

Since 1998, Hill has acquired seven companies and its strategy is to continue to expand and diversify its operations with additional acquisitions as strategic opportunities arise. Some of the risks that may affect Hill's ability to realize any anticipated benefits from companies that it acquires include:

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unexpected losses of key personnel or clients of the acquired business;

difficulties arising from the increasing scope, geographic diversity and complexity of its operations;

diversion of management's attention from other business concerns; and

adverse effects on existing business relationships with clients.

In addition, managing the growth of Hill's operations will require Hill to continually improve its operational, financial and human resources management systems and other internal systems and controls. If Hill is unable to manage any growth effectively or to successfully integrate any acquisitions, that could have a material adverse effect on Hill's business.

Risks Related to the Merger

There will be a substantial number of shares of Arpeggio's common stock available for sale in the future that may increase the volume of common stock available for sale in the open market and may cause a decline in the market price of our common stock.

The consideration to be issued in the merger to the Hill stockholders will include 14,500,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock that will be issued at the closing and up to an additional 6,600,000 shares that may be issued if certain earnings targets are met subsequent to the closing. These shares will be restricted and cannot be sold publicly until the expiration of the restricted period under the lock-up agreements (December 31, 2007) and under Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933. However, upon expiration of the restricted period, the presence of such additional shares eligible for trading in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Our outstanding warrants may be exercised in the future, which would increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market and result in dilution to our stockholders. This might have an adverse effect on the market price of the common stock.

Outstanding redeemable warrants to purchase an aggregate of 13,600,000 shares of common stock issued in the IPO will become exercisable after the consummation of the merger. These will be exercised only if the \$5.00 per share exercise price is below the market price of our common stock. To the extent they are exercised, additional shares of our common stock will be issued, which will result in dilution to our stockholders and increase the number of shares eligible for resale in the public market. Sales of substantial numbers of such shares in the public market could adversely affect the market price of such shares.

Our working capital will be reduced if Arpeggio stockholders exercise their right to convert their shares into cash. This would reduce our cash reserve after the merger.

Pursuant to our certificate of incorporation, holders of shares issued in our IPO may vote against the merger and demand that we convert their shares into a pro rata share of the trust account where a substantial portion of the net proceeds of the IPO are held. We and Hill will not

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consummate the merger if holders of 1,360,000 or more shares of common stock issued in our IPO exercise these conversion rights. To the extent the merger is consummated and holders have demanded to so convert their shares, there will be a corresponding reduction in the amount of funds available to the combined company following the merger. As of _____, 2006, the record date, assuming the merger proposal is adopted, the maximum amount of funds that could be disbursed to our stockholders upon the exercise of their conversion rights is approximately \$_____, or approximately 20% of the funds then held in the trust account. Any payment upon exercise of conversion rights will reduce our cash after the merger, which may limit our ability to implement our business plan.

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If Arpeggio stockholders fail to vote or abstain from voting on the merger proposal, they may not exercise their conversion rights to convert their shares of common stock of Arpeggio into a pro rata portion of the trust account as of the record date.

Arpeggio stockholders holding shares of Arpeggio stock issued in our IPO who affirmatively vote against the merger proposal may, at the same time, demand that we convert their shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account as of the record date. Arpeggio stockholders who seek to exercise this conversion right must affirmatively vote against the merger. Any Arpeggio stockholder who fails to vote or who abstains from voting on the merger proposal may not exercise his conversion rights and will not receive a pro rata portion of the trust account for conversion of his shares.

If we are unable to obtain a listing of our securities on Nasdaq or any stock exchange, it may be more difficult for our stockholders to sell their securities.

Arpeggio's units, common stock and warrants are currently traded in the over-the-counter market and quoted on the OTCBB. We have applied for listing on Nasdaq. Generally, Nasdaq requires that a company applying for listing on the Nasdaq SmallCap Market have stockholders' equity of not less than \$5.0 million or a market value of listed securities of \$50 million or net income from continuing operations of not less than \$750,000, at least 1,000,000 publicly held shares, and a minimum bid price of \$4.00 with over 300 round lot stockholders. There is no assurance that such listing will be obtained and listing is not a condition to closing the merger. If we are unable to obtain a listing or approval of trading of our securities on Nasdaq, then it may be more difficult for stockholders to sell their securities.

Our current directors and executive officers own shares of common stock and warrants and have other interests in the merger that are different from yours. If the merger is not approved the securities held by them will become worthless. Consequently, they may have a conflict of interest in determining whether particular changes to the business combination with Hill or waivers of the terms thereof are appropriate.

All of our officers and directors own stock in Arpeggio, which they purchased prior to our IPO. Additionally, such persons (including our special advisor) purchased 1,010,500 warrants in the aftermarket after our IPO. Our executives and directors are not entitled to receive any of the cash proceeds that may be distributed upon our liquidation with respect to shares they acquired prior to our IPO. Therefore, if the merger is not approved and we are forced to liquidate, such shares held by our officers and directors will be worthless, as will the warrants, which cannot be sold by them prior to the consummation of the merger. Also, after the completion of the merger, Eric S. Rosenfeld and Arnaud Ajdler will serve as members of the board of directors of Arpeggio. As such, in the future each may receive certain cash fees and stock awards that the Arpeggio board of directors may determine to pay its non-executive directors. In addition, if Arpeggio liquidates prior to the consummation of a business combination, Eric S. Rosenfeld, our current chairman of the board, chief executive officer and president, will be personally liable to pay debts and obligations, if any, to vendors and other entities that are owed money by Arpeggio for services rendered or products sold to Arpeggio, or to any target business, to the extent such debts and obligations are not covered by Arpeggio's assets, excluding amounts in the trust fund.

These personal and financial interests of our directors and officers may have influenced their decision to approve our business combination with Hill. In considering the recommendations of our board of directors to vote for and our special advisor to support the merger proposal and other proposals, you should consider these interests. Additionally, the exercise of our directors' and officers' discretion in agreeing to changes or waivers in the terms of the business combination may result in a conflict of interest when determining whether such changes or waivers are appropriate and in our stockholders' best interest.

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Voting control by our executive officers, directors and other affiliates may limit your ability to influence the outcome of director elections and other matters requiring stockholder approval.

Upon consummation of the merger, the persons who are parties to the voting agreement (Irvin Richter, David Richter, Brady Richter, Eric Rosenfeld and Arnaud Ajdler) will own approximately 63.6% of our voting stock. These persons have agreed to vote for each other's designees to our board of directors through director elections in 2007. Accordingly, they will be able to control the election of directors and, therefore, our policies and direction during the term of the voting agreement. This concentration of ownership and voting agreement could have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in our control or discouraging a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of us, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over the market price for their shares of common stock.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We believe that some of the information in this proxy statement constitutes forward-looking statements within the definition of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. However, the safe-harbor provisions of that act do not apply to statements made in this proxy statement. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as may, expect, anticipate, contemplate, believe, estimate, and continue or similar words. You should read statements that contain these words carefully because they:

discuss future expectations;

contain projections of future results of operations or financial condition; or

state other forward-looking information.

We believe it is important to communicate our expectations to our stockholders. However, there may be events in the future that we are not able to predict accurately or over which we have no control. The risk factors and cautionary language discussed in this proxy statement provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations described by us or Hill in such forward-looking statements, including among other things:

the number and percentage of our stockholders voting against the merger proposal and seeking conversion;

outcomes of government reviews, inquiries, investigations and related litigation;

continued compliance with government regulations;

legislation or regulatory environments, requirements or changes adversely affecting the business in which Hill is engaged;

fluctuations in customer demand;

management of rapid growth;

general economic conditions;

Hill's business strategy and plans; and

the results of future financing efforts.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this proxy statement.

All forward-looking statements included herein attributable to any of us, Hill or any person acting on either party's behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable laws and regulations, Arpeggio and Hill undertake no obligations to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this proxy statement or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Before you grant your proxy or instruct how your vote should be cast or vote on the adoption of the merger agreement, you should be aware that the occurrence of the events described in the "Risk Factors" section and elsewhere in this proxy statement could have a material adverse effect on Arpeggio and/or Hill.

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SPECIAL MEETING OF ARPEGGIO STOCKHOLDERS

General

We are furnishing this proxy statement to Arpeggio stockholders as part of the solicitation of proxies by our board of directors for use at the special meeting of Arpeggio stockholders to be held on _____, 2006, and at any adjournment or postponement thereof. This proxy statement is first being furnished to our stockholders on or about _____, 2006 in connection with the vote on the proposed merger, the certificate of incorporation amendments and stock option plan. This document provides you with the information we believe you should know to be able to vote or instruct your vote to be cast at the special meeting.

Date, Time and Place

The special meeting of stockholders will be held on _____, 2006, at ____ a.m., eastern standard time at the offices of Graubard Miller, our counsel, The Chrysler Building, 405 Lexington Avenue, 19th Floor, New York, New York 10174.

Purpose of the Arpeggio Special Meeting

At the special meeting, we are asking holders of Arpeggio common stock to:

approve the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby (merger proposal);

approve an amendment to our certificate of incorporation to change our name from Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation to Hill International, Inc. (name change amendment);

approve an amendment to our certificate of incorporation to increase the number of authorized shares of our common stock from 30,000,000 to 75,000,000 (capitalization amendment);

approve an amendment to our certificate of incorporation to remove the preamble and sections A through D, inclusive, of Article Sixth from the certificate of incorporation from and after the closing of the merger, as these provisions will no longer be applicable to us, and to redesignate section E of Article Sixth, which relates to the staggered board, as Article Sixth (Article Sixth amendment); and

approve the adoption of the Employee Stock Option Plan (stock option plan proposal).

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Recommendation of Arpeggio Board of Directors

Our board of directors:

has unanimously determined that each of the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal is fair to and in the best interests of us and our stockholders;

has unanimously approved the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal;

unanimously recommends that our common stockholders vote FOR the merger proposal;

unanimously recommends that our common stockholders vote FOR the proposal to adopt the name change amendment;

unanimously recommends that our common stockholders vote FOR the proposal to adopt the capitalization amendment;

unanimously recommends that our common stockholders vote FOR the proposal to adopt the Article Sixth amendment; and

unanimously recommends that our common stockholders vote FOR the proposal to approve the stock option plan proposal.

Record Date; Who is Entitled to Vote

We have fixed the close of business on _____, 2006, as the record date for determining Arpeggio stockholders entitled to notice of and to attend and vote at the special meeting. As of the close of business on _____, 2006, there were 8,300,000 shares of our common stock outstanding and entitled to vote. Each share of our common stock is entitled to one vote per share at the special meeting.

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Pursuant to agreements with us, the 1,500,000 shares of our common stock held by stockholders who purchased their shares of common stock prior to our IPO will be voted on the merger proposal in accordance with the majority of the votes cast at the special meeting.

Quorum

The presence, in person or by proxy, of a majority of all the outstanding shares of common stock constitutes a quorum at the special meeting.

Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes

Proxies that are marked abstain and proxies relating to street name shares that are returned to us but marked by brokers as not voted will be treated as shares present for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum on all matters. The latter will not be treated as shares entitled to vote on the matter as to which authority to vote is withheld by the broker. If you do not give the broker voting instructions, under the rules of the NASD, your broker may not vote your shares on the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal. Since a stockholder must affirmatively vote against the merger proposal to have conversion rights, individuals who fail to vote or who abstain from voting may not exercise their conversion rights. Beneficial holders of shares held in street name that are voted against the merger may exercise their conversion rights. See the information set forth in *Special Meeting of Arpeggio Stockholders Conversion Rights*.

Vote of Our Stockholders Required

The approval of the adoption of the merger, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment and the Article Sixth amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of Arpeggio common stock outstanding on the record date. Because each of these proposals requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote, abstentions and shares not entitled to vote because of a broker non-vote will have the same effect as a vote against these proposals; however, you cannot seek conversion unless you affirmatively vote against the merger proposal.

In order to consummate the merger, each of the name change amendment and the capitalization amendment proposals must be approved by the stockholders. For both of the name change amendment and the capitalization amendment to be implemented, the merger proposal must be approved by the stockholders.

The approval of the stock option plan proposal will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of our common stock represented and entitled to vote at the meeting. Abstentions are deemed entitled to vote on the proposal. Therefore, they have the same effect as a vote against the proposal. Broker non-votes are not deemed entitled to vote on the proposal and, therefore, they will have no effect on the vote on the proposal.

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Voting Your Shares

Each share of Arpeggio common stock that you own in your name entitles you to one vote. Your proxy card shows the number of shares of our common stock that you own.

There are two ways to vote your shares of Arpeggio common stock at the special meeting:

You can vote by signing and returning the enclosed proxy card. If you vote by proxy card, your proxy, whose name is listed on the proxy card, will vote your shares as you instruct on the proxy card. If you sign and return the proxy card but do not give instructions on how to vote your shares, your shares will be voted as recommended by our board **FOR** the adoption of the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal.

You can attend the special meeting and vote in person. We will give you a ballot when you arrive. However, if your shares are held in the name of your broker, bank or another nominee, you must get a proxy from the broker, bank or other nominee. That is the only way we can be sure that the broker, bank or nominee has not already voted your shares.

IF YOU DO NOT VOTE YOUR SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK IN ANY OF THE WAYS DESCRIBED ABOVE, IT WILL HAVE THE SAME EFFECT AS A VOTE AGAINST THE ADOPTION OF THE MERGER PROPOSAL, BUT WILL NOT HAVE THE EFFECT OF A DEMAND OF CONVERSION OF YOUR SHARES INTO A PRO RATA SHARE OF THE TRUST ACCOUNT IN WHICH A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF OUR IPO ARE HELD.

Revoking Your Proxy

If you give a proxy, you may revoke it at any time before it is exercised by doing any one of the following:

you may send another proxy card with a later date;

you may notify Eric S. Rosenfeld, our chairman, chief executive officer and president, in writing before the special meeting that you have revoked your proxy; or

you may attend the special meeting, revoke your proxy, and vote in person, as indicated above.

Who Can Answer Your Questions About Voting Your Shares

If you have any questions about how to vote or direct a vote in respect of your shares of our common stock, you may call Mackenzie Partners, Inc., our proxy solicitor, at (800) 322-2885 or Eric S. Rosenfeld, our chairman, chief executive officer and president, at (212) 319-7676.

No Additional Matters May Be Presented at the Special Meeting

This special meeting has been called only to consider the adoption of the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal. Under our by-laws, other than procedural matters incident to the conduct of the meeting, no other matters may be considered at the special meeting if they are not included in the notice of the meeting.

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Conversion Rights

Any of our stockholders holding shares of Arpeggio common stock issued in our IPO who affirmatively votes against the merger proposal may, at the same time, demand that we convert his shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account as of the record date. If demand is made and the merger is consummated, we will convert these shares into a pro rata portion of funds held in a trust account plus interest, as of the record date. Arpeggio stockholders who seek to exercise this conversion right must affirmatively vote against the merger. Abstentions and broker non-votes do not satisfy this requirement.

The last sale price of our common stock on _____, 2006 (the record date) was \$_____ and the per-share, pro-rata cash held in the trust account on that date was approximately \$_____. Prior to exercising conversion rights, our stockholders should verify the market price of our common stock as they may receive higher proceeds from the sale of their common stock in the public market than from exercising their conversion rights if the market price per share is higher than the conversion price.

If the holders of at least 1,360,000 or more shares of common stock issued in our IPO (an amount equal to 20% or more of those shares), vote against the merger and demand conversion of their shares, we will not be able to consummate the merger.

If you exercise your conversion rights, then you will be exchanging your shares of our common stock for cash and will no longer own those shares. You will be entitled to receive cash for these shares only if you affirmatively vote against the merger, properly demand conversion, continue to hold those shares through the effective time of the merger and then tender your stock certificate to us. If you hold the shares in street name, you will have to coordinate with your broker to have your shares certificated.

Appraisal Rights

Stockholders of Arpeggio do not have appraisal rights in connection with the merger.

Proxy Solicitation Costs

We are soliciting proxies on behalf of our board of directors. This solicitation is being made by mail but also may be made by telephone or in person. We and our directors, officers and employees may also solicit proxies in person, by telephone or by other electronic means.

We have engaged Mackenzie Partners, Inc. to assist in the proxy solicitation process. We will pay Mackenzie Partners, Inc. a fee of \$4,000 plus reasonable out-of-pocket charges and a flat fee of \$3.50 per outbound proxy solicitation call. Such costs will be paid with non-trust funds.

We will ask banks, brokers and other institutions, nominees and fiduciaries to forward our proxy materials to their principals and to obtain their authority to execute proxies and voting instructions. We will reimburse them for their reasonable expenses.

Arpeggio Inside Stockholders

At the close of business on the record date, Eric S. Rosenfeld, Arnaud Ajdler, Leonard B. Schlemm, Jon Bauer, Colin D. Watson and James G. Dinan, who we collectively refer to as the Arpeggio Inside Stockholders, beneficially owned and were entitled to vote 1,500,000 shares or approximately 18.1% of the then outstanding shares of our common stock, which includes all of the shares held by our directors and executive officers and their affiliates. Eric S. Rosenfeld is currently chairman of our board of directors and our chief executive officer and president, Arnaud Ajdler is currently our chief financial officer, secretary and a director, and Messrs. Schlemm, Bauer, Watson and Dinan are currently directors. All of the Arpeggio Inside Stockholders agreed to vote the 1,500,000 shares they purchased prior to our IPO on the merger proposal in accordance with the majority of the votes cast by the holders of shares issued in our IPO. The Arpeggio Inside Stockholders also agreed, in connection with the IPO, to place these shares in escrow until June 24, 2007.

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THE MERGER PROPOSAL

The discussion in this document of the merger and the principal terms of the merger agreement, dated as of December 5, 2005, as amended, by and among Arpeggio, Hill International, Inc. and the Hill stockholders is subject to, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the merger agreement. A copy of the merger agreement, as amended, is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement and is incorporated in this proxy statement by reference.

General Description of the Merger

Pursuant to the merger agreement, Hill will merge with and into Arpeggio. The separate corporate existence of Hill shall cease. Arpeggio will be renamed Hill International, Inc. after completion of the merger. Holders of all the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Hill will receive 14,500,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock at the closing. Immediately after the completion of the merger, the Hill stockholders will own approximately 63.6% of Arpeggio's common stock, assuming that no Arpeggio stockholders seek conversion of their Arpeggio stock into their pro rata share of the trust fund. The merger agreement also provides for the Hill stockholders to receive up to an additional 6,600,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock, contingent upon the combined companies attaining certain EBIT targets.

Background of the Merger

The terms of the merger agreement are the result of arm's-length negotiations between representatives of Arpeggio and Hill. The following is a brief discussion of the background of these negotiations, the merger agreement and related transactions.

Arpeggio was formed on April 2, 2004 to effect a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination with an operating business. Arpeggio completed its IPO on June 30, 2004, raising net proceeds of approximately \$36,772,000. Of these net proceeds, \$35,352,000 was placed in a trust account immediately following the IPO and, in accordance with Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation, will be released either upon the consummation of a business combination or upon the liquidation of Arpeggio. Arpeggio must liquidate unless it has consummated a business combination by June 30, 2006. As of September 30, 2005, approximately \$36,357,327 was held in deposit in the trust account.

Promptly following Arpeggio's IPO, we contacted several investment bankers, private equity firms, consulting firms, legal and accounting firms, as well as numerous other business relationships. Through these efforts, we identified and reviewed information with respect to more than 75 target companies.

By October 2005, we had entered into substantial discussions with several companies, including the type and amount of consideration to be provided relative to a potential transaction. Four of these

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companies were provided with a preliminary letter of intent. For a number of reasons, including an inability to agree on valuation and perceived issues with the overall structure of a transaction, all but one of these opportunities did not prove to be satisfactory candidates for an acquisition. Negotiations advanced with one of the companies, a manufacturer of solar energy products, that had requested bids from us and a number of other potential acquirers. We submitted a bid after extensive due diligence review of it and its operations, but our bid was not accepted. We understand that the company had determined that it did not want to be a publicly owned entity.

In October 2005, Arpeggio was introduced to Hill by Messrs. Scott Isherwood and David Boris, two investment bankers at Morgan Joseph & Co., Inc. (Morgan Joseph). Mr. Boris had previously worked for Eric Rosenfeld, our chairman and CEO, at Oppenheimer & Co. late 1980s, where Mr. Rosenfeld was a Managing Director and Mr. Boris was a Senior Vice President. Mr. Boris had also previously brought to our attention another potential target to which we sent a letter of intent. We did not reach agreement with that target because it was acquired by another company. Prior to this introduction, none of our directors or officers was familiar with Hill. On October 19, 2005, a confidentiality agreement was executed and Arpeggio received a Confidential Executive Summary prepared by Morgan Joseph. On October 21, 2005, Mr. Rosenfeld, our Chairman and CEO, and Mr. Sgro, an employee of Crescendo Advisors II LLC (an investment firm of which Eric Rosenfeld is the president and chief executive officer), met in Arpeggio's offices with Mr. David L. Richter, President and COO of Hill, Mr. Isherwood and Mr. Boris as well as Mr. Clarke and Mr. Taylor, two other investment bankers at Morgan Joseph. Mr. Ajdler, one of our directors and CFO, participated in the meeting by telephone. Both Arpeggio and Hill described their respective companies and answered questions for the other party. Following this meeting, Mr. Rosenfeld had a phone conversation with Mr. Isherwood during which he gave an oral indication of interest in Hill.

On October 28, 2005, Messrs. Rosenfeld, Ajdler and Sgro met with Mr. Irvin Richter, Chairman and CEO of Hill, Mr. David Richter and Mr. Isherwood at Hill's headquarters in Marlton, New Jersey. During this meeting, Messrs. Irvin and David Richter described Hill's business and provided additional information regarding Hill and its prospects. Messrs. Rosenfeld, Ajdler and Sgro asked numerous questions regarding the business. Arpeggio and Hill also discussed the valuation parameters of a potential transaction. Subsequent to this meeting, Arpeggio sent a preliminary term sheet to Hill. After that, Messrs. Rosenfeld, Ajdler and Sgro had several conversations with Mr. Isherwood and Mr. Clarke regarding the term sheet.

On November 3, 2005, we held a telephonic meeting of our board of directors to approve our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2005 and to review Arpeggio's discussions with various companies. Messrs. Rosenfeld, Ajdler, Watson, Bauer and Schlemm, constituting five out of our six directors, were present at the meeting. During the meeting, the directors discussed a number of potential target businesses, including Hill. Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler described the potential Hill transaction in detail at this meeting.

On November 11, 2005, Mr. Rosenfeld and Mr. Ajdler had a telephonic conversation with Messrs. Irvin and David Richter regarding the valuation of Hill. On November 12, 2005, Mr. Rosenfeld had another telephonic conversation with Mr. Irvin Richter regarding valuation. On November 12, 2005 a letter of intent was sent to Hill. Over the next few days, there were a number of conversations among Hill, Arpeggio and Morgan Joseph. During the course of these conversations, the final merger consideration was agreed to. On November 16, 2005, we entered into a letter of intent with Hill.

On the day the letter of intent was executed, we delivered to Hill an extensive due diligence request list. We also hired BDO Seidman, LLP, to assist us with accounting and tax due diligence. Our attorneys began to compile and to review the due diligence materials received from Hill. Simultaneously, we worked with our counsel to prepare a first draft of the merger agreement. We also retained Capitalink to

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render an opinion that the consideration to be paid in the merger is fair to our stockholders and to opine that the fair market value of Hill is at least 80% of our net assets.

On November 21, 2005, Messrs. Rosenfeld, Ajdler and Sgro spent the day at Hill's headquarters to continue their due diligence. Messrs. Ajdler and Sgro, as well as our representative from BDO Seidman, LLP, also visited Hill's headquarters on November 22, 2005. During these two days, we met with the key senior managers of Hill. Mr. Clarke was present on November 21, 2005. During this visit, we delivered the first draft of the merger agreement to Hill, which resulted in additional discussions and negotiations of various aspects of the proposed business combination. Succeeding drafts of the transaction documents were prepared in response to comments and suggestions of the parties and their counsel, with management and counsel for both companies engaging in numerous telephonic conferences and negotiating sessions. Included in the various transaction documents were an Escrow Agreement, Voting Agreement, Lock-Up Agreement, and Employment Agreements for Messrs. Irvin Richter, David Richter and Stuart Richter.

On November 25, 2005, we held a telephonic meeting of our board of directors to discuss the proposed business combination with Hill. Messrs. Rosenfeld, Ajdler, Watson, Bauer and Schlemm, constituting five out of our six directors, were present at the meeting. Joel Greenblatt, our special advisor was also present by invitation. Prior to the meeting, the executed letter of intent as well as financial, operational and descriptive information about Hill was sent to the directors and to Mr. Greenblatt. Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler described Hill and the deal structure and a discussion among the directors and our special advisor ensued. On November 30, 2005, we held a telephonic meeting of our board of directors to further discuss the proposed business combination with Hill and to update the board members as to the status of the negotiations. Messrs. Rosenfeld, Ajdler, Watson, Bauer, Dinan and Schlemm, constituting all of our directors, were present at the meeting. Copies of the most recent drafts of the significant transaction documents were delivered to the directors in connection with their consideration of the proposed business combination with Hill, including the merger agreement, escrow agreement, voting agreement, lock-up agreement and the employment agreements for Messrs. Irvin Richter, David Richter and Stuart Richter.

On December 4, 2005, another telephonic meeting of the board of directors was held. All directors attended, as did, by invitation, Joel Greenblatt, our special advisor, Noah Scooler of Graubard Miller, and representatives of Capitalink. Prior to the meeting, copies of the most recent drafts of the significant transaction documents, in substantially final form, were delivered to the directors and Mr. Greenblatt. Messrs. Salpeter, Cassel and Wai of Capitalink made a presentation regarding the fairness of the consideration to be paid in the merger. Mr. Salpeter advised the board that it was the opinion of Capitalink that the consideration to be paid in the merger was fair to our stockholders from a financial point of view, and that the fair market value of Hill is at least 80% of our net assets. Mr. Salpeter and Wai detailed for the board the analysis performed by Capitalink and made a presentation concerning how Capitalink had arrived at its opinion. Mr. Salpeter and Wai discussed at length with our board the different analyses used to determine whether or not the merger consideration to be paid by us was fair from a financial point of view to our stockholders, as well as to determine the fair market value of Hill. After considerable review and discussion, the merger agreement and related documents were unanimously approved, subject to final negotiations and modifications, and the board and our special advisor determined to recommend the approval of the merger agreement. For a more detailed description of the Capitalink fairness opinion, see the section entitled *The Merger Proposal Fairness Opinion*.

The merger agreement was signed on December 5, 2005. Immediately thereafter, Arpeggio issued a press release and filed a Current Report on Form 8-K announcing the execution of the merger agreement and discussing the terms of the merger agreement.

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The merger agreement was amended on December 30, 2005 to amend the voting agreement to fix the number of directors to be designated by the Signing Stockholders and Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler at seven and to amend Schedule 5.2 to the Merger Agreement to reflect such change.

Arpeggio's Board of Directors' Reasons for the Approval of the Merger

The final agreed-upon consideration in the merger agreement was determined by several factors. Arpeggio's board of directors reviewed various industry and financial data, including certain valuation analyses and metrics compiled by members of the board in order to determine that the consideration to be paid to Hill was reasonable and that the merger was in the best interests of Arpeggio's stockholders.

Arpeggio conducted a due diligence review of Hill that included an industry analysis, a description of Hill's existing business model, a valuation analysis and financial projections in order to enable the board of directors to ascertain the reasonableness of this range of consideration. During its negotiations with Hill, Arpeggio did not receive services from any financial advisor because its officers and directors believe that their experience and backgrounds, together with the experience and background of Arpeggio's special advisor, Joel Greenblatt, were sufficient to enable them to make the necessary analyses and determinations.

The Arpeggio board of directors concluded that the merger agreement with Hill is in the best interests of Arpeggio's stockholders. The Arpeggio board of directors obtained a fairness opinion prior to approving the merger agreement.

The Arpeggio board of directors considered a wide variety of factors in connection with its evaluation of the merger. In light of the complexity of those factors, the Arpeggio board of directors did not consider it practicable to, nor did it attempt to, quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to the specific factors it considered in reaching its decision. In addition, individual members of the Arpeggio board may have given different weight to different factors.

In considering the merger, the Arpeggio board of directors gave considerable weight to the following factors:

Hill's record of growth and expansion and high potential for future growth

Important criteria to Arpeggio's board of directors in identifying an acquisition target were that the company has established business operations, that it was generating current revenues, and that it has what the board believes to be a potential to experience rapid growth. Arpeggio's board of directors believes that Hill has in place the infrastructure for strong business operations both domestically and internationally to achieve growth both organically and through acquisitions. Recent investments in infrastructure should allow Hill to grow both organically and through acquisitions with minimal additional overhead. Since 1998, Hill has completed seven acquisitions, three of which involved project management firms and four of which were focused on construction claims, located in the United States and the United Kingdom. Arpeggio's board believes that Hill's successful integration of these firms demonstrates its ability to add value through acquisitions.

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The experience of Hill's management

Another important criteria to Arpeggio's board of directors in identifying an acquisition target was that the company have a seasoned management team with specialized knowledge of the markets within which it operates and the ability to lead a company in a rapidly changing environment. Arpeggio's board of directors believes that Hill's management has significant experience in the construction management and construction claims industry. Mr. Irvin E. Richter has more than 30 years of experience advising clients regarding construction contracts and claims and Mr. David L. Richter has over 10 years experience at Hill.

Hill's ability to execute its business plan after the merger using its own available cash resources since part of the cash held in our trust account may be used to pay Arpeggio's public stockholders who vote against the merger and exercise their conversion rights

Arpeggio's board of directors considered the risk that the current public stockholders of Arpeggio would vote against the merger and demand to convert their shares for cash upon consummation of the merger, thereby reducing the amount of cash available to Arpeggio following the merger or cause a condition of the merger agreement not to be met. Arpeggio's board of directors deemed this risk to be no worse with regard to Hill than it would be for other target companies and believes that Hill will still be able to implement its business plan, even if the full amount of the funds deposited in the trust account is not available at closing.

Satisfaction of 80% Test

It is a requirement that any business acquired by Arpeggio have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of Arpeggio's net assets at the time of acquisition, which assets shall include the amount in the trust account. Based on the financial analysis of Hill generally used to approve the transaction, the Arpeggio board of directors determined that this requirement was met. The board determined that consideration being paid in the merger, which amount was negotiated at arms-length, was fair to and in the best interests of Arpeggio and its stockholders and appropriately reflected Hill's value. The Arpeggio board of directors believes because of the financial skills and background of several of its members, it was qualified to conclude that the acquisition of Hill met this requirement. However, Arpeggio has also received an opinion from Capitalink that the 80% test has been met.

Interests of Arpeggio's directors and officers in the merger

In considering the recommendation of the board of directors of Arpeggio to vote for the proposals to approve the merger agreement, the certificate of incorporation amendments and the equity stock plan proposal, you should be aware that certain members of the Arpeggio board have agreements or arrangements that provide them with interests in the merger that differ from, or are in addition to, those of Arpeggio stockholders generally. In particular:

if the merger or another business combination is not consummated by June 30, 2006, Arpeggio will be liquidated. In such event, the shares of common stock held by Arpeggio's directors and officers that were acquired before the IPO would be worthless because Arpeggio's directors and officers are not entitled to receive any of the liquidation proceeds with respect to such shares. Such shares had an aggregate market value of \$_____ based upon the last sale price of \$_____ on the OTCBB on _____, 2006. Moreover, the Arpeggio officers, directors and special advisor have purchased 1,010,500 warrants in the public market, for an aggregate purchase price of \$652,145, all of which will become worthless if the merger is not consummated (as will the remainder of

the public warrants);

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the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement provide that Eric S. Rosenfeld will be a director of Arpeggio (in the class to stand for reelection in 2007) and Arnaud Ajdler will be a director of Arpeggio (in the class to stand for reelection in 2008). As such, each may receive certain cash fees and stock awards if the Arpeggio board of directors determines to pay such fees and awards to its non-executive directors; and

if Arpeggio liquidates prior to the consummation of a business combination, Eric S. Rosenfeld, Arpeggio's chairman, chief executive officer and president, will be personally liable to pay debts and obligations to vendors and other entities that are owed money by Arpeggio for services rendered or products sold to Arpeggio, or to any target business, to the extent such debts and obligations are not covered by Arpeggio's assets, excluding amounts in the trust fund. Based on Arpeggio's estimated debts and obligations, it is not currently expected that Mr. Rosenfeld will have any exposure under this arrangement in the event of a liquidation.

Recommendation of Arpeggio's Board of Directors

After careful consideration, Arpeggio's board of directors determined unanimously that each of the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal is fair to and in the best interests of Arpeggio and its stockholders. Arpeggio's board of directors has approved and declared advisable the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal and unanimously recommends that you vote or give instructions to vote **FOR** each of the proposals to adopt the merger proposal, the name change amendment, the capitalization amendment, the Article Sixth amendment and the stock option plan proposal. Mr. Greenblatt, our special advisor, also supported the proposals.

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors considered by the Arpeggio board of directors is not meant to be exhaustive, but includes the material information and factors considered by the Arpeggio board of directors.

Fairness Opinion

In connection with its determination to approve the merger, Arpeggio's board of directors engaged Capitalink, L.C. to provide it with a fairness opinion as to whether (i) the merger consideration to be paid by Arpeggio is fair, from a financial point of view, to Arpeggio's stockholders and (ii) the fair market value of Hill is at least equal to 80% of Arpeggio's net assets. Capitalink, which was founded in 1998 and is headquartered in Coral Gables, Florida, provides publicly and privately held businesses and emerging growth companies with a broad range of investment banking and advisory services. As part of its business, Capitalink regularly is engaged in the evaluation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers, acquisitions, corporate restructurings, private placements, and for other purposes. Arpeggio selected Capitalink on the basis of Capitalink's experience, recommendations from other companies that had engaged Capitalink for similar purposes, its ability to do the research and provide the fairness opinion within the required timeframe and the competitiveness of its fee, which was specified by Capitalink in its proposal to the board. Capitalink does not beneficially own any interest in either Arpeggio or Hill and has not provided either company with any other services.

Arpeggio has paid Capitalink a fee of \$75,000 in connection with the preparation and issuance of its opinion and will reimburse Capitalink for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including attorneys' fees. In addition, we have also agreed to indemnify and hold Capitalink, its officers, directors, principals,

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employees, affiliates, and members, and their successors and assigns, harmless from and against any and all loss, claim, damage, liability, deficiencies, actions, suits, proceedings, costs and legal expenses (collectively the Losses) or expense whatsoever (including, but not limited to, reasonable legal fees and other expenses and reasonable disbursements incurred in connection with investigating, preparing to defend or defending any action, suit or proceeding, including any inquiry or investigation, commenced or threatened, or any claim whatsoever, or in appearing or preparing for appearance as witness in any proceeding, including any pretrial proceeding such as a deposition) arising out of, based upon, or in any way related or attributed to, (i) any breach of a representation, or warranty made by us in our agreement with Capitalink; or (ii) any activities or services performed under that agreement by Capitalink, unless such Losses were the result of the intentional misconduct or gross negligence of Capitalink.

Capitalink made a presentation to our board of directors on December 4, 2005 and subsequently delivered its written opinion to the board of directors, which stated that, as of December 4, 2005, and based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered and limitations on its review as set forth in the opinion, (i) the merger consideration is fair, from a financial point of view, to our stockholders, and (ii) the fair market value of Hill is at least equal to 80% of our net assets. The amount of the merger consideration was determined pursuant to negotiations between us and Hill and not pursuant to recommendations of Capitalink.

The full text of the written opinion of Capitalink is attached as Annex D and is incorporated by reference into this proxy statement. You are urged to read the Capitalink opinion carefully and in its entirety for a description of the assumptions made, matters considered, procedures followed and limitations on the review undertaken by Capitalink in rendering its opinion. The summary of the Capitalink opinion set forth in this proxy statement is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. The Capitalink opinion is not intended to be and does not constitute a recommendation to you as to how you should vote or proceed with respect to the merger. Capitalink was not requested to opine as to, and the opinion does not in any manner address, the relative merits of the merger as compared to any alternative business strategy that might exist for us, our underlying business decision to proceed with or effect the merger and other alternatives to the merger that might exist for us. Capitalink has consented to the use of its opinion in this proxy statement.

In arriving at its opinion, Capitalink took into account an assessment of general economic, market and financial conditions, as well as its experience in connection with similar transactions and securities valuations generally. In so doing, among other things, Capitalink:

Reviewed the merger agreement.

Reviewed publicly available financial information and other data with respect to Arpeggio, including the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2004, the Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 and the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed on April 23, 2004, and amendments thereto.

Reviewed financial and other information with respect to Hill, including the audited financial statements for the 52/53 week fiscal periods ended nearest to December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, the unaudited financial statements for the 39 weeks ended nearest to September 30, 2004 and 2005, and other financial information and projections prepared by Hill management.

Considered the historical financial results and present financial condition of both Arpeggio and Hill.

Reviewed certain publicly available information concerning the trading of, and the market for, the common stock of Arpeggio.

Reviewed and analyzed the indicated value range of the merger consideration.

Reviewed and analyzed the free cash flows of Hill and prepared a discounted cash flow analysis.

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Reviewed and analyzed certain financial characteristics of companies that were deemed to have characteristics comparable to Hill.

Reviewed and analyzed certain financial characteristics of target companies in transactions where such target company was deemed to have characteristics comparable to that of Hill.

Reviewed and compared the net asset value of Arpeggio to the indicated fair market value of Hill.

Capitalink also performed such other analyses and examinations as it deemed appropriate and held discussions with Arpeggio and Hill management in relation to certain financial and operating information furnished to Capitalink, including financial analyses with respect to their respective businesses and operations.

In arriving at its opinion, Capitalink relied upon and assumed the accuracy and completeness of all of the financial and other information that was used without assuming any responsibility for any independent verification of any such information. Further, Capitalink relied upon the assurances of Arpeggio and Hill management that they were 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, Capitalink 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. Capitalink did not make a physical inspection of the properties and facilities of Arpeggio and Hill and did not make or obtain any evaluations or appraisals of either company's assets and liabilities (contingent or otherwise). In addition, Capitalink did not attempt to confirm whether Arpeggio and Hill had good title to their respective assets. Capitalink assumed that the merger will be consummated in a manner that complies in all respects with the applicable provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and all other applicable federal and state statutes, rules and regulations. Capitalink assumed that the merger will be consummated substantially in accordance with the terms set forth in the merger agreement, without any further amendments thereto, and that any amendments, revisions or waivers thereto will not be detrimental to the stockholders of Arpeggio. In addition, based upon discussions with Arpeggio management, Capitalink assumed that the merger will qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Capitalink's opinion is necessarily based upon market, economic and other conditions as they existed on, and could be evaluated as of, December 4, 2005. Accordingly, although subsequent developments may affect its opinion, Capitalink has not assumed any obligation to update, review or reaffirm its opinion.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Capitalink performed certain financial, comparative and other analyses as summarized below. Each of the analyses conducted by Capitalink was carried out to provide a different perspective on the merger and to enhance the total mix of information available. Capitalink did not form a conclusion as to whether any individual analysis, considered in isolation, supported or failed to support an opinion as to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to Arpeggio's stockholders. Further, the summary of Capitalink's analyses described below is not a complete description of the analyses underlying Capitalink's opinion. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process involving various determinations as to the most appropriate and relevant methods of financial analysis and the application of those methods to the particular circumstances and, therefore, a fairness opinion is not readily susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, Capitalink made qualitative judgments as to the relevance of each analysis and factor that it considered. In addition, Capitalink may have given various 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 valuations resulting from any particular analysis described above

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should not be taken to be Capitalink's view of the value of Hill's assets. The estimates contained in Capitalink's analyses and the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis 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 neither purports to be appraisals nor do they necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or assets may actually be sold. Accordingly, Capitalink's analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty. Capitalink believes that its analyses must be considered as a whole and that selecting portions of its analyses or the factors it considered, without considering all analyses and factors collectively, could create an incomplete and misleading view of the process underlying the analyses performed by Capitalink in connection with the preparation of its opinion.

The analyses performed were prepared solely as part of Capitalink's analysis of the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the merger consideration to our stockholders, and were provided to our board of directors in connection with the delivery of Capitalink's opinion. The opinion of Capitalink was just one of the many factors taken into account by our board of directors in making its determination to approve the merger, including those described elsewhere in this proxy statement.

Hill Financial Review

Capitalink undertook a review of Hill's historical financial data in order to understand and interpret its operating and financial performance and strength. As part of this analysis, Hill's revenue and earnings are adjusted to remove any unusual or extraordinary sources of revenue and expenses. The adjustments provide a more accurate portrayal of Hill's underlying operating earnings and financial performance. Capitalink noted the following:

Hill's revenue, which excludes reimbursable expenses, ranged from \$48.1 million in fiscal year (FY) 2002, to approximately \$75.2 million for the latest twelve month (LTM) period ended September 30, 2005. The compound average annual growth rate (CAGR) for revenue over this period was approximately 17.6%.

While the Company had completed six acquisitions since 1998, approximately 90% of its growth has been organic as a result of overall growth in the engineering and construction sector both domestically and overseas and the increase in project outsourcing by major corporations.

Normalized earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) has fluctuated over the review period and decreased from approximately \$3.3 million in FY2002 to approximately \$2.8 million in FY2004. However, in line with the increase in revenues, total EBITDA for the LTM period increased to approximately \$7.3 million.

EBITDA margins (calculated as a percentage of revenues) decreased from 6.8% in FY2002 to 4.5% in FY2004 and then increased to 9.6% in the LTM period, reaching their highest level over the review period. The increase in margins is attributable to improved efficiencies within the organization in addition to economies of scale benefits as revenue continues to increase.

As of October 1, 2005, Hill had approximately \$9.3 million in total debt, primarily relating to its debt revolver. Hill management expects this loan to be repaid after completion of the merger.

Over the review period, the 12-month backlog has significantly increased from approximately \$46.5 million as of December 31, 2002, to approximately \$86.1 million as of October 1, 2005. Capitalink noted that net revenue as a percentage of the prior year backlog ranged from 139.6% in FY2002 to approximately 125.1% for the LTM period ended October 1, 2005.

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Merger Consideration Analysis

The merger consideration consists of the immediate issuance of 14.5 million shares of our common stock and up to 6.6 million additional shares of our common stock to be paid in the future (and contingent on Hill achieving certain EBIT targets). Capitalink utilized this range of shares issued (of between 14.5 million and 21.1 million shares) in determining the range of indicated value of the merger consideration.

Capitalink determined an indicated value of our common stock by using Arpeggio management's estimation of the liquidation value per share as of March 31, 2006 of approximately \$5.45. Based on these assumptions, Capitalink arrived at an indicated value range for the merger consideration of approximately \$79.0 million (14.5 million shares multiplied by \$5.45) to approximately \$115.0 million (21.1 million shares multiplied by \$5.45).

Valuation Overview

Based upon a review of the historical and projected financial data and certain other qualitative data for Hill, Capitalink utilized several valuation methodologies and analyses to determine ranges of values. Capitalink utilized the discounted cash flow, the comparable company and the comparable transaction analyses (all of which are discussed in more detail hereinafter) to derive an indicated equity value of Hill.

Based upon the low and high range of the analyses, Capitalink determined a range of indicated equity value of approximately \$79.0 million to approximately \$134.0 million. Capitalink noted that the low end of the range is a more representative of Hill's indicated value if it does not meet its projections, and the high end of the range is more representative of Hill's value if it does achieve its projections.

Capitalink noted that the Hill indicated equity value range of approximately \$79.0 million to approximately \$134.0 million is wider than the merger consideration range of approximately \$79.0 million to approximately \$115.0 million.

Discounted Cash Flow Analysis

A discounted cash flow analysis estimates value based upon a company's projected future free cash flow discounted at a rate reflecting risks inherent in its business and capital structure. Unlevered free cash flow represents the amount of cash generated and available for principal, interest and dividend payments after providing for ongoing business operations.

While the discounted cash flow analysis is the most scientific of the methodologies used, it is dependent on projections and is further dependent on numerous industry-specific and macroeconomic factors.

Capitalink utilized the forecasts provided by Hill management, which project strong growth in revenues from FY2004 to FY2008. The projections assume net revenue growth of 25.0% each year, of which between 15-20% will be from organic growth, and 5-10% will be from

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future acquisitions. In addition, Hill's projections assume that its net operating profit margins will expand from 8.4% in the LTM period to 12.1% by fiscal year 2008. The above projections were solely used in connection with the rendering of Capitalink's fairness opinion. Investors should not place reliance upon such projections, as they are not necessarily an indication of what our revenues and profit margins will be in the future. The projections used by Capitalink were prepared by Hill management and are not to be interpreted as projections of future performance (or guidance) by Arpeggio.

In order to arrive at a present value, Capitalink utilized discount rates ranging from 14.5% to 15.5%. This was based on an estimated weighted average cost of capital (WACC) of 15.2% (based on

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Hill's estimated weighted average cost of debt of 7.5% and a 16.1% estimated cost of equity). The cost of equity calculation was derived utilizing the Ibbotson build up method utilizing appropriate industry risk and size premiums and a company specific risk factor of 2.0%, reflecting the risk of continuing to generate 25% revenue growth and increasing margins throughout the projection period.

Capitalink presented a range of terminal values at the end of the forecast period by applying a range of terminal exit multiples based on revenue and EBITDA as well as using long term perpetual growth rates.

Utilizing terminal revenue multiples of between 1.10 times and 1.30 times, terminal EBITDA multiples of between 9.0 times and 11.0 times, and long-term perpetual growth rates of between 8.0% and 9.0%, Capitalink calculated a range of indicated enterprise values.

The total enterprise values above were then decreased by Hill's net debt of approximately \$9.6 million (which includes approximately \$9.3 million in interest bearing debt and approximately negative \$0.3 million in cash balances as of October 1, 2005), to derive an indicated equity value range of approximately \$101.1 million to \$134.3 million.

Comparable Company Analysis

A selected comparable company analysis reviews the trading multiples of publicly traded companies that are similar to Hill with respect to business and revenue model, operating sector, size, and target customer base.

Because of the difficulty of finding publicly listed companies that are involved in both the construction management and claims consulting businesses, Capitalink examined two sets of comparable companies:

Construction Management Publicly listed companies that are involved in the management of construction projects and/or the provision of construction engineering services (the **Project Comparable Companies**).

Claims Consulting Publicly listed companies that are involved in the provision of litigation consulting and arbitration services (the **Claims Comparable Companies**), and, together with the Project Comparable Companies, the **Comparable Companies**).

Project Comparable Companies

Capitalink located five Project Comparable Companies including Jacobs Engineering Group, URS Corp., Washington Group International, Perini Corporation and Sweco AB. All of these companies are much larger than Hill and most provide other ancillary services such as architectural services, operations and maintenance services and construction services. The LTM revenue for the Project Comparable Companies ranged from approximately \$407.7 million to approximately \$5.6 billion, compared with approximately \$75.2 million for Hill.

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Hill was more profitable than all of the Project Comparable Companies with respect to EBITDA margins. The LTM EBITDA margin for Hill was 9.6%, compared with a range of 3.4% to 9.1% for the Project Comparable Companies. Hill management also estimates a steady increase in Hill's margin to 11.2% in FY2006.

Compared to the Project Comparable Companies, Hill is in the top end of the range with approximately 30.2% and 33.3% projected growth for EBITDA and net income, respectively for FY2006.

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In comparison, the Project Comparable Companies' projected mean EBITDA and net income growth was 15.3% and 17.3%, respectively.

Multiples utilizing share price, market value and enterprise value were used in the analyses. For comparison purposes, all operating profits including EBITDA were normalized to exclude unusual and extraordinary expenses and income.

Capitalink generated a number of multiples worth noting with respect to the Project Comparable Companies:

The share price to CY2005 EPS multiple ranged from 18.8 times to 26.9 times with a mean of 23.3 times.

The share price to CY2006 EPS multiple ranged from 17.3 times to 21.7 times, with a mean of 19.8 times.

The enterprise value to CY2005 EBITDA multiple ranged from 9.6 times to 12.4 times, with a mean of 11.0 times.

The enterprise value to CY2006 EBITDA multiple ranged from 8.8 times to 11.1 times, with a mean of 9.6 times.

Claims Comparable Companies

Capitalink located three Claims Comparable Companies including FTI Consulting, Navigant Consulting and Charles Taylor Consulting. All of these companies are much larger than Hill and all of them provide other ancillary consulting services such as economic and corporate finance consulting services. The LTM revenue for the Claims Comparable Companies ranged from approximately \$108.5 million to approximately \$554.3 million, compared with approximately \$75.2 million for all of Hill.

The Claims Comparable Companies were more profitable than Hill with respect to EBITDA margins. The LTM EBITDA margin for Hill was 9.6%, compared with a range of 19.5% to 23.9% for the Claims Comparable Companies.

Hill's projected growth for FY 2006 (30.2% EBITDA and 33.3% net income growth) is higher than that of the Claims Comparable Companies. In comparison, the Claims Comparable Companies' projected mean EBITDA and net income growth were 13.3% and 15.7%, respectively.

Capitalink generated a number of multiples worth noting with respect to the Claims Comparable Companies:

The share price to CY2005 EPS multiple ranged from 20.7 times to 20.9 times with a mean of 20.8 times.

The share price to CY2006 EPS multiple ranged from 17.4 times to 18.6 times, with a mean of 18.0 times.

The enterprise value to CY2005 EBITDA multiple ranged from 9.0 times to 10.2 times, with a mean of 9.6 times.

The enterprise value to CY2006 EBITDA multiple ranged from 7.8 times to 9.2 times, with a mean of 8.5 times.

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Capitalink also reviewed the historical multiples generated for the Comparable Companies, and noted that the mean enterprise value to LTM EBITDA multiple over the last ten years was 9.1 times. Capitalink also noted that most of the Comparable Companies were trading close to their 12-month share price highs, and many, including Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., URS Corp., Perini Corp., FTI Consulting and Navigant Consulting, have made recent acquisitions and/or recently raised additional capital.

Capitalink selected an appropriate multiple range for Hill by examining the range provided by the Comparable Companies and taking into account certain company-specific factors. Capitalink expects Hill to be valued slightly above the average of the EBITDA and EPS multiples because of its higher historical and projected earnings growth and significant backlog, offset by its smaller size and limited range of services.

Based on the above factors, Capitalink applied a selected multiple range to Hill's CY2005 and CY2006 net income and EBITDA to determine a range of indicated equity and enterprise values. Capitalink deducted net debt of approximately \$9.6 million to derive an indicated equity value range of approximately \$96.8 million to approximately \$109.4 million for Hill.

None of the Comparable Companies has characteristics identical to Hill. An analysis of publicly traded comparable companies is not mathematical; rather it involves complex consideration and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the Comparable Companies and other factors that could affect the public trading of the Comparable Companies.

Comparable Transaction Analysis

A comparable transaction analysis is based on a review of merger, acquisition and asset purchase transactions involving target companies that are in industries related to Hill. The comparable transaction analysis generally provides the widest range of value due to the varying importance of an acquisition to a buyer (i.e., a strategic buyer willing to pay more than a financial buyer) in addition to the potential differences in the transaction process (i.e., competitiveness among potential buyers).

Because of the difficulty of finding transactions involving targets that are involved in both the construction management and claims consulting businesses, Capitalink examined two sets of comparable transactions:

Construction Management Transactions involving target companies that are involved in the management of construction projects and/or the provision of construction engineering services (the Project Comparable Transactions).

Claims Consulting Transactions involving target companies that are involved in the provision of litigation consulting and arbitration services (the Claims Comparable Transactions), and, together with the Project Comparable Transactions, the Comparable Transactions).

Based on the information disclosed with respect to the targets in each of the Comparable Transactions, Capitalink calculated and compared total enterprise value as a multiple of LTM revenue and LTM EBITDA.

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Project Comparable Transactions

Capitalink located five Project Comparable Transactions announced since January 2003 and for which detailed financial information was available. Capitalink noted the following with respect to the multiples generated:

The enterprise value to LTM revenue multiple ranged from 0.23 times to 1.49 times, with a mean of 0.66 times.

The enterprise value to LTM EBITDA multiple ranged from 7.5 times to 9.4 times, with a mean of 8.4 times.

Claims Comparable Transactions

Capitalink located two Claims Comparable Transactions announced since January 2003 and for which detailed financial information was available. Capitalink noted the following with respect to the multiples generated:

The enterprise value to LTM revenue multiple ranged from 1.43 times to 1.86 times, with a mean of 1.64 times.

The enterprise value to LTM EBITDA multiple ranged from 6.2 times to 14.1 times, with a mean of 10.1 times.

Capitalink expects Hill to be valued above the average of the Comparable Transactions, due to its recent historical earnings growth and significant projected future growth.

Based on the above factors, Capitalink applied a selected multiple range to Hill's LTM revenue and LTM EBITDA to determine a range of indicated enterprise values. Capitalink then deducted net debt of approximately \$9.6 million to derive an indicated equity value range of approximately \$79.0 million to approximately \$97.5 million.

None of the target companies in the Comparable Transactions has characteristics identical to Hill. Accordingly, an analysis of comparable business combinations is not mathematical; rather it involves complex considerations and judgments concerning differences in financial and operating characteristics of the target companies in the Comparable Transactions and other factors that could affect the respective acquisition values.

80% Test

Arpeggio's initial business combination must be with a target business whose fair market value is at least equal to 80% of Arpeggio's net assets at the time of such acquisition.

Capitalink reviewed and estimated Arpeggio's net assets at the close of the merger in comparison to Hill's indicated range of fair market value. For the purposes of this analysis, Capitalink assumed (i) that Hill's fair market value is equivalent to its equity value; and (ii) that Arpeggio's net asset value is its stockholders' equity as of September 30, 2005. Since 80% of Arpeggio's net asset value is approximately \$37.4 and the range of equity value of Hill is approximately \$79.0 million to \$134.0 million, Capitalink determined that the 80% test was met.

Conclusion

Based on the information and analyses set forth above, Capitalink delivered its written opinion to our board of directors, which stated that, as of December 4, 2005, based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered, and limitations on its review as set forth in the opinion, (i) the merger consideration is fair, from a financial point of view, to our stockholders, and (ii) the fair market value of Hill is at least equal to 80% of our net assets.

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Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger

The following section is a summary of the material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger to holders of Arpeggio common stock and is based on an opinion given to Arpeggio by its tax counsel. This discussion addresses only those Arpeggio security holders that hold their securities as a capital asset within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code), and does not address all the United States federal income tax consequences that may be relevant to particular holders in light of their individual circumstances or to holders that are subject to special rules, such as:

financial institutions;

investors in pass-through entities;

tax-exempt organizations;

dealers in securities or currencies;

traders in securities that elect to use a mark to market method of accounting;

persons who hold Arpeggio common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, constructive sale or conversion transaction;

persons who are not citizens or residents of the United States; and

holders of Hill common stock, including persons who acquired their shares of Hill common stock through the exercise of an employee stock option or otherwise as compensation.

The following is based upon the Code, applicable treasury regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, all as currently in effect as of the date hereof, and all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Tax considerations under state, local and foreign laws, or federal laws other than those pertaining to the income tax, are not addressed.

Neither Arpeggio nor Hill intends to request any ruling from the Internal Revenue Service as to the United States federal income tax consequences of the merger.

Tax Consequences of the Merger to Arpeggio stockholders

No gain or loss will be recognized by stockholders of Arpeggio if their conversion rights are not exercised.

A stockholder of Arpeggio who exercises conversion rights and effects a termination of the stockholder's interest in Arpeggio will generally be required to recognize gain or loss upon the exchange of that stockholder's shares of common stock of Arpeggio for cash. Such gain or loss will be measured by the difference between the amount of cash received and the tax basis of that stockholder's shares of Arpeggio common stock. This gain or loss will generally be a capital gain or loss if such shares were held as a capital asset on the date of the merger and will be a long-term capital gain or loss if the holding period for the share of Arpeggio common stock is more than one year.

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Tax Consequences of the Merger Generally to Arpeggio

No gain or loss will be recognized by Arpeggio as a result of the merger.

This discussion is intended to provide only a general summary of the material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger, and is not a complete analysis or description of all potential United States federal tax consequences of the merger. This discussion does not address tax consequences which may vary with, or are contingent on, your individual circumstances. In addition, the discussion does not address any non-income tax or any foreign, state or local tax consequences of the merger. Accordingly, you are strongly urged to consult with your tax advisor to determine the particular United States federal, state, local or foreign income or other tax consequences to you of the merger.

Anticipated Accounting Treatment

The merger will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting as a reverse acquisition in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) for accounting and financial reporting purposes. Under this method of accounting, Arpeggio will be treated as the acquired company for financial reporting purposes. In accordance with guidance applicable to these circumstances, the merger will be considered to be a capital transaction in substance. Accordingly, for accounting purposes, the merger will be treated as the equivalent of Hill issuing stock for the net monetary assets of Arpeggio, accompanied by a recapitalization. The net monetary assets of Arpeggio will be stated at their fair value, essentially equivalent to historical costs, with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded. The retained earnings of Hill will be carried forward after the merger. Operations prior to the merger will be those of Hill.

Regulatory Matters

The merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement are not subject to any additional federal or state regulatory requirement or approval, including the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, or HSR Act, except for filings with the State of Delaware necessary to effectuate the transactions contemplated by the merger proposal.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

The following summary of the material provisions of the merger agreement is qualified by reference to the complete text of the merger agreement, as amended, a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement and is incorporated by reference. All stockholders are encouraged to read the merger agreement in its entirety for a more complete description of the terms and conditions of the merger.

General; Structure of Merger

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On December 5, 2005, Arpeggio entered into a merger agreement with Hill and the Signing Stockholders. Hill will effectuate the merger by merging with and into Arpeggio. Arpeggio will be the surviving corporation in the merger through an exchange of all the issued and outstanding shares of capital stock of Hill for shares of common stock of Arpeggio.

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The merger agreement was amended on December 30, 2005 to amend the voting agreement to fix the number of directors to be designated by the Signing Stockholders and Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler at seven and to amend Schedule 5.2 to the Merger Agreement to reflect such change.

The Hill stockholders approved and adopted the merger agreement, as amended, and the transactions contemplated thereby by virtue of the execution of the merger agreement and the amendment. Accordingly, no further action is required to be taken by Hill stockholders to approve the merger.

Closing and Effective Time of the Merger

The closing of the merger will take place promptly following the satisfaction of the conditions described below under *The Merger Agreement Conditions to the Closing of the Merger*, unless Arpeggio and Hill agree in writing to another time. The merger is expected to be consummated in the second quarter of 2006.

Name; Headquarters; Stock Symbols

After completion of the merger:

the name of Arpeggio will be Hill International, Inc.;

the corporate headquarters and principal executive offices will be located at 303 Lippincott Centre, Marlton, New Jersey 08053, which is Hill's corporate headquarters; and

Arpeggio and Hill will cause the common stock, warrants and units outstanding prior to the merger, which are quoted on the OTCBB, to continue being quoted on the OTCBB or listed on Nasdaq. In the event Arpeggio's common stock, warrants and units are quoted on Nasdaq at the time of the closing, the symbols will change to ones determined by the board of directors and the trading medium that are reasonably representative of the corporate name or business of Arpeggio.

Merger Consideration

Pursuant to the merger agreement, the holders of securities of Hill outstanding immediately before the merger will receive, in exchange for such securities, 14,500,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock at the closing. Immediately following the merger, the Hill stockholders will own approximately 63.6% of the total issued and outstanding Arpeggio common stock, assuming that no Arpeggio stockholders seek conversion of their Arpeggio stock into their pro rata share of the trust fund.

The merger agreement also provides for the Hill stockholders to receive up to an additional 6,600,000 shares of Arpeggio common stock, contingent upon the combined companies attaining the following EBIT targets:

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<u>Fiscal Year Ending 12/31</u>	<u>Earnings Before Interest and Taxes</u>	<u>Contingent Shares</u>
2006	\$ 9.9 million	2.3 million
2007	\$ 13.5 million	2.3 million
2008	\$ 18.4 million	1.0 million
2009	\$ 24.9 million	1.0 million

Escrow Agreement

Of the shares to be issued to the Hill stockholders at the closing, 1,740,000 shares, or 12%, will be placed in escrow to secure the indemnity rights of Arpeggio under the merger agreement and will be governed by the terms of an escrow agreement. The escrow agreement is attached as Annex F hereto. We encourage you to read the escrow agreement in its entirety.

Lock-Up Agreements

A condition to the closing of the merger is that the Signing Stockholders shall have entered into lock-up agreements that provide that they not sell or otherwise transfer any of the shares of common stock of Arpeggio that they receive in the merger until December 31, 2007, subject to certain exceptions, including the right to use their shares to secure margin loans not to exceed 20% of the value of the shares at the time the loans are made.

Employment Agreements

A condition to the closing of the merger agreement is that Irvin E. Richter, Hill's current chairman and chief executive officer, David L. Richter, Hill's current president and chief operating officer, and Stuart S. Richter, one of Hill's current senior vice presidents, shall enter into employment agreements with Arpeggio upon the consummation of the merger. Copies of each form of employment agreement are attached as Annex G, H and I hereto. For a summary of the employment agreements, see the section entitled *Employment Agreements*. We encourage you to read the employment agreements in their entirety.

Election of Directors; Voting Agreement

A condition to the closing of the merger is that the Signing Stockholders, on the one hand, and Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler, on the other hand, shall enter into a voting agreement pursuant to which they agree to vote for the other's designees to Arpeggio's board of directors through the election in 2008 as follows:

in the class to stand for reelection in 2006 Irvin E. Richter, _____, and _____;

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in the class to stand for reelection in 2007 David L. Richter and Eric S. Rosenfeld;

in the class to stand for reelection in 2008 Arnaud Ajdler and _____ .

Pursuant to the merger agreement, upon consummation of the merger, the directors of Arpeggio shall be Irvin E. Richter, David L. Richter, Eric S. Rosenfeld, Arnaud Ajdler and three other persons designated by Hill. Under the voting agreement, the Signing Stockholders will designate five directors and Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler will designate two directors. Irvin E. Richter, David L. Richter, currently directors of Hill, _____, _____ and _____ will be the initial designees of the Signing Stockholders. Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler, currently directors of Arpeggio, will be their own initial designees. The voting agreement is attached as Annex E hereto. We encourage you to read the voting agreement in its entirety.

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Arpeggio's directors do not currently receive any cash compensation for their services as members of the board of directors. However, in the future, non-employee directors may receive certain cash fees and stock awards that the Arpeggio board of directors may determine to pay.

Representations and Warranties

The merger agreement contains representations and warranties of each of Hill and Arpeggio relating, among other things, to:

proper corporate organization and similar corporate matters;

subsidiaries;

capital structure of each constituent company;

the authorization, performance and enforceability of the merger agreement;

no conflict; required filings and consents;

licenses and permits;

taxes;

financial information and absence of undisclosed liabilities;

holding of leases and ownership of other properties, including intellectual property;

restrictions on business activities;

contracts;

title to properties;

environmental matters;

absence of certain changes;

litigation;

employee benefit plans; and

labor matters.

The Signing Stockholders have represented and warranted, among other things, as to their accredited investor status.

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Covenants

Arpeggio and Hill have each agreed to take such actions as are necessary, proper or advisable to consummate the merger. They have also agreed, subject to certain exceptions, to continue to operate their respective businesses in the ordinary course prior to the closing and not to take the following actions without the prior written consent of the other party:

waive any stock repurchase rights, accelerate, amend or (except as specifically provided for in the merger agreement) change the period of exercisability of options or restricted stock, or reprice options granted under any employee, consultant, director or other stock plans or authorize cash payments in exchange for any options granted under any of such plans;

grant any severance or termination pay to any officer or employee except pursuant to applicable law, written agreements outstanding, or policies existing on the date of the merger agreement and as previously or concurrently disclosed in writing or made available to the other party, or adopt any new severance plan, or amend or modify or alter in any manner any severance plan, agreement or arrangement;

transfer or license to any person or otherwise extend, amend or modify any material rights to any intellectual property of Hill or Arpeggio, as applicable, or enter into grants to transfer or license to any person future patent rights, other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices provided that in no event will Hill or Arpeggio license on an exclusive basis or sell any intellectual property of Hill or Arpeggio, as applicable;

declare, set aside or pay any dividends on or make any other distributions (whether in cash, stock, equity securities or property) in respect of any capital stock or split, combine or reclassify any capital stock or issue or authorize the issuance of any other securities in respect of, in lieu of or in substitution for any capital stock;

purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire, directly or indirectly, any shares of capital stock of Hill and Arpeggio, as applicable, including repurchases of unvested shares at cost in connection with the termination of the relationship with any employee or consultant pursuant to stock option or purchase agreements in effect on the date hereof;

issue, deliver, sell, authorize, pledge or otherwise encumber, or agree to any of the foregoing with respect to, any shares of capital stock or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of capital stock, or subscriptions, rights, warrants or options to acquire any shares of capital stock or any securities convertible into or exchangeable for shares of capital stock, or enter into other agreements or commitments of any character obligating it to issue any such shares or convertible or exchangeable securities;

amend its certificate of incorporation or bylaws;

acquire or agree to acquire by merging or consolidating with, or by purchasing any equity interest in or a portion of the assets of, or by any other manner, any business or any corporation, partnership, association or other business organization or division thereof, or otherwise acquire or agree to acquire any assets which are material, individually or in the aggregate, to the business of Arpeggio or Hill, as applicable to the extent that the aggregate consideration to be paid with respect thereto is in excess of \$1,000,000, or enter into any joint ventures, strategic partnerships or alliances or other arrangements that provide for exclusivity of territory or otherwise restrict such party's ability to compete or to offer or sell any products or services;

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sell, lease, license, encumber or otherwise dispose of any properties or assets, except (i) sales of inventory in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, and (ii) the sale, lease or disposition (other than through licensing) of property or assets that are not material, individually or in the aggregate, to the business of such party;

incur any indebtedness for borrowed money in excess of \$1,000,000 in the aggregate or guarantee any such indebtedness of another person, issue or sell any debt securities or options, warrants, calls or other rights to acquire any debt securities of Arpeggio or Hill, as applicable, enter into any keep well or other agreement to maintain any financial statement condition or enter into any arrangement having the economic effect of any of the foregoing;

adopt or amend any employee benefit plan, policy or arrangement, any employee merger or employee stock option plan, or enter into any employment contract or collective bargaining agreement (other than offer letters and letter agreements entered into in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice with employees who are terminable at will), pay any special bonus or special remuneration to any director or employee, or increase the salaries or wage rates or fringe benefits (including rights to severance or indemnification) of its directors, officers, employees or consultants, except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices;

pay, discharge, settle or satisfy any claims, liabilities or obligations (absolute, accrued, asserted or unasserted, contingent or otherwise), or litigation (whether or not commenced prior to the date of this Agreement) other than the payment, discharge, settlement or satisfaction, in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices or in accordance with their terms, or liabilities previously disclosed in financial statements to the other party in connection with the merger agreement or incurred since the date of such financial statements, or waive the benefits of, agree to modify in any manner, terminate, release any person from or knowingly fail to enforce any confidentiality or similar agreement to which Hill is a party or of which Hill is a beneficiary or to which Arpeggio is a party or of which Arpeggio is a beneficiary, as applicable;

except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices, modify, amend or terminate any material contract of Hill or Arpeggio, as applicable, or waive, delay the exercise of, release or assign any material rights or assign any material rights or claims thereunder;

except as required by U.S. GAAP, revalue any of its assets or make any change in accounting methods, principles or practices;

except in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices, incur or enter into any agreement, contract or commitment requiring such party to pay in excess of \$250,000 in any 12 month period;

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engage in any action that could reasonably be expected to cause the merger to fail to qualify as a reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Code;

settle any litigation to which an officer, director, stockholder or holder of derivative securities of Hill is a party or where the consideration given by Hill is other than monetary;

make or rescind any tax elections that, individually or in the aggregate, could be reasonably likely to adversely affect in any material respect the tax liability or tax attributes of such party, settle or compromise any material income tax liability or, except as required by applicable law, materially change any method of accounting for tax purposes or prepare or file any return in a manner inconsistent with past practice;

permit any person to exercise any of its discretionary rights under any plan to provide for the automatic acceleration of any outstanding options, the termination of any outstanding repurchase rights or the termination of any cancellation rights issued pursuant to such plans;

make capital expenditures except in accordance with prudent business and operational practices consistent with prior practice;

make or omit to take any action which would be reasonably anticipated to have a material adverse effect;

enter into any transaction with or distribute or advance any assets or property to any of its officers, directors, partners, stockholders or other affiliates other than the payment of salary and benefits in the ordinary course of business consistent with prior practice; or

agree in writing or otherwise agree, commit or resolve to take any of the foregoing actions.

The merger agreement also contains additional covenants of the parties, including covenants providing for:

the parties to use commercially reasonable efforts to obtain all necessary approvals from stockholders, governmental agencies and other third parties that are required for the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement;

the protection of confidential information of the parties and, subject to the confidentiality requirements, the provision of reasonable access to information;

Arpeggio to prepare and file this proxy statement;

the Signing Stockholders to release and forever discharge Hill and its directors, officers, employees and agents, from any and all rights, claims, demands, judgments, obligations, liabilities and damages arising out of or resulting from such Signing Stockholders' status as a holder of an equity interest in Hill, and employment, service, consulting or other similar agreement entered into with Hill prior to the consummation of the merger agreement;

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Hill and the Signing Stockholders to waive their rights to make claims against Arpeggio to collect from the trust fund established for the benefit of the Arpeggio stockholders who purchased their securities in Arpeggio's IPO for any moneys that may be owed to them by Arpeggio for any reason whatsoever, including breach by Arpeggio of the merger agreement or its representations and warranties therein;

each officer and director of Hill and the Signing Stockholders to agree that he shall not, after the consummation of the merger and prior to December 31, 2007, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of an interest in any of the shares of Arpeggio common stock he receives as a result of the merger other than as permitted pursuant to his lock-up agreement;

each Signing Stockholder, at or prior to the consummation of the merger, to (i) repay to Hill any loan by Hill to such Signing Stockholder and any other amount owed by the Signing Stockholder to Hill; (ii) cause any guaranty or similar arrangement pursuant to which Hill has guaranteed the payment or performance of any obligations of such Signing Stockholder to a third party to be terminated; and (iii) cease to own any direct equity interests in any subsidiary of Hill or in any other person that utilizes the name Hill International. Hill shall use its best efforts to enable the Signing Stockholders to accomplish the foregoing;

Arpeggio and Hill to use their reasonable best efforts to obtain the listing for trading on Nasdaq of Arpeggio common stock and warrants. If such listing is not obtainable by the closing of the merger, Arpeggio and Hill will continue to use their best efforts after closing of the merger to obtain such listing; and

Arpeggio to maintain current policies of directors and officers liability insurance with respect to claims arising from facts and events that occurred prior to the consummation of the merger for a period of six years after the consummation of the merger.

Conditions to Closing of the Merger

General Conditions

Consummation of the merger agreement and the related transactions is conditioned on the Arpeggio stockholders, at a meeting called for these purposes, (i) adopting the merger agreement and approving the merger, (ii) approving the change of Arpeggio's name, and (iii) approving the increase of the authorized shares of Arpeggio's common stock from 30,000,000 to 75,000,000. The Arpeggio stockholders will also be asked to adopt the stock option plan and to approve the removal of all of the provisions of Article Sixth of Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation other than the paragraph relating to Arpeggio's classified board of directors. The consummation of the merger is not dependent on the approval of either of such actions. In addition, the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement is conditioned upon normal closing conditions in a transaction of this nature, including:

no order, stay, judgment or decree being issued by any governmental authority preventing, restraining or prohibiting in whole or in part, the consummation of such transactions;

Arpeggio's stockholders have approved the merger agreement, the name change amendment and capitalization amendment;

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holders of twenty percent (20%) or more of the shares of Arpeggio common stock issued in Arpeggio's IPO and outstanding immediately before the consummation of the merger shall not have exercised their rights to convert their shares into a pro rata share of the trust fund in accordance with Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation;

the delivery by each party to the other party of a certificate to the effect that the representations and warranties of the delivering party are true and correct in all material respects as of the closing and all covenants contained in the merger agreement have been materially complied with by the delivering party; and

Arpeggio's common stock being quoted on the OTCBB or approved for listing on Nasdaq and there being no action or proceeding pending or threatened against Arpeggio by the NASD to prohibit or terminate the quotation of Arpeggio's common stock on the OTCBB or the trading thereof on Nasdaq.

Hill's Conditions to Closing

The obligations of Hill to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, in addition to the conditions described above, are conditioned upon each of the following, among other things:

there shall have been no material adverse effect with respect to Arpeggio since the date of the merger agreement;

Hill shall have received a legal opinion substantially in the form annexed to the merger agreement, which is customary for transactions of this nature, from Graubard Miller, counsel to Arpeggio; and

Arpeggio shall have made appropriate arrangements to have the trust fund disbursed to Arpeggio immediately upon the Closing.

Arpeggio's Conditions to Closing

The obligations of Arpeggio to consummate the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, in addition to the conditions described above in the second paragraph of this section, are conditioned upon each of the following, among other things:

there shall have been no material adverse effect with respect to Hill since the date of the merger agreement;

employment agreements between Arpeggio and Irvin E. Richter, David L. Richter, and Stuart S. Richter shall be in full force and effect;

Arpeggio shall have received a legal opinion substantially in the form annexed to the merger agreement, which is customary for transactions of this nature, from McCarter & English, LLP, counsel to Hill;

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Arpeggio shall have received comfort letters from BDO Seidman, LLP and Amper, Politziner & Mattia, P.C. dated the date of distribution of this proxy statement and the date of consummation of the merger, in forms customary for transactions of this nature, confirming that certain financial data in this proxy statement, other than the numbers in the actual financial statements, are derived from the financial statements and/or from the accounting records of the respective company; and

The voting agreement and the lock-up agreements shall be in full force and effect.

Indemnification

As the sole remedy for the obligation of the stockholders of Hill to indemnify and hold harmless Arpeggio for any damages, whether as a result of any third party claim or otherwise, and which arise as a result of or in connection with the breach of representations and warranties and agreements and covenants of Hill, at the closing, 12% of the shares of Arpeggio common stock to be issued to the Hill stockholders upon consummation of the merger will be deposited in escrow. Of the shares placed in escrow, five-sixths will be available for the satisfaction of all indemnification claims other than those relating to taxes and one-sixth will be available solely for the satisfaction of tax indemnification claims. Any indemnification payments shall be paid solely from the shares placed in escrow or, at the election of a holder of the escrow shares, in cash paid by such holder in substitution for such shares. Claims for indemnification may be asserted by Arpeggio once the damages exceed \$500,000 and are indemnifiable to the extent that damages exceed that amount; however, claims with respect to taxes and certain other matters are not subject to such threshold. The shares available for indemnification claims other than those relating to taxes, less any of the shares applied in satisfaction of a claim for indemnification and the shares related to a claim for indemnification that is then unresolved, will be released on the first business day following the date that is 30 days after the date on which Arpeggio files its Report on Form 10-K pursuant to the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, for its 2006 fiscal year, to such persons in the same proportions as initially deposited in escrow. Shares still in escrow on December 10, 2010, will be released on the next business day, even if claims to which they relate are not then resolved. For purposes of satisfying an indemnification claim, shares of Arpeggio common stock will be valued at the average reported last sales price for the ten trading days ending on the last day prior to the day that the claim is paid. The escrow agreement is attached as Annex F hereto. We encourage you to read the escrow agreement in its entirety.

The board of directors of Arpeggio has appointed Eric Rosenfeld to take all necessary actions and make all decisions pursuant to the escrow agreement regarding Arpeggio's right to indemnification under the merger agreement. If Mr. Rosenfeld ceases to so act, the board shall appoint as a successor a person who was a director of Arpeggio prior to the closing or some other person who would qualify as an independent director of Arpeggio and who had no relationship with Hill prior to the closing. Mr. Rosenfeld, and any successor, is charged with making determinations whether Arpeggio will be entitled to indemnification, and may make a claim for indemnification by giving notice to Irvin Richter, as representative of the Hill stockholders, with a copy to the escrow agent, specifying the details of the claim. Mr. Richter, or his successor, who may be appointed by him, or by the board of Arpeggio, acting through its members who were directors of Hill prior to the closing, from among those of the former stockholders of Hill, or such other person as such members may designate, may accept the claim or dispute it. If the claim is disputed by Mr. Richter and not ultimately resolved by negotiation, it shall be determined by arbitration. Upon a claim and its value becoming established by the parties or through arbitration, it is payable from the shares placed in escrow or cash substituted therefor.

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Termination

The merger agreement may be terminated at any time, but not later than the closing as follows:

by mutual written consent of Arpeggio and Hill;

by either party if a governmental entity shall have issued an order, decree or ruling or taken any other action, in any case having the effect of permanently restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the merger, which order, decree, ruling or other action is final and nonappealable;

by either party if the other party has breached any of its covenants or representations and warranties in any material respect and has not cured its breach within 30 days of the notice of an intent to terminate, provided that the terminating party is itself not in breach;

by either party if, at the Arpeggio stockholder meeting, the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby shall fail to be approved and adopted by the affirmative vote of the holders of Arpeggio's common stock, or the holders of 20% or more of the shares issued in Arpeggio's IPO exercise their conversion rights; or

by either party if the merger has not been consummated by June 30, 2006.

Effect of Termination

In the event of proper termination by either Arpeggio or Hill, the merger agreement will become void and have no effect, without any liability or obligation on the part of Arpeggio or Hill, except that:

the confidentiality obligations set forth in the merger agreement will survive;

the waiver by Hill and the Signing Stockholders of all rights against Arpeggio to collect from the trust account any moneys that may be owed to them by Arpeggio for any reason whatsoever, including but not limited to a breach of the merger agreement, and the acknowledgement that neither Hill nor the Signing Stockholders will seek recourse against the trust account for any reason whatsoever, will survive;

the rights of the parties to bring actions against each other for breach of the merger agreement will survive; and

the fees and expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby will be paid by the party incurring such expenses.

The merger agreement does not specifically address the rights of a party in the event of a refusal or wrongful failure of the other party to consummate the merger. In such event, the non-wrongful party would be entitled to assert its legal rights for breach of contract against the

wrongful party.

Fees and Expenses

All fees and expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby will be paid by the party incurring such expenses whether or not the merger is consummated. If the merger is consummated, the fees and expenses of Hill will be paid from the working capital of the combined companies.

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Hill entered into an Engagement Letter, dated September 29, 2005, with Morgan Joseph & Co., Inc., whereby Hill engaged Morgan Joseph to serve as its exclusive financial advisor in connection with the merger. Pursuant to the terms of the Engagement Letter, Hill will pay Morgan Joseph upon the closing of the merger a fee equal to 1.25% of the aggregate consideration received by the stockholders of Hill as a result of the merger. Included in such aggregate consideration is the value of Hill's long-term debt continued in the merger as well as 75% of the present value (calculated at a 10% discount rate) of consideration that will be granted contingent on achievement of the EBIT targets. In addition, Hill will reimburse Morgan Joseph for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. Hill has also agreed to indemnify Morgan Joseph and its affiliates from and against all losses, claims, damages, liabilities or expenses related to or arising out of Hill's engagement of Morgan Joseph. The exact amount of Morgan Joseph's fee will not be known until closing, but for purposes of the pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet of Arpeggio and Hill, it was estimated that Morgan Joseph's fee will be approximately \$1,250,000.

Confidentiality; Access to Information

Arpeggio and Hill will afford to the other party and its financial advisors, accountants, counsel and other representatives prior to the completion of the merger reasonable access during normal business hours, upon reasonable notice, to all of their respective properties, books, records and personnel to obtain all information concerning the business, including the status of business development efforts, properties, results of operations and personnel, as each party may reasonably request. Arpeggio and Hill will maintain in confidence any non-public information received from the other party, and use such non-public information only for purposes of consummating the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Amendment

The merger agreement may be amended by the parties thereto at any time by execution of an instrument in writing signed on behalf of each of the parties. The merger agreement was amended on December 30, 2005 to amend the voting agreement to fix the number of director designees at seven and to amend Schedule 5.2 to the Merger Agreement to reflect the directors of Arpeggio upon effectiveness of the merger.

Extension; Waiver

At any time prior to the closing, any party to the merger agreement may, in writing, to the extent legally allowed:

extend the time for the performance of any of the obligations or other acts of the other parties to the agreement;

waive any inaccuracies in the representations and warranties made to such party contained in the merger agreement or in any document delivered pursuant to the merger agreement; and

waive compliance with any of the agreements or conditions for the benefit of such party contained in the merger agreement.

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Public Announcements

Arpeggio and Hill have agreed that, until closing or termination of the merger agreement, the parties will:

cooperate in good faith to jointly prepare all press releases and public announcements pertaining to the merger agreement and the transactions governed by it; and

not issue or otherwise make any public announcement or communication pertaining to the merger agreement or the transaction without the prior consent of the other party, which shall not be unreasonably withheld by the other party, except as may be required by applicable laws or court process.

Arbitration

Any disputes or claims arising under or in connection with merger agreement or the transactions contemplated thereunder will be resolved by binding arbitration. Arbitration will be commenced by the filing by a party of an arbitration demand with the American Arbitration Association (AAA). The arbitration will be governed and conducted by applicable AAA rules, and any award and/or decision shall be conclusive and binding on the parties. Each party consents to the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal and state courts located in the State of New York, New York County for such purpose. The arbitration shall be conducted in New York City. Each party shall pay its own fees and expenses for the arbitration, except that any costs and charges imposed by the AAA and any fees of the arbitrator shall be assessed against the losing party.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet combines the historical consolidated balance sheet of Hill as of October 1, 2005 and the historical balance sheet of Arpeggio as of September 30, 2005, giving effect to the merger pursuant to the merger agreement as if the merger had been consummated on October 1, 2005 and treated as a recapitalization of Hill (a reverse merger). Because the merger is treated as a recapitalization, a pro forma statement of operations has not been presented.

We are providing the following information to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the merger. We derived this information from the unaudited financial statements of Hill as of October 1, 2005 and Arpeggio as of September 30, 2005. Neither Hill nor Arpeggio assumes any responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by the other party. This information should be read together with the Hill audited and unaudited financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this proxy statement and the Arpeggio audited and unaudited financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet:

accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed balance sheet;

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separate historical consolidated financial statements of Hill for the year ended January 1, 2005 and as of and for the nine months ended October 1, 2005 included elsewhere in this document; and

separate historical financial statements of Arpeggio for the year ended December 31, 2004 and as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 included elsewhere in this document.

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The unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated balance sheet at October 1, 2005 has been prepared using two different levels of assumptions with respect to the Arpeggio stockholders, as follows:

assuming No Conversions: This presentation assumes that no stockholders of Arpeggio seek to convert their shares into a pro rata share of the trust account; and

assuming Maximum Conversions: This presentation assumes stockholders of Arpeggio owning 19.99% of the stock sold in the IPO seek conversion.

The assets and liabilities of Arpeggio have been presented at their historical cost (which is considered to be the equivalent of estimated fair value) with no goodwill or other intangible assets recorded and no increment in stockholders' equity.

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Balance Sheet**Assuming No Conversions****At October 1, 2005****(In thousands)**

	At October 1, 2005 Hill	At September 30, 2005 Arpeggio	Adjustments Increase (Decrease)	Pro Forma
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43	\$ 710	\$ 35,112(1)	\$ 35,865
US Government securities held in Trust Fund		36,354	(36,354)(1)	
Accrued interest receivable, Trust Fund		4	(4)(1)	
Other current assets	31,347	25		31,372
Total current assets	31,390	37,093	(1,246)	67,237
Property and equipment, net	2,732			2,732
Other assets	5,435			5,435
Total assets	\$ 39,557	\$ 37,093	\$ (1,246)	\$ 75,404
Liabilities and stockholders' equity				
Total current liabilities, excluding current portion of long-term debt	\$ 21,444	\$ 49	\$	\$ 21,493
Long-term debt, including current portion	9,107			9,107
Common stock subject to possible conversion		7,268	(7,268)(2)	
Other long-term liabilities	2,527			2,527
Common stock	80	1	(80)(3)	1
Additional paid-in capital, net of treasury stock	653	29,528	(2,000)(1)	28,181
			7,268(2)	7,268

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			327(3)	327
Retained earnings accumulated during development stage		247	(247)(3)	
Retained earnings	6,406			6,406
Accumulated other comprehensive income	94			94
Due from stockholder	(754)		754(1)	
	<u>6,479</u>	<u>29,776</u>	<u>6,022</u>	<u>42,277</u>
Stockholders' equity				
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 39,557</u>	<u>\$ 37,093</u>	<u>\$ (1,246)</u>	<u>\$ 75,404</u>

See notes to unaudited pro forma condensed balance sheets.

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	At October 1, 2005	At September 30, 2005	Adjustments	Pro Forma
	Hill	Arpeggio	Increase (Decrease)	
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43	\$ 710	\$ 27,844(4)	\$ 28,597
US Government securities held in Trust Fund		36,354	(36,354)(4)	
Accrued interest receivable, Trust Fund		4	(4)(4)	
Other current assets	31,347	25		31,372
Total current assets	31,390	37,093	(8,514)	59,969
Property and equipment, net	2,732			2,732
Other assets	5,435			5,435
Total assets	\$ 39,557	\$ 37,093	\$ (8,514)	\$ 68,136
Liabilities and stockholders' equity				
Total current liabilities, excluding current portion of long-term debt	\$ 21,444	\$ 49	\$	\$ 21,493
Long-term debt, including current portion	9,107			9,107
Common stock subject to possible conversion		7,268	(7,268)(4)	
Other long-term liabilities	2,527			2,527
Common stock	80	1	(80)(5)	1
Additional paid-in capital, net of treasury stock	653	29,528	(2,000)(4)	28,181
			327(5)	327
Retained earnings accumulated during development stage		247	(247)(5)	
Retained earnings	6,406			6,406
Accumulated other comprehensive income	94			94
Due from stockholder	(754)		754(4)	
Stockholders' equity	6,479	29,776	(1,246)	35,009
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 39,557	\$ 37,093	\$ (8,514)	\$ 68,136

See notes to unaudited pro forma condensed balance sheets.

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Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Consolidated Balance Sheets

Assuming no conversions:

(1)	\$ 36,354	Conversion of US Government securities held in Trust Fund into unrestricted cash
	4	Conversion of accrued interest receivable, Trust Fund into unrestricted cash
	(2,000)	Payment of fees to investment bankers, attorneys and accountants
	754	Repayment from stockholder of due from stockholder
	<u>\$ 35,112</u>	Total adjustments to cash
	(36,354)	Conversion of US Government securities held in Trust Fund into unrestricted cash
	(4)	Conversion of accrued interest receivable, Trust Fund into unrestricted cash
	(2,000)	Reduction of additional paid in capital for payment of fees to investment bankers, attorneys and accountants
	754	Reduction of due from stockholder on repayment
(2)	(7,268)	Reclassification of common stock subject to possible conversion to paid-in capital
	7,268	Reclassification of common stock subject to possible conversion to paid-in capital
(3)	(80)	Common stock
	(247)	Transfer from earnings accumulated during development stage
	327	Additional paid-in capital

Assuming maximum conversions:

(4)	\$ 36,354	Conversion of US Government securities held in Trust Fund into unrestricted cash
	4	Conversion of accrued interest receivable, Trust Fund into unrestricted cash
	(7,268)	Conversion of dissenting shares
	(2,000)	Payment of fees to investment bankers, attorneys and accountants
	754	Repayment from stockholder of due from stockholder
	<u>\$ 27,844</u>	Total adjustments to cash
	(36,354)	Conversion of US Government securities held in Trust Fund into unrestricted cash
	(4)	Conversion of accrued interest receivable, Trust Fund into unrestricted cash
	(7,268)	Reduction of dissenting shares
	(2,000)	Reduction of additional paid-in capital for payment of fees to investment bankers, attorneys and accountants
	754	Reduction of due from stockholder on repayment
(5)	(80)	Common stock
	(247)	Transfer from earnings accumulated during development stage
	327	Additional paid-in capital

PRO FORMA EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

The following table sets forth unaudited pro forma combined per share ownership information of Hill and Arpeggio after giving effect to the merger, assuming both no conversions and maximum conversions by Arpeggio stockholders. You should read this information in conjunction with the selected summary historical financial information, included elsewhere in this proxy statement, and the historical financial statements of Hill and Arpeggio and related notes that are included elsewhere in this proxy statement. The unaudited Hill and Arpeggio pro forma combined per share information is derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheets and related notes included elsewhere in this proxy statement.

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	In thousands, except per share data		
	Hill	Arpeggio	Combined Company
Number of shares of common stock outstanding upon consummation of the merger:			
Assuming no conversions	14,500	8,300	22,800
Assuming maximum conversions	14,500	6,941	21,441

The unaudited pro forma consolidated statement of operations of Hill for the year ended January 1, 2005 shows a net loss of \$424. The unaudited condensed consolidated statement of operations of Hill for the nine months ended October 1, 2005 shows net income of \$3,966.

Based on the pro forma number of shares shown in the table above, in the column labeled Combined Company, Hill's pro forma earnings (loss) per share would be:

	Earnings (loss) per share
Pro forma for the year ended January 1, 2005	
Assuming no conversions	\$ (.02)
Assuming maximum conversions	(.02)

	Earnings (loss) per share
Pro forma for the nine months ended October 1, 2005	
Assuming no conversions	\$.17
Assuming maximum conversions	.18

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NAME CHANGE AMENDMENT PROPOSAL

Pursuant to the merger agreement, we are proposing to change our corporate name from Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation to Hill International, Inc. upon consummation of the merger. The merger will not be consummated unless the proposal to change our name is approved at the meeting. If the merger is not approved, the name change amendment will not be presented at the meeting.

In the judgment of our board of directors, the change of our corporate name is necessary to reflect our merger with Hill. The Hill name has been a recognized name in the construction management business for over two decades and the construction claims business for over three decades.

The approval of the name change amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio common stock on the record date.

Stockholders will not be required to exchange outstanding stock certificates for new stock certificates if the amendment is adopted.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT OUR STOCKHOLDERS VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE NAME CHANGE AMENDMENT.

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CAPITALIZATION AMENDMENT PROPOSAL

Pursuant to the merger agreement, we are proposing to increase the number of authorized shares of Arpeggio common stock from 30,000,000 to 75,000,000 upon consummation of the merger. The merger will not be consummated unless the proposal to increase our capitalization is approved at the meeting. If the merger is not approved, the capitalization amendment will not be presented at the meeting.

In the judgment of our board of directors, the increase in our capitalization is necessary and in our stockholders' best interests. Currently, we have 8,300,000 shares of our common stock outstanding and we will be issuing an additional 14,500,000 shares of common stock upon consummation of the merger. Additionally, we have reserved 13,600,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants plus 900,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of a unit purchase option issued in our IPO. We will also need to reserve 6,600,000 contingent shares that might be issued pursuant to the merger agreement based on meeting certain EBIT targets and 1,140,000 shares of common stock in connection with our stock option plan proposal discussed below. The authorization of additional shares of common stock is necessary to fully reserve for all of these shares, as indicated above, and will enable us to have the flexibility to authorize the issuance of shares of common stock in the future for financing our business, for acquiring other businesses, for forming strategic partnerships and alliances and for stock dividends and stock splits.

The approval of the capitalization amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio common stock on the record date.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT OUR STOCKHOLDERS VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE CAPITALIZATION AMENDMENT.

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ARTICLE SIXTH AMENDMENT PROPOSAL

Pursuant to the merger agreement, we are proposing to remove the preamble and sections A through D, inclusive, of Article Sixth of Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation and to redesignate section E of Article Sixth as Article Sixth upon consummation of the merger. If the merger is not approved, the Article Sixth amendment will not be presented at the meeting.

In the judgment of our board of directors, the Article Sixth amendment is desirable, as sections A through D relate to the operation of Arpeggio as a blank check company prior to the consummation of a business combination. Such sections will not be applicable upon consummation of the merger.

The approval of the Article Sixth amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio common stock on the record date.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT OUR STOCKHOLDERS VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE ARTICLE SIXTH AMENDMENT.

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2006 EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLAN PROPOSAL

Arpeggio's 2006 Employee Stock Option Plan has been approved by Arpeggio's board of directors and will take effect upon consummation of the merger, subject to stockholder approval.

The purpose of the stock option plan is to enable us to attract, retain, motivate and provide additional incentive to certain directors, officers, employees, consultants and advisors, whose contributions are essential to our growth and success by enabling them to participate in our long-term growth through the exercise of stock options and the ownership of our stock.

The following is a summary of the material provisions of our stock option plan and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the plan, a copy of which is attached to this proxy statement as Appendix C.

Summary of the Stock Option Plan

Administration. The stock option plan will be administered by our board of directors. Our board of directors may delegate the administration of the stock option plan to our Compensation Committee or to another committee of the board of directors. For purposes of the following discussion, the term Administrator means the board of directors or the committee to which it delegates its authority as provided above. The Administrator has the authority, subject to the terms of the stock option plan, to determine the individuals to whom options will be granted, the times at which options will be granted and the terms and conditions of the options.

Eligibility. Options may be granted to our directors, officers, employees, consultants and advisors. Options intended to qualify, under the standards set forth in certain federal tax rules, as incentive stock options (ISOs) may be granted only to employees while actually employed by us. Non-employee directors, consultants and advisors are not entitled to receive ISOs.

Option Price. The option price for ISOs generally will be 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date the option is granted; however, if the participant in the stock option plan owns more than 10% of the combined voting power of Arpeggio and any subsidiary or parent corporation, the option price will be not less than 110% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. The value of our common stock (based upon exercise price times number of shares) for which ISOs first become subject to exercise during any given calendar year may not exceed \$100,000. The option price for non-qualified stock options will be determined by the Administrator and may be less than, equal to or greater than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. Fair market value for purposes of the stock option plan is the closing market price of our common stock as reported on the market determined by our board of directors to be the primary market for the common stock on the date of grant. In the event our common stock is not traded on a recognized market at the time of grant, the Administrator will determine fair market value.

Duration of Options. Each stock option will terminate on the date fixed by the Administrator, which will not be more than ten years after the date of grant. If the participant in the stock option plan owns more than 10% of the combined voting power of Arpeggio and any subsidiary or parent corporation, any ISO granted to such participant will terminate not more than five years after the date of grant.

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Vesting. Options become exercisable when they have vested, subject to any further restrictions on exercise imposed by our board of directors in individual option agreements. The Administrator will specify the relevant vesting provisions at the time of the grant.

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Exercise Period. The exercise period for options granted under the stock option plan may not exceed ten years from the date of grant.

Payment. The Administrator will determine whether exercise of options will be settled in whole or in part in cash, common stock or other securities of the Company, or other property.

Shares That May Be Issued Under the Stock Option Plan. A maximum of 1,140,000 shares of our common stock, which number may be adjusted as described below, are available for issuance pursuant to the exercise of stock options granted under the stock option plan. If any stock option terminates or is canceled for any reason without having been exercised in full, the shares of stock not issued will then become available for additional grants of options. The number of shares available under the stock option plan is subject to adjustment in the event of any stock split, stock dividend, recapitalization, spin-off or other similar action.

Estimate of Benefits. Until and unless approved by our stockholders, no grants will be made under the stock option plan. We cannot determine the benefits to be received by our directors or officers under the stock option plan or the benefits that would have been received by our directors and officers in 2005 had the plan been in effect in 2005.

Termination of and Amendments to the Stock Option Plan. The board of directors may amend the stock option plan from time to time, except that no amendment will be made without shareholder approval if such approval is necessary to comply with applicable law. No options may be granted under the stock option plan after June 30, 2016.

Income Tax Consequences. Under present law, the federal income tax treatment of stock options under the stock option plan is generally as follows:

Incentive Stock Options. For regular income tax purposes, an optionee will not realize taxable income upon either the grant of an ISO or its exercise if the optionee has been an employee of Arpeggio or a subsidiary at all times from the date of grant to a date not more than three months before the date of exercise. The difference between the fair market value of the stock at the date of exercise and the exercise price of an ISO, however, will be treated as an item of tax preference in the year of exercise for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. If the shares acquired upon an exercise of an ISO are not disposed of by the optionee within two years from the date of grant or within one year from the date of exercise, any gain realized upon a subsequent sale of the shares will be taxable as a capital gain. In that case, Arpeggio will not be entitled to a deduction in connection with the grant or the exercise of the ISO or the subsequent disposition of the shares by the optionee. The amount of gain or loss realized upon such a sale or other disposition will be measured by the difference between the amount realized and the earlier exercise price of the ISO (the optionee's basis in the stock). If the optionee disposes of the shares within two years from the date of grant of the ISO or within one year from the date of exercise of the ISO, the optionee will realize ordinary income in an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of the shares at the date of exercise (or the amount realized on disposition, if less) over the option price, and Arpeggio will be allowed a corresponding deduction. If the amount realized on the disposition exceeds the fair market value of the shares at the date of exercise the gain on disposition in excess of the amount treated as ordinary income will be treated as capital gain. If the optionee holds the shares for more than 12 months from the date of exercise, any such gain will be a long-term capital gain.

Non-Qualified Stock Options. An optionee will not realize income upon the grant of a non-qualified stock option (NSO). Upon the exercise of a NSO granted at or above fair market value, an optionee will be required to recognize ordinary income in an amount equal to the excess of the fair market

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value at the date of exercise of the NSO over the option price. In the case of an option granted at below fair market value, proposed federal regulations provide that the optionee will be taxed on the spread when the option vests, unless the option is automatically exercised upon the occurrence of specific events. If the option is taxed when it vests, the optionee will also be subject to an additional 20% tax. Any compensation includable in the gross income of an employee with respect to a NSO will be subject to appropriate federal income and employment taxes. Arpeggio will be entitled to a business expense deduction in the same amount and at the same time as when the optionee recognizes compensation income. Upon a subsequent sale of the stock, any amount realized in excess of such fair market value will constitute a capital gain. If the optionee holds the shares for more than 12 months from the date of exercise, any such gain will be a long-term capital gain. In the limited circumstances in which an officer who is subject to Section 16(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act") exercises a NSO, which exercise is not exempt under Section 16(b), no income is recognized for federal income tax purposes at the time of exercise unless the optionee makes an election under Section 83(b) of the Code within 30 days after the date of exercise, in which case the optionee will be subject to the tax based on the value of the shares on the date of exercise. Where such an election is not made, the optionee will recognize ordinary income on the first date that sale of such shares would not create liability under Section 16(b) of the 1934 Act (this is generally, but not necessarily, six months after the date of exercise). The ordinary income recognized by such an optionee will be the excess, if any, of the fair market value of shares on such later date over the option exercise price.

The foregoing discussion does not purport to be a complete analysis of all the potential tax consequences relevant to recipients of options or to Arpeggio or its subsidiaries. The above discussion does not take into account the effect of state and local tax laws. Moreover, no assurance can be given that legislative, administrative, regulatory or judicial changes or interpretations will not occur which could modify such analysis. In addition, an individual's particular tax status may result in different tax consequences from those described above. Therefore, any participant in the stock option plan should consult with his own tax adviser concerning the tax consequences of the grant, exercise and surrender of such options and the disposition of any stock acquired pursuant to the exercise of such options.

Recommendation and Vote Required

Approval of our incentive compensation plan will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the meeting.

OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT OUR STOCKHOLDERS VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE STOCK OPTION PLAN.

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OTHER INFORMATION RELATED TO ARPEGGIO

Business of Arpeggio

Arpeggio was formed on April 2, 2004, to effect a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition or other similar business combination with an operating business. Prior to executing the merger agreement with Hill, Arpeggio's efforts were limited to organizational activities, completion of its IPO and the evaluation of possible business combinations.

Offering Proceeds Held in Trust

Arpeggio consummated its IPO on June 30, 2004. The net proceeds of the offering, after payment of underwriting discounts and expenses, were approximately \$36,772,000. Of that amount, \$35,352,000 was placed in the trust account and invested in government securities. The remaining proceeds have been used by Arpeggio in its pursuit of a business combination. The trust account will not be released until the earlier of the consummation of a business combination or the liquidation of Arpeggio. The trust account contained \$36,357,327 as of September 30, 2005 and \$_____ as of _____, 2006, the record date. If the merger with Hill is consummated, the trust account will be released to Arpeggio, less the amounts paid to stockholders of Arpeggio who do not approve the merger and elect to convert their shares of common stock into their pro-rata share of the trust account. The released funds will be used for working capital and acquisitions by the combined entity.

Fair Market Value of Target Business

Pursuant to Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation, the initial target business that Arpeggio acquires must have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of Arpeggio's net assets at the time of such acquisition. Arpeggio's board of directors determined that this test was met in connection with its acquisition of Hill. Further, Arpeggio has received an opinion from Capitalink that this test has been met.

Stockholder Approval of Business Combination

Arpeggio will proceed with the acquisition of Hill only if a majority of all of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio is voted in favor of each of the merger, the name change amendment and the capitalization amendment. The Arpeggio Inside Stockholders have agreed to vote their common stock acquired prior to our IPO on the merger proposal in accordance with the vote of holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Arpeggio's common stock. If the holders of 20% or more of Arpeggio's common stock vote against the merger proposal and demand that Arpeggio convert their shares into their pro rata share of the trust account, then Arpeggio will not consummate the merger. If this happens, and if Arpeggio does not consummate another business combination before June 30, 2006, it will be forced to liquidate.

Liquidation If No Business Combination

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Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation provides for mandatory liquidation of Arpeggio in the event that Arpeggio does not consummate a business combination within 18 months from the date of consummation of its IPO, or 24 months from the consummation of the IPO if certain extension criteria have been satisfied. Such dates are December 30, 2005 and June 30, 2006, respectively. Arpeggio signed a letter of intent with Hill on November 16, 2005 and signed a definitive merger agreement with Hill on December 5, 2005. As a result of having signed the letter of intent, Arpeggio satisfied the extension criteria and now has until June 30, 2006 to complete the merger.

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If Arpeggio does not complete the merger or another business combination by June 30, 2006, Arpeggio will be dissolved and will distribute to all of its public stockholders, in proportion to their respective equity interests, an aggregate sum equal to the amount in the trust account, inclusive of any interest, plus any remaining net assets. Arpeggio's stockholders who obtained their Arpeggio stock prior to Arpeggio's IPO have waived their rights to participate in any liquidation distribution with respect to shares of common stock owned by them immediately prior to the IPO. There will be no distribution from the trust account with respect to Arpeggio's warrants.

If Arpeggio were to expend all of the net proceeds of the IPO, other than the proceeds deposited in the trust account, the per-share liquidation price as of _____, 2006 would be approximately \$_____, or \$_____ less than the per-unit offering price of \$6.00 in Arpeggio's IPO. The proceeds deposited in the trust account could, however, become subject to the claims of Arpeggio's creditors and there is no assurance that the actual per-share liquidation price will not be less than \$_____, due to those claims. If Arpeggio liquidates prior to the consummation of a business combination, Eric S. Rosenfeld, chairman of the board, chief executive officer and president, will be personally liable to pay debts and obligations to vendors and other entities that are owed money by Arpeggio for services rendered or products sold to Arpeggio, or to any target business, to the extent such debts and obligations are not covered by Arpeggio's assets, excluding amounts in the trust agreement. There is no assurance, however, that he would be able to satisfy those obligations.

If Arpeggio fails to complete the business combination with Hill by June 30, 2006, upon notice from Arpeggio, the trustee of the trust account will commence liquidating the investments constituting the trust account and will turn over the proceeds to the transfer agent for distribution to the stockholders holding shares acquired through the IPO.

The stockholders holding shares of Arpeggio common stock issued in the IPO will be entitled to receive funds from the trust account only in the event of Arpeggio's liquidation or if the stockholders seek to convert their respective shares into cash and the merger is actually completed. In no other circumstances shall a stockholder have any right or interest of any kind to or in the trust account.

Facilities

Arpeggio maintains executive offices at 10 East 53rd Street, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10022. The cost for this space is included in a \$7,500 per-month fee that Crescendo Advisors II LLC, an affiliate of Eric S. Rosenfeld, one of our current officers and directors, charges Arpeggio for general and administrative services. Arpeggio believes, based on rents and fees for similar services in the New York metropolitan area, that the fees charged by Crescendo Advisors II LLC are at least as favorable as Arpeggio could have obtained from an unaffiliated person. Arpeggio considers its current office space adequate for current operations.

Employees

Arpeggio currently has two executive officers and six directors. These individuals are not obligated to contribute any specific number of hours per week and devote only as much time as they deem necessary to our affairs. Arpeggio does not intend to have any full time employees prior to the consummation of a business combination.

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Periodic Reporting and Audited Financial Statements

Arpeggio has registered its securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and has reporting obligations, including the requirement to file annual and quarterly reports with the SEC. In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Arpeggio's annual reports contain financial statements audited and reported on by Arpeggio's independent accountants. Arpeggio has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a Form 10-KSB covering the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004 and its most recent Forms 10-QSB covering the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2005, June 30, 2005 and September 30, 2005.

Legal Proceedings

There are no legal proceedings pending against Arpeggio.

Plan of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Arpeggio's financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this proxy statement.

Net Income for the nine months ended September 30, 2005 of \$176,607 consisted of interest income on the trust fund investment of \$716,218, interest on cash and cash equivalents of \$13,596 offset by general and administrative expenses of \$67,500 for a monthly administrative services agreement, \$155,717 for professional fees (including \$112,400 for the due diligence of a potential target company), \$67,500 for officer liability insurance, \$15,388 for travel, \$184,790 for income taxes and \$62,312 for other expenses (including \$15,729 in franchise tax).

Net Income for the period from April 2, 2004 (inception) to September 30, 2004 of \$39,404 consisted of interest income on the trust fund investment of \$131,392, interest on cash and cash equivalents of \$3,490 offset by general and administrative expenses of \$24,250 expense for a monthly administrative services agreement, \$4,252 for professional fees, \$21,250 expense for officer liability insurance, \$9,279 for travel expenses, \$21,126 for income taxes and \$15,321 for other expenses.

Net Income for the period from April 2, 2004 (inception) to September 30, 2005 of \$247,033 consisted of interest income on the trust fund investment of \$1,005,327, interest on cash and cash equivalents of \$21,269 offset by general and administrative expenses of \$114,250 for a monthly administrative services agreement, \$165,731 for professional fees (including \$112,400 for the due diligence of a potential target company), \$110,000 for officer liability insurance, \$29,138 for travel, \$252,507 for income taxes and \$107,937 for other expenses (including \$41,582 in franchise tax).

We consummated our initial public offering on June 30, 2004. Gross proceeds from our initial public offering, including proceeds from the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment option, were \$40,800,000. After deducting offering expenses of \$1,580,000 including \$1,080,000 evidencing the underwriters' non-accountable expense allowance of 3% of the gross proceeds, and underwriting discounts of \$2,448,000, net proceeds were \$36,772,000. Of this amount, \$35,352,000 was placed in trust and the remaining proceeds are available to be used to provide for

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business, legal and accounting due diligence on prospective acquisitions and continuing general and administrative expenses.

We are obligated to pay to Crescendo Advisors II LLC, an affiliate of Eric S. Rosenfeld, our chairman of the board of directors, chief executive officer and president, a monthly fee of \$7,500 for general and administrative services. Through September 30, 2005, an aggregate of \$114,250 has been incurred for such services. In addition, in April and May 2004, Eric S. Rosenfeld advanced an aggregate

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of \$77,500 to us, on a non-interest bearing basis, for payment of offering expenses on our behalf. This amount was repaid in July 2004 out of proceeds of our initial public offering.

Arpeggio reimburses its officers and directors for any reasonable out-of-pocket business expenses incurred by them in connection with certain activities on Arpeggio's behalf such as identifying and investigating possible target businesses and business combinations. From Arpeggio's inception on April 2, 2004, through December 31, 2005, Arpeggio reimbursed its officers and directors in the aggregate amount of \$62,360 for expenses incurred by them on its behalf, including travel, meals and entertainment and telephone.

Arpeggio intends to utilize its cash, including the funds held in the trust account, and its capital stock to effect a business combination. Upon consummation of the merger with Hill, the proceeds in the trust account, including interest thereon, as well as any other available cash will be used for working capital and acquisitions by Hill. Upon consummation of the merger, the proceeds in the trust account also may be used for payments due under the conversion rights of Arpeggio stockholders and expenses of the merger that are not covered by the working capital of Arpeggio held outside of the trust. At September 30, 2005, we had cash outside of the trust account of \$710,407, and total liabilities of \$48,600, leaving Arpeggio with working capital of \$661,807, excluding investments held in trust.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There were no off-balance sheet arrangements during the period from April 2, 2004 (inception) through December 31, 2005, that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to Arpeggio.

BUSINESS OF HILL

General

Hill provides fee-based project management and construction claims services to clients worldwide, but primarily in the United States, Europe and the Middle East. Hill's clients include the United States and other national governments and their agencies, state and local governments and agencies and the private sector. Hill was founded in 1976 and is organized into two key operating divisions: the Project Management Group and the Construction Claims Group.

Hill provides construction management and claims consulting services to a broad range of owners and builders. The projects on which Hill has worked include transportation, power, oil and gas, commercial office, education, government, airport and medical facility projects, among others.

Hill's business has grown principally through organic growth, although Hill has also acquired a number of project management and claims consulting businesses. Since 1998, Hill has completed seven acquisitions. See *Acquisitions*, below.

Construction Industry Background

In its October 5, 2005 Engineering and Construction Sector Update, Morgan Joseph & Co., Inc. stated that the outlook for the engineering and construction sector is better now than at any time over the last several years. (Morgan Joseph is acting as financial advisor to Hill. For a discussion of its involvement in the merger, see *The Merger Proposal Background of the Merger* above) This analysis expects that the industry should benefit from positive longer-term capital spending trends, as well as some

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positive cyclical spending trends in several key end-market sectors, including energy, power, chemicals, civil infrastructure, and government service. According to the Morgan Joseph analysis, the damage from hurricanes in the U.S. Gulf region as well as recent legislation are expected to spur activity in the sector.

Hill is already seeking to develop business based upon these industry trends. For instance, Hill has been indirectly retained by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to provide consulting services related to estimating the damage caused by Hurricane Katrina. In addition, the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority and other agencies have retained Hill on a variety of highway reconstruction projects. Hill also has been involved in the Iraq and Afghanistan reconstruction efforts.

In addition, the construction management market in particular is growing rapidly. In its June 13, 2005 issue, the McGraw-Hill industry publication *Engineering News-Record* reported that, among the 100 largest U.S.-based firms, program/construction management generated \$6.76 billion in fees in 2004, up 14.3% from 2003. This included domestic project fees of \$5.41 billion (up 6.7% from 2003) and international project fees of \$1.35 billion (up 59.7% from 2003).

Project Management Group

Hill's Project Management Group offers fee-based or agency construction management services to its clients, leveraging its construction claims expertise to identify potential trouble, difficulties and sources of delay on a construction project before they develop into costly problems. Hill is a fee-based consultant and does not assume project completion risk. Clients are typically billed a negotiated multiplier of the actual direct cost of each consultant assigned to a project and Hill is reimbursed for all out-of-pocket expenses.

As construction manager, Hill has managed all phases of the construction process from pre-design through completion. Services include program management, project management, project management oversight, troubled project turnaround, staff augmentation, estimating and cost management, project labor agreements and management consulting. Since its inception, Hill has managed more than 1,000 projects having an aggregate construction cost of more than \$100 billion. The Project Management Group accounted for approximately 82% of Hill's revenue less reimbursable expenses, and for approximately 79% of Hill's gross profit, during the three quarters ended October 1, 2005.

Hill has received nine Project Achievement Awards from the Construction Management Association of America honoring its performance as construction manager on various projects. In its June 13, 2005, issue, *Engineering News-Record* ranked Hill as the 18th largest construction management firm in the United States.

Recent project management clients include:

City of Philadelphia Division of Aviation

Dubai International Properties

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Illinois State Toll Highway Authority

Liberty Property Trust

Merck & Co.

Nakheel Corporation

National Institutes of Health

New Jersey Schools Construction Corp.

New York City Department of Design and Construction

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Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

Romanian Ministry of Finance

Smithsonian Institution

Sunoco

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

U.S. Department of Energy

Construction Claims Group

Hill's Construction Claims Group advises clients in order to assist them in preventing or resolving claims and disputes based upon schedule delays, cost overruns and other problems on major construction projects worldwide. Hill's claims consulting services include claims preparation, analysis and review, litigation support, expert witness testimony, cost and damages assessment and delay/disruption analysis. Hill is retained as a claims consultant at the onset of a project, during the course of a project or upon the completion of a project, and Hill assists owners or contractors in adversarial situations as well as in situations where an amicable resolution is sought. Clients are typically billed based on an hourly rate for each consultant assigned to the project, and Hill is reimbursed for its out-of-pocket expenses. The Construction Claims Group accounted for approximately 18% of Hill's revenue less reimbursable expenses, and for approximately 21% of Hill's gross profit, during the three quarters ended October 1, 2005.

Hill has helped resolve over 5,000 disputes involving claims in excess of \$50 billion. Hill's claims consulting clients include participants on all sides of a construction project, including owners, contractors, subcontractors, architects, engineers, attorneys, lenders and insurance companies.

Hill has been involved in resolving construction claims for many major construction projects worldwide, including for the Channel Tunnel connecting the United Kingdom and France and the Petronas Twin Towers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Recent construction claims clients include:

Abu Dhabi Public Works Dept.

Bear Stearns

Bechtel Group

Bombardier Transportation

Dubai Dept. of Civil Aviation

General Electric Co.

Honeywell

Lexington Insurance Co.

U.S. Federal Bureau of Prisons

U.S. General Services Administration

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Hill's clients consist primarily of the United States and other national governments, state and local governments, agencies and authorities, and the private sector. The following table sets forth Hill's percentage of revenues attributable to these categories of clients for each of the periods indicated:

Revenue by Client Type

	<u>Year Ended</u>			<u>Nine Months Ended</u>	
	<u>12/28</u>	<u>12/27</u>	<u>1/1</u>	<u>10/2</u>	<u>10/1</u>
	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>
U.S. Government	12.0	20.8	24.9	25.0	17.1
State and local governments, agencies and authorities	45.6	34.8	32.5	31.6	36.3
Foreign governments	6.4	11.8	17.0	15.3	16.8
Private sector	36.0	32.6	25.5	28.0	29.8

One of the Company's clients, the City of New York Department of Design and Construction, accounted for 21% and 15% of revenue during the year ended December 28, 2002, and the nine month period ended October 1, 2005, respectively. Another of the Company's clients, the New Jersey School Construction Authority, accounted for 11% of revenue during the year ended January 1, 2005.

Geographic Regions

Hill operates worldwide and has offices in ten foreign countries. The majority of Hill's revenues has been derived from operations in the United States. However, in the past three completed fiscal years, the percentage of Hill's revenues derived from overseas operations has risen consistently. The following table sets forth the amount and percentage of Hill's revenues from its operations in each of the United States, Europe and the Middle East for each of the past three completed fiscal years:

Revenue by Geographic Region

For the fiscal year ended	<u>December 28,</u>		<u>December 27,</u>		<u>January 1,</u>	
	<u>2002</u>		<u>2003</u>		<u>2005</u>	
<u>\$ (000 s)</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
United States	\$ 62,391	85.4%	\$ 61,512	78.1%	\$ 60,505	71.9%
Middle East	5,435	7.4%	8,283	10.6%	14,887	17.7%

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Europe	5,264	7.2%	8,936	11.3%	8,715	10.4%
Total	<u>\$ 73,090</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 78,731</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 84,107</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Contracts

The price provisions of the contracts Hill undertakes can be grouped into three broad categories: cost-plus, time and materials and fixed-price. The majority of Hill's contracts are of the cost-plus type.

Cost-plus contracts provide for reimbursement of costs and overhead incurred by Hill plus a predetermined fee. Under some cost-plus contracts, Hill's fee may be based on quality, schedule and other performance factors.

Doing business with governments, including the United States government, is complex and requires the ability to comply with intricate regulations and satisfy periodic audits. Hill believes that the ability to understand these requirements and to successfully conduct business with government agencies is a barrier to entry for smaller, less experienced competitors.

For the nine months ended October 1, 2005, revenues from federal government contracts represented approximately 17.1% of Hill's revenues. Most government contracts, including Hill's contracts with the federal government, are subject to termination by the government, to government audits and to continued appropriations.

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Backlog

A strong indicator of Hill's future performance is its backlog of uncompleted projects under contract or awarded. Hill's total backlog was approximately \$281 million as of December 31, 2005. Hill estimates that approximately 33.8% of the backlog at December 31, 2005 will be recognized during its 2006 fiscal year. Hill's total backlog as of January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003 was \$256 million and \$201 million, respectively.

Acquisitions

Since 1998, Hill has completed seven acquisitions, three of which involved project management firms and four of which were focused on construction claims. Four of these targets were U.S. based, two were headquartered in the U.K., and one had offices in both countries. Hill's management expects to continue considering targets for acquisition that could expand geographic coverage in the U.S. and elsewhere, add additional end-market expertise or bolster existing operations. Hill is also currently considering several possible acquisitions in the project management sector.

Competition

The construction management and claims consulting industries are highly competitive. Hill competes for contracts, primarily on the basis of technical capability, with numerous entities, including design or engineering firms, general contractors, other pure construction management companies, other claims consulting firms, the Big Four and other accounting firms, management consulting firms and other entities. Many of these competitors are large, well-established companies that have broader geographic scope and greater financial and other resources than Hill.

Management

Hill is led by an experienced management team with significant experience in the construction industry. Information about its primary executive officers is set forth in the section entitled *Directors and Executive Officers of Arpeggio Following the Merger*. In addition to such persons, Hill's operational team includes 13 Senior Vice Presidents and 37 Vice Presidents.

Employees

At October 31, 2005, Hill had 771 personnel. Of these individuals, 622 worked in Hill's Project Management Group, 111 worked in Hill's Construction Claims Group and 38 worked in Hill's Corporate Group. Hill's personnel at October 31, 2005 included 675 full-time employees, 80 part-time employees and 16 independent contractors. Hill's future success will depend significantly on its ability to attract, retain and motivate qualified personnel. Hill is not a party to any collective bargaining agreement and it has not experienced any strikes or work stoppages. Hill considers its relationship with its employees to be satisfactory.

Facilities

Hill's executive and operating offices are located at 303 Lippincott Centre, Marlton, New Jersey 08053. The telephone number at Hill's executive office is (856) 810-6200. Hill maintains 21 other offices in New York, NY; Danbury, CT; Trenton, NJ; Philadelphia, PA; Bensalem, PA; Washington, DC; Chicago, IL; San Francisco, CA; London, UK; Manchester, UK; Athens, Greece; Bucharest, Romania; Skopje, Macedonia; Dubai, UAE; Abu Dhabi, UAE; Doha, Qatar; Manama, Bahrain; Sharq, Kuwait;

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Baghdad, Iraq; Seoul, Korea; and Hong Kong. Hill does not own any real property and all of its offices are in leased premises.

Insurance

Hill maintains insurance covering professional liability, as well as for claims involving bodily injury and property damage. Hill has historically enjoyed a favorable loss ratio in all lines of insurance and Hill's management considers Hill's present limits of liability, deductibles and reserves to be adequate. Hill endeavors to reduce or eliminate risk through the use of quality assurance/control, risk management, workplace safety and similar methods to eliminate or reduce the risk of losses on a project.

The terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001 have had a material adverse effect on the insurance industry as a whole. Consequently, along with its competition, Hill has experienced, and expects to continue to experience, a significant increase in its insurance premiums.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, Hill is a party to litigation or other legal proceedings. As of November 29, 2005, Hill was a co-defendant or a defendant in various proceedings, some of which do not allege a specific amount of damages, but which damages might be, either individually or in the aggregate, material. In these proceedings, claims of negligence, breach of contract and/or other claims had been asserted, and Hill considers these types of claims to be part of the ordinary course of its business. With respect to many of these proceedings, Hill believes that the claims are covered by its existing insurance policies.

On September 23, 1996, William Hughes General Contractors, Inc. filed a complaint against the Monroe Township Board of Education, Hill and other parties, alleging breach of contract and other causes of action in connection with its performance of a construction project for Monroe Township. Monroe Township, which had terminated the plaintiff from the construction project prior to the commencement of the litigation on the basis of the plaintiff's performance, made a cross claim against Hill and other parties for contribution and indemnification. Plaintiff is seeking in excess of \$3.5 million in damages. Monroe Township is seeking approximately \$89,000 in damages from Hill, in addition to an indemnification for the plaintiff's claims. Hill believes that the claims are without merit and has vigorously defended its interests in this matter since its outset.

On September 22, 1999, Wartsila NSD North America, Inc. filed a complaint against Hill in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey. Wartsila is seeking damages in excess of \$7.3 million. The complaint alleges negligence, fraud and breach of contract against Hill in connection with plaintiff's hiring of a former Hill employee. It is expected that this case will go to trial in February 2006. Hill believes that the plaintiff's claims are without merit and has vigorously defended its interests in this matter since its outset.

On August 8, 2003, South Jersey Port Corp. filed a complaint against S.T. Hudson Engineers, Hill and other parties alleging negligence and other causes of action in connection with a matter in which Hill was the project manager during construction of a pier for the Battleship U.S.S. New Jersey memorial and museum project. South Jersey Port Corp. is seeking damages of \$7.7 million, including interest, from all defendants. Hill believes that the claims are without merit and has vigorously defended its interests in this matter since its outset.

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As a government contractor, Hill is subject to various laws and regulations that are more restrictive than those applicable to non-government contractors. Government scrutiny of contractors' compliance with those laws and regulations through audits and investigations is inherent in government contracting, and, from time to time, Hill receives inquiries, subpoenas and similar demands relating to its ongoing business with government entities. Violations can result in civil or criminal liability as well as suspension or debarment from eligibility for awards of new government contracts or option renewals. Management believes that government contract-related audits, investigations and claims should not have any material adverse effect on Hill's financial condition or results of operations.

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**HILL'S MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND
RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

Certain statements in the following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this discussion, including, without limitation, statements regarding Hill's future financial position, business strategy, budgets, projected costs and plans and objectives of Hill's management for future operations are forward-looking statements. In addition, forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, will, expect, intend, estimate, anticipate, believe, or continue or the negative thereof or variations thereon or similar terminology. Although Hill believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, Hill cannot assure you that such expectations will prove to be correct. These forward looking statements involve certain known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause Hill's actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any results, performances or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from Hill's expectations, include, without limitation, a general economic downturn; future government appropriations relating to certain of Hill's long-term contracts; Hill's ability to win profitable government contracts; potential termination of government contracts; audits of government contracts; approval of client change orders; potential losses under fixed-price contracts; adjustments and/or cancellations of future contracts; competition; dependence upon key management; the identification, hiring and retention of qualified personnel; dependence on subcontractors, partners and specialists; adequate insurance coverage; legal, political and economic risks in different countries; currency exchange rate fluctuations; changes to the laws of the foreign countries; working conditions in high security risk countries; the ability to identify, negotiate and integrate future acquisitions; the ability to manage Hill's growth. Undue reference should not be placed on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Hill undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Hill's consolidated financial statements and the related notes contained in this Proxy Statement.

Hill provides fee-based project management and construction claims services to clients worldwide, but primarily in the United States, Europe and the Middle East. Hill's clients include the United States and other national governments and their agencies, state and local governments and agencies, and the private sector. Hill was founded in 1976 and is organized into two key operating divisions: the Project Management Group and the Construction Claims Group.

Hill's business has grown principally through organic growth, although Hill has also acquired a number of project management and claims consulting businesses. Since 1998, Hill has completed seven acquisitions.

Hill derives its revenues from fees for professional services. As a service company Hill is labor intensive rather than capital intensive. Hill's revenue is driven by its ability to attract and retain qualified and productive employees, identify business opportunities, secure new and renew existing client contracts, provide outstanding services to its clients and execute projects successfully. Hill's income from operations is derived from its ability to generate revenue and collect cash under its contracts in excess of subcontractors and other reimbursable costs, direct labor and other direct costs of executing the projects and selling, general and administrative costs.

Critical Accounting Policies

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Hill's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based on Hill's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires Hill to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements, and also affect the amounts of revenues and expenses reported for each period. Actual results could differ from those which result from using the estimates. Hill utilizes estimates in assessing its exposure to insurance claims that fall below policy deductibles, to assess its litigation and other legal claims and contingencies, in recording its allowance for doubtful accounts and in determining the utilization of deferred tax assets

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and the adequacy of the valuation reserve against the deferred tax asset and in determining cost to complete under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting for contracts.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) defines critical accounting policies as those that require application of management's most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods.

Hill's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the Notes to Hill's Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended January 1, 2005. Not all of these significant accounting policies require management to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments or estimates. However the following policies are considered to be critical within the SEC definition:

Revenue Recognition

Hill generates revenue primarily from project management consulting services. Revenue is generally recognized upon the performance of services. In providing these services, the Company may incur reimbursable expenses, which consist principally of amounts paid to subcontractors and other third parties as well as travel and other job related expenses that are contractually reimbursable for clients. In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. (EITF) 99-19, Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent, and EITF 01-14, Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred, Hill has assessed the indicators provided in EITF 99-19 and determined that Hill will include reimbursable expenses in computing and reporting Hill's total contract revenues as long as Hill remains responsible to the client for the fulfillment of the contract and for the overall acceptability of all services provided.

Hill earns its revenues from cost-plus, fixed-price and time-and-materials contracts. If estimated total costs on any contract indicate a loss, Hill charges the entire estimated loss to operations in the period the loss becomes known. The cumulative effect of revisions to revenue, estimated costs to complete contracts, including penalties, incentive awards, change orders, claims, anticipated losses, and others are recorded in the accounting period in which the events indicating a loss are known and the loss can be reasonably estimated. Such revisions could occur at any time and the effects may be material.

The majority of Hill's contracts are for project management work where Hill bills the client monthly at hourly billing rates. The hourly billing rates are determined by contract terms. For Governmental clients, the hourly rates are generally calculated as salary costs plus overhead costs plus a negotiated profit percentage. For commercial clients, the hourly rate can be taken from a standard fee schedule by staff classification or it can be a discount from this schedule. In some cases, primarily for foreign work, a fixed monthly staff rate is negotiated rather than an hourly rate. This monthly rate is a build up of staffing costs plus a profit. Hill accounts for these contracts on a time-and-expenses method, recognizing revenue as costs are incurred.

A small percentage of Hill's contracts are fixed price. Hill accounts for these contracts on the percentage-of-completion method, wherein revenue is recognized as costs are incurred. Under the percentage-of-completion method for revenue recognition, Hill estimates the progress towards completion to determine the amount of revenue and profit to be recognized. Hill generally utilizes a cost-to-cost approach in applying the percentage-of-completion method, where revenue is earned in proportion to total costs incurred, divided by total costs expected to be incurred.

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Under the percentage-of-completion method, recognition of profit is dependent upon the accuracy of estimates. Hill has a history of making reasonably dependable estimates of the extent of progress towards completion, contract revenue and contract completion costs on its long-term construction management contracts. However, due to uncertainties inherent in the estimation process, it is possible that actual completion costs may vary from estimates.

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Long-Lived Assets

Hill evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying value of assets may not be recoverable.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Hill records an estimate of its anticipated bad debt expense based on Hill's historical experience. If the financial condition of Hill's clients were to deteriorate, or if the payment behavior were to change, resulting in either their inability or refusal to make payment to Hill, additional allowances would be required.

Income Taxes

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which temporary timing differences become deductible. Hill determines the utilization of deferred tax assets in the future based on current year projections by management and criteria described in Statement on Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109.

**Nine Months Ended October 1, 2005 Compared to
Nine Months Ended October 2, 2004**

Results of Operations

The Company utilizes a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. The nine months ended October 1, 2005 began on January 2, 2005 and the nine months ended October 2, 2004 began on December 28, 2003. The nine months ended October 1, 2005 includes 39 weeks and the nine months ended October 2, 2004 includes 40 weeks.

Revenues by Geographic Region:

	Nine Months Ended October 2, 2004		Nine Months Ended October 1, 2005	
<u>\$ (000 s)</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>

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United States	\$ 45,146	73.7%	\$ 51,241	63.7%
Europe	5,493	9.0%	10,227	12.7%
Middle East	10,645	17.3%	18,904	23.6%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$ 61,284	100%	\$ 80,372	100%
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Hill measures performance of many of its key operating metrics as a percentage of revenue less reimbursable expenses (RLRE) as Hill believes that it is a better measure of operating performance than is total revenue. Throughout this discussion Hill has used RLRE as the denominator in many of Hill s ratios.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, historical operating data as a percentage of RLRE.

	Nine months ended	
	October 2, 2004	October 1, 2005
Revenue, less reimbursable expenses	100%	100%
Direct expenses	54.1%	52.6%
Gross profit	45.9%	47.4%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	48.0%	38.3%
Equity in earnings of affiliate	0.1%	1.0%
Operating (loss) income	(2.0)%	10.1%
Interest expense	(1.0)%	(0.7)%
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes	(3.0)%	9.4%
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(1.0)%	2.7%
Net (loss) income	(2.0)%	6.7%

Revenue

\$(000 s)	2004		2005		Change	
	\$ s	%	\$ s	%	\$ s	%
Project Management	\$ 50,115	81.8%	\$ 69,306	86.2%	\$ 19,191	38.3%
Construction Claims	11,169	18.2%	11,066	13.8%	(103)	(0.9)%
Total	\$ 61,284	100%	\$ 80,372	100%	\$ 19,088	31.1%

The \$19,088,000 increase in total revenue is primarily attributable to a \$10,755,000 increase in overseas project management revenue and an \$8,436,000 increase in domestic project management revenue over the first three quarters of 2005 relative to the comparable period in 2004. The increase in overseas project management revenue is principally due to an increase of \$7,306,000 in the Middle East and an increase of \$3,449,000 in Europe, reflecting continued successful business development efforts. The increase in domestic project management revenue is principally due to \$9,211,000 of new contracts with the New York City Department of Design and Construction, less a decline in work performed for the New Jersey Schools Construction Corporation. The decrease in construction claims revenue is due to Hill's shift in focus towards more predictable project management revenue which is typically generated from multi-year contracts. Hill anticipates continued faster growth in project management revenue relative to construction claims revenue.

Reimbursable expenses

\$(000 s)	2004			2005			Change	
	\$ s	%	% of Revenue	\$ s	%	% of Revenue	\$ s	%
	Project Management	\$ 12,908	89.8%	25.8%	\$ 20,724	96.7%	29.9%	\$ 7,816
Construction Claims	1,461	10.2%	13.1%	703	3.3%	6.4%	(758)	(51.9)%
Total	\$ 14,369	100%	23.4%	\$ 21,427	100%	26.6%	\$ 7,058	49.1%

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Reimbursable expenses consist principally of amounts paid to subcontractors and other third parties as well as travel and other job related expenses that are reimbursed by Hill's clients. Reimbursable expenses increased in 2005 as Hill used more subcontractors due to certain new contracts with the New York City Department of Design and Construction.

Revenue, less reimbursable expenses (RLRE)

\$(000 s)	2004		2005		Change	
	\$ s	%	\$ s	%	\$ s	%
Project Management	\$ 37,207	79.3%	\$ 48,582	82.4%	\$ 11,375	30.6%
Construction Claims	9,708	20.7%	10,363	17.6%	655	6.8%
Total	\$ 46,915	100%	\$ 58,945	100%	\$ 12,030	25.7%

Due to the increase in total revenue, which was largely driven by 38.3% growth in the project management revenue, less the increase in reimbursable expenses described above, revenue less reimbursable expenses increased by 25.7% in the first three quarters of 2005 relative to the comparable 2004 period.

Direct expenses

\$(000 s)	2004			2005			Change	
	\$ s	%	% of RLRE	\$ s	%	% of RLRE	\$ s	%
Project Management	\$ 21,378	84.2%	57.5%	\$ 26,528	85.6%	54.6%	\$ 5,150	24.1%
Construction Claims	4,013	15.8%	41.3%	4,453	14.4%	43.0%	440	11.0%
Total	\$ 25,391	100%	54.1%	\$ 30,981	100%	52.6%	\$ 5,590	22.0%

The increase in direct expenses is principally due to the increase in RLRE, as foreign projects direct labor increased \$3,937,000 and domestic projects labor increased \$1,507,000. The decrease in direct expenses as percentage of RLRE is due to more efficient overseas operations as those operations continue to grow.

Foreign currency contracts are mostly denominated in British pounds, European euros or United Arab Emirates dirhams.

Gross Profit

<u>\$(000 s)</u>	<u>2004</u>			<u>2005</u>			<u>Change</u>	
	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>
			<u>RLRE</u>			<u>RLRE</u>		
Project Management	\$ 15,829	73.5%	42.5%	\$ 22,054	78.8%	45.4%	\$ 6,225	39.3%
Construction Claims	5,695	26.5%	58.7%	5,910	21.2%	57.0%	215	3.8%
Total	\$ 21,524	100%	45.9%	\$ 27,964	100%	47.4%	\$ 6,440	29.9%

The increase in Hill s gross profit over the first three quarters of 2005 relative to the comparable 2004 period is attributable to both an increase in RLRE as well as an increase in Hill s gross profit margin. The increase in gross profit as percentage of RLRE is due to more efficient overseas operations.

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses

<u>\$(000 s)</u>	<u>2004</u>		<u>2005</u>		<u>Change</u>	
	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>% of</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>
		<u>RLRE</u>		<u>RLRE</u>		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 22,512	48.0%	\$ 22,577	38.3%	\$ 65	0.3%

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The \$65,000 increase in selling, general and administrative expenses is primarily attributable to the following:

Expenses related to Hill's legal costs related to an investment transaction (the Tickets.com litigation) decreased \$1,772,000 to \$0 in 2005, as the litigation was concluded in April 2004.

An increase in unapplied and indirect labor expense of \$1,198,000, due to the increases in staff required to produce and support the increase in revenue.

Administrative travel increased \$519,000, with increased travel by corporate, finance and business development staff to monitor and enhance continued overseas growth.

Legal fees, other than for the Tickets.com litigation, increased \$487,000 principally because Hill incurred legal fees in connection with two lawsuits in the ordinary course of business for which insurance did not provide defense costs. Hill believes one suit is without merit and it believes it has provided a sufficient accrual for any losses in the second suit.

A decrease in bad debt expense of \$472,000 related to improved receivables collections.

An increase of \$105,000 in other selling, general and administrative expenses due to a variety of factors.

Equity in earnings of affiliate

Hill's share of the earnings of an affiliate, Stanley Baker Hill, LLC (SBH), which was formed in April 2004 for the purpose of providing various architect-engineering and construction management services in connection with the Iraq Reconstruction Program, increased \$522,000, from \$37,000 in the first three quarters of 2004 to \$559,000 in the first three quarters of 2005. SBH was formed in April 2004 and operations did not fully commence until the fourth quarter of 2004.

Operating income

Operating income increased \$6,897,000, from a loss of \$951,000 in 2004 to income of \$5,946,000 in 2005, principally due to higher revenue, higher margins in Hill's project management operation, an increase in Hill's share of the earnings of SBH, and the conclusion of the Tickets.com litigation.

Interest expense (net)

Net interest expenses decreased \$16,000 to \$420,000 for 2005 as compared to 2004 principally due to decreased borrowings under Hill's revolving credit facility during 2005.

Tax expense (benefit)

For 2005, Hill recognized a tax expense of \$1,560,000 relative to a tax benefit of \$483,000 for 2004, principally relating to higher operating profit in 2005 and the recording of the Tickets.com loss and litigation expenses in 2004.

The effective tax rates for the fiscal years of 2004, 2003 and 2002 were 39%, 40% and 41%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended October 1, 2005 is 28%. The effective rate is lower than in previous periods because a greater portion of Hill's profit in the nine-months ended October 1, 2005 came from foreign operations which are taxed at lower rates.

Hill has non-current deferred tax assets related to alternative minimum tax carryforwards with no expiration dates. Because operating results for fiscal years 2003 and 2004 were negatively impacted by unusual litigation expenses unrelated to Hill's ongoing business, and in light of improved results for the nine-months ended October 1, 2005, Hill's backlog as of December 31, 2005 and management's

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expectations of continued increasing revenue, Hill believes it is more likely than not (per Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109) that such deferred tax assets will be utilized in future periods.

Net income (loss)

Hill reported net income of \$3,966,000 for 2005 as compared to a loss of \$904,000 in 2004. Overall profitability improved due to an increase in RLRE of 25.7% with a slight improvement in gross profit as a percentage of RLRE, relatively constant overall selling, general and administrative expenses and a decline in Hill's effective tax rate, as described above.

Year Ended January 1, 2005 Compared to**Year Ended December 27, 2003****Results of Operations**

Hill utilizes a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. The fiscal years 2002, 2003 and 2004 ended December 28, 2002, December 27, 2003 and January 1, 2005, respectively and were 52, 52 and 53 week years, respectively. Throughout the following discussion Hill refers to the fiscal year ended December 28, 2002 as 2002; fiscal year ended December 27, 2003 as 2003 and fiscal year ended January 1, 2005 as 2004.

Revenues by Geographic Region

For the fiscal year	2002		2003		2004	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
United States	\$ 62,391	85.4%	\$ 61,512	78.1%	\$ 60,505	71.9%
Middle East	5,435	7.4%	8,283	10.6%	14,887	17.7%
Europe	5,264	7.2%	8,936	11.3%	8,715	10.4%
Total	\$ 73,090	100.0%	\$ 78,731	100.0%	\$ 84,107	100.0%

Hill measures performance of many of its key operating metrics as a percentage of revenue less reimbursable expenses (RLRE) as Hill believes that it is a better measure of operating performance than is total revenue. Throughout this discussion Hill has used RLRE as the denominator in many of Hill's ratios.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, historical operating data as a percentage of RLRE.

	Fiscal year		
	2002	2003	2004
Revenue, less reimbursable expenses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Direct expenses	49.7%	51.7%	54.5%
Gross profit	50.3%	48.3%	45.5%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	49.2%	48.9%	46.4%
Equity in earnings of affiliate	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Operating income (loss)	1.1%	(0.6)%	(0.2)%
Interest expense, net	(1.0)%	(1.0)%	(0.9)%
Income (loss) before provision (benefit) for income tax	0.1%	(1.6)%	(1.1)%
Provision (benefit) for income tax	0.1%	(0.6)%	(0.4)%
Net income (loss)	0.0%	(1.0)%	(0.7)%

Revenue

	2003		2004		Change	
	\$ s	%	\$ s	%	\$ s	%
Project Management	\$ 60,943	77.4%	\$ 70,260	83.5%	\$ 9,317	15.3%
Construction Claims	17,788	22.6%	13,847	16.5%	(3,941)	(22.1)%
Total	\$ 78,731	100.0%	\$ 84,107	100.0%	\$ 5,376	6.8%

The increase in total revenue is primarily attributable to an \$8,229,000 increase in overseas project management revenue and \$1,088,000 in domestic project management revenue, partially offset by the decline of \$3,941,000 in construction claims revenue. The increase in overseas project management revenue is principally due to an increase of \$6,978,000 in the Middle East including new contracts in Dubai and expansions of existing contracts in Qatar and Kuwait and an increase of \$1,251,000 in Europe, all attributable to expanded business development efforts. The increase in domestic project management revenue of \$1,785,000 is primarily due to a new contract for the Reconstruction of Iraq with the United States government. The decrease in construction claims revenue is due to Hill's shift in focus towards more predictable project management revenue which is typically derived from multi-year contracts. Hill anticipates continued faster growth in project management revenue as compared to construction claims revenue.

Reimbursable expenses

\$(000 s)	2003			2004			Change	
	\$ s	%	% of Revenue	\$ s	%	% of Revenue	\$ s	%
	Project Management	\$ 19,826	87.7%	32.5%	\$ 19,203	91.1%	27.3%	\$ (623)
Construction Claims	2,793	12.3%	15.7%	1,865	8.9%	13.5%	(928)	(33.2)%
Total	\$ 22,619	100.0%	28.7%	\$ 21,068	100.0%	25.1%	\$ (1,551)	(6.8)%

Reimbursable expenses consist principally of amounts paid to subcontractors and other third parties and travel and other job related expenses that are contractually reimbursable from clients. Reimbursable expenses decreased in 2004 as Hill used fewer subcontractors in 2004 due to the ending of certain of its contracts with the New York City Department of Design and Construction. Several new contracts with this client started in 2005.

Table of ContentsRevenue, less reimbursable expenses (*RLRE*)

<u>\$(000 s)</u>	<u>2003</u>		<u>2004</u>		<u>Change</u>	
	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>
Project Management	\$ 41,117	73.3%	\$ 51,057	81.0%	\$ 9,940	24.2%
Construction Claims	14,995	26.7%	11,982	19.0%	(3,013)	(20.1)%
Total	\$ 56,112	100.0%	\$ 63,039	100.0%	\$ 6,927	12.3%

Due to the \$5,376,000 increase in total revenue, and the \$1,551,000 decrease in reimbursable expenses, revenue less reimbursable expenses increased \$6,927,000 or 12.3%, to \$63,039,000 for the year ended January 1, 2005 as compared to \$56,112,000 for the year ended December 27, 2003.

Direct expenses

<u>\$(000 s)</u>	<u>2003</u>			<u>2004</u>			<u>Change</u>	
	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% of RLRE</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% of RLRE</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>
Project Management	\$ 22,770	78.5%	55.4%	\$ 29,312	85.3%	57.4%	\$ 6,542	28.7%
Construction Claims	6,234	21.5%	41.6%	5,053	14.7%	42.2%	(1,181)	(19.0)%
Total	\$ 29,004	100.0%	51.7%	\$ 34,365	100.0%	54.5%	\$ 5,361	18.5%

Direct expenses include labor expenses for time charged directly to contracts and non-reimbursable job related travel and out of pocket expenses. The increase in direct expenses is principally due to the increase in project management RLRE, as a percentage of total RLRE, partially offset by a decline in direct costs related to construction claims revenue. Project management revenue is more labor intensive and thus has higher direct costs. In addition, a higher percentage of Hill s project management revenue is being generated overseas where Hill s direct costs are higher. Direct costs of Hill s construction claims segment declined due to a decline in revenue. The increase in project management revenue as a percentage of Hill s revenue would cause direct expenses, as a percentage of revenue, to continue to increase.

Gross Profit

<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>Change</u>
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\$(000 s)

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	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>RLRE</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>RLRE</u>	<u>\$ s</u>	<u>%</u>
Project Management	\$ 18,347	67.7%	44.6%	\$ 21,745	75.8%	42.5%	\$ 3,398	18.5%
Construction Claims	8,761	32.3%	58.4%	6,929	24.2%	57.8%	(1,832)	(20.9)%
Total	\$ 27,108	100.0%	48.3%	\$ 28,674	100.0%	45.5%	\$ 1,566	5.8%

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Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses

\$(000 s)	2003		2004		Change	
	\$ s	% of RLRE	\$ s	% of RLRE	\$ s	%
	\$ s	%	\$ s	%	\$ s	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 27,428	48.9%	\$ 29,231	46.4%	\$ 1,803	6.6%

While selling, general and administrative expenses increased by 6.6% from fiscal 2003 to fiscal 2004, these expenses actually declined from 48.9% of RLRE to 46.4% of RLRE. The decline of SG&A expenses as a percentage of RLRE is partially attributable to Hill's increase in project management revenues, which tend to have lower indirect expenses.

The \$1,803,000 increase in selling, general and administrative expenses is primarily attributable to the following:

An increase in unapplied and indirect labor expense of \$616,000 due to the increases in staff required to produce and support the \$5,376,000 increase in revenue.

An increase in insurance expenses of \$515,000 principally relating to increased coverage of property, casualty and professional liability insurance supporting the increase in revenue as well as expansion into Qatar, Kuwait and Iraq.

Administrative travel increased by \$320,000 as corporate management, finance and business development staff traveled in support of growing overseas business.

An increase in bad debt expense of \$286,000 related to the increase in revenue.

An increase in indirect expenses of \$207,000 relating to the settlement of a claim by a former client for services performed by a Hill employee.

Increase in other indirect expenses of \$131,000, incurred in the growth of the business.

Legal expense increased by \$162,000 primarily due to the retention of outside attorneys in the Middle East in connection with contract advice, employment issues and corporate registration for Hill's Middle East business.

A decrease of \$370,000 in amortization expenses as a portion of Hill's acquired contract rights were mostly or fully amortized by December 2003.

Expenses related to Hill's legal costs related to an investment transaction (the Tickets.com litigation) decreased \$244,000. Hill incurred legal fees related to the Tickets.com litigation of \$1,773,000 in 2004. Hill incurred legal fees relating to the Tickets.com litigation of

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\$1,696,000 and a loss on sales of Tickets.com stock of \$321,000 in 2003. The litigation was concluded in April 2004.

An increase in other selling, general and administrative expenses of \$180,000 due to a variety of factors.

Operating loss

Principally due to higher RLRE, partially offset by higher direct and selling, general and administrative expenses, operating loss declined \$221,000, from a loss of \$320,000 in fiscal year 2003 to a loss of \$99,000 in fiscal year 2004.

Interest expense (net)

Net interest expense increased \$35,000 to \$597,000 for the year ended January 1, 2005 as compared to \$562,000 for the year ended December 27, 2003 principally due to increased borrowings under Hill's revolving credit facility during 2004.

Table of Contents*Equity in earnings of affiliate*

Hill owns 33.33% of an affiliate, Stanley Baker Hill, LLC (SBH) which was formed in April 2004 for the purpose of providing various architect-engineering and construction management services in connection with the Iraq Reconstruction Program. Hill's share of the SBH earnings in 2004, the first year of operations, was \$458,000.

Tax expense (benefit)

For 2004, Hill recognized a tax benefit of \$272,000 principally relating to the recording of the Tickets.com loss and litigation expenses relative to a tax benefit of \$353,000 for 2003.

Net income (loss)

Hill reported a net loss of \$424,000 for 2004 principally due to the loss relating to the sale of Tickets.com stock and the related litigation expenses, which was only partially offset by Hill's equity in the earnings of SBH.

Year Ended December 27, 2003 Compared to Year**Ended December 28, 2002***Revenue*

	2002		2003		Change	
	\$ s	%	\$ s	%	\$ s	%
Project Management	\$ 55,748	76.3%	\$ 60,943	77.4%	\$ 5,195	9.3%
Construction Claims	17,342	23.7%	17,788	22.6%	446	2.6%
Total	\$ 73,090	100.0%	\$ 78,731	100.0%	\$ 5,641	7.7%

The \$5,641,000 increase in total revenue is principally attributable to increases in European and Middle Eastern project management revenue of \$4,213,000 and \$2,578,000, respectively, which were partially offset by a \$1,595,000 decline in domestic project management revenue. The increase in foreign project management revenue was the result of successful overseas business development efforts. Domestic project revenue was lower due to decreases of \$12,628,000 and \$1,072,000 due to a winding down of projects managed from Hill's New York and Florida offices, respectively. However, \$10,297,000 of the decline in New York project management revenues was related to reimbursable subcontractor

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costs, as described below. The decreases in New York and Florida project management revenues were partially offset by increases of \$6,366,000 in New Jersey, \$3,731,000 in Washington DC and \$2,401,000 in Philadelphia due to the start of several new projects.

Reimbursable expenses

\$(000 s)	2002			2003			Change	
	\$ s	%	% of	\$ s	%	% of	\$ s	%
			Revenue			Revenue		
Project Management	\$ 23,167	92.8%	41.6%	\$ 19,826	87.7%	32.5%	\$ (3,341)	(14.4)%
Construction Claims	1,799	7.2%	10.4%	2,793	12.3%	15.7%	994	55.2%
Total	\$ 24,966	100.0%	34.2%	\$ 22,619	100.0%	28.7%	\$ (2,347)	(9.4)%

Reimbursable expenses relating to project management revenue decreased due to the use of fewer subcontractors in New York where less work was contracted with the New York City Department of Design and Construction. Reimbursable expenses relating to construction claims revenue increased due to the need for more outside assistance with certain engagements.

Table of Contents*Revenue, less reimbursable expenses (RLRE)*

	2002		2003		Change	
	\$ s	%	\$ s	%	\$ s	%
Project Management	\$ 32,581	67.7%	\$ 41,117	73.3%	\$ 8,536	26.2%
Construction Claims	15,543	32.3%	14,995	26.7%	(548)	(3.5)%
Total	\$ 48,124	100.0%	\$ 56,112	100.0%	\$ 7,988	16.6%

Due to the 26.6% increase in project management revenue, offset by the 3.8% decline in construction claims revenue, revenue less reimbursable expenses increased 16.6% from fiscal 2002 to fiscal 2003.

Direct expenses

	2002			2003			Change	
	\$ s	%	% of RLRE	\$ s	%	% of RLRE	\$ s	%
Project Management	\$ 17,987	75.2%	55.2%	\$ 22,770	78.5%	55.4%	\$ 4,783	26.6%
Construction Claims	5,944	24.8%	38.2%	6,234	21.5%	41.6%	290	4.9%
Total	\$ 23,931	100.0%	49.7%	\$ 29,004	100.0%	51.7%	\$ 5,073	21.2%

The increase in direct expenses related to project management revenue was principally related to an increase in net project management revenue of 24.4%. The increase in direct expenses related to construction claims revenue as a percentage of construction claims RLRE was principally attributable to the fact that the offices where RLRE increased (Washington, DC, Houston and the Middle East) had higher direct costs as a percentage of revenue.

Gross Profit

	2002			2003			Change	
	\$ s	%	% of RLRE	\$ s	%	% of RLRE	\$ s	%

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Project Management	\$ 14,594	60.3%	44.8%	\$ 18,347	67.7%	44.6%	\$ 3,753	25.7%
Construction Claims	9,599	39.7%	61.8%	8,761	32.3%	58.4%	(838)	(8.7)%
Total	\$ 24,193	100%	50.3%	\$ 27,108	100%	48.3%	\$ 2,915	12.0%

Selling, General and Administrative (SG&A) Expenses

\$(000 s)	2002		2003		Change	
	% of		% of			
	\$ s	RLRE	\$ s	RLRE	\$ s	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 23,681	49.2%	\$ 27,428	48.9%	\$ 3,747	15.8%

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The \$3,747,000 increase in selling, general and administrative expenses is principally attributable to the following:

An increase in unapplied and indirect labor of \$2,435,000 principally related to an increase of \$1,108,000 in indirect labor for business development and administrative staff supporting the growth in revenue and an increase of \$1,327,000 in unapplied labor for the new staff hired to produce the increase in RLRE of \$7,988,000.

An increase in office rent of \$940,000 due to the opening of a new office in New York and the expansion of offices in New Jersey, Washington, DC and Philadelphia.

Expenses related to Hill's legal costs related to an investment transaction (the Tickets.com litigation) increased \$922,000. Hill incurred legal fees relating to the Tickets.com litigation of \$1,696,000 and a loss on sales of Tickets.com stock of \$321,000 in 2003. Included in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2002 is a recognized loss of \$445,000 from the sale of 20,000 shares of stock in Tickets.com (after a one for eight reverse stock split) and \$774,000 in legal expenses relating to Tickets.com litigation.

An increase in administrative travel of \$338,000 due to increased executive, management and business development efforts overseas.

An increase of \$324,000 in fees paid to business development consultants.

A decrease in depreciation and amortization of \$315,000, principally attributable to a decrease of \$303,000 in amortization of a portion of Hill's acquired contract rights which were nearing the end of their useful life by December 27, 2003.

A reduction of \$630,000 in legal fees due to less litigation and other legal activities.

Miscellaneous decrease of \$267,000 in other selling, general and administrative expenses.

Operating (loss) income

Principally due to expenses related to Hill's Tickets.com litigation, operating income declined \$832,000 to an operating loss of \$320,000 for the year ended December 27, 2003 as compared to operating income of \$512,000 for the year ended December 28, 2002.

Interest expense (net)

Net interest expenses increased \$79,000, from \$483,000 in fiscal 2002 to \$562,000 in fiscal 2003, principally due to a higher average balance under Hill's revolving credit facility during 2003.

Tax expense (benefit)

For 2003, Hill recognized a tax benefit of \$353,000 principally relating to the Tickets.com loss and litigation expenses as compared to a tax expense of \$12,000 for 2002.

Net income (loss)

Principally due to the loss relating to the sale of Tickets.com stock and the related litigation expenses, Hill reported a net loss of \$529,000 for 2003 compared to net income of \$17,000 for 2002.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Historically, Hill has funded its business activities with cash flow from operations and borrowings under its credit facility.

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Credit Facility

As of October 1, 2005, Hill had \$8,918,000 of indebtedness under a revolving credit facility and approximately \$800,000 available under the facility. During 2005, Hill was in default of certain financial covenants under the revolving credit facility. On August 11, 2005, Hill and its lender amended their credit agreement to waive the defaults and make certain other changes to the agreement including a revised pay down schedule. On January 6, 2006, the facility was amended to remove the scheduled pay downs and change the due date of the facility to February 28, 2006. Hill has entered into a Letter of Intent with a major financial institution pursuant to which the financial institution has agreed to provide Hill with a \$15,000,000 senior secured credit facility, subject to due diligence and certain other closing conditions. This credit facility consists of a \$13,500,000 revolving credit facility with a three-year term and a \$1,500,000 term loan, which is payable in 24 equal monthly installments. Hill believes this facility will be in place by February 28, 2006.

Hill also has a credit facility with a bank in the Middle East for approximately \$1.2 million secured by certain overseas receivables. At October 1, 2005, Hill had drawn down approximately \$200,000 under this facility.

Arpeggio Merger

On December 5, 2005, Hill entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the *Merger Agreement*) with Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation (*Arpeggio*) providing for the merger of Hill with and into Arpeggio. Arpeggio will be the surviving corporation in the merger and will change its name to Hill International, Inc.

Hill's stockholders have approved and adopted the Merger Agreement in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

The merger is expected to be consummated in the second quarter of 2006, after the required approval by the stockholders of Arpeggio and the fulfillment of certain other conditions. If the merger is consummated, and Hill can provide no assurance that the merger will be consummated, the combined company shall receive from a trust account not less than \$36,353,000, plus accrued interest, less amounts paid to Arpeggio stockholders who have elected to convert their shares to cash in accordance with Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation.

Change in Tax Method

Hill currently prepares its Federal and State tax returns on a cash basis. As a result of the proposed merger and the change in ownership, Hill will be required to prepare its tax returns on an accrual basis. While the final impact of the change in method is not known, Hill estimates that the result will be a requirement to pay approximately \$2,500,000 on a straight-line basis over four years beginning in 2006.

Activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2005

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For the nine months ended October 1, 2005 Hill used cash of \$759,000. Cash provided by operations was \$894,000. Hill used \$694,000 in investing activities and \$910,000 in financing activities. Hill also experienced a decline in cash of \$49,000 from the effect of foreign exchange rates.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended October 1, 2005 was \$894,000. Cash provided by operations is attributable to net income of \$3,966,000 for the nine months adjusted by the following non-cash items included in net income:

depreciation and amortization of \$661,000;

stock-based compensation of \$535,000;

an increase in the provision for bad debts, due to higher receivables, of \$495,000;

reported equity in SBH, a 33.33% owned affiliate, of \$559,000; and

a deferred tax benefit of \$234,000.

Working capital changes which contributed to the increase in cash from operations included the following:

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reductions in other receivables of \$223,000 due to the timing of payments;

reductions of related party receivables of \$361,000 due to the timing of collections from SBH;

increases in accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$808,000, principally relating to an increase in operations and Hill's need to manage its cash;

an increase in net income taxes payable of \$1,563,000 due to higher net income;

an increase in other current liabilities of \$542,000, primarily consisting of advances from customers due to increased activity; and

an increase in other liabilities of \$368,000 primarily attributable to retainers due to subcontractors.

Working capital changes which reduced cash from operations included the following:

an increase in accounts receivable of \$7,396,000 due to increased revenue particularly in the Middle East;

an increase in retainage receivable of \$4,000;

increase in prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$318,000 which principally related to (i) increased activity as prepaid rent increased when Hill expanded its operations and (ii) for increased advances to Hill employees working overseas who receive such advances for living costs; and

a decrease in deferred revenue of \$75,000. In July 2001, Hill received a cash payment of \$450,000 in advance for future services which were to be provided over the following four years, not exceeding \$250,000 by July 19, 2003 and \$125,000 per year thereafter. During the nine-month period ended October 1, 2005, no services were requested and the liability was reduced to \$0 as of October 1, 2005.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$694,000, and was expended for the purchase of computers, office equipment, furniture and fixtures.

Net cash used in financing activities of \$910,000 was principally for repayments under Hill's revolving credit facility of \$1,142,000, a decrease in the amount due to Hill's principal lender of \$99,000 and payments of capital lease obligations of \$269,000. Hill received \$618,000 of distributions from SBH. In addition, Hill also advanced \$14,000 to its principal stockholder during the nine months ended October 1, 2005. These advances are non-interest bearing and have no set repayment terms.

A summary of Hill's contractual obligations and off-balance sheet arrangements as of January 1, 2005 is as follows:

Contractual Obligations

(Amounts in thousands)

Payments due by period

	Within				
	Total	1 year	2 3 years	4 5 years	After 5 years
Long-term debt obligations	\$ 10,253	\$ 895	\$ 9,358	\$	\$
Operating lease obligations	14,062	2,374	4,182	3,678	3,828
Capital lease obligations	612	380	232		
Purchase obligations					
Other long-term liabilities					
Total contractual obligations	\$ 24,927	\$ 3,649	\$ 13,772	\$ 3,678	\$ 3,828

(Amounts in thousands)

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

	Amount of commitment expiration per period				
	Total	1 Year	2 3 Years	4 5 years	After 5 years
Stand-by Letters of Credit	\$ 90	\$	\$ 90	\$	\$

The stand-by letter of credit is securing the New York office's rent security deposit.

Table of Contents**Backlog**

The schedule below represents Hill's backlog as of December 31, 2005. Backlog represents the anticipated revenue less reimbursable expenses of all executed and awarded contracts that have not been completed and will be recognized as revenues over the life of the project. At December 31, 2005, Hill's backlog was approximately \$281 million, compared to \$256 million at December 31, 2004. Hill estimates that approximately 33.8% of the backlog at December 31, 2005 will be recognized during fiscal 2006.

The schedule below includes backlog under two types of contracts: (1) contracts for which work authorizations have been or are expected to be received on a fixed-price basis and not-to-exceed projects that are well defined and (2) time and material contracts based on the project managers estimate of the expected size and length of the contract.

Although backlog reflects business that Hill considers to be firm, cancellations or scope adjustments may occur. Further, most contracts with clients may be terminated at will, in which case the client would only be obligated to Hill for services provided through the termination date. Hill adjusts backlog to reflect project cancellations, deferrals and revisions in scope and cost (both upward and downward) known at the reporting date; however, future contract modifications or cancellations may increase or reduce backlog and future revenues. As a result, no assurances can be given that the amounts included in backlog will ultimately be realized.

BACKLOG SUMMARY

	As Of 12/31/2005			
	Total Backlog		12 Month	
	Backlog		Backlog	
	\$	%	\$	%
Projects	\$ 268,817	95.7%	\$ 85,137	89.8%
Claims	11,959	4.3%	9,651	10.2%
Total	\$ 280,776	100.0%	\$ 94,788	100.0%

Recent Accounting Pronouncements*Share-Based Payment*

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation . SFAS 123(R) requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment

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transactions be recognized in financial statements. The compensation cost will be measured based on the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The Statement is effective as of the beginning of the first annual period beginning after June 15, 2005. Beginning in January 2006, the value of all options granted by Hill will be recorded as compensation expense and will be reported as general and administrative expense. Hill is currently evaluating which transition method it will use upon adoption of SFAS 123(R) and the potential impacts it

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will have on its compensation plans. SFAS 123(R) will impact Hill's consolidated financial statements as it historically has recorded its stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", which does not require the recording of an expense for Hill's stock-based compensation plans for options granted at a price equal to the fair market value of the shares on the grant date.

Accounting Changes and Error Corrections

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154 "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - A Replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3". This Statement requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. This Statement does not change the guidance for reporting the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements or a change in accounting estimate. The provisions of this Statement shall be effective for accounting changes and correction of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The impact of SFAS No. 154 will depend on the accounting change, if any, in future periods.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures of Market Risk

Hill's major financial market exposure is to changing interest rates. All of Hill's borrowings under its revolving credit facility vary based on changes in interest rates. Hill has total debt outstanding as of February 3, 2006 under its revolving credit facility of approximately \$9,000,000. Changes in LIBOR would have an impact on Hill's cash flows, and earnings for the nine months ended October 1, 2005. For example, a 0.25% increase in the LIBOR rate would increase Hill's monthly interest expenses and negatively impact earnings and cash flows by approximately \$1,875.

Foreign currency contracts are mostly denominated in the currency of the United Kingdom (UK), the European Union (EU) or the United Arab Emirates (UAE). These currencies have not had significant fluctuations in their relative value to U.S. dollar and Hill does not expect significant fluctuations in future periods.

Certain Transactions

From time to time, Hill has made cash advances to Irvin E. Richter, its principal stockholder. These advances are non-interest bearing and have no set repayment terms. At October 1, 2005, the balance advanced to Mr. Richter amounted to \$754,000, and that balance was \$977,000 as of February 1, 2006. Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, these loans by Hill to Mr. Richter must be repaid in full prior to the closing of the merger.

Mr. Richter also has a personal loan of \$1,850,000 from a bank that is guaranteed by Hill. As collateral for its guaranty, Hill assigned to the bank \$1,850,000 of the potential proceeds of a \$5,000,000 key-man life insurance policy payable to Hill in the event of Mr. Richter's death. In addition, Hill has agreed, in the event of a default on such loan, to buy back from the bank up to 500,000 shares of stock issued by Hill to Mr. Richter that have been pledged by him as collateral for the loan. Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, the guaranty by Hill must be terminated prior to the closing of the merger together with Hill's assignment of the life insurance proceeds and buy back obligation.

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Litigation related to an investment made by Hill (the Tickets.com legal matter) was concluded in April 2004, and resulted in a claim against Hill and R4 Holdings, LLC (R4) for legal court costs of approximately \$495,500. R4 is 100% owned and controlled by Irvin E. Richter, Hill s Chief Executive Officer. Hill and R4 have appealed this ruling and they believe that there are meritorious grounds for reversal. R4 and Mr. Richter have agreed with Hill that they will make full payment of this amount should the ruling be upheld.

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At the effective time of the merger, the board of directors and executive officers of Arpeggio will be the following:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Irvin E. Richter	61	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer
David L. Richter	39	President and Chief Operating Officer, Director
Raouf S. Ghali	44	President, Project Management Group (International)
Frederic Z. Samelian	58	President, Construction Claims Group
Ronald F. Emma	54	Senior Vice President of Finance
Stuart S. Richter	52	Senior Vice President
Eric S. Rosenfeld	48	Director
Arnaud Ajdler	30	Director
[]		Director
[]		Director
[]		Director

IRVIN E. RICHTER has been Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Hill since 1992, and he founded Hill in 1976. He is also Chairman of the Board of Directors of Proton Therapy, Inc., a company involved in the development and operation of cancer treatment centers. He is a member of the World Presidents Organization and the Construction Industry Round Table. Mr. Richter is a former member of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers University, the Board of Governors of Temple University Hospital, and the Board of Directors of the Construction Management Association of America (CMAA). In 2002, he was selected as a Fellow by the CMAA for his contributions to the construction management industry. Mr. Richter holds a B.A. in government from Wesleyan University and a J.D. from Rutgers University School of Law at Camden.

DAVID L. RICHTER has been President and Chief Operating Officer of Hill since April 2004, and he has been a member of Hill's Board of Directors since February 1998. Prior to his current position, he was President of Hill's Project Management Group from April 2001 to March 2004. Before that, Mr. Richter was Hill's Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from August 1999 to March 2001 and Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary from April 1995 to August 1999. Prior to joining Hill, he was an attorney with the New York City law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges, LLP from 1992 to 1995. Mr. Richter is a member of the Young Presidents Organization and has served on the Board of Directors of the CMAA since September 2001. He earned a B.S. in management, a B.S.E. in civil engineering and a J.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Richter is the son of Irvin E. Richter.

RAOUF S. GHALI has been President of Hill's International Project Management Group since January 2005. Before that, he was Hill's Senior Vice President in charge of project management operations in Europe and the Middle East from June 2001 to December 2004. Before that, Mr. Ghali was a Vice President with Hill from September 1993 to May 2001. Prior to joining Hill, he worked for Walt Disney Imagineering from 1988 to 1993. Mr. Ghali has a B.S. degree in business administration and economics and an M.S. in business organizational management from the University of LaVerne.

FREDERIC Z. SAMELIAN has been President of Hill s Construction Claims Group since January 2005. Before that, he was a Senior Vice President with Hill from March 2003 until December 2004. Before that, Mr. Samelian was President of Conex International, Inc., a construction dispute

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resolution firm, from March 2002 to March 2003 and from April 2000 to February 2001, an Executive Director with Greyhawk North America, Inc. from March 2001 to February 2002, and a Director with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP from September 1998 to March 2000, where he managed their construction claims consulting practice in Southern California. Before that, he had worked with Hill from 1983 to August 1998. Mr. Samelian has a B.A. in international affairs from George Washington University and an M.B.A. from Southern Illinois University. He is a certified Project Management Professional.

RONALD F. EMMA has been Hill's Senior Vice President of Finance since August 1999. Before that, he was Hill's Vice President of Finance since 1979. Before joining Hill, he was Assistant Controller of General Energy Resources, Inc., a mechanical contracting firm, and prior to that was a Staff Accountant with Haskins & Sells CPAs. Mr. Emma has a B.S. in accounting from St. Joseph's University and is a Certified Public Accountant in the State of New Jersey.

STUART S. RICHTER has been Senior Vice President in charge of the New Jersey Region for Hill's Project Management Group since October 2001. Before that, he was Hill's Senior Vice President of Marketing and Business Development from February 1998 to October 2001, and Vice President of Marketing and Business Development from August 1996 to February 1998. Before joining Hill, he was President of Anjoy Associates, Inc., a marketing and organizational consulting firm, from 1994 to August 1996. He has been an Adjunct Professor of Marketing since 1986 at the Rutgers University School of Business at Camden. Mr. Richter has a B.A. in history from Montclair State University and an M.B.A. in business administration from Rutgers University. Mr. Richter is the brother of Irvin E. Richter.

ERIC S. ROSENFELD has been our Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President since our inception. Mr. Rosenfeld has been the President and Chief Executive Officer of Crescendo Partners, L.P., a New York-based investment firm, since its formation in November 1998. He has also been the Senior Managing Member of Crescendo Advisors II LLC, the entity providing us with general and administrative services, since its formation in August 2000. Prior to forming Crescendo Partners, Mr. Rosenfeld had been Managing Director at CIBC Oppenheimer and its predecessor company Oppenheimer & Co., Inc. since 1985. He was also Chairman of the Board of Spar Aerospace Limited, a company that provides repair and overhaul services for aircraft and helicopters used by governments and commercial airlines, from May 1999 through November 2001, until its sale to L-3 Communications. He served as a director of Hip Interactive, a Toronto Stock Exchange-listed company that distributes and develops electronic entertainment products, from November 2004 until July 2005. Mr. Rosenfeld also served as a director of AD OPT Technologies Inc., which was a Toronto Stock Exchange-listed company from April 2003 to November 2004, when it was acquired by Kronos Inc. Mr. Rosenfeld also served as a director and head of the special committee of Pivotal Corporation, a Canadian based customer relations management software company that was sold to chinadotcom in February 2004. Mr. Rosenfeld is currently Chairman of the Board of CPI Aerostructures, Inc., an American Stock Exchange-listed company engaged in the contract production of structural aircraft parts principally for the United States Air Force and other branches of the U.S. armed forces. He became Chairman in January 2005 and a director in April 2003. He has been the Chairman of the Board of Computer Horizons Corp., a Nasdaq listed company, providing IT professional services with a concentration in sourcing and managed services since October 2005. He has been a director of Sierra Systems Group, Inc., a Toronto Stock Exchange-listed information technology, management consulting and systems integration firm based in Canada since October 2003, a director of Emergis Inc., a Toronto Stock Exchange-listed company that enables the electronic processing of transactions in the Finance and Healthcare industries, since July 2004, and a director of Geac Computer Corporation Limited, a Toronto Stock Exchange and Nasdaq listed software company since October 2005. Mr. Rosenfeld is a regular guest lecturer at Columbia Business School and has served on numerous panels at Queen's University Business Law School Symposia, McGill Law School, the World Presidents' Organization and the Value Investing Congress. He is a faculty member at the Director's College. He has also been a regular guest host on CNBC. Mr. Rosenfeld received an A.B. in economics from Brown University and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School.

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ARNAUD AJDLER has been our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary and a member of our Board of Directors since our inception. Mr. Ajdler has been a Managing Director at Crescendo Partners since December 2005, a Senior Vice President from December 2004 to December 2005 and an investment analyst before that, since September 2003. From January 2000 to July 2001, he worked as a management consultant at Mercer Management Consulting, a leading international strategy consulting firm, before completing his M.B.A. at Harvard Business School in June 2003. He also worked as an investment analyst at Tilson Capital, a New York-based hedge fund, as an investment banker at Deutsche Bank, an international financial service provider, and as a management consultant at the Boston Consulting Group. Mr. Ajdler received a B.S. in engineering from the Free University of Brussels, Belgium, an S.M. in Aeronautics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an M.B.A from the Harvard Business School.

Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors of Arpeggio

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005, Arpeggio's board of directors held seven meetings. Although Arpeggio does not have any formal policy regarding director attendance at annual stockholder meetings, Arpeggio will attempt to schedule its annual meetings so that all of its directors can attend. Arpeggio expects its directors to attend all board and committee meetings and to spend the time needed and meet as frequently as necessary to properly discharge their responsibilities.

Independence of Directors

In anticipation of being listed on Nasdaq, Arpeggio will adhere to the rules of Nasdaq in determining whether a director is independent. The board of directors of Arpeggio also will consult with counsel to ensure that the board's determinations are consistent with those rules and all relevant securities and other laws and regulations regarding the independence of directors. The Nasdaq listing standards define an independent director generally as a person, other than an officer of a company, who does not have a relationship with the company that would interfere with the director's exercise of independent judgment.

Arpeggio currently does not have a majority of independent directors and is not required to have one. Pursuant to an exception under the Nasdaq rules for companies that are considered to be controlled by a group of stockholders, we will not be required to have a majority of independent directors after the merger is consummated, although the members of the audit committee must be independent.

Audit Committee

The purpose of the audit committee will be to appoint, retain, set compensation of, and supervise our independent accountants, review the results and scope of the audit and other accounting related services and review our accounting practices and systems of internal accounting and disclosure controls. The board of directors of Arpeggio will determine, upon appointment to the board on the closing of the merger, the composition of the audit committee from among those directors who qualify as being independent.

Meetings and Attendance

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Since the Arpeggio audit committee will not be formed until the consummation of the merger, it did not meet in the year ended December 31, 2005.

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Independent Auditors Fees

The firm of BDO Seidman, LLP is currently Arpeggio's independent registered public accounting firm. Amper, Politziner & Mattia, P.C. will serve as principal accountant after the merger.

Audit Fees

During the nine months ended September 30, 2005, the fees of Arpeggio's principal accountant were \$11,000 for the review of our Quarterly Reports filed on Form 10-QSB.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, the fees of Arpeggio's principal accountant were \$38,800 in connection with our initial public offering (financial statements included in the Form S-1 Registration Statement and Report on Form 8-K), the review of our June 30 and September 30 Quarterly Reports on Form 10-QSB and the audit of our December 31, 2004 Annual Report on Form 10-KSB.

Audit-Related Fees

During 2005, Arpeggio's principal accountant billed us \$18,800 in respect of agreed upon procedures performed related to our proposed merger with Hill.

During 2005, Arpeggio's principal accountant did not render any other assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of financial statements.

Tax Fees

During 2005, Arpeggio's principal accountant billed us \$20,173 for tax compliance and advice.

All Other Fees

During 2004 and 2005, there were no fees billed for products and services provided by the principal accountant to Arpeggio other than those set forth above.

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Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

Since the Arpeggio audit committee will not be formed until the consummation of the merger, the audit committee did not pre-approve any accounting-related or tax services. Such services were approved by our board of directors. However, in accordance with Section 10A(i) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, before Arpeggio engages its independent accountant to render audit or permitted non-audit services, the engagement will be approved by the audit committee.

Audit Committee Report

Since the Arpeggio audit committee will not be formed until the consummation of the merger, it has not yet met or prepared a committee report.

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Code of Ethics

In July 2004, Arpeggio's board of directors adopted a code of ethics that applies to Arpeggio's directors, officers and employees as well as those of its subsidiaries. A copy of our code of ethics was filed as Exhibit 14 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2004.

Compensation Committee Information

Upon consummation of the merger, the board of directors of Arpeggio will establish a compensation committee with Messrs. _____, _____ and _____ as its members. The purpose of the compensation committee will be to review and approve compensation paid to our officers and to administer the company's incentive compensation plans, including authority to make and modify awards under such plans. Initially, the only plan will be the 2006 Employee Stock Option Plan.

Nominating Committee Information

Upon consummation of the merger, Arpeggio will form a nominating committee. The members will be Messrs. _____, _____ and _____. The nominating committee will be responsible for overseeing the selection of persons to be nominated to serve on Arpeggio's board of directors. The nominating committee will consider persons identified by its members, management, stockholders, investment bankers and others. During the period commencing with the closing of the merger and ending immediately after the 2007 annual meeting of the company, the nominees for Arpeggio's board of directors will be determined pursuant to the terms of the voting agreement and approved by the nominating committee.

Arpeggio does not have any restrictions on stockholder nominations under its certificate of incorporation or by-laws. The only restrictions are those applicable generally under Delaware corporate law and the federal proxy rules. Prior to the consummation of the merger agreement, Arpeggio has not had a nominating committee or a formal means by which stockholders can nominate a director for election. Currently the entire board of directors decides on nominees, on the recommendation of one or more members of the board. None of the current members of the board of directors is independent. Currently, the board of directors will consider suggestions from individual stockholders, subject to evaluation of the person's merits. Stockholders may communicate nominee suggestions directly to any of the board members, accompanied by biographical details and a statement of support for the nominees. The suggested nominee must also provide a statement of consent to being considered for nomination. Although there are no formal criteria for nominees, the board of directors believes that persons should be actively engaged in business endeavors.

Election of Directors; Voting Agreement

As provided in the merger agreement, upon consummation of the merger, the board of Arpeggio will initially consist of seven members. The Signing Stockholders, on the one hand, and Eric S. Rosenfeld and Arnaud Ajdler, on the other hand, have entered into a voting agreement pursuant to which they have agreed to vote for the other's designees as directors of Arpeggio until immediately following the election that will be held in 2007 as follows:

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in the class to stand for reelection in 2006 Irvin E. Richter, _____ , and _____ ;

in the class to stand for reelection in 2007 David L. Richter and Eric S. Rosenfeld;

in the class to stand for reelection in 2008 Arnaud Ajdler and _____ .

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Pursuant to the merger agreement, upon consummation of the merger, the directors of Arpeggio shall be Irvin E. Richter, David L. Richter, Eric S. Rosenfeld, Arnaud Ajdler and three other persons designated by Hill. Under the voting agreement, the Signing Stockholders will designate five directors and Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler will designate two directors. Irvin E. Richter, David L. Richter, currently directors of Hill, _____, _____ and _____ will be the initial designees of the Signing Stockholders. Messrs. Rosenfeld and Ajdler, currently directors of Arpeggio, will be their own initial designees. The voting agreement is attached as Annex E hereto. We encourage you to read the voting agreement in its entirety.

Arpeggio's directors do not currently receive any cash compensation for their service as members of the board of directors. However, in the future, non-employee directors may receive certain cash fees, stock options and stock awards that the Arpeggio board of directors may determine to pay.

Executive Compensation

No executive officer of Arpeggio has received any cash or non-cash compensation for services rendered to Arpeggio. Each executive officer has agreed not to take any compensation prior to the consummation of a business combination.

Commencing June 24, 2004 and ending upon the consummation of the merger, Arpeggio has and will continue to pay Crescendo Advisors II LLC, an affiliate of Eric S. Rosenfeld, Arpeggio's chairman of the board of directors, chief executive officer and president, a fee of \$7,500 per month for providing Arpeggio with office space and certain office and secretarial services. Other than this \$7,500 per-month fee, no compensation of any kind, including finders and consulting fees, have been or will be paid to any of Arpeggio's officers. However, Arpeggio's executive officers are reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with activities on Arpeggio's behalf such as identifying potential target business and performing due diligence on suitable business combinations.

Employment Agreements

In connection with the consummation of the merger agreement, Irvin E. Richter, Hill's chairman and chief executive officer, David L. Richter, Hill's president and chief operating officer, and Stuart S. Richter, a senior vice president of Hill, will enter into employment agreements with Arpeggio providing for them to be employed in similar positions. Each employment agreement will be for a three-year term, subject to earlier termination in certain circumstances, and may be extended by mutual agreement of the executive and Arpeggio.

The employment agreements provide for initial annual base salaries of \$850,000 for Irvin Richter, \$450,000 for David Richter and \$300,000 for Stuart Richter. The employment agreements also provide that, in the event of the termination of an executive's employment by Arpeggio without cause (as defined in the employment agreement), Arpeggio will pay him a lump sum equal to: (i) with respect to Irvin Richter and David Richter, the remaining balance of his base salary for the remainder of the term of the agreement, but in no event less than one year's base salary, and (ii) in the case of Stuart Richter, 25% of his annual base salary then in effect. Each agreement also provides for the continuation of certain benefits upon such termination without cause, including continuation of health benefits for one year except where comparable health insurance is available from a subsequent employer.

The employment agreements contain certain restrictive covenants that prohibit the executives from disclosing information that is confidential to Arpeggio and its subsidiaries and generally prohibit them, during the employment term and for one year thereafter, from competing with

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Arpeggio and its subsidiaries and soliciting or hiring the employees of Arpeggio and its subsidiaries. The non-competition provision will remain in effect for four years from the closing date of the merger if the executive's employment is terminated for cause or if the executive voluntarily resigns.

Table of Contents**BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES****Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management**

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of February 10, 2006 and after consummation of the merger by:

each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding shares of common stock either on February 10, 2006 or after the consummation of the merger;

each of our current executive officers and directors;

each person who will become director upon consummation of the merger;

all of our current executive officers and directors as a group; and

all of our executive officers and directors as a group after the consummation of the merger.

This table assumes that no holder of shares of Arpeggio's common stock issued in its IPO converts such shares into cash.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner ⁽¹⁾	Beneficial Ownership of Our Common Stock on February 10, 2006		Beneficial ownership of Our Common Stock After the Consummation of the Merger	
	Number of Shares	Percent of Class before Merger	Number of Shares	Percent of Class after Merger
Eric S. Rosenfeld	1,200,000 ⁽²⁾	14.5%	1,950,000 ⁽³⁾	
North Pole Capital Master Fund ⁽⁴⁾	900,000	10.8%	900,000	
Daniel L. Nir ⁽⁵⁾	655,500 ⁽⁶⁾	7.9%	655,500	
Douglas A. Hirsch ⁽⁷⁾	600,000 ⁽⁸⁾	7.2%	600,000	
Barry Rubenstein ⁽⁹⁾	501,000 ⁽¹⁰⁾	6.0%	1,503,000 ⁽¹¹⁾	
Israel Englander ⁽¹²⁾	499,000 ⁽¹³⁾	6.0%	499,000	
Sapling, LLC ⁽¹⁴⁾	417,150	5.0%	417,150	
Leonard B. Schlemm ⁽¹⁵⁾	60,000 ⁽¹⁶⁾	0.7%	100,800 ⁽¹⁷⁾	
Colin D. Watson ⁽¹⁸⁾	60,000	0.7%	60,000	
James G. Dinan ⁽¹⁹⁾	60,000	0.7%	60,000	

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Name and Address of Beneficial Owner ⁽¹⁾	Beneficial Ownership of Our Common Stock on September 30, 2005		Beneficial ownership of Our Common Stock After the Consummation of the Merger	
	Number of	Percent of	Number of	Percent of
		Class before		Class after
	Shares	Merger	Shares	Merger
Jon Bauer ⁽²⁰⁾	60,000	0.7%	60,000	
Arnaud Ajdler	60,000	0.7%	60,000	
Irvin E. Richter	0	0.0%		
David L. Richter	0	0.0%		
Brady H. Richter	0	0.0%		
[Stuart S. Richter]	0	0.0%		
[]				
[]				
[]				
All current Arpeggio directors and executive officers as a group (6 individuals)	1,500,000 ⁽²¹⁾		2,290,800 ⁽²²⁾	
All post-merger directors and executive officers as a group (8 individuals)	[] ⁽²³⁾		[] ⁽²⁴⁾	

- (1) Unless otherwise noted, the business address for each of the following is 10 East 53rd Street, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10022.
- (2) Includes 120,000 shares of common stock held by the Rosenfeld 1991 Children's Trust, of which Mr. Rosenfeld's wife is the sole trustee. Does not include 750,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants held by Mr. Rosenfeld that are not currently exercisable and may not become exercisable within 60 days.
- (3) Includes the shares in footnote 2 above as well as the 750,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants that will become exercisable upon consummation of the merger.
- (4) Represents shares held by North Pole Capital Master Fund. Polar Securities, Inc. serves as the investment manager to North Pole Capital Master Fund and accordingly controls the voting and disposition of these shares through Paul Sabourin, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Investment Officer of Polar Securities. Additionally, Kamran Siddiqui serves as portfolio manager for Polar Securities and has discretionary authority over

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- investments of North Pole Capital Master Fund. Does not include 49,000 and 6,000 shares of common stock individually held by Messrs. Sabourin and Siddiqui. The foregoing information was derived from a Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 27, 2005.
- (5) Mr. Nir's business address is 950 Third Avenue, 29th Floor, New York, NY 10022.
- (6) Shares reported for Daniel L. Nir include 357,692 shares of common stock held by P&S Capital Partners, LLC and 267,308 shares of common stock held by P&S Capital Management, LLC, of which Mr. Nir is the managing member. Shares reported for Mr. Nir also include shares beneficially owned by a private limited liability company, of which Mr. Nir is a managing member of the investment manager. The foregoing information was derived from Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 6, 2006.
- (7) Mr. Hirsch's business address is c/o Seneca Capital, 950 Third Avenue, 29th Floor, New York, NY 10022.
- (8) Shares reported for Douglas A. Hirsch represent shares held by Seneca Capital, L.P., Seneca Capital II, L.P., Acorn Overseas Securities Company, Seneca Capital International, Ltd. and a limited liability of which Mr. Hirsch is a managing member of the investment advisor (which investment advisor has voting and investment control over the shares held by such limited liability company). Mr. Hirsch is also the managing member of Seneca Capital Investments, LLC (which has voting and investment control over the shares held by Seneca Capital, L.P., Seneca Capital II, L.P., Acorn Overseas Securities Company and Seneca Capital International, Ltd. The foregoing information was derived from Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 12, 2006.
- (9) Mr. Rubenstein's business address is 68 Wheatley Road, Brookville, New York 11545.
- (10) Includes (i) 200,000 shares of common stock owned by Woodland Partners, (ii) 121,000 shares of common stock owned by the Barry Rubenstein Rollover IRA account, (iii) 120,000 shares of common stock owned by Woodland Venture Fund and (iv) 60,000 shares of common stock owned by Seneca Ventures. Barry Rubenstein is a general partner of Seneca Ventures, Woodland Venture Fund and Woodland Partners and an officer and director of Woodland Services Corp. Does not include (i) 400,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants held by Woodland Partners, (ii) 242,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants held by the Barry Rubenstein Rollover IRA account, (iii) 240,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants held by Woodland Venture Fund and 120,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants held by Seneca Ventures, all of which warrants are not exercisable and may not become exercisable within 60 days. The foregoing information was derived from a Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 9, 2004.
- (11) Includes the shares referred to in footnote 6 above as well as the 1,002,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants that will become exercisable upon consummation of the merger.

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- (12) The business address of Israel Englander is c/o Millennium Management, L.L.C., 666 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10103.
- (13) Represents 490,000 shares of common stock held by Millenco, L.P. Millennium Management, L.L.C. is the general partner of Millenco, and consequently may be deemed to have voting control and investment discretion over securities owned by Millenco. Israel A. Englander is the managing member of Millennium Management. As a result, Mr. Englander may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of any shares deemed to be beneficially owned by Millennium Management. Does not include 978,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants owned by Millenco, all of which warrants are not exercisable and may not become exercisable within 60 days. The foregoing information was derived from a Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 14, 2005.
- (14) The business address of Sapling, LLC is 535 Fifth Avenue, 31st Floor, New York, New York 10017. The foregoing information was derived from a Schedule 13G filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 28, 2005.
- (15) The business address of Mr. Schlemm is c/o The Atwater Club, 3505 Avenue Atwater, Montreal, Quebec H3W 1Y2.
- (16) Does not include 40,800 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants.
- (17) Includes 40,800 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants that will become exercisable upon consummation of the merger.
- (18) The business address of Mr. Watson is 72 Chestnut Park Rd, Toronto, Ontario , M4W1W8.
- (19) The business address of Mr. Dinan is c/o York Capital Management, 767 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10153.
- (20) The business address of Mr. Bauer is 411 W. Putnam Ave., Ste 225, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830.
- (21) Does not include 790,800 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants held by our officers and directors that are not currently exercisable and may not become exercisable within 60 days.
- (22) Includes 790,800 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants that will become exercisable upon consummation of the merger.
- (23) Does not include 790,800, shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants that are not currently exercisable and may not become exercisable within 60 days.
- (24) Includes 790,800 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants that become exercisable upon consummation of the merger.

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Prior to our IPO, we issued an aggregate of 1,250,000 shares of common stock to the Arpeggio Inside Stockholders as set forth below at a purchase price of approximately \$0.02 per share. Subsequent to the issuance, our board of directors authorized a 1.2-to- one forward split of our common stock on May 25, 2004, effectively lowering the purchase price to \$0.016 per share. The following share numbers have been adjusted to reflect the stock split:

Name	Number of Shares	Relationship to Us
Eric S. Rosenfeld	1,080,000	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President
Rosenfeld 1991 Children s Trust	120,000	Stockholder
Leonard B. Schelmm	60,000	Director
Colin D. Watson	60,000	Director
James G. Dinan	60,000	Director
Jon Bauer	60,000	Director
Arnaud Ajdler	60,000	Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Director

These shares are being held in escrow with Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as escrow agent, until June 24, 2007 pursuant to an escrow agreement between us, the Arpeggio Inside Stockholders and the escrow agent. These shares will not be transferable except to their spouses, children or trusts established for their benefit and will be released prior to June 24, 2007 only if we liquidate following a business combination or upon a subsequent transaction resulting in our stockholders having the right to exchange their shares for cash or other securities.

Pursuant to a registration rights agreement dated June 22, 2004, the holders of these shares, acting by the holders of a majority thereof, are entitled to make up to two demands that Arpeggio register these shares at any time after the date on which the shares are released from escrow. In addition, these stockholders have certain piggy back registration rights on registration statements filed subsequent to the date on which the shares are released from escrow. We will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements.

Commencing on our IPO through the consummation of the merger, we have paid or will pay Crescendo Advisors II LLC a monthly fee of \$7,500 for general and administrative services.

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Arpeggio has and will continue to reimburse its officers and directors for any reasonable out-of-pocket business expenses incurred by them in connection with certain activities on our behalf.

Other than the \$7,500 per-month administrative fee payable to Crescendo Advisors II LLC and reimbursable out-of-pocket expenses payable to Arpeggio officers and directors, no compensation or fees of any kind, including finders and consulting fees, have been or will be paid to any of the above listed Arpeggio stockholders for the services rendered to Arpeggio prior to or in connection with the consummation of the merger.

During 2004 Eric S. Rosenfeld advanced \$77,500 to Arpeggio to cover expenses related to Arpeggio's initial public offering. This loan was repaid without interest in July 2004.

All ongoing and future transactions between Arpeggio and any of its officers and directors or their respective affiliates will be on terms believed by Arpeggio to be no less favorable than are available from unaffiliated third parties and will require prior approval in each instance by a majority of the members of Arpeggio's board who do not have an interest in the transaction.

Hill Related Party Transactions

From time to time, Hill has made cash advances to Irvin E. Richter, its principal stockholder. These advances are non-interest bearing and have no set repayment terms. At October 1, 2005, the balance advanced to Mr. Richter amounted to \$754,000, and that balance was \$977,000 at February 1, 2006. Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, these loans by Hill to Mr. Richter must be repaid in full prior to the closing of the merger.

Mr. Richter also has a personal loan of \$1,850,000 from a bank that is guaranteed by Hill. As collateral for its guaranty, Hill assigned to the bank \$1,850,000 of the potential proceeds of a \$5,000,000 key-man life insurance policy payable to Hill in the event of Mr. Richter's death. In addition, Hill has agreed, in the event of a default on such loan, to buy back from the bank up to 500,000 shares of stock issued by Hill to Mr. Richter that have been pledged by him as collateral for the loan. Pursuant to the terms of the merger agreement, the guaranty by Hill and Hill's assignment of the life insurance proceeds and buy back obligation must be terminated prior to the closing of the merger.

A trial related to an investment made by Hill (the Tickets.com legal matter) was concluded in April 2004, and resulted in an order that the plaintiffs, Hill and R4 Holdings, LLC (R4), pay the defendants' court costs of approximately \$495,500. R4 is 100% owned and controlled by Irvin E. Richter, Hill's Chief Executive Officer. Hill and R4 have appealed this ruling and they believe that there are meritorious grounds for reversal. Pending the outcome of the appeal, the order to pay any court costs has been stayed. R4 and Mr. Richter have agreed with Hill that they will make full payment of this amount should the ruling be upheld.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires Arpeggio directors, officers and persons owning more than 10% of Arpeggio's common stock to file reports of ownership and changes of ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Based on its

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review of the copies of such reports furnished to Arpeggio, or representations from certain reporting persons that no other reports were required, Arpeggio believes that all applicable filing requirements were complied with during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2005.

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DESCRIPTION OF ARPEGGIO COMMON STOCK AND OTHER SECURITIES

General

The certificate of incorporation of Arpeggio authorizes the issuance of 30,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.0001, and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.0001. As of the record date, 8,300,000 shares of common stock were outstanding and no shares of preferred stock were outstanding.

Common Stock

The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters to be voted on by stockholders. In connection with the vote required for any business combination, all of the existing stockholders, including all officers and directors of Arpeggio, have agreed to vote their respective shares of common stock owned by them immediately prior to the IPO in accordance with the vote of the public stockholders owning a majority of the shares of Arpeggio's outstanding common stock. This voting arrangement does not apply to shares included in units purchased in the IPO or units, common stock or warrants purchased following the IPO in the open market by any of Arpeggio's stockholders, officers and directors. Arpeggio's stockholders, officers and directors may vote their shares in any manner they determine, in their sole discretion, with respect to any other items that come before a vote of our stockholders.

Arpeggio will proceed with the merger only if the stockholders who own at least a majority of the shares of common stock sold in the IPO vote in favor of the merger and stockholders owning less than 20% of the shares sold in the IPO exercise conversion rights discussed below.

Our board of directors is divided into three classes, each of which will generally serve for a term of three years with only one class of directors being elected in each year. There is no cumulative voting with respect to the election of directors, with the result that the holders of more than 50% of the shares voted for the election of directors can elect all of the directors.

If Arpeggio is required to liquidate, the holders of Arpeggio common stock purchased in the IPO will be entitled to share ratably in the trust fund, inclusive of any interest, and any net assets remaining available for distribution to them after payment of liabilities. Holders of common stock issued prior to Arpeggio's IPO have agreed to waive their rights to share in any distribution with respect to common stock owned by them prior to the IPO if Arpeggio is forced to liquidate.

Holders of Arpeggio common stock do not have any conversion, preemptive or other subscription rights and there are no sinking fund or redemption provisions applicable to the common stock, except that the holders of Arpeggio common stock acquired in the IPO have the right to have their shares of common stock converted to cash equal to their pro rata share of the trust account if they vote against the merger and the merger is approved and completed. Holders of common stock who convert their stock into their share of the trust account still have the right to exercise the warrants that they received as part of the units.

Preferred Stock

The certificate of incorporation of Arpeggio authorizes the issuance of 1,000,000 shares of a blank check preferred stock with such designations, rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by Arpeggio's board of directors. Accordingly, Arpeggio's board of directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of common stock, although Arpeggio has entered into an underwriting agreement which prohibits Arpeggio, prior to a business combination, from issuing preferred stock which participates in any manner in the proceeds of the trust account, or which votes as a class with the common stock on a business combination. Arpeggio may issue some or all of the preferred stock to effect a business combination. In addition, the preferred stock could be utilized as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of

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Arpeggio. There are no shares of preferred stock outstanding and Arpeggio does not currently intend to issue any preferred stock.

Warrants

Arpeggio currently has outstanding 13,600,000 redeemable common stock purchase warrants. Each warrant entitles the registered holder to purchase one share of our common stock at a price of \$5.00 per share, subject to adjustment as discussed below, at any time commencing on the completion of the merger. The warrants expire on June 23, 2008 at 5:00 p.m., New York City time. Arpeggio may call the warrants for redemption;

in whole and not in part;

at a price of \$.01 per warrant at any time after the warrants become exercisable;

upon not less than 30 days prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder; and

if, and only if, the reported last sale price of the common stock equals or exceeds \$8.50 per share, for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading day period ending on the third business day prior to the notice of redemption to warrant holders.

The exercise price and number of shares of common stock issuable on exercise of the warrants may be adjusted in certain circumstances including in the event of a stock dividend or Arpeggio's recapitalization, reorganization, merger or consolidation. However, the warrants will not be adjusted for issuances of common stock at a price below the exercise price.

The warrants may be exercised upon surrender of the warrant certificate on or prior to the expiration date at the offices of the warrant agent, with the exercise form on the reverse side of the warrant certificate completed and executed as indicated, accompanied by full payment of the exercise price, by certified check payable to Arpeggio, for the number of warrants being exercised. The warrant holders do not have the rights or privileges of holders of common stock and any voting rights until they exercise their warrants and receive shares of common stock. After the issuance of shares of common stock upon exercise of the warrants, each holder will be entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters to be voted on by stockholders.

No warrants will be exercisable unless at the time of exercise a prospectus relating to common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants is current and the common stock has been registered or qualified or deemed to be exempt under the securities laws of the state of residence of the holder of the warrants. Under the terms of a warrant agreement, Arpeggio has agreed to maintain a current prospectus relating to common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants until the expiration of the warrants. However, there is no assurance that Arpeggio will be able to do so. The warrants may be deprived of any value and the market for the warrants may be limited if the prospectus relating to the common stock issuable upon the exercise of the warrants is not current or if the common stock is not qualified or exempt from qualification in the jurisdictions in which the holders of the warrants reside.

We have engaged EarlyBirdCapital, the representative of the underwriters of Arpeggio's IPO, on a non-exclusive basis, as our agent for the solicitation of the exercise of the warrants. To the extent not inconsistent with the guidelines of the NASD and the rules and regulations of the

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SEC, we have agreed to pay the representative for bona fide services rendered a commission equal to 5% of the exercise price for each warrant exercised more than one year after the date of our IPO if the exercise was solicited by the

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underwriters. In addition to soliciting, either orally or in writing, the exercise of the warrants, the representative's services may also include disseminating information, either orally or in writing, to warrant holders about us or the market for our securities, and assisting in the processing of the exercise of warrants. No compensation will be paid to the representative upon the exercise of the warrants if:

the market price of the underlying shares of common stock is lower than the exercise price;

the holder of the warrants has not confirmed in writing that EarlyBirdCapital, Inc. solicited the exercise;

the warrants are held in a discretionary account;

the warrants are exercised in an unsolicited transaction; or

the arrangement to pay the commission is not disclosed in the prospectus provided to warrant holders at the time of exercise.

Table of Contents**PRICE RANGE OF ARPEGGIO SECURITIES AND DIVIDENDS**

Arpeggio's units, common stock and warrants are quoted on the OTCBB under the symbols APGOU, APGO and APGOW, respectively. The following table sets forth the range of high and low closing bid prices for the units, common stock and warrants for the periods indicated since the units commenced public trading on June 25, 2004 and since the common stock and warrants commenced public trading on July 7, 2004. The over-the-counter market quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not necessarily reflect actual transactions.

	Units		Common Stock		Warrants	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
2006:						
First Quarter (through February 7, 2006)	\$ 8.30	\$ 6.97	\$ 5.85	\$ 5.34	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.80
2005:						
Fourth Quarter	\$ 7.04	\$ 6.26	\$ 5.37	\$ 5.22	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.50
Third Quarter	\$ 7.10	\$ 6.20	\$ 5.40	\$ 5.07	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.56
Second Quarter	\$ 7.25	\$ 6.75	\$ 5.55	\$ 5.14	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.71
First Quarter	\$ 8.00	\$ 6.75	\$ 5.55	\$ 5.00	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.80
2004:						
Fourth Quarter	\$ 6.65	\$ 5.95	\$ 5.09	\$ 4.70	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.58
Third Quarter	\$ 6.25	\$ 5.85	\$ 4.95	\$ 4.73	\$ 0.80	\$ 0.55
Second Quarter	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
First Quarter (IPO was not effective)						

Holders of Arpeggio common stock, warrants and units should obtain current market quotations for their securities. The market price of Arpeggio common stock, warrants and units could vary at any time before the merger.

In connection with the merger, Arpeggio and Hill will use their reasonable best efforts to obtain the listing for trading on Nasdaq of Arpeggio common stock, warrants and units. Arpeggio believes it will meet the Nasdaq listing requirements because, upon consummation of the merger, it will have (i) a market value of listed securities of at least \$50 million, (ii) over one million publicly held shares, (iii) a market value of publicly held shares in excess of \$5 million, (iv) a minimum bid price of \$4.00, (v) over 300 round lot shareholders, and (vi) at least three market makers who will make a market in its securities. In the event Arpeggio's common stock, warrants and units are listed on Nasdaq at the time of the closing of the merger, the symbol will change to one determined by Arpeggio and Nasdaq that is reasonably representative of the corporate name or business of Arpeggio. If the listing on Nasdaq is not finally approved, it is expected that the common stock, warrants and units will continue to be quoted on the OTCBB.

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Holders

As of _____, 2006, there were ____ holders of record of Arpeggio units, ____ holders of record of Arpeggio common stock and ____ holders of record of Arpeggio warrants. Arpeggio believes that the beneficial holders of the units, common stock and warrants will be in excess of _____ persons each.

Dividends

Arpeggio has not paid any dividends on our common stock to date and does not intend to pay dividends prior to the completion of the merger. It is the present intention of Arpeggio's board of directors to retain all earnings, if any, for use in our business operations and, accordingly, our board does not anticipate declaring any dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends subsequent to the merger will be within the discretion of our then board of directors and will be contingent upon our revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and general financial condition subsequent to completion of the merger.

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS

Assuming the merger proposal is approved, the Arpeggio 2006 annual meeting of stockholders will be held on or about _____, 2006 unless the date is changed by the board of directors. If you are a stockholder and you want to include a proposal in the proxy statement for the year 2006 annual meeting, you need to provide it to us by no later than _____, 2006. You should direct any proposals to our secretary at Arpeggio's principal office in New York, New York. If you want to present a matter of business to be considered at the year 2006 annual meeting, under Arpeggio's by-laws you must give timely notice of the matter, in writing, to our secretary. To be timely, the notice has to be given between _____ and _____. If Arpeggio is liquidated as a result of not consummating a business combination transaction before June 30, 2006, there will be no annual meeting in 2006.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Hill at January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003, and for each of the three years in the period ended January 1, 2005, included in the proxy statement, have been audited by Amper, Politziner & Mattia, P.C, 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.

The financial statements of Arpeggio at December 31, 2004 and for the period from April 2, 2004 (inception) to December 31, 2004, included in this proxy statement have been audited by BDO Seidman, 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.

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Representatives of Amper, Politziner & Mattia, P.C., and BDO Seidman, LLP, will be present at the stockholder meeting or will be available by telephone with the opportunity to make statements and to respond to appropriate questions.

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WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Arpeggio files reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission as required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. You may read and copy reports, proxy statements and other information filed by Arpeggio with the Securities and Exchange Commission at the Securities and Exchange Commission public reference room located at Judiciary Plaza, 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1-800-732-0330. You may also obtain copies of the materials described above at prescribed rates by writing to the Securities and Exchange Commission, Public Reference Section, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may access information on Arpeggio at the Securities and Exchange Commission web site containing reports, proxy statements and other information at: <http://www.sec.gov>.

Information and statements contained in this proxy statement, or any annex to this proxy statement incorporated by reference in this proxy statement, are qualified in all respects by reference to the copy of the relevant contract or other annex filed as an exhibit to this proxy statement or incorporated in this proxy statement by reference.

All information contained in this document relating to Arpeggio has been supplied by Arpeggio and all such information relating to Hill has been supplied by Hill. Information provided by one does not constitute any representation, estimate or projection of the other.

If you would like additional copies of this document or would like to request, without charge, any and all information that has been incorporated by reference in the proxy statement, or if you have questions about the merger, you should contact, orally or in writing:

Mr. Eric S. Rosenfeld	- or -	Mackenzie Partners, Inc.
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President		150 Madison Avenue
Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation		New York, New York 10016
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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands)

	October 1, 2005	January 1, 2005
	(Unaudited)	
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 43	\$ 802
Cash-restricted	628	
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,365 and \$1,190 as of October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, respectively	28,485	21,584
Accounts receivable-related party	274	635
Other receivables		223
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,960	1,642
Total current assets	31,390	24,886
Property and equipment net	2,732	2,585
Cash restricted	2,889	3,357
Retainage receivable	769	765
Intangible assets, net	185	299
Deferred tax asset	810	640
Investment in affiliate	559	618
Other assets	223	181
Total assets	\$ 39,557	\$ 33,331
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities		
Due to bank	\$ 499	\$ 598
Current maturities of long-term debt	9,107	895
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	227	339
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	12,007	11,199
Deferred tax liability	2,312	2,376
Income taxes payable	1,794	231
Deferred revenue		75
Other current liabilities, primarily advance payments from clients	4,605	3,903
Total current liabilities	30,551	19,616
Long-term debt, net of current maturities		9,358
Capital lease obligations, net of current maturities	61	218
Retainage payable	486	173
Other liabilities	1,980	1,925
Total liabilities	33,078	31,290

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Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 1 share authorized, none issued		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 10,000 shares authorized, 8,001 shares issued, 6,000 shares outstanding	80	80
Additional paid-in capital	1,236	701
Retained earnings	6,406	2,440
Accumulated other comprehensive income	94	143
	<u>7,816</u>	<u>3,364</u>
Less treasury stock at cost	(583)	(583)
Due from stockholder	(754)	(740)
	<u>6,479</u>	<u>2,041</u>
Total stockholders' equity		
	\$ 39,557	\$ 33,331

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the Nine-Months Ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	October 1, 2005	October 2, 2004
Revenue	\$ 80,372	\$ 61,284
Reimbursable expenses	21,427	14,369
Revenue, less reimbursable expenses	58,945	46,915
Direct expenses	30,981	25,391
Gross profit	27,964	21,524
Operating expenses (income)		
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22,577	22,512
Equity in earnings of affiliate	(559)	(37)
	22,018	22,475
Operating income (loss)	5,946	(951)
Interest expense, net	(420)	(436)
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	5,526	(1,387)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	1,560	(483)
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,966	\$ (904)
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.66	\$ (0.15)
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	6,000	6,000
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.58	\$ (0.15)
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	6,804	6,000

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Nine-Months Ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004

(in thousands)

(Unaudited)

	October 1, 2005	October 2, 2004
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,966	\$ (904)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	547	514
Amortization	114	114
Equity in earnings of affiliate	(559)	(37)
Provision for bad debts	495	970
Deferred tax benefit	(234)	(897)
Stock-based compensation	535	
(Increase) decrease in		
Accounts receivable	(7,396)	(237)
Accounts receivable-related party	361	(182)
Other receivables	223	168
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(318)	(1,931)
Retainage receivable	(4)	(144)
Other assets	(42)	108
Increase (decrease) in		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	808	619
Income taxes payable	1,563	411
Deferred revenue	(75)	(168)
Other current liabilities, primarily advance payments from clients	542	1,890
Other liabilities	368	177
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total adjustments	(3,072)	1,375
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	894	471
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net cash flows used in investing activities		
Payments for purchase of property and equipment	(694)	(511)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Contributions in affiliate		(160)
Distributions from affiliate	618	
Due to bank	(99)	454
Payments on note payable	(4)	(131)
Net repayments on revolving loan borrowings	(1,142)	(234)
Advances to stockholder	(14)	(30)
Payments on capital lease obligations	(269)	(346)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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Net cash flow used in financing activities	(910)	(447)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(49)	(50)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(759)	(537)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	802	1,360
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$ 43	\$ 823
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Operations

Hill International, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) is a professional services firm providing program management, project management, construction management and construction claims services worldwide. Revenue from international services was approximately 36% and 28% of total revenue for the nine-month periods ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004, respectively.

General

The accompanying unaudited interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the interim financial statement rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the opinion of management, these statements include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. The interim operating results are not necessarily indicative of the results for a full year or any interim period. In presenting the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, management makes estimates that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Estimates, by their nature, are based on judgment and available information. Therefore, actual results could differ from those estimates and could have a material impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements. It is possible that such changes could occur in the near term. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations relating to interim financial statements. The Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Merger Proxy Pursuant to Section 14(a) should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this Merger Proxy Pursuant to Section 14(a) and included together with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in the Company's Fiscal Year 2004 Audited Financial Statements.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The Company has no entities for which the Company is determined to be the primary beneficiary under Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation (FIN) No. 46R, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities. The Company does not have any variable interest entities requiring consolidation. Investments in non-consolidated affiliates (20% to 50% owned companies) over which the Company exercises significant influence are accounted for under the equity method. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Accounting Periods

The Company utilizes a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. The nine months ended October 1, 2005 began on January 2, 2005 and the nine months ended October 2, 2004 began on December 28, 2003. The nine months ended October 1, 2005 includes 39 weeks and the nine months ended October 2, 2004 includes 40 weeks.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The estimates affecting our financial statements that are particularly significant include revenue recognition, recoverability of long-lived assets, income taxes, allowance for doubtful accounts and commitments and contingencies.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income, as defined, includes all changes to equity except those resulting from investments by or distribution to owners and consists of a foreign currency translation adjustment.

Components of other comprehensive loss (in thousands) for the nine-month periods ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004 are as follows:

	October 1, 2005	October 2, 2004
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	\$ 49	\$ 50

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Earnings Per Common Share

The following table summarizes the Company's earnings per common share for the nine-months ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004. The additional shares included in diluted shares outstanding are entirely attributable to stock options.

Nine months ended October 1, 2005:	Net Income (in thousands)	Wtd Avg Shares (in thousands)	Per Share Amount
Basic EPS			
Net income	\$ 3,966	6,000	\$ 0.66
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options		804	(0.08)
Diluted EPS:	\$ 3,966	6,804	\$ 0.58
Nine months ended October 2, 2004:	Net Loss (in thousands)	Wtd Avg Shares (in thousands)	Per Share Amount
Basic EPS			
Net loss	\$ (904)	6,000	\$ (0.15)
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options			
Basic and Diluted EPS:	\$ (904)	6,000	\$ (0.15)

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB 25) Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations in accounting for its employee stock option plans (the Plans). Under this method, compensation cost is measured as the amount by which the market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of the stock option at the date at which both the number of options granted and the exercise price are known.

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The Plans stipulate that the exercise price of the options be the equivalent to the fair market value of the Company on the date the option is granted. The fair market value was determined by the Company's Board of Directors. Accordingly, no compensation expense has been recognized. The pro forma amount recorded under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No.123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, is de minimus.

Options to purchase 100,000 shares of the Company's common stock issued to a deceased former employee expired September 1, 2005. In September 2005, the Company's Board of Directors elected to extend the options for an additional year to September 1, 2006. The Company compared the fair value of the options at the date of the extension to the fair value at the original grant date and recorded a \$535,000 expense for the increase in fair value. The expense is included in Selling, general and

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Note 2 - ReceivablesAccounts Receivable

	October 1,	January 1,
	2005	2005
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(in thousands)	
Billed	\$ 29,236	\$ 22,024
Unbilled	614	750
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	29,850	22,774
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,365)	(1,190)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 28,485	\$ 21,584
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Unbilled receivables primarily represent revenue earned on contracts, which the Company is contractually precluded from billing until predetermined future dates.

The Company had allowances for doubtful accounts totaling \$1.4 million and \$1.2 million as of October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, respectively. These allowance amounts reflect receivable balances for which collection is doubtful, and have been netted against the receivables balances shown in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Included in billed receivables are amounts due from various branches of the U.S. Government of \$2.4 million and \$4.7 million at October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, respectively. Federal government contracts are subject to the U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR). These contracts and certain contracts with state and local agencies are subject to audits, which generally are performed by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA). The DCAA audits the Company's overhead rates, cost proposals, incurred government contract costs and internal control systems. During the course of its audits, the DCAA may question incurred costs if it believes the Company has accounted for such costs in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of the FAR or the U.S. Cost Accounting Standards, and may recommend that the Company's U.S. government corporate administrative accounting officer disallow any such costs. Historically, the Company has not experienced significant disallowed costs as a result of these audits, however, management cannot provide assurance that future DCAA audits will not result in material disallowances of incurred costs.

Included in billed receivables are \$7.1 million and \$3.8 million, at October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, respectively, of receivables from foreign governments. The Company conducts business in certain countries where the local political environment subjects the Company's related trade receivables to lengthy collection delays. Based upon past experience with these clients, after giving effect to the Company's related allowance for doubtful accounts balance at October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, management believes that these receivable balances will be collectible.

Retainage Receivable

Retainage receivable balances totaling \$769,000 and \$765,000 at October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, respectively, relate to retainage provisions under long-term contracts

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

which will be due upon completion of the contracts. Based on management's estimates, \$769,000 and \$765,000 of these retention balances at October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, respectively, were expected to be collected.

Note 3 - Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

	October 1, 2005	January 1, 2005
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	(in thousands)	
Prepaid subcontractor fees	\$ 663	\$ 1,045
Prepaid insurance	47	144
Prepaid rent	450	125
Employee advances	454	195
Other assets	346	133
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 1,960	\$ 1,642
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Prepaid subcontractor fees represent advance payments from clients for future services which may relate to work to be performed by subcontractors. As of October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, \$663,000 and \$1.0 million, respectively, of such advances were remitted to subcontractors in advance for future services.

Note 4 - Due to Bank

Under the Company's cash-management system certain cash accounts reflect credit balances to the extent checks were disbursed but not immediately funded at the bank. The Company manages this process daily and ensures all checks are funded when presented. The amounts of these credit balances are approximately \$499,000 and \$598,000 at October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, respectively.

Note 5 - Long-Term Debt

During 2005, Hill was in default of certain financial covenants under its revolving credit facility. On August 11, 2005, Hill and its lender amended their credit agreement to waive the defaults and make certain other changes to the agreement. On January 6, 2006, the facility was amended to remove scheduled pay downs and change the due date to February 28, 2006. See Note 17 for further information.

Note 6 - Intangible Assets

	<u>October 1, 2005</u>		<u>January 1, 2005</u>	
	<u>Gross Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Gross Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Accumulated Amortization</u>
	(in thousands)			
Acquired contract rights	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,954	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,840
Intangible assets, net	\$ 185		\$ 299	

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Amortization expense related to intangible assets totaled \$114,000 for both the nine-months ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004 and is included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Estimated amortization expense for the fiscal years ending December is as follows (in thousands):

2005 (For the three months ended December 31, 2005)	\$ 38
2006	147
	<u>185</u>
	<u>\$ 185</u>

Note 7 Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Data

	<u>Nine-Months Ended</u>	
	<u>October 1, 2005</u>	<u>October 2, 2004</u>
	(in thousands)	
Interest paid	\$ 442	\$ 439
Income taxes paid	\$ 243	\$ 51

Note 8 - Deferred Revenue

In July 2001, the Company received a cash payment of \$450,000 in advance for future services which were to be provided over the following four years, not exceeding \$250,000 by July 19, 2003 and \$125,000 per year thereafter. During each of the nine-month periods ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004, no services were requested. The liability was reduced to \$0 and \$75,000 as of October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, respectively, reflecting the maximum amount of services that could potentially be provided.

Note 9 - Advance Payments from Clients

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In certain instances the Company may collect advance payments from clients for future services. As the services are performed these advance payments are reversed and recognized as revenue. The balance of advance payments from clients was \$4.6 million and \$3.9 million at October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005 respectively and was included in other current liabilities on the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Note 10 - Investment in Affiliate

Investment in affiliate reflects ownership by the Company of 33.33% of the members' equity of Stanley Baker Hill (SBH). Summary information of the affiliate follows:

	As of September 30, 2005
	(in thousands)
Current assets	\$ 3,480
Current liabilities	1,803
Working capital	1,677
Members' equity	\$ 1,677

For the nine-month periods ended:

	September 30, 2005	September 30, 2004
	(in thousands)	
Sales	\$ 9,970	\$ 3,102
Net income	\$ 1,677	\$ 109
Equity in earnings of affiliate	\$ 559	\$ 37
Undistributed earnings included in consolidated retained earnings	\$ 559	\$ 37
Contributions in affiliate	\$	\$ 160
Distributions from affiliate	\$ 618	\$

Accounts Receivable - Related Party

At October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005 there were receivables of \$274,000 and \$635,000, respectively, from SBH owed to the Company for work performed by the Company as a subcontractor to SBH. Such amounts were payable in accordance with the subcontract agreement between the Company and SBH. The receivables were subsequently paid in full during the fourth quarter of 2005 and the first quarter of 2005 related to the periods ended October 1, 2005 and January 1, 2005, respectively.

Revenue Earned by the Company

Revenue from SBH pursuant to such subcontract agreement for the nine-month periods ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004 was \$2.5 million and \$934,000, respectively.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Note 11 - Due from Stockholder

From time to time the Company has made cash advances to its principal stockholder. These advances, which are non-interest bearing and have no set repayment terms, are classified in Stockholders' Equity in the Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Note 12 - Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Legal expenses and other expenses related to an investment transaction (the Tickets.com litigation) for the period ended October 2, 2004 of \$1.7 million are included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Such litigation was concluded in April 2004 resulting in a claim against the Company and a Company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the Other Defendant) for court costs of approximately \$500,000. The Company and the Other Defendant have appealed this ruling and believe they have meritorious grounds for reversal. The Chief Executive Officer and the Other Defendant have represented to the Company that they will make full payment of the amount should the ruling be upheld. Accordingly, no amount has been provided for by the Company for this matter in the accompanying financial statements.

Also included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations are depreciation and amortization expenses of \$661,000 and \$628,000 for the nine-month periods ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004, respectively.

Also included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations is bad debt expense of \$495,000 and \$970,000 for the nine-month periods ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004, respectively.

Note 13 - Income Taxes

The effective tax rates for the fiscal years of 2004, 2003 and 2002 were 39%, 40% and 41%, respectively. The effective tax rate for the nine months ended October 1, 2005 is 28%. The effective rate is lower than in previous periods because a greater portion of the Company's profit in the nine-months ended October 1, 2005 came from foreign operations which are taxed at lower rates.

Note 14 - Business Segment Information

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The Company's business segments reflect how executive management makes resource decisions and assesses its performance. The Company bases these decisions on the type of the services provided (Project Management and Construction Claims Services) and their geography (United States, Europe and Middle East).

The Project Management segment provides extensive construction and project management services to construction owners worldwide. Such services include program management, project management, construction management, project management oversight, staff augmentation, management consulting and estimating and cost management.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

The Construction Claims segment provides such services as claims consulting, litigation support, expert witness testimony, cost and damages assessment and delay and disruption analysis to clients worldwide.

The Company evaluates the performance of its segments primarily on operating income before Corporate overhead allocations and income taxes.

The following tables reflect the required disclosures (in thousands) for the Company's reportable segments:

Revenue and Income from Operations

<u>Nine months ended</u>	<u>October 1, 2005</u>	<u>October 2, 2004</u>
<u>Project Management</u>		
Revenue	\$ 69,306	\$ 50,115
Income from operations pre-Corporate overhead allocation	10,765	6,071
Less: Corporate Overhead allocation	4,694	4,140
Operating Income	\$ 6,071	\$ 1,931
<u>Construction Claims</u>		
Revenue	\$ 11,066	\$ 11,169
Income from operations pre-Corporate overhead allocation	1,561	1,562
Less: Corporate Overhead allocation	1,173	1,828
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 388	\$ (266)
<u>Total Reportable Segments</u>		
Revenue	\$ 80,372	\$ 61,284
Income from operations pre-Corporate overhead allocation	12,326	7,633
Less: Corporate Overhead allocation	5,867	5,968
Operating Income	6,459	1,665
Other corporate expenses	513	2,616
Total Company - Operating income (Loss)	\$ 5,946	\$ (951)

Depreciation and amortization expense

<u>For the nine-months ended</u>	<u>October 1, 2005</u>	<u>October 2, 2004</u>
Project Management	\$ 389	\$ 293
Construction Claims	115	109
Subtotal Segments	504	402
Corporate	157	226

Total	\$	661	\$	628
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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

The Company's enterprise-wide disclosures (in thousands) are as follows:

Total revenue by type of service:

For the nine-months ended	October 1, 2005	October 2, 2004
Project Management	\$ 69,306	\$ 50,115
Construction Claims	11,066	11,169
Total	\$ 80,372	\$ 61,284

Total revenue by geographic region:

For the nine-months ended	October 1, 2005	October 2, 2004
United States	\$ 51,241	\$ 45,146
Europe	10,227	5,493
Middle East	18,904	10,645
Total	\$ 80,372	\$ 61,284

Total revenue by type of client:

For the nine-months ended	October 1, 2005	October 2, 2004
United States government	\$ 13,784	\$ 15,315
Various state, local and quasi-governmental agencies	29,184	19,377
Foreign governments	13,539	9,400
Private sector	23,865	17,192
Total	\$ 80,372	\$ 61,284

Property, plant and equipment, net by geographic location

As of	October 1, 2005	January 1, 2005
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United States	\$ 1,868	\$ 2,128
Europe	238	182
Middle East	626	275
Total	\$ 2,732	\$ 2,585

Note 15 - Concentrations

The Company had one major client that accounted for 15% of total sales for the nine-month period ended October 1, 2005 and another client accounted for 12% of total sales during the nine-month period ended October 2, 2004.

The Company had one major client that accounted for 10% of accounts receivable as of October 1, 2005.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

The Company has several contracts with U.S. government agencies that accounted for 17% and 25% of total sales during the nine-month periods ended October 1, 2005 and October 2, 2004, respectively.

Note 16- Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

From time to time, the Company is a defendant or plaintiff in various legal actions which arise in the normal course of business. As such the Company is required to assess the likelihood of any adverse outcomes to these matters as well as potential ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of the provision required for these commitments and contingencies, if any, is made after careful analysis of each matter. The provision may change in the future due to new developments or changes in circumstances. Changes in the provision could increase or decrease the Company's earnings in the period the changes are made.

In October 2001, an insurance company that provided professional liability insurance to the Company was ordered into liquidation. Any pending claims covered by this policy may be partially covered by various state funds. Claims are subject to \$100,000 self-insurance retention.

In the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, the ultimate resolution of such proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Contingent Pledges

The Company's principal stockholder has a personal loan of \$1.85 million with a bank. As collateral for this loan, the Company assigned \$1.85 million of potential life insurance proceeds payable to the Company on such stockholder. In addition, the Company has pledged in the event of a default to buy back from the lender up to 500,000 shares of stock issued by the Company to such shareholder which has been pledged by the shareholder as collateral for the loan for an amount equal to the amount defaulted.

Note 17 - Subsequent Events

Merger Agreement

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On December 5, 2005, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (Merger Agreement) with Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation (Arpeggio) providing for the merger of the Company with and into Arpeggio. Arpeggio will be the surviving corporation in the merger and will change its name to Hill International, Inc.

The Company s stockholders have approved and adopted the Merger Agreement in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

The merger is expected to be consummated in the first half of 2006, after the required approval by the stockholders of Arpeggio and the fulfillment of certain other conditions, as discussed below.

Merger Consideration

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the Company's stockholders and other persons who exercise options to purchase common stock of the Company prior to the closing of the merger, in exchange for all of the securities of the Company outstanding immediately prior to the merger, will receive from Arpeggio 14.5 million shares of Arpeggio common stock. Immediately following the merger, the stockholders of the Company will own approximately 63.6% of the total issued and outstanding Arpeggio common stock. Twelve percent (12%) of the shares of Arpeggio common stock being issued at the time of the merger will be placed into escrow to secure the indemnity rights of Arpeggio under the Merger Agreement and will be governed by the terms of an Escrow Agreement.

The Merger Agreement also provides for the Company's stockholders to receive up to an additional 6.6 million shares of Arpeggio common stock, contingent upon the combined companies attaining earnings targets.

Covenants

Arpeggio and the Company have each agreed to take such actions as are necessary, proper or advisable to consummate the merger. They have also agreed to continue to operate their respective businesses in the ordinary course prior to the closing and not to take certain specified actions without the prior written consent of the other party.

Conditions to closing

Consummation of the transactions is conditioned on the Arpeggio stockholders, at a stockholder meeting, (i) adopting the Merger Agreement and approving the merger, (ii) approving the change of Arpeggio's name, and (iii) approving the increase of the authorized shares of Arpeggio's common stock from 30 million to 75 million.

The obligations of the Company to consummate the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement also are conditioned upon each of the following, among other things:

(i) There shall have been no material adverse change in the assets, liabilities or financial condition of Arpeggio or its business since the date of the Merger Agreement; and

(ii) The trust fund established for the benefit of the holders of Arpeggio's Public Shares shall not contain less than \$36.4 million and shall be dispersed to Arpeggio immediately upon the closing, less amounts paid to Arpeggio stockholders who have elected to convert their shares to cash in accordance with Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(unaudited)

Termination

The Merger Agreement may be terminated at any time, but not later than the closing as follows:

by mutual written consent of Arpeggio and the Company;

by either Arpeggio or the Company if the merger is not consummated on or before June 30, 2006;

by either Arpeggio or the Company if, at the Arpeggio stockholder meeting, the Merger Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby shall fail to be approved and adopted by the affirmative vote of the holders of Arpeggio's common stock or 20% or more of the Public Shares request conversion of their shares into the pro rata portion of the trust fund in accordance with Arpeggio's certificate of incorporation; and

certain other conditions.

Employment agreements

In connection with the consummation of the Merger Agreement, Irvin E. Richter, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, David L. Richter, the Company's President and Chief Operating Officer and Stuart S. Richter, a Senior Vice President of the Company, will enter into employment agreements with Arpeggio providing for them to be employed in similar positions. Each employment agreement will be for a three-year term, subject to earlier termination in certain circumstances, and may be extended by mutual agreement of the executive and Arpeggio.

Senior Secured Credit Facility

On January 24, 2006, the Company entered into a Letter of Intent with a major financial institution pursuant to which, the financial institution has agreed to provide Hill with a \$15 million senior secured credit facility, subject to due diligence and certain other closing conditions. This proposed credit facility consists of a \$13.5 million revolving credit facility with a three year term and a \$1.5 million term loan, payable in 24 equal monthly installments. Borrowing under this credit facility will be used to pay down the existing debt, for which the outstanding balance was \$9.1 million at October 1, 2005, and which is due February 28, 2006.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders of

Hill International, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Hill International, Inc. and Subsidiaries, as of January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, comprehensive (loss) income and cash flows for each year of the three years in the period ended January 1, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We did not audit the January 1, 2005 financial statements of Hill International (UK) Limited., wholly owned subsidiary, which statements reflect total assets and revenues constituting 20 percent and 10 percent, respectively, of the related consolidated totals. We also did not audit the January 1, 2005 balance sheet of Hill International Middle East Operations, wholly owned subsidiary, which statement reflect total assets constituting 20 percent of the related consolidated totals. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Hill International (UK) Limited. and Hill International Middle East Operations, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. We have audited the conversion of these aforementioned subsidiaries to United States currency and the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes 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 includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits and the reports of the other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the reports of the other auditors, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Hill International, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003, and the consolidated results of their operations and cash flows for each year of the three years in the period ended January 1, 2005 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Amper, Politziner & Mattia P.C.

June 30, 2005 (except for Notes 7 & 21 as to

which the date is August 11, 2005)

Edison, New Jersey

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Independent Auditor's Report

To The Management

Hill International Middle East Operations

We have audited the accompanying combined balance sheet of **Hill International Middle East Operations** (the Group) as of December 31, 2004 and the related combined statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Group's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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.

Since these financial statements are the first financial statements of the Group, it was not practicable to extend our auditing procedures to the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2003. Consequently, we are unable to express, and we do not express, an opinion on the results of operations and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2004 and on the consistency of application of accounting principles with the preceding period.

In our opinion, the combined balance sheet referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Hill International Middle East Operations** as of December 31, 2004 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche (M.E.)

Dubai

April 24, 2005

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Hill International (UK) Limited as at December 31, 2004, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Baker Tilly
London
United Kingdom

25 May 2005

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands)

	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 802	\$ 1,360
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,190 and \$516 as of January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003, respectively	21,584	19,160
Accounts receivable - related party	635	
Other receivables	223	316
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,642	514
Total current assets	24,886	21,350
Property and equipment net		
Cash restricted	2,585	2,621
Retainage receivable	3,357	1,122
Intangible assets, net	765	555
Deferred tax asset	299	451
Investment in affiliate	640	1,623
Other assets	618	
	181	335
Total assets	\$ 33,331	\$ 28,057
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities		
Due to bank	\$ 598	\$
Current maturities of long-term debt	895	271
Current maturities of capital lease obligations	339	402
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	11,199	8,172
Deferred tax liability	2,376	3,848
Income taxes payable	231	
Deferred revenue	75	
Other current liabilities, primarily advance payments from clients	3,903	1,448
Total current liabilities	19,616	14,141
Long-term debt, net of current maturities		
Capital lease obligations, net of current maturities	9,358	8,748
Deferred revenue	218	597
Retainage payable	173	204
Other liabilities	1,925	1,741
Total liabilities	31,290	25,599

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Commitments and contingencies

Stockholders' equity

Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 1 share authorized, none issued		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 10,000 shares authorized, 8,001 shares issued, 6,000 shares outstanding	80	80
Additional paid-in capital	701	701
Retained earnings	2,440	2,864
Accumulated other comprehensive income	143	75
	<u>3,364</u>	<u>3,720</u>
Less treasury stock at cost	(583)	(583)
Due from stockholder	(740)	(679)
	<u>2,041</u>	<u>2,458</u>
Total stockholders' equity	2,041	2,458
	<u>\$ 33,331</u>	<u>\$ 28,057</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 33,331	\$ 28,057

See accompanying notes consolidated financial statements

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

For the Fiscal Years 2004, 2003 and 2002

(in thousands except per share amounts)

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Revenue	\$ 84,107	\$ 78,731	\$ 73,090
Reimbursable expenses	21,068	22,619	24,966
Revenue, less reimbursable expenses	63,039	56,112	48,124
Direct expenses	34,365	29,004	23,931
Gross profit	28,674	27,108	24,193
Operating expenses (income)			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	29,231	27,428	23,681
Equity in earnings of affiliate	(458)		
	28,773	27,428	23,681
Operating (loss) income	(99)	(320)	512
Interest expense, net	(597)	(562)	(483)
(Loss) income before provision for income taxes	(696)	(882)	29
(Benefit from) provision for income taxes	(272)	(353)	12
Net (loss) income	\$ (424)	\$ (529)	\$ 17
Basic net (loss) income per share	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.00
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	6,000	6,000	6,000
Diluted net (loss) income per share	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.09)	\$ 0.00
Diluted weighted average outstanding	6,000	6,000	6,000

See accompanying notes consolidated financial statements

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

For the Fiscal Years 2004, 2003 and 2002

(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Accumulated Other			Due from Stockholder	Treasury Stock		Total Equity
	Shares Issued	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Comprehensive (Loss)/Income	Retained Earnings		Shares	Amount	
Balance January 1, 2002	8,001	\$ 80	\$ 701	\$ (481)	\$ 3,376	\$ (94)	2,001	\$ (583)	\$ 2,999
Net income 2002					17				17
Advances to stockholder						(414)			(414)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				216					216
Balance December 28, 2002	8,001	80	701	(265)	3,393	(508)	2,001	(583)	2,818
Net loss 2003					(529)				(529)
Advances to stockholder						(171)			(171)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				340					340
Balance December 27, 2003	8,001	80	701	75	2,864	(679)	2,001	(583)	2,458
Net loss 2004					(424)				(424)
Advances to stockholder						(61)			(61)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				68					68
Balance January 1, 2005	8,001	\$ 80	\$ 701	\$ 143	\$ 2,440	\$ (740)	2,001	\$ (583)	\$ 2,041

See accompanying notes consolidated financial statements

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) Income

For the Fiscal Years 2004, 2003, 2002

(in thousands)

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Net (loss) income	\$ (424)	\$ (529)	\$ 17
Other comprehensive income, before tax			
Foreign currency translation adjustment	114	251	5
Less: reclassification adjustment for losses included in net income		321	445
Other comprehensive income before income taxes	114	572	450
Income tax expense related to other comprehensive income	46	232	234
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	68	340	216
Comprehensive (loss) / income	\$ (356)	\$ (189)	\$ 233

See accompanying notes consolidated financial statements

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Fiscal Years 2004, 2003 and 2002

(in thousands)

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net (loss) income	\$ (424)	\$ (529)	\$ 17
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities			
Depreciation	693	705	717
Amortization	151	522	825
Loss on sale of marketable securities		321	483
Provision (recovery) for bad debts	1,082	48	(986)
Equity in earnings of affiliate	(458)		
Deferred tax (benefit) expense	(489)	(150)	237
(Increase) decrease in			
Accounts receivable	(3,506)	(3,215)	347
Accounts receivable related party	(635)		
Retainage receivable	(210)	946	(716)
Other receivables	94	(289)	(13)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,128)	46	148
Other assets	154	17	85
Increase (decrease) in			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,027	(113)	104
Income taxes payable	231		
Other current liabilities, primarily advance payments from clients	184	(2,544)	(455)
Deferred revenue	(93)	(200)	(61)
Other liabilities	190	270	64
Total adjustments	(713)	(3,636)	779
Net cash flows (used in) / provided by operating activities	(1,137)	(4,165)	796
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of property and equipment	(636)	(259)	(819)
Payments for acquisition of subsidiary			(206)
Net proceeds from sale of subsidiary			(77)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities		10	55
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(636)	(249)	(1,047)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Contributions in affiliate	(160)		
Due to bank	598		
Proceeds from notes payable	891	892	
Payments on notes payable	(271)		(744)
Net proceeds on revolving loan borrowings	613	5,401	1,167
Advances to stockholder	(61)	(171)	(413)

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Payments on capital lease obligations	(442)	(417)	(232)
Net cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	1,168	5,705	(222)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	48	18	(11)
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(558)	1,309	(484)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	1,360	51	535
Cash and cash equivalents end of year	\$ 802	\$ 1,360	\$ 51

See accompanying notes consolidated financial statements

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Operations

Hill International, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the Company) is a professional services firm providing program management, project management, construction management and construction claims services worldwide. Revenue from international services was 29%, 23% and 16% of total revenue for the fiscal years ending January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, respectively.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Hill International, Inc. and its majority owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Fiscal Year

The Company utilizes a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. The fiscal years 2004, 2003 and 2002 ended on January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, respectively and were 53, 52 and 52 week years, respectively.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The estimates affecting our financial statements that are particularly significant include revenue recognition, recoverability of long-lived assets, income taxes, allowance for doubtful accounts and commitments and contingencies.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income, as defined, includes all changes to equity except those resulting from investments by or distribution to owners and consists of foreign currency translation adjustments and unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities.

Revenue Recognition

The Company generates revenue primarily from construction management consulting services. Revenue is generally recognized upon the performance of services. In providing these services, the Company may incur reimbursable expenses, which consist principally of amounts paid to subcontractors and other third parties and travel and other job related expenses that are contractually reimbursable for clients. In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. (EITF) 99-19, Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent, and EITF 01-14, Income Statement Characterization of Reimbursements Received for Out-of-Pocket Expenses Incurred, the Company has

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

assessed the indicators provided in EITF 99-19 and determined that it will include its direct labor costs and reimbursable expenses in computing and reporting its total contract revenues as long as the Company remains responsible to the client for the fulfillment of the contract and for the overall acceptability of all services provided.

The Company earns its revenues from cost-plus, fixed-price and time-and-materials contracts. If estimated total costs on any contract indicate a loss, the Company charges the entire estimated loss to operations in the period the loss becomes known. The cumulative effect of revisions to revenue, estimated costs to complete contracts, including penalties, incentive awards, change orders, claims, anticipated losses, and others are recorded in the accounting period in which the events indicating a loss are known and the loss can be reasonably estimated. Such revisions could occur at any time and the effects may be material.

Time-and-Materials Contracts.

Under its time-and-materials contracts, the Company negotiates hourly billing rates and charges its clients based on the actual time that the Company spends on a project. In addition, clients reimburse the Company for its actual out-of-pocket costs of materials and other direct incidental expenditures that the Company incurs in connection with its performance under the contract. Its profit margins on time-and-materials contracts fluctuate based on actual labor and overhead costs that the Company directly charges or allocates to contracts compared with negotiated billing rates. Revenues on these contracts are recognized based on the actual number of hours the Company spends on the projects plus any actual out-of-pocket costs of materials and other direct incidental expenditures that the Company incurs on the projects. Its time-and-materials contracts also generally include annual billing rate adjustment provisions.

Cost-Plus Contracts. The Company has two major types of cost-plus contracts:

Cost-Plus Fixed Fee.

Under cost-plus fixed fee contracts, the Company charges its clients for its costs, including both direct and indirect costs, plus a fixed negotiated fee. In negotiating a cost-plus fixed fee contract, the Company estimates all recoverable direct and indirect costs and then adds a fixed profit component. The total estimated cost plus the negotiated fee represents the total contract value. The Company recognizes revenues based on the actual labor costs, based on hours of labor effort, plus non-labor costs the Company incurs, plus the portion of the fixed fee the Company has earned to date. The Company invoices for its services as revenues are recognized or in accordance with agreed-upon billing schedules. Aggregate revenues from cost-plus fixed fee contracts may vary based on the actual number of labor hours worked and other actual contract costs incurred. However, if actual labor hours and other contract costs exceed the original estimate agreed to by its client, the Company generally must obtain a change order, contract modification, or successfully prevail in a claim in order to receive additional revenues relating to the additional costs (see Change Orders and Claims).

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Cost-Plus Fixed Rate.

Under its cost-plus fixed rate contracts, the Company charges clients for its costs plus negotiated rates based on its indirect costs. In negotiating a cost-plus fixed rate contract, the Company estimates all recoverable direct and indirect costs and then adds a profit component, which is a percentage of total recoverable costs to arrive at a total dollar estimate for the project. The Company recognizes revenues based on the actual total number of labor hours and other costs the Company expends at the cost plus the fixed rate the Company negotiated. Similar to cost-plus fixed fee contracts, aggregate revenues from cost-plus fixed rate contracts may vary and the Company generally must obtain a change order, contract modification, or successfully prevail in a claim in order to receive additional revenues relating to any additional costs that exceed the original contract estimate (see Change Orders and Claims).

Labor costs and subcontractor services are the principal components of its direct costs on cost-plus contracts, although some include materials and other direct costs. Some of these contracts include a provision that the total actual costs plus the fee will not exceed a guaranteed price negotiated with the client. Others include rate ceilings that limit the reimbursement for general and administrative costs, overhead costs and materials handling costs. The accounting for these contracts appropriately reflects such guaranteed price or rate ceilings.

Firm Fixed-Price (FFP) Contracts.

The Company's FFP contracts have historically accounted for most of its fixed-price contracts. Under FFP contracts, the Company's clients pay it an agreed amount negotiated in advance for a specified scope of work. The Company recognizes revenues on FFP contracts using the percentage-of-completion method (recognizing revenue as costs are incurred). Profit margins the Company recognizes in all periods prior to completion of the project on any FFP contract depend on the accuracy of the Company's estimates of approximate revenue and expenses and will increase to the extent that its current estimates of aggregate actual costs are below amounts previously estimated. Conversely, if the Company's current estimated costs exceed prior estimates, its profit margins will decrease and the Company may realize a loss on a project. In order to increase aggregate revenue on the contract, the Company generally must obtain a change order, contract modification, or successfully prevail in a claim in order to receive payment for the additional costs (see Change Orders and Claims).

Change Orders and Claims.

Change orders are modifications of an original contract that effectively change the provisions of the contract without adding new provisions. Either the Company or its client may initiate change orders. They may include changes in specifications or design, manner of performance, facilities, equipment, materials, sites and period of completion of the work. Claims are amounts in excess of the agreed contract price that the Company seeks to collect from its clients or others for client-caused delays, errors in specifications and designs, contract terminations, change orders that are either in dispute or are unapproved as to both scope and price, or other causes of unanticipated additional contract costs.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Change orders and claims occur when changes are experienced once contract performance is underway. Change orders are sometimes documented and terms of such change orders are agreed with the client before the work is performed. Sometimes circumstances require that work progresses without client agreement before the work is performed. Costs related to change orders and claims are recognized when they are incurred. Change orders and claims are included in total estimated contract revenue when it is probable that the change order or claim will result in a bona fide addition to contract value that can be reliably estimated. No profit is recognized on claims until final settlement occurs. This can lead to a situation where costs are recognized in one period and revenues are recognized when client agreement is obtained or claims resolution occurs, which can be in subsequent periods.

The Company has contracts with the U.S. government that contain provisions requiring compliance with the U.S. Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR). These regulations are generally applicable to all of its federal government contracts and are partially or fully incorporated in many local and state agency contracts. They limit the recovery of certain specified indirect costs on contracts subject to the FAR. Cost-plus contracts covered by the FAR provide for upward or downward adjustments if actual recoverable costs differ from the estimate billed under forward pricing arrangements. Most of its federal government contracts are subject to termination at the convenience of the client. Contracts typically provide for reimbursement of costs incurred and payment of fees earned through the date of such termination.

Federal government contracts which are subject to the FAR and some state and local governmental agencies require audits, which are performed for the most part by the Defense Contract Audit Agency (DCAA). The DCAA audits its overhead rates, cost proposals, incurred government contract costs, and internal control systems. During the course of its audits, the DCAA may question incurred costs if it believes the Company has accounted for such costs in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of the FAR or Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) and recommend that its U.S. government corporate administrative contracting officer disallow such costs. Historically, the Company has not experienced significant disallowed costs as a result of such audits. However, the Company can provide no assurance that the DCAA audits will not result in material disallowances of incurred costs in the future.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of financial instruments, which primarily consists of cash and cash equivalents, net receivables and accounts payable, approximates carrying value due to the short-term nature of the instruments. The carrying value of long-term debt approximates its fair value as the interest rate is variable.

Restricted Cash and Advance Payments from Clients

In certain instances the Company may collect advance payments from clients for future services. As the services are performed these advance payments are reversed and recognized as revenue. Restricted cash primarily represents advance payments from clients required to be maintained in foreign accounts to serve as collateral for bonds or guarantees on several projects. The cash will remain restricted until the respective project has been completed, which typically is greater than one year. At January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003 advance payments from clients of \$3.9 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, were included in other current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Concentration of Credit Risk and Cash Balance

The Company provides professional services, under contractual arrangements, to domestic and foreign governmental units, institutions and the private sector. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its clients and does not require collateral beyond customary retainers.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates the recoverability of its long-lived assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying value of assets may not be recoverable.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

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	<u>Method</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life</u>
Furniture and equipment	Straight-line	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Shorter of estimated useful life or term of lease
Computer equipment and software	Straight-line	5 years
Automobiles	Straight-line	5 years

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The allowance for doubtful accounts is an estimate prepared by management based on identification of the collectibility of specific accounts and the overall condition of the receivable portfolios. When evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts, the Company specifically analyzes trade receivables, including retainage receivable, historical bad debts, client credits, client concentrations, client credit

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

worthiness, current economic trends and changes in client payment terms. If the financial condition of clients were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. Likewise, should we determine that we would be able to realize more of our receivables in the future than previously estimated, an adjustment to the allowance would increase income in the period such determination was made. The allowance for doubtful accounts is reviewed on a quarterly basis and adjustments are recorded as deemed necessary.

Retainage Receivable

Retainage receivable represents balances billed but not paid by clients pursuant to retainage provisions in the construction management contracts and will be due upon completion of specific tasks or the completion of the contract.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of acquired contract rights and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the contract, which is approximately five years.

Income Taxes

We are required to estimate income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating our actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We must assess the likelihood that the deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we establish a valuation allowance in a period, we must include an expense within the tax provision in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. We have recorded a valuation allowance to reduce our deferred tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized in future years. If we determine in the future that it is more likely than not that the net deferred tax assets would be realized, then the previously provided valuation allowance would be adjusted.

For income tax purposes, the Company's U.S. entities are on the cash basis method of accounting with a June 30, tax year-end. The Company's foreign entities are on the accrual method of accounting with a calendar year-end. For financial statement purposes, the Company is an accrual basis taxpayer with its fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31st.

Investment in Affiliate

The Company owns 33.33% of an affiliate, Stanley Baker Hill, LLC (SBH), which is accounted for using the equity method. SBH was formed on April 8, 2004 for the purpose of providing various architect-engineering and construction management services in connection with the Iraq Reconstruction Program.

Deferred Rent

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Rent expenses related to operating leases where scheduled rent increases exist is determined by expensing the total amount of rent due over the life of the operating lease on a straight-line basis. The difference between the rent paid under the terms of the lease and the rent expensed on a straight-line basis is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The balance in deferred rent at January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003 was \$531,000 and \$394,000 respectively.

Stock Option Plan

The Company has elected to follow Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 (APB 25) Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations in accounting for its employee stock options plans (the Plans). Under this method, compensation cost is measured as the amount by which the market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of the stock option at the date at which both the number of options granted and the exercise price are known.

The Plans stipulate that the exercise price of the options be the equivalent to the fair market value of the Company on the date the option is granted. The fair market value was determined by the Company's Board of Directors. Accordingly, no compensation expense has been recognized. The pro forma amount recorded under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No.123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, is de minimus.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Such expenses for the years ended January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, are approximately \$160,000, \$232,000 and \$205,000, respectively.

Foreign Currency Translations and Transactions

Assets and liabilities of all foreign operations are translated at year-end rates of exchange, and the statements of operations are translated at the average rates of exchange for the year. Gains or losses resulting from translating foreign currency financial statements are accumulated in a separate component of stockholders' equity until the entity is sold or substantially liquidated.

Gains or losses from foreign currency transactions (transactions denominated in a currency other than the entity's local currency) are generally included in net income.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51 (FIN 46R), which addresses how a business enterprise should evaluate whether it has a controlling financial interest in an entity through means other than voting rights and accordingly should consolidate the entity. FIN 46R replaces FASB Interpretation No. 46, Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, which was issued January 2003. FIN 46R is effective for the first annual period beginning after December 15, 2004. The Company

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

does not have any variable interest entities and, therefore, expects no impact of the adoption of FIN46R.

On October 22, 2004, the President signed the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the Act). On December 21, 2004, the FASB issued two FASB Staff Positions (FSP) regarding the accounting implications of the Act related to (1) the deduction for qualified domestic production activities (FSP SFAS No. 109-1) and (2) the one-time tax benefit for the repatriation of foreign earnings (FSP SFAS No. 109-2). The guidance in the FSP s applies to the financial statements for the periods ending after the date the Act was enacted.

FSP 109-1, Application of FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, to the Tax Deduction on Qualified Production Activities Provided by the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, clarifies that the tax deduction for domestic manufacturers under the Act should be accounted for as a special deduction in accordance with SFAS 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. We are currently evaluating the impact, if any, of FSP-109-1 on our consolidated financial statements.

FSP SFAS 109-2, Accounting and Disclosure Guidance for the Foreign Earnings Repatriation Provision with the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004, provides enterprises more time (beyond the financial-reporting period during which the Act took effect) to evaluate the Act s impact on the enterprises plan for reinvestment or repatriation of certain foreign earnings for purposes of applying FASB Statement. The Act provides for a special one-time tax deduction of 85 percent dividends received deduction on certain foreign earnings repatriated in fiscal 2005 or 2006. The deduction would result in an approximate 5.1% federal tax on a portion of the foreign earnings repatriated. State, local, and foreign taxes could apply as well. To qualify for this federal tax deduction, the earnings must be reinvested in the United States pursuant to a domestic reinvestment plan. Certain other criteria in the Jobs Act must be satisfied as well. We studied the provisions of the Act related to the repatriation of earnings and do not intend to repatriate any earnings.

On December 16, 2004 the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets, an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions. (SFAS 153). SFAS No. 153 addresses the measurement of exchanges of nonmonetary assets and redefines the scope of transactions that should be measured based on the fair value of the assets exchanged. The provisions of SFAS 153 are effective for nonmonetary exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005, which is effective with our first quarter of fiscal 2006. Adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. SFAS 123(R) requires that the compensation cost relating to share-based payment transactions be recognized in financial statements. The compensation cost will be measured based on

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

the fair value of the equity or liability instruments issued. The Statement is effective as of the beginning of the first annual period beginning after June 15, 2005. Beginning in January 2006, the value of all options granted by the Company will be recorded as compensation expense and will be reported as general and administrative expense. Currently, the value of options granted to officers and directors at or above fair value at the date of the grant is not recorded as expenses by the Company. Upon adoption of SFAS 123 (R), we will be required to record an expense for our stock-based compensation plans using a fair value method. We are currently evaluating which transition method we will use upon adoption of SFAS 123(R) and the potential impacts it will have on our compensation plans. SFAS 123(R) will impact our consolidated financial statements as we historically have recorded our stock-based compensation in accordance with APB 25, which does not require the recording of an expense for our stock-based compensation plans for options granted at a price equal to the fair market value of the shares on the grant date.

In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 107 regarding the Staff 's interpretation of SFAS No. 123(R). This interpretation provided the staff 's views regarding interactions between SFAS No. 123(R) and certain SEC rules and regulations and provides interpretations of the valuation of share-based payments for public companies. The interpretive guidance is intended to assist companies in applying the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) and investors and users of the financial statements in analyzing the information provided. We will follow the guidance prescribed in SAB No. 107 in connection with our adoption of SFAS. No. 123(R).

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154 Accounting Changes and Error Corrections-A Replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 and FASB Statement No. 3 . This Statement requires retrospective application to prior periods financial statements of changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. This Statement does not change the guidance for reporting the correction of an error in previously issued financial statements or a change in accounting estimate. The provisions of this Statement shall be effective for accounting changes and correction of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The impact of SFAS No. 154 will depend on the accounting change, if any, in future periods.

In June 2005, the EITF reached a consensus on Issue No. 05-6, Determining the Amortization Period for Leasehold Improvements (EIFT 05-6.) EIFT 05-6 provides guidance on determining the amortization period for leasehold improvements acquired in a business combination or acquired subsequent to lease inception. The guidance in EITF 05-6 will be applied prospectively and is effective for periods beginning after June 29, 2005. Adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 2 - Acquisitions

On September 11, 2002, the Company acquired certain assets of the Public Buildings Group, a division of a Pennsylvania based engineering firm. The results of the acquisition are included in the consolidated financial statements since that date. The Public Buildings Group supports the funding, design and construction of public and non-profit building projects.

The aggregate purchase price was \$240,000, which includes the estimated fair value of the following assets:

Equipment	\$ 3,000
Acquired contract rights	237,000

The equipment is being written off over the useful life. The intangible assets relate to five contracts which expired between October 2002 and June 2003. Amortization expense of \$121,000 and \$108,000 related to the intangible assets of this acquisition was recorded for the years ended December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, respectively. The assets were fully amortized at December 27, 2003.

Note 3 - ReceivablesAccounts Receivable

	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003
	_____	_____
	(in thousands)	
Billed	\$ 22,024	\$ 19,029
Unbilled	750	647
	_____	_____
	22,774	19,676
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,190)	(516)
	_____	_____
	\$ 21,584	\$ 19,160
	_____	_____

Unbilled receivables primarily represent revenue earned on contracts, which the Company is contractually precluded from billing until predetermined future dates.

Included in billed receivables are \$4.8 million and \$3.7 million of receivables from various branches of the U.S. Government and \$3.8 million and \$1.9 million of receivables from foreign governments at January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003, respectively.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 4 - Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003
	(in thousands)	
Prepaid subcontractor fees	\$ 1,045	\$
Prepaid insurance	144	62
Prepaid rent	125	316
Employee advances	195	8
Other assets	133	128
	<u>\$ 1,642</u>	<u>\$ 514</u>

Prepaid subcontractor fees represent advance payments from clients for future services which may relate to work to be performed by subcontractors. As of January 1, 2005, \$1.0 million of such advances were remitted to subcontractors in advance for future services.

Note 5 - Property and Equipment

	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003
	(in thousands)	
Furniture and equipment	\$ 1,717	\$ 1,621
Leasehold improvements	301	260
Computer equipment and software	3,609	3,110
Automobiles	40	40
	<u>5,667</u>	<u>5,031</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	(3,082)	(2,410)
Net property and equipment	<u>\$ 2,585</u>	<u>\$ 2,621</u>

Property and equipment includes assets recorded under capital leases of \$1.5 million at both January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003. Related accumulated depreciation was approximately \$630,000 and \$388,000 as of January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003, respectively.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 6 - Intangible Assets

	January 1, 2005		December 27, 2003	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
	(in thousands)			
Acquired contract rights	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,840	\$ 2,139	\$ 1,689
Intangible assets, net	\$ 299		\$ 451	

Amortization expense related to intangible assets totaled \$151,000, \$522,000 and \$825,000 for the years ended January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, respectively.

Estimated amortization expense (in thousands) for the fiscal years ending December is as follows:

2005	\$ 152
2006	147
	<u>\$ 299</u>

Note 7 - Long-term Debt

	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003
	(in thousands)	
Revolving credit loan payable to Merrill Lynch up to \$9.75 million, that expired on May 31, 2005, with interest at 2.15% plus the one-month LIBOR (2.39% at January 1, 2005 and 1.12% at December 27, 2003), collateralized by certain assets of the Company and guaranteed by the principal stockholder. The loan contains requirements for maintaining defined levels of earnings. (See Note 21 for subsequent event.)	\$ 9,358	\$ 8,745
Credit facility loan agreement from a bank to provide allowance payment guarantee for a foreign client, which expired March 21, 2004. This loan is collateralized by restricted cash.		263
	891	

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Credit facilities with foreign banks collateralized by restricted cash and assignment of certain contract proceeds and are short-term in nature.

Other	4	11
	<u>10,253</u>	<u>9,019</u>
Less current maturities	895	271
	<u>9,358</u>	<u>8,748</u>
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	<u>\$ 9,358</u>	<u>\$ 8,748</u>

The approximate aggregate amount of all long-term debt maturities (in thousands) for the year ended 2004, is as follows:

December 31,	
2005	\$ 895
2006	9,358

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 8 - Income Taxes

(Loss) income before provision for income taxes is allocated as follows (in thousands):

	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003	December 28, 2002
Loss before provision for income taxes from US operations	\$ (1,869)	\$ (1,405)	\$ (651)
Income before provision for income taxes from Foreign operations	1,173	523	680
	<u>\$ (696)</u>	<u>\$ (882)</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>

(Benefit from) provision for income taxes attributable to operating income consists of the following (in thousands):

	Current	Deferred	Total
Year ended January 1, 2005			
U. S. Federal	\$	\$ (208)	\$ (208)
State and local		(281)	(281)
Foreign jurisdiction	217		217
	<u>\$ 217</u>	<u>\$ (489)</u>	<u>\$ (272)</u>
Year ended December 27, 2003			
U. S. Federal	\$ (158)	\$ (278)	\$ (436)
State and local	(45)	128	83
Foreign jurisdiction			
	<u>\$ (203)</u>	<u>\$ (150)</u>	<u>\$ (353)</u>
Year ended December 28, 2002			
U. S. Federal	\$ (175)	\$ 175	\$
State and local	(50)	62	12
Foreign jurisdiction			
	<u>\$ (225)</u>	<u>\$ 237</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>

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The following is the reconciliation between the amount of tax expense at the Federal rate of 34% and taxes on operating income (in thousands):

	January 1 2005	December 27 2003	December 28 2002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Income tax (benefit) provision computed at the federal rate of 34%	\$ (237)	\$ (300)	\$ 10
Increase in income taxes resulting from:			
Change in the beginning-of-the-year balance of the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets allocated to income tax expense	138		
Permanent differences	332	70	
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	(185)	55	8
Foreign tax benefit for income taxed at lower rates	(320)	(178)	(6)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ (272)	\$ (353)	\$ 12
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The tax effect of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Current deferred tax liabilities:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ (95)	\$ (50)
Accrual to cash conversion	(2,281)	(3,798)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current deferred tax liabilities	\$ (2,376)	\$ (3,848)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Non-current deferred tax assets:		
Amortization of intangibles	\$ 541	\$ 554
Property and equipment, principally due to difference in depreciation		100
Net operating loss carryforwards, - U.S. operations		549
Net operating loss carryforwards, - Foreign operations	138	
Alternative minimum tax credit carryforwards	592	592
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total non-current deferred tax assets	1,271	1,795
Less valuation allowance	138	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net non-current deferred tax assets	1,133	1,795
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Non-current deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment, principally due to difference in depreciation	(321)	
Investment in affiliate	(172)	(172)
Total non-current deferred tax liabilities	(493)	(172)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net non-current deferred tax assets	\$ 640	\$ 1,623
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion of all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences, with the exception of foreign net operating losses. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced.

At January 1, 2005, there were approximately \$462,000 of gross foreign net operating loss carryforwards and \$592,000 of federal alternative minimum tax credits carryforwards. A valuation allowance of \$138,000 was recorded as of January 1, 2005 in relation to the foreign net

operating losses.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

We have made no provision for U.S. taxes on \$2.0 million of cumulative earnings of foreign subsidiaries as those earnings are intended to be reinvested for an indefinite period of time. Determination of the potential amount of unrecognized deferred U.S. income tax liability related to such reinvested income is not practicable because of the numerous assumptions associated with this hypothetical calculation. However, foreign tax credits would be available to reduce some portion of this amount. As of January 1, 2005 and based on tax laws in effect as of this date, it is our intention to indefinitely reinvest the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries.

A provision of the American Jobs Act that was signed into law on October 22, 2004 allows companies to repatriate certain earnings of foreign-based subsidiaries at a reduced U.S. federal tax rate in either our years ended January 1, 2005 or December 31, 2005. We do not intend to repatriate any foreign earnings due to this provision.

Note 9 - Noncash Investing and Financing Activities

During the years ended December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, capital lease obligations of \$240,000 and \$1.4 million, respectively, were incurred when the Company entered into leases for new property and equipment.

Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Data

	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003	December 28, 2002
	_____	_____	_____
	(in thousands)		
Interest paid	\$ 597	\$ 622	\$ 460
Income taxes paid	78	36	35

Note 10 - Deferred Revenue

In July 2001, the Company received a cash payment of \$450,000 in advance for future services which are to be provided over the following four years, not exceeding \$250,000 by July 19, 2003 and \$125,000 per year thereafter. During 2002 and 2003 the Company provided \$61,000 and \$222,000 in services, respectively, reducing the balance to \$168,000 as of December 27, 2003. During 2004, no services were requested. The liability has been reduced to \$75,000 as of January 1, 2005 since this is the maximum amount of services that could potentially be provided.

Note 11 - Stock Options

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At January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003, the Company had two plans in place to allow for the issuance of stock options. Under the 1995 Plan, the Company authorized the issuance of 1.0 million shares under the Plan. All options granted have ten-year terms and vesting ranges between two and four years and have an exercise price of \$.50 per share.

Under the 1998 Plan, the Company has authorized 3.0 million shares to be issued under the Plan, inclusive of options issued and outstanding under the 1995 Plan. All options outstanding at January 1, 2005 have ten-year terms and vesting ranges between two and four years and have an exercise price range of \$.61 to \$1.02 per share.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The summary of the Company's stock option activity and related information for the years ended January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002 (in thousands except per share amounts), follows:

	2004	Wtd Avg Exercise Price	2003	Wtd Avg Exercise Price	2002	Wtd Avg Exercise Price
	Options		Options	Price	Options	Price
Outstanding-beginning of the year	2,635	\$ 1.46	1,960	\$ 0.93	2,150	\$ 1.48
Granted			775	0.91	75	1.01
Exercised						
Forfeited	(1,070)	1.96	(100)	0.85	(265)	1.81
Outstanding-end of year	1,565	0.82	2,635	0.75	1,960	0.93
Exercisable	1,040	0.75	1,264	1.46	1,264	1.44

Following is a summary of the status of stock options outstanding (in thousands except per share amounts) at January 1, 2005:

Exercise Price Range	Outstanding Options			Exercisable Options	
	Number	Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$.01 - \$.50	90,000	.24 years	\$.50	90,000	\$.50
\$.51 - \$1.00	1,425,000	4.33 years	\$.81	921,875	\$.76
\$1.01 - \$1.51	50,000	7.71 years	\$ 1.02	28,125	\$ 1.02

Note 12 - Operating Leases

The Company has several office leases which have various expiration dates through May 2016. Rent expense was \$2.9 million, \$2.8 million and \$1.9 million for the years ended January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, respectively which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company is required to pay property taxes, utilities and other costs related to several of the leased facilities.

Approximate future minimum payments (in thousands) under these leases that have remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year are as follows:

2005	\$ 2,374
2006	2,214
2007	1,968
2008	1,921
2009	1,757
Thereafter	3,828
	<hr/>
	\$ 14,062
	<hr/>

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company has several auto leases, which have various expiration dates through May 2008. Approximate future minimum payments (in thousands) under these leases that have remaining noncancelable lease terms in excess of one year are as follows:

2005	\$ 100
2006	78
2007	39
2008	7
	<u>224</u>
	<u>\$ 224</u>

Auto lease expense was approximately \$104,000, \$92,000 and \$95,000 for the years ended January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, respectively, which is included in Selling, general & administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

Note 13 - Capital Lease Obligations

The Company has entered into various capital leases for equipment expiring through 2007, with approximate aggregate monthly payments of \$32,000.

The following is a schedule by years of future minimum lease payments (in thousands) under capital leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments as of fiscal year-end 2004:

<u>For the Years Ending</u>	
2005	\$ 380
2006	199
2007	33
	<u>612</u>
Total minimum lease payments	612
Less: amount representing interest	55
	<u>557</u>
Present value of net minimum lease payments	557
Less current maturities	339
	<u>218</u>
Long-term maturities	<u>\$ 218</u>

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The present value of minimum future obligations shown above is calculated based on interest rates ranging from 8.10% to 15.00% with 11.02% as the weighted average.

Note 14 - Benefit Plans

The Company maintains a 401(k) Retirement Savings Plan for qualified employees. The terms of the Plan define qualified employees as those over 21 years of age. The Company matches 50% of the employee contributions up to 4% of employee compensation. For the years ended January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, 401(k) expense was \$450,000, \$400,000 and \$373,000, respectively, which is included in Selling, general & administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Note 15 - Investment in Affiliate

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Investment in affiliate reflects ownership by the Company of 33.33% of the members' equity of SBH. Summary information for the affiliate follows:

	As of December 31, 2004
	(in thousands)
Current assets	\$ 3,194
Current liabilities	1,467
Working capital	1,727
Property and equipment, net	128
Members' equity	\$ 1,855
	For the Period from Inception (February 18, 2004) Thru December 31, 2004
	(in thousands)
Sales	\$ 6,678
Net income	\$ 1,375
Equity in earnings of affiliate	\$ 458
Undistributed earnings included in consolidated retained earnings	\$ 458
Contributions in affiliate	\$ 160

Accounts Receivable - Related Party

At January 1, 2005, there was a receivable of \$635,000 from SBH owed to the Company for work performed by the Company as a subcontractor to SBH. Such amount was payable in accordance with the subcontract agreement between the Company and SBH. The receivable was paid in full during the first quarter of 2005.

Revenue Earned by the Company

Revenue from SBH pursuant to such subcontract agreement for the year ended January 1, 2005 was \$1.8 million.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 16 - Due from stockholder

From time to time the Company has made cash advances to its principal stockholder. These advances, which are non-interest bearing and have no set repayment terms, are classified in Stockholders' Equity in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Note 17 - Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Legal expenses related to an investment transaction (the Tickets.com litigation) for the years ended January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, of \$1.8 million, \$1.7 million and \$774,000, respectively, are included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Such litigation was concluded in April 2004 resulting in a claim against the Company and an entity controlled by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the Other Defendant) for court costs of approximately \$500,000. The Company and the Other Defendant have appealed this ruling and believe they have meritorious grounds for reversal. The Chief Executive Officer and the Other Defendant have represented to the Company that they will make full payment of the amount should the ruling be upheld. Accordingly, no amount has been provided for by the Company for this matter in the accompanying financial statements.

Also included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations are depreciation and amortization expenses of \$844,000, \$1.2 million and \$1.5 million for the years ended January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, respectively.

Also included in Selling, general and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Operations is bad debt expense of \$1.1 million and \$48,000 and a recovery of \$986,000 for the years ended January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, respectively.

Note 18 - Concentrations

The Company had one major client that accounted for 11%, 8% and 21% of revenue during the years ended January 1, 2005, December 27, 2003 and December 28, 2002, respectively, and 6% and 10% of accounts receivable as of January 1, 2005 and December 27, 2003, respectively.

The Company has several contracts with U.S. government agencies that in the aggregate accounted for 25%, 21% and 12% of revenue during 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 19 - Contingencies

Litigation

From time to time, the Company is a defendant or plaintiff in various legal actions which arise in the normal course of business. As such the Company is required to assess the likelihood of any adverse outcomes to these matters as well as potential ranges of probable losses. A determination of the amount of the provision required for these commitments and contingencies, if any, which would be charged to earnings, is made after careful analysis of each matter. The provision may change in the future due to new developments or changes in circumstances. Changes in the provision could increase or decrease the Company's earnings in the period the changes are made.

The Company is involved in various legal proceedings that arose in the ordinary course of business. In October 2001, an insurance company that provided professional liability insurance to the Company was ordered into liquidation. Some claims are subject to \$100,000 self-insurance retention.

In the opinion of management, after consultation with legal counsel, the ultimate resolution of such proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition or results of operations.

Contingent Pledges

The Company's principal stockholder has a personal loan of \$1,850,000 with a bank. As collateral for this loan, the Company assigned \$1,850,000 of potential life insurance proceeds payable to the Company on such stockholder. In addition, the Company has pledged in the event of a default to buy back from the lender up to 500,000 shares of stock issued by the Company to such shareholder who has been pledged by the shareholder as collateral for the loan for an amount equal to the amount defaulted.

Note 20 - Business Segment Information

The Company's business segments reflect how executive management makes resource decisions and assesses its performance. The Company bases these decisions on the type of services provided (Project Management or Construction Claims) and their geography (United States, Europe or Middle East).

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The Project Management segment provides extensive construction and project management services to clients worldwide. Such services include program management, project management, construction management, project management oversight, staff augmentation, management consulting and estimating and cost management.

The Construction Claims segment provides such services as claims consulting, litigation support, expert witness testimony, cost and damages assessment and delay and disruption analysis to clients worldwide.

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies (see Note 1). The Company evaluates the performance of its segments primarily on operating income before Corporate overhead allocations and income taxes.

The following tables reflect the required disclosures for the Company's reportable segments:

Revenue and Operating Income

For the fiscal years ended	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003	December 28, 2002
<u>Project Management</u>			
Revenue	\$ 70,260	\$ 60,943	\$ 55,748
Income from operations pre-Corporate overhead allocation	9,115	6,355	5,030
Less: Corporate Overhead	5,430	4,894	4,093
Operating Income	\$ 3,685	\$ 1,461	\$ 937
<u>Construction Claim</u>			
Revenue	\$ 13,847	\$ 17,788	\$ 17,342
Income from operations pre-Corporate overhead allocation	1,531	2,442	4,166
Less: Corporate Overhead	2,411	2,911	2,675
Operating (loss) income	\$ (880)	\$ (469)	\$ 1,491
<u>Total Reportable Segments</u>			
Revenue	\$ 84,107	\$ 78,731	\$ 73,090
Operating Income pre-Corporate overhead allocation	10,646	8,797	9,196
Less: Corporate Overhead	7,841	7,805	6,768
Operating Income	2,805	992	2,428
Other corporate expenses	2,904	1,312	1,916
Total Company Operating (loss) income	\$ (99)	\$ (320)	\$ 512
<u>Depreciation and amortization expense</u>			
Project Management	\$ 393	\$ 745	\$ 890
Construction Claim	138	172	158
Subtotal Segments	531	917	1,048
Corporate	313	310	494

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Total	\$	844	\$	1,227	\$	1,542
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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's enterprise-wide disclosures are as follows:

Total revenue by type of service:

For the fiscal years ended	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003	December 28, 2002
Project Management	\$ 70,260	\$ 60,943	\$ 55,748
Construction Claim	13,847	17,788	17,342
Total	\$ 84,107	\$ 78,731	\$ 73,090

Total revenue by geographic region:

For the fiscal years ended	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003	December 28, 2002
United States	\$ 60,505	\$ 61,512	\$ 62,391
Europe	8,715	8,936	5,264
Middle East	14,887	8,283	5,435
Total	\$ 84,107	\$ 78,731	\$ 73,090

Total revenue by type of client:

For the fiscal years ended	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003	December 28, 2002
United States government	\$ 20,968	\$ 16,383	\$ 8,790
Various state, local and quasi-governmental agencies	27,349	27,390	33,299
Foreign governments	14,327	9,320	\$ 4,700
Private sector	21,463	25,638	26,301
Total	\$ 84,107	\$ 78,731	\$ 73,090

Property, plant and equipment, net by geographic location

As of	January 1, 2005	December 27, 2003
United States	\$ 2,128	\$ 2,266
Europe	182	203

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Middle East	275	152
Total	\$ 2,585	\$ 2,621

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HILL INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 21 - Subsequent Event

On August 11, 2005, the revolving credit loan payable to Merrill Lynch (see Note 7) that expired on May 31, 2005 was extended to July 31, 2006. The maximum availability under the revolving loan will remain at \$9.75 million through January 2, 2006 when it will be reduced to \$8.5 million. The availability will be reduced again to \$8.0 million on April 1, 2006 and \$7.5 million on July 1, 2006. In addition to the scheduled reductions, the maximum availability will be reduced by the amount of any award, settlement or judgment received in the Company's favor in connection with a certain matter as defined in the agreement. Interest will be payable at the one-month LIBOR rate plus 3.25%. As a result of this extension, the revolving credit loan payable at January 1, 2005, was classified as long-term.

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Table of ContentsSTANLEY BAKER HILL, LLCBALANCE SHEETSEPTEMBER 30, 2005(UNAUDITED)

<u>ASSETS</u>	
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 868,951
Accounts Receivable	2,314,566
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	296,588
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,480,105
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
<u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u>	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,781,173
Other current liabilities	22,142
Total Current Liabilities	1,803,315
<u>MEMBERS EQUITY</u>	
MEMBERS EQUITY	1,676,790
 TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS EQUITY	 \$ 3,480,105

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STANLEY BAKER HILL., LLC

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2005 AND 2004

(UNAUDITED)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
CONTRACT REVENUE EARNED	\$ 9,969,847	\$ 3,102,374
COST OF REVENUE EARNED		
Direct costs	4,452,782	1,551,610
Indirect costs	3,674,711	1,209,567
Gross Profit	1,842,353	341,197
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	182,431	231,562
Income From Operations	1,659,922	109,635
INTEREST INCOME	17,834	
Net Income	<u>\$ 1,677,756</u>	<u>\$ 109,635</u>

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors

Stanley Baker Hill, LLC

Beaver, Pennsylvania

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Stanley Baker Hill, LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2004, and the related statement of operations and changes in members' equity and cash flows for the period from inception (February 18, 2004) to December 31, 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Stanley Baker Hill, LLC as of December 31, 2004, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period from inception (February 18, 2004) to December 31, 2004, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Schneider Downs & Co., Inc.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

January 28, 2005

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STANLEY BAKER HILL, LLC

BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31, 2004

<u>ASSETS</u>	
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 323,467
Receivables	1,727,353
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	570,520
Prepaid expenses	519,409
Other current assets	53,445
<u>Total Current Assets</u>	<u>3,194,194</u>
EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE, net	128,400
<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>	<u>\$ 3,322,594</u>

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LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,461,840
Other current liabilities	5,819
Total Current Liabilities	1,467,659
MEMBERS EQUITY	
MEMBERS EQUITY	1,854,935
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS EQUITY	\$ 3,322,594

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Table of ContentsSTANLEY BAKER HILL, LLCSTATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN MEMBERS EQUITYFOR THE PERIOD FROM INCEPTION (FEBRUARY 18, 2004) TO DECEMBER 31, 2004

	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percent of Contract Revenue Earned</u>
CONTRACT REVENUE EARNED	\$ 6,677,939	100.0%
COST OF REVENUE EARNED		
Direct costs	2,824,059	42.3
Indirect costs	2,167,978	32.5
Gross Profit	1,685,902	25.2
SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	313,155	4.7
Income From Operations	1,372,747	20.5
INTEREST INCOME	2,188	
Net Income	1,374,935	20.5%
MEMBERS EQUITY		
Contributed capital	480,000	
END OF PERIOD	\$ 1,854,935	

See notes to financial statements.

Table of ContentsSTANLEY BAKER HILL, LLCSTATEMENT OF CASH FLOWSFOR THE PERIOD FROM INCEPTION (FEBRUARY 18, 2004) TO DECEMBER 31, 2004

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net income	\$ 1,374,935
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	25,579
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Receivables	(1,727,353)
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	(570,520)
Prepaid expenses	(519,409)
Other current assets	(53,445)
Accounts payable	1,461,840
Other current liabilities	5,819
	<hr/>
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	(2,554)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchases of equipment and software	(153,979)
	<hr/>
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	(153,979)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Contributed capital	480,000
	<hr/>
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	480,000
	<hr/>
Net Increase In Cash And Cash Equivalents	323,467
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	
Beginning of period	<hr/>
End of period	\$ 323,467
	<hr/> <hr/>

See notes to financial statements.

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STANLEY BAKER HILL, LLC

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2004

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

Stanley Baker Hill, LLC (the Company) is a joint venture formed in February 2004 between Stanley Consultants, Inc. (Stanley), Michael Baker, Jr., Inc. (Baker) and Hill International, Inc. (Hill). The Company provides various architect-engineer services in Iraq. The Company has a contract for an indefinite delivery and indefinite quantity for construction management and general architect-engineer services for facilities in Iraq with the US Army of Corps of Engineers Transatlantic Program Center (U.S. Corps).

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A summary of significant accounting policies consistently applied by management in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements follows:

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - The Company maintains, at various financial institutions, cash and certificates of deposit that may exceed federally insured amounts at times. For purposes of the statements of cash flows, the Company considers all interest-bearing money market funds and noninterest-bearing accounts to be cash and cash equivalents.

Revenue Recognition and Contract Accounting - The Company typically incurs direct labor costs, subcontractor costs and certain other direct costs (ODCs) in connection with architect-engineer services. Contracts are structured such that margin is earned on labor costs and not on ODCs. The Company includes revenues related to its direct labor, subcontractors and ODCs in its total contract revenues as long as the Company remains responsible to the client for the acceptability of the services provided.

The Company recognizes revenues under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting. Revenues for the current period on fixed-price contracts are determined by multiplying the estimated margin at completion for each contract by the project's percentage of completion to date, adding labor costs, subcontractor costs and ODCs incurred to date, and subtracting revenues recognized in prior periods. In applying the percentage-of-completion method to these contracts, the Company measures the extent of progress toward completion as the ratio of labor costs incurred to date over total estimated labor costs at completion. As work is performed under contracts, estimates of the costs to complete are

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regularly reviewed and updated. As changes in estimates of total costs at completion on projects are identified, appropriate earnings adjustments are recorded during the period that the change is identified. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are recorded during the period in which such losses are determined. Revenues related to contractual claims that arise from customer-caused delays or change orders unapproved as to both scope and price are recorded only when the amounts have been agreed with the client. Profit incentives and/or award fees are recorded as revenues when the amounts are both probable and reasonably estimable.

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NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The current asset, Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts, represents revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed.

Equipment and Leasehold Improvements - Equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at the lower of cost or fair value. Depreciation and amortization are provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Repairs and maintenance that do not extend the lives of the applicable assets are charged to expense as incurred.

Income Taxes - The Company is organized as an LLC and is not subject to federal or state income taxes. Accordingly, no provision has been made for current or deferred income taxes in these financial statements. The taxable income of the Company is included in the tax returns of the individual members.

NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES

Receivables at December 31, 2004 consist of the following:

Contract receivables:	
Contracts in progress	\$ 1,117,164
Retainage	610,189
	<u> </u>
	<u>\$ 1,727,353</u>

NOTE 4 - COSTS AND ESTIMATED EARNINGS ON UNCOMPLETED CONTRACTS

Costs incurred to date, estimated earnings and the related progress billings to date on contracts in progress at December 31, 2004 are as follows:

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Costs incurred on uncompleted contracts	\$ 2,824,059
Estimated earnings	3,853,880
	<hr/>
Revenue recognized	6,677,939
Less - Billings to date	6,107,419
	<hr/>
Costs and estimated earnings in excess of billings on uncompleted contracts	\$ 570,520
	<hr/>

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NOTE 5 - EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE

Equipment and software consist of the following at December 31, 2004:

Field equipment	\$ 5,991
Computer hardware	22,896
Computer software	125,092
	<u>153,979</u>
Less - Accumulated depreciation	25,579
	<u>\$ 128,400</u>

NOTE 6 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company engages in significant related party transactions as a result of the three partners providing a majority of the costs of contract services. In accordance with the Operating Agreement of the Company, the members also charge the Company for time incurred for management and administrative services at agreed-upon rates. A summary of the related party transactions included in the financial statements at December 31, 2004 is as follows:

	<u>Accounts Payable</u>	<u>Costs of Services Incurred</u>
Stanley	\$ 342,232	\$ 1,333,559
Baker	328,697	1,429,471
Hill	635,168	1,822,639

NOTE 7 - BACKLOG

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The following schedule summarizes changes in contract backlog, which represents the amount of revenue the Company expects to realize from work to be performed on uncompleted contracts at December 31, 2004:

Beginning Balance	
New contracts	\$ 8,046,681
	<hr/>
	8,046,681
Less - Contract revenue earned	6,677,939
	<hr/>
Ending Balance	\$ 1,368,742
	<hr/>

In addition, between January 1, 2005 and January 21, 2005, the Company entered into additional construction contracts with revenues of \$8,147,068.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors

Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation

New York, NY

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation (a corporation in the development stage the Company) as of December 31, 2004 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the period from April 2, 2004 (inception) to December 31, 2004. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements 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. An audit includes 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.

As discussed in Note 1, the Company's Certificate of Incorporation provides for mandatory liquidation of the Company, in the event that the Company does not consummate a Business Combination within 18 months from the date of the consummation of its initial public offering (Offering) (such date would be December 31, 2005) or 24 months from the consummation of the Offering if certain extension criteria have been satisfied (such date would be June 30, 2006).

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation as of December 31, 2004 and the related statements of operations and cash flows for the period from April 2, 2004 (inception) to December 31, 2004 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ BDO Seidman, LLP

BDO Seidman, LLP

New York, NY

March 3, 2005

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Arpeggio Acquisition Corporation
(a corporation in the development stage)

Balance Sheets

	September 30, 2005	December 31, 2004
	(unaudited)	2004
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 710,407	\$ 1,219,597
U.S. Government Securities held in Trust Fund (Note 2)	36,353,776	35,634,814
Accrued interest receivable, Trust Fund (Note 2)	3,551	6,294
Prepaid expenses	25,000	42,500
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total current assets	37,092,734	36,903,205
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total assets	\$ 37,092,734	\$ 36,903,205
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	9,210	26,922