

Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp.
Form PRER14A
June 23, 2009
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SCHEDULE 14A

INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROXY STATEMENT

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

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

Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp.

(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.

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x Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(4) and 0-11.

1. Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

Common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of the Registrant

Common stock purchase warrants of the Registrant

2. Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

51,750,000 the number of shares of common stock of the Registrant outstanding as of May 27, 2009.

46,025,000 the number of warrants outstanding as of May 27, 2009.

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):

\$9.685, pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11(c)(1) and 0-11(a)(4), the average of the high and low prices per share of the Registrant's common stock reported in the consolidated reporting system on May 27, 2009.

\$0.09, pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11(c)(1) and 0-11(a)(4), the average of the high and low prices per warrant reported in the consolidated reporting system on May 27, 2009.

\$120,000,000, the cash consideration to be paid in the transaction

4. Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction: \$716,600,111

5. Total fee paid: \$ 39,986.29, computed in accordance with Exchange Act Rule 0-11(c)(1) and Section 14(g) of the Exchange Act by multiplying the proposed maximum aggregate value of the transaction by .0000558.

Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

x 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, of the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

1. Amount Previously Paid: \$ 33,290.29, a portion of the fee paid in connection with the filing of the Form S-4 referenced below.

2. Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.: 333-159644

3. Filing Party: Great American Group, Inc.

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Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp.

590 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor

New York, New York 10022

Dear Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp. Warrantheolders and Stockholders:

You are cordially invited to attend the special meetings of Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp. ("AAMAC") warrantheolders and AAMAC stockholders at 10:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m., Eastern time, respectively, on _____, 2009, at the offices of Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP, 150 East 42nd Street, 11th Floor, New York, New York, 10017.

At the Special Meeting of AAMAC stockholders, AAMAC stockholders will be asked to consider and vote upon proposals (i) to approve an amendment to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation to modify the definition of "business combination" to permit majority ownership and control of the target business by an affiliate of AAMAC to satisfy the requirement that AAMAC hold at least 51% of the voting equity interests of the target business and that AAMAC control the majority of any governing body of the target business (the "Charter Amendment"), (ii) to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of May 14, 2009, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated May 29, 2009 (as amended, the "Purchase Agreement"), by and among AAMAC, Great American Group, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of AAMAC (the "Company"), and AAMAC Merger Sub, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("Merger Sub"), on the one hand, and Great American Group, LLC, a California limited liability company ("Great American"), the members of Great American (the "Great American Members") and the representative of each of Great American, the Great American Members and the phantom equityholders of Great American (the "Phantom Equityholders"), on the other hand, and approve the transactions contemplated thereby, including the contribution by the Great American Members of all of the membership interests of Great American to the Company in exchange for common stock of the Company and cash (the "Contribution") and the concurrent merger (the "Merger" and, together with the Contribution, the "Acquisition") of Merger Sub with and into AAMAC, as a result of which AAMAC and Great American will become wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company and outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock will be exchanged for common stock of the Company (the "Acquisition Proposal"), (iii) to approve certain material provisions of the Company's certificate of incorporation that are not included in AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation (the "New Charter Provisions Proposals"), (iv) to approve the 2009 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Incentive Plan"), which will be assumed by the Company in connection with the Acquisition (the "Incentive Plan Proposal") and (v) to approve a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies (the "Stockholder Adjournment Proposal").

At the Special Meeting of AAMAC warrantheolders, AAMAC warrantheolders will be asked to consider and vote upon proposals (i) to amend the terms of the warrant agreement governing the AAMAC warrants exercisable for shares of AAMAC common stock in order to permit the redemption of all of the outstanding AAMAC warrants, including those held by AAMAC's sponsors, at a price of \$0.50 per warrant (the "Warrant Redemption") in connection with the Acquisition (the "Warrant Redemption Proposal") and (ii) to approve a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies (the "Warrantheolder Adjournment Proposal").

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Each of these proposals is more fully described in the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus.

Approval of the Warrant Redemption Proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in interest of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the AAMAC warrants as of the record date. The approval of the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in interest of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the outstanding AAMAC warrants represented in person or by proxy at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders and entitled to vote thereon as of the record date.

The approval of the Charter Amendment Proposal and the New Charter Provisions Proposals require the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC as of the record date. The Acquisition Proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding AAMAC common stock as of the record date and a majority of AAMAC's shares of common stock issued in its initial public offering (Public Shares), as of the record date. If holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition and demand that their Public Shares be converted into a pro rata portion of the trust account in which a substantial portion of the net proceeds of AAMAC's initial public offering are held, AAMAC will not, pursuant to the terms of its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, be permitted to consummate the Acquisition. See the section entitled *Special Meeting of AAMAC Stockholders and Special Meeting of AAMAC Warrantholders Conversion Rights* for additional information. The approval of the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal each require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of AAMAC common stock represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon at the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Upon consummation of the Acquisition, holders of AAMAC common stock will receive 48,900,000 shares of common stock of the Company or approximately 79.94% of the shares of the Company on a fully diluted basis (assuming the Warrant Redemption is consummated and assuming that no holders of AAMAC's Public Shares elect to convert their shares into a portion of the trust account) or holders of AAMAC common stock will receive 36,480,000 shares of common stock of the Company or approximately 74.83% on a fully diluted basis (assuming the Warrant Redemption is consummated and that holders of 30% less one share of AAMAC's Public Shares elect to convert their shares into a portion of the trust account). The AAMAC directors, officers and sponsors, which are collectively referred to as the AAMAC founders, have also agreed that 4,500,000 of the shares of Company common stock they receive in exchange for their AAMAC founder stock will continue to be held in escrow until the Company's achievement of the EBITDA targets described in the attached proxy statement/prospectus. The AAMAC founders agreed that the remaining 2,850,000 shares of their founder stock will be cancelled upon consummation of the Acquisition.

At the closing of the Acquisition, the Great American Members and the Phantom Equityholders will, collectively, receive (i) \$120,000,000 in cash and (ii) 12,272,727 shares of common stock of the Company. In addition, the Great American Members are eligible to receive an additional \$25,000,000 cash payment and, together with the Phantom Equityholders, are eligible to receive up to an aggregate of 10,000,000 additional shares of common stock of the Company upon the Company's achievement of certain Adjusted EBITDA targets as described in the Purchase Agreement.

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Your vote is very important. AAMAC cannot consummate the Acquisition unless (i) the Charter Amendment is adopted by holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC as of the record date; (ii) the Acquisition Proposal is approved by holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of AAMAC's common stock as of the record date and by holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding Public Shares of AAMAC present and entitled to vote at the Special Meeting and no more than 30% of the Public Shares less one share elect to convert their shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account (iii) the New Charter Provisions Proposals are each approved by a majority of issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC as of the record date; and (iv) certain other closing conditions are met, including approval of the Warrant Redemption.

Only AAMAC stockholders who held AAMAC common stock and AAMAC warrant holders who held warrants exercisable for AAMAC common stock as of _____, 2009 will be entitled to vote at the Special Meeting of Stockholders or the Special Meeting of Warrant holders, as the case may be. **Whether or not you plan to attend the Special Meeting of Stockholders or the Special Meeting of Warrant holders, please complete, sign and date your proxy card in the pre-addressed postage paid envelope.** If your shares or warrants are held in an account at a brokerage firm or bank, you must instruct your broker or bank on how to vote your shares or, if you wish to attend the Special Meeting of Stockholders or the Special Meeting of Warrant holders and vote in person, you must obtain a proxy from your broker or bank. If you do not submit your proxy or vote in person at the Special Meeting of Stockholders or the Special Meeting of Warrant holders or, if you hold your shares or warrants through a broker or bank, if you do not instruct your broker how to vote your shares or warrants, as the case may be, or obtain a proxy from your broker or bank to vote in person at the Special Meeting of Stockholders or the Special Meeting of Warrant holders, it will have the same effect as a vote against certain proposals presented to the stockholders and warrant holders, as more fully described in this proxy statement/prospectus.

AAMAC's board of directors has unanimously approved the Purchase Agreement and the Acquisition and unanimously recommends (i) that AAMAC stockholders vote FOR approval of the Charter Amendment, FOR adoption of the Purchase Agreement and approval of the Acquisition, FOR the approval of the New Charter Provisions Proposals, FOR approval of the Incentive Plan and FOR approval of the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal and (ii) that AAMAC warrant holders vote FOR the Warrant Redemption and FOR approval of the Warrant holder Adjournment Proposal.

Thank you for your consideration of these matters.

Sincerely,

Michael J. Levitt

Chairman of the Board of Directors

IF YOU RETURN YOUR PROXY CARD WITHOUT AN INDICATION OF HOW YOU WISH TO VOTE, YOUR SHARES OR WARRANTS, AS APPLICABLE, WILL BE VOTED IN FAVOR OF EACH OF THE APPLICABLE PROPOSALS. IN THAT EVENT AN AAMAC STOCKHOLDER WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE TO HAVE ITS SHARES

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CONVERTED INTO A PRO RATA PORTION OF THE TRUST ACCOUNT IN WHICH A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE NET PROCEEDS OF AAMAC'S INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING ARE HELD. AN AAMAC STOCKHOLDER MUST VOTE AGAINST THE ACQUISITION PROPOSAL AND DEMAND THAT AAMAC CONVERT ITS SHARES INTO A PRO RATA PORTION OF THE TRUST ACCOUNT NO LATER THAN THE CLOSE OF THE VOTE ON THE ACQUISITION PROPOSAL IN ORDER TO EXERCISE CONVERSION RIGHTS. IN ORDER TO CONVERT ITS SHARES, AN AAMAC STOCKHOLDER MUST TENDER ITS STOCK TO AAMAC'S STOCK TRANSFER AGENT PRIOR TO THE SPECIAL MEETING OF AAMAC STOCKHOLDERS. AN AAMAC STOCKHOLDER MAY TENDER STOCK BY EITHER DELIVERING THE STOCK CERTIFICATE TO THE TRANSFER AGENT OR BY DELIVERING THE SHARES ELECTRONICALLY THROUGH DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY. IF THE ACQUISITION IS NOT COMPLETED, THEN THESE SHARES WILL NOT BE CONVERTED INTO A PRO RATA PORTION OF THE TRUST ACCOUNT. IF AN AAMAC STOCKHOLDER HOLDS THE SHARES THROUGH A BROKERAGE FIRM OR BANK, IT MUST INSTRUCT THE ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE AT ITS BROKER OR BANK TO WITHDRAW THE SHARES FROM ITS ACCOUNT IN ORDER TO EXERCISE ITS CONVERSION RIGHTS. SEE *SPECIAL MEETING OF AAMAC STOCKHOLDERS AND SPECIAL MEETING OF AAMAC WARRANTHOLDERS - CONVERSION RIGHTS* BEGINNING ON PAGE 65 OF THE PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS FOR MORE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS.

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Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp.

590 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor

New York, New York 10022

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF WARRANTHOLDERS

OF ALTERNATIVE ASSET MANAGEMENT ACQUISITION CORP.

TO BE HELD ON _____, 2009

To the Warrantholders of Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp.:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Special Meeting of warrantholders of Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp. ("AAMAC"), a Delaware corporation, will be held at 10:00 a.m. Eastern time, on _____, 2009, at the offices of Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP, AAMAC's counsel, at 150 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017. You are cordially invited to attend the Special Meeting, at which warrantholders will be asked to consider and vote upon the following proposals, which are more fully described in the enclosed proxy statement/prospectus:

(1) *The Warrant Redemption Proposal* to consider and vote upon a proposal to amend the warrant agreement (the "Warrant Agreement"), which governs the terms of AAMAC's outstanding warrants, including those held by AAMAC's sponsors, which were issued in the private offering consummated immediately prior to AAMAC's initial public offering, in connection with AAMAC's consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of May 14, 2009, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of May 29, 2009 (as amended, "Purchase Agreement"), by and among AAMAC, Great American Group, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of AAMAC (the "Company"), and AAMAC Merger Sub, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("Merger Sub"), on the one hand, and Great American Group, LLC ("Great American"), the members of Great American (the "Great American Members") and the representative of each of Great American, the Great American Members and the phantom equityholders of Great American (the "Phantom Equityholders"), on the other hand, pursuant to which the Great American Members will contribute all of the membership interests of Great American to the Company in exchange for common stock of the Company and cash (the "Contribution") and concurrently, Merger Sub will merge with and into AAMAC, as a result of which AAMAC and Great American will be wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company and outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock will be exchanged for common stock of the Company. The amendment to the Warrant Agreement would permit AAMAC to redeem all of the outstanding warrants, including those held by AAMAC's sponsors, in connection with the Acquisition, at a price of \$.50 per warrant (the "Warrant Redemption Proposal"). If the Warrant Redemption is approved, AAMAC intends to redeem all of its outstanding warrants in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, AAMAC's outstanding warrants will become exercisable for common stock of the Company following the Acquisition;

(2) *The Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal* to consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies if, based upon the tabulated vote at the time of the Special Meeting, there are not sufficient votes to approve the amendment to the Warrant Agreement (the "Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal"); and

(3) Such other procedural matters as may properly come before the Special Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

After careful consideration, AAMAC's board of directors has unanimously determined that the Warrant Redemption is fair to and in the best interests of AAMAC and its warrantholders and unanimously recommends that AAMAC warrantholders vote FOR the Warrant Redemption Proposal and FOR the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal.

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These items of business are described in the enclosed proxy statement/prospectus, which you are encouraged to read in its entirety before voting. Only holders of record of AAMAC warrants at the close of business on _____, 2009 are entitled to notice of the Special Meeting and to vote and have their votes counted at the Special Meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the Special Meeting.

All AAMAC warrant holders are cordially invited to attend the Special Meeting in person. To ensure your representation at the Special Meeting, however, you are urged to complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card as soon as possible. If you are a holder of record of AAMAC warrants, you may also cast your vote in person at the Special Meeting. If your warrants are held in an account at a brokerage firm or bank, you must instruct your broker or bank on how to vote your warrants or, if you wish to attend the Special Meeting and vote in person, obtain a proxy from your broker or bank. If you do not submit your proxy or vote in person at the Special Meeting or, if you hold your warrants through a broker or bank, if you do not instruct your broker how to vote your warrants or obtain a proxy from your broker or bank to vote in person at the Special Meeting, it will have the same effect as a vote against the Warrant Redemption.

A complete list of AAMAC warrant holders of record entitled to vote at the Special Meeting will be available for ten days before the Special Meeting at the principal executive offices of AAMAC for inspection by warrant holders during ordinary business hours for any purpose germane to the Special Meeting.

As of the record date for the Special Meeting, AAMAC's initial stockholders, including all of its directors and officers and their affiliates, owned an aggregate of approximately 10.05% of the outstanding warrants of AAMAC. Pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, these warrant holders agreed to vote their AAMAC warrants in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting.

Your vote is important regardless of the number of warrants you own. Whether you plan to attend the Special Meeting or not, please read the enclosed proxy statement/prospectus carefully, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card as soon as possible in the envelope provided. If your warrants are held in street name or are in a margin or similar account, you should contact your broker or bank to ensure that votes related to the warrants you beneficially own are properly counted.

Thank you for your participation. We look forward to your continued support.

, 2009

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Michael J. Levitt
Chairman of the Board of Directors

IF YOU RETURN YOUR PROXY CARD WITHOUT AN INDICATION OF HOW YOU WISH TO VOTE, YOUR WARRANTS WILL BE VOTED IN FAVOR OF EACH OF THE PROPOSALS. IF THE ACQUISITION IS NOT COMPLETED AND AAMAC DOES NOT COMPLETE AN INITIAL BUSINESS COMBINATION PRIOR TO AUGUST 1, 2009, YOUR WARRANTS WILL EXPIRE WORTHLESS.

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Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp.

590 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor

New York, New York 10022

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

OF ALTERNATIVE ASSET MANAGEMENT ACQUISITION CORP.

To Be Held On _____, 2009

To the Stockholders of Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp.:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Special Meeting of stockholders of Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp. ("AAMAC"), a Delaware corporation, will be held at 10:30 a.m. Eastern time, on _____, 2009, at the offices of Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP, AAMAC's counsel, at 150 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017. You are cordially invited to attend the Special Meeting, at which stockholders will be asked to consider and vote upon the following proposals, which are more fully described in the enclosed proxy statement/prospectus:

(1) *The Charter Amendment Proposal* to consider and vote upon an amendment to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation (the "Charter Amendment") modifying the definition of "business combination" to permit majority ownership and control of the target business by an affiliate of AAMAC to satisfy the requirement that AAMAC hold at least 51% of the voting equity interests of the target business and that AAMAC control the majority of the governing body of the target business (the "Charter Amendment Proposal");

(2) *The Acquisition Proposal* to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of May 14, 2009, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of May 29, 2009 (as amended, "Purchase Agreement"), by and among AAMAC, Great American Group, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of AAMAC (the "Company"), and AAMAC Merger Sub, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("Merger Sub"), on the one hand, and Great American Group, LLC ("Great American"), the members of Great American (the "Great American Members") and the representative of each of Great American, the Great American Members and the phantom equityholders of Great American (the "Phantom Equityholders"), on the other hand, and to approve the transactions contemplated thereby, including the contribution by the Great American Members of all of the membership interests of Great American to the Company in exchange for common stock of the Company and cash (the "Contribution") and the concurrent merger (the "Merger" and, together with the Contribution, the "Acquisition") of Merger Sub with and into AAMAC as a result of which AAMAC and Great American will become wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company and outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock will be exchanged for common stock of the Company (the "Acquisition Proposal");

(3) *The New Charter Provisions Proposals* to consider and vote upon separate proposals to ratify certain material provisions of the Company's certificate of incorporation that are different from the provisions of AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, including: (i) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes 120,000,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation authorizes 135,000,000 shares of common stock and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock; (ii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that AAMAC's corporate existence will terminate on August 1, 2009, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the Company's corporate existence is perpetual; (iii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions which relate to AAMAC's status as a blank check company whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not, (iv) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that any contracts submitted for a vote at a meeting of

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stockholders and approved by a majority of the capital stock represented at such meeting and entitled to vote thereat shall be valid and binding as though such contract or act had been approved by or ratified by all stockholders, whether or not such contract or act would be open to legal attack because of directors' interests or for any other reason, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such a provision; (v) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law ("DGCL") all persons whom it may indemnify pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify officers and directors to the extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL and that the board of directors, in its sole discretion, may indemnify other persons who are permitted to be indemnified pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL; and (vi) in its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC elected not to be governed by Section 203 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such an opt-out provision (collectively, the "New Charter Provisions Proposals");

(4) *The Incentive Plan Proposal* to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the 2009 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Incentive Plan"), pursuant to which 7,822,000 shares of common stock will be reserved for issuance to directors, executive officers and other employees upon the exercise of various types of equity awards to be granted pursuant to the terms of the Incentive Plan (the "Incentive Plan Proposal"), which Incentive Plan will be assumed by the Company if the Acquisition is approved;

(5) *The Stockholder Adjournment Proposal* to consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies if, based upon the tabulated vote at the time of the Special Meeting, there are not sufficient votes to approve the Charter Amendment, adopt the Purchase Agreement and approve the Acquisition, approve the New Charter Provisions Proposals, or adopt the Incentive Plan (the "Stockholder Adjournment Proposal"); and

(6) Such other procedural matters as may properly come before the Special Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

After careful consideration, AAMAC's board of directors has unanimously determined that the Purchase Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the Acquisition, are fair to and in the best interests of AAMAC and its securityholders and unanimously recommends that AAMAC stockholders vote FOR the Charter Amendment Proposal, FOR the Acquisition Proposal, FOR the New Charter Provisions Proposals, FOR the Incentive Plan Proposal and FOR the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal.

These items of business are described in the enclosed proxy statement/prospectus, which you are encouraged to read in its entirety before voting. Only holders of record of AAMAC common stock at the close of business on _____, 2009 are entitled to notice of the Special Meeting and to vote and have their votes counted at the Special Meeting and any adjournments or postponements of the Special Meeting.

All AAMAC stockholders are cordially invited to attend the Special Meeting in person. To ensure your representation at the Special Meeting, however, 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 AAMAC 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 or, if you wish to attend the Special Meeting and vote in person, you must obtain a proxy from your broker or bank. If you do not submit your proxy or vote in person at the Special Meeting or, if you hold your shares through a broker or bank, if you do not instruct your broker how to vote your shares or obtain a proxy from your broker or bank to vote in person at the Special Meeting, it will have the same effect as a vote against the approval of the Charter Amendment, against the adoption of the Purchase Agreement and approval of the Acquisition and against the approval of the New Charter Provisions Proposals.

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A complete list of AAMAC stockholders of record entitled to vote at the Special Meeting will be available for ten days before the Special Meeting at the principal executive offices of AAMAC for inspection by stockholders during ordinary business hours for any purpose germane to the Special Meeting.

As of the record date for the Special Meeting, AAMAC's initial stockholders, including all of its directors and officers and their affiliates, owned an aggregate of approximately 21.66% of the outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock, including 10,350,000 shares which were purchased prior to AAMAC's initial public offering and an additional 859,200 shares purchased subsequent to the initial public offering. Pursuant to letter agreements entered into by AAMAC, the representative of the underwriters in AAMAC's initial public offering and each of these stockholders, all of these stockholders have agreed to vote their shares acquired prior to AAMAC's initial public offering in accordance with the vote of the majority in interest of all other AAMAC stockholders with respect to the Acquisition Proposal. In addition, pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders have agreed to vote their AAMAC common stock (other than the AAMAC common stock acquired by them prior to AAMAC's initial public offering, which will be voted as indicated above with respect to the Acquisition Proposal) in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting.

Your vote is important regardless of the number of shares you own. Whether you plan to attend the Special Meeting or not, please read the enclosed proxy statement/prospectus carefully, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy card as soon as possible in the envelope provided. If your shares are held in street name or are in a margin or similar account, you should contact your broker or bank to ensure that votes related to the shares you beneficially own are properly counted.

Thank you for your participation. We look forward to your continued support.

, 2009

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Michael J. Levitt
Chairman of the Board of Directors

IF YOU RETURN YOUR PROXY CARD WITHOUT AN INDICATION OF HOW YOU WISH TO VOTE, YOUR SHARES WILL BE VOTED IN FAVOR OF EACH OF THE PROPOSALS AND YOU WILL NOT BE ELIGIBLE TO HAVE YOUR SHARES CONVERTED INTO A PRO RATA PORTION OF THE TRUST ACCOUNT IN WHICH A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION OF THE NET PROCEEDS OF AAMAC'S INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING ARE HELD. YOU MUST VOTE AGAINST THE ACQUISITION PROPOSAL AND DEMAND THAT AAMAC CONVERT YOUR SHARES INTO CASH NO LATER THAN THE CLOSE OF THE VOTE ON THE ACQUISITION PROPOSAL IN ORDER TO EXERCISE YOUR CONVERSION RIGHTS. IN ORDER TO CONVERT YOUR SHARES, YOU MUST TENDER YOUR STOCK TO AAMAC'S STOCK TRANSFER AGENT PRIOR TO THE SPECIAL MEETING OF AAMAC STOCKHOLDERS. YOU MAY TENDER YOUR STOCK BY EITHER DELIVERING YOUR STOCK CERTIFICATE TO THE TRANSFER AGENT OR BY DELIVERING YOUR SHARES ELECTRONICALLY THROUGH DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY. IF THE ACQUISITION IS NOT COMPLETED, THEN THESE SHARES WILL NOT BE

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CONVERTED INTO CASH. IF YOU HOLD THE SHARES THROUGH A BROKERAGE FIRM OR BANK, YOU WILL NEED TO INSTRUCT THE ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE AT YOUR BROKER OR BANK TO WITHDRAW THE SHARES FROM YOUR ACCOUNT IN ORDER TO EXERCISE YOUR CONVERSION RIGHTS. SEE *SPECIAL MEETING OF AAMAC STOCKHOLDERS AND SPECIAL MEETING OF AAMAC WARRANTHOLDERS CONVERSION RIGHTS* BEGINNING ON PAGE 65 OF THE PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS FOR MORE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS.

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The information in this proxy statement/prospectus is not complete and may be changed. We may not issue these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This proxy statement/prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO AMENDMENT AND COMPLETION, DATED JUNE 22, 2009

PROXY STATEMENT FOR SPECIAL MEETINGS OF STOCKHOLDERS

AND WARRANTHOLDERS

OF ALTERNATIVE ASSET MANAGEMENT ACQUISITION CORP.

AND PROSPECTUS FOR UP TO 61,172,727 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

AND UP TO 46,025,000 WARRANTS TO PURCHASE COMMON STOCK

OF GREAT AMERICAN GROUP, INC.

The board of directors of Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp. ("AAMAC"), has unanimously approved the acquisition of Great American Group, LLC, a California limited liability company ("Great American"), pursuant to that certain Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of May 14, 2009, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of May 29, 2009 (as amended, "Purchase Agreement"), by and among AAMAC, Great American Group, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of AAMAC (the "Company"), and AAMAC Merger Sub, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("Merger Sub"), on the one hand, and Great American, the members of Great American (the "Great American Members") and the representative of each of Great American, the Great American Members and the phantom equityholders of Great American (the "Phantom Equityholders"), on the other hand.

Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Great American Members have agreed to contribute all of the membership interests of Great American to the Company in exchange for common stock of the Company and cash (the "Contribution"). As a result of the Contribution, Great American will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Concurrently with the Contribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into AAMAC, with AAMAC surviving (the "Merger" and, together with the Contribution, the "Acquisition"). In connection with the Merger, each outstanding share of common stock of AAMAC will be exchanged for one share of common stock of the Company and AAMAC will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

In connection with the Acquisition, AAMAC is seeking to amend the terms of the warrant agreement governing the warrants exercisable for shares of AAMAC common stock (the "Warrant Agreement") in order to permit the redemption of all of the outstanding AAMAC warrants, including those held by OHL Limited, STC Investment Holdings LLC, Solar Capital, LLC, Jakal Investments LLC, Mark D. Klein, David Hawkins and Steven Shenfeld, who are collectively referred to as AAMAC's sponsors, at a price of \$0.50 per warrant (the "Warrant Redemption") in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is approved, AAMAC intends to redeem all of its outstanding warrants in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is not approved, AAMAC warrants will become exercisable for common stock of the Company. In any event, the units of AAMAC will be separated into the component common stock and warrant, each of which will participate in the Merger as indicated above, and the units will be delisted.

Upon consummation of the Acquisition, holders of AAMAC's outstanding common stock as of _____, 2009 (including common stock owned by AAMAC's founders and their affiliates) will own approximately 79.94% of the Company on a fully diluted basis (assuming the Warrant Redemption is consummated and assuming that no holders of AAMAC common stock sold in its initial public offering (the "Public Shares"), elect to convert their Public Shares into a portion of the trust account) or 74.83% on a fully diluted basis (assuming the Warrant Redemption is consummated and that holders of 30% less one share of AAMAC's Public Shares elect to convert their shares into a portion of the trust account). The AAMAC directors, officers and sponsors, which are collectively referred to as the AAMAC founders, have also agreed that 4,500,000 of the shares of Company common stock they receive in exchange for their AAMAC founder stock will continue to be held in escrow until the Company's achievement of the Adjusted EBITDA targets described in the attached proxy statement/prospectus. The AAMAC founders agreed that the remaining 2,850,000 shares of their founder stock will be cancelled upon consummation of the Acquisition.

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At the closing of the Acquisition, the Great American Members and the Phantom Equityholders will, collectively, receive (i) \$120,000,000 in cash and (ii) 12,272,727 shares of common stock of the Company. In addition, the Great American Members are eligible to receive an additional \$25,000,000 cash payment and, together with the Phantom Equityholders, are eligible to receive up to an aggregate of 10,000,000 additional shares of common stock of the Company upon the Company's achievement of certain Adjusted EBITDA targets as described in the Purchase Agreement.

AAMAC's units, common stock and warrants are currently traded on the NYSE Amex under the symbols AMV.U, AMV and AMV.WS, respectively. AAMAC's units, common stock and warrants had closing prices of \$9.74, \$9.80 and \$0.15, respectively, on June 19, 2009. Following the consummation of the Acquisition, the common stock, warrants and units of AAMAC will cease trading on the NYSE Amex. There is presently no public market for the common stock or warrants of the Company. The Company will apply to have its common stock (and warrants if the Warrant Redemption is not consummated and AAMAC's outstanding warrants become exercisable for common stock of the Company) listed for trading on the NYSE Amex, or another exchange, under the symbols _____ and _____, respectively, on or promptly after the date of the consummation of the Acquisition. There can be no assurance that the Company's securities will be listed or, if listed initially, continue to be listed, on the NYSE Amex or any other exchange in the future.

AAMAC is providing this proxy statement/prospectus and accompanying proxy cards to its stockholders and warrant holders in connection with the solicitation of proxies to be voted at the Special Meetings of AAMAC stockholders and AAMAC warrant holders and at any adjournments or postponements of the Special Meetings. This proxy statement/prospectus also constitutes a prospectus of the Company for the shares of the Company's common stock (and, in the event the Warrant Redemption Proposal is not approved, the Company's warrants) to be issued to the securityholders of AAMAC and to the Great American Members pursuant to the terms of the Acquisition. Whether or not you plan to attend the special meetings, we urge you to read this material carefully. **You should carefully consider the matters discussed under the heading "Risk Factors" beginning on page 39 of the proxy statement/prospectus.**

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this proxy statement/prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

AAMAC consummated its initial public offering, or IPO, on August 7, 2007. Citigroup Global Markets Inc., or Citigroup, acted as lead manager for the IPO. Citigroup and the other underwriters may provide assistance to AAMAC, Great American, the Company and their respective directors and executive officers, and may be deemed to be participants in the solicitation of proxies. Approximately \$13,500,000 of the underwriters' discounts and commissions relating to AAMAC's IPO were deferred pending stockholder approval of AAMAC's initial business combination and will be released to the underwriters upon consummation of the Acquisition. If the Acquisition is not consummated and AAMAC is required to be liquidated, the underwriters will not receive any of such fees. Stockholders are advised that the underwriters have a financial interest in the successful outcome of the proxy solicitation.

This proxy statement/prospectus is dated _____, 2009 and is first being mailed to AAMAC stockholders and AAMAC warrant holders on or about _____, 2009.

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Great American owns trademarks that are used in conjunction with the operation of its business. The trademarks Great American GroupTM and TM which are included in this proxy statement/prospectus are registered in the United States.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE PROPOSALS

FOR AAMAC WARRANTHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS

The following questions and answers briefly address some commonly asked questions about the proposals to be presented at the AAMAC Special Meeting of Warrantholders and the AAMAC Special Meeting of Stockholders including the proposed transaction. The following questions and answers may not include all the information that is important to warrantholders and stockholders of AAMAC. We urge warrantholders and stockholders to read carefully this entire proxy statement/prospectus, including the annexes and the other documents referred to herein.

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

A. Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp., referred to herein as AAMAC, and Great American Group, LLC, referred to herein as Great American, have agreed to a business combination under the terms of an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of May 14, 2009, as amended by Amendment No. 1 to Agreement and Plan of Reorganization, dated as of May 29, 2009, by and among AAMAC, Great American Group, Inc., referred to herein as the Company, and AAMAC Merger Sub, Inc., referred to herein as Merger Sub, on the one hand, and Great American, members of Great American, referred to herein as the Great American Members, and the representative of each of Great American, the Great American Members and phantom equity holders of Great American, referred to herein as the Phantom Equityholders, on the other hand. This agreement, as amended, is referred to as the Purchase Agreement. A copy of the Purchase Agreement as amended is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A and Annex B. You are encouraged to read this proxy statement/prospectus, including all the annexes hereto.

Warrantholders are being asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve an amendment to the warrant agreement governing all of AAMAC's outstanding warrants, referred to herein as the Warrant Agreement, to permit AAMAC to redeem all of the outstanding warrants, including warrants held by OHL Limited, STC Investment Holdings LLC, Solar Capital, LLC, Jakal Investments LLC, Mark D. Klein, David Hawkins and Steven Shenfeld, who are collectively referred to as AAMAC's sponsors, for \$0.50 per warrant in connection with the Acquisition. This is referred to herein as the Warrant Redemption and the proposal is referred to herein as the Warrant Redemption Proposal. The form of the amendment to the Warrant Agreement is attached hereto as Annex F. If the Warrant Redemption Proposal is approved, AAMAC intends to consummate the Warrant Redemption in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, the warrants of AAMAC will become exercisable for common stock of the Company following the Acquisition.

Stockholders are being asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to amend AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation to modify the definition of "business combination" to permit majority ownership and control of the target business by an affiliate of AAMAC to satisfy the requirement that AAMAC hold at least 51% of the voting equity interests of the target business and that AAMAC control the majority of any governing board of the target business. The form of the amendment to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation is attached hereto as Annex C. This is referred to herein as the Charter Amendment and the proposal is referred to herein as the Charter Amendment Proposal.

Stockholders are also being asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the Purchase Agreement, which, among other things, provides for the contribution by the Great American Members of all of the outstanding membership interests of Great American in exchange for common stock of the Company and cash, which transaction is referred to herein as the Contribution,

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and the concurrent merger of Merger Sub with and into AAMAC, which transaction is referred to herein as the Merger. The Contribution and the Merger are referred to herein together as the Acquisition. In connection with the Merger, all of the outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC will be exchanged for an equal number of shares of common stock of the Company. If the Warrant Redemption Proposal is approved, AAMAC intends to consummate the Warrant Redemption in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, the warrants of AAMAC will become exercisable for common stock of the Company following the Acquisition.

The AAMAC units will not be exchanged in the Merger. The units will be separated into the component common stock and warrants, each of which will be exchanged or redeemed, as described above and below, and the units will cease to trade following the consummation of the Acquisition.

Stockholders are also being asked to consider and ratify certain provisions that are contained in the Company's certificate of incorporation that are not contained in AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation. Specifically, AAMAC stockholders are being asked to consider (i) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes 120,000,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation authorizes 135,000,000 shares of common stock and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock; (ii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that AAMAC's corporate existence will terminate on August 1, 2009, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the Company's corporate existence is perpetual; (iii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions which relate to AAMAC's status as a blank check company whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not, (iv) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that any contracts submitted for a vote at a meeting of stockholders and approved by a majority of the capital stock represented at such meeting and entitled to vote thereat shall be

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valid and binding as though such contract or act had been approved by or ratified by all stockholders, whether or not such contract or act would be open to legal attack because of directors' interests or for any other reason, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such a provision; (v) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, referred to herein as the DGCL, all persons whom it may indemnify pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify officers and directors to the extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL and that the board of directors, in its sole discretion, may indemnify other persons who are permitted to be indemnified pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL; and (vi) in its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC elected not to be governed by Section 203 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such an opt-out provision. These provisions in the Company's certificate of incorporation are referred to herein as the New Charter Provisions and the proposals are referred to herein as the New Charter Provisions Proposals.

Stockholders are also being asked to adopt the 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, referred to herein as the Incentive Plan, pursuant to which 7,822,000 shares of common stock will be reserved for issuance upon the exercise of various types of equity incentive awards which may be granted to directors, executive officers and other employees pursuant to the terms of the Incentive Plan. The Company will assume the Incentive Plan in connection with the Acquisition. This is referred to herein as the Incentive Plan Proposal. The form of the Incentive Plan is attached hereto as Annex E.

The approval of the Warrant Redemption Proposal by AAMAC warrant holders and the approval of the Charter Amendment, adoption of the Purchase Agreement and approval of the Acquisition by AAMAC stockholders are preconditions to the consummation of the Acquisition. If the Charter Amendment Proposal is not approved, the Acquisition Proposal will not be presented to the AAMAC stockholders for a vote. If the Acquisition Proposal is not approved, the New Charter Provisions Proposals and the Incentive Plan Proposal will not be presented to the AAMAC stockholders for a vote.

This proxy statement/prospectus contains important information about the proposed Acquisition and the other matters to be acted upon at the Special Meeting of Warrant holders and the Special Meeting of Stockholders. You should read it carefully.

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Your vote is important. You are encouraged to submit your proxy card as soon as possible after carefully reviewing this proxy statement/prospectus and its annexes.

Q. What is being voted on?

A. Below are proposals on which AAMAC's warrantholders are being asked to vote and proposals on which AAMAC's stockholders are being asked to vote.

Warrantholder Proposals

To approve an amendment to the Warrant Agreement governing all of AAMAC's outstanding warrants to permit AAMAC to redeem the warrants in connection with the Acquisition. In connection with the consummation of the Acquisition, AAMAC intends to redeem the warrants and they will not be exchanged for warrants of the Company. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, AAMAC's outstanding warrants will become exercisable for common stock of the Company following the Acquisition. In any event, the AAMAC units will not be exchanged in the Merger. Accordingly, the units will be separated into the component common stock and warrant, each of which will be exchanged or redeemed, respectively, as described above and the units will cease to trade following the consummation of the Acquisition.

To approve the adjournment of the Special Meeting of Warrantholders to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that, based upon the tabulated vote at the time of the Special Meeting of Warrantholders, there are not sufficient votes to approve the Warrant Redemption Proposal. This is referred to herein as the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal. This proposal will only be presented to the Special Meeting of Warrantholders if there are not sufficient votes to approve the Warrant Redemption Proposal.

Stockholder Proposals

To approve the Charter Amendment to modify the definition of "business combination" in AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation. If the Charter Amendment Proposal is approved, the amendment to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation attached as Annex C hereto will immediately be filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware. After such filing is made with the State of Delaware, the Acquisition Proposal will be presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

To adopt the Purchase Agreement and approve the Acquisition. The Acquisition Proposal will be presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders for a vote only if the Charter Amendment Proposal is approved.

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To consider and approve separate proposals to ratify each of the New Charter Provisions. The presentation of the New Charter Provisions Proposals at the Special Meeting of Stockholders is conditioned upon the approval of the Acquisition Proposal.

To approve the adoption of the Incentive Plan. The presentation of the Incentive Plan Proposal at the Special Meeting of Stockholders is conditioned upon the approval of the Acquisition Proposal. The Incentive Plan will be adopted by AAMAC and assumed by the Company only if the Acquisition is consummated.

To approve the adjournment of the Special Meeting of Stockholders to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies in the event that,

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based upon the tabulated vote at the time of the Special Meeting of Stockholders, there are not sufficient votes to approve the Charter Amendment, to adopt the Purchase Agreement and approve the Acquisition, to approve the New Charter Provisions Proposals or to adopt the Incentive Plan. This is referred to herein as the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal. This proposal will only be presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders if there are not sufficient votes to approve one of the other proposals presented to stockholders.

It is important for you to note that in the event the Acquisition Proposal does not receive the requisite vote for approval, then AAMAC will not consummate the Acquisition or the Warrant Redemption. If AAMAC does not consummate the Acquisition and fails to complete an initial business combination by August 1, 2009, AAMAC will be required to dissolve and liquidate and the warrants will expire worthless.

Q. Are the proposals conditioned on one another?

A. Yes. Unless the Charter Amendment Proposal is approved at the Special Meeting of Stockholders, the Acquisition Proposal will not be presented to the stockholders of AAMAC and, unless the Acquisition Proposal is approved at the Special Meeting of Stockholders, the other proposals will not be presented to the stockholders of AAMAC.

Q. What will happen in the Acquisition?

A. At the closing of the Acquisition, the Contribution Consideration Recipients will collectively receive (i) the Cash Consideration and (ii) the Closing Stock Consideration. In addition, the Great American Members are eligible to receive the Contingent Cash Consideration and, together with the Phantom Equityholders, are eligible to receive the Contingent Stock Consideration, in each case upon the Company's achievement of certain Adjusted EBITDA targets as described in the Purchase Agreement.

Concurrently with the Contribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into AAMAC, with AAMAC surviving. In connection with the Merger, each outstanding share of common stock of AAMAC will be exchanged for one share of common stock of the Company and AAMAC and Great American will become wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company.

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Q. Why is AAMAC proposing the Acquisition?

A. AAMAC was organized to acquire through an acquisition, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination, one or more businesses or assets in the alternative asset management sector or a related business, referred to herein as AAMAC's initial business combination or AAMAC's business combination, although AAMAC is not limited to consummating its initial business combination in such industry.

AAMAC consummated its IPO on August 7, 2007. Approximately \$402,430,000 of the proceeds of AAMAC's initial public offering (including \$13,500,000 of deferred underwriting commissions), together with \$4,625,000 raised from the private sale of sponsor warrants, was placed in a trust account immediately following the IPO and, in accordance with AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, will be released upon the consummation of a business combination. As of March 31, 2009, \$407,571,636 was held in the trust account. If the Acquisition is consummated, AAMAC intends to use the funds held in the trust account (i) to pay the transaction fees and expenses up to the applicable caps, (ii) to reimburse \$1,000,000 of expenses of Halcyon Asset Management, LLC, referred to herein as Halcyon, relating to the purchase agreement between AAMAC and Halcyon which was terminated in June 2008, (iii) to pay tax obligations and the deferred underwriting compensation, (iv) to pay AAMAC stockholders who properly exercise their conversion rights, (v) to consummate the Warrant Redemption, (vi) to pay Hanover Group US, LLC \$240,000 for administrative fees and (vii) for working capital and general corporate purposes of the Company and its subsidiaries following the consummation of the Acquisition, out of which the Company will pay the Cash Consideration.

See the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal AAMAC's Board of Directors Reasons for the Approval of the Acquisition* for additional information.

Q. Why is AAMAC proposing the Charter Amendment?

A. Pursuant to its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC is permitted to consummate a business combination which results in the ownership by AAMAC of at least 51% of the voting equity interests of the target business or businesses and control by AAMAC of the majority of any governing body of the target business or businesses. Following the

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Acquisition, Great American and AAMAC will be wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company. Although the Company will own 100% of the voting equity interests of, and control, Great American following the Acquisition, AAMAC will be a subsidiary of the Company due to the reverse merger and therefore AAMAC will not technically own at least 51% of the voting equity interests of Great American and will not control any governing body of Great American. As a result, the Acquisition will substantively meet the criteria for AAMAC's business combination because it involves the purchase of all of the membership interests of Great American and the acquisition of control of Great American. However, the manner in which the Acquisition is structured, which the parties believe to be most beneficial to all parties, may cause the Acquisition to fail to qualify as a business combination pursuant to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation because AAMAC will not directly own Great American following consummation of the Acquisition. Accordingly, AAMAC is seeking approval of its stockholders to amend its amended and restated certificate of incorporation to modify the definition of business combination to permit majority ownership and control of the target business by an affiliate of AAMAC to satisfy the requirement that AAMAC hold at least 51% of the voting equity interests of the target business and that AAMAC control the majority of any governing body of the target business. If the requisite approval is received, the Charter Amendment will be filed with the Delaware Secretary of State immediately upon its approval and prior to the stockholders consideration of the Acquisition Proposal at the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Q. Why is AAMAC proposing the Warrant Redemption Proposal?

A. AAMAC's warrant holders are being asked to approve the Warrant Redemption because the approval of the Warrant Redemption Proposal is a condition to consummation of the Acquisition. In addition, AAMAC's board of directors believes that the elimination of the warrants from the Company's capital structure will increase the Company's strategic opportunities and attractiveness to future investors.

Q. Why is AAMAC proposing the New Charter Provisions Proposals?

A. The certificate of incorporation of the Company contains certain material provisions that are not included in AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation. Specifically, AAMAC stockholders are being asked to consider (i) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes 120,000,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation authorizes 135,000,000 shares of common stock and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock; (ii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that AAMAC's corporate existence will terminate on August 1, 2009, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the Company's corporate existence is perpetual; (iii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions which relate to AAMAC's status as a blank check company whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not; (iv) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that any contracts submitted for a vote at a meeting of stockholders and approved by a majority of the capital stock represented at such meeting and entitled to vote thereat shall be valid and binding as though such contract had been approved by or ratified by all stockholders, whether or not such contract would be

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open to legal attack because of directors' interests or for any other reason, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such a provision; (v) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL all persons whom it may indemnify pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify officers and directors to the extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL and that the board of directors, in its sole discretion, may indemnify other persons who are permitted to be indemnified pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL; and (vi) in its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC elected not to be governed by Section 203 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such an opt-out provision. Stockholders of AAMAC will have the opportunity to review and ratify the provisions of the Company's certificate of incorporation that will become applicable to them in their capacities as stockholders of the Company following the Acquisition.

Q. Why is AAMAC proposing the Incentive Plan Proposal?

A. AAMAC's stockholders are being asked to approve the Incentive Plan which would be assumed by the Company following the Acquisition. AAMAC's board of directors believes that the Incentive Plan will allow the Company going forward to provide incentives to management to assist the Company in achieving its long term corporate objectives and enable the Company to attract and retain executive officers and other employees of outstanding competence and to provide such persons with an opportunity to acquire equity interests in the Company.

Q. What vote is required to approve the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Warrantheolders?

A. Approval of the Warrant Redemption Proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in interest of the shares of AAMAC common stock issuable upon exercise of the AAMAC warrants as of the record date.

The approval of the Warrantheolder Adjournment Proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in interest of the shares of AAMAC common stock issuable upon exercise of the outstanding AAMAC warrants represented in person or by proxy at the Special Meeting of Warrantheolders and entitled to vote thereon as of the record date.

Abstentions will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the Warrant Redemption Proposal and the Warrantheolder Adjournment Proposal. A broker non-vote will have the effect of a vote AGAINST the Warrant Redemption Proposal. Broker non-votes, while considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum, will have no effect on the Warrantheolder Adjournment Proposal.

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Q. What vote is required to approve the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders?

A. The approval of the Charter Amendment Proposal and the New Charter Provisions Proposals require the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock of AAMAC as of the record date.

The Acquisition Proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock as of the record date and a majority of AAMAC's Public Shares as of the record date. If holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition and demand that their Public Shares be converted into a pro rata portion of the trust account, AAMAC will not, pursuant to the terms of its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, be permitted to consummate the Acquisition. See the section entitled *Special Meeting of AAMAC Stockholders and Special Meeting of AAMAC Warranholders - Conversion Rights* for additional information.

The approval of the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal each require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of AAMAC common stock represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon at the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Abstentions will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal, the New Charter Provisions Proposals, the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal. A broker non-vote will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal and the New Charter Provisions Proposals. Broker non-votes, while considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum, will have no effect on the Incentive Plan Proposal or the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal.

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Q. How will AAMAC's directors and officers vote? A. In connection with AAMAC's IPO, AAMAC and Citigroup Global Markets, the representative of the underwriters of the IPO, entered into agreements with each of AAMAC's directors, officers and sponsors, which are collectively referred to as the AAMAC founders, pursuant to which each AAMAC founder agreed to vote his, her or its shares of common stock of AAMAC purchased prior to AAMAC's IPO, which are referred to herein as the founder shares, with respect to the Acquisition Proposal in accordance with the majority of the votes cast by the holders of Public Shares on that proposal. In addition, pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders agreed to vote their AAMAC common stock (other than the founder shares, which will be voted as indicated above with respect to the Acquisition Proposal) and their AAMAC warrants in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders and the Special Meeting of Warrantholders. See the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal Voting Agreement* for additional information.

Q. What happens if I vote against the Acquisition Proposal? A. If you are a holder of Public Shares and you vote against the Acquisition Proposal, you have the right to demand that AAMAC convert such shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account in which a substantial portion of the net proceeds of AAMAC's IPO are held. These rights to demand conversion of the Public Shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account are sometimes referred to herein as conversion rights.

If holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition and properly demand conversion, then AAMAC will not consummate the Acquisition and your Public Shares will not be converted into a pro rata share of the trust account. If the Acquisition is not consummated and AAMAC does not consummate a business combination by August 1, 2009, AAMAC will be required to dissolve and liquidate.

Q. How do I exercise my conversion rights? A. If you are a holder of Public Shares and wish to exercise your conversion rights, you must (i) vote against the Acquisition Proposal and the Acquisition must be approved and completed, (ii) prior to the vote on the Acquisition Proposal, demand that AAMAC convert your Public Shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account, and (iii) deliver your stock to AAMAC's transfer agent physically or electronically through Depository Trust Company, or DTC, prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Any action that does not include an affirmative vote against the Acquisition will prevent you from exercising your conversion rights. Your vote on any proposal other than the Acquisition Proposal will have no impact on your conversion rights.

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You may exercise your conversion rights either by checking the box on the proxy card or by submitting your request in writing to Mark Zimkind of Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, AAMAC's transfer agent, at the address listed on page 17. If you (i) initially vote for the Acquisition Proposal but then wish to vote against it and exercise your conversion rights or (ii) initially vote against the Acquisition Proposal and wish to exercise your conversion rights but do not check the box on the proxy card providing for the exercise of your conversion rights or do not send a written request to AAMAC to exercise your conversion rights, or (iii) initially vote against the Acquisition Proposal but later wish to vote for it, you may request AAMAC to send you another proxy card on which you may indicate your intended vote. You may make such request by contacting AAMAC at the phone number or address listed on page 17.

Any request for conversion, once made, may be withdrawn at any time until the vote taken with respect to the Acquisition Proposal at the Special Meeting of Stockholders. If you delivered your shares for conversion to AAMAC's transfer agent and decide prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders not to exercise your conversion rights, you may request that AAMAC's transfer agent return the shares (physically or electronically). You may make such request by contacting AAMAC's transfer agent at the phone number or address listed on page 17.

Any corrected or changed proxy card must be received by AAMAC's secretary prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders. No demand for conversion will be honored unless the holder's common stock has been delivered (either physically or electronically) to the transfer agent prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Q. Do I have appraisal rights if I object to the proposed Acquisition?

A. AAMAC stockholders may have appraisal rights in connection with the Acquisition. If appraisal rights are available, holders of shares of AAMAC common stock who do not vote in favor of the Acquisition Proposal and who properly demand appraisal of their shares will be entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the Acquisition under Section 262 of the DGCL. Holders of Public Shares electing to exercise conversion rights will not be entitled to appraisal rights. For additional information, including the procedures for properly demanding appraisal, see *Special Meeting of AAMAC Warrantholders and Special Meeting of AAMAC Stockholders Appraisal Rights*.

Q. What happens to the funds deposited in the trust account after consummation of the Acquisition?

A. At the closing of the Acquisition, the funds in the trust account will be released (i) to pay the transaction fees and expenses up to the applicable caps, (ii) to reimburse \$1,000,000 of expenses of Halcyon relating to the purchase agreement between AAMAC and Halcyon which was terminated in June 2008, (iii) to pay tax obligations and the deferred underwriting compensation, (iv) to pay AAMAC stockholders who properly exercise their conversion rights, (v) to consummate the Warrant Redemption, (vi) to pay Hanover Group US, LLC \$240,000 for administrative fees

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and (vii) for working capital and general corporate purposes of the Company and its subsidiaries following the consummation of the Acquisition, out of which the Company will pay the Cash Consideration.

Q. What happens if the Acquisition is not consummated or is terminated?

A. There are certain circumstances under which AAMAC or Great American may terminate the Purchase Agreement. See the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal The Purchase Agreement Termination* for additional information regarding the parties' specific termination rights. If the Acquisition is not completed and AAMAC is unable to complete another business combination by August 1, 2009, its corporate existence will automatically terminate in accordance with its amended and restated certificate of incorporation and AAMAC will thereafter dissolve and liquidate. In any liquidation of AAMAC, the funds deposited in the trust account, plus any interest earned thereon, less reserves for and claims requiring payment from the trust account by creditors who have not waived their rights against the trust account, if any, will be distributed pro rata to the holders of AAMAC's Public Shares.

AAMAC warrant holders have no right to receive funds held in the trust account with respect to the warrants they hold. If the Acquisition is not completed and AAMAC does not consummate another business combination by August 1, 2009, AAMAC will be required to dissolve and liquidate and the AAMAC warrants will expire worthless.

Holders of AAMAC's founder shares have waived any right to any liquidation distribution with respect to those shares. Mark D. Klein, AAMAC's chief executive officer, president and a director, and Paul D. Lapping, AAMAC's chief financial officer, treasurer and secretary, have agreed to be personally liable under certain circumstances to ensure that the proceeds in the trust account are not reduced by the claims of prospective target businesses and vendors or other entities that are owed money by AAMAC for services rendered or products sold to it, but only to the extent such entities have not signed a waiver. AAMAC cannot assure you that Messrs. Klein and Lapping will be able to satisfy those obligations. See the section entitled *Business of AAMAC Liquidation If No Business Combination* for additional information.

Q. When is the Acquisition expected to be completed?

A. It is currently anticipated that the Acquisition will be consummated promptly following the Special Meeting of Warrant holders and Special Meeting of Stockholders to be held on _____, 2009, provided that all other conditions to the consummation of the Acquisition have been satisfied or waived.

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For a description of the conditions for the completion of the Acquisition, see the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal The Purchase Agreement Conditions to Closing of the Acquisition*.

Q. Since AAMAC's initial public offering prospectus did not disclose that AAMAC may seek to amend its certificate of incorporation prior to the consummation of a business combination, that funds in the trust account might be used, directly or indirectly, to purchase Public Shares, that AAMAC may consummate a business combination with an entity outside the alternative asset management industry or that AAMAC may seek to amend the Warrant Agreement and redeem the AAMAC warrants, what are my legal rights?

A. You should be aware that because AAMAC's IPO prospectus did not disclose that AAMAC may seek to amend its amended and restated certificate of incorporation prior to the consummation of a business combination, that funds in the trust account might be used, directly or indirectly, to purchase Public Shares other than from holders who have voted against the Acquisition and demanded that their Public Shares be converted into a pro rata portion of the trust account (as AAMAC may contemplate doing and which is discussed in further detail below), that AAMAC may consummate a business combination with an entity outside the alternative asset management industry (Great American, a leading provider of asset disposition and valuation and appraisal services, may not be considered to be part of the alternative asset management industry) or that AAMAC may seek to amend the terms of the Warrant Agreement and redeem its outstanding warrants, each holder of AAMAC common stock at the time of the Acquisition who purchased such shares of common stock in the IPO may have securities law claims against AAMAC for rescission (under which a successful claimant has the right to receive the total amount paid for his or her securities pursuant to an allegedly deficient prospectus, plus interest and less any income earned on the securities, in exchange for surrender of the securities) or damages (compensation for loss on an investment caused by alleged material misrepresentations or omissions in the sale of a security). Such claims may entitle stockholders asserting them to up to \$10.00 per share, based on the initial offering price of the IPO units, each comprised of one share of common stock and a warrant exercisable for an additional share of common stock, less any amount received from sale of the original warrants purchased with them, plus interest from the date of AAMAC's IPO (which, in the case of holders of Public Shares, may be more than the pro rata share of the trust account to which they are entitled if they exercise their conversion rights or if AAMAC liquidates). See *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Charter Amendment Proposal, The Acquisition Proposal Actions That May Be Taken to Secure Approval of AAMAC's Stockholders*, and *The Acquisition Proposal Rescission Rights* for additional information.

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Q. What do I need to do now?

A. You are urged to read carefully and consider the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, including the annexes, and to consider how the Acquisition will affect you as a stockholder or how the Warrant Redemption will affect you as a warrantholder of AAMAC, as the case may be. You should then vote as soon as possible in accordance with the instructions provided in this proxy statement/prospectus and on the enclosed proxy card or, if you hold your shares or warrants through a brokerage firm, bank or other nominee, on the voting instruction form provided by the broker, bank or nominee.

Q. How do I vote?

A. If you were a holder of record of AAMAC common stock or warrants on _____, 2009, the record date for the Special Meeting of Warranholders and the Special Meeting of Stockholders, you may vote with respect to the applicable proposals in person at the Special Meeting of Warranholders or the Special Meeting of Stockholders, as the case may be, or by submitting a proxy. You may submit your proxy by completing, signing, dating and returning the enclosed stockholder and/or warrant holder proxy card in the accompanying pre-addressed postage paid envelope. If you hold your shares or warrants in _____ street name, which means your shares or warrants are held of record by a broker, bank or other nominee, you should contact your broker, bank or nominee to ensure that votes related to the shares or warrants, as the case may be, you beneficially own are properly counted. In this regard, you must provide the record holder of your shares or warrants with instructions on how to vote your shares or warrants or, if you wish to attend the Special Meeting of Warranholders or the Special Meeting of Stockholders and vote in person, obtain a proxy from your broker, bank or nominee.

Q. What will happen if I abstain from voting or fail to vote at the Special Meeting of Warranholders or Special Meeting of Stockholders?

A. AAMAC will count a properly executed proxy marked **ABSTAIN** with respect to a particular proposal as present for purposes of determining whether a quorum is present. For purposes of approval, an abstention or failure to vote on the Acquisition will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** the proposal but will preclude you from having your shares converted into a pro rata portion of the trust account. In order to exercise your conversion rights, you must cast a vote against the Acquisition, make an election on the proxy card to convert such shares of common stock or submit a request in writing to AAMAC's transfer agent at the address listed on page 17, and deliver your shares to AAMAC's transfer agent physically or electronically through DTC prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

An abstention from the Warrant Redemption Proposal presented to warrant holders will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** this proposal.

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An abstention from voting on the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal or the New Charter Provisions Proposals presented to the AAMAC stockholders, will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST these proposals.

Q. What will happen if I sign and return my proxy card without indicating how I wish to vote?

A. Signed and dated proxies received by AAMAC without an indication of how the warrant holder or stockholder intends to vote on a proposal will be voted in favor of each proposal presented to the warrant holders or the stockholders, as the case may be.

Stockholders will not be entitled to exercise their conversion rights if such stockholders return proxy cards to AAMAC without an indication of how they desire to vote with respect to the Acquisition Proposal or, for stockholders holding their shares in street name, if such stockholders fail to provide voting instructions to their banks, brokers or other nominees.

Q. If I am not going to attend the Special Meeting of Warrant holders or Special Meeting of Stockholders in person, should I return my proxy card instead?

A. Yes. Whether or not you plan to attend the Special Meeting of Warrant holders or the Special Meeting of Stockholders, after carefully reading and considering the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, please complete and sign your proxy card. Then return the enclosed stockholder and/or warrant holder proxy card in the pre-addressed postage-paid envelope provided herewith as soon as possible, so your shares or warrants, as the case may be, may be represented at the Special Meeting of Warrant holders or the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Q. If my shares or warrants are held in street name, will my broker, bank or nominee automatically vote my shares for me?

A. No. Under the rules of various national and regional securities exchanges, your broker, bank or nominee cannot vote your shares or warrants with respect to non-discretionary matters unless you provide instructions on how to vote in accordance with the information and procedures provided to you by your broker, bank or nominee. AAMAC believes the proposals presented to the stockholders and to the warrant holders will be considered non-discretionary and therefore your broker, bank or nominee cannot vote your shares or warrants without your instruction. If you do not provide instructions with your proxy, your bank, broker or other nominee may deliver a proxy card expressly indicating that it is NOT voting your shares; this indication that a bank, broker or nominee is not voting your shares is referred to as a broker non-vote. Broker non-votes will be counted for the purpose of determining the existence of a quorum, but will not count for purposes of determining the number of votes cast at the Special Meeting of Warrant holders or Special Meeting of Stockholders. Your bank, broker or other nominee can vote your shares or warrants only if you provide instructions on how to vote. You should instruct your broker to vote your shares or warrants in accordance with directions you provide.

Q. May I change my vote after I have mailed my signed proxy card?

A. Yes. You may change your vote by sending a later-dated, signed proxy card to AAMAC's secretary at the address set forth on page 17 so that it is received by AAMAC's

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secretary prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders or Special Meeting of Warrantholders or attend the Special Meeting of Stockholders or the Special Meeting of Warrantholders in person and vote. You also may revoke your proxy by sending a notice of revocation to AAMAC's secretary, which must be received by AAMAC's secretary prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders or Special Meeting of Warrantholders.

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/prospectus and multiple proxy cards or voting instruction cards. For example, if you hold your shares or warrants in more than one brokerage account, you will receive a separate voting instruction card for each brokerage account in which you hold shares or warrants. If you are a holder of record and your shares or warrants 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 your vote with respect to all of your AAMAC shares and warrants.

Q. Who can help answer my questions?

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

Paul D. Lapping

Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp.

590 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor

New York, New York 10022

Tel: (212) 409-3424

Fax: (212) 409-2407

To obtain timely delivery, AAMAC stockholders or warrant holders must request the materials no later than _____, 2009.

You may also obtain additional information about AAMAC from documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, by following the instructions in the section entitled *Where You Can Find More Information*.

If you intend to vote against the Acquisition and seek conversion of your Public Shares, you will need to deliver your stock (either physically or electronically) to AAMAC's transfer agent prior to the meeting. If you have questions regarding the certification of your position or delivery of your stock, please contact:

Mr. Mark Zimkind

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Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company

17 Battery Place

New York, New York 10004

Tel: (212) 845-3287

Fax: (212) 616-7616

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SUMMARY OF THE PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

*This summary highlights selected information from this proxy statement/prospectus and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. To better understand the Acquisition, you should read this entire proxy statement/prospectus carefully, including the annexes. See also the section entitled *Where You Can Find More Information*.*

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this proxy statement/prospectus to AAMAC means Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp., references to the Company means Great American Group, Inc. and, following the transactions described herein, means Great American Group, Inc. together with its subsidiaries, and references to Great American means Great American Group, LLC together with its subsidiaries.

This proxy statement/prospectus is:

a proxy statement of AAMAC for use in the solicitation of proxies for its Special Meeting of Warrantholders and Special Meeting of Stockholders; and

a prospectus of the Company relating to (i) the issuance of shares of the Company's common stock and, in the event the Warrant Redemption described herein is not consummated, the Company's warrants, to holders of AAMAC common stock and warrants, as applicable, and (ii) the issuance of shares of the Company's common stock to the Great American Members in exchange for the membership interests of Great American.

THE WARRANTHOLDER PROPOSALS

THE WARRANT REDEMPTION PROPOSAL (Page 69)

AAMAC proposes to amend the Warrant Agreement governing its warrants, including the sponsor warrants, to provide that AAMAC may redeem all of the outstanding warrants of AAMAC, including those held by AAMAC's sponsors, at \$0.50 per warrant in connection with the Acquisition.

The form of Amendment No. 1 to the Warrant Agreement is attached as Annex F to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are encouraged to read the amendment in its entirety.

If the Warrant Redemption Proposal is approved, AAMAC intends to redeem the warrants in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is not approved, AAMAC's outstanding warrants will become exercisable for common stock of the Company following the Acquisition. See the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Warrantholders The Warrant Redemption Proposal* for additional information.

If the Acquisition is not consummated and AAMAC does not consummate an initial business combination by August 1, 2009, AAMAC will be required to liquidate and all the AAMAC warrants will expire worthless.

THE WARRANTHOLDER ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL (Page 71)

If, based on the tabulated vote, there are not sufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting of Warrantholders to permit AAMAC to amend the Warrant Agreement to permit the Company to consummate the Warrant Redemption immediately following the Acquisition, the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal allows AAMAC's board of directors to adjourn the Special Meeting of Warrantholders to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies to amend the Warrant Agreement. See the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by the AAMAC Warrantholders The Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal* for additional information.

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THE STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS

THE CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSAL (Page 72)

Pursuant to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC is permitted to consummate a business combination which results in the ownership by AAMAC of at least 51% of the voting equity interests of the target business or businesses and control by AAMAC of the majority of any governing body of the target business or businesses. Following the Acquisition, Great American and AAMAC will be wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company. Although the Company will own 100% of the voting equity interests, and control, of Great American following the Acquisition, AAMAC will be a subsidiary of the Company due to the reverse merger and therefore AAMAC will not technically own at least 51% of the voting equity interests of Great American and will not control a majority of any governing body of Great American. As a result, the Acquisition will substantively meet the criteria for AAMAC's business combination because it involves the purchase of all of the membership interests of Great American and the acquisition of control of Great American. However, the manner in which the Acquisition is structured, which the parties believe to be most beneficial to all parties, may cause the Acquisition to fail to qualify as a business combination pursuant to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation because AAMAC will not directly acquire Great American. Accordingly, AAMAC is seeking approval of its stockholders to amend its amended and restated certificate of incorporation to modify the definition of business combination to permit majority ownership and control of the target business by an affiliate of AAMAC to satisfy the requirement that AAMAC hold at least 51% of the voting equity interests of the target business and that AAMAC control the majority of any governing body of the target business. Such amendment would mean that the Company's majority ownership and control of Great American following the Acquisition will fulfill AAMAC's obligation to consummate its initial business combination. If the requisite approval is received, the amendment to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation will be filed with the Delaware Secretary of State immediately and prior to the presentation of the Acquisition Proposal to the Special Meeting of Stockholders. See *Proposals To Be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders - The Charter Amendment Proposal* for additional information about the Charter Amendment.

The Charter Amendment is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are encouraged to read the Charter Amendment in its entirety. If the Charter Amendment Proposal is not approved at the Special Meeting of Stockholders and the amended and restated certificate of incorporation filed with the State of Delaware, the Acquisition Proposal will not be presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders for a vote.

THE ACQUISITION PROPOSAL (Page 74)

The Parties

AAMAC

Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp. is a Delaware blank check company, or a SPAC (special purpose acquisition corporation), formed to acquire through an acquisition, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination, one or more businesses or assets in the alternative asset management industry or a related business, although it is not limited to such industry.

If AAMAC is unable to complete the Acquisition or another business combination by August 1, 2009, its corporate existence will automatically terminate in accordance with its amended and restated certificate of incorporation and it will dissolve and liquidate and promptly distribute to its public stockholders the amount in its trust account plus any remaining non-trust account funds after payment of its liabilities. In the event of its liquidation, the AAMAC warrants will expire worthless.

AAMAC's common stock, units and warrants are currently listed on the NYSE Amex under the symbols AMV, AMV.U and AMV.WS, respectively. Following the consummation of the Acquisition, the common stock, warrants and units of AAMAC will cease trading on the NYSE Amex and AAMAC will file a Form 15 with the SEC to suspend its reporting obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

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The mailing address of AAMAC's principal executive office is 590 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10022 and its telephone number is (212) 409-2434.

The Company

Great American Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of AAMAC, was recently formed by AAMAC to consummate the Acquisition. Following the Acquisition, the Company will own and operate the business of Great American.

The Company expects to apply to have its common stock (and warrants in the event that the Warrant Redemption Proposal is not approved) listed on NYSE Amex or another exchange under the symbols _____ and _____, respectively.

The mailing address of the Company's principal executive office is 590 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10022 and its telephone number is (212) 409-2434.

Merger Sub

AAMAC Merger Sub, Inc., a Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, was recently formed by AAMAC to consummate the Acquisition. In the Merger, Merger Sub will merge with and into AAMAC and Merger Sub will cease to exist.

The mailing address of Merger Sub's principal executive office is 590 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10022 and its telephone number is (212) 409-2434.

Great American

Great American Group, LLC, a California limited liability company, is a leading provider of asset disposition and valuation and appraisal services to a wide range of retail, wholesale and industrial clients, as well as lenders, capital providers, private equity investors and professional service firms.

The mailing address of Great American's principal executive office is 21860 Burbank Boulevard, Suite 300 South, Woodland Hills, California 91367 and its telephone number is (818) 884-3737.

The Acquisition (Page 82)

Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Great American Members have agreed to contribute all of the membership interests of Great American to the Company in exchange for common stock of the Company and cash, or the Contribution. As a result of the Contribution, Great American will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Concurrently with the Contribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into AAMAC, with AAMAC surviving. In connection with the Merger, each outstanding share of common stock of AAMAC will be exchanged for one share of common stock of the Company and AAMAC will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The Merger and the Contribution are referred to herein as the Acquisition.

In connection with the closing of the Acquisition, the Contribution Consideration Recipients will, collectively, receive (i) \$120,000,000 in cash and (ii) 12,272,727 shares of common stock of the Company. In addition, the Great American Members are eligible to receive an additional \$25,000,000 cash payment and, together with the Phantom Equityholders, are eligible to receive up to an aggregate of 10,000,000 additional shares of common stock of the Company upon the Company's achievement of certain Adjusted EBITDA targets as described in the Purchase Agreement. None of the Closing Stock Consideration or Contingent Stock Consideration will be issued to any Phantom Equityholder at the closing of the Acquisition.

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The parties to the Purchase Agreement intend to consummate the Acquisition as promptly as practicable after the Special Meeting of Warrantholders and the Special Meeting of Stockholders, provided that:

AAMAC's stockholders have adopted the Purchase Agreement and approved the transactions contemplated thereby, including the Acquisition;

holders of no more than one share less than 30% of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition Proposal and demand conversion of their Public Shares into cash;

the SEC has declared effective the Company's registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part; and

the other conditions specified in the Purchase Agreement have been satisfied or waived.

For more information, see the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal The Purchase Agreement* beginning on page 82. The Purchase Agreement (including the amendment thereto) is included as Annexes A and B to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are encouraged to read the Purchase Agreement (including the amendment thereto) in its entirety.

Board of Directors of the Company (Page 90)

Under the Purchase Agreement, Great American and AAMAC or their respective affiliates have the right to nominate four and three individuals, respectively, for appointment to the board of directors of the Company following the Acquisition. Two of the nominees of each of Great American and AAMAC must be independent pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Commission and NYSE Amex rules and regulations. AAMAC and the Company have agreed to cause the nominees of AAMAC and Great American to be appointed to the board of directors of the Company immediately prior to the Acquisition. See *Management of the Company Following the Acquisition* for more information.

Tax Considerations (Page 97)

The Acquisition is intended to qualify as concurrent exchanges by the Great American Members of their membership interests and by AAMAC's stockholders of their common stock, each for Company common stock in the Acquisition, pursuant to Section 351 of the Internal Revenue Code. As a result, neither AAMAC nor the Company will recognize gain or loss on the Acquisition.

In addition, an AAMAC stockholder or a Great American Member will not recognize any gain or loss for federal income tax purposes when exchanging AAMAC common stock or Great American membership interests for Company common stock, except to the extent they receive cash or other property in exchange for their common stock or membership interests. An AAMAC stockholder or Great American Member will have an aggregate tax basis in their Company common stock received in the Acquisition equal to the tax basis of property surrendered in exchange for the Company common stock (reduced by any amount of tax basis allocable to any interests exchanged for cash or other property). The stockholder's holding period with respect to the Company common stock will include the holding period of the property exchanged for the Company common stock.

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An AAMAC warrant holder will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes in connection with the Warrant Redemption. Assuming the warrant is held as a capital asset, the warrant holder will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the warrant holder's adjusted tax basis and the \$0.50 per share warrant redemption price. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, the AAMAC warrants will become exercisable for common stock of the Company in connection with the Acquisition. For tax purposes, this would be deemed to be an exchange of the AAMAC warrant for a Company warrant and an AAMAC warrant holder will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the warrant holder's adjusted tax basis and the fair market value of the Company warrant. An AAMAC warrant holder will have an aggregate tax basis in the warrant received in the Acquisition equal to the tax basis of the warrant surrendered plus the amount of gain recognized by the warrant holder in the Acquisition. The warrant holder's holding period with respect to the warrant received in the Acquisition will not include the holding period of the property exchanged for the Company warrant.

For a description of the material federal income tax consequences of the Acquisition, please see the information set forth in *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Acquisition to AAMAC and its Securityholders*.

Anticipated Accounting Treatment (Page 102)

Immediately following the completion of the transactions contemplated by the Acquisition, the stockholders of AAMAC immediately prior to the business combination will own a 79.94% stockholder interest in the combined entity (assuming the Warrant Redemption is consummated and assuming that no holders of AAMAC's Public Shares exercise their conversion rights), or 74.83% (assuming the Warrant Redemption is consummated and that holders of 30% less one share of AAMAC's Public Shares exercise their conversion rights). The Acquisition will be accounted for as a reverse merger accompanied by a recapitalization of Great American as the Purchase Agreement does not result in an acquisition of a business under Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 141R, *Business Combinations*, referred to herein as SFAS 141R. For accounting purposes, Great American will be deemed to be the accounting acquirer in the Acquisition because it will obtain effective control of AAMAC as a result of the Acquisition. The determination was primarily based on Great American comprising the ongoing operations of the combined entity, Great American's senior management serving as the senior management of the combined entity, and Great American's former equity members having the right to appoint a majority of the combined entity's board of directors. However, because AAMAC, the acquiree for accounting purposes, does not meet the definition of a business provided in SFAS 141R, the recognition and measurement provisions of SFAS 141R do not apply. The share exchange transaction utilizes the capital structure of AAMAC and the assets and liabilities of Great American are recorded at historical cost. Although Great American will be deemed to be the acquiring company for accounting and financial reporting purposes, the Company will be the parent entity of both AAMAC and Great American.

Appraisal Rights (Page 67)

In the event the Company's securities are not listed on a national securities exchange at the time the Acquisition is consummated, appraisal rights will be available to all AAMAC stockholders pursuant to Section 262 of the DGCL. If appraisal rights are available, the shares of AAMAC common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Acquisition and held by a holder who has not voted in favor of the Acquisition Proposal and who has delivered a written demand for appraisal of such shares in accordance with Section 262 of the DGCL, will not be converted into the right to receive common stock of the Company, but such holder will be entitled to seek an appraisal of such shares under the DGCL unless and until the dissenting holder fails to perfect or withdraws or otherwise loses his or her right to appraisal and payment under the DGCL. If, after the effective time of the Acquisition, a dissenting stockholder fails to perfect or withdraws or loses his or her right to appraisal, his or her shares of AAMAC common stock will be treated as if they had been converted as of the effective time of the Acquisition into the right to receive common stock of the Company. The full text of Section 262 of the DGCL is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex M.

Holders of Public Shares electing to exercise conversion rights will not be entitled to appraisal rights.

Conversion Rights (Page 65)

Pursuant to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, a holder of Public Shares may, if the stockholder affirmatively votes against the Acquisition, demand that AAMAC convert such shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account if the Acquisition is consummated. Provided that holders of no more than 30% less one share of the Public Shares exercise their conversion rights (in which case AAMAC will not be permitted to consummate the Acquisition), if properly demanded, immediately prior to the Acquisition, Public Shares with respect to which conversion has been properly demanded will cease to be outstanding and will represent the right to receive a pro rata portion of the trust account, calculated as of two business days prior to the anticipated consummation of the Acquisition. As of March 31, 2009, this would have amounted to approximately \$9.84 per share. If you exercise your conversion rights, then you will be exchanging your shares of AAMAC common stock for cash and will no longer own shares of AAMAC or be entitled to receive common stock of the Company in connection with the Acquisition. You will be entitled to receive cash for your Public Shares only if you vote against the Acquisition, properly demand conversion and deliver your

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shares (either physically or electronically) to AAMAC's transfer agent prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders. See the section entitled *Special Meeting of AAMAC Warranholders and Special Meeting of AAMAC Stockholders Conversion Rights* for the procedures to be followed if you wish to convert your shares into cash.

Comparison of Rights of Stockholders of AAMAC and the Company (Page 202)

AAMAC and the Company are incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Upon consummation of the Acquisition, the stockholders of AAMAC will become stockholders of the Company. The Company's certificate of incorporation differs from the certificate of incorporation governing the rights of the former AAMAC stockholders. For a more complete description of the difference between the rights of the stockholders of AAMAC and the rights of stockholders of the Company, please refer to the section entitled *Comparison of Rights of Stockholders of AAMAC and the Company*.

Proxies (Page 64)

Proxies may be solicited by mail, telephone or in person.

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If you grant a proxy, you may still vote your shares or warrants, as the case may be, in person if you revoke your proxy before the Special Meeting of Stockholders or Special Meeting of Warrantholders. You may also change your vote by submitting a later-dated proxy as described in the section entitled *Special Meeting of AAMAC Stockholders and Special Meeting of AAMAC Warrantholders - Revoking Your Proxy*.

Reasons for the Acquisition (Page 77)

Based upon its evaluation, AAMAC's Board of Directors unanimously approved the Acquisition with Great American and determined that it is in the best interests of AAMAC and its stockholders.

AAMAC's Board of Directors considered a wide variety of factors in connection with its evaluation of the Acquisition. In light of the complexity of those factors, its board of directors, as a whole, 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. Individual members of AAMAC's board of directors may have given different weight to different factors.

AAMAC's Board of Directors considered the nature of the business of Great American, its current capitalization and operating results, the extent of the liabilities to be assumed and the factors below, in addition to the various risks discussed in the section entitled *Risk Factors* beginning on page 39, in reaching its determination that the Acquisition is in the best interests of AAMAC's stockholders and to approve the Acquisition.

In considering the Acquisition, AAMAC's Board of Directors gave consideration to the following positive factors (although not weighted or in any order of significance):

Opportunities to grow existing revenue streams and create new revenue streams associated with Great American. An important criteria to AAMAC's Board of Directors in identifying an acquisition target was that the target business had a scalable platform that could support long term growth through economic cycles. The Board believes Great American's infrastructure of employees, relationships, and intellectual capital are in place to facilitate such growth. Primary expansion initiatives include home auctions, engagements with healthy retailers, international operations and real estate services.

The financial results of Great American, including potential for revenue growth and improved operating margins. The Board evaluated Great American's operating cost structure and transaction economics in its current business segments and growth initiatives. Based upon the Company's prospects, the Board determined the Company would have the ability to leverage its infrastructure and fixed costs and improve margins as it grows.

The industry dynamics, including barriers to entry and the competitive position of Great American. Another investment criteria the Board of Directors reviewed was the existence of barriers to entry and the Company's competitive position. Great American is one of the largest retail liquidation and appraisal providers in the U.S. Great American has developed a difficult to replicate database of information, including buyer information, price points, and SKUs, which provides valuable competitive information for appraisal and valuations. The Board determined that Great American's experience, scale and capital pose significant obstacles to new entrants and that the Company would be well positioned to maintain a significant market share in the retail liquidation market.

Great American's experienced management team. Another important criteria to AAMAC's Board of Directors in identifying an acquisition target was that the target business had a seasoned management team with specialized knowledge of the markets within which it operates. Great American's senior management team averages approximately 15 years with Great American. AAMAC's Board of Directors determined Great American's management team has requisite industry knowledge and experience to continue to lead the company as it expands its business.

Great American's demonstrated ability to quickly develop new strategies in order to respond to market conditions. Based upon Great American's business development efforts and reputation in the market place, the Board determined the Company has significant experience in creating and executing new strategies and joint ventures. The Board of Directors considered Great American's experience with establishing new business lines (including, among others, the addition of the Machinery and Equipment Appraisal

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Group in 2007 and the Intellectual Property Advisors Group and Real Estate Services Group in 2008) to expand the services offered to existing clients and to attract new clients. The Board of Directors also reviewed Great American's experience in developing collaborative relationships with key industry players in order to pool resources and minimize risk in connection with large liquidation engagements.

The fairness opinion obtained by AAMAC's Board of Directors with respect to the Purchase Agreement.

In addition, AAMAC's Board of Directors also gave consideration to the following negative factors (although not weighted or in any order of significance):

Revenues and results of operations are volatile and difficult to predict. Any number of factors can impact Great American's revenues and results of operations, causing them to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. While Great American has control over some of these factors, such as the types of fees it charges, Great American has limited to no control over a majority of the factors identified by AAMAC's Board of Directors (e.g. changes in general market conditions, variability in mix of revenues, number, size and timing of engagements, acceptance of international business and home auction business). After consideration of a number of factors, including those previously listed, AAMAC's Board of Directors believes the volatility and unpredictability of revenues and results of operations would primarily be related to factors outside Great American's control.

Losses that may be incurred as a result of guarantee based engagements. In many instances, in order to secure an engagement, Great American is required to bid for that engagement by guaranteeing to the client a minimum amount that such client will receive from the sale of inventory or assets. While Great American based, and the Company will base, its bid on a variety of factors, an inaccurate estimate of any factors considered could lead to the submission of a bid that exceeds the net realizable value of the assets or inventory acquired. AAMAC's Board of Directors determined that potential losses which may be incurred by the Company as a result of an inaccurate estimate or bid that exceeds net realizable value in guarantee based arrangements was outweighed by the positive factors presented above.

Dependence on financial institutions as clients for its valuation and appraisal business. A majority of the revenue from Great American's valuation and appraisal business is derived from engagements by financial institutions. If the valuation and appraisal business cannot diversify its client base, loses expected/projected valuation or appraisal engagements, or loses financial institutions as clients for any reason whatsoever, the valuation and appraisal business may negatively impact the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. AAMAC's Board of Directors believes the positive factors presented above outweigh the Company's probable reliance on financial institutions as both (i) clients and (ii) the primary driver of revenue for the valuation and advisory business.

Changing economic and market conditions. Certain aspects of the business of Great American are cyclical in nature and based on the current economic and market conditions. As a result, the Company may be required to adjust its sales and marketing practices and react to different business opportunities and modes of competition based on the economic environment and market opportunities. AAMAC's Board of Directors believes the Company will be able to successfully adjust to changing economic and market conditions.

Potential losses on contracts may cause Great American to be unable to make payments to its creditors which could result in the default on debt obligations. Great American bears the risk of loss under purchase and guarantee based engagement structures. In a purchase engagement, Great American purchases, and takes title to, the assets or inventory of the client. In a guarantee engagement, Great American guarantees to the client a certain amount will be realized by the client upon the sale of the assets or inventory based on contractually defined terms in the auction or liquidation contract. As a result, should the Company incur significant losses under a purchase or guarantee engagement, the Company's revenues and results of operations may suffer and the Company could default on its debt obligations. After considering these types of engagements, AAMAC's Board of Directors believes the Company is unlikely to default on its debt obligations as a result of losses due to purchase or guarantee contracts.

Losses incurred in outright purchase transactions. When Great American conducts an asset disposition or liquidation on an outright purchase basis, it purchases (and takes title to) the assets or inventory to be sold. In other situations, Great American may acquire assets if it believes it can identify a buyer and sell the assets at a premium to the price paid. Great American stores the assets and inventory it takes title to and does not sell and later transports the assets and inventory to sites of other auctions and liquidations it is

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conducting. As a result, the Company may incur losses if the net sales price of the assets and inventory it purchases does not exceed the price paid to acquire such assets or inventory. AAMAC's Board of Directors does not believe the risks and potential losses as a result of purchase transactions are outweighed by the positive factors presented above.

Certain Benefits of AAMAC's Directors and Officers and Others in the Acquisition (Page 78)

When you consider the recommendation of AAMAC's board of directors in favor of approval of the Acquisition, you should keep in mind that AAMAC's directors and officers have interests in the Acquisition that are different from, or in addition to, your interests as a stockholder or warrant holder. These interests include, among other things:

If the Acquisition is not consummated by August 1, 2009, AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that its corporate existence will automatically terminate and AAMAC must be dissolved and liquidated. In such event, the 10,350,000 shares held by OHL Limited, an affiliate of Mark D. Klein, AAMAC's chief executive officer, president and a director of AAMAC, STC Investment Holdings LLC, an entity affiliated with Michael J. Levitt, the chairperson of AAMAC's board of directors, and Jonathan Berger, a director of AAMAC, Solar Capital LLC, an entity affiliated with Michael Gross, a director of AAMAC, Jakal Investments LLC, an entity affiliated with Paul D. Lapping, AAMAC's chief financial officer, treasurer and secretary, Mark D. Klein, David C. Hawkins, Steven A. Shenfeld, Bradford R. Peck and Frederick G. Kraegel, each directors of AAMAC, who are collectively referred to as the AAMAC founders, that were acquired before the IPO for an aggregate purchase price of \$25,000 would be worthless because AAMAC's founders 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 closing price of \$ on the NYSE Amex on , 2009, the record date for the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

STC Investment Holdings LLC, OHL Limited, Solar Capital, LLC, Jakal Investments LLC, each an affiliate of AAMAC's officers or directors, Mark D. Klein and Steven Shenfeld purchased an aggregate of 4,625,000 sponsor warrants at a purchase price of \$1.00 per warrant for an aggregate purchase price of \$4,625,000. These purchases took place on a private placement basis simultaneously with the consummation of AAMAC's IPO. All of the proceeds AAMAC received from these purchases were placed in AAMAC's trust account. Holders of the sponsor warrants, like the public warrants, are subject to and are being asked to consider and vote upon, the Warrant Redemption Proposal. The holders of the sponsor warrants have agreed to vote in favor of the Warrant Redemption and, if the Warrant Redemption is approved, the holders of the sponsor warrants will participate in such redemption. If AAMAC does not consummate a business combination by August 1, 2009 and is liquidated, all AAMAC warrants will expire worthless. The sponsor warrants had an aggregate market value of \$, based on the closing price of \$ on the NYSE Amex on , 2009, the record date for the AAMAC Special Meeting of Warrant holders.

It is currently anticipated that Michael J. Levitt, Chairman of the AAMAC Board of Directors, and Mark D. Klein, Chief Executive Officer, President and a director of AAMAC, will be directors of the Company following the Acquisition.

If AAMAC liquidates prior to the consummation of a business combination, Messrs. Klein and Lapping will be personally liable to pay debts and obligations to vendors and other entities that are owed money by AAMAC for services rendered or

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products sold to AAMAC, or to any target business, to the extent such creditors bring claims that would otherwise require payment from monies in the trust account, but only if such entities did not execute a waiver (even if such waiver is subsequently found to be invalid and unenforceable). Based on AAMAC's estimated debts and obligations, it is not currently expected that Messrs. Klein and Lapping will have any exposure under this arrangement in the event of a liquidation.

If AAMAC is required to be liquidated and there are no funds remaining to pay the costs associated with the implementation and completion of such liquidation, Messrs. Klein and Lapping have agreed to advance AAMAC the funds necessary to pay such costs and complete such liquidation (currently anticipated to be no more than approximately \$15,000) and not to seek repayment for such expenses.

If the Acquisition is consummated, then AAMAC will pay to Hanover Group US, LLC, an affiliate of one of AAMAC's initial stockholders and sponsors, \$240,000 as accrued payables representing 24 months' worth of fees for general and administrative services, including office rent, at \$10,000 per month.

Additionally, upon consummation of the Acquisition, Citigroup Global Markets and Lazard Capital Markets, the underwriters in AAMAC's IPO, will be entitled to receive approximately \$13,500,000 of deferred underwriting commissions and Halcyon, which was party to a purchase agreement with AAMAC which was terminated in June 2008, is entitled to \$1,000,000 of reimbursement for expenses.

Voting Agreement (Page 96)

Pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders agreed to vote their AAMAC common stock (other than the AAMAC founders shares, which will be voted in accordance with the majority of the Public Shares with respect to the Acquisition Proposal) and warrants in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders and at the Special Meeting of Warranholders, respectively.

For more information, see the description of the Voting Agreement in the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal The Voting Agreement*. The Voting Agreement is included as Annex G to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are encouraged to read the Voting Agreement in its entirety.

Actions That May Be Taken to Secure Approval of AAMAC's Stockholders (Page 79)

At any time prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders or the Special Meeting of Warranholders, during a period when they are not then aware of any material nonpublic information regarding AAMAC or its securities, AAMAC, the AAMAC founders, Great American or the Great American Members and/or their respective affiliates may negotiate arrangements to provide for the purchase of Public Shares from institutional and other investors, or execute agreements to purchase such shares from them in the future, or they or AAMAC may enter into transactions with such persons and others to provide them with incentives to acquire shares of AAMAC's Public Shares or vote their Public Shares in favor of the Acquisition Proposal. The purpose of such share purchases and other transactions would be to increase the likelihood of satisfaction of the requirements that the holders of a majority of the Public Shares entitled to vote on the Acquisition Proposal vote in its favor and that holders of fewer than 30% of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition Proposal and demand conversion of their Public Shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account where it appears that such requirements would otherwise not be met.

If such transactions are effected, the consequence could be to cause the Acquisition to be approved in circumstances where such approval could not otherwise be obtained. Purchases of shares by the persons described above would allow them to exert more influence over the approval of the Acquisition Proposal and other proposals and would likely increase the chances that such proposals would be approved. Moreover, any such purchases may make it less likely that the holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares will vote against the Acquisition Proposal and exercise their conversion rights.

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As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, there have been no such discussions and no agreements to such effect have been entered into with any such investor or holder. AAMAC will file a Current Report on Form 8-K with the SEC to disclose arrangements entered into or significant purchases made by any of the aforementioned persons that would affect the vote on the Acquisition Proposal or the conversion threshold. Any such report will include descriptions of the arrangements entered into or significant purchases by any of the aforementioned persons.

Rescission Rights (Page 81)

If you are a stockholder at the time of the Acquisition and you purchased your shares in AAMAC's IPO and have not exercised your conversion rights, you may have securities law claims against AAMAC for rescission (under which a successful claimant has the right to receive the total amount paid for his or her securities pursuant to an allegedly deficient prospectus, plus interest and less any income earned on the securities, in exchange for surrender of the securities) or damages (compensation for loss on an investment caused by alleged material misrepresentations or omissions in the sale of a security) on the basis of, for example, AAMAC's IPO prospectus not disclosing that funds in its trust account might be used, directly or indirectly, to purchase Public Shares in order to secure approval of AAMAC's stockholders on the Acquisition, AAMAC's IPO prospectus not disclosing that AAMAC may consummate a transaction outside the alternative asset management industry, AAMAC's amendment of the definition of "business combination" contained in its amended and restated articles of incorporation and that AAMAC may seek to amend the terms of the Warrant Agreement and redeem its outstanding warrants in connection with its business combination. As AAMAC will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company at the time of the Acquisition and its rights and obligations will become rights and obligations of the Company, the rescission right and corresponding liability will continue against the Company in the event the Acquisition is consummated.

Such claims may entitle stockholders asserting them to up to \$10.00 per share, based on the initial offering price of the units sold in AAMAC's IPO, each comprised of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase an additional share of common stock, less any amount received from the sale or fair market value of the original warrants purchased as part of the units, plus interest from the date of AAMAC's IPO. In the case of holders of Public Shares, this amount may be more than the pro rata share of the trust account to which they are entitled upon exercise of their conversion rights or liquidation of AAMAC. See *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders: The Acquisition Proposal: Rescission Rights* for additional information about rescission rights.

Opinion of Financo, Inc., Financial Advisor to AAMAC (Page 78)

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated March 6, 2009, AAMAC engaged Financo, Inc., referred to herein as Financo, to act as AAMAC's non-exclusive financial advisor in connection with the potential acquisition of Great American. Pursuant to the engagement and, at the request of the board of directors of AAMAC, Financo delivered a written opinion to the board of directors of AAMAC dated May 6, 2009, that (i) the fair market value of Great American in the Acquisition is equal to at least 80% of the amount in the trust fund established by AAMAC for the benefit of its public stockholders, excluding deferred underwriting discounts and commissions, and (ii) the total consideration to be paid in the Acquisition is fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of common stock of AAMAC. AAMAC's board of directors determined to utilize the services of Financo because it is an investment banking firm that regularly evaluates businesses and their securities in connection with acquisitions, corporate restructuring, private placements and for other purposes. Pursuant to the terms of the engagement letter AAMAC (i) paid Financo a fee of \$100,000 in connection with the delivery of the opinion (which will be credited against any success fee payable by AAMAC to Financo), (ii) in the event that AAMAC acquires Great American, AAMAC will pay Financo a success fee equal to \$2,500,000 upon closing of such acquisition, and (iii) AAMAC will reimburse Financo for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including attorneys' fees. AAMAC has also agreed to indemnify Financo against certain liabilities that may arise out of Financo's engagement.

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See *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal Opinion of Financo, Inc., Financial Advisor to AAMAC.*

Regulatory Matters (Page 102)

The Acquisition and the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement, including the Acquisition, are not subject to any additional federal or state regulatory requirements or approvals, except for the SEC declaring effective the Company's registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part, approval under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, referred to herein as the HSR Act, and filings with the State of Delaware necessary to effectuate the Charter Amendment and the Merger.

The Purchase Agreement, as amended, is attached as Annex A and Annex B to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are encouraged to read the Purchase Agreement in its entirety. If the Charter Amendment Proposal is not approved at the Special Meeting of Stockholders, the Acquisition Proposal will not be presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders for a vote.

THE NEW CHARTER PROVISIONS PROPOSALS (Page 113)

The certificate of incorporation of the Company contains certain material provisions that are not included in AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation. Specifically: (i) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes 120,000,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation authorizes 135,000,000 shares of common stock and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock; (ii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that AAMAC's corporate existence will terminate on August 1, 2009, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the Company's corporate existence is perpetual; (iii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions which relate to AAMAC's status as a blank check company whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not; (iv) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that any contracts submitted for a vote at a meeting of stockholders and approved by a majority of the capital stock represented at such meeting and entitled to vote thereat shall be valid and binding as though such contract had been approved by or ratified by all stockholders, whether or not such contract would be open to legal attack because of directors' interests or for any other reason, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such a provision; (v) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL all persons whom it may indemnify pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify officers and directors to the extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL and that the board of directors, in its sole discretion, may indemnify other persons who are permitted to be indemnified pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL; and (vi) in its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC elected not to be governed by Section 203 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such an opt-out provision. See *Proposals To Be Considered By AAMAC Stockholders The New Charter Provisions Proposals* for additional information about the New Charter Provisions Proposals.

The Certificate of Incorporation of Great American Group, Inc. is attached as Annex D to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are encouraged to read the Company's certificate of incorporation in its entirety. If the Acquisition Proposal is not approved at the Special Meeting of Stockholders, the New Charter Provisions Proposals will not be presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders for a vote.

THE INCENTIVE PLAN PROPOSAL (Page 115)

Pursuant to the proposed 2009 Stock Incentive Plan, 7,822,000 shares of common stock will be reserved for issuance to directors, executive officers (including executive officers who are also directors), employees, consultants, agents and directors in accordance with the plan's terms. The Incentive Plan will be assumed by the Company in connection with the consummation of the Acquisition. The purpose of the plan is to attract, retain and motivate select Eligible Persons (as defined in the Incentive Plan), and to provide incentives and rewards for superior performance.

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See *Proposals To Be Considered By AAMAC Stockholders The Incentive Plan Proposal* for additional information about the Incentive Plan.

The Incentive Plan is attached as Annex E to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are encouraged to read the Incentive Plan in its entirety. If the Acquisition Proposal is not approved at the Special Meeting of Stockholders, the Incentive Plan Proposal will not be presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders for a vote.

THE STOCKHOLDER ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL (Page 123)

If, based on the tabulated vote, there are not sufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting of Stockholders to permit AAMAC to effect the Charter Amendment, consummate the Acquisition (because either the Acquisition Proposal is not approved by the requisite vote of holders of AAMAC common stock or the requisite vote of holders of the Public Shares or 30% or more of the holders of the Public Shares have indicated that they will vote against the Acquisition Proposal and exercise their conversion rights), adopt the New Charter Provisions Proposals or adopt the Incentive Plan, the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal allows AAMAC's board of directors to adjourn the Special Meeting of Stockholders to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation of proxies. See the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Stockholder Adjournment Proposal* for additional information.

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF WARRANTHOLDERS AND

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

Vote of AAMAC Founders (Page 67)

As of the record date for the Special Meetings, AAMAC's founders owned an aggregate of approximately 10.05% of the outstanding AAMAC warrants and 21.66% of the outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock, including 10,350,000 shares which were purchased prior to AAMAC's IPO and an additional 859,200 shares purchased subsequent to the IPO. Pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders agreed to vote their AAMAC common stock (other than the founder shares, which will be voted as indicated below with respect to the Acquisition Proposal) and their AAMAC warrants in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders and the Special Meeting of Warrantholders.

In connection with the IPO, AAMAC and Citigroup Global Markets, the representative of the underwriters of the IPO, entered into agreements with each of the AAMAC founders pursuant to which each AAMAC founder agreed to vote his, her or its founder shares with respect to the Acquisition Proposal in accordance with the majority of the votes cast by the holders of Public Shares on that proposal. In addition, pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders agreed to vote their AAMAC common stock (other than the founder shares, which will be voted as indicated above with respect to the Acquisition Proposal) and their AAMAC warrants in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders and the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

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Date, Time and Place of Special Meeting of Warrantholders and Special Meeting of Stockholders (Page 60)

The Special Meeting of Warrantholders and Special Meeting of Stockholders of AAMAC will be held at 10:00 a.m. and 10:30 a.m., Eastern time, respectively, on _____, 2009, at the offices of Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP, AAMAC's counsel, at 150 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017, or such other date, time and place to which such meeting may be adjourned or postponed, to consider and vote upon the proposals.

Voting Power; Record Date (Page 62)

You will be entitled to vote or direct votes to be cast at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders or the Special Meeting of Stockholders, as the case may be, if you owned shares of AAMAC common stock or warrants at the close of business on _____, 2009, which is the record date for the Special Meeting of Warrantholders and the Special Meeting of Stockholders. You are entitled to one vote for each share of AAMAC common stock you owned and one vote for each share of AAMAC common stock underlying the warrants you owned at the close of business on the record date. If your shares or warrants are held in _____ street name or are in a margin or similar account, you should contact your broker, bank or other nominee to ensure that votes related to the shares or warrants you beneficially own are properly counted. AAMAC warrants do not have voting rights other than with respect to the Warrant Redemption Proposal and the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal. On the record date, there were 51,750,000 shares of AAMAC common stock outstanding, of which 41,400,000 are Public Shares and 10,350,000 are shares held by the AAMAC founders which were acquired prior to the IPO. On the record date, there were 46,025,000 warrants outstanding, of which 41,400,000 are held by the public and 4,625,000 are sponsor warrants.

Quorum and Required Vote for Warrantholder Proposals (Page 62)

A quorum of AAMAC warrantholders is necessary to hold a valid meeting. A quorum will be present at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders if a majority in interest of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the outstanding AAMAC warrants is represented in person or by proxy.

The approval of the Warrant Redemption Proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority in interest of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the outstanding warrants as of the record date.

The approval of the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in interest of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the AAMAC warrants represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders.

Abstentions are considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum but will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the Warrant Redemption Proposal and the Adjournment Proposal. Broker non-votes, while considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum, will have the same affect as a vote AGAINST the Warrant Redemption Proposal and will have no effect on the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal.

Quorum and Required Vote for Stockholder Proposals (Page 62)

A quorum of AAMAC stockholders is necessary to hold a valid meeting. A quorum will be present at the Special Meeting of Stockholders if a majority of the common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the Special Meeting of Stockholders is represented in person or by proxy. Abstentions and broker non-votes will count as present for the purposes of establishing a quorum.

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The approval of the Charter Amendment Proposal and the New Charter Provisions Proposals each require the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC as of the record date.

The approval of the Acquisition Proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC as of the record date and the affirmative vote of a majority of the Public Shares as of the record date. The Acquisition will not be consummated if holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares (12,420,000 shares or more) vote against the Acquisition Proposal and properly demand conversion of their Public Shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account. Please note that you cannot seek conversion of your Public Shares unless you vote against the Acquisition Proposal.

The approval of the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal each require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of AAMAC common stock represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon at the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Abstentions are considered present for purposes of establishing a quorum but will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal, the New Charter Provisions Proposals, the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal. Broker non-votes will have the same effect as a vote **AGAINST** the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal and the New Charter Provisions Proposals and will have no effect on the remaining proposals presented to the stockholders.

Recommendation to AAMAC Warranholders (Page 62)

AAMAC's board of directors believes that each of the Warrant Redemption Proposal and the Warranholder Adjournment Proposal to be presented at the Special Meeting of Warranholders is fair to and in the best interest of AAMAC and its warranholders and unanimously recommends that its warranholders vote **FOR** each of the proposals.

Recommendation to AAMAC Stockholders (Page 62)

AAMAC's board of directors believes that each of the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal, the New Charter Provisions Proposals, the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal to be presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders is fair to, and in the best interests of, AAMAC and its stockholders and unanimously recommends that its stockholders vote **FOR** each of the proposals.

RISK FACTORS (Page 39)

In evaluating the proposals set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus, you should carefully read this proxy statement/prospectus, including the annexes, and especially consider the factors discussed in the section entitled *Risk Factors*.

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**SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION
OF GREAT AMERICAN**

Great American is providing the following selected historical financial information to assist you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the Acquisition.

The following selected historical consolidated financial information of Great American as of March 31, 2009 and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are derived from Great American's unaudited financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The following selected historical consolidated financial information of Great American as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 are derived from Great American's audited financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The following selected historical consolidated financial information of Great American as of December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004 and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 are derived from Great American's unaudited financial statements, which are not included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations which might be expected for the entire year.

The following information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of Great American for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 and the notes thereto and the audited consolidated financial statements of Great American for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 and the notes thereto and *Great American's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* contained elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,			Year ended December 31,			
	2009	2008	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	(Unaudited)					(Unaudited)	
Consolidated Statements of Operations:							
Revenues	\$ 40,656	\$ 11,628	\$ 50,141	\$ 45,048	\$ 47,614	\$ 23,789	\$ 9,022
Operating expenses:							
Direct cost of revenues	5,857	6,740	22,303	28,375	28,980	7,979	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	14,105	5,041	21,696	21,320	17,605	14,177	6,489
Total operating expenses	19,962	11,781	43,999	49,695	46,585	22,156	6,489
Operating income (loss)	20,694	(153)	6,142	(4,647)	1,029	1,633	2,533
Other income (expense):							
Interest income	4	68	158	393	268	74	6
Other income (expense)	18	(34)	95	56	51		
Interest expense	(5,930)	(139)	(4,063)	(1,037)	(3,767)	(633)	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before discontinued operations	14,786	(258)	2,332	(5,235)	(2,419)	1,074	2,539
Loss from discontinued operations		(89)	(2,069)	(5,072)	(5,960)	(124)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 14,786	\$ (347)	\$ 263	\$ (10,307)	\$ (8,379)	\$ 950	\$ 2,539

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(dollars in thousands)	March 31,		December 31,			
	2009 (Unaudited)	2008	2007	2006	2005 (Unaudited)	2004
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (at period end):						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 58,399	\$ 16,965	\$ 16,029	\$ 9,965	\$ 11,138	\$ 7,135
Restricted cash	23,221	3,653				
Total assets	120,829	55,831	44,092	41,739	64,344	7,683
Total current liabilities	87,099	37,113	26,599	41,931	52,215	1,285
Total long-term liabilities	4,177	4,217	4,321	5,143	6,417	
Total members' equity (deficit)	30,930	16,144	15,881	(5,335)	5,712	6,398
Total deferred compensation	(1,377)	(1,643)	(2,709)			
Total equity (deficit)	29,553	14,501	13,172	(5,335)	5,712	6,398

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Year ended December 31,				
	March 31, 2009 (Unaudited)	2008	2008	2007	2006	2005 (Unaudited)	2004
Summary Cash Flow Data:							
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 53,791	\$ 6,954	\$ 4,209	\$ (2,725)	\$ 23,516	\$ (25,812)	\$ 3,655
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,637)	(13)	(4,250)	(893)	(205)	(413)	(76)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	7,280	(8,097)	977	9,682	(24,484)	30,228	(1,078)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41,434	\$ (1,156)	\$ 936	\$ 6,064	\$ (1,173)	\$ 4,003	\$ 2,501

Table of Contents**SELECTED HISTORICAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF AAMAC**

AAMAC is providing the following selected historical financial information to assist you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the Acquisition.

The following selected historical financial information of AAMAC as of March 31, 2009 and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are derived from AAMAC's unaudited financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The following selected historical financial information of AAMAC as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from January 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007 are derived from AAMAC's audited financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations which might be expected for the entire year.

The following information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim financial statements of AAMAC for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 and the notes thereto and the audited financial statements of AAMAC for the year ended December 31, 2008 for the period from January 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007 and the notes thereto and AAMAC's *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* contained elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

	March 31, 2009 (unaudited)	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Balance Sheet Data:			
Total current assets	882,801	1,088,638	5,243,411
Total current liabilities	356,202	327,374	2,269,438
Total assets	408,869,619	408,867,045	408,191,806
Common stock subject to conversion, 12,419,999 shares at conversion value	122,396,035	122,333,512	120,884,509
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, authorized 120,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding			
51,750,000 (less 12,419,999 subject to possible conversion)	3,933	3,933	3,933
Total stockholders' equity	286,117,382	286,206,159	285,037,859
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	408,869,619	408,867,045	408,191,806

	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Year Ended December 31, 2008		For the Period from January 26, 2007 (Inception) through December 31, 2007
	2009 (unaudited)	2008	2008	2008	2007
Operations Statement Data:					
Formation and Operating Costs	\$ 276,494	\$ 227,299	\$ 2,396,923	\$ 396,806	
Loss from operations	(276,494)	(227,299)	(2,396,923)	(396,806)	
Interest and dividend income	237,290	2,577,862	6,370,571	7,013,963	
Income before provision for income taxes	(39,204)	2,350,563	3,973,648	6,617,157	
Provision for income taxes	(12,950)	799,467	1,356,345	2,905,166	
Net (loss) income	(26,254)	1,551,096	2,617,303	3,711,991	
Accretion of trust account income relating to common stock subject to possible conversion	(62,523)	(517,630)	(1,449,003)	(157,019)	
Net (loss) income attributable to other common stockholders	\$ (88,777)	\$ 1,033,466	\$ 1,168,300	\$ 3,554,972	

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Net (loss) income per share-basic and diluted	\$	(0.00)	\$	0.03	\$	0.03	\$	0.15
Weighted average number of common shares subject to possible conversion - basic and diluted		39,330,001		39,330,001		39,330,001		23,343,983

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	For the Three Months Ended March 31,		For the Year Ended December 31, 2008	For the Period from January 26, 2007 (Inception to December 31, 2007)
	2009 (unaudited)	2008		
<i>Cash Flow Data:</i>				
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(86,761)	20,077	1,303,454	5,287,347
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(128,724)	968,504	(1,564,926)	(406,350,139)
Net cash provided by financing activities				402,210,377
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(215,485)	988,581	(261,472)	1,147,585

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The Company is providing the following selected historical financial information to assist you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the Acquisition.

Because the Company was incorporated on May 7, 2009, it does not have any historical financial statements for any period other than a balance sheet as of May 22, 2009 and statement of operations for the period from May 7, 2009 (inception) through May 22, 2009, which is included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The historical results of AAMAC and Great American included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus are not necessarily indicative of the future performance of the Company. The following information is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with each of AAMAC's and Great American's historical financial statements and related notes and *AAMAC's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and *Great American's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* contained elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

	As of May 22, 2009
Balance Sheet Data:	
Cash	\$ 100
Total assets	\$ 100
Total current liabilities	\$ 5,000
Total stockholder's deficiency	\$ (4,900)
Total liabilities and stockholder's deficit	\$ 100
	For the period from May 7, 2009 (inception) through May 22, 2009
Operations Statement Data:	
Formation and operating costs	\$ 5,000
Loss from operations	5,000
Net loss	5,000
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (50)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	100

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SELECTED UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The selected unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial information has been derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial information included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The unaudited condensed combined pro forma statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008 give pro forma effect to the Acquisition as if it had occurred on January 1, 2008. The unaudited condensed combined pro forma balance sheet as of March 31, 2009 gives pro forma effect to the Acquisition as if it had occurred on such date. The unaudited condensed combined pro forma statements of operations and balance sheet are based on the historical financial statements of Great American and AAMAC for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and the year ended December 31, 2008.

The historical financial information has been adjusted to give effect to pro forma events that are related and/or directly attributable to the Acquisition, are factually supportable and, in the case of the unaudited pro forma statement of operations data, are expected to have a continuing impact on the combined results. The adjustments presented on the unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial information have been identified and presented in *Unaudited Condensed Combined Pro Forma Financial Data* to provide relevant information necessary for an accurate understanding of the combined company upon consummation of the Acquisition.

This information should be read together with the consolidated financials statements of Great American and the notes thereto, the financial statements of AAMAC and the notes thereto, the balance sheet of the Company and the notes thereto, *Unaudited Condensed Combined Pro Forma Financial Data*, *Great American's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, and *AAMAC's Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial statements have been prepared using the assumptions below with respect to the number of outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock:

Assuming Minimum Conversion: This presentation assumes that no AAMAC stockholders exercise conversion rights with respect to their shares of AAMAC common stock into a pro rata portion of the trust account; and

Assuming Maximum Conversion: This presentation assumes that AAMAC stockholders holding 30% of the AAMAC Public Shares less one share (12,419,999 shares) exercise their conversion rights and that such shares were converted into their pro rata share of the funds in the trust account.

The unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial statements are presented for informational purposes only and are subject to a number of uncertainties and assumptions and do not purport to represent what the companies' actual performance or financial position would have been had the transaction occurred on the dates indicated and does not purport to indicate the financial position or results of operations as of any future date or for any future period.

Table of Contents**Great American Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Condensed Combined Pro Forma Statement of Operations Data****For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Combined Pro Forma (assuming minimum conversion)	Combined Pro Forma (assuming maximum conversion)
Revenues	\$ 40,656	\$ 40,656
Operating expenses:		
Direct cost of revenues	5,857	5,857
Selling, general and administrative expenses	8,069	8,069
Total operating expenses	13,926	13,926
Operating income	26,730	26,730
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	169	92
Other income (expense)	18	18
Interest expense	(5,898)	(5,898)
Net income from continuing operations before income taxes	21,019	20,942
Provision for income taxes	(8,273)	(8,243)
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 12,746	\$ 12,699
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic and diluted	60,068	47,648
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.27

Table of Contents**Great American Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Condensed Combined Pro Forma Statement of Operations Data****For the Year Ended December 31, 2008**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Combined Pro Forma (assuming minimum conversion)	Combined Pro Forma (assuming maximum conversion)
Revenues	\$ 50,141	\$ 50,141
Operating expenses:		
Direct cost of revenues	22,303	22,303
Selling, general and administrative expenses	27,514	27,514
Total operating expenses	49,817	49,817
Operating income	324	324
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	675	369
Other income (expense)	95	95
Interest expense	(3,856)	(3,856)
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(2,762)	(3,068)
Benefit for income taxes	1,087	1,208
Net loss from continuing operations (A)	\$ (1,675)	\$ (1,860)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic and diluted	59,700	47,280
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.04)

(A) Does not include the impact of Great American's discontinued operations for the period.

Table of Contents**Great American Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Consolidated Pro Forma Balance Sheet Data at March 31, 2009**

(Dollars in thousands)	Combined Pro Forma (assuming minimum conversion)	Combined Pro Forma (assuming maximum conversion)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 246,725	\$ 124,329
Restricted cash	23,221	23,221
Total assets	310,143	187,747
Total current liabilities	73,665	73,665
Total long-term liabilities	756	756
Total stockholders' equity	235,722	113,326
Total equity	\$ 310,143	\$ 187,747

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The following table sets forth selected historical equity ownership information for AAMAC, the Company and Great American and unaudited pro forma combined per share ownership information after giving effect to the Acquisition, assuming (i) that no holders of Public Shares exercise their conversion rights and (ii) that holders of 30% less one share of the Public Shares have exercised their conversion rights. AAMAC is providing this information to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of the Acquisition. The historical information should be read in conjunction with *Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Information of Great American*, *Selected Historical Financial Information of AAMAC* and *Selected Historical Financial Information of the Company* included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus and the historical consolidated and combined financial statements of AAMAC, the Company and Great American and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The unaudited pro forma per share information is derived from, and should be read in conjunction with, the unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial data and related notes included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

The unaudited pro forma consolidated per share information does not purport to represent what the actual results of operations of AAMAC, the Company and Great American would have been had the Acquisition been completed or to project AAMAC's, the Company's or Great American's results of operations that may be achieved after the Acquisition. The unaudited pro forma book value per share information below does not purport to represent what the value of AAMAC, the Company and Great American would have been had the Acquisition been completed nor the book value per share for any future date or period.

	AAMAC	The Company (1)	Great American	Pro Forma Assuming No Conversions	Pro Forma Assuming Maximum Conversions
Three Months ended March 31, 2009					
Basic earnings per share(2)	\$	N/A	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.27
Diluted earnings per share(2)	\$	N/A	\$ 0.83	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.27
Book value per share at March 31, 2009(3)(4)	\$ 7.89	N/A	\$ 2.74	\$ 3.92	\$ 2.37
Year Ended December 31, 2008					
Basic earnings per share(2)	\$ 0.03	N/A	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03
Diluted earnings per share(2)	\$ 0.03	N/A	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04

- (1) The Company had no operations as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and year ended December 31, 2008 as the Company was formed on May 7, 2009.
- (2) Great American is a limited liability company and does not denominate its membership interests in shares or other quantified units. Accordingly, the amounts included in the table give retroactive effect to the 10,800,000 shares to be issued as purchase consideration to the Great American Members and giving effect to a pro forma effective corporate income tax rate of 39.4%.
- (3) Book value per share of AAMAC is computed by dividing the sum of total stockholders' equity plus common stock subject to possible conversion by the 51,750,000 shares outstanding at the balance sheet date. Book value per share for the pro forma columns is computed by dividing the sum of total stockholders' equity plus common stock subject to possible conversion by the 51,750,000 shares outstanding plus the additional shares issued in conjunction with the Acquisition. See Note 2R) to the unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial data included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.
- (4) Book value per share of Great American Group, LLC is computed by dividing total members' equity at the balance sheet date by the retroactive effect to the issuance of 10,800,000 shares to be issued as purchase consideration to the Great American Members.

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the Company's securities involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following risk factors, together with all of the other information included in this proxy statement/prospectus and the annexes hereto, before you decide whether to vote or instruct your vote to be cast to approve the proposals described in this proxy statement/prospectus. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only risks and uncertainties facing Great American or the Company in the future. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known or that are currently considered to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect Great American's business operations or the business operations or stock price of the Company following the transactions described in this proxy statement/prospectus. If any of the following risks or uncertainties occurs, the Company's business, financial condition or operating results could materially suffer. In that event, the trading price of your securities could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Great American's Business and Operations

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The following risk factors that apply to the current business and operations of Great American will also apply to the business and operations of the Company following the Acquisition.

Great American's revenues and results of operations are volatile and difficult to predict.

Great American's revenues and results of operations fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter, due to a number of factors. These factors include, but are not limited to, the following:

its ability to attract new clients and obtain additional business from its existing client base;

the number, size and timing of its engagements;

the extent to which it acquires assets for resale, or guarantees a minimum return thereon, and its ability to resell those assets at favorable prices;

variability in the mix of revenues from the auction and liquidation solutions business and the valuation and appraisal services business;

the rate of growth of new service areas, including the new home auction and real estate services divisions and international expansion;

the types of fees it charges clients, or other financial arrangements it enters into with clients; and

changes in general economic and market conditions.

Great American has limited or no control over some of the factors set forth above and, as a result, may be unable to forecast its revenues accurately. Great American relies on projections of revenues in developing its operating plans for the future and will base its expectations regarding expenses on these projections and plans. If Great American inaccurately forecasts revenues and/or earnings, or fails to accurately project expenses, it may be unable to adjust its spending in a timely manner to compensate for these inaccuracies and, as a result, may suffer operating losses and such losses could have a negative impact on Great American's financial condition and results of operations. If, for any reason, Great American fails to meet company, investor or analyst projections of revenue, growth or earnings, the market price of the common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment.

Great American has experienced losses and may not maintain profitability.

Although Great American has had profitable quarterly and annual periods, it has also experienced losses in the past. Great American has incurred losses from discontinued operations relating to its former retail furniture liquidation solutions business. It is possible that Great American will experience losses with respect to the operation of its remaining service areas or new business areas in which it may enter. In addition, Great American expects that its operating expenses will increase as it grows its business. There can be no assurance that Great American will be able to generate sufficient revenues to maintain profitability.

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Great American may incur losses as a result of guarantee based engagements that it enters into in connection with its auction and liquidation solutions business.

In many instances, in order to secure an engagement, Great American is required to bid for that engagement by guaranteeing to the client a minimum amount that such client will receive from the sale of inventory or assets. Great American's bid is based on a variety of factors, including: its experience, expertise, perceived value added by engagement, valuation of the inventory or assets and the prices Great American believes potential buyers would be willing to pay for such inventory or assets. An inaccurate estimate of any of the above or inaccurate valuation of the assets or inventory could result in Great American submitting a bid that exceeds the realizable proceeds from any engagement. If the liquidation proceeds, net of direct operating expenses, are less than the amount guaranteed by Great American in its bid, Great American will incur a loss. Therefore, in the event that the proceeds, net of direct operating expenses, from an engagement are less than the bid, the value of the assets or inventory decline in value prior to the disposition or liquidation, or the assets are overvalued for any reason, Great American may suffer a loss and its financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Losses due to any auction or liquidation engagement may cause Great American to become unable to make payments due to its creditors and may cause Great American to default on its debt obligations.

Great American basically has three engagement structures: (i) a fee based structure under which Great American is compensated for its role in an engagement on a commission basis, (ii) purchase on an outright basis (and take title to) the assets or inventory of the client, and (iii) guarantee to the client that a certain amount will be realized by the client upon the sale of the assets or inventory based on contractually defined terms in the auction or liquidation contract. Great American bears the risk of loss under the purchase and guarantee structure of auction and liquidation contracts. If the amount realized from the sale or disposition of assets, net of direct operating expenses, does not equal or exceed the purchase price (in purchase transaction), Great American will recognize a loss on the engagement, or should the amount realized, net of direct operating expenses, not equal or exceed the guarantee, Great American is still required to pay the guaranteed amount to the client.

Great American could incur losses in connection with outright purchase transactions in which it engages as part of its auction and liquidation solutions business.

When Great American conducts an asset disposition or liquidation on an outright purchase basis, it purchases from the client the assets or inventory to be sold or liquidated and therefore, holds title to any assets or inventory that it is not able to sell. In other situations, Great American may acquire assets from its clients if it believes it can identify a potential buyer and sell the assets at a premium to the price paid. Great American stores these unsold or acquired assets and inventory until they can be sold or, alternatively, transported to the site of a liquidation of comparable assets or inventory that Great American is conducting. If Great American is forced to sell these assets for less than it paid, or is required to transport and store assets multiple times, the related expenses could have a material adverse effect on Great American's results of operations.

Great American depends on financial institutions as primary clients for its valuation and appraisal services business. Consequently, the loss of any financial institutions as clients may have an adverse impact on Great American's business.

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A majority of the revenue from Great American's valuation and appraisal services business is derived from engagements by financial institutions. As a result, any loss of financial institutions as clients of Great American's valuation and advisory services, whether due to changing preferences in service providers, failures of financial institutions or mergers and consolidations within the finance industry, could significantly reduce the number of existing, repeat and potential clients of Great American, thereby adversely affecting its revenues. In addition, any larger financial institutions that result from mergers or consolidations in the financial services industry could have greater leverage in negotiating terms of engagements with Great American, or could decide to internally perform some or all of the valuation and appraisal services which Great American currently provides to one of the constituent institutions involved in the merger or consolidation or which it could provide in the future. Any of these developments could have a material adverse effect on Great American's valuation and appraisal services business.

Great American's business may be impacted by changing economic and market conditions.

Certain aspects of Great American's business is cyclical in nature and changes in the current economic environment may require Great American to adjust its sales and marketing practices and react to different business opportunities and modes of competition. For example, Great American is more likely to conduct auctions and liquidations in connection with insolvencies and store closures during periods of economic downturn relative to periods of economic expansion. In addition, during an economic downturn, financial institutions that provide asset-based loans typically reduce the number of loans made, which reduces their need for Great American's valuation and appraisal services. If Great American is not successful in reacting to changing economic conditions, it may lose business opportunities which could harm its financial condition.

Great American may face liability or harm to its reputation as a result of a claim that it provided an inaccurate appraisal or valuation and its insurance coverage may not be sufficient to cover the liability.

Great American could face liability in connection with a claim by a client that Great American provided an inaccurate appraisal or valuation on which the client relied. Any claim of this type, whether with or without merit, could result in costly litigation, which could divert management's attention and company resources and harm Great American's reputation. Furthermore, if Great American is found to be liable, it may be required to pay damages. While Great American's appraisals and valuations are typically provided only for the benefit of its clients, if a third party relies on an appraisal or valuation and suffers harm as a result, Great American may become subject to a legal claim, even if the claim is without merit. Great American carries insurance for liability resulting from errors or omissions in connection with its appraisals and valuations; however, the coverage may not be sufficient if Great American is found to be liable in connection with a claim by a client or third party.

Great American could be forced to mark down the value of certain assets acquired in connection with outright purchase transactions.

In most instances, inventory is reported on the balance sheet at its historical cost; however, according to U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, inventory whose historical cost exceeds its market value should be valued conservatively, which dictates a lower value should apply. Accordingly, should the replacement cost (due to technological obsolescence or otherwise), or the net realizable value of any inventory held by Great American be less than the cost paid to acquire such inventory (purchase price), Great American will be required to mark down the value of such inventory held. If the value any inventory held by it on its balance sheet, including, but not limited to: oil rigs and other equipment related to the oil exploration business and airplane parts, is required to be written down, such write down could have a material adverse effect on the financial position and results of operations of the Company.

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The Company may be exposed to potential risks relating to internal controls over financial reporting and its ability to have those controls attested to by its independent registered public accounting firm.

As a public company, the Company will be required, pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, to furnish a report by management on, among other things, the effectiveness of its internal controls over financial reporting. In addition, the independent registered public accounting firm auditing a company's financial statements must also attest to and report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as well as the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal controls. Neither Great American nor the Company was subject to these requirements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. The Company will be required to evaluate its internal control systems in order to allow its management to report on, and the Company's independent auditors attest to, its internal controls, as a required part of its Annual Report on Form 10-K beginning with the fiscal year ending December 31, 2009.

The Company may be required to expend significant resources to develop the necessary documentation and testing procedures required by Section 404, and there is a risk that the Company will not comply with all of the requirements imposed thereby. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Company will receive any required attestation from the independent registered public accounting firm. In the event the Company identifies significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in internal controls that cannot be remediated in a timely manner or they are unable to receive an attestation from the independent registered public accounting firm with respect to internal controls, investors and others with whom Great American does business may lose confidence in the reliability of the financial statements of the Company, its ability to obtain equity or debt financing and the market prices of its securities could suffer.

Great American operates in highly competitive industries. Some of Great American's competitors may have certain competitive advantages, which may cause Great American to be unable to effectively compete with or gain market share from its competitors.

Great American faces competition with respect to all of its service areas. The level of competition depends on the particular service area and category of assets being liquidated or appraised, as applicable. Great American competes with other companies in bidding for assets and inventory to be liquidated. In addition, Great American competes with online services for liquidating assets and inventory, the demand for which are rapidly growing. These online competitors include other e-commerce providers, auction websites such as eBay, as well as government agencies and traditional liquidators and auctioneers that have created websites to further enhance their product offerings and more efficiently liquidate assets. Great American expects the market to become even more competitive as the demand for such services continues to increase and traditional and online liquidators and auctioneers continue to develop online and offline services for disposition, redeployment and remarketing of wholesale surplus and salvage assets. In addition, manufacturers, retailers and government agencies may decide to create their own websites to sell their own surplus assets and inventory and those of third parties.

Great American also competes with other providers of valuation and advisory services. Competitive pressures within the valuation and appraisal services market, including a decrease in the number of engagements and/or a decrease in the fees which can be charged for these services, could affect Great American's revenues from its valuation and appraisal services as well as the ability to engage new or repeat clients. Great American believes that given the relatively low barriers to entry in the valuation and appraisal services market, this market may become more competitive as the demand for such services increases.

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Some of Great American's competitors may be able to devote greater financial resources to marketing and promotional campaigns, secure merchandise from sellers on more favorable terms, adopt more aggressive pricing or inventory availability policies and devote more resources to website and systems development than Great American is able to do. Any inability on the part of Great American to effectively compete could have a material adverse effect on Great American's financial condition, growth potential and results of operations.

If Great American is unable to attract and retain qualified personnel, it may not be able to compete successfully in its industry.

Great American's future success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of senior management and the ability to attract and retain other highly qualified management personnel. Great American faces competition for management from other companies and organizations; therefore, it may not be able to retain its existing personnel or fill new positions or vacancies created by expansion or turnover at existing compensation levels. Although Great American expects to enter into employment agreements with key members of the senior management team in connection with the consummation of the Acquisition, there can be no assurances such key individuals will remain with Great American. The loss of any of Great American's executive officers or other key management personnel would disrupt its operations and divert the time and attention of our remaining officers and management personnel which could have an adverse effect on Great American's results of operations and potential for growth.

Great American also faces competition for highly skilled employees with experience in its industry, which requires a unique knowledge base. Great American may be unable to recruit or retain other existing technical, sales and client support personnel that are critical to its ability to execute its business plan.

Any service interruption or failure in the systems Great American uses to host its webcast and online auctions could cause Great American to lose clients and buyers, which could harm its business and results of operations.

Great American relies on internal systems as well as those of a third-party service provider to provide webcast and online auction services. Great American's online auctions are designed to operate 24 hours per day, seven days a week and its webcast auctions are designed to operate simultaneously with the corresponding live auction. Great American has experienced and may continue to experience service interruptions and delays from time to time. If Great American's and its third-party provider's systems do not continue to provide acceptable performance, Great American may lose clients and buyers which could harm its business and results of operations.

Great American's systems and operations and those of its third-party provider are susceptible to damage or interruption from human error, natural disasters, power loss, telecommunications failures, break-ins, sabotage, computer viruses, intentional acts of vandalism and similar events. Great American's third party provider's infrastructure and systems are located throughout the United States. Any disruption to Great American's or its third-party service provider's infrastructure resulting from a natural disaster or other event could result in an interruption in Great American's webcast and online auction services, and, if sustained or repeated, could impair Great American's reputation and the attractiveness of its services, or prevent Great American from providing these services entirely. In addition, Great American may not carry sufficient business interruption insurance to compensate for losses that it may sustain.

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Expanding its services internationally exposes Great American to additional operational challenges and if Great American fails to meet these challenges, its growth will be limited and its results of operations may be harmed.

Great American recently expanded its operations into the United Kingdom and plans to enter other European and Asian markets, either through acquisition, partnership, joint venture or by expansion. Great American's management has limited experience in operating a business at the international level. As a result, Great American may be unsuccessful in carrying out any of its plans for expansion in a timely fashion, if at all, obtaining the necessary licensing, permits or market saturation, or in successfully navigating other challenges posed by operating an international business. Such international expansion is expected to require a significant amount of start up costs, as well. If Great American fails to execute this strategy, its growth will be limited and its results of operations may be harmed.

Great American frequently uses borrowings under credit facilities in connection with its guaranty engagements, in which it will guarantee a minimum recovery to the client, and outright purchase transactions.

In engagements where Great American is operating on a guaranty or purchase basis it is typically required to make an upfront payment to the client. If the upfront payment is less than one hundred percent (100%) of the guarantee or the purchase price in a purchase transaction, Great American may be required to make successive cash payments until the guarantee is met or Great American may issue a letter of credit in favor of the client. Depending on the size and structure of the engagement, Great American may borrow under its credit facilities and may be required to issue a letter of credit in favor of the client for these additional amounts. If Great American loses any availability under its credit facilities, is unable to borrow under credit facilities and/or issue letters of credit in favor of clients, or borrow under credit facilities and/or issue letters of credit on commercially reasonable terms, Great American may be unable to pursue large liquidation and disposition engagements, engage in multiple concurrent engagements, pursue new engagements or expand its operations. Great American is required to obtain approval from the lenders under its existing credit facilities prior to making any borrowings thereunder in connection with a particular engagement. Any inability by Great American to borrow under its credit facilities, or enter into one or more other credit facilities on commercially reasonable terms may have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, results of operations and growth of Great American.

Defaults under Great American's credit agreements could have an adverse impact on Great American's ability to finance potential engagements.

The terms of Great American's credit agreements contain a number of events of default and, in the past, Great American has defaulted under its credit agreements for failing to provide timely financial statements and for failing to maintain minimum net worth requirements. Should Great American default under any of its credit agreements in the future, lenders may take any or all remedial actions set forth in such credit agreement, including, but not limited to, accelerating payment and/or charging Great American a default rate of interest on all outstanding amounts, refusing to make any further advances or issue letters of credit or terminate the line of credit. As a result of Great American's reliance on lines of credit and letters of credit, any default under a credit agreement, or remedial actions pursued by lenders following any default under a credit agreement, may require Great American to immediately repay all outstanding amounts, may preclude Great American from pursuing new liquidation and disposition engagements and may increase Great American's cost of capital, each of which may have a material adverse effect on Great American's financial condition and results of operations.

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If the Company cannot meet its future capital requirements, it may be unable to develop and enhance its services, take advantage of business opportunities and respond to competitive pressures.

The Company may need to raise additional funds in the future to grow its business internally, invest in new businesses, expand through acquisitions, enhance its current services or respond to changes in its target markets. If the Company raises additional capital through the sale of equity or equity derivative securities, the issuance of these securities could result in dilution to its existing stockholders. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of debt securities, the terms of that debt could impose additional restrictions on the Company's operations or harm its financial condition. Additional financing may be unavailable on acceptable terms.

Great American's insurance may be insufficient to cover losses that may occur as a result of its operations.

Great American maintains insurance common for companies in its industry, including director and officer insurance, errors and omissions insurance, and property and general liability insurance. This insurance may not remain available to Great American at commercially reasonable rates, and the amount of its coverage may not be adequate to cover all liability that it may incur. If Great American were to be held liable for amounts exceeding the limits of its insurance coverage or for claims outside the scope of its coverage, the resulting costs could harm Great American's results of operations and financial condition.

Great American may be subject to litigation for misrepresentations with respect to assets or inventory sold in its auctions, which may be costly and time-consuming to defend and may harm its reputation.

Because Great American facilitates the sale of assets and inventory in its auctions, Great American's reputation may be harmed or Great American may become subject to legal proceedings arising from incorrect descriptions of, or other misrepresentations with respect to, such assets and inventory, even though Great American generally does not provide a warranty with respect to such assets and inventory. Any claims, with or without merit, could be time-consuming and costly to defend and divert management's attention.

Great American may enter into collaborative arrangements with other liquidation agents in which it could become exposed to liabilities on a joint and several basis with other participants in such collaborative arrangements.

Great American enters into collaborative arrangements with other liquidation and auction solutions companies to liquidate assets on behalf of a client. Collaborative arrangements are not separate legal entities; however the collaborators could become jointly and severally responsible (explicitly or implicitly) for any liabilities of the collaborative arrangements. If any of Great American's partners in collaborative arrangements are unable to satisfy a payment obligation or other liability to the client or other party owed payment in connection with the particular engagement, Great American would be jointly and severally liable for that obligation.

If Great American engages in acquisitions, it may experience significant costs and difficulty assimilating the operations or personnel of the acquired companies, which could threaten its future growth.

If Great American makes any acquisitions, it could have difficulty assimilating the operations, technologies and products acquired or integrating or retaining personnel of acquired companies. Acquisitions may involve entering markets in which Great American has no or limited direct prior experience. The occurrence of any one or more of these factors could disrupt Great American's ongoing business, distract its management and employees and increase its expenses. In addition, pursuing acquisition opportunities could divert management's attention from its ongoing business operations and result in decreased operating performance. Moreover, Great American's profitability may suffer because of acquisition-related costs or amortization of acquired goodwill and other intangible assets.

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Great American works with a substantial number of independent contractors throughout the United States. Because Great American classifies these individuals as independent contractors, it does not withhold federal or state income or other employment-related taxes, make federal or state unemployment tax or Federal Insurance Contributions Act, or FICA, payments or provide workers' compensation insurance with respect to these individuals. Great American generally does not allow such individuals to participate in its employee benefit plans. These individuals are classified as independent contractors based on the facts and circumstances of their relationship with Great American. Federal or state authorities, or even the individuals themselves, may challenge Great American's classification of such individuals as independent contractors. In the event that Great American were to reclassify these individuals as employees, Great American would be required to withhold payroll taxes, make unemployment tax and FICA payments, and pay additional workers' compensation insurance and additional payroll processing costs and take them into account for certain employee benefit plan purposes. In addition, Great American could be subject to retroactive taxes and penalties or other adverse actions, such as employee benefit plan disqualification, which may result in significant liability. As of March 31, 2009, Great American has accrued a reserve of \$365,000 for such potential liability. Any tax deficiencies or liabilities of Great American could have an adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations.

Great American may face liabilities related to its failure to file forms 5500 for certain employee welfare plans.

Great American does not believe that it was required to file forms 5500 for any of its employee welfare benefit plans in prior years. However, Great American recognizes that this position may be challenged. Should it be determined that Great American was required to file forms 5500 then, Great American will attempt to avail itself of the Delinquent Filer Voluntary Compliance Program, referred to herein as the DFVCP. The DFVCP gives delinquent plan administrators a way to avoid potentially higher civil penalty assessments by satisfying DFVCP requirements and voluntarily paying a reduced penalty. Eligibility for the DFVCP is limited to plan administrators with filing obligations under Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, referred to herein as ERISA, who comply with the provisions of the DFVCP and who have not been notified in writing by the United States Department of Labor of a failure to file a timely annual report under Title I of ERISA. As a result, should Great American find that it was required to file forms 5500 for any or all of its welfare benefit plans (and those forms 5500 were not timely filed) and be unable to avail itself of the DFVCP, Great American may face material fines and other penalties which could have an adverse effect on its results of operations.

Great American may face liabilities for sales tax deficiencies.

Great American may face liabilities for sales tax deficiencies relating to certain liquidation arrangements between Great American and its clients. Under certain fee and guarantee based liquidation engagements, Great American takes the position that it is not responsible for sales tax liability because it is not a retailer and merely serves as an agent for the client. Great American relies on the fact that it does not take title to inventory, nor does it buy or sell the inventory in question. If Great American were deemed to be the retailer of the inventory under these arrangements, the sales tax liabilities could have a material adverse effect on Great American's business strategy and results of operations.

In a limited number of engagements, Great American serves as an auctioneer and assumes primary responsibility for the collection and remittance of sales tax. In many instances, purchasers from out of state produce bills of lading to exempt the purchaser from taxation. While there is support for this position, some taxing authorities may not accept this practice as a valid exemption from sales taxes. In addition, Great American may have sales tax liabilities related to the sales of vehicles that do not have vehicle identification numbers requiring registration with the Department of Motor Vehicles (taxes would be paid at the time of registration). Any sales tax liabilities related to Great American's auction or purchasing activities could have an adverse effect on Great American's results of operations and willingness to enter into certain auction or purchase engagements.

Additionally, while there are several states which impose a tax on a variety of services, Great American does not remit taxes related to: (i) the fees received in connection with the services performed in connection with its valuation and advisory business, and (ii) the fees or percentage of sales revenue received from the sale of assets/inventory in connection with liquidation services performed for clients. As a result, any sales tax liabilities related to the fees received in exchange for services provided by Great American or in connection with Great American's valuation and advisory business could have an adverse effect on Great American's business strategy and results of operations. As of March 31, 2009, Great American has accrued a reserve of approximately \$26,600 for potential liability relating to sales tax deficiencies.

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Covenants not to compete are generally unenforceable under California law.

Andrew Gumaer and Harvey Yellen, who will be the Company's Chief Executive Officer and President, respectively, following the Acquisition, have pursuant to the Purchase Agreement agreed not to compete against the Company for a period of time following the Acquisition, which is the later of three years following the closing of the Acquisition or one year after their cessation of employment. Because Mr. Gumaer is a resident of California, and because Mr. Yellen spends significant time in California as part of his duties, California law may apply to their non-competition covenants. Generally, California law does not recognize covenants not to compete except in connection with the sale of a business, where the scope of the covenant does not exceed the business being conducted by the company being sold as of the date of the sale. The loss of Mr. Gumaer and/or Mr. Yellen, or the loss of the protection provided by the covenants not to compete, may have a material adverse effect on the growth prospects and future operations of the Company.

Decreases in the supply of, demand for, or market values of machinery and industrial assets could harm Great American's business.

Great American's revenues for its wholesale and industrial auction and liquidation solutions business could be reduced if there is a decrease in the supply of, demand for, or market values of, machinery and industrial assets. The supply of, and demand for, machinery and industrial assets, and the circumstances that cause the prices a buyer is willing to actually pay for such assets may fluctuate due to a number of factors, including but not limited to economic uncertainty, disruptions to credit and financial markets, a sustained economic recession, lower commodity prices, a surplus of machinery and industrial assets in the marketplace and the restricted access to capital. Therefore, any disruptions in the supply of, demand for, and prices actually paid for machinery and industrial assets may have a material adverse effect on Great American's financial condition and results of operations.

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Great American's new home auctions joint venture may not be successful.

Great American recently entered into a home auctions joint venture with Kelly Capital to auction foreclosed residential real estate. While Great American expects the joint venture to be profitable, Great American has never operated in the home auctions market. There can be no assurance that Great American will be successful in marketing foreclosed properties and generating the commissions necessary to fully recover the expenses incurred in marketing and liquidating the properties. If the properties are not priced properly and do not sell, Great American may incur a loss on expenses incurred in marketing, preparing and auctioning the property. If the joint venture is not successful, Great American's results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Risks Related to AAMAC, the Company and the Acquisition

If AAMAC is unable to effect a business combination by August 1, 2009, it will be forced to liquidate and the warrants will expire worthless.

If AAMAC does not complete the Acquisition or another business combination by August 1, 2009, its amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that its corporate existence will automatically terminate and it will distribute to all of the holders of the Public Shares in proportion to the number of shares held by them, an aggregate sum equal to the amount in the trust account, inclusive of any interest, plus any remaining net assets, less expenses or reserves for obligations and claims of creditors. In the event of liquidation, there will be no distribution with respect to AAMAC's outstanding warrants. Accordingly, the warrants will expire worthless.

If AAMAC is forced to liquidate, AAMAC's stockholders may be held liable for claims by third parties against AAMAC to the extent of distributions received by them.

AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that AAMAC will continue in existence only until August 1, 2009. If AAMAC has not completed a business combination by such date, pursuant to the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL, its corporate existence will cease except for the purposes of winding up its affairs and liquidating pursuant to Section 278 of the DGCL, in which case AAMAC will as promptly as practicable thereafter adopt a plan of distribution in accordance with Section 281(b) of the DGCL. Section 278 provides that AAMAC's existence will continue for at least three years after its expiration for the purpose of prosecuting and defending suits, whether civil, criminal or administrative, by or against AAMAC, and of enabling AAMAC gradually to settle and close its business, to dispose of and convey its property, to discharge its liabilities and to distribute to its stockholders any remaining assets, but not for the purpose of continuing the business for which it was organized. AAMAC's existence will continue automatically even beyond the three-year period for the purpose of completing the prosecution or defense of suits begun prior to the expiration of the three-year period, until such time as any judgments, orders or decrees resulting from such suits are fully executed. Section 281(b) will require AAMAC to pay or make reasonable provision for all then-existing claims and obligations, including all contingent, conditional, or unmatured contractual claims known to it, and to make such provision as will be reasonably likely to be sufficient to provide compensation for any then-pending claims and for claims that have not been made known to it or that have not arisen but that, based on facts known to AAMAC at the time, are likely to arise or to become known to it within 10 years after the date of dissolution. Accordingly, AAMAC would be required to provide for any claims of creditors known to it at that time or those claims that it believes could be potentially brought against it within the subsequent 10 years.

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prior to distributing the funds held in the trust account to stockholders. AAMAC cannot assure you that it will properly assess all claims that may be potentially brought against it. As such, AAMAC's stockholders could potentially be liable for any claims to the extent of distributions received by them (but no more) and any liability of AAMAC's stockholders may extend beyond the third anniversary of the date of distribution. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that third parties will not seek to recover from AAMAC's stockholders amounts owed to them by AAMAC.

If AAMAC is forced to file a bankruptcy case or an involuntary bankruptcy case is filed against it which is not dismissed, any distributions received by stockholders could be viewed under applicable debtor/creditor and/or bankruptcy laws as either a preferential transfer or a fraudulent conveyance. As a result, a bankruptcy court could seek to recover all amounts received by AAMAC's stockholders. Furthermore, because AAMAC intends to distribute the proceeds held in the trust account to its public stockholders promptly after August 1, 2009, this may be viewed or interpreted as giving preference to AAMAC's stockholders over any potential creditors with respect to access to or distributions from AAMAC's assets. Furthermore, AAMAC's board of directors may be viewed as having breached its fiduciary duties to AAMAC's creditors and/or may have acted in bad faith, thereby exposing itself and AAMAC to claims of punitive damages, by paying AAMAC stockholders from the trust account prior to addressing the claims of creditors. There can be no assurance that claims will not be brought against AAMAC for these reasons.

AAMAC plans to redeem all of its warrants prior to their exercise, which may limit the value of the warrants.

In this proxy statement/prospectus, AAMAC is seeking the approval of its warrant holders to amend the Warrant Agreement in order to permit the redemption of all of the outstanding warrants at a price of \$0.50 per warrant in connection with the Acquisition. In the event warrant holders approve the Warrant Redemption Proposal, AAMAC intends to redeem all of the outstanding warrants in connection with the Acquisition. Redemption of the outstanding warrants may require you to accept a price that may be less than the present or future value of the warrants.

As of March 31, 2009, AAMAC's trust balance was \$407,571,636. AAMAC does not anticipate the trust account balance at the time the Acquisition is completed will be materially greater than the funds held in trust as of March 31, 2009.

The Company's working capital will be reduced if it redeems the outstanding warrants and AAMAC stockholders exercise their conversion rights in connection with the Acquisition, which may adversely affect the Company's business and future operations.

Pursuant to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, holders of Public Shares may vote against the Acquisition Proposal and demand that AAMAC convert their shares into a pro rata share, calculated as of two business days prior to the anticipated consummation of the Acquisition, of the trust account where a substantial portion of the net proceeds of the IPO are held. AAMAC will not consummate the Acquisition if holders of 12,420,000 or more Public Shares exercise their conversion rights.

The funds held in AAMAC's trust account released upon consummation of the Acquisition will be used to pay approximately \$13,500,000 to the underwriters in AAMAC's IPO for deferred underwriting discounts and commissions, the Cash Consideration, and to pay transaction expenses of approximately \$25,000,000. If holders of 30% less one share of the Public Shares seek to exercise their conversion rights, the maximum potential conversion cost would be approximately \$122,300,000. The Company will use approximately \$23,012,500 to redeem the outstanding warrants following the Acquisition. Accordingly, following the Acquisition and the Warrant Redemption, AAMAC expects that the Company will have a minimum of approximately \$12,500,000 for working capital and general corporate purposes. If such amount is insufficient to fund the Company's working capital requirements, it would need to borrow funds necessary to satisfy such requirements. There is no assurance that such funds would be available to the Company on terms favorable to it or at all. If such funds were not available, the Company's operations and profitability may be adversely affected.

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AAMAC's stockholders will experience immediate dilution as a consequence of the issuance of common stock as consideration in the Acquisition. Having a minority share position may reduce the influence that AAMAC's current stockholders have on the management of the Company.

The Company will issue 10,800,000 shares of common stock at the closing of the Acquisition to the members of Great American and an additional 1,472,727 shares of common stock are issuable to the Phantom Equityholders subject to certain vesting requirements. Following the consummation of the Acquisition, AAMAC's stockholders (excluding the AAMAC founders) will hold, in the aggregate, approximately 79.94% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company on a fully diluted basis (assuming the Warrant Redemption is consummated and assuming that no holders of Public Shares exercise their conversion rights) or 74.83% on a fully diluted basis (assuming that the Warrant Redemption is approved and consummated and that holders of 30% less one share of the Public Shares exercise their conversion rights in connection with the Acquisition). Consequently, the ability of the former AAMAC stockholders following the Acquisition to influence management of the Company through the election of directors will be substantially reduced.

In addition, if the Company achieves certain Adjusted EBITDA targets in each of 2009, 2010 and 2011, the Company will be required to issue additional shares of common stock to the Great American members and Phantom Equityholders. These issuances would dilute the percentage ownership by the current AAMAC stockholders in the Company further and reduce their influence on management of the Company. These issuances may also result in a decrease in the trading price of the Company's common stock.

Concentration of ownership after the Acquisition may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control.

If the Acquisition is consummated, Great American's founders, directors, executive officers and principal stockholders, will own approximately 25.17% of the shares of the Company on a fully diluted basis (assuming that the Warrant Redemption is approved and consummated and that holders of 30% less one share of the Public Shares exercise their conversion rights in connection with the Acquisition). As a result, these stockholders, if acting together, have the ability to significantly influence the outcome of corporate actions of the Company requiring stockholder approval. This concentration of ownership may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control and might adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock.

Future sales of the Company's common stock may cause the market price of its securities to drop significantly, even if its business is doing well.

In accordance with lock up agreements executed in connection with the Purchase Agreement, the members of Great American will be able to sell 25% of the shares of common stock of the Company they receive in the Acquisition beginning on the first anniversary of the consummation of the Acquisition and an additional 25% on each of the second, third and fourth anniversaries, subject to certain exceptions. In addition, AAMAC's initial stockholders or their permitted transferees are entitled to demand that the Company register the resale of the founder shares at any time generally commencing nine months after the consummation of the Acquisition. In accordance with SEC regulations, the founders, officers and directors of AAMAC will not be able to sell any of the Company common stock they receive in exchange for their founders shares until the first anniversary of the consummation of the Acquisition, subject to certain exceptions. The presence of these additional securities trading in the public market may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Company's securities. The sale by any of the foregoing, or entities they control or their permitted transferees, could cause the market price of the Company's securities to decline.

AAMAC's securities may be delisted from the NYSE Amex which could limit investors' ability to effect transactions in AAMAC's securities and subject AAMAC to additional trading restrictions and, though the Company intends to file a listing application to list its securities on the NYSE Amex, there can be no assurance that it will meet the listing standards.

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AAMAC's securities are listed on the NYSE Amex, a national securities exchange, or the Exchange. Although AAMAC expects to continue to meet the minimum initial listing standards set forth in Section 101(c) of the Exchange's Company Guide, which only requires that it meet certain requirements relating to stockholders' equity, market capitalization, aggregate market value of publicly held shares and distribution requirements, the Exchange requires the Company to file a new initial listing application and meet its initial listing requirements in connection with the Acquisition, as opposed to its more lenient continued listing requirements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to meet those initial listing requirements at that time.

On February 10, 2009, AAMAC received notice from the staff of the Exchange that it is not considered to be in compliance with Section 704 of the Exchange's Company Guide in that it did not hold an annual meeting of its stockholders during 2008. In order to maintain the listing of its common stock on the Exchange, AAMAC was required to submit a plan by March 10, 2009, advising the Exchange of the actions it had taken, or will take, that will bring it into compliance by August 11, 2009. AAMAC submitted a plan to the Exchange on March 6, 2009 explaining that, pursuant to its amended and restated articles of incorporation, AAMAC must consummate an initial business combination by August 1, 2009, or it will dissolve and liquidate. On June 4, 2009, AAMAC received a notice dated May 4, 2009 from the Exchange that its plan of compliance was accepted. Accordingly, AAMAC will be able to continue its listing during the time up to August 11, 2009, the compliance deadline set by the Exchange, but during that time it will be subject to periodic review by the Exchange to determine whether it is making progress consistent with the plan. If AAMAC is not in compliance with the continued listing standards at August 11, 2009, or it does not make progress consistent with the plan during the time up to August 11, 2009, then AAMAC expects that the Exchange would initiate delisting proceedings.

In addition, as a result of any purchases by AAMAC of common stock from public stockholders who indicate their intention to vote against the Acquisition Proposal or other possible arrangements discussed elsewhere, it is likely that the number of shares of common stock of AAMAC in its public float will be significantly reduced and that the number of beneficial holders of AAMAC's, or following the Acquisition, the Company's, securities also will be reduced. This may make it difficult to maintain the listing and trading of AAMAC's or the Company's securities on the Exchange or any other national securities exchange.

If the Exchange delists AAMAC's or the Company's securities from trading on its exchange or if the Company's securities are not listed on another exchange, AAMAC could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- a limited availability of market quotations for its securities;

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

- a limited amount of analyst coverage; and

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

The Company may apply the proceeds released from the trust account in a manner that does not improve its results of operations or increase the value of your investment.

The Company intends to use the net proceeds released from the trust account to pay the Cash Consideration, consummate the Warrant Redemption, pay transaction expenses and for general corporate purposes, including working capital. Other than these uses, the Company does not have specific plans for the funds and will have broad discretion regarding how it uses such funds. These funds could be used in a manner with which you may not agree or applied in ways that do not improve the Company's results of operations or increase the value of your investment.

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If AAMAC stockholders fail to comply with the conversion requirements specified in this proxy statement/prospectus, they will not be entitled to convert their shares of common stock of AAMAC into a pro rata portion of the trust account.

Holders of Public Shares who affirmatively vote against the Acquisition may demand that AAMAC convert their shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account, calculated as of two business days prior to the anticipated consummation of the Acquisition. AAMAC stockholders who seek to exercise this conversion right must affirmatively vote against the Acquisition and deliver their stock (either physically or electronically) to AAMAC's transfer agent prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders. Any AAMAC stockholder who fails to vote against the Acquisition Proposal or who fails to deliver his or her stock certificates will not be entitled to convert his or her shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account for conversion of his or her shares. See the section entitled *Special Meeting of AAMAC Stockholders and Special Meeting of AAMAC Warrantholders - Conversion Rights* for additional information on how to exercise your conversion rights.

Directors of AAMAC have potential conflicts of interest in recommending that securityholders vote in favor of approval of the Acquisition and adoption of the Purchase Agreement and approval of the other transactions described in this proxy statement/prospectus.

When considering the AAMAC board of directors' recommendation that the AAMAC stockholders vote in favor of the approval of the Acquisition and the adoption of the Purchase Agreement, AAMAC stockholders should be aware that directors and executive officers of AAMAC have interests in the Acquisition that may be different from, or in addition to, the interests of AAMAC stockholders. These interests include:

the continued indemnification of current directors and officers of AAMAC under the Purchase Agreement and the continuation of directors' and officers' liability insurance after the Acquisition;

the retention of some of the directors and officers of AAMAC as directors and officers of the Company; and

the continued right of the AAMAC sponsors to hold common stock in the Company following conversion of the AAMAC common stock, subject to vesting under the lock-up agreements and the satisfaction of EBITDA targets.

These interests may influence the AAMAC directors in making their recommendation that you vote in favor of the approval of the Acquisition and the adoption of the Purchase Agreement and the approval of the other transactions described in this proxy statement/prospectus.

AAMAC's ability to request indemnification from the members of Great American for damages arising out of the Acquisition is limited to those claims where damages exceed \$500,000 and is also limited to the shares of common stock issued in the Acquisition which will be held in escrow.

To provide a fund to secure the indemnification obligations of Great American to AAMAC against losses that the Company, as the surviving entity of the Acquisition, may sustain as a result of (i) the inaccuracy or breach of any representation or warranty made by Great American in the merger agreement or any schedule or certificate delivered by them in connection with the Purchase Agreement and (ii) the non-fulfillment or breach of any covenant or agreement made by Great American in the Purchase Agreement, the current members of Great American will place in escrow (with AAMAC's transfer agent or another independent escrow agent) an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of AAMAC common stock valued at \$11.00 per share, representing approximately 20.37% of the shares to be issued in the Acquisition, which will be canceled to the extent that AAMAC has damages for which it is entitled to

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indemnification. Other than with respect to claims of fraud or intentional or willful misrepresentation or omission, the escrow will be the sole remedy for AAMAC for its rights to indemnification pursuant to the Purchase Agreement. Claims for indemnification may be asserted against the escrow by AAMAC once its damages exceed a \$500,000 deductible and will be reimbursable to the full extent of the damages in excess of such amount up to a maximum of the escrowed funds. Claims for indemnification may be asserted until the date the Company files its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2010. As a consequence of these limitations, AAMAC may not be able to be entirely compensated for indemnifiable damages that it may sustain.

AAMAC's founders, directors and executive officers have certain interests in consummating the Acquisition that may have influenced their decision to approve the business combination with Great American.

Certain of AAMAC's founders, directors and entities affiliated with certain of its directors and executive officers, own shares of common stock that were issued prior to AAMAC's IPO in consideration for an aggregate purchase price of \$25,000. Such purchasers have waived their right to receive distributions with respect to the founder shares upon AAMAC's liquidation which will occur if AAMAC is unable to complete the Acquisition or another business combination by August 1, 2009. Accordingly, the founder shares will be worthless if AAMAC is forced to liquidate. In addition, in the event of AAMAC's liquidation, the AAMAC warrants, including the sponsor warrants held by certain of AAMAC's directors and executive officers, will expire worthless. As of _____, 2009, the record date for the Special Meeting of Stockholders and the Special Meeting of Warrantholders, AAMAC's founders held an aggregate of \$ _____ of common stock (based the closing price of the common stock on the NYSE Amex of \$ _____ on the record date) and an aggregate of \$ _____ of warrants (based the closing price of the warrants on the NYSE Amex of \$ _____ on the record date).

Additionally, the Purchase Agreement provides that each of Michael J. Levitt and Mark D. Klein will be a director of the Company following the Acquisition. As such, in the future they will receive any cash fees, stock options or stock awards that the Company's board of directors determines to pay to its non-executive directors.

These financial interests of AAMAC's founders, officers and directors and entities affiliated with them may have influenced their decision to approve the Acquisition. You should consider these interests when evaluating the Acquisition and the recommendation of AAMAC's board of directors to vote in favor of the Acquisition Proposal and other proposals to be presented to the stockholders and warrant holders.

The exercise of discretion by AAMAC's directors and officers in agreeing to changes to the terms of or waivers of closing conditions in the Purchase Agreement may result in a conflict of interest when determining whether such changes to the terms of the Purchase Agreement or waivers of conditions are appropriate and in the AAMAC's securityholders' best interest.

In the period leading up to the closing of the Acquisition, events may occur that, pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, would require AAMAC to agree to amend the Purchase Agreement, to consent to certain actions taken by Great American or to waive rights that AAMAC is entitled to under the Purchase Agreement. Such events could arise because of changes in the course of Great American's business, a request by Great American to undertake actions that would otherwise be prohibited by the terms of the Purchase Agreement or the occurrence of other events that would have a material adverse effect on Great American's business and would entitle AAMAC to terminate the Purchase Agreement. In any of such circumstances, it would be in the discretion of AAMAC, acting through its board of directors, to grant its consent or waive its rights. The existence of the financial and personal interests of the directors described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus may result in a conflict of interest on the part of one or more of the directors between what he may believe is best for AAMAC and its securityholders and what he may believe is best for himself in determining whether or not to take the requested action. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, AAMAC does not believe

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there will be any changes or waivers that its directors and officers would be likely to make after stockholder approval of the Acquisition has been obtained. While certain changes could be made without further stockholder approval, if there is a change to the terms of the transaction that would have a material impact on the stockholders or warrant holders, AAMAC will be required to circulate a new or amended proxy statement/prospectus or supplement thereto and resolicit the vote of its stockholders with respect to the Acquisition Proposal.

If the Acquisition is completed, a large portion of the funds in the trust account established by AAMAC in connection with its IPO for the benefit of public stockholders may be used for the purchase, directly or indirectly, of shares held by public stockholders and redemption of all outstanding warrants. As a consequence, if the Acquisition is completed, such funds will not be available to the Company for working capital and general corporate purposes.

After the payment of expenses associated with the Acquisition, including investment banking and finder's fees and deferred underwriting commissions, the balance of funds in AAMAC's trust account will be available to the Company for working capital and general corporate purposes. However, a portion of the funds in the trust account may be used to acquire shares held by stockholders other than AAMAC founders, either from holders thereof who vote against the Acquisition Proposal and elect to convert their Public Shares into cash or from holders thereof who have indicated their intention to vote against the Acquisition Proposal but sell their shares to AAMAC or its affiliates so that such Public Shares will be voted in favor of the Acquisition Proposal. In addition, if the Warrant Redemption Proposal is approved, the warrants will be redeemed at a price of \$0.50 per warrant (for an aggregate amount of \$23,012,500) in connection with the Acquisition. As a result, the amount of funds from AAMAC's trust account that will be released to the Company following the Acquisition and the Warrant Redemption for working capital and general corporate purposes will be diminished.

Public stockholders at the time of the Acquisition who purchased their units in the IPO and do not exercise their conversion rights may have rescission rights and related claims.

There are several aspects of the Acquisition and the other matters described in this proxy statement/prospectus which were not described in the prospectus issued by AAMAC in connection with its IPO. These include: that AAMAC may consummate a business combination outside of the asset management industry; that AAMAC may seek to amend the definition of "business combination" in its certificate of incorporation; that the funds in the trust account might be used to purchase shares from stockholders of AAMAC who have indicated their intention to vote against the Acquisition and convert their shares into cash; and that AAMAC may seek to amend the terms of the Warrant Agreement and redeem its outstanding warrants. Consequently, AAMAC's consummation of a business combination with Great American which does not operate in the alternative asset management industry, AAMAC's filing of the Charter Amendment in connection with the Acquisition and AAMAC's use of funds in the trust account to purchase shares of stockholders who have indicated their intention to vote against the Acquisition might be grounds for a stockholder who purchased shares in the IPO, excluding the AAMAC founders, and still held them at the time of the Acquisition without seeking to convert them into cash, to seek rescission of the purchase of the units he acquired in the IPO. A successful claimant for damages under federal or state law could be awarded an amount to compensate for the decrease in value of his or her shares caused by the alleged violation (including, possibly, punitive damages), together with interest, while retaining the shares. As AAMAC will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company at the time of the Acquisition and its rights and obligations will become rights and obligations of the Company, the rescission right and corresponding liability will continue against the Company after the Acquisition. If the Company is required to pay damages, its results of operations could be adversely affected.

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If AAMAC is unable to complete the Acquisition or another business combination by August 1, 2009, its amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that its corporate existence will automatically terminate and AAMAC will dissolve and liquidate. In such event, third parties may bring claims against AAMAC and, as a result, the proceeds held in trust could be reduced and the per share liquidation price received by stockholders could be less than \$9.72 per share.

AAMAC must complete the Acquisition or another business combination by August 1, 2009, when, pursuant to its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, its corporate existence will terminate and it will be required to liquidate. In such event, third parties may bring claims against AAMAC. Although AAMAC has obtained waiver agreements from vendors and service providers it has engaged and prospective target businesses with which it has negotiated, whereby such parties have waived any right, title, interest or claim of any kind in or to any monies held in the trust account for the benefit of AAMAC's public stockholders, there is no guarantee that they will not seek recourse against the trust account. Furthermore, there is no guarantee that such entities will agree to waive any claims they may have in the future as a result of, or arising out of, any negotiations, contracts or agreements with AAMAC and will not seek recourse against the trust account for any reason. There is also no guarantee that a court would uphold the validity of such agreements. Further, AAMAC could be subject to claims from parties not in contract with it who have not executed a waiver, such as a third party claiming tortious interference as a result of the Acquisition.

Accordingly, the proceeds held in trust could be subject to claims which could take priority over those of AAMAC's public stockholders and, as a result, the per share liquidation price could be less than \$9.72 due to claims or reserves for claims of such creditors. If AAMAC liquidates before the consummation of the Acquisition and distributes the proceeds held in trust to its public stockholders, Mark D. Klein and Paul D. Lapping have agreed that they will be personally liable for ensuring that the proceeds in the trust account are not reduced by the claims of target businesses or claims of vendors or other entities that are owed money by AAMAC for services rendered or contracted for or products sold to it. However, the agreement entered into by Messrs. Klein and Lapping specifically provides for two exceptions to this indemnity; there will be no liability (1) as to any claimed amounts owed to a third party who executed a waiver (even if such waiver is subsequently found to be invalid and unenforceable) or (2) as to any claims under AAMAC's indemnity of the underwriters of its IPO against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. Furthermore, there could be claims from parties other than vendors or target businesses that would not be covered by the indemnity from Messrs. Klein and Lapping, such as stockholders and other claimants who are not parties to any contract with AAMAC who file a claim for damages against it. Messrs. Klein and Lapping have further agreed to advance AAMAC funds necessary to complete its liquidation and not to seek repayment in the event our remaining assets outside the trust account are insufficient for such purpose. The measures described above are the only actions AAMAC will take to ensure that the funds in the trust account are not depleted by claims against the trust. Because AAMAC has required vendors and prospective target businesses to execute agreements with it waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind they may have in or to any monies held in the trust account, AAMAC believes the likelihood of Mark Klein and Paul Lapping having any such obligations is minimal. Based upon representations from Messrs. Klein and Lapping as to their accredited investor status (as such term is defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act) and that they have sufficient funds available to them to satisfy their indemnification obligations to AAMAC, it believes they will be able to satisfy any indemnification obligations that may arise. However, in the event Messrs. Klein and Lapping have liability to AAMAC under these indemnification arrangements, there can be no assurance that they will have the assets necessary to satisfy those obligations. Therefore, AAMAC cannot assure you that the per-share distribution from the trust account, if it liquidates, will not be less than \$9.72, plus interest, due to such claims.

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Additionally, if AAMAC is forced to file a bankruptcy case or an involuntary bankruptcy case is filed against it which is not dismissed, the proceeds held in the trust account could be subject to applicable claims under bankruptcy law, and may be included in AAMAC's bankruptcy estate and subject to the claims of third parties with priority over the claims of AAMAC's stockholders. To the extent any bankruptcy or other claims deplete the trust account, there can be no assurance that AAMAC will be able to return to its public stockholders at least \$9.72 per share.

Stockholders of AAMAC who wish to convert their shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account must comply with specific requirements for conversion that may make it more difficult for them to exercise their conversion rights prior to the deadline for exercising conversion rights.

AAMAC will require public stockholders who wish to convert their shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account to tender their certificates to its transfer agent prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders or to deliver their shares to the transfer agent electronically through the DTC. In order to obtain a physical stock certificate, a stockholder's broker and/or clearing broker, DTC and AAMAC's transfer agent will need to act to facilitate this request. It is AAMAC's understanding that stockholders should generally allot at least two weeks to obtain physical certificates from the transfer agent. However, because AAMAC does not have any control over this process or over the brokers or DTC, it may take significantly longer than two weeks to obtain a physical stock certificate. If it takes longer than anticipated to obtain a physical certificate, stockholders who wish to convert their shares may be unable to obtain physical certificates by the deadline for exercising their conversion rights and thus will be unable to convert their shares.

If the Acquisition's benefits do not meet the expectations of financial or industry analysts, the market price of AAMAC's securities and, following the Acquisition, the Company's common stock, may decline.

The market price of AAMAC's securities prior to the consummation of the Acquisition or the market price of the Company's common stock following the Acquisition may decline as a result of the Acquisition if:

the Company does not achieve the perceived benefits of the Acquisition as rapidly, or to the extent anticipated by, financial or industry analysts; or

the effect of the Acquisition on the Company's financial results is not consistent with the expectations of financial or industry analysts.

Accordingly, investors may experience a loss as a result of a decline in the market price of AAMAC's securities prior to the Acquisition or the Company's common stock following the Acquisition. A decline in the market price of the Company's securities also could adversely affect its ability to issue additional securities and its ability to obtain additional financing in the future.

The financial statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus do not take into account the consequences to AAMAC of a failure to complete a business combination by August 1, 2009.

The financial statements included in this proxy statement/prospectus have been prepared assuming that AAMAC would continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the Notes to the AAMAC Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, AAMAC is required to complete the Acquisition or another business combination by August 1, 2009. The possibility of the Acquisition or another business combination not being consummated raises substantial doubt as to AAMAC's ability to continue as a going concern and the financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

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The opinion obtained by AAMAC from its financial advisor will not reflect changes in circumstances prior to the Acquisition.

AAMAC has obtained a fairness opinion, dated as of May 6, 2009, from its financial advisor, Financo, Inc. AAMAC has not obtained nor will obtain an additional updated fairness opinion prior to completion of the Acquisition. Changes in the operations and prospects of AAMAC or Great American, respectively, general market and economic conditions and other factors that may be beyond the control of AAMAC and Great American, and on which the fairness opinion was based, may alter the value of AAMAC or Great American or the price of shares of AAMAC common stock or Great American securities by the time the Acquisition is completed. The fairness opinion does not speak to any date other than the date of such opinion, and as such, the opinion will not address the fairness of the Acquisition consideration, from a financial point of view, at any date after the date of such opinion, including at the time the Acquisition is completed. For a description of the opinion that AAMAC received from Financo, see *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal Opinion of Financo, Inc., Financial Advisor to AAMAC.*

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

AAMAC and the Company make forward-looking statements in this proxy statement/prospectus and in the documents that are incorporated by reference. These forward-looking statements relate to outlooks or expectations for earnings, revenues, expenses or other future financial or business performance, strategies or expectations, or the impact of legal or regulatory matters on business, results of operations or financial condition. Specifically, forward-looking statements may include statements relating to:

the benefits of the transaction;

the future financial performance of the Company following the Acquisition;

the growth of the market for the Company's services;

expansion plans and opportunities;

consolidation in the market for the Company's services generally; and

other statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words estimate, plan, project, forecast, intend, expect, anticipate, believe, seek, target or similar expressions.

These forward-looking statements are based on information available to AAMAC, the Company and/or Great American as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus and current expectations, forecasts and assumptions and involve a number of risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing AAMAC's, the Company's or Great American's views as of any subsequent date and none of AAMAC, the Company or Great American undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date they were made.

These forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties or other assumptions that may cause actual results or performance to be materially different from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Some factors that could cause actual results to differ include:

AAMAC's ability to complete its initial business combination within the specified time limits;

difficulties encountered in integrating the merged businesses and management teams;

officers and directors allocating their time to other businesses and potentially having conflicts of interest with AAMAC's business or in approving the Acquisition or another business combination;

success in retaining or recruiting, or changes required in, the Company's officers, key employees or directors following the Acquisition;

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listing or delisting of AAMAC's securities from the NYSE Amex or the ability to have the Company's securities listed on the NYSE Amex following the Acquisition;

the potential liquidity and trading of AAMAC's and the Company's public securities;

the Company's revenues and operating performance;

changes in overall economic conditions;

anticipated business development activities of the Company following the Acquisition;

risks and costs associated with regulation of corporate governance and disclosure standards (including pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002);

other risks referenced from time to time in AAMAC and the Company's filings with the SEC and those factors listed in this proxy statement/prospectus under *Risk Factors* beginning on page 39.

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Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of the underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary in material respects from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. None of AAMAC, the Company or Great American undertakes any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

Before you grant your proxy or instruct how your vote should be cast or vote on the proposals set forth in this proxy statement/prospectus, you should be aware that the occurrence of the events described in the section entitled *Risk Factors* and elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus could have a material adverse effect on AAMAC, the Company or Great American.

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**SPECIAL MEETING OF AAMAC WARRANTHOLDERS
AND SPECIAL MEETING OF AAMAC STOCKHOLDERS**

General

AAMAC is furnishing this proxy statement/prospectus to its warrantholders and stockholders as part of the solicitation of proxies by its board of directors for use at AAMAC's Special Meeting of Warrantholders and Special Meeting of Stockholders to be held on _____, 2009, and at any adjournment or postponement thereof. This proxy statement/prospectus is first being furnished to AAMAC warrantholders and AAMAC stockholders on or about _____, 2009. This proxy statement/prospectus provides you with information you need to know to be able to vote or instruct your vote to be cast at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders and Special Meeting of Stockholders, as applicable.

Date, Time and Place

The Special Meeting of Warrantholders will be held on _____, 2009, at 10:00 a.m., Eastern time, at the offices of Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP, AAMAC's counsel, at 150 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017 or such other date, time and place to which such meeting may be adjourned or postponed. The Special Meeting of Stockholders will be held immediately following the Special Meeting of Warrantholders at 10:30 a.m., Eastern time, at the offices of AAMAC's counsel or such other date, time and place to which such meeting may be adjourned or postponed.

Purpose of the AAMAC Special Meeting of Warrantholders

At the Special Meeting of Warrantholders, AAMAC will ask holders of its warrants to consider and vote upon the following proposals:

(1) *The Warrant Redemption Proposal* to consider and vote upon a proposal to amend the Warrant Agreement which governs the terms of AAMAC's outstanding warrants, including the sponsor warrants, in connection with AAMAC's consummation of the Acquisition. The amendment to the Warrant Agreement would permit AAMAC to redeem all of the outstanding warrants, including those held by AAMAC's sponsor, in connection with the Acquisition at a price of \$.50 per warrant;

(2) *The Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal* to consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies if, based upon the tabulated vote at the time of the Special Meeting, there are not sufficient votes to authorize the Warrant Redemption; and

(3) Such other procedural matters as may properly come before the Special Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

Purpose of the AAMAC Special Meeting of Stockholders

At the Special Meeting of Stockholders, AAMAC will ask holders of its common stock to consider and vote upon the following proposals:

(1) *The Charter Amendment Proposal* to consider and vote upon an amendment to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation modifying the definition of "business combination" to permit majority ownership and control of the target business by an affiliate of AAMAC to satisfy the requirement that AAMAC hold at least 51% of the voting equity interests of the target business and that AAMAC control the majority of the governing body of the target business;

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(2) *The Acquisition Proposal* to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the Purchase Agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated thereby, including the Contribution and the concurrent Merger as a result of which AAMAC and Great American will become wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company and AAMAC common stock will be exchanged for common stock of the Company (and, if the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, AAMAC's outstanding warrants will become exercisable for common stock of the Company following the Acquisition);

(3) *The New Charter Provisions Proposals* to consider and vote upon separate proposals to ratify certain material provisions of the Company's certificate of incorporation that are different from the provisions of AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, including: (i) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes 120,000,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation authorizes 135,000,000 shares of common stock and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock; (ii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that AAMAC's corporate existence will terminate on August 1, 2009, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the Company's corporate existence is perpetual; (iii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions which relate to AAMAC's status as a blank check company whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not; (iv) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that any contracts submitted for a vote at a meeting of stockholders and approved by a majority of the capital stock represented at such meeting and entitled to vote thereat shall be valid and binding as though such contract had been approved by or ratified by all stockholders, whether or not such contract would be open to legal attack because of directors' interests or for any other reason, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such a provision; (v) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL all persons whom it may indemnify pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify officers and directors to the extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL and that the board of directors, in its sole discretion, may indemnify other persons who are permitted to be indemnified pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL; and (vi) in its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC elected not to be governed by Section 203 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such an opt-out provision;

(4) *The Incentive Plan Proposal* to consider and vote upon a proposal to adopt the Incentive Plan, pursuant to which 7,822,000 shares of common stock will be reserved for issuance to directors, executive officers and other employees upon the exercise of various types of equity awards to be granted pursuant to the terms of the Incentive Plan, which Incentive Plan will be assumed by the Company if the Acquisition is approved;

(5) *The Stockholder Adjournment Proposal* to consider and vote upon a proposal to adjourn the Special Meeting to a later date or dates, if necessary, to permit further solicitation and vote of proxies if, based upon the tabulated vote at the time of the Special Meeting, there are not sufficient votes to approve the Charter Amendment, adopt the Purchase Agreement and approve the Acquisition, approve the New Charter Provisions Proposals or adopt the Incentive Plan; and

(6) Such other procedural matters as may properly come before the Special Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

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Recommendation of AAMAC Board of Directors

After careful consideration of each of the proposals, AAMAC's board of directors has unanimously determined that each of the Warrant Redemption Proposal and the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal is fair to, and in the best interests of, AAMAC and its warrantholders and unanimously recommends that AAMAC warrantholders vote FOR the Warrant Redemption Proposal and FOR the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal.

After careful consideration of each of the proposals, AAMAC's board of directors has unanimously determined that each of the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal, the New Charter Provisions Proposals, the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal is fair to, and in the best interests of, AAMAC and its stockholders and unanimously recommends that AAMAC stockholders vote FOR the Charter Amendment Proposal, FOR the Acquisition Proposal, FOR the New Charter Provisions Proposals, FOR the Incentive Plan Proposal and FOR the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal.

Record Date; Who is Entitled to Vote

AAMAC has fixed the close of business on _____, 2009, as the record date for determining AAMAC warrantholders and the AAMAC stockholders entitled to notice of and to attend and vote at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders and the Special Meeting of Stockholders, respectively. As of the close of business on _____, 2009, there were 46,025,000 warrants outstanding and entitled to vote. Each warrant is entitled to one vote for each share of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrant at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders. As of the close of business on _____, 2009, there were 51,750,000 shares of AAMAC's common stock outstanding and entitled to vote of which 41,400,000 are Public Shares. Each share of AAMAC's common stock is entitled to one vote per share at the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Quorum and Vote Required for Warrantholder Proposals

A quorum of AAMAC warrantholders is necessary to hold a valid meeting. A quorum will be present at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders if a majority in interest of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the outstanding AAMAC warrants is represented in person or by proxy. As of the record date for the Special Meeting of Warrantholders, there were 46,025,000 AAMAC warrants outstanding. Abstentions and broker non-votes, which are discussed further below, will count as present for the purposes of establishing a quorum.

The approval of the Warrant Redemption Proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority in interest of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the outstanding warrants as of the record date.

The approval of the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in interest of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders.

As of the record date for the Special Meeting of Warrantholders, the AAMAC founders and their affiliates held approximately 10.05% of the outstanding AAMAC warrants. Pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders agreed to vote their AAMAC warrants in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders.

Quorum and Vote Required for Stockholder Proposals

A quorum of AAMAC stockholders is necessary to hold a valid meeting. A quorum will be present at the Special Meeting of Stockholders if a majority of the common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the Special Meeting of Stockholders is represented in person or by proxy. Abstentions and broker non-votes, which are discussed further below, will count as present for the purposes of establishing a quorum.

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The approval of the Charter Amendment Proposal and the New Charter Provisions Proposals require the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC as of the record date.

The approval of the Acquisition Proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock as of the record date and the affirmative vote of a majority of the Public Shares as of the record date. The Acquisition will not be consummated if holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares (12,420,000 shares or more) vote against the Acquisition Proposal and properly demand conversion of their Public Shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account. You cannot seek conversion of your shares unless you vote against the Acquisition Proposal.

The approval of the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal each require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of AAMAC common stock represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote thereon at the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

As of the record date for the Special Meeting of Stockholders, the AAMAC founders and their affiliates held approximately 21.66% of the outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock, which includes all shares of common stock that they acquired in or after the IPO. Pursuant to agreements entered into by AAMAC, the representative of the underwriters in the IPO and each AAMAC founder, the 10,350,000 founders shares will be voted in accordance with the majority of the votes cast by the holders of Public Shares with respect to the Acquisition Proposal. In addition, pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders agreed to vote their 859,200 AAMAC common stock (excluding the founders shares, which will be voted as indicated above with respect to the Acquisition Proposal) or an aggregate of 21.66% of the issued and outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock, in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Abstentions and Broker Non-Votes

Under the rules of various national and regional securities exchanges your broker, bank or nominee cannot vote your shares or warrants with respect to non-discretionary matters unless you provide instructions on how to vote in accordance with the information and procedures provided to you by your broker, bank or nominee. AAMAC believes the proposals presented to the stockholders and to the warrant holders will be considered non-discretionary and therefore your broker, bank or nominee cannot vote your shares or warrants without your instruction. If you do not provide instructions with your proxy, your bank, broker or other nominee may deliver a proxy card expressly indicating that it is NOT voting your shares or warrants, as the case may be; this indication that a bank, broker or nominee is not voting your shares is referred to as a broker non-vote.

Abstentions are considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum but will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the Warrant Redemption Proposal and the Warrant holder Adjournment Proposal. A broker non-vote will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the Warrant Redemption Proposal. Broker non-votes, while considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum, will have no effect on the Warrant holder Adjournment Proposal.

Abstentions are considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum but will have the same effect as a vote AGAINST the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal, the New Charter Provisions Proposals, the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal. Broker non-votes, while considered present for the purposes of establishing a quorum, will have the affect of a vote AGAINST the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal and the New Charter Provisions Proposals and will have no effect on the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal.

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Voting Your Warrants or Shares

Each AAMAC warrant or share of AAMAC common stock that you own in your name entitles you to one vote on the applicable proposals. Your one or more proxy cards show the number of shares of AAMAC warrants or common stock, as the case may be, that you own. There are two ways to vote your shares of warrants and common stock:

You can vote by signing and returning the enclosed warrant holder and/or stockholder proxy card. If you vote by proxy card, your proxy, whose name is listed on the proxy card, will vote your warrants or 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 warrants, your warrants will be voted, as recommended by AAMAC's board of directors: FOR the Warrant Redemption Proposal and FOR the Warrant holder Adjournment Proposal. If you sign and return the proxy card but do not give instructions on how to vote your shares, your shares of common stock will be voted, as recommended by AAMAC's board of directors: FOR the Charter Amendment Proposal, FOR the Acquisition Proposal, FOR the New Charter Provisions Proposals, FOR the Incentive Plan Proposal and FOR the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal.

You can attend the Special Meeting of Warrant holders or the Special Meeting of Stockholders, as applicable, and vote in person. You will be given a ballot when you arrive. However, if your warrants or shares of common stock are held in the name of your broker, bank or other nominee, you must get a proxy from the broker, bank or other nominee. That is the only way AAMAC can be sure that the broker, bank or nominee has not already voted your warrants or shares of common stock.

Revoking Your Proxy

If you give a proxy, you may revoke it at any time before the Special Meeting of Warrant holders or the Special Meeting of Stockholders, as the case may be, or at such meeting by doing any one of the following:

you may send another proxy card with a later date;

you may notify Paul D. Lapping, AAMAC's Secretary, in writing before the applicable Special Meeting that you have revoked your proxy; or

you may attend the applicable Special Meeting, revoke your proxy, and vote in person, as indicated above.

No Additional Matters May Be Presented at the Special Meetings

The Special Meeting of Warrant holders has been called only to consider the approval of the Warrant Redemption Proposal and the Warrant holder Adjournment Proposal. The Special Meeting of Stockholders has been called only to consider the approval of the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal, the New Charter Provisions Proposals, the Incentive Plan Proposal and the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal. Under AAMAC's bylaws, other than procedural matters incident to the conduct of the meeting, no other matters may be considered at either Special Meeting if they are not included in the notice of the applicable Special Meeting.

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Who Can Answer Your Questions About Voting Your Shares or Warrants

If you have any questions about how to vote or direct a vote in respect of your shares of AAMAC's common stock or warrants, you may call Paul Lapping, AAMAC's Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary, at (212) 409-2434.

Conversion Rights

Pursuant to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, any holders of AAMAC's Public Shares as of the record date who vote their Public Shares against the Acquisition Proposal may also demand that such shares be converted into a pro rata portion of the trust account, calculated as of two business days prior to the consummation of the Acquisition. If demand is properly made and the Acquisition is consummated, these shares, immediately prior to the Acquisition, will cease to be outstanding and will represent only the right to receive a pro rata portion of funds deposited in the trust account plus interest.

AAMAC stockholders who seek to exercise their conversion rights must vote against the Acquisition Proposal. Abstentions and broker non-votes do not satisfy this requirement. Stockholders seeking to exercise their conversion rights must also either check the box on the proxy card providing for the exercise of conversion rights or submit a request in writing to Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, AAMAC's transfer agent, at the following address:

Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company

17 Battery Place

New York, New York 10004

Tel: (212) 845-3287

Fax: (212) 616-7616

Attention: Mr. Mark Zimkind

Additionally, stockholders demanding conversion must deliver their Public Shares (either physically or electronically through Depository Trust Company) to AAMAC's transfer agent prior to the meeting. It is AAMAC's understanding that stockholders should generally allot at least two weeks to obtain physical certificates from the transfer agent. However, AAMAC does not have any control over this process and it may take longer than two weeks. Stockholders seeking to exercise their conversion rights and opting to deliver physical certificates should allot sufficient time to obtain physical certificates from the transfer agent. Stockholders who hold their shares in street name will have to coordinate with their bank, broker or other nominee to have the shares certificated or delivered electronically. Shares that have not been tendered (either physically or electronically) in accordance with these procedures will not be converted into a pro rata portion of the trust account.

If a stockholder (i) initially votes for the Acquisition Proposal but then wishes to vote against it and exercise his, her or its conversion rights, or (ii) initially votes against the Acquisition Proposal and wishes to exercise his, her or its conversion rights but does not check the box on the proxy card providing for the exercise of conversion rights or does not send a written request to AAMAC's transfer agent to exercise his, her or its conversion rights, or (iii) initially votes against the Acquisition Proposal but later wishes to vote for it, the stockholder may request AAMAC to send the stockholder another proxy card on which the stockholder may indicate the stockholder's intended vote. The stockholder may make such request by contacting AAMAC at the following phone number or address.

Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp.

590 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor

New York, New York 10022

Tel: (212) 409-3424

Fax: (212) 409-2407

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Attention: Paul D. Lapping, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary

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Any request for conversion, once made, may be withdrawn at any time until the vote is taken with respect to the Acquisition Proposal at the Special Meeting of Stockholders. Any corrected or changed proxy card must be received by AAMAC's Secretary prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders. Stockholders who have delivered their shares for conversion to AAMAC's transfer agent but decide prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders not to exercise their conversion rights may request that AAMAC's transfer agent return the shares (physically or electronically). Stockholders may make such request by contacting AAMAC's transfer agent, Continental Stock Transfer & Trust, at the phone number or address set forth above.

If the holders of 12,420,000 or more Public Shares (an amount equal to 30% or more of the Public Shares) vote against the Acquisition Proposal and properly demand conversion of their shares, AAMAC will not be able to consummate the Acquisition.

The closing price as reported by NYSE Amex of AAMAC's common stock on _____, 2009 (the record date for the AAMAC Special Meeting of Stockholders) was \$ _____. The cash held in the trust account on _____, 2009 was approximately \$ _____ (\$ _____ per Public Share). Prior to exercising conversion rights, stockholders should verify the market price of AAMAC'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 if the market price per share is higher than the conversion price. AAMAC cannot assure its stockholders that they will be able to sell their shares of AAMAC common stock in the open market, even if the market price per share is higher than the conversion price stated above, as there may not be sufficient liquidity in AAMAC's common stock when AAMAC's stockholders wish to sell their shares.

If you exercise your conversion rights, your shares of AAMAC common stock will cease to be outstanding immediately prior to the Acquisition and will only represent the right to receive a pro rata share of the trust account. You will no longer own those shares. You will be entitled to receive cash for these shares only if you vote against the Acquisition Proposal, properly demand conversion, and deliver your stock certificate (either physically or electronically) to AAMAC's transfer agent prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Warrantheolders have no right to receive funds held in the trust account as to the warrants they hold. If the Acquisition is not approved and AAMAC does not consummate an initial business combination by August 1, 2009, AAMAC will be required to dissolve and liquidate and the warrants will expire worthless.

Outstanding Warrants

The closing price as reported by NYSE Amex of AAMAC's warrants on _____, 2009 (the record date for the AAMAC Special Meeting of Warrantheolders) was \$ _____. Prior to voting on the Warrant Redemption Proposal, warrantheolders should verify the market price of AAMAC's warrants as they may receive higher proceeds from the sale of their warrants in the public market than from AAMAC's redemption of the warrants in connection with the Acquisition if the market price per warrant is higher than the redemption price of \$0.50 per warrant. AAMAC cannot assure its warrantheolders that they will be able to sell their AAMAC warrants in the open market, even if the market price per warrant is higher than the redemption price stated above, as there may not be sufficient liquidity in AAMAC's securities when AAMAC's warrantheolders wish to sell their warrants.

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Upon redemption of the warrants, you will be exchanging your warrants for cash and will no longer own those warrants. You will be entitled to receive cash for these warrants only if you deliver your warrant certificate (either physically or electronically) to the Company's transfer agent in accordance with the procedures outlined below in the section entitled *Proposals To Be Considered By AAMAC Warrantholders The Warrant Redemption Proposal*.

Appraisal Rights

In the event the Company's securities are not listed on a national securities exchange at the time the Acquisition is consummated, appraisal rights will be available to all AAMAC stockholders pursuant to Section 262 of the DGCL. If appraisal rights are available, holders of shares of AAMAC common stock who do not vote in favor of the Acquisition Proposal and who properly demand appraisal of their shares will be entitled to appraisal rights in connection with the Acquisition under Section 262 of the DGCL. If the common stock of the Company is listed on a national securities exchange at the time the Acquisition is consummated, AAMAC stockholders will not be entitled to assert appraisal rights under Section 262.

Holders of Public Shares electing to exercise conversion rights will not be entitled to appraisal rights.

The following discussion is not a complete statement of the law pertaining to appraisal rights under the DGCL and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of Section 262, which is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex M. The following summary does not constitute any legal or other advice nor does it constitute a recommendation that stockholders exercise their appraisal rights, if any, under Section 262. All references in Section 262 and in this summary to a stockholder are to the record holder of the shares of common stock of AAMAC as to which appraisal rights are asserted. A person having a beneficial interest in shares of common stock of AAMAC held of record in the name of another person, such as a broker, fiduciary, depository or other nominee, must act promptly to cause the record holder to follow the steps summarized below properly and in a timely manner to perfect appraisal rights, if available.

In the event that appraisal rights are available, under Section 262, holders of shares of common stock of AAMAC who do not vote in favor of the Acquisition Proposal and who otherwise follow the procedures set forth in Section 262 will be entitled to have their shares appraised by the Delaware Court of Chancery and to receive payment in cash of the fair value of the shares, exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the Acquisition, together with a fair rate of interest, if any, as determined by the court.

Under Section 262, where a merger or consolidation agreement is to be submitted for adoption at a meeting of stockholders, the corporation, not less than 20 days prior to the meeting, must notify each of its stockholders entitled to appraisal rights that appraisal rights are available and include in the notice a copy of Section 262. To the extent appraisal rights are available in connection with the Acquisition, this proxy statement/prospectus shall constitute the notice, and the full text of Section 262 is attached to this proxy statement as Annex M. In the event appraisal rights are available in connection with the Acquisition, any holder of common stock of AAMAC who wishes to exercise appraisal rights, or who wishes to preserve such holder's right to do so, should review the following discussion and Annex M carefully because failure to timely and properly comply with the procedures specified will result in the loss of appraisal rights. Moreover, because of the complexity of the procedures for exercising the right to seek appraisal of shares of common stock, AAMAC believes that if a stockholder considers exercising such rights, such stockholder should seek the advice of legal counsel.

Filing Written Demand

If appraisal rights are available in connection with the Acquisition, any holder of common stock of AAMAC wishing to exercise appraisal rights must deliver to AAMAC, before the vote on the Acquisition Proposal at the Special Meeting of AAMAC Stockholders, a written demand for the appraisal of the stockholder's shares, and that stockholder must not vote in favor of the adoption of the Purchase Agreement. A holder of shares of AAMAC common stock wishing to exercise appraisal rights must hold of record the shares on the date the written demand for appraisal is made and must continue to hold the shares of record through the effective time of the Acquisition. The stockholder must not vote in favor of the Acquisition Proposal. A proxy that is submitted and does not contain voting instructions will, unless revoked, be voted in favor of the Acquisition Proposal, and it will constitute a waiver of the stockholder's right of appraisal and will nullify any previously delivered written demand for appraisal. Therefore, a stockholder who submits a proxy and who wishes to exercise appraisal rights must submit a proxy containing instructions to vote against the Acquisition Proposal or abstain from voting on the adoption of the Purchase Agreement. Neither voting against the adoption of the Purchase Agreement nor abstaining from voting or failing to vote on the Acquisition Proposal will, in and of itself, constitute a written demand for appraisal satisfying the requirements of Section 262. The written demand for appraisal must be in addition to and separate from any proxy or vote on the Acquisition Proposal. The demand must reasonably inform AAMAC of the identity of the holder, as well as the intention of the holder to demand an appraisal of the fair value of the shares held by the holder. A stockholder's failure to make the written demand prior to the taking of the vote on the Acquisition Proposal at the Special Meeting of AAMAC stockholders will constitute a waiver of appraisal rights.

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If appraisal rights are available in connection with the Acquisition, only a holder of record of shares of AAMAC common stock is entitled to assert appraisal rights for the shares registered in that holder's name. A demand for appraisal in respect of shares of common stock of AAMAC should be executed by or on behalf of the holder of record, fully and correctly, as the holder's name appears on the holder's stock certificates, should specify the holder's name and mailing address and the number of shares registered in the holder's name and must state that the person intends thereby to demand appraisal of the holder's shares in connection with the Acquisition. If the shares are owned of record in a fiduciary capacity, such as by a trustee, guardian or custodian, execution of the demand should be made in that capacity, and if the shares are owned of record by more than one person, as in a joint tenancy and tenancy in common, the demand should be executed by or on behalf of all joint owners. An authorized agent, including an agent for two or more joint owners, may execute a demand for appraisal on behalf of a holder of record; however, the agent must identify the record owner or owners and expressly disclose that, in executing the demand, the agent is acting as agent for the record owner or owners. If the shares are held in street name by a broker, bank or nominee, the broker, bank or nominee may exercise appraisal rights with respect to the shares held for one or more beneficial owners while not exercising the rights with respect to the shares held for other beneficial owners; in such case, however, the written demand should set forth the number of shares as to which appraisal is sought, and where no number of shares is expressly mentioned, the demand will be presumed to cover all shares of common stock of AAMAC held in the name of the record owner. Stockholders who hold their shares in brokerage accounts or other nominee forms and who wish to exercise appraisal rights are urged to consult with their brokers to determine the appropriate procedures for the making of a demand for appraisal by such a nominee.

All written demands for appraisal pursuant to Section 262 should be sent or delivered to Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp. at 590 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10022, Attention Paul D. Lapping.

Any holder of common stock of AAMAC may withdraw his, her or its demand for appraisal and accept the consideration offered pursuant to the Purchase Agreement by delivering to Company as the surviving entity of the Acquisition, a written withdrawal of the demand for appraisal. However, any such attempt to withdraw the demand made more than 60 days after the effective date of the Acquisition will require written approval of the surviving corporation. No appraisal proceeding in the Delaware Court of Chancery will be dismissed without the approval of the Delaware Court of Chancery, and such approval may be conditioned upon such terms as the Court deems just.

Notice by the Surviving Corporation

If appraisal rights are available in connection with the Acquisition, within 10 days after the effective time of the Acquisition, the Company, as the surviving corporation, must notify each holder of common stock of AAMAC who has made a written demand for appraisal pursuant to Section 262, and who has not voted in favor of the Acquisition Proposal, that the Acquisition has become effective.

Filing a Petition for Appraisal

Within 120 days after the effective time of the Acquisition, but not thereafter, the Company, as the surviving entity of the Acquisition, or any holder of common stock of AAMAC who has so complied with Section 262 and is entitled to appraisal rights under Section 262 may file a petition in the Delaware Court of Chancery demanding a determination of the fair value of the shares held by all dissenting holders. The Company, as the surviving entity is under no obligation to and has no present intention to file a petition, and holders should not assume that the Company will file a petition. Accordingly, it is the obligation of the holders of common stock of AAMAC to initiate all necessary action to perfect their appraisal rights in respect of shares of common stock of AAMAC within the time prescribed in Section 262.

Within 120 days after the effective time of the Acquisition, any holder of common stock of AAMAC who has complied with the requirements for exercise of appraisal rights will be entitled, upon written request, to receive from the Company a statement setting forth the aggregate number of shares not voted in favor of the Acquisition Proposal and with respect to which demands for appraisal have been received and the aggregate number of holders of such shares. The statement must be mailed within 10 days after a written request therefor has been received by the surviving corporation.

If a petition for an appraisal is timely filed by a holder of shares of common stock of AAMAC and a copy thereof is served upon the surviving corporation, the surviving corporation will then be obligated within 20 days to file with the Delaware Register in Chancery a duly verified list containing the names and addresses of all stockholders who have demanded an appraisal of their shares and with whom agreements as to the value of their shares have not been reached. After notice to the stockholders as required by the court, the Delaware Court of Chancery is empowered to conduct a hearing on the petition to determine those stockholders who have complied with Section 262 and who have become entitled to appraisal rights thereunder. The Delaware Court of Chancery may require the stockholders who demanded payment for their shares to submit their stock certificates to the Register in Chancery for notation thereon of the pendency of the appraisal proceeding, and if any stockholder fails to comply with the direction, the Court of Chancery may dismiss the proceedings as to such stockholder.

Determination of Fair Value

After determining the holders of common stock of AAMAC entitled to appraisal, the Delaware Court of Chancery will appraise the fair value of their shares, exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the Acquisition, together with a fair rate of

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interest, if any, to be paid upon the amount determined to be the fair value. In determining fair value and, if applicable, a fair rate of interest, the Delaware Court of Chancery will take into account all relevant factors. In *Weinberger v. UOP, Inc.*, the Supreme Court of Delaware discussed the factors that could be considered in determining fair value in an appraisal proceeding, stating that proof of value by any techniques or methods that are generally considered acceptable in the financial community and otherwise admissible in court should be considered, and that fair price obviously requires consideration of all relevant factors involving the value of a company. The Delaware Supreme Court stated that, in making this determination of fair value, the court must consider market value, asset value, dividends, earnings prospects, the nature of the enterprise and any other facts that could be ascertained as of the date of the Acquisition that throw any light on future prospects of the merged corporation. Section 262 provides that fair value is to be exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger. In *Cede & Co. v. Technicolor, Inc.*, the Delaware Supreme Court stated that such exclusion is a narrow exclusion [that] does not encompass known elements of value, but which rather applies only to the speculative elements of value arising from such accomplishment or expectation. In *Weinberger*, the Supreme Court of Delaware also stated that elements of future value, including the nature of the enterprise, which are known or susceptible of proof as of the date of the merger and not the product of speculation, may be considered.

Stockholders considering seeking appraisal should be aware that the fair value of their shares as so determined could be more than, the same as or less than the consideration they would receive pursuant to the Acquisition if they did not seek appraisal of their shares and that an investment banking opinion as to the fairness from a financial point of view of the consideration payable in a merger is not an opinion as to fair value under Section 262. Although AAMAC believes that the exchange of AAMAC common stock for Company common stock is fair, no representation is made as to the outcome of the appraisal of fair value as determined by the Delaware Court of Chancery, and stockholders should recognize that such an appraisal could result in a determination of a value higher or lower than, or the same as, this consideration. Neither AAMAC nor the Company anticipate offering more than the applicable shares of common stock of the Company to any stockholder of AAMAC exercising appraisal rights, and each of AAMAC and the Company reserves the right to assert, in any appraisal proceeding, that for purposes of Section 262, the fair value of a share of common stock of AAMAC is less than the applicable shares of common stock of the Company, and that the methods which are generally considered acceptable in the financial community and otherwise admissible in court should be considered in the appraisal proceedings. In addition, Delaware courts have decided that the statutory appraisal remedy, depending on factual circumstances, may or may not be a dissenter's exclusive remedy. The Delaware Court of Chancery will also determine the amount of interest, if any, to be paid upon the amounts to be received by persons whose shares of common stock of AAMAC have been appraised. If a petition for appraisal is not timely filed, then the right to an appraisal will cease. The costs of the action (which do not include attorneys' fees or the fees and expenses of experts) may be determined by the Court and taxed upon the parties as the Court deems equitable under the circumstances. The Court may also order that all or a portion of the expenses incurred by a stockholder in connection with an appraisal, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys' fees and the fees and expenses of experts utilized in the appraisal proceeding, be charged pro rata against the value of all the shares entitled to be appraised.

If any stockholder who demands appraisal of shares of common stock of AAMAC under Section 262 fails to perfect, or successfully withdraws or loses, such holder's right to appraisal, the stockholder's shares of common stock of AAMAC will be deemed to have been converted at the effective time of the Acquisition into the right to receive common stock of the Company. A stockholder will fail to perfect, or lose or withdraw, the holder's right to appraisal if no petition for appraisal is filed within 120 days after the effective time of the Acquisition or if the stockholder delivers to the surviving corporation a written withdrawal of the holder's demand for appraisal and an acceptance of the common stock of the Company in accordance with Section 262.

From and after the effective time of the Acquisition, no dissenting stockholder shall have any rights of a stockholder of AAMAC with respect to that holder's shares for any purpose, except to receive payment of fair value and to receive payment of dividends or other distributions on the holder's shares of common stock of AAMAC, if any, payable to stockholders of AAMAC of record as of a time prior to the effective time of the Acquisition; provided, however, that if a dissenting stockholder delivers to the surviving company a written withdrawal of the demand for an appraisal within 60 days after the effective time of the Acquisition, or subsequently with the written approval of the surviving company, then the right of that dissenting stockholder to an appraisal will cease and the dissenting stockholder will be entitled to receive only the Acquisition consideration in accordance with the terms of the Purchase Agreement. Once a petition for appraisal is filed with the Delaware court, however, the appraisal proceeding may not be dismissed as to any stockholder of AAMAC without the approval of the court.

Failure to comply strictly with all of the procedures set forth in Section 262 of the DGCL may result in the loss of a stockholder's statutory appraisal rights. Consequently, any stockholder wishing to exercise appraisal rights is urged to consult legal counsel before attempting to exercise those rights.

Proxy Solicitation Costs

AAMAC is soliciting proxies on behalf of its board of directors. All solicitation costs will be paid by AAMAC. This solicitation is being made by mail but also may be made by telephone or in person. AAMAC and its directors, officers and employees may also solicit proxies in person, by telephone or by other electronic means, including e-mail and facsimile.

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

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AAMAC, Great American, the Company and their respective directors and executive officers, may be deemed to be participants in the solicitation of proxies. The underwriters of AAMAC's initial public offering may provide assistance to AAMAC, Great American, the Company and their respective directors and executive officers, and may be deemed to be participants in the solicitation of proxies. Approximately \$13,500,000 of the underwriters' fees relating to AAMAC's initial public offering were deferred pending stockholder approval of AAMAC's initial business combination, and stockholders are advised that the underwriters have a financial interest in the successful outcome of the proxy solicitation.

Vote of AAMAC Founders and Holders of Sponsor Warrants

As of _____, 2009, the record date for the Special Meeting of Warrantholders, the AAMAC founders beneficially owned and were entitled to vote 4,625,000 sponsor warrants, or approximately 10.05% of the outstanding warrants. Pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders agreed to vote their AAMAC common stock (other than the founder shares, which will be voted as indicated below with respect to the Acquisition Proposal) and their AAMAC warrants in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders. The sponsor warrants have no liquidation rights and, along with the public warrants, will be worthless if no business combination is effected by AAMAC by August 1, 2009.

As of _____, 2009, the record date for the Special Meeting of Stockholders, the AAMAC founders and their affiliates beneficially owned and were entitled to vote 10,350,000 founder shares and 859,200 Public Shares, which collectively constitute 21.66% of AAMAC's issued and outstanding common stock.

In connection with the AAMAC IPO, AAMAC and Citigroup Global Markets entered into agreements with each of the AAMAC founders pursuant to which each AAMAC founder agreed to vote his, her or its founder shares with respect to the Acquisition Proposal in accordance with the majority of the votes cast by the holders of Public Shares on that proposal. In addition, pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders agreed to vote their AAMAC common stock (other than the founders shares, which will be voted as indicated above with respect to the Acquisition Proposal) and warrants in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders and Special Meeting of Stockholders. The AAMAC founders have

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waived any conversion rights, including with respect to shares of common stock purchased in the IPO or in the aftermarket. The founder shares have no liquidation rights and will be worthless if no business combination is effected by AAMAC. However, the AAMAC founders are entitled to participate in liquidation distributions with respect to any shares of common stock purchased in the IPO or in the aftermarket in the event AAMAC fails to consummate a business combination by August 1, 2009.

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PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED BY THE AAMAC WARRANTHOLDERS

THE WARRANT REDEMPTION PROPOSAL

Purpose of the Redemption

In connection with the proposed Acquisition, AAMAC is proposing to amend the terms of the Warrant Agreement, dated August 1, 2007, by and between AAMAC and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as Warrant Agent, referred to herein as the Warrant Agreement, in order to permit the redemption of all of the issued and outstanding warrants, including the sponsor warrants, at a price of \$0.50 per warrant in connection with the Acquisition. Pursuant to Section 18 of the Warrant Agreement, AAMAC and the Warrant Agent may amend any provision of the Warrant Agreement with the consent of the holders of warrants (public warrants and sponsor warrants collectively) exercisable for a majority in interest of the shares of common stock of AAMAC issuable upon exercise of all outstanding warrants that would be affected by such amendment. The approval of the Warrant Redemption is a condition to the consummation of the Acquisition. If the warrantholders consent to the Warrant Redemption Proposal, then the Warrant Agreement will be amended and AAMAC will be permitted to redeem the warrants in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is approved, AAMAC intends to redeem the warrants in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, the AAMAC warrants will become exercisable for common stock of the Company following the Acquisition.

AAMAC believes the Warrant Redemption will provide benefits to AAMAC and its warrantholders, including the following:

AAMAC believes that the Warrant Redemption is an important step in the consummation of the Acquisition because the elimination of the warrants from the Company's capital structure following the consummation of the Acquisition will increase the Company's strategic opportunities and attractiveness to future investors; and

The closing price of AAMAC's warrants on June 19, 2009 was \$0.15. The redemption price of \$0.50 is a significant premium to the current market price for the warrants. AAMAC's board of directors believes the redemption price is fair to AAMAC's warrantholders. The Warrant Redemption also presents some potential disadvantages to the AAMAC warrantholders, including that the public warrants become exercisable only upon the consummation of a business combination by AAMAC, which means that warrantholders will have no opportunity to participate in any benefits of the Acquisition if the Warrant Redemption is consummated (as the Warrants would be redeemed in connection with the Acquisition).

In the event the Warrant Redemption Proposal is not approved, the Acquisition is not consummated and AAMAC does not consummate a business combination by August 1, 2009, AAMAC will be required to liquidate and the warrants will expire worthless.

Warrantholders should note that they will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes upon consummation of the Acquisition if the Warrant Redemption is approved and consummated. For a discussion of the tax consequences of the Acquisition for warrantholders, please see the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal The Purchase Agreement Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Acquisition to AAMAC and its Securityholders United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Tax Consequences of the Acquisition.*

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Certain Effects of the Warrant Redemption

Approximately \$23,012,500 will be required to purchase warrants in the Warrant Redemption and approximately \$5,000 will be required to pay related fees and expenses. The Warrant Redemption will be funded from the working capital of the Company following the consummation of the Acquisition, which will include the funds released from AAMAC's trust account following the consummation of the Acquisition.

The consummation of the Warrant Redemption will result in the warrants becoming eligible for termination of registration under the Exchange Act.

The AAMAC units will also cease to be outstanding and will no longer be listed on the NYSE Amex following the consummation of the Warrant Redemption as a result of the redemption and cancellation of the warrants.

Procedure for Redeeming Warrants

THE RIGHTS OF THE COMPANY'S WARRANTHOLDERS UNDER THE WARRANTS AND WARRANT AGREEMENT WILL TERMINATE IMMEDIATELY UPON CONSUMMATION OF THE WARRANT REDEMPTION. THE COMPANY INTENDS TO ISSUE A PRESS RELEASE ANNOUNCING THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE WARRANT REDEMPTION. AT SUCH TIME, HOLDERS OF THE COMPANY'S WARRANTS WILL HAVE NO RIGHTS EXCEPT TO RECEIVE, UPON SURRENDER OF THE WARRANTS, THE REDEMPTION PRICE OF \$0.50 PER WARRANT. The redemption price is substantially less than the market price of the shares of AAMAC common stock issuable upon exercise of the AAMAC warrants but the redemption price is substantially more than the price that could be obtained upon the sale of AAMAC warrants in the open market. See *Price Range of Securities and Dividends* herein for information on the historical market prices for the warrants and common stock on the NYSE Amex.

Payment of the amount to be received on redemption will be made by the Warrant Agent upon the presentation and surrender of the warrants for payment at any time on or after the date on which the commencement of the Warrant Redemption is announced. As soon as reasonably practicable after the effective time of the Merger and consummation of the Acquisition, the Warrant Agent will, upon receipt of any documents as may be reasonably required by the Warrant Agent, deliver electronically through DTC to the record holders of AAMAC's warrants \$0.50 per warrant redeemed for further distribution and credit to the account of the beneficial holders of such warrant. To physically surrender warrants for redemption, holders should deliver certificates representing their warrants to Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, the Warrant Agent, at the following address:

Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company

17 Battery Place

New York, New York 10004

Attention: Mark Zimkind

Required Vote

Approval of the Warrant Redemption Proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority in interest of the shares of common stock of AAMAC issuable upon exercise of the AAMAC warrants as of the record date.

Recommendation

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT THE WARRANTHOLDERS VOTE
FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE WARRANT REDEMPTION.**

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THE WARRANTHOLDER ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL

The Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal, if adopted, will allow AAMAC's board of directors to adjourn the Special Meeting of Warrantholders to a later date or dates to permit further solicitation of proxies in the event, based on the tabulated votes, there are not sufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting of Warrantholders to approve the consummation of the Warrant Redemption. The Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal will only be presented to AAMAC warrantholders in the event, based on the tabulated votes, there are not sufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting of Warrantholders to approve the Warrant Redemption Proposal. In no event will AAMAC adjourn the Special Meeting of Warrantholders or consummate the Warrant Redemption beyond the date by which it may properly do so under its amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the DGCL.

Consequences if the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal is Not Approved

If the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal is not approved by the warrantholders, AAMAC's board of directors may not be able to adjourn the Special Meeting of Warrantholders to a later date in the event, based on the tabulated votes, there are not sufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting of Warrantholders to approve the Warrant Redemption Proposal. In such event, the Warrant Redemption would not be approved and, unless AAMAC were able to consummate a business combination by August 1, 2009, it would be required to dissolve and liquidate and the warrants would expire worthless.

Required Vote

Adoption of the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority in interest of the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the outstanding AAMAC warrants as of the record date represented in person or by proxy at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders and entitled to vote thereon. Adoption of the Warrantholder Adjournment Proposal is not conditioned upon the adoption of any of the other proposals.

Recommendation

AAMAC'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT AAMAC'S WARRANTHOLDERS VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE WARRANTHOLDER ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL.

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PROPOSALS TO BE CONSIDERED BY AAMAC STOCKHOLDERS

Holders of AAMAC common stock are being asked to adopt the Purchase Agreement and to approve the transactions contemplated thereby, including the Acquisition. AAMAC stockholders should carefully read this proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety, including the annexes.

THE CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSAL

Pursuant to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC is permitted to consummate a business combination which results in the ownership by AAMAC of at least 51% of the voting equity interests of the target business or businesses and control by AAMAC of the majority of any governing body of the target business or businesses. Following the Acquisition, Great American and AAMAC will be wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company. Although the Company will own 100% of the voting equity interests, and control, of Great American following the Acquisition, AAMAC will be a subsidiary of the Company due to the reverse merger and therefore AAMAC will not technically own at least 51% of the voting equity interests of Great American and will not control a majority of any governing body of Great American. As a result, the Acquisition will substantively meet the criteria for AAMAC's business combination because it involves the purchase of all of the membership interests of Great American and the acquisition of control of Great American. However, the manner in which the Acquisition is structured, which the parties believe to be most beneficial to all parties, may cause the Acquisition to fail to qualify as a business combination pursuant to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation because AAMAC will not directly own Great American following consummation of the Acquisition.

The purpose of this amendment is to ensure that the Acquisition Proposal is in technical compliance with AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, as amended by the Charter Amendment, concerning what constitutes AAMAC's initial business combination. Accordingly, AAMAC is seeking approval of its stockholders to amend its amended and restated certificate of incorporation to modify the definition of business combination to permit majority ownership and control of the target business by an affiliate of AAMAC to satisfy the requirement that AAMAC stockholders hold at least 51% of the voting equity interests of the target and that AAMAC control the majority of any governing body of the target business. Accordingly, the proposed Acquisition, in which the Company, an affiliate of AAMAC, would acquire 100% of the voting equity interests of Great American and would control Great American following the Acquisition, would fulfill AAMAC's obligation to consummate a business combination as defined in the amendment to its amended and restated certificate of incorporation. If the requisite approval is received, the amendment to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation will be filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware immediately and prior to the presentation of the Acquisition Proposal to the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

The Charter Amendment is attached as Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are encouraged to read the Charter Amendment in its entirety. If the Charter Amendment Proposal is not approved at the Special Meeting of Stockholders and the amendment to the amended and restated certificate of incorporation filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, the Acquisition Proposal will not be presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders for a vote.

Required Vote

Approval of the Charter Amendment will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC as of the record date.

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Recommendation

**AAMAC S BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT AAMAC S
STOCKHOLDERS VOTE FOR THE CHARTER AMENDMENT PROPOSAL.**

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THE ACQUISITION PROPOSAL

Structure of the Acquisition

Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Great American Members have agreed to contribute all of the membership interests of Great American to the Company in exchange for common stock of the Company and cash. As a result of the Contribution, Great American will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Concurrently with the Contribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into AAMAC, with AAMAC surviving. In connection with the Merger, each outstanding share of common stock of AAMAC will be exchanged for one share of common stock of the Company and AAMAC will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

In connection with the Acquisition, AAMAC is seeking approval of the Warrant Redemption. If the Warrant Redemption is approved, AAMAC intends to redeem all of its outstanding warrants in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, AAMAC warrants will become exercisable for common stock of the Company following the Acquisition. In any event, the units of AAMAC will be separated into the component shares of common stock and warrants, each of which will be exchanged or redeemed as indicated above, and the units will be delisted by the NYSE Amex.

Under the terms of AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC may proceed with the Acquisition notwithstanding that holders of 30% less one share of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition and exercise their conversion rights. The shares of common stock converted, if any, will reduce, on a one for one basis, the shares of common stock of the Company to be issued to AAMAC's stockholders in connection with the Merger. Additionally, in order for the funds held in the trust account to be released to AAMAC for general corporate purposes, AAMAC must complete a business combination or combinations with one or more businesses or assets with a fair market value equal to at least 80% of the trust account balance (excluding deferred underwriting discounts and commissions) at the time of such business combination.

At the closing of the Acquisition, the Contribution Consideration Recipients will, collectively, receive (i) the Closing Cash Consideration and (ii) the Closing Stock Consideration. In addition, the Great American Members are eligible to receive the Contingent Cash Consideration and, together with the Phantom Equityholders, are eligible to receive up the Contingent Stock Consideration upon the Company's achievement of certain financial targets as described in the Purchase Agreement.

The parties to the Purchase Agreement plan to consummate the Acquisition as promptly as practicable after the Special Meeting of Stockholders and the Special Meeting of Warrantholders, provided that:

AAMAC's stockholders have approved and adopted the Acquisition Proposal and the transactions contemplated thereby;

holders of no more than 30% less one share of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition Proposal and properly demand conversion of their shares into cash;

the SEC has declared effective the Company's registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part; and

the other conditions specified in the Purchase Agreement have been satisfied or waived.

See the description of the Purchase Agreement in the section entitled *Proposals to be Considered by AAMAC Stockholders - The Acquisition Proposal - The Purchase Agreement* beginning on page 82. The Purchase Agreement (including the amendment thereto) is included as Annexes A and B to this proxy statement/prospectus. You are encouraged to read the Purchase Agreement in its entirety.

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Background of the Acquisition

The terms of the purchase agreement are the result of negotiations between the representatives of AAMAC and Great American. The following is a brief description of the background of these negotiations, the Acquisition and related transactions.

AAMAC is a blank check company formed under the laws of the State of Delaware on January 26, 2007 to acquire through a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination one or more businesses or assets in the alternative asset management sector or a related business.

A registration statement for AAMAC's IPO was declared effective on August 1, 2007. On August 7, 2007, AAMAC consummated its IPO of 41,400,000 units. Each unit consists of one share of common stock and one warrant to purchase one share of common stock. Each warrant expires on July 31, 2012, or earlier upon redemption, and entitles the holder to purchase one share of AAMAC common stock at an exercise price of \$7.50 per share. The common stock and warrants started trading separately on August 13, 2007.

The net proceeds after offering expenses from the sale of the AAMAC units in the IPO were approximately \$397,560,377. In addition, AAMAC's sponsors purchased 4,625,000 warrants to purchase common stock in a private placement completed simultaneously with the closing of the IPO for total consideration of \$4,625,000. Of these amounts, \$402,425,000, including deferred underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$13,500,000, was deposited in trust and, in accordance with AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, will be released either upon the consummation of a business combination or upon the liquidation of AAMAC.

Prior to the consummation of its IPO, neither AAMAC, nor anyone on its behalf, contacted any prospective target business or had any substantive discussions, formal or otherwise, with respect to such a transaction with AAMAC.

Subsequent to the consummation of the IPO on August 7, 2007, AAMAC commenced consideration of potential target companies with the objective of consummating a business combination. AAMAC compiled a list of potential targets and updated and supplemented such list from time to time. The total number of potential acquisition targets eventually considered by AAMAC exceeded 150.

During the period from the closing of its IPO to April 9, 2009, AAMAC:

compiled a database of over 400 potential acquisition targets provided by its officers, directors, sponsors and industry contacts;

contacted approximately twelve investment banks and other service providers to inquire whether they might be aware of available acquisition opportunities;

participated in in-person or telephonic discussions with representatives of 50 potential acquisition targets other than Great American;

entered into non-disclosure agreements with 13 potential acquisition targets other than Great American, or their representatives; and

conducted diligence with respect to two potential acquisition targets, which includes Halcyon and Great American.

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On March 12, 2008, AAMAC entered into a purchase agreement, which is referred to herein as the Halcyon Purchase Agreement, pursuant to which it agreed to acquire a majority interest in a newly formed entity which would own all of the management and fee generating entities affiliated with Halcyon Asset Management, LLC, a global alternative asset management firm. On June 23, 2008, AAMAC entered into an agreement with Halcyon to mutually terminate the Halcyon Purchase Agreement. Under the terms of that termination agreement, AAMAC and Halcyon agreed to a release of any claims against each other, as more fully set forth in the termination agreement, and AAMAC agreed to reimburse Halcyon for \$1,000,000 of its expenses in the event that AAMAC consummates a business combination on or prior to August 1, 2009.

AAMAC reviewed the potential acquisition targets based on the same criteria discussed below and used in evaluating the Acquisition, which includes revenue growth opportunities, financial results, competitive position, industry dynamics and management experience, and narrowed its focus based on the interest expressed by the potential targets. Of the 50 potential targets that expressed interest, discussions progressed to a point of sufficient mutual interest that AAMAC entered into non-disclosure agreements with 13 of such targets. Based on the criteria described herein, AAMAC's analysis of the potential partners progressed to the due diligence phase with respect to only Halcyon and Great American. None of the discussions with potential acquisition targets, other than Halcyon and Great American, resulted in a letter of intent or a definitive agreement regarding a potential business combination. In addition, none of the potential acquisition targets considered by AAMAC were comparable to Great American.

On July 16, 2008, AAMAC entered into a Finder's Agreement with John Ahn, a representative of B. Riley & Co. The agreement authorized Mr. Ahn on a non-exclusive basis, to identify and refer to AAMAC potential acquisition candidates for a business combination. Pursuant to such agreement, AAMAC would pay a finder's fee to Mr. Ahn if any prospect introduced by him led to the consummation of a business combination. In late January 2009, Mr. Ahn contacted Phillip Ahn, John Ahn's brother and a representative of Stone Tower Capital LLC, an AAMAC sponsor, and identified Great American as a potential business combination candidate.

On January 29, 2009, Paul Lapping, AAMAC's Chief Financial Officer and Phillip Ahn, a representative of Stone Tower Capital LLC, had an introductory conference call with senior management of Great American including Andy Gumaer, Chief Executive Officer, Paul Erickson, Chief Financial Officer, Mark Naughton, General Counsel, and James Lew, Vice President, during which management from both companies provided overviews of their respective businesses.

On January 30, 2009, AAMAC and Great American entered into a non-disclosure agreement.

On February 2, 2009, AAMAC received an initial package of confidential information regarding Great American from Great American.

On February 4, 2009, Paul Lapping and Andy Gumaer had a conversation about a potential business combination.

On February 9, 2009, Michael Levitt, Chairman of AAMAC, and Andy Gumaer met in Los Angeles to discuss the possibility of a business combination between AAMAC and Great American.

On February 25, 2009, Mark Klein, Chief Executive Officer of AAMAC together with Phillip Ahn and Jeff Deutschman of Stone Tower Capital LLC met with Andy Gumaer in New York to further discuss a potential business combination.

On March 3, 2009, Mark Klein and Paul Lapping together with Steven Reiner and Adam Gallen from Financo, Inc., referred to herein as Financo, AAMAC's financial advisor, met with Andy Gumaer and Paul Erickson of Great American and John Ahn of B. Riley & Co. to further discuss a business combination between AAMAC and Great American. As indicated below, Financo was not formally engaged as AAMAC's financial advisor until March 6 but attended this meeting to meet the parties and be introduced to the potential transaction.

On March 5, 2009, AAMAC sent a draft term sheet to Great American setting forth the principal terms of a proposed business combination between AAMAC and Great American.

On March 6, 2009, AAMAC engaged Financo to advise AAMAC and render an opinion as to whether the consideration to be paid by AAMAC in the business combination is fair to AAMAC's stockholders from a financial point of view and whether the fair market value of the interest in Great American to be acquired by AAMAC was at least 80% of the balance of AAMAC's trust account (excluding deferred underwriting fees and commissions).

Beginning on March 9, 2009, members of management of AAMAC and Great American participated in meetings with Steven Reiner and Adam Gallen of Financo, Bernard Zaia and Jeremiah Mann of Barrington Associates, which had been engaged as a co-advisor to Great American, and John Ahn of B. Riley & Co., which had been engaged as a co-advisor to Great American, to conduct business, financial, tax, accounting and legal due diligence. Subsequently, representatives of AAMAC and Great American, as well their respective advisors and counsels, corresponded

and held meetings and conference calls to negotiate the terms of the purchase agreement and the related transaction documents.

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On March 16, 2009, Paul Lapping and Phillip Ahn met with Harvey Yellen, Chairman of Great American, in Chicago to discuss the transaction.

From March 22 through March, 26, 2009, Mark Klein and Paul Lapping of AAMAC, Phillip Ahn of Stone Tower Capital, Steven Reiner of Financo, Bernard Zaia and Jeremiah Mann of Barrington Associates and Andy Gumaer, Paul Erickson, Tom Pabst, Mark Weitz, Mark Swirsky and Scott Carpenter of Great American met to conduct further business, financial, tax, accounting and legal due diligence.

On March 30, 2009, at a meeting of the AAMAC Acquisition Committee, AAMAC management reviewed the principal terms of the proposed transaction with Great American. In addition, on May 6, 2009, Financo provided the Acquisition Committee with a presentation regarding certain financial aspects of the transaction. AAMAC's Acquisition Committee authorized management to continue to engage in discussions with Great American regarding a potential business combination. In the days following, Steven Reiner of Financo, Bernard Zaia of Barrington Associates and John Ahn of B. Riley & Co. had numerous discussions regarding the terms of a potential business combination.

On April 10, 2009, AAMAC and Great American signed an exclusivity agreement pursuant to which each party agreed not to solicit third parties for alternative transactions until the earliest of (i) May 10, 2009, (ii) a definitive agreement is entered into by AAMAC and Great American or (iii) AAMAC indicates in writing that it no longer wishes to pursue a transaction with Great American.

On April 10, 2009, AAMAC and its counsel, Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP, provided a draft Purchase Agreement to Great American and its counsel, Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP and Graubard Miller. Subsequently, Mark Klein and Paul Lapping of AAMAC, Andy Gumaer, Paul Erickson and Scott Carpenter of Great American, Phillip Ahn of Stone Tower Capital, Bernard Zaia of Barrington Associates, Steven Reiner and Adam Gallen of Financo, AAMAC's counsel and Great American's counsel held various meeting and conferences calls to negotiate the terms of the Purchase Agreement.

By letter agreement dated April 23, 2009 between AAMAC and Citigroup Global Markets Inc., or Citigroup, Citigroup agreed to act as financial and capital markets adviser in connection with the Acquisition and perform such advisory and investment banking services for AAMAC as are customary and appropriate in transactions such as the Acquisition.

On May 6, 2009, the Board of Directors of AAMAC held a special meeting. At this meeting, the Board of Directors received a presentation from Mark Klein as to a synopsis of the proposed transaction and background of Great American. The AAMAC Board of Directors also received a presentation from William Susman, Steve Reiner, and Adam Gallen of Financo as to the due diligence, Great American's business, potential performance, growth prospects, valuation, the fairness of the proposed transaction and as to the eighty percent test set forth in AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation. At the conclusion of its presentation, Financo advised the Board of Directors, and delivered its written opinion, that the consideration with respect to the proposed transaction meets or exceeds the eighty percent test and that the total consideration to be paid in the proposed transaction is fair to the AAMAC stockholders. The AAMAC Board of Directors also received a presentation from Douglas S. Ellenoff of Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP as to the legal terms of the transaction and due diligence. Following the presentations, and after discussions thereon, the Acquisition Committee of the AAMAC Board of Directors approved the selection of Great American and proposed the transaction to the Board of Directors for consideration. Upon the recommendation of the Acquisition Committee, the AAMAC Board of Directors approved the proposed transaction subject to a further meeting and consideration of the AAMAC Board of Directors prior to entering into the final agreement.

On May 12, 2009, the AAMAC Board of Directors held a special meeting. At this meeting, the Board of Directors received presentations from Douglas S. Ellenoff of Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP as to matters for consideration by the Board of Directors related to the proposed transaction and by William Susman, Steve Reiner, and Adam Gallen of Financo as to its opinion presented to the Board of Directors at the May 6, 2009 meeting at which time Financo confirmed its prior conclusions presented to the AAMAC Board of Directors on May 6, 2009. Following these presentations, and after discussions thereon, the Board of Directors unanimously approved the proposed transaction and authorized the officers of AAMAC to execute the transaction documents.

On May 13, 2009, AAMAC and John Ahn of B. Riley & Co. discussed and irrevocably terminated the Finder's Agreement entered into in July 2008 with no liability of or obligation to either party due to an inherent conflict of interest involving B. Riley & Co.'s representation of Great American in connection with the transaction. Great American agreed to pay John Ahn's finder's fee as part of its fees payable to B. Riley & Co. in connection with the consummation of the Acquisition.

On May 14, 2009, the Purchase Agreement was executed by the parties. Prior to the opening of the financial markets on May 14, 2009, AAMAC, the Company and Great American issued a press release announcing the transaction.

On May 29, 2009, Amendment No. 1 to the Purchase Agreement was executed by the parties. The purpose of Amendment No. 1 to the Purchase Agreement was to clarify the exclusions from the definition of Adjusted EBITDA, to add the approval of Warrant Redemption as a closing

condition to the obligations of each of the parties to the Purchase Agreement, to correct the reimbursable expenses cap with respect to the expenses incurred by Great American and the Great American Members, to identify the selling stockholders to be covered by the registration statement required to be filed by the Company pursuant to the registration rights agreement and to make certain corrections and conforming changes to the Purchase Agreement.

AAMAC's Board of Directors' Reasons for the Approval of the Acquisition

Based upon its evaluation, AAMAC's Board of Directors unanimously approved the Acquisition with Great American and determined that it is in the best interests of AAMAC and its stockholders.

AAMAC's Board of Directors considered a wide variety of factors in connection with its evaluation of the Acquisition. In light of the complexity of those factors, its board of directors, as a whole, 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. Individual members of AAMAC's board of directors may have given different weight to different factors.

AAMAC's Board of Directors considered the nature of the business of Great American, its current capitalization and operating results, the extent of the liabilities to be assumed and the factors below, in addition to the various risks discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 39, in reaching its determination that the Acquisition is in the best interests of AAMAC's stockholders and to approve the Acquisition.

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In considering the Acquisition, AAMAC's Board of Directors gave consideration to the following positive factors (although not weighted or in any order of significance):

Opportunities to grow existing revenue streams and create new revenue streams associated with Great American. An important criteria to AAMAC's Board of Directors in identifying an acquisition target was that the target business had a scalable platform that could support long term growth through economic cycles. The Board believes Great American's infrastructure of employees, relationships, and intellectual capital are in place to facilitate such growth. Primary expansion initiatives include home auctions, engagements with healthy retailers, international operations and real estate services.

The financial results of Great American, including potential for revenue growth and improved operating margins. The Board evaluated Great American's operating cost structure and transaction economics in its current business segments and growth initiatives. Based upon the Company's prospects, the Board determined the Company would have the ability to leverage its infrastructure and fixed costs and improve margins as it grows.

The industry dynamics, including barriers to entry and the competitive position of Great American. Another investment criteria the Board of Directors reviewed was the existence of barriers to entry and the Company's competitive position. Great American is one of the largest retail liquidation and appraisal providers in the U.S. Great American has developed a difficult to replicate database of information, including buyer information, price points, and SKUs, which provides valuable competitive information for appraisal and valuations. The Board determined that Great American's experience, scale and capital pose significant obstacles to new entrants and that the Company would be well positioned to maintain a significant market share in the retail liquidation market.

Great American's experienced management team. Another important criteria to AAMAC's Board of Directors in identifying an acquisition target was that the target business had a seasoned management team with specialized knowledge of the markets within which it operates. Great American's senior management team averages approximately 15 years with Great American. AAMAC's Board of Directors determined Great American's management team has requisite industry knowledge and experience to continue to lead the company as it expands its business.

Great American's demonstrated ability to quickly develop new strategies in order to respond to market conditions. Based upon Great American's business development efforts and reputation in the market place, the Board determined the Company has significant experience in creating and executing new strategies and joint ventures. The Board of Directors considered Great American's experience with establishing new business lines (including, among others, the addition of the Machinery and Equipment Appraisal Group in 2007 and the Intellectual Property Advisors Group and Real Estate Services Group in 2008) to expand the services offered to existing clients and to attract new clients. The Board of Directors also reviewed Great American's experience in developing collaborative relationships with key industry players in order to pool resources and minimize risk in connection with large liquidation engagements.

The fairness opinion obtained by AAMAC's Board of Directors with respect to the Purchase Agreement.

In addition, AAMAC's Board of Directors also gave consideration to the following negative factors (although not weighted or in any order of significance):

Revenues and results of operations are volatile and difficult to predict. Any number of factors can impact Great American's revenues and results of operations, causing them to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. While Great American has control over some of these factors, such as the types of fees it charges, Great American has limited to no control over a majority of the factors identified by AAMAC's Board of Directors (e.g. changes in general market conditions, variability in mix of revenues, number, size and timing of engagements, acceptance of international business and home auction business). After consideration of a number of factors, including those previously listed, AAMAC's Board of Directors believes the volatility and unpredictability of revenues and results of operations

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would primarily be related to factors outside Great American's control.

Losses that may be incurred as a result of guarantee based engagements. In many instances, in order to secure an engagement, Great American is required to bid for that engagement by guaranteeing to the client a minimum amount that such client will receive from the sale of inventory or assets. While Great American based, and the Company will base, its bid on a variety of factors, an inaccurate estimate of any factors considered could lead to the submission of a bid that exceeds the net realizable value of the assets or inventory acquired. AAMAC's Board of Directors determined that potential losses which may be incurred by the Company as a result of an inaccurate estimate or bid that exceeds net realizable value in guarantee based arrangements was outweighed by the positive factors presented above.

Dependence on financial institutions as clients for its valuation and appraisal business. A majority of the revenue from Great American's valuation and appraisal business is derived from engagements by financial institutions. If the valuation and appraisal business cannot diversify its client base, losses expected/projected valuation or appraisal engagements, or losses financial institutions as clients for any reason whatsoever, the valuation and appraisal business may negatively impact the financial condition and results of operations of the Company. AAMAC's Board of Directors believes the positive factors presented above outweigh the Company's probable reliance on financial institutions as both (i) clients and (ii) the primary driver of revenue for the valuation and advisory business.

Changing economic and market conditions. Certain aspects of the business of Great American are cyclical in nature and based on the current economic and market conditions. As a result, the Company may be required to adjust its sales and marketing practices and react to different business opportunities and modes of competition based on the economic environment and market opportunities. AAMAC's Board of Directors believes the Company will be able to successfully adjust to changing economic and market conditions.

Potential losses on contracts may cause Great American to be unable to make payments to its creditors which could result in the default on debt obligations. Great American bears the risk of loss under purchase and guarantee based engagement structures. In a purchase engagement, Great American purchases, and takes title to, the assets or inventory of the client. In a guarantee engagement, Great American guarantees to the client a certain amount will be realized by the client upon the sale of the assets or inventory based on contractually defined terms in the auction or liquidation contract. As a result, should the Company incur significant losses under a purchase or guarantee engagement, the Company's revenues and results of operations may suffer and the Company could default on its debt obligations. After considering these types of engagements, AAMAC's Board of Directors believes the Company is unlikely to default on its debt obligations as a result of losses due to purchase or guarantee contracts.

Losses incurred in outright purchase transactions. When Great American conducts an asset disposition or liquidation on an outright purchase basis, it purchases (and takes title to) the assets or inventory to be sold. In other situations, Great American may acquire assets if it believes it can identify a buyer and sell the assets at a premium to the price paid. Great American stores the assets and inventory it takes title to and does not sell and later transports the assets and inventory to sites of other auctions and liquidations it is conducting. As a result, the Company may incur losses if the net sales price of the assets and inventory it purchases does not exceed the price paid to acquire such assets or inventory. AAMAC's Board of Directors does not believe the risks and potential losses as a result of purchase transactions are outweighed by the positive factors presented above.

Opinion of Financo, Inc., Financial Advisor to AAMAC

Pursuant to an engagement letter dated March 6, 2009, AAMAC engaged Financo to act as AAMAC's non-exclusive financial advisor in connection with the potential acquisition of Great American. Pursuant to the engagement and, at the request of the Board of Directors of AAMAC, on May 6, 2009 Financo made a presentation to the board of directors of AAMAC, and delivered a written opinion dated May 6, 2009, stating that, as of that date, based upon and subject to the assumptions made, matters considered, and limitations on Financo's review as set forth in Financo's opinion (i) the fair market value of Great American in the Acquisition is equal to at least 80% of the amount in the trust fund established by AAMAC for the benefit of its public stockholders in a trust account at Continental Stock Transfer and Trust Company, excluding deferred underwriting discounts and commissions, and (ii) the total consideration to be paid in the Acquisition is fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of common stock of AAMAC.

The full text of Financo's opinion is attached as Annex K to this proxy statement/prospectus. The opinion outlines the procedures followed, assumptions made, matters considered and qualifications and limitations on the review undertaken by Financo in rendering its opinion. The description of the opinion set forth below is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. Holders of AAMAC's common stock are urged to read the entire opinion carefully in connection with their consideration of the proposals.

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Financo's opinion speaks only as of the date of the opinion and was necessarily based upon financial, economic, market and other conditions as they existed, and could be evaluated, on that date. Events occurring after that date could materially affect their opinion. Financo has not undertaken to update, revise, reaffirm or withdraw its opinion or otherwise comment upon events occurring after the date of the opinion.

Financo's opinion was for the use and benefit of the board of directors of AAMAC in its consideration of the Acquisition and does not constitute a recommendation as to how any holder of shares of common stock of AAMAC should vote on the Acquisition.

Process

In arriving at its opinion, Financo reviewed and analyzed all the information it deemed necessary and appropriate including:

a draft dated May 5, 2009 of the Purchase Agreement, not including the exhibits thereto, but including a draft dated April 29, 2009 of Great American's disclosure schedule, and such other publicly available information concerning Great American that Financo believed to be relevant to its inquiry;

financial and operating information with respect to the business operations and prospects of Great American furnished to Financo by AAMAC and Great American and their respective advisors;

financial and operating information with respect to the business operations and prospects of AAMAC furnished to Financo by AAMAC and its advisors;

a trading history of the shares of common stock of AAMAC for the period commencing on AAMAC's listing and ending on May 1, 2009 and a comparison of that trading history with those companies Financo deemed relevant and comparable as described below;

a comparison of the financial condition and valuations of other companies that are similar to Great American that Financo deemed relevant and comparable as described below;

a comparison of the financial terms of the Acquisition with the terms of certain other recent transactions which Financo deemed relevant and comparable; and

such other financial, strategic and market information that Financo deemed relevant.

In addition, Financo had discussions with the management and staff of AAMAC and Great American and their respective advisors concerning the business and operations, assets, present condition and future prospects of Great American and AAMAC, and undertook such other studies, analyses and investigations as Financo deemed relevant and appropriate.

In preparing its opinion, Financo assumed and relied upon the accuracy and completeness of, and did not independently verify, the information (including without limitation the representations and warranties contained in the Purchase Agreement) supplied or otherwise made available to Financo by AAMAC and Great American and their advisors, discussed or reviewed by or for Financo or publicly available, and did not assume any responsibility for, nor make any, independent verification of any such information. Financo further relied on the assurance of management and staff of AAMAC and Great American and its advisors that they were unaware of any facts that would make such information incomplete or misleading.

Financo did not subject such information to either (i) any independent review by Financo or a third party of any kind, or (ii) an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards or the Statement on Standards for Prospective Financial Information issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Further, the preparation of Financo's opinion did not include a detailed review of any Great American or AAMAC transactions, and cannot be expected to identify errors, irregularities or illegal acts, including fraud or defalcations, that may exist. In addition, Financo assumed and relied upon the reasonableness and accuracy of any of Great American's and AAMAC's financial projections, forecasts and analyses provided to Financo, and assumed that such projections, forecasts and analyses were reasonably prepared in good faith and on bases reflecting the best available judgments and estimates of Great American's or AAMAC's respective management. Accordingly, Financo did not express an opinion or any other form of assurance on, and assumed no responsibility for, the accuracy,

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completeness or correctness (or, in the case of projections, forecasts and analyses or the assumptions upon which they may be based, the achievability) of such information.

Financo's opinion was necessarily based upon economic, market and other conditions and circumstances as they existed and could be evaluated as of the date thereof. Although such conditions and circumstances may change, Financo has no obligation to update, revise or reaffirm its opinion. Further, Financo expressed no opinion as to the fairness of any consideration paid in connection with any other agreements contemplated under the Acquisition between AAMAC and Great American. In addition, Financo expressed no opinion as to the fairness of the amount or nature of the compensation to any of AAMAC's officers, directors or employees relative to the consideration to be received from AAMAC.

In arriving at its opinion, Financo did not conduct a physical inspection of the properties and facilities of Great American nor AAMAC, and did not review any of the books and records of Great American nor AAMAC. Financo neither made nor obtained any evaluations or appraisals from a third party of the assets of either Great American or AAMAC. Financo's opinion assumed that the Acquisition will be consummated without waiver or modification, by any party thereto, of any of the material terms or conditions contained in the Purchase Agreement and that the final form of the Purchase Agreement would be substantially similar in all material respects to the draft reviewed by Financo.

Financo did not provide advice concerning the structure of the Acquisition. Financo assumed without independent investigation that the terms of the Acquisition and related transactions were the most beneficial terms from AAMAC's perspective that could under the circumstances be negotiated among the parties to such transactions, and Financo expressed no opinion as to whether any alternative transaction might have resulted in terms and conditions more favorable to AAMAC or its stockholders than those contemplated by the Purchase Agreement.

In connection with rendering its opinion, Financo performed certain financial, comparative and other analyses as summarized below. Each of the analyses conducted by Financo was carried out to provide a different perspective on the Acquisition and to enhance the total mix of information available. Financo 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 total consideration to AAMAC stockholders, but rather considered such analyses in the aggregate. Further, the summary of Financo's analyses described below is not a complete description of the analyses underlying Financo'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, Financo made qualitative judgments as to the relevance of each analysis and factor that it considered.

In addition, Financo 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 should not be taken to be Financo's view of the value of Great American's assets. The estimates contained in Financo'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 purport to be appraisals nor do they necessarily reflect the prices at which businesses or assets may actually be sold. Accordingly, Financo's analyses and estimates are inherently subject to substantial uncertainty. Financo's analyses must be considered as a whole. Selecting portions of these analyses or the factors considered, without considering all analyses and factors collectively, could create an incomplete and misleading view of the process underlying the analyses performed by Financo in connection with the preparation of its opinion.

The summaries of the financial reviews and analyses include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand Financo's financial reviews and analyses, the tables must be read together with the accompanying text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, and, if viewed in isolation, could create a misleading or incomplete view of the financial analyses performed by Financo.

The opinion of Financo was just one of the many factors taken into account by AAMAC's board of directors in making its determination to approve the Acquisition, including those described elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus.

80% Test

Pursuant to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, the Acquisition by AAMAC is required to be an acquisition, whether through a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar type of transaction, of one or more businesses or assets whose collective fair market value is equal to at least 80% of the amount in the trust fund established by AAMAC for the benefit of its public stockholders in a trust account at Continental Stock Transfer and Trust Company, excluding deferred underwriting discounts and commissions. As at December 31, 2008, 80% of such amount was \$315.1 million.

In arriving at its opinion that the fair market value of Great American in the Acquisition exceeded this amount, Financo compared the amount of \$315.1 million to the valuation ranges achieved by application of a comparable company analysis, a comparable transaction analysis and a discounted cash flow analysis (as each of these analyses is described below).

	(Dollars in millions)	
80% of net assets held in trust (as at 12/31/08)	315.1	
	Minimum	Maximum
Indicative Enterprise Value ranges of Great American:		
Comparable Company Analysis		
LTM (to 3/31/09) EBITDA	339.1	394.1
2009 Estimated EBITDA	449.8	522.8
2010 Estimated EBITDA	598.2	695.1
Comparable Transaction Analysis	312.6	363.6
Discounted Cash Flow Analysis	504.3	548.1

Financo noted that the amount of \$315.1 million was within the valuation range produced by the Comparable Transaction Analysis. The amount of \$315.1 million was lower than the valuation ranges created by the Comparable Company Analysis and the Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. On this basis, Financo was of the opinion that the fair market value of Great American in the Acquisition was equal to at least \$315.1 million, which represents 80% of the amount in the trust fund established by AAMAC for the benefit of its public stockholders in a trust account at Continental Stock Transfer and Trust Company, excluding deferred underwriting discounts and commissions.

As of March 31, 2009, AAMAC's trust account balance was \$407,571,636. AAMAC does not anticipate the trust account balance at the time the Acquisition is completed will be materially greater than the funds held in trust as of March 31, 2009.

Fairness to Holders of Common Stock of AAMAC

In arriving at its fairness opinion, Financo generated valuation ranges for Great American based on a comparable company analysis, a comparable transaction analysis and a discounted cash flow analysis, each as more fully discussed below. Financo compared the total consideration value for the Acquisition of \$341.9 million (as described below) with each of the five distinct valuation ranges described below under Comparable Company Analysis, Comparable Transaction Analysis and Discounted Cash Flow Analysis. Financo noted that the transaction value was within the lower two of the valuation ranges created by the Comparable Company Analysis, the Comparable Transaction Analysis and the Discounted Cash Flow Analysis described below and less than each of the three higher valuation ranges. On this basis, Financo was of the opinion that the total consideration to be paid in the Acquisition is fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of common stock of AAMAC.

Stock Performance Review

Financo conducted a review of the daily closing market price of common stock of AAMAC. The public offering price for shares of AAMAC common stock (before underwriting discounts and commissions) was \$10.00. From the date of its listing until May 1, 2009 AAMAC common stock has traded in a range of \$8.66 to \$9.70. On May 1, 2009, the closing price for AAMAC common stock was \$9.66. Taking into account these factors, Financo chose to assume a price per share of \$10.00 on the basis that this would constitute a conservative figure in the context of assessing the fairness of the consideration for the Acquisition. Pursuant to the Merger, shares of common stock of AAMAC will be exchanged for an equivalent number of shares of common stock of the Company. As such, an equivalent price of \$10.00 has been assumed for shares of common stock of the Company following the Merger.

Consideration Analysis

Financo noted that the initial consideration payable at the closing of the Acquisition included \$120.0 million in cash and 12,272,727 shares of common stock of the Company. For purposes of its evaluation, Financo assumed a price per share of the common stock of the Company to be paid in the Acquisition of \$10.00. Based on the assumed stock price, the total indicated value of the closing consideration is approximately \$242.7 million.

Financo also noted that, in addition to the consideration payable at closing, contingent consideration of up to \$25.0 million cash and up to 10,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company may be payable upon the achievement of certain Adjusted EBITDA targets. Financo calculated the present value of such contingent consideration to be approximately \$99.2 million. Based on the assumed price per share of common stock of AAMAC and, following the Acquisition, the assumed price per share of common stock of the Company, of \$10.00, the total indicated value of the closing consideration plus the contingent consideration is approximately \$341.9 million.

Comparable Company Analysis

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

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In selecting companies comparable to Great American, Financo sought organizations whose businesses were concerned primarily with providing auction or similar services. Financo excluded such auction or similar companies whose businesses were online or consumer-facing. Companies with such online and consumer-facing businesses were considered by Financo to be distinguishable from Great American as they deal primarily with high volume, low value transactions and, as such, their businesses are fundamentally different from the business of Great American. Financo also excluded private companies on the basis that adequate financial information was not available to conduct analyses of such companies.

Financo identified the five public companies listed below as being comparable to Great American with respect to their industry sector and operating model. The companies selected had enterprise values between \$202.6 and \$3,092.8 million. For the most recent twelve months, the comparable companies generated EBITDA of between \$18.9 and \$285.2 million.

- (i) Copart Inc.;
- (ii) FTI Consulting, Inc.;
- (iii) Liquidity Services, Inc.;
- (iv) Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated; and
- (v) Sotheby's.

Financo generated multiples with respect to the comparable companies by, in each case, dividing the enterprise value implied by the acquisition transaction by the EBITDA which the comparable company reported or forecast for the trailing twelve months and for 2009 and 2010, respectively. For each such time period, Financo selected the median of the resulting multiples, which were as follows:

Enterprise Value/EBITDA	Last Twelve Months		
	(to 3/31/09)	2009	2010
Median	10.7x	9.7x	11.0x

Financo calculated the product of Great American's EBITDA for the stated periods and the median multiples stated above and then, for each stated period, created a range of enterprise values for Great American by applying a discount of 7.5% and a premium of 7.5%. It is customary for financial advisors to develop a range for valuations in this manner to account for the fact that it is not possible to put an exact value on a company. The figure of 7.5% was deemed by Financo to be appropriate according to its judgment and experience. The resulting ranges were:

Basis	Implied Enterprise Value Range	
	Low	High
Last Twelve Months (to 3/31/09) EBITDA	\$ 339.1	\$ 394.1
2009E EBITDA	\$ 449.8	\$ 522.8
2010E EBITDA	\$ 598.2	\$ 695.1

Please be advised that none of the comparable companies have characteristics identical to Great American. 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. For purposes of Financo's analyses, EBITDA means earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, as adjusted for add-backs for one-time unusual charges and non-recurring items.

Comparable Transaction Analysis

A comparable transaction analysis involves a review of merger, acquisition and asset purchase transactions involving target companies that are in related industries to Great American. The comparable transaction analysis generally provides the widest range of value due to the varying

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importance of an acquisition to a buyer (i.e., a strategic buyer would be willing to pay more than a financial buyer) in addition to the potential differences in the transaction process (i.e., competitiveness among potential buyers).

Financo considered the following comparable transactions for its analysis:

Target	Acquiror	Enterprise Value (dollars in millions)
American Auto Exchange, Inc.	DealerTrack Holdings, Inc.	32.6
JUPR Holdings, Inc.	Forrester Research Inc.	22.6
Petroleum Place, Inc.	Vista Equity Partners	250.0
DoveBid, Inc.	Goindustry Plc	37.1
Great American	Credit Suisse	100.0
Inmar, Inc.	New Mountain Capital, LLC	350.0
Right Media, Inc.	Yahoo! Inc.	849.8
ADESA Inc.	Goldman Sachs & Co-Investors	2,689.0
First American REO Servicing	First American Real Estate Solutions	14.4
Superior Galleries Inc.	DGSE Companies Inc.	24.8
Noortman Master Paintings B.V.	Sotheby's Holdings Inc.	87.7

Information is typically not disclosed for transactions involving a private seller, even when the buyer is a public company, unless the acquisition is deemed to be material for the acquirer. For this reason, other than basic information concerning the enterprise value, sufficient information was not available to conduct analyses of the acquisitions of American Auto Exchange, Inc., JUPR Holdings, Inc., Inmar, Inc., Right Media, Inc., First American REO Servicing, and Noortman Master Paintings B.V.

Of the remaining comparable transactions, the acquisitions of DoveBid, Inc., Petroleum Place, Inc. and Superior Galleries Inc. represented implied enterprise values or EBITDA levels of the target that were significantly lower than the respective levels for Great American. On this basis, Financo judged that the multiples implied by these transactions would not be representative and should therefore be excluded from the analysis. Similarly, the multiples implied by the Credit Suisse acquisition of a 33.33% membership interest in Great American were not judged to be representative in valuing Great American for the purposes of Financo's opinion because Great American did not have positive EBITDA at the time of the transaction and because the investment by Credit Suisse was a minority investment.

Consequently, of the transactions that did provide detailed financial information, Financo judged the acquisition of ADESA, Inc. by Goldman Sachs affiliate investors to be the only appropriate comparison.

The multiple implied by the ADESA, Inc. transaction was 9.9x EBITDA. Financo developed a range of enterprise values for Great American by applying a 9.9x multiple on Great American's LTM EBITDA, then applying a 7.5% premium and a 7.5% discount. The resulting range of enterprise values was:

<i>Enterprise Value</i>	Low	High
	\$ 312.6 million	\$ 363.3 million

Please be advised that none of the target companies in the comparable transactions have characteristics identical to Great American. 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.

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. The discounted cash flow analysis is dependent on projections and is further dependent on numerous industry-specific and macroeconomic factors.

Financo utilized the forecasts provided by Great American management which set forth projected future free cash flow.

In order to arrive at a present value, Financo began by applying the Capital Asset Pricing Model method to estimate the weighted average cost of capital which, depending on the ratio of debt to equity which is assumed, yielded a range for cost of capital of 8.6% to 11.7%. In its judgment,

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Financo considered that this cost of capital was likely to prove low in light of current economic circumstance and market conditions. In the interests of adopting a conservative view, Financo chose to use higher costs of capital in its analysis. On this basis, and consistent with a conservative view, Financo rounded up from 11.7% to arrive at 12% and then used 12.0% to form the lower end of its range of weighted average cost of capital. In its judgment and experience, Financo ascribed a value of 16.0% to the top of this range. These figures of 12.0% and 16.0% were then applied as discount rates to generate a range of implied enterprise values for Great American.

Utilizing terminal EBITDA multiples of between 8.0x and 10.0x (which Financo used as a conservative range based on the 9.9x EBITDA multiple implied in the Comparable Transaction Analysis referred to above and rounded to 10.0x to form the upper end of such range), Financo calculated the following range of implied enterprise values:

	Low	High
Enterprise Value	\$ 504.3 million	\$ 548.1 million

Financo, Inc.

Financo is an investment banking firm that, as part of its investment banking business, regularly is engaged in the evaluation of businesses and their securities in connection with mergers, acquisitions, corporate restructurings, private placements, and for other purposes. AAMAC determined to use the services of Financo because it is a recognized investment banking firm that has substantial experience in similar matters. The Financo fee for providing the opinions was \$100,000 which was fully paid on May 18, 2009. Financo will also be entitled to a success fee upon closing of the Acquisition equal to \$2,500,000 (against which the opinion fee will be credited). Financo will be reimbursed for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses, including attorneys' fees. In addition, AAMAC has agreed to indemnify Financo for certain liabilities that may arise out of Financo's engagement.

Interest of AAMAC Stockholders in the Acquisition

As a result of the Acquisition, the present AAMAC stockholders (including the AAMAC founders) will own approximately 79.94% of the shares of Company common stock outstanding after the Acquisition on a fully diluted basis (assuming that the Warrant Redemption is consummated and no holders of Public Shares elect to convert their Public Shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account in accordance with AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation), or 74.83% of the shares of Company common stock outstanding after the Acquisition on a fully diluted basis (assuming that the Warrant Redemption is consummated and holders of 30% less one share of AAMAC's Public Shares elect to convert their Public Shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account).

Certain Benefits of AAMAC's Directors and Officers and Others in the Acquisition

When you consider the recommendation of AAMAC's board of directors in favor of approval of the Acquisition, you should keep in mind that AAMAC's board of directors and officers have interests in the Acquisition that are different from, or in addition to, your interests as a stockholder or warrant holder. These interests include, among other things:

If the Acquisition is not consummated by August 1, 2009, AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that its corporate existence will automatically terminate and AAMAC must be dissolved and liquidated. In such event, the 10,350,000 shares held by the AAMAC founders would be worthless because AAMAC's founders 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 closing price of \$ _____ on the NYSE Amex on _____, 2009, the record date for the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

STC Investment Holdings LLC, OHL Limited, Solar Capital, LLC and Jakal Investments LLC, each an affiliate of AAMAC's officers or directors, Mark D. Klein and Steven Shenfeld purchased an aggregate of 4,625,000 sponsor warrants at a purchase price of \$1.00 per warrant, for an aggregate purchase price of \$4,625,000. These purchases took place on a private placement basis simultaneously with the consummation of AAMAC's IPO. All of the proceeds AAMAC received from these purchases were placed in AAMAC's trust account. Holders of the sponsor warrants, like the holders of public warrants, are subject to and are being asked to consider and vote upon, the Warrant Redemption Proposal. The holders of the sponsor warrants have agreed to vote in favor of the Warrant Redemption and, if the Warrant Redemption is approved, the holders of the sponsor warrants will participate in such redemption. If AAMAC does not consummate a business combination by August 1, 2009 and is dissolved and liquidated, all AAMAC warrants will expire worthless. The sponsor warrants had an aggregate market value of \$ _____, based on the closing price of \$ _____ on the NYSE Amex on _____, 2009, the record date for the AAMAC Special Meeting of Warrant holders.

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It is currently anticipated that Michael J. Levitt, Chairman of the AAMAC Board of Directors, and Mark D. Klein, Chief Executive Officer, President and a director of AAMAC, will be directors of the Company following the Acquisition.

If AAMAC liquidates prior to the consummation of a business combination, Messrs. Klein and Lapping will be personally liable to pay debts and obligations to vendors and other entities that are owed money by AAMAC for services rendered or products sold to AAMAC, or to any target business, to the extent such creditors bring claims that would otherwise require payment from monies in the trust account, but only if such entities did not execute a waiver (even if such waiver is subsequently found to be invalid and unenforceable). Based on AAMAC's estimated debts and obligations, it is not currently expected that Messrs. Klein and Lapping will have any exposure under this arrangement in the event of a liquidation.

If AAMAC is required to dissolve and liquidate and there are no funds remaining to pay the costs associated with the implementation and completion of such liquidation, Messrs. Klein and Lapping have agreed to advance AAMAC the funds necessary to pay such costs and complete such liquidation (currently anticipated to be no more than approximately \$15,000) and not to seek repayment for such expenses.

If the Acquisition is consummated, then AAMAC will pay to Hanover Group US, LLC, an affiliate of one of AAMAC's initial stockholders and sponsors, \$240,000 as accrued payables representing 24 months' worth of fees for general and administrative services, including office rent, at \$10,000 per month.

Additionally, upon consummation of the Acquisition, Citigroup Global Markets and Lazard Capital Markets, the underwriters in AAMAC's IPO, will be entitled to receive approximately \$13,500,000 of deferred underwriting commissions and Halcyon, which was party to a purchase agreement with AAMAC which was terminated in June 2008, is entitled to \$1,000,000 of reimbursement for expenses.

Actions That May Be Taken to Secure Approval of AAMAC's Stockholders

If holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition and seek conversion of their Public Shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account in accordance with AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC would not be permitted to consummate the Acquisition, even if the required vote for the Acquisition Proposal was received. To preclude such possibility, AAMAC, the AAMAC founders, Great American and the Great American Members and/or their respective affiliates may negotiate arrangements to provide for the purchase of Public Shares from certain holders who indicate their intention to vote against the Acquisition and seek conversion or otherwise wish to sell their Public Shares. These arrangements may also include arrangements to provide such holders of Public Shares with incentives to vote in favor of the Acquisition.

Arrangements of such nature would only be entered into and effected at a time when AAMAC, the AAMAC founders, Great American and the Great American Members and/or their respective affiliates are not aware of any material nonpublic information regarding AAMAC, its securities or Great American. Definitive arrangements have not yet been determined but might include:

Agreements between AAMAC and certain holders of Public Shares pursuant to which AAMAC would agree to purchase Public Shares from such holders immediately after the closing of the Acquisition for the price and fees specified in the arrangements;

Agreements with third parties to be identified pursuant to which the third parties would purchase Public Shares during the period beginning on the date that the Company's registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part is declared effective. Such arrangements would also provide for AAMAC, immediately after the closing of the Acquisition, to purchase from the third parties all of the Public Shares purchased by them for the price and fees specified in the arrangements; or

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Agreements with third parties pursuant to which AAMAC would borrow funds to make purchases of Public Shares for its own account. The Company would repay such borrowings with funds transferred to it from AAMAC's trust account upon closing of the Acquisition.

As a result of the purchases that may be effected through such arrangements, it is likely that the number of shares of common stock of the Company in its public float will be reduced and that the number of beneficial holders of the Company's securities also will be reduced from what it would have been if AAMAC did not purchase Public Shares in this manner. This may inhibit the Company's ability to list its common stock on the NYSE Amex or any other national securities exchange due to minimum holder requirements.

As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, there have been no such discussions and no arrangements to such effect have been entered into with any such investor or holder. In the event that any purchases of AAMAC's common stock are made by AAMAC, Great American or any of their respective affiliates after the mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus to stockholders but prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders, AAMAC will file a Current Report on Form 8-K within four business days of such purchases or otherwise prior to the Special Meeting of Stockholders. Any such report will include descriptions of the arrangements entered into or significant purchases by any of the aforementioned persons. If members of AAMAC's board of directors or officers make purchases pursuant to such arrangements, they will be required to report these purchases on beneficial ownership reports filed within two business days of such transactions with the SEC.

The purpose of such arrangements would be to increase the likelihood of obtaining the required vote (a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC as of the record date and a majority of the Public Shares issued and outstanding as of the record date) and reduce the likelihood that holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition and exercise their conversion rights. All shares purchased pursuant to such arrangements would be voted in favor of the Acquisition and all other proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders. Neither AAMAC nor its officers and directors purchasing shares would affect the fact that 30% less one share of the Public Shares could be converted by AAMAC stockholders without the Acquisition being prohibited from closing because the number of Public Shares that may be converted without prohibiting the consummation of the Acquisition is fixed in AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation at one share less than 30% of the Public Shares. If, for some reason, the Acquisition is not consummated, the purchasers, other than AAMAC, would be entitled to participate in liquidation distributions from AAMAC's trust account with respect to such shares.

Purchases pursuant to such arrangements ultimately paid for with funds originating from AAMAC's trust account would diminish the funds available to the Company after the Acquisition for working capital and general corporate purposes. Nevertheless, in all events there will be sufficient funds available to AAMAC from the trust account to pay the holders of all Public Shares that are properly converted.

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If these arrangements are entered into, the consequence could be that the Acquisition would be approved when, without such arrangements, the Acquisition might not have otherwise been approved. Purchases of Public Shares by the persons described above would allow them to exert more influence over the approval of the Acquisition and other proposals and would likely increase the chances that such proposals would be approved. Moreover, any such purchases may make it less likely that the holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares will vote against the Acquisition and exercise their conversion rights.

It is possible that the Special Meeting of Stockholders could be adjourned to provide time to seek out and negotiate such transactions if, at the time of the meeting, it appears that the requisite vote will not be obtained or that the limitation on conversion will be exceeded, assuming that the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal is approved. Also, under Delaware law, AAMAC's board of directors may postpone the Special Meeting of Stockholders at any time prior to it being called to order to provide time to seek out and negotiate such transactions.

Rescission Rights

If you are a stockholder at the time of the Acquisition and you purchased your shares in AAMAC's IPO and have not exercised your conversion rights, you may have securities law claims against AAMAC for rescission (under which a successful claimant has the right to receive the total amount paid for his or her securities pursuant to an allegedly deficient prospectus, plus interest and less any income earned on the securities, in exchange for surrender of the securities) or damages (compensation for loss on an investment caused by alleged material misrepresentations or omissions in the sale of a security) on the basis of, for example, AAMAC's IPO prospectus not disclosing that AAMAC may seek to amend the definition of "business combination" contained in its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, that funds in its trust account might be used, directly or indirectly, to purchase Public Shares in order to secure approval of AAMAC's stockholders on the Acquisition, that AAMAC may consummate a transaction outside the alternative asset management industry or that AAMAC may seek to amend the terms of the Warrant Agreement and redeem its outstanding warrants in connection with its business combination. As AAMAC will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company following the Acquisition and its rights and obligations will become rights and obligations of the Company, the rescission right will continue against the Company after the Acquisition.

These rescission claims may entitle stockholders asserting them to up to \$10.00 per share, based on the initial offering price of the units sold in AAMAC's IPO, each comprised of one share of common stock and a warrant to purchase an additional share of common stock, less any amount received from the sale or fair market value of the original warrants purchased as part of the units, plus interest from the date of AAMAC's IPO. In the case of holders of Public Shares, this amount may be more than the pro rata share of the trust account to which they are entitled upon exercise of their conversion rights or liquidation of AAMAC.

In general, a person who contends that he or she purchased a security pursuant to a prospectus which contains a material misstatement or omission must make a claim for rescission within the applicable statute of limitations period, which, for claims made under Section 12 of the Securities Act and some state statutes, is one year from the time the claimant discovered or reasonably should have discovered the facts giving rise to the claim, but not more than three years from the occurrence of the event giving rise to the claim. A successful claimant for damages under federal or state law could be awarded an amount to compensate for the decrease in value of his or her shares caused by the alleged violation (including, possibly, punitive damages), together with interest, while retaining the shares. Claims under the anti-fraud provisions of the federal securities laws must generally be brought within two years of discovery, but not more than five years after occurrence. Rescission and damages claims would not necessarily be finally adjudicated by the time the Acquisition is completed, and such claims would not be extinguished by consummation of that transaction.

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Even if you do not pursue such claims, others, who may include all other holders of Public Shares, may do so. Neither the Company, AAMAC nor Great American can predict whether stockholders will bring such claims or whether such claims would be successful.

THE PURCHASE AGREEMENT

This section of the proxy statement/prospectus describes the material provisions of the Purchase Agreement but does not purport to describe all of the terms of the Purchase Agreement. The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the Purchase Agreement, including the amendment thereto, copies of which are attached as Annexes A and B hereto. We urge you to read the Purchase Agreement and the amendment thereto in their entirety because they are the primary legal documents that govern the Acquisition.

The Purchase Agreement has been included to provide information regarding the terms of the Acquisition. Except for its status as the contractual document that establishes and governs the legal relations among AAMAC, the Company and Merger Sub on the one hand and Great American, the Great American Members and the Phantom Equityholders on the other hand, with respect to the Acquisition, the Purchase Agreement is not intended to be a source of factual, business or operational information about the parties.

The Purchase Agreement contains representations, warranties and covenants that the respective parties made to each other as of the date of the Purchase Agreement or other specific dates, and such representations, warranties and covenants should not be relied upon by any other person. The assertions embodied in those representations, warranties and covenants were made solely for purposes of the contract among the respective parties and are subject to important qualifications and limitations agreed to by the parties in connection with negotiating the Purchase Agreement. The representations, warranties and covenants in the Purchase Agreement are also modified in important part by the underlying disclosure schedules which are not filed publicly and which are subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from that generally applicable to stockholders and were used for the purpose of allocating risk among the parties rather than establishing matters as facts. While AAMAC and Great American do not believe that these schedules contain information that the securities laws require them to publicly disclose, other than information that has already been so disclosed, the representations, warranties and covenants should not be relied on as accurate or complete or characterizations of the actual state of facts as of any specified date, since they are modified by the underlying disclosure schedules.

Overview of the Acquisition

Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Great American Members have agreed to contribute all of the membership interests of Great American to the Company in exchange for common stock of the Company and cash, referred to herein as the Contribution. As a result of the Contribution, Great American will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Concurrently with the Contribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into AAMAC, with AAMAC surviving. In connection with the Merger, each outstanding share of common stock of AAMAC will be exchanged for one share of common stock of the Company and AAMAC will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Structure of Acquisition

The transaction was structured as a tax-free reorganization for the members of Great American Members and the stockholders of AAMAC with respect to the contribution of all of the membership interests of Great American in consideration of shares of common stock of the Company and the exchange of AAMAC common stock for common stock of the Company. As indicated elsewhere in this proxy/prospectus, the exchange of the AAMAC warrants in connection with the Merger will be taxable to the AAMAC warrant holders. As part of the Acquisition, and pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, AAMAC, the Company, Merger Sub, Great American and the Great American Members will engage in a series of procedural steps as outlined below pursuant to which the AAMAC and Great American will become wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company and the current stockholders of AAMAC and the Great American Members will become stockholders of the Company. Although the following steps are explained in sequence, they are anticipated to be accomplished concurrently.

In connection with the closing of the Acquisition, the Contribution Consideration Recipients will collectively receive (i) \$120,000,000 in cash and (ii) 12,272,727 shares of common stock of the Company. In addition, the Great American Members are eligible to receive an additional \$25,000,000 cash payment, and together with the Phantom Equityholders, are eligible to receive up to an aggregate of 10,000,000 additional shares of common stock of the Company upon the Company's achievement of certain financial targets as described in the Purchase Agreement.

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In connection with the Acquisition, AAMAC is seeking to amend the terms of the warrant agreement governing the warrants exercisable for shares of its common stock in order to permit the redemption of all of the issued and outstanding warrants, including the sponsor warrants, at a price of \$0.50 per warrant in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is approved, AAMAC intends to redeem all of its outstanding warrants in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, AAMAC warrants will become exercisable for common stock of the Company following the Acquisition. In any event, the units of AAMAC will be separated into the component shares of common stock and warrants, each of which will be exchanged or redeemed as indicated above, and the units will be delisted by the NYSE Amex.

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The effective time of the Merger will occur concurrently with the consummation of the Contribution by the filing of a certificate of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware. If the Acquisition is consummated, AAMAC intends to use the funds held in the trust account (i) to pay the transaction fees and expenses up to the applicable caps, (ii) to reimburse \$1,000,000 of expenses of Halcyon Asset Management, LLC, referred to herein as Halcyon, relating to the purchase agreement between AAMAC and Halcyon which was terminated in June 2008, (iii) to pay tax obligations and deferred underwriting compensation, (iv) to pay stockholders who properly exercise their conversion rights, (v) to consummate the Warrant Redemption, (vi) to pay Hanover Group US, LLC \$240,000 for administrative fees and (vii) for working capital and general corporate purposes of the Company and its subsidiaries following the consummation of the Acquisition, out of which the Company will pay the Cash Consideration. The Company's operations will be conducted through Great American.

The Great American Members are entitled to receive from Great American, on or before the closing date of the Acquisition, distributions in an amount equal to the unrestricted cash and cash equivalents held by Great American after giving effect to the repayment of certain debt obligations of Great American in an outstanding principal amount of \$2,985,000 at April 30, 2009.

Consideration to AAMAC Stockholders and Warranholders

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, each outstanding share of common stock of AAMAC will be exchanged for one share of common stock of the Company. In addition, in the event the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, each outstanding warrant exercisable for common stock of AAMAC will be exchanged for one warrant exercisable for common stock of the Company. In the event the Warrant Redemption is approved and consummated, the AAMAC warrants will be redeemed in connection with the Acquisition. The AAMAC units will not be exchanged in the Merger. The units will be separated into the component shares of common stock and warrants, each of which will be exchanged or redeemed, respectively, as described above and the units will cease to trade following the consummation of the Acquisition.

Consideration to Contribution Consideration Recipients

The Company will acquire all of the outstanding membership interests of Great American through a structured acquisition. In connection with the Acquisition, the Great American Members will receive (i) \$120,000,000 in cash and (ii) the Closing Stock Consideration. In addition, the Great American Members are eligible to receive the Contingent Cash Consideration and, together with the Phantom Equityholders, are eligible to receive the Contingent Stock Consideration upon the Company's achievement of the Adjusted EBITDA Targets described below and in the Purchase Agreement.

In the event the Company achieves any one of (i) \$45,000,000 in EBITDA for the 12 months ending December 31, 2009, (ii) \$47,500,000 in EBITDA for the 12 months ending March 31, 2010, or (iii) \$50,000,000 in EBITDA for the 12 months ending June 30, 2010, the Great American Members are entitled to receive the Contingent Cash Consideration. In the event the Company achieves any one of the targets set forth in the foregoing sentence, then the Company will be obligated to issue to the Contribution Consideration Recipients 2,000,000 shares of the Contingent Stock Consideration in accordance with the vesting schedule described herein and in the Purchase Agreement. In the event the Company achieves \$55,000,000 in EBITDA for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010, then the Company will be obligated to issue to the Contribution Consideration Recipients 4,000,000 shares of the Contingent Stock Consideration in accordance with the vesting schedule described herein and in the Purchase Agreement. In the event the Company achieves \$65,000,000 in EBITDA for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2011, then the Company will be obligated to issue to the Contribution Consideration Recipients the remaining 4,000,000 shares of the Contingent Stock Consideration in accordance with the vesting schedule described herein and in the Purchase Agreement; provided, however, that if the Company does not achieve the December 31, 2010 EBITDA target but does achieve the December 31, 2011 EBITDA target, then the Company

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will be obligated to issue to the Contribution Consideration Recipients 8,000,000 shares of the Contingent Stock Consideration in accordance with the vesting schedule described herein and in the Purchase Agreement. For purposes of the Purchase Agreement, Adjusted EBITDA generally means the consolidated net earnings of the Company before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, extraordinary or non-recurring loss and all other extraordinary non-cash items for the applicable period and as calculated on a consistent basis, and net earnings excludes, among other things, expenses incurred in connection with the Acquisition, payments or accruals related to any of the Phantom Equityholders any present, past or future stock based compensation, any changes in the valuation of the minority membership interests in Great American's majority owned limited liability company subsidiaries, and the payment of the Contingent Cash Consideration, the Contingent Stock Consideration and any shares of Company common stock released to the AAMAC founders pursuant to the Company's achievement, if at all, of the EBITDA targets described herein.

The Great American Members are entitled to receive from Great American, on or before the closing date of the Acquisition, distributions in an amount equal to the unrestricted cash and cash equivalents held by Great American after giving effect to the repayment of certain debt obligations of Great American in an outstanding principal amount of \$2,985,000 at April 30, 2009.

2,500,000 shares of the Escrowed Indemnification Stock will be subject to an escrow agreement to be entered into by the Contribution Consideration Recipients at closing. The Escrowed Indemnification Stock, discussed in further detail in the section entitled *Indemnification* below, will be used to satisfy AAMAC's indemnification claims and downward working capital adjustments, if any, each pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement. If the final net working capital of Great American, as calculated pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, is greater than \$12,500,000 at closing, the Great American Members shall be entitled to receive from the Company in cash, and without interest, the amount by which the final net working capital of Great American exceeds \$12,500,000. If the final net working capital of Great American is less than \$12,500,000, the Company will be entitled to receive, solely in the form of shares from the Escrowed Indemnification Stock (which shares for purposes of this calculation are deemed valued at \$11.00 per share), an amount equal to such working capital shortfall. The Escrowed Indemnification Stock will be released from escrow in accordance with the Purchase Agreement as further described below under the heading *Indemnification*.

2,200,000 shares of the Escrowed Indemnification Stock owned by the Great American Members will, in addition to being subject to AAMAC's indemnification claims and downward working capital adjustments, if any, be subject to being recalled by the Company (or otherwise contributed back into escrow as specified in the Purchase Agreement) to the extent that the gross proceeds received by the Company with respect to sales of certain inventory assets of Great American (as specified in the Purchase Agreement) are less than the book value of such inventory assets as set forth on Great American's closing date balance sheet. For purposes of this calculation, these shares are deemed valued at \$11.00 per share.

Vesting of Closing Stock Consideration and Contingent Stock Consideration

The Closing Stock Consideration to be issued to the Phantom Equityholders (approximately 20% of which will be subject to indemnification and working capital claims as described below) will be subject to vesting for a period of four years and will be ratably earned by and issued to the Phantom Equityholders subject to their continued employment, as described below and in the Purchase Agreement.

The Contingent Stock Consideration will be issued to each of the Great American Members and Phantom Equityholders to the extent earned and with respect to the applicable target period, in three equal installments, beginning on the first anniversary of the closing of the Acquisition and issuable on each anniversary of the closing of the Acquisition thereafter in accordance with the Purchase Agreement.

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With respect to the Phantom Equityholders, in order for a Phantom Equityholder to receive its portion of the applicable installment of the Closing Stock Consideration and/or the Contingent Stock Consideration, such Phantom Equityholder must remain continuously employed by the Company or Great American (or not have been terminated for cause or resigned for good reason, each as defined in the Purchase Agreement) through the applicable four one-year, and three one-year, vesting periods, respectively. A Phantom Equityholder will be considered to have been continuously employed during the period in which he or she is disabled. To the extent a Phantom Equityholder dies during the applicable vesting periods, the unvested Closing Stock Consideration and unvested Contingent Stock Consideration will immediately vest and be thereafter issued to such Phantom Equityholder's heirs or estate, as applicable.

Closing and Effective Time of the Acquisition

The Acquisition is expected to be consummated promptly following the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions described below under the subsection entitled *Conditions to the Closing of the Acquisition*, unless AAMAC and Great American agree in writing to hold the closing at another time but in no event will such time be later than August 1, 2009.

Conditions to Closing of the Acquisition

The obligations of the parties to the Purchase Agreement to consummate the Acquisition are subject to the satisfaction (or waiver by each other party) of the following specified conditions set forth in the Purchase Agreement before consummation of the Acquisition:

- (i) the AAMAC warrant holders shall have approved the Warrant Redemption,
- (ii) the AAMAC stockholders shall have approved the Purchase Agreement and the transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement in accordance with the DGCL, which is referred to herein as the DGCL, and AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation and the holders of less than 30% of the Public Shares shall have voted against the Acquisition and exercised their rights to convert their shares into a pro rata share of the trust account;
- (iii) that the applicable waiting period under any antitrust laws shall have expired or been terminated;
- (iv) that all authorizations, approvals or permits required to be obtained from any governmental authority and all consents required from third parties required in connection with the Acquisition shall have been obtained;
- (v) that no governmental entity shall have enacted, issued, promulgated, enforced or entered any statute, rule, regulation, executive order, decree, injunction or other order (whether temporary, preliminary or permanent) which has the effect of making the Acquisition illegal or otherwise prohibiting consummation of the Acquisition substantially on the terms contemplated by the Purchase Agreement; and
- (vi) the registration statement relating to registration of the securities issued in connection with the Acquisition shall have been declared effective by the SEC and no stop order shall be in effect or pending before or threatened by the SEC and shares of Company common stock shall have been approved for listing on the NYSE Amex.

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The obligations of AAMAC, the Company and Merger Sub to consummate the Acquisition are subject to various additional closing conditions (unless waived by each of AAMAC, the Company and Merger Sub):

- (i) the accuracy in all respects on the date of the Purchase Agreement and the closing date of all of representations and warranties of Great American and the Great American Members, except (A) to the extent any representation or warranty refers specifically to an earlier date, in which case such representation or warranty shall be true and correct as of such earlier date and (B) this condition will be satisfied unless the incorrectness of such representation or warranty would, in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect with respect to Great American as described below under *Material Adverse Effect* ;
- (ii) the performance in all material respects of all covenants and obligations required to be performed by or complied with by Great American and the Great American Members under the Purchase Agreement at or prior to the effective time;
- (iii) the delivery to AAMAC by Great American of an officer's certificate for the purpose of evidencing the accuracy of the representations or warranties made by Great American and the Great American Members, certifying the performance of the covenants or obligations required to be performed by Great American and the Great American Members, and certifying that no material adverse effect with respect to Great American occurred;
- (iv) the delivery by Great American to AAMAC of certain corporate resolutions approving the Acquisition;
- (v) no material adverse effect with respect to Great American shall have occurred since the date of the Purchase Agreement;
- (vi) the receipt by AAMAC of a satisfactory opinion from counsel to Great American;
- (vii) the receipt of appropriate agreements reflecting the lockup agreements of the Great American Members and the Phantom Equityholders;
- (viii) the receipt of executed employment agreements from four of the current employees of Great American (see *Proposals To Be Considered By AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal Employment Agreements and Management of the Company Following the Acquisition Executive Compensation* for additional information regarding these employment agreements); and
- (ix) the resignations of the managers, directors and officers of Great American from their positions with Great American immediately prior to the closing of the Acquisition.

The obligations of Great American and the Great American Members to consummate the Acquisition are subject to various additional closing conditions (unless waived by each of Great American and each Great American Member):

- (i) the accuracy in all material respects on the date of the Purchase Agreement and the closing date of all of representations and warranties of AAMAC, the Company and Merger Sub, except (A) to the extent any representation or warranty refers specifically to an earlier date, in which case such representation or warranty shall be true and correct as of such earlier date and (B) this condition will be satisfied unless the incorrectness of such representation or warranty would, in the aggregate, reasonably be expected to result in a material adverse effect with respect to AAMAC as described below under *Material Adverse Effect* ;

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- (ii) the performance in all material respects of all covenants and obligations required to be performed by or complied with by AAMAC, the Company and Merger Sub under the Purchase Agreement at or prior to the effective time;
- (iii) the delivery to Great American by AAMAC of an officer's certificate for the purpose of evidencing the accuracy of the representations or warranties made by AAMAC, the Company and Merger Sub, certifying the performance of the covenants or obligations required to be performed by AAMAC, the Company and Merger Sub, and certifying that no material adverse effect with respect to AAMAC occurred;
- (iv) the delivery by AAMAC to Great American of certain corporate resolutions approving the Acquisition;
- (v) no material adverse effect with respect to AAMAC shall have occurred since the date of the Purchase Agreement;
- (vi) the receipt by Great American of a satisfactory opinion from counsel to AAMAC, the Company and Merger Sub;
- (vii) the board of directors of the Company shall be constituted as provided in the Purchase Agreement;
- (viii) the receipt of appropriate agreements reflecting the lockup agreements of the AAMAC founders;
- (ix) the receipt of the requisite approval from the AAMAC stockholders of the Reorganization at the Special Meeting;
- (x) the receipt of approval escrow agreements and letter agreements from the AAMAC founders;
- (xi) the receipt of appropriate voting agreements from the AAMAC founders;
- (xii) immediately prior the closing of the Acquisition, AAMAC's compliance in all material respects with the reporting requirements of the securities laws;
- (xiii) the resignations of the directors and officers of AAMAC and Merger Sub from their positions with AAMAC and Merger Sub, respectively, immediately prior to the closing of the Acquisition effective as of the effective time; and
- (xiv) the receipt of the registration rights agreement to be entered into between the Company and the Contribution Consideration Recipients.

Representations and Warranties

The Purchase Agreement contains a number of representations that each of AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the Great American Members have made to each other. These representations and warranties relate to the following: (i) Due Organization and Good Standing; (ii) Title to Securities; Capitalization; (iii) Indebtedness; (iv) Subsidiaries; (v) Authorization; Binding Agreement; (vi) Governmental Approvals; (vii) Absence of Conflicts or Violations Under Organizational Documents, Applicable Laws and Certain Agreements; (viii) Financial Statements; (ix) Absence of Certain Changes; (x) Absence of Undisclosed Liabilities; (xi) Compliance with Laws; (xii) Regulatory Agreement; Permits; (xiii) Litigation; (xiv) Restrictions on Business Activities;

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(xv) Material Contracts; (xvi) Intellectual Property; (xvii) Employee Benefit Plans; (xviii) Taxes and Returns; (xix) Finders and Investment Bankers; (xx) Title to Properties; Assets; (xxi) Employee Matters; (xxii) Environmental Matters; (xxiii) Transactions with Affiliates; (xxiv) Inventory; (xxv) Accounts Receivable; (xxvi) Insurance; (xxvii) Books and records; (xxviii) Information Supplied; (xxix) SEC Filings; (xxx) the Investment Company Act; (xxxi) Trust Fund; (xxxii) Board Appraisal; (xxxiii) Business Combination Value; and (xxxiv) Representations regarding the Great American Members' investment intent and access to information with respect to the capital stock of Great American.

Materiality and Material Adverse Effect

Certain of the representations and warranties are qualified by materiality or material adverse effect. For the purposes of the Purchase Agreement, material adverse effect means any change or effect that, individually or in the aggregate, has, or would reasonably be expected to have, a material adverse effect upon the assets, liabilities, business, financial condition or operating results of the entity and its subsidiaries, taken as a whole. The term material adverse effect excludes any changes or effects after the date on which the Purchase Agreement is signed attributable to (i) general political, economic, financial, capital market or industry-wide conditions (except to the extent the entity is affected in a disproportionate manner relative to other companies in the industry in which the entity and its subsidiaries conduct business); (ii) the announcement of the execution of Purchase Agreement, or the pendency of the Acquisition, (iii) any condition described in disclosure schedules of Great American or AAMAC, as the case may be, to the Purchase Agreement, (iv) any change in the United States generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, or interpretations of GAAP, (v) the execution by the entity and performance of or compliance by the entity with the Purchase Agreement, (vi) any failure to meet any financial or other projections or (vii) any breach by the other parties of the Purchase Agreement.

Table of Contents***Covenants of the Parties***

The parties to the Purchase Agreement have agreed, during the period from the date of the Purchase Agreement until the earlier of the termination of the Purchase Agreement pursuant to its terms or the closing of the Acquisition, which is referred to herein as the executory period, unless the other parties to the Purchase Agreement give written consent to the contrary, (i) to conduct their respective business in all material respects in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice; (ii) to use commercially reasonable efforts to preserve intact, in all material respects, their respective business organizations, to keep available the services of their respective and their respective subsidiaries managers, directors, officers, key employees and consultants; (iii) to maintain, in all material respects, existing relationships with all persons with whom the party and its subsidiaries do significant business; and (iv) to preserve the possession, control and condition of their respective and their respective subsidiaries' assets, all consistent with past practice.

The parties to the Purchase Agreement have further agreed, during the executory period, none of them will (except as such action is in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice in all material respects), without the prior written consent of the other parties, (i) amend, waive or otherwise change any of their respective charter documents; (ii) authorize for issuance, issue, grant, sell, pledge, dispose of or propose to issue, grant, sell, pledge or dispose of any capital stock or rights to acquire capital stock or other securities or equity interests or engage in any hedging transaction; (iii) split, combine or reclassify any equity interests or issue other securities in respect thereof or directly or indirectly acquire or offer to acquire any of its capital equity or other equity interests other than as specifically permitted in the Purchase Agreement; (iv) incur, create, assume, prepay or otherwise become liability for any indebtedness, as such term is defined in the Purchase Agreement, or make any loan to or investment in a third party or guarantee any other person's liability; (v) increase the wages, compensation or bonuses of its key employees by more than 5%, make commitments to advance with respect to 2009 and 2010 bonuses, or materially amend or terminate Great American's benefit plan; (vi) make or rescind any material election related to taxes or settle any claim, suit, litigation, relating to taxes; (vii) transfer or license to any person or otherwise extend, materially amend or modify, permit to lapse or fail, Great American's intellectual property other than nonexclusive licenses in the ordinary course of business; (viii) terminate or waive or assign any material right under Great American's material contracts or any lease or enter into any contract (A) involving more than \$100,000 or (B) that would be a Great American material contract or (C) with a term longer than one year that cannot be terminated upon sixty days or less; (ix) fail to maintain its books, accounts and records in all material respects in the ordinary course of business; (x) establish any subsidiary or enter into a new line of business; (xi) fail to use commercially reasonable efforts to keep existing insurance policies or replacements or revisions thereof providing insurance coverage with respect to the assets, operations and activities of Great American and its subsidiaries in the same amount and scope of coverage as currently in effect; (xii) revalue any of its material assets or make any change in accounting methods, principles or practices, except in compliance with GAAP and approved by its outside auditors; (xiii) waive, release, assign, settle or compromise any claim, action or proceeding other than waivers, releases, assignments, settlements or compromises involving only payment of monetary damages less than \$100,000 individually or in the aggregate, or otherwise pay, discharge or satisfy any claims, liabilities or obligations other than in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practice, unless such amounts are reserved in its financials; (xiv) close or materially reduce Great American's or its subsidiaries' activities or effect any layoff or other Great American-initiated personnel reduction or change at any facility of Great American or its subsidiaries; (xv) acquire, including by merger, consolidation, acquisition of stock or assets, or any other form of business combination, any corporation, partnership, limited liability company, other business organization or division thereof or, except in the ordinary course of business, any material amount of assets; (xvi) make capital expenditures in excess of \$2,000,000; (xvii) adopt a plan of complete or partial liquidation, dissolution, merger, consolidation, restructuring, recapitalization or other reorganization; (xviii) voluntarily incur any material liability or obligation (whether absolute, accrued, contingent or otherwise); (xix) sell, lease, license, transfer, exchange or swap, mortgage or otherwise pledge or encumber or otherwise dispose of any material portion of its

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properties, assets or rights; (xx) enter into any agreement, understanding or arrangement with respect to the voting of the Great American voting membership interests or the capital equity of any Great American subsidiary; (xxi) take any action that would reasonably be expected to delay or impair the obtaining of any consents or approvals of any governmental authority to be obtained in connection with the Purchase Agreement; (xxii) enter into, amend or waive or terminate any affiliate transaction, which term is defined in the Purchase Agreement or (xxiii) authorize or agree to do any of the foregoing.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, AAMAC and its affiliates shall be permitted to, and shall use their commercially reasonable efforts to, negotiate and execute agreements related to the repurchase and redemption of the AAMAC common stock, warrants and units.

Directors of the Company

Under the Purchase Agreement, Great American and AAMAC or their respective affiliates have the right to nominate four and three individuals, respectively, for appointment to the board of directors of the Company following the Acquisition. Two of the nominees of each of Great American and AAMAC must be independent pursuant to the SEC and NYSE Amex rules and regulations. AAMAC and the Company have agreed to cause the nominees of AAMAC and Great American to be appointed to the board of directors of the Company immediately prior to the Acquisition. *See Management of the Company Following the Acquisition.*

Indemnification Provisions

Each of AAMAC and the Company, jointly and severally, on the one hand, and the Contribution Consideration Recipients, severally, on the other hand (each of which is referred to as a party and for the purpose of this description of the indemnification provisions, the indemnifying party), have agreed to indemnify and hold the other parties (the indemnified party, which expression shall include, its affiliates, and its or their successors and assigns and respective directors, officers, employees and agents), harmless from and against any liability, claim (including claims by third parties), demand, judgment, loss, cost, damage, or expense whatsoever (including reasonable attorneys', consultants' and other professional fees and disbursements of every kind, nature and description), which are referred to collectively herein as the Damages, that arise from (i) any breach of any representation or warranty of such indemnifying party contained in the Purchase Agreement (and with respect to the Great American Members, with respect to themselves and Great American) and (ii) any fraud committed by the indemnifying party (and with respect to each of the Great American Members, with respect to himself, but not the other Great American Member, and Great American).

The Contribution Consideration Recipients will be required to deposit into escrow 2,500,000 shares of the Closing Stock Consideration, which is referred to as the Escrowed Indemnification Stock. The Escrowed Indemnification Stock will be used to satisfy indemnification claims pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement discussed herein. Other than with respect to Damages related to breaches of those representations and warranties that are identified as fundamental representations and warranties in the Purchase Agreement, no amount shall be payable to an indemnified party unless and until the aggregate amount of all indemnifiable Damages otherwise payable to all indemnified parties exceeds \$500,000, in which event the amount payable shall only be the amount in excess of \$500,000. Moreover, the indemnification obligations of the Contribution Consideration Recipients shall not in any event exceed the value of the Escrowed Indemnification Stock.

The first 1,000,000 shares of the Escrowed Indemnification Stock will be released from escrow on the day, referred to herein as the First Release Date, that is the 30th day after the date the Company files its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended

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December 31, 2009 with the SEC, less that portion of the shares applied in satisfaction of, or reserved with respect to, (i) the indemnification obligations of the Contribution Consideration Recipients, (ii) any working capital shortfall pursuant to the Purchase Agreement or (iii) any inventory amount shortfall, collectively referred to as the Escrow Claims, provided, however, that with respect to any Escrow Claim made with respect to clause (iii), the sole remedy would be the return of the Member Inventory Stock, described herein, and provided further that no such Escrow Claim shall be made prior to the date that all of the specified inventory assets of Great American are sold. The remaining Escrowed Indemnification Stock shall be released on the day, referred to herein as the Final Release Date, that is the 30th day after the date the Company files its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 with the SEC, less that portion of the shares applied in satisfaction of or reserved with respect to Escrow Claims. With respect to any Escrow Claims properly and timely delivered pursuant to the Purchase Agreement that remain unresolved at the time of the First Escrow Release Date or the Final Escrow Release Date, a portion of the Escrowed Indemnification Stock shall remain in escrow until such claims are resolved, at which time the remaining Escrowed Indemnification Stock shall be promptly returned to the Contribution Consideration Recipients.

Waiver

At any time prior to the effective time of the Acquisition and subject to applicable law, any party to the Purchase Agreement may in its sole discretion (i) extend the time for the performance of any obligation or other act of any other non-affiliated party, (ii) waive any inaccuracy in the representations and warranties by such other non-affiliated party contained in the Purchase Agreement or in any document delivered pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, or (iii) waive compliance by such other non-affiliated party with any agreement or condition contained in the Purchase Agreement. By way of example, AAMAC, the Company and Merger Sub are considered to be affiliated parties vis-a-vis one another as are Great American and the Great American Members vis-a-vis one another. Such waiver must be set forth in writing and signed by the party or parties to be bound by such waiver. However, no failure or delay by Great American, AAMAC, the Company or Merger Sub in exercising any right pursuant to the Purchase Agreement shall operate as a waiver thereof. Moreover, a single or partial exercise of any rights of Great American, AAMAC, the Company or Merger Sub pursuant to the Purchase Agreement shall not preclude any other or further exercise of any rights under the Purchase Agreement.

Termination

Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Purchase Agreement may be terminated at any time prior to the earlier of the effective time of the Acquisition or August 1, 2009, notwithstanding the approval of the Purchase Agreement by the AAMAC stockholders, as follows:

- (i) by mutual written consent of AAMAC and Great American;
- (ii) by either AAMAC or Great American if (i) the closing conditions in the Purchase Agreement have not been satisfied by the other party by August 1, 2009; (ii) any governmental authority shall have enacted, issued, promulgated, enforced or entered any order or law that has the effect of enjoining or otherwise preventing or prohibiting the Acquisition; (iii) the AAMAC stockholders fail to approved the Acquisition (unless such failure to approve results from AAMAC's breach of the Purchase Agreement, in which case AAMAC may not terminate pursuant to this provision); or (iv) stockholders of AAMAC holding 30% or more of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition and exercise their redemption rights;
- (iii) by AAMAC if (i) prior to the closing there shall have been a material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement on the part of Great American or any Great American Member, or any representation or warranty of Great American or any Great American Member shall have become untrue or inaccurate, which breach or untrue representation

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or warranty (A) would give rise to the failure of a condition and (B) is incapable of being cured prior to the closing by Great American or a Great American Member or is not cured within ten days of notice of such breach, provided Great American or the Great American Members continued to exercise commercially reasonable best efforts to cure such breach, and provided further that AAMAC may not terminate pursuant to the provision if it has materially breached the Purchase Agreement, or (ii) any of the conditions to closing are unfulfilled by Great American or a Great American Member on August 1, 2009, provided, however that AAMAC may not terminate pursuant to this provision if it has materially breached the Purchase Agreement; or

- (iv) by Great American if (i) prior to the closing there shall have been a material breach of any representation, warranty, covenant or agreement on the part of AAMAC, the Company or Merger Sub or any representation or warranty of AAMAC, the Company or Merger Sub shall have become untrue or inaccurate, which breach or untrue representation or warranty (A) would give rise to the failure of a condition and (B) is incapable of being cured prior to the closing by AAMAC, the Company or Merger Sub or is not cured within ten days of notice of such breach, provided AAMAC, the Company or Merger Sub continues to exercise commercially reasonable best efforts to cure such breach, and provided further that Great American may not terminate pursuant to the provision if it has materially breached the Purchase Agreement or, (ii) any of the conditions to closing are unfulfilled by AAMAC, the Company or Merger Sub on August 1, 2009, provided, however that Great American may not terminate pursuant to this provision if it has materially breached the Purchase Agreement.

Effect of Termination

If the Purchase Agreement is terminated, neither party shall have any liability to the other party except for liability for any fraud or a breach of representation, warranty or covenant prior to termination as specifically set forth in the Purchase Agreement, and all rights and obligations of the parties pursuant to the Purchase Agreement shall cease, except as specifically set forth in the Purchase Agreement. However, if AAMAC wrongfully fails or refuses to consummate the Acquisition and if AAMAC consummates a business combination with any person other than Great American, AAMAC will reimburse Great American for the expenses Great American incurred, up to \$1,000,000 in the aggregate, if Great American does not consummate a business combination resulting from an acquisition proposal, as defined in the Purchase Agreement, with an unaffiliated third party.

Non-Competition

Each Great American Member has agreed that, from the closing of the Acquisition through the later of (a) the third anniversary of the closing of the Acquisition and (b) the date that is one year from the date that such Great American Member is no longer employed by Great American or any affiliate thereof, he will not at any time directly or indirectly: (i) engage in the business of Great American and/or any of Great American's subsidiaries or assist or encourage any other person to do so; (ii) provide or solicit services associated with the such business, or assist or encourage any other person to do so; (iii) induce or attempt to induce any customer of the Company or its affiliates to reduce or terminate the provision of services associated with such business, or assist or encourage any other person to do so; (iv) induce or attempt to induce any vendor or other person with whom the Company or its affiliates contracts or otherwise transacts business to reduce the level of business it does the Company or its affiliates or terminate its relationship with the Company or its affiliates; or (v) solicit any employee of the Company or its affiliates engaged in such business to leave the employ of the Company or its affiliates or directly or indirectly hire any such employee, or assist or encourage any other person to do so.

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Fees and Expenses

Generally, all expenses incurred in connection with the Purchase Agreement must be paid by the party incurring such expense, whether or not the Acquisition is consummated. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Acquisition is consummated, AAMAC will (i) pay the reasonable expenses incurred by Great American and the Great American Members in connection with the Purchase Agreement in an amount not to exceed \$5,500,000 and (ii) reimburse Great American for 100% of the costs and expenses incurred by Great American in respect to the filings, applications and other actions undertaken pursuant to the antitrust laws. AAMAC further agreed that, except for the payment of \$1,000,000 to Halcyon, in no event will the Company and Merger Sub incur more than \$5,500,000 in expenses in connection with the Acquisition, excluding the payments to be made to Great American and the Contribution Consideration Recipients, as described above.

Amendments

The Purchase Agreement may only be amended pursuant to a written agreement signed by each of the parties to the Purchase Agreement.

Public Announcements

AAMAC and Great American agreed that public releases and announcements concerning the Acquisition and the Purchase Agreement would be mutually agreed upon prior to release, unless such announcement is required by applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange. Either party may respond to queries by the press, analysts, investors or others attending industry conferences or analyst conference calls so long as such statements are not inconsistent with previous public releases or announcements.

Name; Headquarters

After completion of the Acquisition, AAMAC and Great American will be wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company. The name of the publicly traded holding company will be Great American Group, Inc. The corporate headquarters of the Company will be located at 21860 Burbank Boulevard, Suite 300 South, Woodland Hills, California 91367.

Certificate of Incorporation; Bylaws

The Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Company prior to the Acquisition will be the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of the Company after the Acquisition. The Company's Certificate of Incorporation is appended to this proxy statement / prospectus as Annex D and the Company's Bylaws have been filed as an exhibit to the Company's registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part.

The Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, as amended by the amendment thereto contemplated by the Charter Amendment Proposal, and Bylaws of AAMAC in effect immediately prior to the Merger will be the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of AAMAC after the Merger. It is contemplated that the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of AAMAC will be amended and restated immediately following the Acquisition by the Company, in its capacity as the sole stockholder of AAMAC following the Acquisition.

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Procedure for Receiving Merger Consideration

Exchange Agent. As of the effective time of the Merger that forms part of the Acquisition, the Company will deposit with Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, referred to herein as the Exchange Agent, for the benefit of AAMAC stockholders, shares of the Company's common stock and, in the event the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, warrants exercisable for shares of the Company's common stock. At the time of such deposit, the Company will irrevocably instruct the Exchange Agent to transfer the common stock and warrants (if the Warrant Redemption is not consummated) of the Company to AAMAC's stockholders and warrantholders, respectively, and make the appropriate record of such transfers on the stock and warrant registers of the Company after the effective time of the Merger.

Exchange Procedures. As soon as reasonably practicable after the effective time of the Merger and the consummation of the Acquisition, the Exchange Agent will, upon receipt of any documents as may reasonably be required by the Exchange Agent, deliver electronically through DTC to the record holders of AAMAC's common stock and warrants (if the Warrant Redemption is not consummated) such number of Company common stock and warrants to which they are entitled for further distribution and credit to the accounts of the beneficial holders of such securities. In order to obtain a physical stock certificate or warrant certificate, a stockholder and/or warrantholder's broker and/or clearing broker, DTC and the Company's transfer agent will need to act to facilitate this request. AAMAC common stock and warrants (if the Warrant Redemption is not consummated) surrendered in the exchange process will be cancelled. In the event of a transfer of ownership of AAMAC common stock, warrants or units that is not registered in the transfer records of AAMAC, a certificate evidencing the proper number of shares of common stock or warrants of the Company may be issued in exchange therefor to a person other than the person in whose name the AAMAC common stock or warrants so surrendered are registered if certificates representing such AAMAC common stock or warrants are properly endorsed or otherwise in proper form for transfer and the person requesting such issuance pays any transfer or other taxes required by reason of the issuance of common stock or warrants of the Company to a person other than the registered holder of such common stock or warrants of the Company or establishes to the satisfaction of the Company that such tax has been paid or is not applicable. Until surrendered, each share of common stock and each warrant (if the Warrant Redemption is not consummated) of AAMAC will be deemed at any time after the effective time of the Merger to represent only the right to receive upon such surrender the common stock or warrants of the Company that the holder thereof has the right to receive. Until surrendered, assuming the Warrant Redemption is not consummated, each unit of AAMAC will be deemed at any time after the effective time of the Merger to represent only the right to receive upon such surrender the common stock and warrant of the Company that the holder thereof has the right to receive.

Distributions with Respect to Unexchanged Shares. No dividends or other distributions declared or made with respect to common stock or warrants of the Company with a record date after the effective time of the Merger will be paid to the holder of any unsurrendered AAMAC common stock or warrants with respect to common stock or warrants of the Company represented thereby, if any. Subject to the effect of applicable escheat or similar laws, following surrender of any such certificate there will be paid to the holder of whole shares of common stock or warrants of the Company issued in exchange therefor, without interest, (i) at the time of such surrender, the amount of dividends or other distributions with a record date after the effective time of the Merger theretofore paid with respect to such whole shares of common stock or warrants of the Company and (ii) at the appropriate payment date, the amount of dividends or other distributions with a record date after the effective time of the Merger.

No Liability. None of the Exchange Agent, the Company or any party to the Purchase Agreement will be liable to a holder of common stock or warrants of the Company or a holder of AAMAC common stock or warrants for any amount properly paid to a public official pursuant to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar law.

Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Company Securities. In the event any certificates representing common stock, warrants or units of AAMAC have been lost, stolen or destroyed, the Exchange Agent will issue in exchange for such lost, stolen or destroyed stock certificates or warrant certificates, upon the making of an affidavit and indemnity of that fact by the holder thereof in a form that is reasonably acceptable to the Exchange Agent, the required number of common stock or warrants (and in the case of the

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AAMAC units, one share of common stock and one warrant) of the Company; provided, however, that the Company may, in its reasonably commercial discretion and as a condition precedent to the issuance thereof, require the owner of such lost, stolen or destroyed AAMAC stock certificate, warrant certificate or unit certificate to deliver a bond in such sum as it may reasonably direct against any claim that may be made against the Company or the Exchange Agent with respect to the shares of common stock, warrant or units of AAMAC represented by the certificate alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed.

Employment Agreements

In connection with the closing of the Acquisition, Messrs. Andrew Gumaer, Harvey Yellen, Paul Erickson and Scott Carpenter will enter into individual employment agreements with the Company as Chief Executive Officer, Vice Chairman and President, Chief Financial Officer, and Executive Vice President of Retail Services, respectively. See *Management of the Company Following the Acquisition Executive Compensation Employment Agreements* for additional information.

Registration Rights Agreement

The Contribution Consideration Recipients and the AAMAC founders will be entitled to registration rights, subject to certain limitations, with respect to the Company common stock they receive in the Acquisition pursuant to a registration rights agreement to be entered into in connection with the consummation of the Acquisition. The holders of a majority in interest of the Company common stock held by each of the Contribution Consideration Recipients and the AAMAC founders will be entitled to require the Company, on one occasion each, to register of the shares of common stock they receive in consideration for the Acquisition as well as any securities issued in place of or as a dividend or distribution on such Company common stock such individuals receive in the Acquisition (which, in this context we refer to herein as registrable securities) so long as the estimated market value of the shares of common stock to be registered is at least \$500,000. The majority in interest of each of the Contribution Consideration Recipients and the AAMAC founders may elect to exercise these registration rights at any time after the first anniversary of the consummation of the Acquisition. In addition, these stockholders will have certain piggyback registration rights on registration statements filed after the Company consummates the Acquisition. The Company will bear the expenses incurred in connection with the filing of any such registration statements. Assuming the Acquisition is consummated and the registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part is declared effective in accordance herewith, the Contribution Consideration Recipients and the AAMAC founders will receive registered shares of Company common stock although such securities will be held in escrow.

Lock-Up Agreements of the Contribution Consideration Recipients

In connection with the Purchase Agreement, the Contribution Consideration Recipients agreed to enter into lock-up agreements upon the consummation of the Acquisition pursuant to which 25% of the Closing Stock Consideration will be released (or issued, as applicable) from the lock-up on each succeeding anniversary of the closing of the Acquisition. Moreover, the AAMAC founders agreed that 3,000,000 shares of the Company common stock they receive in exchange for the AAMAC common stock purchased prior to AAMAC's IPO shall remain subject to the lock-up agreements set forth in the escrow agreement, dated August 1, 2007, entered into by AAMAC, Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company as escrow agent and the AAMAC founders in connection with AAMAC's IPO, which agreement is described in further detail below in the section entitled *Letter Agreement with AAMAC Founders*. The preceding is a summary of the material provisions of the Lock-up Agreements and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the Lock-up Agreements, a copy of which is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex J.

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Voting Agreement

Pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders agreed to vote their AAMAC common stock (other than the AAMAC founder shares, which will be voted in accordance with the vote of the majority of the Public Shares with respect to the Acquisition Proposal) and warrants in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Warrantholders and Special Meeting of Stockholders. The preceding is a summary of the material provisions of the Voting Agreement and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the Voting Agreement, a copy of which is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex G.

Letter Agreement with AAMAC Founders

In connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders entered into a letter agreement with AAMAC, the Company and Great American and agreed that 3,000,000 shares of the Company common stock that they will receive in exchange for a like number of founder shares, which are currently held in escrow as indicated above, will continue to be subject to the restrictions on disbursements as provided in the escrow agreement, dated as of August 1, 2007, by and among Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company and the AAMAC founders, for a period of one year from the closing of the Acquisition. Moreover, the AAMAC founders have also agreed that 4,500,000 of the shares of Company common stock they receive in exchange for their AAMAC founders stock will continue to be held in escrow until the Company's achievement of the EBITDA targets described under *Consideration to Contribution Consideration Recipients* above. 1,500,000 of these shares will be released to the AAMAC founders each time the Company achieves one of the three Adjusted EBITDA targets. 1,500,000 of these shares will be forfeited and cancelled in connection with any of the three Adjusted EBITDA targets that the Company fails to achieve; provided, however, that if the Company does not achieve the December 31, 2010 Adjusted EBITDA target but does achieve the December 31, 2011 Adjusted EBITDA target, then the Company will be obligated to issue to the AAMAC founders 3,000,000 shares of the shares of Company common stock the AAMAC founders received in exchange for their AAMAC founders stock. Finally, the AAMAC founders agreed that the remaining 2,850,000 shares of their founders' shares will be cancelled upon consummation of the Acquisition. The preceding is a summary of the material provisions of the Letter Agreements and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the Letter Agreement, a copy of which is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex H.

Satisfaction of 80% Test

AAMAC's Board of Directors acquired and received a valuation opinion from Financo, which indicated that the fair market value of Great American in the Acquisition met the 80% threshold. In arriving at its opinion that the fair market value of Great American in the Acquisition exceeded this amount, Financo compared the amount of \$315.1 million, which was approximately 80% of the balance of the trust account (excluding the deferred underwriting discounts and commissions of approximately \$13,500,000) at December 31, 2008, to the valuation ranges achieved by application of comparable company analysis, comparable transaction analysis and discounted cash flow analysis, each of which is described below in the section entitled *Proposals To Be Considered By AAMAC Stockholders The Acquisition Proposal Opinion of Financo, Inc., Financial Advisor to AAMAC*

As of March 31, 2009, AAMAC's trust account balance was \$407,571,636. AAMAC does not anticipate the trust account balance at the time the Acquisition is completed will be materially greater than the funds held in trust as of March 31, 2009.

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Material Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Acquisition to AAMAC and Its Securityholders

THIS SUMMARY IS OF A GENERAL NATURE ONLY, IS NOT EXHAUSTIVE OF ALL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS, AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE, NOR SHOULD IT BE CONSTRUED TO BE, LEGAL OR TAX ADVICE TO ANY PARTICULAR SHAREHOLDER.

EACH STOCKHOLDER OR WARRANTHOLDER IS STRONGLY URGED TO CONSULT HIS OR HER OWN TAX ADVISOR AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO HIM OR HER OF THE ACQUISITION CONTEMPLATED BY THIS PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS AND THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF THE COMPANY COMMON STOCK AND/OR WARRANTS (WHICH ARE REFERRED TO COLLECTIVELY AS THE SECURITIES), INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN, AND OTHER TAX LAWS IN HIS OR HER PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

This discussion is only a summary of certain material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of the AAMAC and Company securities. Each prospective investor in the AAMAC or Company securities is urged to consult its own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to it of the Acquisition, ownership and disposition of the AAMAC or Company securities, including the effect of any federal tax laws other than income and estate tax laws, any state, local, or foreign tax laws, and any applicable tax treaty.

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Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

The following discussion addresses the U.S. federal income tax consequences to an AAMAC stockholder and warrant holder of the Merger of Merger Sub with and into AAMAC and the consequent Acquisition, as well as the U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning Company common stock and warrants after the Acquisition and the redemption of the AAMAC warrants in connection with the Acquisition. This discussion is based on current provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, referred to herein as the Code, Treasury regulations promulgated under the Code, Internal Revenue Service, referred to herein as the IRS rulings and pronouncements, and judicial decisions now in effect, all of which are subject to change at any time by legislative, judicial or administrative action. Any such changes may be applied retroactively.

The Company will receive an opinion from its counsel, Ellenoff Grossman & Schole LLP, referred to herein as EGS, that, except as noted below, the discussion below sets forth, in the opinion of EGS, in all material respects, the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to an AAMAC stockholder or warrant holder, as the case may be, of the exchange of AAMAC common stock and redemption of AAMAC warrants in the Acquisition as well as the material tax consequences of owning the Company common stock after the Acquisition. EGS' opinion does not address the matters discussed below under the heading of *United States Federal Income Tax Consideration Tax Consequences of the Acquisition*. No party has sought or will seek any rulings from the IRS with respect to the U.S. federal income tax consequences discussed below. The discussion below is not in any way binding on the IRS or the courts or in any way constitutes an assurance that the U.S. federal income tax consequences discussed herein will be accepted by the IRS or the courts.

The U.S. federal income tax consequences to a holder of AAMAC common stock or warrants, as the case may be, from the Acquisition may vary depending upon such securityholder's particular situation or status. This discussion and EGS' opinion is limited to holders of AAMAC common stock or warrants who hold their AAMAC common stock or warrants and will hold their Company common stock or warrants as capital assets, and they do not address aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to holders of either AAMAC or the Company common stock or warrants who are subject to special treatment under U.S. federal income tax laws, including but not limited to: non-U.S. holders (as defined below); dealers in securities; banks and other financial institutions; insurance companies; tax-exempt organizations, plans or accounts; persons holding their AAMAC securities as part of a hedge, straddle or other risk reduction transaction; persons holding their AAMAC common stock or warrants through partnerships, trusts or other entities; U.S. persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; and controlled foreign corporations or passive foreign investment companies, as those terms are defined in the Code. In addition, this discussion and EGS' opinion do not consider the effects of any applicable foreign, state, local or other tax laws, or estate or gift tax considerations, or the alternative minimum tax.

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. Holder is a beneficial owner of AAMAC securities that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes: a citizen or resident of the United States; a corporation created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or any state thereof (including the District of Columbia); an estate the income of which is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or a trust, if a court within the United States can exercise primary supervision over its administration, and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all of the substantial decisions of that trust (or the trust was in existence on August 20, 1996, was treated as a U.S. trust on August 19, 1996 and validly elected to continue to be treated as a U.S. trust).

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For purposes of this discussion, a Non-U.S. Holder is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, an individual, trust, or corporation that is a beneficial owner of AAMAC securities, who is not a U.S. Holder.

United States Federal Income Tax Considerations

Tax Consequences of the Acquisition

The Acquisition is intended to have the effect that the concurrent exchanges by the Great American Members of their membership interests and by AAMAC's stockholders of their common stock, each for Company common stock in the Acquisition, will be treated by Great American, AAMAC and the Company for federal income tax purposes as an exchange of property for stock under Section 351 of the Code, and shall be reported as such by the Company, since the Great American Members and AAMAC's stockholders who have transferred property to the Company are expected to be in control of the Company immediately after the Acquisition. For purposes of Section 351 of the Code, the term "controls" means the ownership of stock possessing at least 80 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote and at least 80 percent of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of the corporation.

As a result, neither AAMAC nor the Company will recognize gain or loss on the Acquisition. In addition, neither an AAMAC stockholder nor a Great American Member will recognize any gain or loss for federal income tax purposes when exchanging AAMAC common stock or Great American membership interests for Company common stock, except to the extent they receive cash or other property in exchange for their common stock or interests. If the Warrant Redemption Proposal is approved, AAMAC intends to redeem the warrants in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated and the Acquisition is consummated, AAMAC warrants will be exchanged for Company warrants, and an AAMAC warrant holder would recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes. Assuming the warrant is held as a capital asset, the warrant holder would recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the warrant holder's adjusted tax basis and the fair market value of the warrant received from the Company.

An AAMAC stockholder or Great American member will have an aggregate tax basis in their Company common stock received in the Acquisition equal to the tax basis of property surrendered in exchange for the Company common stock (reduced by any amount of tax basis allocable to any interests exchanged for cash or other property). The stockholder's holding period with respect to the Company common stock will include the holding period of the property exchanged for the Company common stock. If the Warrant Redemption Proposal is approved, AAMAC intends to redeem the warrants in connection with the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated and the Acquisition is consummated, the AAMAC warrants will be exchanged for Company warrants, and an AAMAC warrant holder will have an aggregate tax basis in the warrant received in the Acquisition equal to the tax basis of the warrant surrendered plus the amount of gain recognized by the warrant holder in the Acquisition. The warrant holder's holding period with respect to the Company warrant received in the Acquisition would not include the holding period of the property exchanged for the Company warrant.

The Company has not received an opinion from EGS on whether the Acquisition qualifies as a tax-free exchange under Section 351.

Tax Consequences of the Warrant Redemption

An AAMAC warrant holder will recognize gain or loss for federal income tax purposes when redeeming an AAMAC warrant for \$0.50 per warrant. Assuming the warrant is held as a capital asset, the warrant holder will recognize capital gain or loss equal to the difference between the warrant holder's adjusted tax basis and the \$0.50 per warrant redemption price.

United States Federal Income Taxation of U.S. Holders

This discussion assumes that the Acquisition qualifies as a Section 351 exchange of property for stock and that stockholders hold their securities and will continue to hold their securities as capital assets and hold them directly (e.g., not through an intermediate entity such as a corporation, partnership, limited liability company or trust).

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Distributions

Any distributions made by the Company with respect to the Company's common stock to a U.S. Holder will constitute dividends, which may be taxable as ordinary income or qualified dividend income as described in more detail below, to the extent of the Company's current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under United States federal income tax principles. Distributions in excess of the Company's earnings and profits will be treated first as a nontaxable return of capital to the extent of the U.S. Holder's tax basis in his common stock on a dollar-for-dollar basis and thereafter as capital gain. U.S. Holders that are corporations may be entitled to claim a dividends received deduction with respect to any distributions they receive from the Company.

Dividends paid on Company common stock to a U.S. Holder who is an individual, trust or estate (a U.S. Individual Holder) would be treated as qualified dividend income that is taxable to such U.S. Individual Holders at preferential tax rates (through 2010) provided that (1) the common stock is readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States (which is anticipated to be the case after the Acquisition); (2) the Company is not a passive foreign investment company for the taxable year during which the dividend is paid or the immediately preceding taxable year; and (3) the U.S. Individual Holder has owned the common stock for more than 60 days in the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the date on which the common stock becomes ex-dividend. Legislation has been recently introduced in the U.S. Congress which, if enacted in its present form, would preclude Company dividends from qualifying for such preferential rates prospectively from the date of the enactment. There is no assurance that any dividends paid on Company common stock will be eligible for these preferential rates in the hands of a U.S. Individual Holder. The Company has not received an opinion of EGS on the issue.

Special rules may apply to any extraordinary dividend, generally, a dividend in an amount which is equal to or in excess of ten percent of a stockholder's adjusted basis (or fair market value in certain definitive, pre-determined circumstances) in the common stock of the Company. If the Company pays an extraordinary dividend on its common stock that is treated as qualified dividend income, then any loss derived by a U.S. Individual Holder from the sale or exchange of such common stock will be treated as long-term capital loss to the extent of such dividend.

Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Common Stock or Warrants

In general, a U.S. Holder must treat any gain or loss recognized upon a sale, taxable exchange, or other taxable disposition of Company common stock or warrants as capital gain or loss. Any such capital gain or loss will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period for the common stock or warrants so disposed of exceeds one year. In general, a U.S. Holder will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received in such disposition and (ii) the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the common stock or warrant so disposed of. A U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its shares of Company common stock or warrants generally will equal the U.S. Holder's acquisition cost (plus any gain recognized on the receipt of the warrants) less any prior return of capital. Long-term capital gain realized by a non-corporate U.S. Holder generally will be subject to a maximum tax rate of 15 percent for tax years beginning on or before December 31, 2010, after which the maximum long-term capital gains tax rate is scheduled to increase to 20 percent. The deduction of capital losses is subject to limitations, as is the deduction for losses realized upon a taxable disposition by a U.S. Holder of common stock or warrants if, within a period beginning 30 days before the date of such disposition and ending 30 days after such date, such U.S. Holder has acquired (by purchase or by an exchange on which the entire amount of gain or loss was recognized by law), or has entered into a contract or option so to acquire, substantially identical securities.

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Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, dividend payments, or other taxable distributions, made within the United States to you will be subject to information reporting requirements. Such payments will also be subject to backup withholding tax if you are a non-corporate U.S. Holder and:

you fail to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number;

AAMAC is notified by the IRS that you have failed to report all interest or dividends required to be shown on your federal income tax returns; or

in certain definitive, pre-determined circumstances, fail to comply with applicable certification requirements.

Backup withholding tax is not an additional tax. Rather, you generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under backup withholding rules that exceed your income tax liability by filing a refund claim with the IRS.

Consequences To Non-U.S. Holders

Non-U.S. Holders will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the Acquisition assuming the Company is not a U.S. Real Property Holding Company. Neither AAMAC nor the Company believes that the Company is a U.S. Real Property Holding Company. Although AAMAC and the Company believe that the Company is not currently a United States real property holding company, neither AAMAC nor the Company can determine whether it will be a United States real property holding company in the future. The Company will be classified as a United States real property holding company if the fair market value of its United States real property interests equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests plus its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business, as determined for federal income tax purposes.

Sale, Exchange or Redemption of Common Stock or Warrants

A non-U.S. Holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on any gain realized on the sale, redemption or exchange of Company common stock or warrants, assuming the Company is not a U.S. Real Property Holding Company unless:

the gain is effectively connected with the conduct by the non-U.S. Holder of a U.S. trade or business (or in the case of an applicable tax treaty, attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States);

the non-U.S. Holder is an individual who has been present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of disposition and certain other requirements are met; or

the non-U.S. Holder was a citizen or resident of the United States and is subject to special rules that apply to certain expatriates.

Income or Gain Effectively Connected With a U.S. Trade or Business

The preceding discussion of the tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of Company common stock generally assumes that the holder is not engaged in a U.S. trade or business. If any dividends or gain from the sale, exchange or other taxable disposition of the Company common stock or AAMAC warrants is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by the holder (or in the case of an applicable treaty, attributable to the holder's permanent establishment in the United States) then the income or gain will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular graduated income tax rates, but will not be subject to withholding tax if certain certification requirements are satisfied. The certification requirements can generally be met by providing a properly executed IRS Form W-8ECI or appropriate substitute form to the payer or paying agent. If a holder is eligible for the benefits of a tax treaty between the United States and the holder's country of residence, any effectively connected income or gain will generally be subject

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to U.S. federal income tax only if it is also attributable to a permanent establishment maintained by the holder in the United States. If the holder is a corporation, that portion of earnings and profits that is effectively connected with the holder's U.S. trade or business (or in the case of an applicable tax treaty, attributable to the permanent establishment in the United States) also may be subject to a branch profits tax at a 30% rate, although an applicable tax treaty may provide for a lower rate.

Payment of the proceeds of a sale of Company common stock or redemption of AAMAC warrants effected by the U.S. office of a U.S. or foreign broker will be subject to information reporting requirements and backup withholding unless the holder properly certifies under penalties of perjury as to its foreign status and certain other conditions are met or the holder otherwise establishes an exemption. Information reporting requirements and backup withholding generally will not apply to any payment of the proceeds of the sale of Company common stock or redemption of AAMAC warrants effected outside the United States by a foreign office of a broker. However, unless such a broker has documentary evidence in its records that the holder is a non-U.S. Holder and certain other conditions are met, or the holder otherwise establishes an exemption, information reporting will apply to a payment of the proceeds of the sale of securities effected outside the United States by such a broker if it:

is a United States person;

derives 50% or more of its gross income for certain periods from the conduct of a trade or business in the United States;

is a controlled foreign corporation for U.S. federal income purposes; or

is a foreign partnership that, at any time during its taxable year, has more than 50% of its income or capital interests owned by United States persons or is engaged in the conduct of a U.S. trade or business.

Any amount withheld under the backup withholding rules may be credited against the holder's U.S. federal income tax liability and any excess may be refundable if the proper information is provided to the IRS.

Anticipated Accounting Treatment

Immediately following the completion of the transactions contemplated by the Acquisition, the stockholders of AAMAC immediately prior to the business combination will own a 79.94% stockholder interest in the combined entity (assuming the Warrant Redemption is consummated and assuming that no holders of AAMAC Public Shares exercise their conversion rights) or 74.83% (assuming the Warrant Redemption is consummated and that holders of 30% less one share of AAMAC's Public Shares exercise their conversion rights). The Acquisition will be accounted for as a reverse merger accompanied by a recapitalization of Great American as the Purchase Agreement does not result in an acquisition of a business under Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 141R, Business Combinations, referred to herein as SFAS 141R. For accounting purposes, Great American will be deemed to be the accounting acquirer in the Acquisition because it will obtain effective control of AAMAC as a result of the Acquisition. The determination was primarily based on Great American comprising the ongoing operations of the combined entity and Great American's senior management serving as the senior management of the combined entity, Great American's former equity members having the right to appoint a majority of the combined entity's board of directors. However, because AAMAC, the acquiree for accounting purposes, does not meet the definition of a business provided in SFAS 141R, the recognition and measurement provisions of SFAS 141R do not apply. The share exchange transaction utilizes the capital structure of AAMAC and the assets and liabilities of Great American are recorded at historical cost. Although Great American will be deemed to be the acquiring company for accounting and financial reporting purposes, the Company will be the parent entity of both AAMAC and Great American.

Regulatory Matters

The transactions contemplated by the Purchase Agreement, including the Acquisition, are not subject to any additional federal or state regulatory requirements or approvals, except for the SEC declaring effective the Company's registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part, approval under the HSR Act and for filings with the State of Delaware necessary to effectuate the Charter Amendment and the Merger.

Required Vote

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The approval of the Acquisition Proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC as of the record date and the holders of a majority of the Public Shares issued and outstanding as of the record date.

Recommendation

After careful consideration of the matters described above, AAMAC's board of directors determined unanimously that the Acquisition is fair to and in the best interests of AAMAC and its stockholders. AAMAC's board of directors has approved and declared advisable and unanimously recommend that you vote or give instructions to vote **FOR** the Acquisition Proposal.

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

AAMAC s BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT AAMAC s STOCKHOLDERS

VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE ACQUISITION PROPOSAL.

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UNAUDITED CONDENSED COMBINED PRO FORMA FINANCIAL DATA

The following unaudited condensed combined pro forma balance sheet as of March 31, 2009 and the unaudited condensed combined pro forma statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 are based on the historical financial statements of AAMAC and Great American after giving effect to the Acquisition.

The unaudited condensed combined pro forma statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and for the year ended December 31, 2008 give pro forma effect to the Acquisition as if it had occurred on January 1, 2008. The unaudited condensed combined pro forma balance sheet as of March 31, 2009 assumes that the Acquisition was effective on March 31, 2009.

The unaudited condensed combined pro forma balance sheet and statement of operations as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 were derived from AAMAC's unaudited condensed financial statements and Great American's unaudited financial statements, in each case, as of and for the three months ended March 31, 2009.

The unaudited condensed combined pro forma statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 was derived from AAMAC's audited statements of income and Great American's audited statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2008.

The Acquisition will be accounted for as a reverse merger accompanied by a recapitalization of Great American as the Purchase Agreement does not result in an acquisition of a business under Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 141R, Business Combinations, referred to herein as SFAS 141R. Great American is considered to be the acquirer for accounting purposes because it will obtain effective control of AAMAC as a result of the Acquisition. The determination was primarily based on Great American comprising the ongoing operations of the combined entity, Great American's senior management serving as the senior management of the combined entity, Great American's former equity members retaining a significant minority voting interest in the combined entity and Great American's former equity members having the right to appoint a majority of the combined entity's board of directors. However, because AAMAC, the acquiree for accounting purposes, does not meet the definition of a business provided in SFAS 141R, the recognition and measurement provisions of SFAS 141R do not apply. The share exchange transaction utilizes the capital structure of AAMAC and the assets and liabilities of Great American are recorded at historical cost. Although Great American will be deemed to be the acquiring company for accounting and financial reporting purposes, as a result of Merger Sub's merger with and into AAMAC, the Company will become the parent entity of both AAMAC and Great American.

AAMAC will consummate the Acquisition only if (i) holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock as of the record date vote to adopt the Purchase Agreement and approve the Acquisition, (ii) holders of a majority of the Public Shares as of the record date vote to adopt the Purchase Agreement and approve the Acquisition, (iii) public stockholders owning less than 30% of the Public Shares exercise their conversion rights and (iv) holders of a majority in interest of the common stock issuable upon exercise of the AAMAC warrants approve the Warrant Redemption. The unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial statements have been prepared using the assumptions below with respect to the number of outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock:

Assuming Minimum Conversion: This presentation assumes that no AAMAC stockholders exercise conversion rights with respect to their shares of AAMAC common stock into a pro rata portion of the trust account; and

Assuming Maximum Conversion: This presentation assumes that AAMAC stockholders holding 30% of the AAMAC Public Shares less one share (12,419,999 shares) exercise their conversion rights and that such shares were converted into their pro rata share of the funds in the trust account.

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The unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial statements are provided for informational purposes only and are subject to a number of uncertainties and assumptions and do not purport to represent what the companies' actual performance or financial position would have been had the transaction occurred on the dates indicated and does not purport to indicate the financial position or results of operations as of any future date or for any future period. Please refer to the following information in conjunction with the accompanying notes to these pro forma financial statements and the historical financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto and the sections entitled *AAMAC Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and *Great American Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* in this proxy statement/prospectus.

Table of Contents**Great American Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Condensed Combined Pro Forma Balance Sheet**

As of March 31, 2009

(Dollars in thousands)

	Historical				Additional Pro			
	Great American	AAMAC	Pro Forma	Combined	Pro Forma	Additional Pro	Combined	Combined
	Group,		Adjustments	Pro Forma	Forma	Adjustments	Pro Forma	Pro Forma
	LLC		(assuming	(assuming	(assuming	(assuming	(assuming	(assuming
			minimum	minimum	maximum	maximum	maximum	maximum
			conversion)	conversion)	conversion)	conversion)	conversion)	conversion)
Assets								
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 58,399	741	(120,000)	A	246,725	(122,396)	H	\$ 124,329
			407,572	B				
			(25,000)	C				
			(3,985)	E				
			(47,989)	F				
			(23,013)	T				
Restricted cash	23,221				23,221			23,221
Accounts receivable, unbilled receivables and advances against customer contracts	13,561				13,561			13,561
Goods held for sale or auction	16,603				16,603			16,603
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,303	142	(50)	S	1,395			1,395
Deferred tax asset - current			481	U	481			481
Total current assets	113,087	883	188,016		301,986	(122,396)		179,590
Cash and cash equivalents held in trust account - restricted		407,572	(407,572)	B				
Property and equipment, net	1,054				1,054			1,054
Goodwill	5,688				5,688			5,688
Intangible assets, net	504				504			504
Other assets	496	415			911			911
Total assets	120,829	408,870	(219,556)		310,143	(122,396)		187,747
Liabilities								
Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable	4,560				4,560			4,560
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	6,877	357			7,234			7,234
Amount payable under collaborative arrangements	38,500				38,500			38,500
Mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interests	2,300				2,300			2,300
Accrued compensation plans	13,791		(13,791)	G				
Auction and liquidation proceeds payable	1,533				1,533			1,533
Current portion of long term debt	19,538				19,538			19,538
Total current liabilities	87,099	357	(13,791)		73,665			73,665
Long-term debt, net of current portion	4,177		(3,985)	E	192			192
Deferred tax liability-non-current			564	U	564			564

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Total liabilities	91,276	357	(17,212)		74,421		74,421
Common stock subject to conversion		122,396	(122,396)	H			
Equity:							
Deferred compensation	(1,377)		1,377	G			
Common stock Great American, Inc.			4	M	6	(1)	H 5
			1	H			
			1	D			
Common stock AAMAC		4	(4)	M			
Additional paid-in capital	279,810	122,395	H	235,716	(122,395)	H	113,321
		(47,989)	F				
		(25,000)	C				
		12,414	G				
		37,233	M				
		104,003	D				
		(104,004)	D				
		(83)	U				
		(50)	S				
		(120,000)	A				
		(23,013)	T				
Members equity	30,930	(30,930)	M				
Retained earnings AAMAC		6,303	(6,303)	M			
Total stockholders' equity	29,553	286,117	(79,948)		235,722	(122,396)	113,326
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 120,829	408,870	(219,556)		310,143	(122,396)	\$ 187,747

See accompanying notes to the unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial statements.

Table of Contents**Great American Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Condensed Combined Pro Forma Statement of Operations****For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2009****(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Historical		Pro Forma Adjustments (assuming minimum conversion)	Combined Pro Forma (assuming minimum conversion)	Additional Pro Forma Adjustments (assuming maximum conversion)	Combined Pro Forma (assuming maximum conversion)
	Great American Group, LLC	AAMAC				
Revenues	\$ 40,656	\$		\$ 40,656		\$ 40,656
Operating expenses:						
Direct cost of revenues	5,857			5,857		5,857
Selling, general and administrative expenses	14,105	276	(7,118)	8,069	G 887 J (150) 69 Q	8,069
Total operating expenses	19,962	276	(6,312)	13,926		13,926
Operating income (loss)	20,694	(276)	6,312	26,730		26,730
Other income (expense):						
Interest income	4	237	169	169	N (237) I (4) I	(77) N 92
Other income (expense)	18			18		18
Interest expense	(5,930)		32	(5,898)	E	(5,898)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	14,786	(39)	6,272	21,019		(77) 20,942
Benefit (provision) for income taxes		13	(8,286)	(8,273)	O	30 P (8,243)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	14,786	(26)	(2,014)	12,746		(47) 12,699
Accretion of trust income relating to common stock subject to possible conversion		(63)	63		K	
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to other common stockholders	\$ 14,786	\$ (89)	\$ (1,951)	\$ 12,746		\$ (47) \$ 12,699
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic and diluted		39,330		60,068	R	47,648 R
Earnings per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.00			\$ 0.21		\$ 0.27

Table of Contents**Great American Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Unaudited Condensed Combined Pro Forma Statement of Operations****For the Year Ended December 31, 2008****(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)**

	Historical		Pro Forma Adjustments (assuming minimum conversion)		Combined Pro Forma (assuming minimum conversion)	Additional Pro Forma Adjustments (assuming maximum conversion)		Combined Pro Forma (assuming maximum conversion)
	Great American Group, LLC	AAMAC						
Revenues	\$ 50,141	\$	\$		\$ 50,141			\$ 50,141
Operating expenses:								
Direct cost of revenues	22,303				22,303			22,303
Selling, general and administrative expenses	21,696	2,397	(401)	G	27,514			27,514
			3,546	J				
			276	Q				
Total operating expenses	43,999	2,397	3,421		49,817			49,817
Operating income (loss)	6,142	(2,397)	(3,421)		324			324
Other income (expense):								
Interest income	158	6,370	675	N	675	(306)	N	369
			(6,370)	I				
			(158)	I				
Other income (expense)	95				95			95
Interest expense	(4,063)		207	E	(3,856)			(3,856)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	2,332	3,973	(9,067)		(2,762)	(306)		(3,068)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes		(1,356)	2,443	O	1,087	121	P	1,208
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	2,332	2,617	(6,624)		(1,675)	(185)		(1,860)
Accretion of trust income relating to common stock subject to possible conversion		(1,449)	1,449	K				
Net income (loss) attributable to other common stockholders (A)	\$ 2,332	\$ 1,168	\$ (5,175)		\$ (1,675)	\$ (185)		\$ (1,860)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic and diluted		39,330			59,700	R		47,280
Earnings (loss) per share - basic and diluted		\$ 0.03			\$ (0.03)			\$ (0.04)

(A) Does not include the impact of Great American's discontinued operations for the period.

Table of Contents**Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Combined Pro Forma Financial Statements****1. Description of the Acquisition and Basis of Presentation****The Acquisition**

On May 14, 2009, Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation, Great American Group, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and wholly-owned subsidiary of AAMAC (the *Company*), and AAMAC Merger Sub, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (*Merger Sub*), entered into an Agreement and Plan of Reorganization (as amended, the *Purchase Agreement*) with Great American, the members of Great American (the *Great American Members*) and the representative of the Great American Members. Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Great American Members have agreed to contribute all of the membership interests of Great American to the Company in exchange for common stock of the Company and cash. Concurrently with the Contribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into AAMAC with AAMAC surviving as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the *Merger* and, collectively with the Contribution, the *Acquisition*). In connection with the Merger, AAMAC common stock will be exchanged for common stock of the Company. Subject to the receipt of approval from AAMAC's warrant holders as described below, AAMAC expects to redeem all of its outstanding warrants pursuant to the Warrant Redemption (as defined below) in connection with the Acquisition. The Acquisition will not be consummated unless the Warrant Redemption is approved and consummated in connection with the Acquisition. Following the Acquisition, AAMAC and Great American will be wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company, which will be the public company going forward. In connection with the Acquisition, the Company intends to apply to have its common stock listed on the NYSE Amex. Upon the consummation of the Acquisition, the common stock, warrants and units of AAMAC will cease trading on the NYSE Amex.

The Company will acquire all of the outstanding membership interests of Great American in exchange for \$120.0 million in cash and 12,272,727 shares of common stock of the Company. In addition, under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, certain members of Great American senior management who participate in the deferred compensation plan (the *Phantom Stock Plan*), and the Great American Members are eligible to receive up to 10,000,000 shares of Company common stock upon the achievement of certain Adjusted EBITDA targets, and the Great American Members are eligible to receive an additional \$25.0 million in cash upon the achievement of certain Adjusted EBITDA targets. The closing share consideration and contingent share consideration received by the participants of the deferred compensation plan are subject to certain future service requirements. Contingent consideration paid or issued to deferred compensation plan participants will be recognized as compensation expense subsequent to the Acquisition. The effect of the potential payment or issuance of contingent cash or stock under the Purchase Agreement is not reflected in these pro forma condensed combined financial statements as the probability of achieving the Adjusted EBITDA targets contained in the Purchase Agreement could not be reasonably assessed.

If the acquisition is consummated and assuming all contingent stock consideration is issued, the following represents the number of shares issued or issuable, along with relative percentage interests in Great American, Inc.:

	Number of Shares Assuming (in thousands)			
	Minimum Conversion		Maximum Conversion	
Issued at closing				
Great American Group, LLC Members	10,800	15%	10,800	18%
AAMAC Stockholders	48,900	69%	36,480	62%
Total shares issued at closing	59,700	84%	47,280	80%
Shares issuable:				
Great American Group, LLC Phantom Equityholders closing shares	1,473	2%	1,473	3%
Great American Group, LLC Members contingent shares	8,800	12%	8,800	15%
Great American Group, LLC Phantom Equityholders contingent shares	1,200	2%	1,200	2%
Total shares issuable	11,473	16%	11,473	20%
Total shares issued/issuable	71,173	100%	58,753	100%

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Additionally, the Company will retain in an escrow account 7,000,000 of the shares issued at closing, of which, 2,500,000 are Great American Member and Phantom Equityholder shares held to satisfy any working capital or inventory shortfalls and 4,500,000 are AAMAC founder shares, which will be released from escrow and issued or forfeited depending on the achievement of certain performance targets.

Total consideration transferred to Great American Group, LLC in the form of shares and cash by year assuming all contingent consideration is earned and issued appears as follows (share consideration calculated using AAMAC's closing share price of at March 31, 2009 of \$9.63):

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(in thousands)

	Number of Shares Issued	Share Consideration		Cash Consideration	Total Consideration
		Members Consideration	Phantom Equityholders Share Consideration(1)		
Transaction Close March 31, 2009					
Distribution at close	10,800	\$ 104,004	\$	\$ 120,000	\$ 224,004
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2009:					
Closing consideration				2,660	2,660
Contingent consideration	2,000	16,949		2,311	25,000
2009 Total	2,000	16,949		4,971	25,000
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2010:					
Closing consideration	368			3,546	3,546
Contingent consideration	4,000	33,898		4,622	38,520
2010 Total	4,368	33,898		8,168	42,066
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2011:					
Closing consideration	368			3,546	3,546
Contingent consideration	4,000	33,898		4,622	38,520
2011 Total	4,368	33,898		8,168	42,066
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2012:					
Closing consideration	368			3,546	3,546
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2013:					
Closing consideration	369			884	884
Total Consideration Transferred	22,273	\$ 188,749	\$	25,737	\$ 145,000
				\$	\$ 359,486

(1) Consideration transferred to the Phantom Equityholders is recognized as compensation expense. The expense recognized for the closing consideration is recognized ratably over the requisite service period or four years while the underlying shares are issued to Phantom Equityholders employed on each of the four anniversary dates subsequent to the closing date. The expense recognized for the contingent consideration is recognized when the achievement of the earnings target is deemed probable while the underlying shares are issued to Phantom Equityholders employed on the anniversary date of the closing date subsequent to the achievement of the earnings target. The Purchase Agreement contains an adjustment to the purchase consideration transferred to the extent that the final net working capital of Great American, as calculated pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, is less than or greater than \$12.5 million at closing. If the final net working capital is greater than \$12.5 million, the Great American Members shall be entitled to receive cash from the Company, without interest, in the amount by which the final net working capital of Great American exceeds \$12.5 million. If the final net working capital of Great American is less than \$12.5 million, the number of shares issuable to the Great American Members and Phantom Stock Plan participants will be reduced by the amount equal to the shortfall divided by the agreed upon share price of \$11.00 per share, solely in the form of the closing shares held in escrow.

The effect of the potential working capital adjustment is not reflected in these pro forma financial statements; however, if the final net working capital adjustment were calculated based on Great American's balance sheet as of March 31, 2009, the Great American Members and the Phantom Stock Plan participants would be required to return 2,035,909 of the Company's shares held in escrow to cover the working capital deficit of \$9.9 million.

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The pro forma working capital deficit of \$9.9 million as of March 31, 2009 is calculated as follows:

Working capital, as reported:	
Total current assets	\$ 113,098
Total current liabilities	(87,099)
 Working capital	 25,988
Reconciling items to working capital, as reported:	
less: cash distributed to members	(47,989)
less: loan repayment	(3,985)
add: mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interest	2,300
add: accrued compensation plans	13,791
 Total reconciling items	 (35,883)
 Adjusted working capital deficit	 \$ (9,895)

Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, AAMAC will seek approval of its warrant holders to amend the terms of the warrant agreement governing the warrants exercisable for shares of its common stock in order to permit the redemption of all of the issued and outstanding warrants, including the warrants issued to the sponsors of AAMAC, at a price of \$0.50 per warrant (the "Warrant Redemption") in connection with the Acquisition. The approval of the Warrant Redemption by the AAMAC warrant holders is a condition to the consummation of the Acquisition. If the Warrant Redemption Proposal is not approved by AAMAC warrant holders, the parties may waive this condition and consummate the Acquisition, provided all other conditions to closing are satisfied or waived. If the Warrant Redemption is not consummated and the Acquisition is consummated, the AAMAC warrants will become exercisable for common stock of the Company following the Acquisition at an exercise price of \$7.50 per share. In order for the warrants to be exercised, there must be an effective registration statement covering the shares of common stock underlying the warrants. If the Acquisition is not consummated and AAMAC does not consummate an initial acquisition by August 1, 2009, AAMAC will be required to dissolve and liquidate and all the AAMAC warrants will expire worthless.

Table of Contents**Basis of Presentation**

The unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial statements have been prepared based on AAMAC's and Great American's historical financial information. Certain disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States have been condensed or omitted as permitted by SEC rules and regulations.

These unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved had the Acquisition actually taken place at the dates indicated and do not purport to be indicative of future position or operating results.

2. Pro Forma Adjustments and Assumptions

- A)** Represents the \$120.0 million cash component of the purchase price for the membership interests of Great American. Of the \$120.0 million cash component, approximately \$18.6 million will be paid to the deferred compensation plan participants. The excess of this amount over the \$12.4 million carrying value of the plan's liability at March 31, 2009, or \$6.2 million, will be recognized by the Company as compensation expense at the closing of the Acquisition. No pro forma adjustment has been reflected in the condensed combined pro forma statements of operations since the adjustment is not expected to have a continuing impact on the Company's combined results.
- B)** Reflects the release of \$407.6 million of cash and cash equivalent investments held in trust that will be available for transaction consideration, transaction costs, share and warrant repurchase, and the operating activities of the Company following the Acquisition.
- C)** Reflects the payment of \$25.0 million related to transaction costs incurred and payable upon the close of the Acquisition, as follows:

	Great American	AAMAC	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Accounting, legal and financial advisory fees	\$ 6,375	1,005	\$ 7,380
Underwriting fees		13,500	13,500
Financo success fee		2,500	2,500
Halcyon reimbursement of expenses		1,000	1,000
Other	50	570	620
Total	\$ 6,425	18,575	\$ 25,000

- D)** Reflects the issuance of 10,800,000 shares of Company common stock to Great American Members as consideration for the membership interests of Great American. This pro forma adjustment is based upon AAMAC's closing share price on the NYSE Amex of \$9.63 at March 31, 2009.
- E)** Reflects Great American's repayment of loans in the amount of \$4.0 million to former Great American equity holders. Related interest expense of \$32,000 and \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively, has also been eliminated.
- F)** Reflects the payout of Great American's available cash and cash equivalents (unrestricted cash) to the Great American Members after the repayment of the outstanding loans in the amount of \$4.0 million and Great American transaction costs of approximately \$6.4

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million. The actual amount of the cash payout to Great American equity holders at closing is subject to change based on the changes in working capital at closing and would be reduced by \$22.4 million based on a working capital amount of \$12.5 million at closing. This would result in a corresponding increase in cash and cash equivalents of the combined pro forma amounts assuming minimum conversion and maximum conversion.

- G)** Reflects the payment of the historical Great American deferred compensation plan liability of \$12.4 million as described in A) above and the elimination of the \$1.4 million liability for the employment agreements for the two members of Great American, which is recorded as deferred compensation within equity in the historical Great American consolidated financial statements, as a result of their modification. The expense related to the deferred compensation plan and employment agreements reported for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 of \$7.1 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, has also been eliminated. The pro forma expense for the modification to the deferred compensation plan and employment agreements is included below in J) and Q), respectively.
- H)** Reflects the reclassification of common stock subject to conversion to permanent equity. This amount, which immediately prior to the Acquisition was being held in a trust account, represents the value of 12,419,999 shares of common stock (30% of the Public Shares less one share). These shares may be converted into cash by AAMAC stockholders at an estimated \$9.85 conversion price and assumes that no stockholders seek to convert their shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account. If the stockholders opt for the maximum conversion, these shares will be remitted in cash.
- I)** Reflects the elimination of historical interest income.
- J)** Represents compensation expense related to the issuance of 1,472,727 shares related to the elimination of Great American's deferred compensation plan. As the shares vest ratably over four years, compensation expense of approximately \$0.9 million and \$3.5 million has been recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, respectively, based on AAMAC's closing share price of \$9.63 at March 31, 2009.

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- K)** Reflects the elimination of the period accretion of trust income relating to AAMAC common stock subject to conversion, as the conversion option will expire upon the close of the Acquisition.
- L)** Reflects the reversal of Great American's \$0.2 million of transaction costs incurred during the three months ended March 31, 2009. No transaction costs were incurred for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008.
- M)** Reflects the reclassification of AAMAC and Great American equity in connection with the accounting for the transaction as a reverse merger.
- N)** Reflects pro forma interest income based on pro forma cash balances (cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash) at the Company's historical average annual rate of return on cash investments of approximately 0.25%.
- O)** Reflects the pro forma adjustment for the income tax (provision) benefit of (\$8.3 million) and \$2.4 million, for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, respectively, of the combined entity based on the tax impact of the combined entity's net income. The provision is calculated based on the statutory tax rate of 39.4% on the combined pro forma income (loss) from continuing operations.
- P)** Reflects the pro forma adjustment for the income tax (provision) benefit related to the pro forma adjustments to interest income and expense of \$30,000 and \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, respectively, of the combined entity, assuming maximum conversion.
- Q)** Reflects the impact of four employment agreements executed in connection with the transaction. Compensation provisions in the agreements exceed historical compensation for these four employees as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008
Compensation under new employment agreements	\$ 450	\$ 1,802
Historical compensation expense	381	1,526
Increase in compensation expense	\$ 69	\$ 276

- R)** Pro forma earnings per share (EPS), basic and diluted, are based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock. Earnings per share is computed by dividing income (loss) by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The effect of the approximately 1,472,727 restricted shares available for issuance to Phantom Equityholders has been calculated based on the treasury stock method and has been determined to be antidilutive for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and the twelve months ended December 31, 2008.

Basic and diluted shares (in thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009		Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2008	
	Minimum Conversion	Maximum Conversion	Minimum Conversion	Maximum Conversion
AAMAC shares after IPO issuance	41,400	41,400	41,400	41,400
AAMAC founder shares	10,350	10,350	10,350	10,350

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Shares issued as purchase consideration to Members	10,800	10,800	10,800	10,800
Shares issued to Phantom Equityholders	368	368		
AAMAC shares subject to conversion		(12,420)		(12,420)
Founder shares forfeited	(2,850)	(2,850)	(2,850)	(2,850)
Total basic and diluted shares	60,068	47,648	59,700	47,280

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The effect of the potential issuance of the 10,000,000 shares of Contingent Stock Consideration to the Great American Members and the Phantom Equityholders is not reflected in these pro forma financial statements as the probability of achieving the aforementioned performance targets could not be reasonably assessed. In addition, 4,500,000 shares of AAMAC founders' stock held in escrow, the release of which is contingent upon achieving the Adjusted EBITDA targets have not been excluded from total and basic diluted shares presented in the unaudited condensed combined pro forma financial statements because these shares have already been issued and are outstanding at March 31, 2009 and participate equally with all other shares of common stock.

- S) To eliminate certain direct transaction related expenses capitalized as an element of prepaid expenses.

- T) Reflects the redemption of the 46,025,000 issued and outstanding AAMAC warrants at a price of \$0.50 per warrant.

- U) Reflects the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities at March 31, 2009 for book-tax differences related to inventory, accruals, goodwill and other intangible assets based on a statutory tax rate of 39.4%.

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THE NEW CHARTER PROVISIONS PROPOSALS

The certificate of incorporation of the Company contains certain material provisions that are not included in AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation. Specifically: (i) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes 120,000,000 shares of common stock and 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation authorizes 135,000,000 shares of common stock and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock; (ii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that AAMAC's corporate existence will terminate on August 1, 2009, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the Company's corporate existence is perpetual; (iii) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation contains provisions which relate to AAMAC's status as a blank check company whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not, (iv) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that any contracts submitted for a vote at a meeting of stockholders and approved by a majority of the capital stock represented at such meeting and entitled to vote thereat shall be valid and binding as though such contract or act had been approved by or ratified by all stockholders, whether or not such contract or act would be open to legal attack because of directors' interests or for any other reason, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such a provision; (v) AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL all persons whom it may indemnify pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation provides that the board of directors shall indemnify officers and directors to the extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL and that the board of directors, in its sole discretion, may indemnify other persons who are permitted to be indemnified pursuant to Section 145 of the DGCL; and (vi) in its amended and restated certificate of incorporation, AAMAC elected not to be governed by Section 203 of the DGCL, whereas the Company's certificate of incorporation does not contain such an opt-out provision.

In the judgment of AAMAC's board of directors, the New Charter Provisions Proposals are desirable for the following reasons:

The number of shares of authorized capital stock set forth in the Company's certificate of information is necessary for the Company to have sufficient additional authorized stock for financing the Company's business, for acquiring other businesses, for forming strategic partnerships and alliances and for stock dividends and stock splits.

AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that AAMAC's corporate existence will terminate on August 1, 2009. Perpetual existence is the usual period of existence for corporations and AAMAC's board of directors believes it is the most appropriate period for the Company following the Acquisition.

The provisions contained in Article Sixth of AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation relate to the operation of AAMAC as a blank check company prior to the consummation of its initial business combination and will not be applicable to the business of the Company after consummation of the Acquisition. Accordingly, they will serve no further purpose.

AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation limited stockholders' ability to challenge transactions in which AAMAC may engage. The absence of such a provision from the Company's certificate of incorporation permits the board of directors to exercise its business judgment but will reserve stockholders' ability to challenge such decisions to the fullest extent of the law.

AAMAC decided to opt out of the application of Section 203 of the DGCL, which is described in further detail in the section entitled *Description of AAMAC Securities - Delaware Anti-Takeover Law; Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws*. Whereas such decision facilitated AAMAC's business purpose of engaging in a business combination, the Company opted in to the protections afforded by Section 203 of the DGCL, which may have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or of discouraging a third party from attempting to acquire, control of the Company.

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The Company's indemnification provision provides the board of directors of the Company with the discretion of who should be indemnified by the Company whereas AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation extended indemnification to all individuals covered by Section 145 of the DGCL.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, authorized but unissued shares of capital stock may enable the Company's board of directors to render it more difficult or to discourage an attempt to obtain control of the Company and thereby protect continuity of or entrench its management, which may adversely affect the market price of the Company's capital stock. If in the due exercise of its fiduciary obligations, for example, the Company's board of directors were to determine that a takeover proposal were not in the best interests of the Company, such shares could be issued by the board of directors without stockholder approval in one or more private placements or other transactions that might prevent or render more difficult or make more costly the completion of any attempted takeover transaction by diluting voting or other rights of the proposed acquirer or insurgent stockholder group, by creating a substantial voting block in institutional or other hands that might support the position of the incumbent board of directors, by effect effecting an acquisition that might complicate or preclude the takeover, or otherwise. The authorization of additional shares of capital stock will also enable the Company to have the flexibility to authorize the issuance of shares of capital stock in the future for financing its business, for acquiring other businesses, for forming strategic partnerships and alliances and for stock dividends and stock splits. The Company currently has no such plans, proposals, or arrangements, written or otherwise, to issue any of the additional authorized shares of capital stock for such purposes.

If the Acquisition Proposal is not approved, the New Charter Provisions Proposal will not be presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

A copy of the Company's certificate of incorporation as currently in effect, including the New Charter Provisions, is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex D.

Required Vote

Approval of each of the New Charter Provision Proposals will require the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of AAMAC common stock as of the record date.

Recommendation

**AAMAC'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT STOCKHOLDERS VOTE
FOR THE APPROVAL OF EACH OF THE NEW CHARTER PROVISIONS PROPOSALS.**

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THE INCENTIVE PLAN PROPOSAL

Background

The 2009 Stock Incentive Plan to be assumed by the Company following the Acquisition has been approved by AAMAC's board of directors subject to approval and consummation of the Acquisition and further subject to approval by AAMAC's stockholders. The approval of the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal and the New Charter Provision Proposal relating to the authorized capital stock of the Company at the Special Meeting of Stockholders, the effectiveness of the Charter Amendment, the consummation of the Acquisition and the approval of the New Charter Provision relating to the authorized capital stock of the Company are conditions to the effectiveness of the Incentive Plan, assuming the Incentive Plan is approved by AAMAC's stockholders. If the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal or the New Charter Provision Proposal relating to the authorized capital stock of the Company is not approved, the Charter Amendment does not become effective, the Acquisition is not consummated and/or the New Charter Provision relating to the authorized capital stock of the Company is not approved, the Incentive Plan will not be adopted by the Company.

The amount and nature of the proposed awards under the Incentive Plan have not yet been determined, although the Incentive Plan permits grants of stock options, stock appreciation rights, or SARs, restricted stock or units, unrestricted stock, deferred share units, and performance awards. AAMAC's board of directors believes that the Incentive Plan will be an important factor in attracting, retaining and motivating employees, consultants, agents, and directors of the Company and its affiliates, collectively referred to herein as Eligible Persons. AAMAC's board of directors believes that the Company needs the flexibility both to have an ongoing reserve of common stock available for future equity-based awards, and to make future awards in a variety of forms.

Pursuant to the Incentive Plan, 7,822,000 shares of common stock will be reserved for future awards to eligible persons. Stockholder approval of the Incentive Plan will primarily enable the Company to satisfy NYSE Amex listing requirements, and to make awards that qualify as performance-based compensation that is exempt from the deduction limitation set forth under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, referred to herein as the Code. Subject to certain exceptions, Section 162(m) generally limits the corporate income tax deductions to \$1,000,000 annually for compensation paid to each of the Chief Executive Officer and the other four highest paid executive officers of the Company. If the Incentive Plan is approved by AAMAC's stockholders, the Acquisition is consummated and the Company assumes the Incentive Plan, the Company intends to cause the shares of common stock that will become available for issuance to be registered on a Form S-8 registration statement to be filed with the SEC at the Company's expense.

The following is a summary of the material provisions of the Incentive Plan and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the Incentive Plan, a copy of which is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex E. Capitalized terms used in this summary and not otherwise defined herein will have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Incentive Plan.

Purpose

The purpose of the Incentive Plan is to attract, retain and motivate select Eligible Persons, and to provide incentives and rewards for superior performance.

Shares Subject to the Incentive Plan

The Incentive Plan provides that no more than 7,822,000 shares of common stock may be issued pursuant to Awards under the Incentive Plan. These shares shall be authorized but unissued shares, or shares that the Company otherwise holds in treasury or in trust. The number of shares available for Awards, as well as the terms of outstanding Awards, are subject to adjustment as provided in the Incentive Plan for stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations and other similar events. Shares of common stock that are subject to any Award that expires, or is forfeited, cancelled or otherwise terminated without the issuance of some or all of the shares that are subject to the Award will again be available for subsequent Awards.

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Administration

Following the consummation of the Acquisition, either the Company's board of directors or a committee appointed by the Company's board of directors will administer the Incentive Plan. The Company's board of directors and any committee exercising discretion under the Incentive Plan from time to time are referred to herein as the Committee. It is expected that the compensation committee of the Company's board of directors will act as the Committee for purposes of the Incentive Plan. The Company's board of directors may at any time appoint additional members to the Committee, remove and replace members of the Committee with or without Cause, and fill vacancies on the Committee. To the extent permitted by law, the Committee may authorize one or more persons who are reporting persons for purposes of Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act (or other officers) to make Awards to eligible persons who are not reporting persons for purposes of Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act (or other officers whom the Company has specifically authorized to make Awards). With respect to decisions involving an Award intended to satisfy the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code, the Committee is to consist of two or more directors who are outside directors for purposes of that Code section. The Committee may delegate administrative functions to individuals who are reporting persons for purposes of Rule 16b-3 of the Exchange Act, officers or employees of the Company or its affiliates.

Subject to the terms of the Incentive Plan, the Committee has express authority to determine the Eligible Persons who will receive Awards, the number of shares of common stock, units or dollars to be covered by each Award, and the terms and conditions of Awards. The Committee has broad discretion to prescribe, amend, and rescind rules relating to the Incentive Plan and its administration, to interpret and construe the terms of the Incentive Plan and the terms of all Award agreements, and to take all actions necessary or advisable to administer the Incentive Plan. Within the limits of the Incentive Plan, the Committee may accelerate the vesting of any Award, allow the exercise of unvested Awards, and may modify, replace, cancel or renew them.

The Incentive Plan provides that the Company and its affiliates will indemnify members of the Committee and their delegates against any claims, liabilities or costs arising from the good faith performance of their duties under the Incentive Plan. The Incentive Plan releases these individuals from liability for good faith actions associated with the Incentive Plan's administration.

Eligibility

The Committee may grant options that are intended to qualify as incentive stock options, or ISOs, only to employees, and may grant all other Awards to Eligible Persons. The Incentive Plan and the discussion below use the term Participant to refer to an Eligible Person who has received an Award. The Incentive Plan provides that, during any period of three calendar years, no Participant may receive Options and SARs under the Incentive Plan that relate to more than ten percent (10%) of the total number of Shares reserved for Awards under the Incentive Plan as of the first day of such three-year period.

Types of Awards

Options. Options granted under the Incentive Plan provide Participants with the right to purchase shares of common stock at a predetermined exercise price. The Committee may grant options that are intended to qualify as ISOs or options that are not intended to so qualify, referred to herein as Non-ISOs. The Incentive Plan also provides that ISO treatment may not be available for options that become first exercisable in any calendar year to the extent the value of the underlying shares that are the subject of the option exceed \$100,000 (based upon the fair market value of the shares of common stock on the option grant date).

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Share Appreciation Rights (SARs). A share appreciation right generally permits a Participant who receives it to receive, upon exercise, cash and/or shares of common stock equal in value to an amount determined by multiplying (a) the excess of the fair market value, on the date of exercise, of the shares of common stock with respect to which the SAR is being exercised, over the exercise price of the SAR for such shares by (b) the number of shares with respect to which the SARs are being exercised. The Committee may grant SARs in tandem with options or independently of them. SARs that are independent of options may limit the value payable on its exercise to a percentage, not exceeding 100%, of the excess value.

Exercise Price for Options and SARs. The exercise price of ISOs, Non-ISOs, and SARs may not be less than 100% of the fair market value on the grant date of the shares of common stock subject to the Award (110% of fair market value for ISOs granted to employees who, on the grant date, own stock representing more than 10% of the combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company).

Exercise of Options and SARs. To the extent exercisable in accordance with the agreement granting them, an option or SAR may be exercised in whole or in part, and from time to time during its term, subject to earlier termination relating to a holder's termination of employment or service. With respect to options, the Committee has the discretion to accept payment of the exercise price in any of several forms (or combination of them), including: cash or check in U.S. dollars, certain shares of common stock, and cashless exercise under a program the Committee approves. The term over which Participants may exercise options and SARs may not exceed ten years from the date of grant (five years in the case of ISOs granted to employees who, on the grant date, own more than 10% of the combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company).

Subject to the terms of the agreement evidencing an option grant, options and SARs may be exercised during the six-month period after the optionee retires, during the one-year period after the optionee's termination of service due to death or permanent disability, and during the 90-day period after the optionee's termination of employment without cause (but in no case later than the termination date of the option). The agreements evidencing the grant of an option may, in the discretion of the Committee, set forth additional or different terms and conditions applicable to such option upon a termination or change in status of the employment or service of the option holder. All SARs may be settled in cash or shares of the Company's stock and shall be counted against the number of shares available for award under the Incentive Plan only to the extent shares are issued upon settlement of the SARs.

Restricted Shares, Restricted Share Units, Unrestricted Shares, and Deferred Share Units. Under the Incentive Plan, the Committee may grant restricted shares that are forfeitable until certain vesting requirements are met, may grant restricted share units which represent the right to receive shares of common stock after certain vesting requirements are met, and may grant unrestricted shares as to which the Participant's interest is immediately vested. For restricted Awards, the Incentive Plan provides the Committee with discretion to determine the terms and conditions under which a Participant's interests in such Awards becomes vested. The Incentive Plan provides for deferred share units in order to permit certain directors, consultants, members of a select group of management or highly compensated employees to defer their receipt of compensation payable in cash or shares of common stock (including shares that would otherwise be issued upon the vesting of restricted shares and restricted share units). Deferred share units represent a future right to receive shares of common stock.

Whenever shares of common stock are delivered pursuant to these Awards, the Participant will be entitled to receive additional shares of common stock equal to the sum of (i) any stock dividends that the Company's stockholders received between the grant date of the Award and issuance or release of the shares of common stock and (ii) a number of additional shares of common stock equal to the shares of common stock that the Participant could have purchased at Fair Market Value on the payment date of any cash dividends for shares of common stock if the Participant had received such cash dividends between its grant date and its settlement date.

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Performance Awards. The Incentive Plan authorizes the Committee to grant performance-based awards in the form of Performance Units that the Committee may or may not designate as Performance Compensation Awards that are intended to be exempt from Code section 162(m) limitations. In either case, Performance Awards vest and become payable based upon the achievement, within the specified period of time, of performance objectives applicable to the individual, the Company or any affiliate. Performance Awards are payable in shares of common stock, cash or some combination of the two; subject to an individual Participant limit of, during any period of three calendar years, no more than ten percent (10%) of the total number of shares reserved for Awards under the Incentive Plan as of the first day of such three-year period (or, for Performance Units to be settled in cash, U.S. \$6,000,000). The Committee decides the length of performance periods, but the periods may not be less than one fiscal year of the Company.

With respect to Performance Compensation Awards, the Incentive Plan requires that the Committee specify in writing the performance period to which the Award relates, and an objective formula by which to measure whether and the extent to which the Award is earned on the basis of the level of performance achieved with respect to one or more performance measures. Once established for a performance period, the performance measures and performance formula applicable to the Award may not be amended or modified in a manner that would cause the compensation payable under the Award to fail to constitute performance-based compensation under Code section 162(m).

Under the Incentive Plan, the possible performance measures for Performance Compensation Awards include, but are not limited to: basic, diluted or adjusted earnings per share; sales or revenue; earnings before interest, taxes and other adjustments (in total or on a per share basis); basic or adjusted net income; return on equity, assets, capital, operating revenue or similar measure; economic value added; working capital; total stockholder return; and new product introductions or market share improvement; research; licensing; litigation; human resources; information services; strategic mergers or acquisitions; and sales of assets of affiliates or business units. Each measure will be, to the extent applicable, determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as consistently applied by the Company (or such other standard applied by the Committee) and, if so determined by the Committee, and in the case of a Performance Compensation Award, to the extent permitted under Code section 162(m), adjusted to omit the effects of extraordinary items, gain or loss on the disposal of a business segment, unusual or infrequently occurring events and transactions and cumulative effects of changes in accounting principles. Performance measures may vary from performance period to performance period, and from Participant to Participant, and may be established on a stand-alone basis, in tandem or in the alternative.

Forfeiture

Unless otherwise provided in an agreement granting an Award, the Company has the following recourse against a Participant who does not comply with certain employment-related covenants, either during or after employment: the Company may terminate any outstanding, unexercised, unexpired, unpaid, or deferred Awards, rescind any exercise, payment or delivery pursuant to the Award, or recapture any common stock (whether restricted or unrestricted) or proceeds from the Participant's sale of shares issued pursuant to the Award. Essentially the same recoupment rights are available to the Company with respect to Awards that are granted, vested, or settled during certain periods affected by a Participant's fraud or misconduct, or a financial restatement.

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Income Tax Withholding

As a condition for the issuance of shares pursuant to Awards, the Incentive Plan requires satisfaction of any applicable federal, state, local, or foreign withholding tax obligations that may arise in connection with the award or the issuance of shares.

Transferability

Awards may not be sold, pledged, assigned, hypothecated, transferred or disposed of other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, except to the extent the Committee permits lifetime transfers in the form of Non-ISOs, Share-settled SARs, Restricted Shares, or Performance Shares to charitable institutions, certain family members or related trusts, or as otherwise approved by the Committee.

Certain Corporate Transactions

The Committee shall equitably adjust the number of shares covered by each outstanding Award, and the number of shares that have been authorized for issuance under the Incentive Plan but as to which no Awards have yet been granted or that have been returned to the Incentive Plan upon cancellation, forfeiture or expiration of an Award, as well as the price per share covered by each such outstanding Award, to reflect any increase or decrease in the number of issued shares resulting from a stock split, reverse stock split, stock dividend, combination, recapitalization or reclassification of the shares, or any other increase or decrease in the number of issued shares effected without receipt of consideration by the Company. In the event of any such transaction or event, the Committee may provide in substitution for any or all outstanding Options under the Incentive Plan such alternative consideration (including securities of any surviving entity) as it may in good faith determine to be equitable under the circumstances and may require in connection therewith the surrender of all Options so replaced. In any case, such substitution of securities will not require the consent of any person who is granted options pursuant to the Incentive Plan.

In addition, in the event of a Change in Control (as defined in the Incentive Plan) but subject to the terms of any Award agreements or any employment or other similar agreement between the Company or any of its affiliates and a Participant then in effect, each outstanding Award shall be assumed or a substantially equivalent award shall be substituted by the surviving or successor corporation or a parent or subsidiary of such surviving or successor corporation upon the consummation of the transaction; provided, however, that to the extent outstanding Awards are neither being assumed nor replaced with substantially equivalent Awards by the successor corporation, the Committee may in its sole and absolute discretion and authority, without obtaining the approval or consent of the Company's stockholders or any Participant with respect to his or her outstanding Awards, take one or more of the following actions: (a) accelerate the vesting of Awards for any period so that Awards shall vest (and, to the extent applicable, become exercisable) as to the shares of common stock that otherwise would have been unvested and provide that repurchase rights of the Company with respect to shares of common stock issued pursuant to an Award shall lapse as to the shares of common stock subject to such repurchase right; (b) arrange or otherwise provide for payment of cash or other consideration to Participants in exchange for the satisfaction and cancellation of outstanding Awards; or (c) terminate all or some Awards upon the consummation of the transaction, provided that the Committee shall provide for vesting such Awards in full as of a date immediately prior to consummation of the Change of Control. To the extent that an Award is not exercised prior to consummation of a transaction in which the Award is not being assumed or substituted, such Award shall terminate upon such consummation.

Notwithstanding the above, in the event a Participant holding an Award assumed or substituted by the successor corporation in a Change in Control is Involuntarily Terminated (as defined in the Incentive Plan) by the successor corporation in connection with, or within 12 months (or other period either set forth in an Award Agreement, or as increased thereafter by the Committee to a period longer than 12 months) following consummation of, the Change in Control, then any assumed or substituted Award held by the

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terminated Participant at the time of termination shall accelerate and become fully vested (and exercisable in full in the case of Options and SARs), and any repurchase right applicable to any shares of common stock shall lapse in full. The acceleration of vesting and lapse of repurchase rights provided for in the previous sentence shall occur immediately prior to the effective date of the Participant's termination.

In the event of any distribution to the Company's stockholders of securities of any other entity or other assets (other than dividends payable in cash or stock of the Company) without receipt of consideration by the Company, the Committee may, in its discretion, appropriately adjust the price per share covered by each outstanding Award to reflect the effect of such distribution. Finally, if the Company dissolves or liquidates, all Awards will terminate immediately prior to such dissolution or liquidation, subject to the ability of the Company's board of directors to exercise any discretion that the board of directors may exercise in the case of a Change in Control.

Term of the Incentive Plan; Amendments or Termination

The term of the Incentive Plan is ten years from May 12, 2009, the date it was approved by AAMAC's board of directors. The Company's board of directors may from time to time, amend, alter, suspend, discontinue or terminate the Incentive Plan; provided that no amendment, suspension or termination of the Incentive Plan shall materially and adversely affect Awards already granted. Furthermore, neither the Company nor the Committee shall, without shareholder approval, allow for a repricing within the meaning of the federal securities laws applicable to proxy statement disclosures. In addition, the Committee may not cancel an outstanding Option whose exercise price is greater than Fair Market Value at the time of cancellation for the purpose of reissuing the Option to the participant at a lower exercise price or granting a replacement award of a different type. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee may amend the Incentive Plan to comply with changes in tax or securities laws or regulations, or in the interpretation thereof.

Expected Tax Consequences

The following is a brief summary of certain tax consequences of certain transactions under the Incentive Plan. This summary is not intended to be complete and does not describe state or local tax consequences.

U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

Under the United States Internal Revenue Code, the Company will generally be entitled to a deduction for federal income tax purposes at the same time and in the same amount as the ordinary income that Participants recognize pursuant to Awards (subject to the Participant's overall compensation being reasonable, and to the discussion below with respect to Code section 162(m)). For Participants, the expected U.S. federal income tax consequences of Awards are as follows:

Non-ISOs. A Participant will not recognize income at the time a Non-ISO is granted. At the time a Non-ISO is exercised, the Participant will recognize ordinary income in an amount equal to the excess of (a) the fair market value of the shares of common stock issued to the Participant on the exercise date, over (b) the exercise price paid for the shares. At the time of sale of shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of a Non-ISO, the appreciation (or depreciation) in value of the shares after the date of exercise will be treated either as short-term or long-term capital gain (or loss) depending on how long the shares have been held.

ISOs. A Participant will not recognize income upon the grant of an ISO. There are generally no tax consequences to the Participant upon exercise of an ISO (except the amount by which the fair market value of the shares at the time of exercise exceeds

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the option exercise price is a tax preference item possibly giving rise to an alternative minimum tax). If the shares of common stock are not disposed of within two years from the date the ISO was granted or within one year after the ISO was exercised, any gain realized upon the subsequent disposition of the shares will be characterized as long-term capital gain and any loss will be characterized as long-term capital loss. If both of these holding period requirements are not met, then a disqualifying disposition occurs and (a) the Participant recognizes ordinary income gain in the amount by which the fair market value of the shares at the time of exercise exceeded the exercise price for the ISO and (b) any remaining amount realized on disposition (except for certain wash sales, gifts or sales to related persons) will be characterized as capital gain or loss.

Share Appreciation Rights. A Participant to whom a SAR is granted will not recognize income at the time of grant of the SAR. Upon exercise of a SAR, the Participant must recognize taxable compensation income in an amount equal to the value of any cash or shares of common stock that the Participant receives.

Restricted Shares, Restricted Share Units, Defined Share Units, and Performance Awards. In general, a Participant will not recognize income at the time of grant of restricted shares, restricted share units, defined share units or Performance Awards, unless the Participant elects with respect to restricted shares or restricted share units to accelerate income taxation to the date of the Award. In this event, a Participant would recognize ordinary income equal to the excess of the market value of the restricted shares over any amount the Participant pays for them (in which case subsequent gain or loss would be capital in nature). In the absence of an election to accelerate income taxation to the date of an Award, a Participant must recognize taxable compensation income equal to the value of any cash or shares of common stock that the Participant receives when the Award vests. The same tax consequences apply to Performance Awards.

Unrestricted Shares. A Participant will recognize income at the time of grant of unrestricted shares, in an amount equal to the excess of the market value of the unrestricted shares over any amount the Participant pays for them (in which case subsequent gain or loss would be capital in nature).

Special Tax Provisions. Under certain circumstances, the accelerated vesting, cash-out or accelerated lapse of restrictions on Awards in connection with a change in control of the Company might be deemed an excess parachute payment for purposes of the golden parachute tax provisions of Code section 280G, and the Participant may be subject to a 20% excise tax and the Company may be denied a tax deduction. Furthermore, the Company may not be able to deduct the aggregate compensation in excess of \$1,000,000 attributable to Awards that are not performance-based within the meaning of Code section 162(m) in certain circumstances.

Income Taxes and Deferred Compensation. The Incentive Plan provides that participants are solely responsible and liable for the satisfaction of all taxes and penalties that may arise in connection with Awards (including any taxes arising under Section 409A of the Code), and that the Company will not have any obligation to indemnify or otherwise hold any Participant harmless from any or all of such taxes. Nevertheless, the Incentive Plan authorizes the Committee to organize any deferral program, to require deferral election forms, and to grant or to unilaterally modify any Award in a manner that (i) conforms with the requirements of Section 409A of the Code, (ii) that voids any Participant election to the extent it would violate Section 409A of the Code, and (iii) for any distribution election that would violate Section 409A of the Code, to make distributions pursuant to the Award at the earliest to occur of a distribution event that is allowable under Section 409A of the Code or any distribution event that is both allowable under Section 409A of the Code and is elected by the Participant, with the Committee's consent, in accordance with Section 409A.

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General Tax Law Considerations

The preceding paragraphs are intended to be merely a summary of certain important tax law consequences concerning a grant of options under the Incentive Plan and the disposition of shares issued thereunder in existence as of the date of this Proxy Statement. Special rules may apply to the Company's officers, directors or greater than ten percent stockholders. Participants in the Incentive Plan should review the current tax treatment with their individual tax advisors at the time of grant, exercise or any other transaction relating to an Award or the underlying shares.

New Plan Benefits

The Committee will grant Awards under the Incentive Plan at its discretion. Consequently, it is not possible to determine at this time the amount or dollar value of Awards to be provided under the Incentive Plan, other than to note that the Committee has not granted Awards that are contingent upon the approval of the Incentive Plan.

Required Vote

Approval of the Incentive Plan will require the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares of AAMAC common stock as of the record date represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the Special Meeting of Stockholders.

Recommendation

AAMAC'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT AAMAC'S STOCKHOLDERS VOTE FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE INCENTIVE PLAN PROPOSAL.

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THE STOCKHOLDER ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL

The Stockholder Adjournment Proposal, if adopted, will allow AAMAC's board of directors to adjourn the Special Meeting of Stockholders to a later date or dates to permit further solicitation of proxies. The Stockholder Adjournment Proposal will only be presented to AAMAC stockholders in the event, based on the tabulated votes, there are not sufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting of Stockholders to approve the Charter Amendment Proposal, the Acquisition Proposal, the New Charter Provisions Proposals or the Incentive Plan Proposal. In no event will AAMAC adjourn the Special Meeting of Stockholders or consummate the Acquisition beyond the date by which it may properly do so under its amended and restated certificate of incorporation and Delaware law.

Consequences if the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal is Not Approved

If the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal is not approved by AAMAC's stockholders, AAMAC's board of directors may not be able to adjourn the Special Meeting of Stockholders to a later date in the event, based on the tabulated votes, there are not sufficient votes at the time of the Special Meeting of Stockholders to authorize the consummation of the Acquisition (because there are not sufficient votes to approve the Acquisition Proposal or because the holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition Proposal and demand conversion of their shares into a pro rata portion of the trust account), the approval of the Charter Amendment Proposal, the approval of the New Charter Provisions Proposals or the adoption of the Incentive Plan.

Required Vote

Adoption of the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of AAMAC's common stock as of the record date represented in person or by proxy at the Special Meeting of Stockholders and entitled to vote thereon. Adoption of the Stockholder Adjournment Proposal is not conditioned upon the adoption of any of the other proposals.

Recommendation

AAMAC'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS THAT AAMAC'S STOCKHOLDERS VOTE FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE STOCKHOLDER ADJOURNMENT PROPOSAL.

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BUSINESS OF AAMAC

Overview

AAMAC was formed on January 26, 2007 under the name Hanover Group Acquisition Corp. and changed its name to Hanover STC Acquisition Corp. on February 22, 2007. On July 6, 2007, it changed its name to Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp. It was formed to acquire through an acquisition, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, reorganization or similar business combination, one or more businesses or assets in the alternative asset management sector or a related business although it is not limited to such industry. On March 12, 2008, AAMAC entered into a purchase agreement pursuant to which AAMAC agreed to acquire a majority interest in a newly formed entity which would own all of the management and fee generating entities affiliated with Halcyon Asset Management, LLC, a global alternative asset management firm with approximately \$11.5 billion in assets under management, or Halcyon. On June 23, 2008, AAMAC entered into an agreement with Halcyon, which is referred to herein as the Termination Agreement, to mutually terminate the Halcyon purchase agreement. Under the terms of the Termination Agreement, AAMAC and Halcyon agreed to a release of any claims against each other, as more fully set forth in the Termination Agreement and AAMAC agreed to reimburse Halcyon for \$1,000,000 of its expenses in the event that AAMAC consummates an initial business combination on or prior to August 1, 2009.

Offering Proceeds Held in Trust

On August 7, 2007, AAMAC consummated its IPO of 41,400,000 units, including 5,400,000 units which were subject to the underwriters over-allotment option. The net proceeds of the offering, including proceeds from the over-allotment option and from the private sale of 4,625,000 sponsor warrants at a price of \$1.00 per warrant and after deducting the underwriting discounts and commissions and the offering expenses, were approximately \$402,430,000. Such amount, together with \$13,500,000 of deferred underwriting commissions and discounts, was deposited into the trust account and invested in government securities. AAMAC is entitled to draw for use of working capital up to \$3,500,000 of interest earned on the trust account, as well as any amounts necessary to pay its tax obligations. Through March 31, 2009, AAMAC has drawn from the trust account \$3,470,997 for working capital and \$4,900,126 for taxes and can draw up to an additional \$70,222 for working capital. Except as set forth above, no funds in the trust account have been released and only the remaining interest income that AAMAC may use for working capital requirements and amounts necessary for its tax obligations will be released until the earlier of the consummation of a business combination or the liquidation of AAMAC. The trust account contained \$407,571,636 as of March 31, 2009.

If the Acquisition is consummated, AAMAC intends to use the funds held in the trust account (i) to pay the transaction fees and expenses up to the applicable caps, (ii) to reimburse \$1,000,000 of expenses of Halcyon relating to the purchase agreement between AAMAC and Halcyon which was terminated in June 2008, (iii) to pay tax obligations and deferred underwriting compensation, (iv) to pay stockholders who properly exercise their conversion rights, (v) to consummate the Warrant Redemption, (vi) to pay Hanover Group US, LLC \$240,000 for administrative fees and (vii) for working capital and general corporate purposes of the Company and its subsidiaries following the consummation of the Acquisition, out of which the Company will pay the Cash Consideration.

The holders of Public Shares will be entitled to receive funds from the trust account only in the event of AAMAC's liquidation or if they properly exercise their conversion rights and the Acquisition is actually completed. In no other circumstances will a stockholder have any right or interest of any kind to or in the trust account.

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Fair Market Value of Target Business

Pursuant to the prospectus for AAMAC's IPO and AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, the initial target business that AAMAC acquires must have a fair market value equal to at least 80% of the trust account balance (excluding deferred underwriting discounts and commissions) at the time of such business combination. AAMAC's board of directors obtained a valuation opinion from Financo that determined that this test was met in connection with its business combination with Great American.

Stockholder Approval of Business Combination

AAMAC will proceed with the Acquisition only if a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of AAMAC as of the record date and a majority of the Public Shares are voted in favor of the Acquisition Proposal. The AAMAC founders agreed with the representative of the underwriters of the IPO pursuant to letter agreements to vote their founders shares on the Acquisition Proposal in accordance with the vote of holders of a majority of the Public Shares. Pursuant to a voting agreement entered into by AAMAC, the Company, Great American and the AAMAC founders in connection with the execution of the Purchase Agreement, the AAMAC founders agreed to vote their AAMAC common stock (other than the AAMAC founders shares, which will be voted as indicated above with respect to the Acquisition Proposal) and warrants in favor of the proposals presented at the Special Meeting of Stockholders and the Special Meeting of Warrantholders. If the holders of 30% or more of the Public Shares vote against the Acquisition Proposal and properly demand that AAMAC convert their Public Shares into their pro rata share of the trust account, AAMAC will not consummate the Acquisition. In this case, AAMAC will be forced to dissolve and liquidate unless it can otherwise consummate a business combination by August 1, 2009.

Liquidation if No Business Combination

AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides for the automatic termination of AAMAC's corporate existence if AAMAC does not consummate a business combination by August 1, 2009, except for the purposes of winding up its affairs and liquidating, pursuant to Section 278 of the DGCL. This has the same effect as if AAMAC's board of directors and stockholders had formally voted to approve AAMAC's dissolution pursuant to Section 275 of the DGCL. Accordingly, limiting AAMAC's corporate existence to a specified date as permitted by Section 102(b)(5) of the DGCL removes the necessity to comply with the formal procedures set forth in Section 275 (which would have required AAMAC's board of directors and stockholders to formally vote to approve its dissolution and liquidation and to have filed a certificate of dissolution with the Delaware Secretary of State).

If AAMAC has not consummated the Acquisition by August 1, 2009, AAMAC anticipates notifying the trustee of the trust account within ten business days to begin liquidating such assets promptly after such date and anticipates it will take no more than ten business days to effectuate such distribution. If there are no funds remaining to pay the costs associated with the implementation and completion of the liquidation and distribution, Mark D. Klein and Paul D. Lapping have agreed to advance AAMAC the funds necessary to pay such costs and complete such liquidation (currently anticipated to be no more than approximately \$15,000) and not to seek repayment for such expenses.

In connection with its liquidation, AAMAC will distribute to the holders of its Public Shares, in proportion to their respective holdings of Public Shares, an aggregate sum equal to the amount in the trust account, inclusive of any interest thereon, plus remaining net assets (subject to AAMAC's obligations under the DGCL to provide for claims of creditors as described below). The AAMAC founders have waived their rights to participate in any liquidation distribution with respect to their founder shares. Moreover, they will be unable to exercise their conversion rights with respect to any Public Shares they own as they have agreed to vote in favor of the Acquisition Proposal. There will be no distribution from the trust account with respect to AAMAC's warrants, which will expire worthless in the event AAMAC liquidates.

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The per-share liquidation price for the Public Shares as of March 31, 2009 is approximately \$9.84. The proceeds deposited in the trust account could, however, become subject to the claims of AAMAC's creditors (which could be prior to the claims of the holders of the Public Shares and could include vendors and service providers AAMAC has engaged to assist it in connection with its search for a target business and that are owed money by it, as well as target businesses themselves) and there is no assurance that the actual per-share liquidation price will not be less than \$9.84, due to those claims. If AAMAC liquidates prior to the consummation of a business combination, Messrs. Klein and Lapping have agreed that they will be personally liable to pay debts and obligations to target businesses or vendors or other entities that are owed money by AAMAC for services rendered or contracted for or products sold to AAMAC in excess of the net proceeds of AAMAC's IPO not held in the trust account, but only if such a target business or vendor or other entity did not execute such a waiver. Accordingly, if a claim brought by a target business or vendor or other entity did not exceed the amount of funds available to AAMAC outside of the trust account or available to be released to AAMAC from interest earned on the trust account balance or if such an entity executed a waiver (even if such waiver is subsequently found to be invalid and unenforceable), Messrs. Klein and Lapping would not have any personal obligation to indemnify such claims as they would be paid from such available funds. However, if a claim exceeded such amounts and such entity did not execute a waiver, there is no exception to the obligations of Messrs. Klein and Lapping to pay such claim. There is no assurance, however, that they would be able to satisfy those obligations. Accordingly, AAMAC cannot assure you that the per-share distribution from the trust account, if AAMAC liquidates, will not be less than \$9.84, plus interest, due to claims of creditors.

Under the DGCL, stockholders may be held liable for claims by third parties against a corporation to the extent of distributions received by them in a dissolution. If the corporation complies with certain procedures set forth in Section 280 of the DGCL intended to ensure that it makes reasonable provision for all claims against it, including a 60-day notice period during which any third-party claims can be brought against the corporation, a 90-day period during which the corporation may reject any claims brought, and an additional 150-day waiting period before any liquidating distributions are made to stockholders, any liability of stockholders with respect to a liquidating distribution is limited to the lesser of such stockholder's pro rata share of the claim or the amount distributed to the stockholder, and any liability of the stockholder would be barred after the third anniversary of the dissolution. However, as stated above, if the Acquisition has not been timely consummated, it is AAMAC's intention to make liquidating distributions to its stockholders as soon as reasonably possible after August 1, 2009 and, therefore, AAMAC does not intend to comply with those procedures. As such, AAMAC's stockholders could potentially be liable for any claims to the extent of distributions received by them and any liability of AAMAC's stockholders may extend well beyond the third anniversary of such date. Because AAMAC will not be complying with Section 280, Section 281(b) of the DGCL requires AAMAC's board of directors to adopt a plan that will provide for payment, based on facts known to it at such time, of (i) all existing claims, (ii) all pending claims and (iii) all claims that may be potentially brought against it within the subsequent ten years. Accordingly, AAMAC would be required to provide for any claims of creditors known to it at that time or those that it believes could be potentially brought against it within the subsequent ten years prior to it distributing the funds in the trust account to its public stockholders. However, because AAMAC is a blank check company, rather than an operating company, and its operations have been limited to searching for prospective target businesses to acquire, the only likely claims to arise would be from potential target businesses, many of whom have given AAMAC agreements waiving any right, title, interest or claim of any kind they may have in or to any monies held in the trust account, or AAMAC's vendors (such as accountants, lawyers, investment bankers, etc.). As a result, the claims that could be made against AAMAC are significantly limited and the likelihood that any claim that would result in any liability extending to the trust is remote. Nevertheless, such agreements may not be enforceable. Accordingly, AAMAC cannot assure you that third parties will not seek to recover from AAMAC's stockholders amounts owed to them by AAMAC.

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Additionally, if AAMAC is forced to file a bankruptcy case or an involuntary bankruptcy case is filed against it that is not dismissed, the proceeds held in the trust account could be subject to applicable bankruptcy law, and may be included in AAMAC's bankruptcy estate and subject to the claims of third parties with priority over the claims of AAMAC's stockholders. Also, in any such case, any distributions received by stockholders could be viewed under applicable debtor/creditor and/or bankruptcy laws as either a preferential transfer or a fraudulent conveyance. As a result, a bankruptcy court could seek to recover all amounts received by AAMAC's stockholders. Furthermore, because, in the event of a liquidation, AAMAC intends to distribute the proceeds held in the trust account to its public stockholders promptly after August 1, 2009, this may be viewed or interpreted as giving preference to AAMAC's public stockholders over any potential creditors with respect to access to or distributions from AAMAC's assets. In addition, AAMAC's board may be viewed as having breached their fiduciary duties to AAMAC's creditors and/or may have acted in bad faith, and thereby exposing itself and AAMAC to claims of punitive damages, by paying public stockholders from the trust account prior to addressing the claims of creditors and/or complying with certain provisions of the DGCL with respect to AAMAC's liquidation. AAMAC cannot assure you that claims will not be brought against it for these reasons. To the extent any bankruptcy or other claims deplete the trust account, AAMAC cannot assure you it will be able to return to its public stockholders at least \$9.84 per share.

Facilities

AAMAC currently maintains its executive offices at 590 Madison Avenue, 35th Floor, New York, New York 10022. Hanover Group US LLC, an affiliate of one of AAMAC's initial stockholders and sponsors, is providing certain general and administrative services at that location to AAMAC at a fee of \$10,000 per month. AAMAC believes, based on fees for similar services in the New York metropolitan area that the fee charged by Hanover Group US LLC is at least as favorable as we could have obtained from an unaffiliated person. AAMAC considers their services adequate for AAMAC's current operations. Following the Acquisition, the executive offices of the Company will be located at 21860 Burbank Boulevard, Suite 300 South, Woodland Hills, California 91367.

Employees

AAMAC currently has two executive officers. These individuals are not obligated to devote any specific number of hours to AAMAC's matters and intend to devote only as much time as they deem necessary to AAMAC's affairs. The amount of time they will devote in any time period will vary based on the stage of the initial business combination process AAMAC is in. Accordingly, because a target business has been selected, the executive officers will spend more time investigating such target business and negotiating and processing the initial business combination (and consequently spend more time on AAMAC's affairs) than they did prior to locating a suitable target business. AAMAC does not intend to have any full time employees prior to the consummation of an initial business combination.

Periodic Reporting and Audited Financial Statements

AAMAC has registered its units, common stock and warrants under the Exchange Act, and has reporting obligations, including the requirement that it file annual, quarterly and current reports with the SEC. In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, AAMAC's annual reports on Form 10-K contain financial statements audited and reported on by its independent registered public accountants. AAMAC does not currently have a website and consequently does not make available materials it files with or furnishes to the SEC. AAMAC's reports filed with the SEC can be inspected and copied at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information about the operation of the public reference room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains a Web site at <http://www.sec.gov> which contains the registration statements, reports, proxy and information statements and information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. AAMAC will provide electronic or paper copies of such materials free of charge upon request.

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AAMAC is currently required to comply with the internal controls requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. However, Great American may not be in compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding adequacy of their internal controls. The development of the internal controls of the combined entity to achieve compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act may increase the time and costs necessary to complete the Acquisition.

Legal Proceedings

There are no legal proceedings pending against AAMAC.

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

Overview

AAMAC was formed under the laws of the State of Delaware on January 26, 2007 to acquire through an acquisition, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, reorganization or other similar business combination one or more business or assets in the alternative asset management sector or a related business although it is not limited to such industry. AAMAC intends to utilize cash derived from the proceeds of AAMAC's IPO and the private placement of the sponsor warrants, its capital stock, debt or a combination of cash, capital stock and debt in effecting a business combination. On February 22, 2007 AAMAC changed its name from Hanover Group Acquisition Corp. to Hanover-STC Acquisition Corp. On July 6, 2007, AAMAC changed its name from Hanover-STC Acquisition Corp. to Alternative Asset Management Acquisition Corp.

On August 7, 2007, AAMAC completed its IPO of 41,400,000 units, including 5,400,000 units pursuant to the underwriters' over-allotment option, at \$10.00 per unit. In conjunction with the consummation of the IPO, AAMAC sold an aggregate of 4,625,000 sponsors' warrants to certain existing stockholders pursuant to a sponsors' warrant purchase agreement dated July 6, 2007 on a private placement basis at a price of \$1.00 per warrant, for an aggregate price of \$4,625,000. The total gross proceeds from the IPO, excluding the warrants sold on a private placement basis amounted to \$414,000,000. After the payment of offering expenses, the net proceeds to AAMAC amounted to \$397,560,377. Each unit consists of one share of AAMAC common stock, \$.0001 par value, and one redeemable common stock purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase from AAMAC one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$7.50 commencing the later of the completion of an initial business combination or fifteen months from the effective date of the IPO (November 1, 2008) and expiring five years from the effective date of the IPO (July 31, 2012). The warrants will be redeemable by AAMAC, at a price of \$.01 per warrant upon 30 days notice after the warrants become exercisable, only in the event that the last sale price of the common stock is at least \$14.25 per share for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading day period ending on the third day prior to the date on which notice of redemption is given.

On March 12, 2008 AAMAC entered into a purchase agreement pursuant to which AAMAC agreed to acquire a majority interest in a newly formed entity which would own all of the management and fee generating entities affiliated with Halcyon Asset Management, LLC.

On June 23, 2008, AAMAC entered into a termination agreement with Halcyon to mutually terminate the purchase agreement. Under the terms of the Termination Agreement, AAMAC and Halcyon agreed to a release of any claims against each other, as more fully set forth in the Termination Agreement and AAMAC agreed to reimburse Halcyon for \$1,000,000 of its expenses in the event AAMAC consummates an initial business combination prior to August 1, 2009.

On May 14, 2009, AAMAC, the Company and AAMAC Merger Sub, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdco (Merger Sub), entered into the Purchase Agreement with Great American, the Great American Members and the representative of Great American Members. Pursuant to the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Great American Members have agreed to contribute all of the membership interests of Great American to the Company in exchange for common stock of the Company and cash. Concurrently with the Contribution, Merger Sub will merge with and into AAMAC with AAMAC surviving.

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Results of Operations and Known Trends or Future Events

For the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 and for the period from January 26, 2007 (inception) through March 31, 2009, AAMAC had net (loss) income of \$(26,524), \$1,551,096 and \$6,303,040, respectively. AAMAC's income was all derived from interest and dividends earned on the net proceeds of its IPO.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, AAMAC had a net income of \$2,617,303 consisting of \$6,370,571 of interest income offset by \$2,396,923 of formation and operating costs and \$1,356,345 of provisions for income tax.

For the period from January 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007, AAMAC had a net income of \$3,711,991 consisting of \$7,013,963 of interest income offset by \$396,806 of formation and operating costs and \$2,905,166 of provisions for income tax.

AAMAC incurred \$276,494 and \$227,299 in formation and operating costs during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These costs consisted of approximately \$144,000 of legal and accounting, \$29,000 for director and officer insurance, \$53,000 for administrative services, \$41,000 for taxes and the balance of \$10,000 for other miscellaneous expenses for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. For the three months ended March 31, 2008, AAMAC expensed approximately \$100,000 of corporate, legal and accounting expenses, \$29,000 of insurance costs, \$42,000 of Delaware Franchise taxes, and \$30,000 of administrative and traveling costs, and the balance of \$26,000 for other miscellaneous expenses of the period.

AAMAC incurred \$2,396,923 and \$2,793,729 in formation and operating costs during the year ended December 31, 2008 and for the period from January 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2008, respectively. These costs consisted of approximately \$1,537,000 of terminated acquisition related costs, \$479,000 of legal and accounting costs, \$166,000 for director and officer insurance, \$274,000 for administrative services, \$236,000 for taxes and the balance of \$102,000 for other miscellaneous expenses for the period from January 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2008, AAMAC expensed approximately \$1,537,000 of previously deferred terminated acquisition costs, \$329,000 of corporate, legal and accounting expenses, \$115,000 of insurance costs, \$165,000 of Delaware franchise taxes, and \$251,000 of administrative costs.

For the period from January 26, 2007 (inception) through December 31, 2007, AAMAC incurred approximately \$397,000 of costs consisting of \$150,000 of legal and accounting costs, \$50,000 of insurance, \$71,000 of Delaware franchise taxes, \$1,000 of formation costs, and \$125,000 of administrative costs.

All activity from January 26, 2007 (inception) through August 7, 2007 related to AAMAC's formation and IPO described above. Since August 8, 2007, AAMAC has been searching for a target company to acquire. On March 12, 2008, AAMAC entered into a definitive agreement to enter into an initial business combination with Halcyon. On June 23, 2008, AAMAC terminated that definitive agreement with Halcyon and agreed to a release of any claims against each other, as more fully set forth in the Termination Agreement and AAMAC agreed to reimburse Halcyon for \$1,000,000 of its expenses in the event that AAMAC consummates an initial business combination on or prior to August 1, 2009. Costs associated with the proposed Halcyon acquisition in the amount of approximately \$1,537,459 have been expensed.

Going Concern and Management's Plan and Intentions

AAMAC's funds may not be sufficient to maintain AAMAC until a business combination is consummated. In addition, there can be no assurance that AAMAC will consummate a business combination prior to August 1, 2009. Pursuant to AAMAC's amended and restated certificate of incorporation, if AAMAC is unable to consummate a timely business combination, it would have to liquidate and return the funds held in its trust account to the holders of shares issued in AAMAC's IPO as previously described. These factors raise substantial doubt about AAMAC's ability to continue as a going concern.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

AAMAC has no obligations, assets or liabilities which would be considered off-balance sheet arrangements. AAMAC does not participate in transactions that create relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, often referred to as variable interest entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements.

AAMAC has not entered into any off-balance sheet financing arrangements and has never established any special purpose entities. AAMAC has not guaranteed any debt or commitments of other entities or entered into any options on non-financial assets.

Contractual Obligations

On March 6, 2009, AAMAC signed an engagement letter with Financo engaging Financo to act as AAMAC's non-exclusive financial advisor and to provide certain opinions in respect of the Acquisition. The Financo fee for providing the opinions was \$100,000 which was fully paid on May 18, 2009. Financo will also be entitled to a success fee upon closing of the Acquisition equal to \$2,500,000 (against which the opinion fee will be credited).

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2009, AAMAC had available cash of \$670,628 and \$70,222 cash held in trust account, dividends and interest available for working capital and taxes and cash held in trust account restricted of \$407,571,636. Since its IPO, AAMAC's only source of revenue has been from the interest and dividends earned on its cash accounts. The proceeds from AAMAC's IPO that were placed in a trust account were invested in United States government securities within the meaning of Section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 having a maturity of 180 days or less or in money market funds meeting certain conditions under rule 2a-7 promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The funds placed in trust earned an annualized interest rate of approximately 0.24% during the three months ended March 31, 2009.

As of December 31, 2008, AAMAC had available cash of \$886,113 and \$136,658 cash held in trust account, dividends and interest available for working capital and taxes and cash held in trust account restricted of \$407,376,476. Since its IPO, AAMAC's only source of revenue has been from the interest and dividends earned on its cash accounts. The proceeds from AAMAC's IPO that were placed in a trust account were invested in United States government securities within the meaning of Section 2(a)(16) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 having a maturity of 180 days or less or in money market funds meeting certain conditions under rule 2a-7 promulgated under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The funds placed in trust earned an annualized interest rate of approximately 1.6% during the year ended December 31, 2008.

Subject to its stockholders' approval, AAMAC will use substantially all of the net proceeds of its IPO in connection with acquiring one or more target businesses. To the extent AAMAC uses its capital stock in whole or in part as consideration for an initial business combination, the proceeds held in the trust account (less amounts paid to any public stockholders who exercise their conversion rights and deferred underwriting discounts and commissions paid to the underwriters) as well as any other net proceeds not expended prior to that time will be used to pay transaction fees and the Cash Consideration, redeem the AAMAC warrants if the Warrant Redemption Proposal is approved by AAMAC warrant holders, finance the operations of the target business or businesses. Such working capital funds could be used in a variety of ways including continuing or expanding the target business operations and for strategic acquisitions. Such funds could also be used to repay any operating expenses or finders' fees which AAMAC had incurred prior to the completion of an initial business combination if the funds available to it outside of the trust account were insufficient to cover such expenses.

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As of March 31, 2009, AAMAC had available cash of \$670,628 and \$70,222 cash held in trust account, dividends and interest available for working capital and taxes which AAMAC expects to use for the due diligence investigation of a target business or businesses and general administrative expenses. However, if its estimate of the costs of undertaking in-depth due diligence and consummating an initial business combination is less than the actual amount necessary to do so, or if interest payments are not available to fund the expenses at the time AAMAC incurs them, it may be required to raise additional capital, the amount, availability and cost of which is currently unascertainable. Moreover, AAMAC may need to obtain additional financing either to consummate an initial business combination or because it becomes obligated to convert into cash a significant number of Public Shares voting against an initial business combination, in which case AAMAC may issue additional securities or incur debt in connection with such business combination. Following AAMAC's initial business combination, if cash on hand is insufficient, it may need to obtain additional financing in order to meet its obligations. AAMAC has not taken any steps to obtain such financing and there is no assurance it would be able to obtain such financing.

As of March 31, 2009, AAMAC had withdrawn \$8,371,123 of the interest and dividends earned on the funds held in its trust account. Pursuant to the terms of AAMAC's trust agreement governing the trust account, AAMAC is entitled to use up to \$3,500,000 of the earnings (subject to restrictions for monies needed to pay income and franchise tax liabilities) for working capital, provided, however, that the aggregate amount of all such distributions for working capital and income tax payments shall not exceed the total earnings. Of the funds withdrawn, \$4,900,126 was for taxes and \$3,470,997 was for working capital. Therefore, as of March 31, 2009, up to \$70,222 was available for withdrawal from AAMAC's trust account for working capital purposes and taxes to its operating account which had a balance of \$670,628 as of March 31, 2009. Once the \$3,500,000 is distributed, only distributions to pay income and franchise tax liabilities will be allowed. As of May 8, 2009, AAMAC had received refunds due of \$866,983 on state and city tax estimated payments that it made, which have been deposited in the trust account. AAMAC's liabilities are all related to costs associated with operating as a public company and searching for an acquisition target. AAMAC believes its working capital will continue to be sufficient to fund its operations until a target is acquired.

As of March 31, 2009, AAMAC has approximately \$741,000 of cash and cash equivalents. Assuming the Acquisition is consummated, cash and cash equivalents would be approximately \$188,326,000 assuming minimum conversion or approximately \$65,930,000 assuming maximum conversion of 12,419,999 shares of AAMAC common stock. Cash and cash equivalents would increase by approximately \$407,572,000 due to the release of the funds held in trust and would decrease by the initial payment for the Great American membership interest of \$120,000,000, the redemption of 46,025,000 warrants for \$23,013,000, deferred underwriting fees and expenses of \$13,500,000, professional fees of \$1,005,000, success fee to Financo to \$2,500,000, reimbursement of expenses to Halcyon of \$1,000,000 and miscellaneous fees of approximately \$570,000. These amounts are AAMAC management's best estimates of the effects of the Acquisition on the Company's cash and cash equivalents and are subject to change.

Critical Accounting Policies

AAMAC's financial statements and the notes to its financial statements contain information that is pertinent to management's discussion and analysis. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. On a continual basis, management reviews its estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such reviews, and if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly. Actual results may vary from these estimates and assumptions under different and/or future circumstances. Management considers an accounting estimate to be critical if:

- a. it requires assumptions to be made that were uncertain at the time the estimate was made; and
- b. changes in the estimate, or the use of different estimating methods that could have been selected, could have a material impact on AAMAC's results of operations or financial condition.

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The following critical accounting policies have been identified that affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements. AAMAC believes that the following are some of the more critical judgment areas in the application of its accounting policies that affect its financial condition and results of operations. AAMAC has discussed the application of these critical accounting policies with its Audit Committee. The following critical accounting policies are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of AAMAC's accounting policies or estimates.

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, liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of operating losses and other temporary differences between carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or 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 temporary differences representing net future deductible amounts become deductible. SFAS No. 109 requires that a valuation allowance be established when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of deferred tax assets will not be realized. A review of all available positive and negative evidence needs to be considered, including a company's performance, the market environment in which the company operates, the length of carryback and carryforward periods, and expectations of future profits.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, or SFAS 157, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The Statement codifies the definition of fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The standard clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. The adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a material impact on AAMAC's financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 159, or SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Opinion for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115, which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The fair value option established by this Statement permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. A business entity shall report

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unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. Adoption is required for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year that begins on or before November 15, 2007, provided the entity also elects to apply the provisions of SFAS 159. The adoption of SFAS 159 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations, or SFAS 141R. SFAS 141R changes accounting for acquisitions that close beginning in 2009 in a number of areas including the treatment of contingent consideration, contingencies, acquisition costs, in-process research & development and restructuring costs. More transactions and events will qualify as business combinations and will be accounted for at fair value under the new standard. SFAS 141R promotes greater use of fair values in financial reporting. In addition, under SFAS 141R, changes in deferred tax asset valuation allowances and acquired income tax uncertainties in a business combination after the measurement period will impact income tax expense. Some of the changes will introduce more volatility into earnings. SFAS 141R is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. SFAS 141R will have an impact on accounting for any business acquired after the effective date of this pronouncement.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51, or SFAS 160. SFAS 160 will change the accounting and reporting for minority interests, which will be recharacterized as noncontrolling interests (NCI) and classified as a component of equity. This new consolidation method will significantly change the accounting for transactions with minority interest holders. SFAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. SFAS 160 would have an impact on the presentation and disclosure of the noncontrolling interests of any non-wholly owned business acquired in the future.

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. 157-1, Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and other Pronouncements that Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement under Statement 13, or FSP 157-1, and No. 157-2, Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157, or FSP 157-2, which respectively, remove leasing transactions from the scope of SFAS 157 and defer its effective date for one year relative to certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities. As a result, the application of the definition of fair value and related disclosures of SFAS 157 (as impacted by these two FSP's) was effective for AAMAC beginning January 1, 2008 on a prospective basis with respect to fair value measurements of (a) nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in AAMAC's financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually) and (b) all financial assets and liabilities. This adoption did not have a material impact on AAMAC's results of operations or financial condition. The remaining aspects of SFAS 157 for which the effective date was deferred under FSP 157-2 are currently being evaluated by the company. Areas impacted by the deferral relate to nonfinancial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, but are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. This deferral applies to such items as nonfinancial assets and liabilities initially measured at fair value in a business combination (but not measured at fair value in subsequent periods) or nonfinancial long-lived asset groups measured at fair value for an impairment assessment. The effects of these remaining aspects of SFAS 157 are to be applied to fair value measurements prospectively beginning January 1, 2009. AAMAC does not expect them to have a material impact on AAMAC's results of operations or financial condition. In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP No. 157-3, Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active, or FSP 157-3. FSP 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS 157, which AAMAC adopted as of January 1, 2008, in cases where a market is not active. AAMAC has considered FSP 157-3 in its determination of estimated fair values as of December 31, 2008, and the impact was not material.

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In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133, or SFAS 161, as amended and interpreted, which requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. Disclosing the fair values of derivative instruments and their gains and losses in a tabular format provides a more complete picture of the location in an entity's financial statements of both the derivative positions existing at period end and the effect of using derivatives during the reporting period. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008. Early adoption is permitted, but not expected. Management is evaluating the potential effect this guidance may have on AAMAC's financial condition and results of operations.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*, or SFAS 162. The statement is intended to improve financial reporting by identifying a consistent hierarchy for selecting accounting principles to be used in preparing financial statements that are prepared in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles. Unlike Statement on Auditing Standards No. 69, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With GAAP*, SAS 69, SFAS 162 is directed to the entity rather than the auditor. The statement is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) amendments to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity with GAAP*, and is not expected to have any impact on AAMAC's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

In June 2008, FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force No. 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities*, or EITF 03-6-1. Under the FSP, unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to receive nonforfeitable dividends (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities, and should be included in the two-class method of computing EPS. The FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years, and is not expected to have a significant impact on AAMAC's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Management of AAMAC does not believe that any other recently issued accounting standards would have a material effect on future financial statements.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT OF AAMAC****Directors and Executive Officers**

AAMAC's current directors and executive officers are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Michael J. Levitt	50	Chairman of the Board
Mark D. Klein	47	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
Paul D. Lapping	46	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary
Jonathan I. Berger	39	Director
Michael S. Gross	47	Director
David C. Hawkins	44	Director
Frederick G. Kraegel	60	Director
Bradford R. Peck	46	Director
Steven A. Shenfeld	50	Director

Michael J. Levitt has been Chairman since March 2007. In 2001, Mr. Levitt founded Stone Tower Capital LLC, an alternative investment firm focused on credit and credit-related assets. At December 31, 2008, Stone Tower managed, through its affiliates, approximately \$37 billion in leveraged finance-related assets across various investment vehicles. Mr. Levitt also serves as Chief Executive Officer of Stone Tower Equity Partners LLC and Chief Executive Officer and Director of Everquest Financial Ltd. Mr. Levitt has spent his entire 25-year career managing or advising non-investment grade businesses and investing in non-investment grade assets. Previously, Mr. Levitt served as the managing partner of the New York office of Hicks, Muse, Tate & Furst Incorporated. Prior thereto, Mr. Levitt served as the co-head of the investment banking division of Smith Barney Inc. Mr. Levitt has a B.B.A. from the University of Michigan and a J.D. from the University of Michigan Law School.

Mark D. Klein has been Chief Executive Officer, President and a Director since February 2007. Mr. Klein is also a registered representative at Ladenburg Thalmann & Co. Inc., a Managing Member of the LTAM Titan Fund, a fund of funds hedge fund and is one of the principals of The Aldebaran Fund, LLC, a private fund investing in special purpose acquisition companies. From April 2007 until August 2008, Mr. Klein was the Chief Executive Officer of Hanover Group US LLC, an indirect US subsidiary of the Hanover Group. Prior to joining Hanover 2007, Mr. Klein was Chairman of Ladenburg Thalmann & Co., Inc., a leading underwriter of blank check companies, which is engaged in retail and institutional securities brokerage, investment banking and asset management services. From March 2005 to September 2006, he was Chief Executive Officer and President of Ladenburg Thalmann Financial Services, Inc., the parent of Ladenburg Thalmann & Co., Inc., and Chief Executive Officer of Ladenburg Thalmann Asset Management Inc., a subsidiary of Ladenburg Financial Services, Inc. Prior to joining Ladenburg Thalmann, from June 2000 to March 2005 Mr. Klein served as the Chief Executive Officer and President of NBGI Asset Management, Inc. and NBGI Securities, which were the US subsidiaries of the National Bank of Greece, the largest financial institution in Greece. Prior to joining NBGI, Mr. Klein was President, Founder of Newbrook Capital Management, and Founder and Managing Member of Independence Holdings Partners, LLC, a private equity fund of funds company and Founder and General Partner of Intrinsic Edge Partners, a long/short equity hedge fund. Prior to the formation of Newbrook Capital Management and Independence Holdings Partners, LLC, Mr. Klein was a Senior Portfolio Manager for PaineWebber and Smith Barney Shearson. Prior to his affiliation with PaineWebber and Smith Barney Shearson, Mr. Klein managed investment accounts at Prudential Securities and managed firm capital at MKI Securities. Before entering the securities industry, Mr. Klein worked for two years at Arthur Young in its Entrepreneurial Services Group. Mr. Klein also serves as a member of the board of directors of American Apparel, Inc. (AMEX:APP). Mr. Klein is a graduate of J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University, with a Masters of Management Degree and also received a Bachelors of Business Administration degree with high distinction from Emory University.

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Paul D. Lapping has been Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary since February 2007. From August 2003 to June 2006, Mr. Lapping served as President of Lapping Investments, LLC, a personal investment fund targeting lower middle market leveraged buyouts. From April 2007 until August 2008, Mr. Lapping served as a Managing Director of Hanover Group US LLC. From April 2000 to November 2003, Mr. Lapping was a general partner of Minotaur Partners II, L.P., a private investment partnership Mr. Lapping formed to invest equity in small and middle-market marketing driven companies with an emphasis on emerging technologies. From December 1995 to January 2002, Mr. Lapping was a general partner of Merchant Partners, LP, a private investment partnership focused on direct marketing, business and consumer services. Prior to joining Merchant Partners, Mr. Lapping served in various corporate development roles with Montgomery Ward Holding Corp., a retail, catalog, direct marketing and home shopping company, and Farley Industries, Inc., a management company providing services to Farley Inc., a private investment fund holding company, and its related entities including Fruit of the Loom, Inc., Farley Metals, Inc., Acme Boot Company and West Point-Pepperell, Inc. Mr. Lapping also served in various positions with Golder, Thoma and Cressey, a private equity firm, and with the merger and acquisition group of Salomon Brothers Inc. Mr. Lapping received a Bachelor of Science from the University of Illinois and a Masters of Management Degree from the Kellogg School of Business at Northwestern University.

Jonathan I. Berger has been a Director since March 2007. Mr. Berger is currently a Senior Managing Director of Stone Tower Capital LLC. He also serves as a Senior Managing Director of Stone Tower Equity Partners LLC. Mr. Berger has over 16 years of experience in the private and public debt and equity markets, primarily as an investor managing capital for institutions such as pension funds, endowments, foundations, banks, fund of funds and large family offices. From 1997 to 2006, Mr. Berger played a leading role at Pegasus Capital Advisors, LP (Pegasus) as a co-founder and partner. Pegasus is a private equity firm that focuses on special situation investments in middle-market businesses. Prior to Pegasus, Mr. Berger was a Vice President in the High Yield and Distressed Securities Group at UBS Securities LLC (UBS). At UBS, he was involved in investing in distressed and high yield securities and had additional responsibilities in high yield financings, transaction opportunity creation and structure negotiations. Prior to UBS, Mr. Berger was a principal at Rosecliff, Inc., a private equity fund focused on buyouts of middle market companies. Previously, Mr. Berger worked in the Leveraged Finance Group of Salomon Brothers Inc. and at Nantucket Holding Company, a merchant banking group focused on investing in financial and operational turnaround situations. Mr. Berger graduated from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business in 1991 with a Bachelor of Science in Economics with a Concentration in Finance.

Michael S. Gross has been a Director since March 2007. Since July 2006, Mr. Gross has been co-chairman of the investment committee of Magnetar Financial LLC and a senior partner in Magnetar Capital Partners LP, the holding company for Magnetar Financial LLC. In such capacities, Mr. Gross heads Magnetar Financial LLC's credit and private investment business. Since September 2007, Mr. Gross has served as the chief executive officer, chairman of the board of directors and managing member of Solar Capital, LLC. From June 2006 to September 2008, Mr. Gross served as the chief executive officer, chairman of the board of directors and secretary of Marathon Acquisition Corp., a blank check company formed to acquire one or more operating businesses through a merger, stock exchange, asset acquisition, reorganization or similar business combination. Mr. Gross has been chairman of the board of Global Ship Lease, Inc., which merged with Marathon Acquisition Corp., since September 2008. Between February 2004 and February 2006, Mr. Gross was the president and chief executive officer of Apollo Investment Corporation, a publicly traded business development company that he founded and on whose board of directors and investment committee he served as chairman from February 2004 to July 2006, and was the managing partner of Apollo Investment Management, LP, the investment adviser to Apollo Investment Corporation. From 1990 to February 2006, Mr. Gross was a senior partner at Apollo Management, LP, a leading private equity firm which he founded in 1990 with five other persons. In addition, from 2003 to February 2006, Mr. Gross was the managing partner of Apollo Distressed Investment Fund, an investment fund he founded to invest principally in non-control oriented distressed debt and other investment securities of leveraged companies. Mr. Gross currently serves on the boards of directors of Saks, Inc. and Jarden. Mr. Gross is a graduate of J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management at Northwestern University, with a Masters of Management Degree and also received a Bachelors of Business Administration degree from the University of Michigan in 1983.

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David C. Hawkins has been a Director since March 2007. In 2001 Mr. Hawkins co-founded Investoraccess Ltd., a specialist media business focused on developing a range of publications and other media covering the private equity, venture capital and real estate industries. Mr. Hawkins also acts as the publisher of Private Equity International, a monthly magazine focused on private equity and venture capital launched in December 2001 and owned by Investoraccess Ltd. Investoraccess Ltd. also owns PrivateEquityOnline.com, a website dedicated to private equity and venture capital. In May 2007, Investoraccess Ltd. was subject to a secondary buyout and became part of PEI Media Group with Mr. Hawkins being appointed Managing Director. From 1985 to 1996 Mr. Hawkins worked at financial media group Euromoney PLC, where he was promoted to Managing Editor of the Books Division in 1991. Mr. Hawkins received an MA (First Class) in English Literature from Oxford University in 1985.

Frederick G. Kraegel has been a Director since June 2007. Mr. Kraegel has extensive experience in evaluating businesses and in working with companies with complex financial issues. He has been a Senior Consultant with Bridge Associates LLC since February 2003 and in such capacity has served in a number of roles including as financial advisor to the Chapter 7 Trustee of Refco, LLC. Mr. Kraegel was an independent consultant from July 2002 to February 2003. From July 2001 to July 2002 Mr. Kraegel was Executive Vice President, Chief Administrative Officer and Director of AMF Bowling Worldwide, Inc. where he was hired to provide direction for the Chapter 11 process and financial, information technology and real estate functions. Mr. Kraegel was President and Director of Acme Markets of Virginia, Inc. from 2000 to 2001 and led the effort in which the retail operations of the 32-store chain were sold. In 1998, he was hired as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Factory Card Outlet Corp., a public company, to direct the financial restructuring of the company including the filing a Chapter 11 proceeding in 1999; Mr. Kraegel left the company in 2000 prior to its emergence from bankruptcy in 2002. Mr. Kraegel was a partner at Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. (now KPMG LLP) and is a CPA. Mr. Kraegel graduated from Valparaiso University in 1970 with a Bachelor of Science in Business Administration with a concentration in Accounting. Mr. Kraegel serves on the boards of Concordia Plan Services, Inc., Thrivent Financial for Lutherans and Valparaiso University.

Bradford R. Peck has been a Director since March 2007. Mr. Peck is the founding principal of Taurus Asset Management, LLC, which was established in March 2004. Mr. Peck is currently the managing Principal and Senior Portfolio Manager of Taurus Asset Management, LLC, which is engaged in providing investment advisory and management services to various sophisticated clients, including high net worth individuals, pension and profit sharing plans, charitable organizations and other business entities. Mr. Peck is also one of the principals of The Aldebaran Fund, LLC, a private fund investing in special purpose acquisition companies. Prior to founding Taurus Asset Management, LLC, Mr. Peck was a Managing Director of Neuberger Berman LLC from 1999 to 2004, a Portfolio Manager of Neuberger Berman from 1997 to 2004, a General Partner of Weiss Peck and Greer from 1995 to 1997, a Portfolio Manager of Weiss Peck & Greer from 1987 to 1997, a Manager, Financial Analysis in the Treasury Department of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea company from 1986 to 1987, and an investment associate at Equitable Life Insurance Society from 1984 to 1985. Mr. Peck is a graduate of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, with a Bachelor of Science degree in economics. Mr. Peck serves on the board of the Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services and the Randall's Island Sports Authority.

Steven A. Shenfeld has been a Director since March 2007. Mr. Shenfeld has worked on Wall Street since 1983 in various executive capacities for firms including Salomon Brothers, Donaldson Lufkin Jenrette, Bankers Trust and Robertson Stephens. Since March 2009, Mr. Shenfeld has served as President and a General Partner of MidOcean Credit Partners, an investment fund focusing on credit investments. From April 2002 to March 2009, Mr. Shenfeld served as Senior Managing Director and General Partner of

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M.D. Sass Macquarie Financial Strategies LP; a \$273mm private equity fund focused on the investment management sector. Previously he was a General Partner of Avenue Capital Group, a multi billion dollar hedge fund focused on distressed debt and special situations from 1999 to 2001. From 1994 through 1999 he held executive positions at Bank Boston Robertson Stephens including serving on the Management Committee and heading the High Yield business. From 1991 to 1994 he was the Head of Global Finance Sales & Trading at Bankers Trust. Mr. Shenfeld is a Founder and Board Member of Finacity, a receivables based finance company that is collectively owned by Kleiner Perkins, Texas Pacific Group, Allianz, Bank of America, ABN Amro, and Avenue Capital. Mr. Shenfeld obtained a MBA in Finance from University of Michigan in 1983 and a BA in Economics from Tufts University in 1981.

Executive Officer and Director Compensation

None of AAMAC's executive officers or directors has received any cash compensation for services rendered. Commencing on August 1, 2007 through the earlier of AAMAC's consummation of its initial business combination or its liquidation, AAMAC has and will continue to incur from Hanover Group US LLC, an affiliate of one of its initial stockholders and sponsors, a total of \$10,000 per month for certain general and administrative services, including secretarial support. Other than this \$10,000 per-month fee, no compensation of any kind, including finder's and consulting fees, has been or will be paid to any of its initial stockholders, sponsors, officers or directors, in each case in any capacity, or to any of their respective affiliates, for any services rendered prior to or in connection with the consummation of an initial business combination. However, these individuals have been and, prior to the Acquisition, will continue to be reimbursed for any out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with activities on AAMAC's behalf such as identifying potential target businesses and performing due diligence on suitable business combinations. There is no limit on the amount of out-of-pocket expenses that could be incurred; provided, however, that to the extent such out-of-pocket expenses exceed the available proceeds not deposited in the trust account and interest and dividend income of up to \$3,500,000 on the balance in the trust account, such out-of-pocket expenses will not be reimbursed by AAMAC unless it consummates the Acquisition or another initial business combination prior to August 1, 2009. After the Acquisition, directors or members of AAMAC's management team who serve as directors of the Company will receive fees from the Company. See *Management of the Company Following the Acquisition Director Compensation*.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

A compensation discussion and analysis is not included as members of AAMAC's management team have not received any cash or other compensation for services rendered to AAMAC since AAMAC's inception.

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BUSINESS OF GREAT AMERICAN AND THE COMPANY

The following description applies to the current business of Great American as well as the business of the Company following the Acquisition.

General

Great American is a leading provider of asset disposition and valuation and appraisal services to a wide range of retail, wholesale and industrial clients, as well as lenders, capital providers, private equity investors and professional service firms. Great American operates its business in two segments: liquidation and auction solutions; and valuation and appraisal services. Great American's liquidation and auction divisions assist clients in maximizing return and recovery rates through the efficient disposition of assets. Such assets include multi-location retail inventory, wholesale inventory, trade fixtures, machinery and equipment, intellectual property and real property. Great American's valuation and appraisal services division provides its clients with independent appraisals in connection with asset based loans, acquisitions, divestitures and other business needs.

Great American's significant industry experience, network of highly skilled employees and scalable network of independent contractors and industry-specific advisors allow Great American to tailor its auction and liquidation solutions to the specific needs of a multitude of clients, logistical challenges and distressed circumstances. Great American has established appraisal and valuation methodologies and practices in a broad array of asset categories which have made it a recognized industry leader. Furthermore, Great American's scale and pool of resources allow it to offer its services on a nationwide basis, setting it apart from many of its competitors. As a result of this market expertise and flexibility, its proven track record and its ability to offer cost-attractive services, Great American believes that it is well positioned to generate revenue growth and increase its market share across all of its service offerings.

Great American, together with its predecessors, has been in business since 1973. Great American was organized as a California limited liability company in 2002. For over 35 years, Great American and its predecessors have provided retail, wholesale and industrial auction and liquidation solutions to clients. Past clients of Great American include Boeing, Apple Computers, Circuit City, Friedman's Jewelers, Hechinger, Mervyns, Tower Records, Eaton's, Hancock Fabrics, Movie Gallery, Linens N Things, Kmart, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Whitehall Jewelers, Gottschalks, Fortunoff, and Ritz Camera. Since 1995, Great American has participated in liquidations involving over \$23 billion in aggregate asset value and auctioned assets with an estimated aggregate value of over \$6 billion.

Great American's valuation and appraisal services division provides valuation and appraisal services to financial institutions, lenders, private equity investors and other providers of capital. These services primarily include the valuation of assets (i) for purposes of determining and monitoring the value of collateral securing financial transactions and loan arrangements and (ii) in connection with potential business combinations. Great American's clients include major financial institutions such as Bank of America, Credit Suisse, GE Capital, JPMorgan Chase, Union Bank of California, and Wells Fargo. Great American's clients also include private equity firms such as Apollo Management, Goldman Sachs Capital Partners, Laurus Funds, Sun Capital Partners and UBS Capital.

In May 2008, Great American established Great American Real Estate Services to assist companies winding down or restructuring their business with negotiating rent relief and lease termination and/or identifying suitable parties to assume the client's lease or purchase its real property. Great American Real Estate Services focuses on achieving maximum return for its clients through mitigating lease liabilities and maximizing the value of owned real property. Great American Real Estate Services also provides commercial and industrial real estate appraisal services.

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In September 2008, Great American partnered with Kelly Capital to launch Great American Home Auctions through which Great American and Kelly Capital will conduct public auctions of foreclosed residential real estate. Kelly Capital is an experienced real estate investment firm which, together with its controlled affiliate companies, has completed over \$3 billion in transactions as principal investors. The first real estate auction event is scheduled for June 2009.

In April 2009, Great American expanded its operations into Europe by opening an office in the United Kingdom. Great American has entered into a non-exclusive co-marketing referral agreement with Smith & Williamson, a United Kingdom-based accounting firm. The collaboration is expected to focus on helping retailers downsize through inventory liquidation and store closures in addition to providing appraisal and valuation services.

Business Strategy

Great American's primary objective is to generate revenue growth through increased market share across all of its service offerings. The key components of Great American's strategy to achieve these objectives include:

Increase Pursuit of Bankruptcy and Distressed Liquidations. Great American conducts retail liquidations primarily for the benefit of capital providers seeking to generate cash from distressed retail assets. Due to recent challenges faced by the retail market in the United States, many retailers are conducting inventory liquidations to generate cash or are being forced into bankruptcy. Great American, typically through collaborative arrangements with other liquidators, has participated in many major bankruptcy liquidations including Circuit City, Tower Records, Movie Gallery, Mervyns, Kmart, Montgomery Ward, Linens N Things, KB Toys and Hechinger.

Focus on Liquidations for Financially Healthy Businesses. The market for liquidation services is not solely driven by distressed economic conditions. In Great American's experience, there is also demand for proactive liquidation solutions during periods of economic stability and prosperity as financially healthy retailers and manufacturers eliminate underperforming locations or reduce positions in certain inventory or product categories. Consequently, Great American's ability to maintain a leading position in the liquidation market and leverage the intrinsic value of its reputation as the retail and industrial landscapes continue to change will be a substantial factor driving revenue growth.

Leverage Experience and Reputation to Drive Company Profit and Customer Value. Through Great American's more than 35 years in the liquidation industry, it has developed extensive institutional knowledge of asset valuation information. This includes databases covering a multitude of industries and asset classes that contain item level detail and historical price information. Great American believes its databases enable it to more accurately estimate retail, wholesale and industrial recovery rates as well as generate valuations for a broad range of asset classes. Additionally, Great American maintains databases containing public auction registrant, bidder, buyer and seller information which enable it to target buyers for future sale offerings.

Increase Number of Potential Buyers at Online and Onsite Auctions. Great American is focused on increasing the number of participants at its auctions by leveraging its existing buyer base as well as attracting new buyers. Great American uses buyer profiles and historical transaction data to market assets available at its auctions to the most likely buyers. In addition, Great American continues to expand the number of new buyers participating in its auction processes through targeted direct marketing, online marketing and traditional advertising and marketing programs. Great American believes that these initiatives will increase auction participation and thus, competition, leading to higher asset sale prices.

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Develop New Client Relationships and Expand Services Provided to Existing Clients. Great American plans to increase marketing efforts to retailers and corporations, as well as professional service referral sources. Great American believes that the traditional disposition methods for excess inventory and other assets on which many retailers and other businesses rely, such as in store discounting, regional auctions or bulk sales to local buyers and liquidators, are inefficient disposition methods which do not maximize recovery value. Great American believes that marketing its services to retailers, corporations, and professional service providers will generate additional business opportunities through referrals and new client leads. Additionally, Great American has recently expanded its public relations and marketing efforts with the aim of raising awareness about its auction and liquidation capabilities among potential clients. Furthermore, Great American believes that it can generate additional revenue by actively cross selling its auction, liquidation and valuation and advisory services to its existing clients, thereby providing clients with an efficient, cost-effective, single-source solution.

Expand Geographic Footprint. Great American plans to continue to increase its market presence within the United States and abroad. Great American opened an office in New York City in August 2008 to assist its financial institution clients, and the service providers that serve them, with disposition, appraisal and valuation services. This office serves as the base for Great American's real estate services team. In addition, Great American expanded its operations into the United Kingdom in April 2009 through the establishment of a relationship with Smith and Williamson, a United Kingdom-based accounting firm. Great American intends to further expand its operations to provide auction, liquidation and valuation and appraisal services across Europe and Asia.

Develop a Leading Residential Real Estate Foreclosure Auction Business. Great American recently established a new subsidiary, Great American Home Auctions, to conduct webcast and on-site auctions of foreclosed residential real estate. Great American Home Auctions is a joint venture with Kelly Capital, an experienced real estate investment firm. By leveraging its core competencies and Kelly Capital's residential real estate experience, Great American believes that Great American Home Auctions can become a leader in the foreclosed residential real estate auction business.

Generation of Revenue

Great American provides its services to clients on a guarantee, fee or outright purchase basis.

Guarantee. When providing services on a guarantee basis, Great American guarantees the client a specific recovery often expressed as a percentage of retail inventory value or wholesale inventory cost or, in the case of machinery or equipment, a set dollar amount. This guarantee is often required to be supported by a letter of credit, a cash deposit or a combination thereof. Cash deposits are typically funded in part with available cash from Great American together with short term borrowings under Great American's revolving credit facilities. Often when Great American provides auction or liquidation services on a guarantee basis, it does so through a collaborative arrangement with other service providers. In this situation, each collaborator agrees to provide a certain percentage of the guaranteed amount to the client through a combination of letters of credit, cash and financing. If Great American is engaged individually, it receives 100% of the net profit, less debt financing fees, sale related expenses (if any) and any share of the profits due to the client as a result of any profit sharing arrangement entered into based on a pre-negotiated formula. If the engagement was conducted through a collaborative arrangement, the profits or losses are divided among Great American and its partner or partners as set forth in the agreement governing the collaborative arrangement. If the net sales proceeds after expenses are less than the guarantee, Great American, together with its partners if the engagement was conducted through a collaborative arrangement, is responsible for the shortfall and will recognize a loss on the engagement.

Fee. When Great American provides services on a fee basis, clients pay a pre-negotiated flat fee for the services provided, a percentage of asset sales generated or a combination of both.

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Outright Purchase. When providing services on an outright purchase basis, Great American purchases the assets from the client and typically sells them at auction, orderly liquidation, through a third-party broker or, less frequently, as augmented inventory in conjunction with another liquidation that Great American is conducting. In an outright purchase, Great American, together with any collaboration partners, takes title to the assets and absorbs the profit or loss associated with the asset disposition.

Services

Great American provides a wide variety of services to clients seeking auction and liquidation solutions or valuation and appraisal services.

Auction and Liquidation Solutions

Retail

Great American enables its clients to quickly and efficiently dispose of under-performing assets and generate cash from excess inventory by conducting or assisting in store closings, going out of business sales, bankruptcy sales and fixture sales. With the goal of providing a single-source solution to its retail clients, Great American also provides merger and acquisition due diligence through its auction and liquidation segment and reverse logistics and appraisal services through its valuation and appraisal services segment. Financial institution and other capital providers rely on Great American to maximize recovery rates in distressed asset sales and in retail bankruptcy situations. Additionally, healthy, mature retailers utilize Great American's proven inventory management and strategic disposition solutions, relying on its extensive network of retail professionals, to close unproductive stores and dispose of surplus inventory and fixtures as existing stores are updated.

For example, in a potential bankruptcy engagement, the debtor provides potential disposition firms with a snapshot of inventory and other assets available for sale. The disposition firms must analyze the inventory data and generate an estimate of potential recovery based on their valuation expertise and past liquidation experience. Typically, this process takes one to four weeks. The disposition firms then submit bids that guarantee a minimum recovery based on a percentage of retail value or cost. The successful bidder assumes management of the debtor's stores on a contract basis and conducts the orderly disposition of the inventory and assets in these stores. Profits are generated by efficiently merchandizing inventory, managing the orderly closing of store locations and pricing remaining products to balance margin with speed of sale and liquidation expenses. Unlike merchandisers who employ a top down approach by focusing only on driving total sales (because overhead costs are fixed), disposition firms take a bottom up approach by focusing on balancing cost savings with maximizing proceeds. A typical retail disposition process spans eight to twelve weeks from the bankruptcy court's approval of the successful bid to the final store closure.

Great American often conducts large retail liquidations that entail significant capital requirements through collaborative arrangements with other liquidators. By entering into an agreement with one or more collaborators, Great American is able to bid on larger engagements that it couldn't conduct on its own due to the significant capital outlay involved, number of independent contractors required or financial risk associated with the particular engagement. Great American acts as the lead partner in many of the collaborative arrangements that it enters into, meaning that it has primary responsibility for the due diligence, contract negotiation and execution of the engagement.

Great American provides retail auction and liquidation services on a fee and guarantee basis. In guarantee retail liquidation engagements, Great American takes title to any unsold inventory. In these rare instances, Great American typically utilizes the unsold inventory as augmented inventory in other liquidations it conducts.

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Wholesale and Industrial

Great American designs and implements customized disposition programs for its clients seeking to convert excess wholesale and industrial inventory and operational assets into capital. Great American manages projects of all sizes and scopes across a variety of asset categories. Great American believes that its databases of information regarding potential buyers that it has collected from past transactions and engagements, its nationwide name recognition and experience with alternative distribution channels allow it to provide superior wholesale and industrial disposition services. Great American offers clients the following wholesale and industrial disposition strategies:

Orderly Liquidations. Assets in an orderly liquidation are available for sale on a privately negotiated basis over a period of months. Orderly liquidations work well for assets in large and repetitive quantities. This sale method is often employed to dispose of furniture, fixtures and equipment in connection with retail liquidations as well as wholesale inventory or industrial equipment for which a short term public auction sale is not feasible due to limited market demand or specialized application of the equipment.

Live Auctions. The live public auction is the most traditional sales technique for wholesale and industrial asset dispositions and one of Great American's most frequently utilized services. In live auctions, bidders gather at a specified date and time to competitively bid against one another, with each item selling to the highest bidder. Great American believes that its auctioneers are recognized throughout the industry for their auctioneering skills, project experience, engaging personalities and ability to extract top prices. Great American's live auctions can cover single sites or multiple locations, and Great American utilizes point-of-sale software to generate customized sales reports and invoices and to track assets.

Webcast Auctions. Increasingly, Great American has been webcasting its live auctions over the Internet. This auction format allows online bidders to compete in real time against bidders at the live auction. Bidders can log onto the auction from personal computers, view and bid on lots as they come up for sale, hear the auctioneers as the sale is being conducted and, in some cases, view live streaming video of the auctioneer calling the bids on-site. Great American believes that this auction format maximizes proceeds by providing access to otherwise unavailable potential bidders, including international participants, thereby increasing competition. In some cases, particularly when assets are located in remote areas that are not easily accessible to bidders, Great American may determine, in consultation with the client, that a webcast only auction is the most appropriate format.

Online Auctions. In the online auction format, the sale of assets takes place exclusively online, without a live auctioneer calling the sale. Similar to the timed auctions popularized by online auction sites such as eBay, assets are posted for sale online and buyers can bid on lots and items for a set period of time, usually one week. The online auction format is optimal for clients that have idle assets in quantities insufficient to justify the cost of a live auction.

Wind Down Services. When businesses or manufacturers discontinue operations in whole or in part, they are often faced with the challenge of converting large quantities of raw materials, work-in-process inventory and equipment into cash. Great American has the resources and expertise to analyze the cost effectiveness of continuing production to deplete inventory on hand as an alternative to conducting an auction of the inventory. Great American also provides advisory services relating to the wind down process from beginning to end, including negotiation of early lease terminations, sale of intellectual property and sale of completed inventory through the client's historical distribution channels.

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Reverse Logistics. Great American assists clients with managing the disposition of customer returns, obsolete inventory, extraneous fixtures and dated equipment. Great American serves as a broker, providing assistance in reaching ideal target markets and potential buyers or marketing to its extensive database of buyers and end users. Alternatively, Great American can conduct a liquidation or auction sale to dispose of these assets.

Private Sales. In private sales, Great American steps into the shoes of the seller and handles all negotiations with a single buyer, based upon terms provided by the seller. This type of sale is tailored to a specific target market when specialized assets are involved. This type of sale may be required by certain legal rulings or mediation between multiple parties.

Sealed Bid Sales. Great American performs sealed bid sales in situations where asset disposition requires anonymity of the buyer or seller or involves other confidentiality concerns. In this process, potential buyers submit bids without knowledge of the amount bid by other participants. At the conclusion of the bidding timeframe, the highest bidder wins the right to purchase the asset.

Great American provides wholesale and industrial services on a fee, guarantee and an outright purchase basis.

Home Auctions

Great American expects to commence its auctions for foreclosed residential real estate properties in Summer 2009 through its new joint venture with Kelly Capital.

Great American intends to target foreclosed residential real estate properties nationally across a range of sizes, styles and prices. Great American is currently in discussions with a variety of property owners, including lenders, portfolio managers and investment firms, which hold title to foreclosed homes, to serve as the auction broker in connection with the disposal of these properties.

Great American plans to operate its home auctions in a streamlined fashion to maximize recovery and completed sales. To participate in auctions, buyers must register and, in some cases, make a minimum earnest money deposit. In order to maximize attendance, buyers will be able to bid in person at the live auction event or access the auction via a live webcast and bid online. Great American intends to market the properties for sale through television ad campaigns to direct interested parties to the home auction website. Once online, potential bidders can register, review the property listings and perform due diligence. Open houses will be held prior to the auctions to allow bidders to see and inspect each property.

Great American will coordinate the entire auction process, including the venue, personnel and onsite technological requirements. Great American has arranged to have Wells Fargo Bank and Bank of America to serve as primary onsite lending resources, as well as nationally-recognized title and escrow companies to provide onsite services to potential buyers.

Great American will provide its home auction services on a fee basis based on a percentage of sale price.

Valuation and Appraisal Services

Great American's valuation and appraisal teams provide independent appraisals to financial institutions, lenders and other providers of capital and other professional service firms for estimated liquidation values of assets. These teams include experts specializing in particular industry niches and asset classes. Great American provides valuation and appraisal services across five general categories:

Consumer and Retail Inventory. Representative types of appraisals and valuations include inventory of specialty apparel retailers, department stores, jewelry retailers, sporting goods retailers, mass and discount merchants, home furnishing retailers and footwear retailers.

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Wholesale and Industrial Inventory. Representative types of appraisals and valuations include inventory held by manufacturers or distributors of automotive parts, chemicals, food and beverage products, wine and spirits, building and construction products, industrial products, metals, paper and packaging.

Machinery and Equipment. Representative types of asset appraisals and valuations include a broad range of equipment utilized in manufacturing, construction, transportation and healthcare.

Intangible Assets. Representative types of asset appraisals and valuations include intellectual property, goodwill, brands, logos, trademarks and customer lists.

Real Estate. Representative types of asset appraisals and valuations include owned and leased manufacturing and distribution facilities, retail locations and corporate offices. Great American does not perform appraisals of residential properties.

Great American provides valuation and appraisal services on a pre-negotiated flat fee basis.

Sales and Marketing

Great American's sales and marketing efforts benefit from dedicated business development officers focused on each of Great American's primary service offerings. Great American actively promotes the cross-selling of its services and markets its single-source solution services to existing and potential clients.

Great American's marketing programs incorporate a range of strategies as a result of Great American's diverse universe of potential referral sources, clients and buyers. Key marketing programs include public relations initiatives and news releases, industry trade journal advertising, local television, newspaper and radio advertising, participation in industry trade shows and conferences, speaking engagements, direct marketing, email blasts and Internet based advertising.

As of March 31, 2009, Great American employed 16 business development officers located throughout the United States and in London.

Great American's retail business development efforts target accounting and consulting firms, bankruptcy professionals, attorneys and financial institution workout groups focused on the retail industry as sources for referrals.

Great American's business development officers who are tasked with identifying and obtaining wholesale and industrial auction and liquidation engagements are industry experts and market directly to management at companies in their specific areas of expertise. These individuals also develop and maintain relationships with secondary market participants, such as equipment dealers, who are often sources of referrals for disposition opportunities. The business development officers leverage Great American's years of experience in the auction business, valuation expertise and database of historical auction results to provide potential clients with accurate estimates of asset values.

Great American's home auction sales and marketing efforts target banks and other financial institutions, investment groups, hedge funds, residential real estate property and mortgage portfolio managers, developers, government agencies, asset managers and loan servicers around the United States to secure blocks of homes for auction. By leveraging Great American's existing nationwide auction capabilities, Great American Home Auctions has the ability to coordinate auction events throughout the United States or add homes to an already scheduled Great American Home Auctions event.

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Great American's valuation and appraisal business development efforts target lenders, private equity groups, other debt and equity providers, turnaround and crisis management firms, restructuring firms, investment banks and large financial institutions. Great American focuses on developing and managing relationships with clients to produce ongoing valuation and appraisal opportunities, but will also pursue single opportunities as they arise.

Customers

Great American serves retail, corporate, capital provider and individual customers across its services lines.

Auction and Liquidation Solutions

Retail

Great American's retail auction and liquidation solution clients include financially healthy retailers as well as distressed retailers, bankruptcy professionals, financial institution workout groups and a wide range of professional service providers. Some retail segments in which Great American specializes include apparel, arts and crafts, department stores, discount stores, drug / health and beauty, electronics, footwear, grocery stores, hardware / home improvement, home goods and linens, jewelry, office / party supplies, specialty stores, and sporting goods. Recent clients include Circuit City, Friedman's Jewelers, Hechinger, Mervyns, Tower Records, Eaton's, Hancock Fabrics, Movie Gallery, Linens N Things, KB Toys, Kmart, Sears, Montgomery Ward, Whitehall Jewelers, Fortunoff, Gottschalks and Ritz Camera.

Wholesale and Industrial

Great American provides auction services and customized disposition programs to a wide range of clients. Specifically, Great American has experience in providing auction and liquidation solutions to the following industries: aircraft / aerospace, casino / hospitality, construction / mining / earthmoving, food and beverage processing, hospital / medical, machine tools / metalworking, material handling, packaging / bottling, plastics and rubber processing, printing / bindery, pulp processing / paper converting, restaurant / bar / bakery, retail / trade fixtures, stadium / arena, textile / apparel, transportation / rolling stock, warehouse / distribution centers, and woodworking / lumber. Representative recent clients include the Stardust Hotel & Casino, Boeing, Midas International, Callaway Golf, Lillian Vernon and Dreyer's Ice Cream.

Home Auctions

Great American intends to target banks and other financial institutions, investment groups, hedge funds, developers, government agencies, asset managers and loan servicers around the United States for its home auction services.

Valuation and Appraisal Services

Great American is engaged by financial institutions, lenders, private equity investors and other capital providers, as well as professional service providers, to provide valuation and advisory services. Great American has extensive experience in the appraisal and valuation of retail and consumer inventories, wholesale and industrial inventories, machinery and equipment, intellectual property and real estate. Great American maintains ongoing client relationships with major asset based lenders including Bank of America,

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CIT Group, Citibank, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank, GE Capital, HSBC, JPMorgan Chase, Union Bank of California, US Bank, Wachovia Capital Finance, Wells Fargo Foothill and Wells Fargo Retail Finance. In addition, Great American's clients include private equity firms such as Apollo Management, Goldman Sachs Capital Partners, H.I.G. Capital, Harvest Partners, Laurus Funds, Sun Capital Partners and UBS Capital.

Competition

Great American faces competition in each of its primary service areas. While some competitors are unique to specific service offerings, some competitors cross multiple service offerings. A number of companies provide services or products to the auction and liquidation and valuation and appraisal markets, and existing and potential clients can, or will be able to, choose from a variety of qualified service providers. Competition in certain of Great American's service offerings is intense. Some of Great American's competitors may even be able to offer discounts or other preferred pricing arrangements. In a cost-sensitive environment, such arrangements may prevent Great American from acquiring new clients or new engagements with existing clients. Some of Great American's competitors may be able to negotiate secure alliances with clients and affiliates on more favorable terms, devote greater resources to marketing and promotional campaigns or to the development of technology systems than Great American. In addition, new technologies and the expansion of existing technologies with respect to the online auction business may increase the competitive pressures on Great American. Great American must also compete for the services of skilled professionals. There can be no assurance that Great American will be able to compete successfully against current or future competitors, and competitive pressures faced by Great American could harm its business, operating results and financial condition.

Great American faces competition for its retail services from traditional liquidators as well as Internet-based liquidators such as overstock.com and eBay. Great American's wholesale and industrial services competitors include traditional auctioneers and fixed site auction houses that may specialize in particular industries or geographic regions as well as other large, prestigious or well-recognized auctioneers. Great American also faces competition and pricing pressure from the internal remarketing groups of its clients and potential clients and from companies that may choose to liquidate or auction assets and/or excess inventory without assistance from service providers like Great American. Great American faces competition for its home auction services from established real estate auctioneers, foreclosure/courthouse auctions, short sales and traditional real estate services. Great American faces competition for its valuation and appraisal services from large accounting, consulting and other professional service firms as well as other valuation, appraisal and advisory firms.

Information Technology

Great American's information technology infrastructure is based on industry standard software and hardware. Great American's scalable infrastructure allows it to consistently enhance the features and functionality of its services to meet the evolving needs of clients and bidders.

Great American's systems supplement the expertise of its retail and liquidation specialists, valuation experts and experienced auctioneers. Great American has developed databases containing item level detail and price information for the liquidation, auction and valuation projects in which it has participated. This detailed information provides a key competitive advantage that allows Great American to efficiently estimate recovery rates for clients and allows Great American to bid on projects on a well informed basis.

Great American currently licenses its webcast and online auction software and the related patent technology pursuant to an unwritten sublicense arrangement with a third party and is seeking to enter into a written agreement to memorialize this arrangement. Great American started the process of developing and patenting its own proprietary software in April 2009 to host its webcast and online auctions. Great American believes that it will be able to transition to its proprietary webcast and online software by the fourth quarter of 2009.

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Great American manages its servers which are hosted by a third-party provider in a secure environment at data centers in Agoura Hills, California. As an additional precaution, Great American maintains off site back up systems. Great American's network connectivity offers high performance and scalability to accommodate increases in website traffic. Great American has experienced and may continue to experience service interruptions and delays from time to time.

Great American's applications support multiple layers of security, including password protected logins, encryption technology to safeguard information transmitted in web sessions and firewalls to help prevent unauthorized access to network and servers. Great American devotes significant resources to protecting systems from intrusion.

Employees

As of March 31, 2009, Great American had 112 full time employees and three part time employees. Great American is not a party to any collective bargaining agreements. Great American has never experienced a work stoppage or strike and believes that relations with its employees are good.

Great American relies significantly on the expertise of independent contractors whom Great American engages in connection with specific transactions. As of March 31, 2009, Great American maintained a network of approximately 257 independent contractors who it engages from time to time to provide services pursuant to the terms of independent contractor agreements.

Properties

Great American's headquarters are located in Woodland Hills, California in a leased facility. The following table sets forth the location and use of each of Great American's properties, all of which are leased.

Location	Use
Woodland Hills, California	Headquarters; Accounting, Information Technology and Human Resources offices; Appraisal and Auction offices
San Francisco, California	Appraisal and Marketing offices
Atlanta, Georgia	Marketing offices
Chicago, Illinois	Appraisal and Marketing offices
Deerfield, Illinois	Executive offices; Marketing and Legal offices
Needham, Massachusetts	Appraisal offices
New York, New York	Real Estate Services, Appraisal and Marketing offices
Langhorne, Pennsylvania	Marketing offices
London, England	Appraisal and Marketing offices

Great American believes that its existing facilities are suitable and adequate for the business conducted therein, appropriately used and have sufficient capacity for their intended purpose.

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Intellectual Property

Great American has registered its URL and domain name in the United States. Great American owns the registered trademarks "Great American Group" and the Great American logo. Great American believes that these intellectual property rights are critical to maintaining the value of Great American's brand and has actively sought protection of its intellectual property rights in the past and intends to do so in the future.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time, Great American is involved in litigation arising out of its operations. Great American believes that it is not currently a party to any proceedings the adverse outcome of which, individually or in the aggregate, would have a material adverse effect on Great American's financial position or results of operations.

Regulation

Great American is subject to federal and state consumer protection laws, including regulations prohibiting unfair and deceptive trade practices. In addition, numerous states and municipalities regulate the conduct of auctions and the liability of auctioneers. Great American and/or its auctioneers are licensed or bonded in the following states where it conducts, or has conducted, retail, wholesale or industrial asset auctions: California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Massachusetts, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Washington. In addition, Great American is licensed or obtains permits in cities and/or counties where it conducts auctions, as required. If Great American conducts an auction in a state where it is not licensed or where reciprocity laws do not exist, it will work with an auctioneer of record in such state.

Great American Home Auctions has a real estate brokerage license in California and is in the process of obtaining real estate brokerage licenses in the remaining 49 states. In states where Great American Home Auctions intends to hold auction events but is not yet licensed, it intends to work with a broker of record.

Available Information

Great American is a privately held company and accordingly, does not file reports with the SEC. Great American's website is www.greatamerican.com. The information on Great American's website is not a part of, or incorporated in, this proxy statement/prospectus.

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**GREAT AMERICAN'S MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL
CONDITIONS AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of Great American and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. The following discussion includes certain forward-looking statements. For a discussion of important factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from the results referred to in the forward-looking statements, see *Risk Factors* and *Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements*.

Overview

Great American is a leading provider of asset disposition and valuation and appraisal services to a wide range of retail, wholesale and industrial clients, as well as lenders, capital providers, private equity investors and professional service firms. Great American operates its business in two segments: auction and liquidation solutions and valuation and appraisal services. Great American's auction and liquidation divisions seek to assist clients in maximizing return and recovery rates through the efficient disposition of assets. Such assets include multi-location retail inventory, wholesale inventory, trade fixtures, machinery and equipment, intellectual property and real property. Great American's valuation and appraisal services division provides its clients with independent appraisals in connection with asset-based loans, acquisitions, divestitures and other business needs.

The number and scale of Great American's liquidation engagements increased as economic conditions worsened in 2008 and early 2009. Consumer spending declines had a significant impact on retailers' businesses. Facing difficult business conditions, many retailers were forced into bankruptcy while others sought to restructure operations by closing store locations. Beginning in 2008, an increase in excess inventory, heavy discounting of consumer goods and a desire for immediate liquidity contributed to an environment in which retailers and other businesses in liquidation were willing to accept lower values for their assets, thereby providing an opportunity for asset disposition firms such as Great American to increase profit margins. In addition, crisis managers and secured creditors were more inclined to hire Great American on a fee basis. In fee-based transactions, Great American does not bear economic risk on the engagement, but the profit margins are lower because Great American has to share the profits with the client if the sale proceeds are higher than expected. During 2006 and 2007, the number of liquidation transactions decreased from prior years due to favorable economic conditions and high levels of consumer confidence. Great American generated lower profit margins in these transactions relative to those conducted in 2008 and 2009.

Great American's valuation and appraisal business grew in 2006 and 2007 due to an increase in the demand for asset valuations conducted in connection with new and existing asset based loans. Although asset based loan activity decreased in 2008, Great American's clients required additional monitoring of the collateral in their loan portfolios. At the same time, Great American expanded its service offerings to include valuations and appraisals of intellectual property and commercial and industrial real estate. Revenues generated by these new service offerings combined with the increased valuations on existing loans of its clients offset decreased revenues from new asset based loan-related valuations during 2008, resulted in an overall increase in revenues.

Historically, Great American operated its business in three segments: (i) auction and liquidation solutions, (ii) valuation and appraisal services and (iii) retail furniture liquidation. Great American exited the retail furniture liquidation market in 2008, as management determined that furniture was not consistent with Great American's overall strategy of disposing of assets in a timely manner and risk philosophy. Consequently, the financial statements present the operations of the retail furniture liquidation segment as discontinued operations.

Great American's auction and liquidation and valuation and appraisal segments represent distinct businesses that are managed separately and have separate operations, shared and stand alone marketing strategies and have dedicated personnel.

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Sources of Revenue

Great American derives its revenues from the following operating segments: auction and liquidation solutions and valuation and appraisal services.

Auction and Liquidation Solutions. Great American's auction and liquidation solutions segment provides an array of asset disposition services. Examples of services include, among others, conducting store closing sales of retail assets in connection with a bankruptcy process; providing asset liquidation services to financially healthy retailers that are closing retail locations or eliminating or reducing certain categories of inventory; assisting in the sale of excess inventory, fixtures, machinery and equipment of both healthy and distressed businesses through online, webcast and live auctions; consulting on the build out of raw materials and work in process inventory and managing the subsequent sale of such inventory; auctioning equipment and other assets in connection with facility closures or discontinuation of business units; and assisting with the disposition of fee owned or leased real property or negotiating rent relief and lease terminations for both healthy and distressed businesses.

Revenues in auction and liquidation segment are comprised of (i) commissions and fees earned on the sale of goods at auctions and liquidations; (ii) revenues from auction and liquidation services contracts where Great American guarantees a minimum recovery value for goods being sold at auction or liquidation; (iii) revenues from the sale of goods that are purchased by Great American for sale at auction or liquidation sales events; and (iv) revenues from contractually reimbursable expenses incurred in connection with auction and liquidation contracts.

Commission and fees earned on the sale of goods at auction and liquidation sales are recognized when evidence of an arrangement exists, the sales price has been determined, title has passed to the buyer and the buyer has assumed the risks of ownership, and collection is reasonably assured. The commission and fees earned for these services are included in revenues in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Revenues earned from auction and liquidation services contracts where Great American guarantees a minimum recovery value for goods being sold at auction or liquidation are recognized based on proceeds received. Great American records proceeds received from these types of engagements first as a reduction of contractual reimbursable expenses, second as a recovery of its guarantee and thereafter as revenue, subject to such revenue meeting the criteria of having been fixed or determinable. Contractually reimbursable expenses and minimum guarantees are initially recorded as advances against customer contracts in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. If, during the auction or liquidation sale, Great American determines that the proceeds from the sale will not meet the minimum guaranteed recovery value as defined in the auction or liquidation services contract, Great American accrues a loss on the contract in the period that the loss becomes known.

In the normal course of business, Great American will enter into collaborative arrangements with other merchandise liquidators to collaboratively execute auction and liquidation contracts. Great American's collaborative arrangements specifically include contractual agreements with other liquidation agents in which Great American and such other liquidation agents actively participate in the performance of the liquidation services and are exposed to the risks and rewards of the liquidation engagement. The terms of Great American's participation in collaborative arrangements, including its rights and obligations under each collaborative arrangement, can vary. Revenues from collaborative arrangements are recorded net based on proceeds received from the liquidation engagement. Amounts paid to participants in the collaborative arrangements are reported separately as direct costs of revenues. Revenues from collaborative arrangements in which Great American is not the majority participant are recorded net based on Great American's share of proceeds received.

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Great American also engages in outright purchase transactions in which it acquires title to assets in order to sell the items at auction or to augment the inventory in another liquidation that Great American is currently conducting. The revenue recorded upon the sale of assets purchased in an outright purchase transaction, net of selling expenses and original cost of the assets, represents the net profit on the sale of such assets.

In September 2008, Great American launched a joint venture with a real estate investment firm through which it will conduct public auctions of foreclosed residential real estate. Great American anticipates the first auction event will be scheduled for Summer 2009. No revenues have been generated from this service offering yet.

Revenue for auction and liquidation engagements include Great American's reimbursable expenses and an equivalent expense is recorded in Great American's direct cost of revenue.

Valuation and Appraisal Services. Great American's valuation and appraisal services segment provides services to financial institutions, lenders, private equity investors and other providers of capital, as well as professional service firms. These valuation and appraisal services primarily include the valuation of assets: (i) for purposes of determining and monitoring the value of collateral securing financial transactions and loan arrangements and (ii) in connection with potential business combinations.

Great American's valuation and appraisal services segment generates fee revenue primarily from providing valuations and appraisals to financial institutions, capital providers and other professional service firms. Revenues from this segment are recognized as services are rendered and appraisal reports are delivered to the related client.

Operating Expenses

Great American's operating expenses are categorized as direct costs of revenue and selling, general and administrative expenses as detailed below.

Direct Cost of Revenue consist mainly of compensation costs for employees and consultants assigned to revenue generating activities or billable to clients, participations paid to partners pursuant to collaborative arrangements and other direct expenses related to auction and liquidation contracts.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses include all corporate and administrative functions that support operations and provide the infrastructure for future growth. Components of these expenses include executive management and staff salaries, bonuses, changes in the carrying amounts of noncontrolling interests, which are deemed to be a compensatory benefit, deferred compensation and related taxes and employee benefits; travel; office rent and related occupancy costs; legal and accounting fees; failed deal expense; insurance; depreciation and amortization and marketing and advertising not linked directly to an auction or liquidation agreement.

Results of Operations

The following period to period comparisons of Great American's financial results and its interim results are not necessarily indicative of future results.

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	Three months ended March 31, 2009		Three months ended March 31, 2008	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenues	\$ 40,656	100.0	\$ 11,628	100.0
Operating expenses:				
Direct cost of revenues	5,857	14.4	6,740	58.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	14,105	34.7	5,041	43.3
Total operating expenses	19,962	49.1	11,781	101.3
Operating income (loss)	20,694	50.9	(153)	-1.3
Interest income	4	0.0	68	0.6
Other income (expense)	18	0.0	(34)	-0.3
Interest expense	(5,930)	-14.6	(139)	-1.2
Income (loss) from continuing operations	14,786	36.4	(258)	2.2
Loss from discontinued operations		0.0	(89)	-0.8
Net income (loss)	14,786	36.4	(347)	-3.0

Revenues during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 were comprised of the following:

Revenue by Segment**(dollars in thousands)**

	Three months ended March 31, 2009		Three months ended March 31, 2008	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Auction and liquidation	\$ 35,231	86.7	\$ 7,558	65.0
Valuation and appraisal	5,425	13.3	4,070	35.0
Total revenues	\$ 40,656	100.0	\$ 11,628	100.0

Revenues. Total revenues increased to \$40.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009, or \$29.1 million, from \$11.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2008. Revenues in the auction and liquidation segment increased to \$35.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009, or \$27.6 million, from \$7.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase in revenues was primarily due to liquidation services provided to two large consumer product retailers conducting bankruptcy liquidation sales. Revenues in the valuation and appraisal services segment increased to \$5.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009, or \$1.3 million, from \$4.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase in revenues was primarily due to an increase in the number of collateral monitoring-related asset valuations conducted in connection with existing asset-based loans from financial institutions, as well as the intellectual

property and real estate appraisal services which were new in 2008.

Direct Costs of Revenues. Total direct costs of revenues decreased to \$5.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009, or \$0.8 million, from \$6.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2008. Direct costs of revenues in the auction and liquidation segment decreased to \$3.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009, or \$1.0 million, from \$4.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2008. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in reimbursable expenses that are included as a component of direct cost of revenue from fee and commission auction and liquidation engagements. The number of these fee and commission auction and liquidation engagements conducted by Great American decreased in 2009 as compared to 2008, resulting in a decrease in revenues from reimbursable expenses and a corresponding decrease in direct costs of revenues from reimbursable expense. Direct costs of revenues in the valuation and appraisal services segment were \$2.1 million during each of the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008. Generally, as revenues from the valuation and appraisal services segment increase, direct costs of revenues do not increase in unison due to economies of scale.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 were comprised of the following:

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses by Segment

	Three months ended March 31, 2009		Three months ended March 31, 2008 (Dollars in thousands)		Change	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Auction and liquidation	\$ 1,079	7.6	\$ 1,279	25.4	\$ (200)	(15.6)
Valuation and appraisal	2,007	14.2	1,905	37.8	102	5.4
Corporate and other	11,019	78.1	1,857	36.8	9,162	493.4
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 14,105	100.0	\$ 5,041	100.0	\$ 9,064	179.8

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the auction and liquidation segment decreased to \$1.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009, or \$0.2 million, from \$1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The decrease was primarily due to lower levels of payroll, travel and failed deal expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses in the valuation and appraisal services segment increased to \$2.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009, or \$0.1 million, from \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the volume of engagements. Selling, general and administrative expenses for corporate and other increased to \$11.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009, or \$9.1 million, from \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. This increase was primarily due to an increase of \$7.0 million relating to Great American's deferred compensation plan, an accrual for bonus payments of \$1.5 million, and increased costs due to new offices and personnel.

Other Income (Expense) and Interest. Other expenses increased to \$5.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009, or \$5.8 million, from \$0.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase in expense was associated with increased funding for guarantee deals and was primarily due to an increase in interest expense of \$5.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009 as compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in interest expense resulted primarily from \$5.3 million of interest, inclusive of participation payments of \$4.6 million under Great American's credit facilities on guarantee arrangements for the auction and liquidation segment, and interest expense of \$0.6 million on Great American's note payable to finance the purchase of machinery and equipment in May 2008.

Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations. Income from continuing operations was \$14.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009, as compared to a loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations of \$0.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase was primarily due to an increase in revenues in the auction and liquidation segment as discussed above, offset by increased selling, general and administrative expenses and higher interest expenses.

Loss From Discontinued Operations. The loss from discontinued operations decreased \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 from \$0.1 million during the three months ended March 31, 2008. The decrease was attributable to the discontinuation of Great American's retail furniture liquidation segment in July 2008.

Net Income (Loss). Net income for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was \$14.8 million as compared to a net loss of \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The increase in net income during the three months ended March 31, 2009 was primarily due to the increase in revenues in the auction and liquidation segment during such period offset by increased selling, general and administrative expenses and higher interest expenses.

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Consolidated Statements of Operations

(dollars in thousands)

	Year ended December 31, 2008		Year ended December 31, 2007	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenues	\$ 50,141	100.0	\$ 45,048	100.0
Operating expenses:				
Direct cost of revenues	22,303	44.5	28,375	63.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses	21,696	43.3	21,320	47.3
Total operating expenses	43,999	87.8	49,695	110.3
Operating income (loss)	6,142	12.2	(4,647)	-10.3
Interest income	158	0.3	393	0.9
Other income (expense)	95	0.2	56	0.1
Interest expense	(4,063)	-8.1	(1,037)	-2.3
Income (loss) from continuing operations	2,332	4.7	(5,235)	-11.6
Loss from discontinued operations	(2,069)	-4.1	(5,072)	-11.3
Net income (loss)	263	0.5	(10,307)	-22.9

Revenues. Revenues during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were comprised of the following:

Revenue by Segment

(dollars in thousands)

	Year ended December 31, 2008		Year ended December 31, 2007	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Auction and liquidation	\$ 33,321	66.5	\$ 29,677	65.9
Valuation and appraisal	16,820	33.5	15,371	34.1
Total revenues	\$ 50,141	100.0	\$ 45,048	100.0

Total revenues increased to \$50.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, or \$5.1 million, from \$45.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. Revenues in the auction and liquidation segment increased to \$33.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, or \$3.6 million, from \$29.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in revenues was primarily due to two significant collaborative liquidation service agreements in 2008. Revenues in the valuation and appraisal segment increased to \$16.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, or \$1.4 million, from \$15.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in revenues was

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primarily due to an increase in demand for appraisal and valuation services as a result of the deteriorating economy which has increased the number of collateral monitoring engagements, asset valuations conducted in connection with existing asset-based loans from financial institutions, as well as the intellectual property and real estate appraisal services which were new in 2008.

Direct Costs of Revenues. Total direct costs of revenues decreased to \$22.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, or \$6.1 million, from \$28.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. Direct costs of revenues in the auction and liquidation segment decreased to \$14.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, or \$6.5 million, from \$21.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. This decrease was primarily due to an increase in the number and magnitude of guaranteed liquidation engagements pursuant to collaborative arrangements, offset by lower expense reimbursement levels due to the size of the fee based transactions in 2007. Direct costs of revenues in the valuation and appraisal segment increased to \$7.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, or \$0.4 million, from \$7.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2007 due to the addition of its new intellectual property and real estate product offerings.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses during the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were comprised of the following:

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses by Segment

	Year ended December 31, 2008		Year ended December 31, 2007		Change	
	(Dollars in thousands)					
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Auction and liquidation	\$ 4,217	19.4	\$ 4,645	21.8	\$ (428)	(9.2)
Valuation and appraisal	7,310	33.7	4,719	22.1	2,591	54.9
Corporate and other	10,169	46.9	11,956	56.1	(1,787)	(14.9)
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 21,696	100.0	\$ 21,320	100.0	\$ 376	1.7

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the auction and liquidation segment decreased to \$4.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, or \$0.4 million, from \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease was primarily due to changes in staffing and related benefits. Selling, general and administrative expenses in the valuation and appraisal segment increased to \$7.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, or \$2.6 million, from \$4.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the volume of engagements, and increase in staffing due to the start up of the intangible assets and real estate valuation and appraisal practices in early 2008.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for corporate and other decreased to \$10.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, or \$1.8 million, from \$12.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. This decrease was primarily due to an increase in compensation expense as the result of a newly structured commission program, increased staffing levels and the opening of new offices in 2008, offset by a decrease in deferred compensation expense of \$4.4 million from 2007.

Other Income (Expense) and Interest. Other expenses increased to \$3.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, or \$3.2 million, from \$0.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in expense was associated with increased funding for guarantee deals and was primarily due to an increase in interest expense of \$3.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2008 as compared to the same period in the prior year. The increase in interest expense resulted from \$2.1 million of interest, inclusive of interest participation payments of \$1.5 million under Great American's long terms revolving credit facilities as compared with \$0.1 million in 2007 and interest of \$1.3 million from Great American's note payable to finance the purchase of machinery and equipment in May 2008 offset by interest of \$1.4 million in 2007 on its expired bank revolving line of credit.

Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations. Income from continuing operations was \$2.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2008, as compared to a loss from continuing operations of \$5.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase was primarily due to an increase in revenues in the auction and liquidation segment as discussed above, lower direct costs of such liquidations, offset by increases in selling, general and administrative expenses and interest expense.

Loss From Discontinued Operations. The loss from discontinued operations decreased \$3.0 million to \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 from \$5.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease was attributable to the discontinuation of Great American's furniture liquidation segment in July 2008.

Net Income (Loss). Net income for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$0.3 million as compared to a net loss of \$10.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2007. The increase in net income during the year ended December 31, 2008 was primarily due to an increase in revenues in the auction and liquidation segment as discussed above, lower direct costs of such liquidations, both offset by higher selling, general and administrative expenses and interest expense.

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Consolidated Statements of Operations

(dollars in thousands)

	Year ended December 31, 2007		Year ended December 31, 2006	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Revenues	\$ 45,048	100.0	\$ 47,614	100.0
Operating expenses:				
Direct cost of revenues	28,375	63.0	28,980	60.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	21,320	47.3	17,605	37.0
Total operating expenses	49,695	110.0	46,585	97.8
Operating income (loss)	(4,647)	(10.3)	1,029	2.2
Interest income	393	0.9	268	0.6
Other income	56	0.1	51	0.1
Interest expense	(1,037)	(2.3)	(3,767)	(7.9)
Loss from continuing operations	(5,235)	(11.6)	(2,419)	(5.1)
Loss from discontinued operations	(5,072)	(11.3)	(5,960)	(12.5)
Net loss	(10,307)	(22.9)	(8,379)	(17.6)

Revenues. Revenues during the twelve months ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were comprised of the following:

Revenue by Segment

(dollars in thousands)

	Year ended December 31, 2007		Year ended December 31, 2006	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Auction and liquidation	\$ 29,677	65.9	\$ 34,284	72.0
Valuation and appraisal	15,371	34.1	13,330	28.0
Total revenues	\$ 45,048	100.0	\$ 47,614	100.0

Total revenues decreased to \$45.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, or \$2.6 million, from \$47.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. Revenues in the auction and liquidation segment decreased to \$29.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, or \$4.6 million, from \$34.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. The decrease in revenues was primarily due to a higher level of profitable collaborative arrangements with minimum guarantee provisions in which Great American was a majority participant in 2006, offset by higher levels of sales commissions and expense reimbursements from fee deals in 2007. Revenues in the valuation and appraisal segment increased to \$15.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, or \$2.1 million, from \$13.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase in revenues was primarily due to an increase in the number of valuation and appraisal engagements conducted by Great

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American due to the increased levels of refinancing and private equity investment during the first three quarters of 2007.

Direct Costs of Revenues. Total direct costs of revenues decreased to \$28.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, or \$0.6 million, from \$29.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. Direct costs of revenues in the auction and liquidation segment decreased to \$21.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, or \$2.0 million, from \$23.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. Although direct costs of revenues in the auction and liquidation segment decreased in total during 2007, as a percentage of revenues direct costs of revenues increased from 67.2% in 2006 to 71.0% of revenues in 2007. This increase was primarily due to Great American conducting more fee and commission based auction and liquidation engagements in 2007 as compared to 2006. Great American typically earns a lower margin on these types of auction and liquidation engagements. Direct costs of revenues in the valuation and appraisal segment increased to \$7.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, or \$1.4 million, from \$5.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. These costs were primarily attributable to the start up of Great American's subsidiary, Great American Machinery & Equipment Valuation, LLC and the retention of related personnel, as well as the costs of processing a higher number of units.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses during the year ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 were comprised of the following:

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses by Segment

	Year ended December 31, 2007		Year ended December 31, 2006		Change	
			(Dollars in thousands)			
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Auction and liquidation	\$ 4,645	21.8	\$ 4,703	26.7	\$ (58)	(1.2)
Valuation and appraisal	4,719	22.1	3,815	21.7	904	23.7
Corporate and other	11,956	56.1	9,087	51.6	2,869	31.6
Total selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 21,320	100.0	\$ 17,605	100.0	\$ 3,715	21.1

Selling, general and administrative expenses in the auction and liquidation segment decreased to \$4.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, or \$0.1 million, from \$4.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. Selling, general and administrative expenses in the valuation and appraisal segment increased to \$4.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, or \$0.9 million, from \$3.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. This increase was primarily due to an increase in the volume of engagements and the start up of Great American Machinery and Equipment Valuation, LLC in 2007. Selling, general and administrative expenses for corporate and other increased to \$12.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, or \$2.9 million, from \$9.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. This increase was primarily due to an increase of \$4.4 million relating to Great American's deferred compensation plan, an \$0.7 million increase in share based payments, offset by a decrease in corporate bonuses.

Other Income (Expense) and Interest. Other expenses decreased to \$0.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, or \$2.8 million, from \$3.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. The decrease in expense was primarily due to a decrease of \$2.6 million in interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2007 as compared to the same period in the prior year. The decrease in interest expense resulted from \$1.4 million of interest, inclusive of interest participation payments of \$0.5 million under Great American's long term credit facilities and Great American's revolving line of credit in 2006 as compared with \$1.4 million in 2007.

Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations. Loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations was \$5.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2007, as compared to a loss from continuing operations before discontinued operations of \$2.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2006. The increase was primarily due to lower revenues in the auction and liquidation segment as discussed above, coupled with higher selling, general and administrative expenses.

Loss From Discontinued Operations. The loss from discontinued operations decreased \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2007 from \$6.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2006 to \$5.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2007. The decrease was attributable to the decrease in the number of retail furniture liquidations conducted by Great American in 2007.

Net Income (Loss). Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2007 was \$10.3 million as compared to a net loss of \$8.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2006. The decrease in net income during the year ended December 31, 2007 was primarily due to lower revenues in the auction and liquidation segment as discussed above, coupled with higher selling, general and administrative expenses, offset by decreased interest expense and loss from discontinued operations.

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Discontinued Operations

Great American discontinued its retail furniture liquidation business segment on June 30, 2008. The business primarily involved the purchase of supplemental consignment inventory, or augmented inventory, to support a store closing sale. As the store closing sales were conducted and the economy began to deteriorate, revenues from most of these engagements fell short of Great American's sales estimates. As a consequence, Great American extended the sales to sell through remaining inventory which resulted in expense overages. Once the engagements were completed, Great American was left with significant levels of inventory. In order to account for the discontinued furniture operations, Great American recorded losses of \$2.1 million, \$5.1 million and \$6.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Great American continues to sell through the remaining inventory, the carrying value of which was \$1.2 million at December 31, 2008, and \$0.5 million at March 31, 2009.

Critical Accounting Policies

This discussion and analysis of Great American's financial condition and results of operations is based on its financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of financial statements requires Great American's management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the related disclosures. Great American's management bases its estimates on historical experience, knowledge of economic and market factors and various other assumptions that Great American's management believes to be reasonable under the circumstances at the time the estimates are made. Actual results could therefore differ materially from those estimates.

Great American's significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to its consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. Great American believes that the following critical accounting policies reflect its more significant estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of its financial statements.

Revenue Recognition. Revenues are recognized in accordance with SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 104, *Revenue Recognition*. Revenues are recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the related services have been provided, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection is reasonably assured.

Revenues in Great American's valuation and appraisal services segment are primarily comprised of fees for valuation and appraisal services. Revenues are recognized upon the delivery of the completed services to the related customers and collection of the fee is reasonably assured.

Revenues in Great American's auction and liquidation segment are comprised of (i) commissions and fees earned on the sale of goods at auctions and liquidations; (ii) revenues from auction and liquidation services contracts where Great American guarantees a minimum recovery value for goods being sold at auction or liquidation; (iii) revenues from the sale of goods that were purchased by Great American for sale at auction or liquidation sales events; and (iv) revenues from contractually reimbursable expenses incurred in connection with auction and liquidation contracts.

Commission and fees earned on the sale of goods at auction and liquidation sales are recognized when evidence of an arrangement exists, the sales price has been determined, title has passed to the buyer and the buyer has assumed the risks of ownership, and collection is reasonably assured. The commission and fees earned for these services are included in revenues in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Revenues earned from auction and liquidation services contracts where Great American guarantees a minimum recovery value for goods being sold at auction or liquidation are recognized based on proceeds received. Great American records proceeds received from these types of engagements first as a reduction of contractually reimbursable expenses, second as a recovery of its guarantee and thereafter as revenue, subject to such revenue meeting the criteria of having been fixed or determinable. Contractually reimbursable expenses and minimum guarantees are initially recorded as advances against customer contracts in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. If, during the auction or liquidation sale, Great American determines that the proceeds from the sale will not meet the minimum guaranteed recovery value as defined in the auction or liquidation services contract, Great American accrues a loss on the contract in the period that the loss becomes known.

In the normal course of business, Great American will enter into collaborative arrangements with other merchandise liquidators to collaboratively execute auction and liquidation contracts. Great American's collaborative arrangements specifically include contractual agreements with other liquidation agents in which Great American and such other liquidation agents actively participate in the performance of the liquidation services and are exposed to the risks and rewards of the liquidation engagement. The terms of Great American's participation in collaborative arrangements, including its rights and obligations under each collaborative arrangement, can vary. Revenues from collaborative arrangements are recorded net based on the proceeds received from the liquidation engagement. Amounts paid to participants in the collaborative arrangements are reported separately as direct costs of revenues. Revenues from collaborative arrangements in which Great

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American is not the majority participant are recorded net based on Great American's share of proceeds received.

Great American also evaluates revenue in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue No. 99-19, *Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal Versus Net as an Agent*, to determine whether to report auction and liquidation segment revenue on a gross or net basis. Great American has determined that it acts as an agent in a substantial majority of its contracts and therefore reports the liquidation revenues described above on a net basis. From time to time, Great American will also acquire title to merchandise with the intent of selling the items at auction or for augmenting liquidation sales. The revenue recorded on these items represents the net profit on the sale of these items and is included in revenues in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

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Allowance for Doubtful Accounts. Great American maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses inherent in its accounts receivable portfolio. In establishing the required allowance, management utilizes a specific customer identification methodology. Management also considers historical losses adjusted for current market conditions and the customers' financial condition, the amount of receivables in dispute, and the current receivables aging and current payment patterns. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote. The bad debt expense is included as a component of selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Goods Held for Sale or Auction. Goods held for sale or auction are stated at the lower of cost or market, determined by the specific-identification method. Great American writes down slow-moving and obsolete goods held for sale or auction based on assessments of market conditions, demand for the goods to be sold at auction, comparable industry sales of similar types of goods, and in part on information obtained from appraisal reports prepared by outside specialists. If these factors were to become less favorable than those projected, additional write-downs of goods held for sale or auction could be required.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. Great American accounts for goodwill and intangible assets in accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS 142). SFAS 142 requires that goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite lives should be tested for impairment annually or on an interim basis if events or circumstances indicate that the fair value of an asset has decreased below its carrying value.

Goodwill includes (i) the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in a business combination described in Note 1 and (ii) an increase for the subsequent acquisition of noncontrolling interests during the year ended December 31, 2007 (see Notes 1 and 7). SFAS 142, requires that goodwill be tested for impairment at the reporting unit level (operating segment or one level below an operating segment). Application of the goodwill impairment test requires judgment, including the identification of reporting units, assigning assets and liabilities to reporting units, assigning goodwill to reporting units, and determining the fair value. Great American operates two reporting units, which are the same as its reporting segments described in Note 17. Significant judgment is required to estimate the fair value of reporting units including estimating future cash flows, determining appropriate discount rates and other assumptions. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value and/or goodwill impairment.

Great American reviewed its reporting units for possible goodwill impairment by comparing the fair values of each of the reporting units to the carrying value of their respective net assets. If the fair values exceed the carrying values of the net assets, no goodwill impairment is deemed to exist. If the fair values of the reporting units do not exceed the carrying values of the net assets, goodwill is tested for impairment and written down to its implied value if it is determined to be impaired. Based on a review of the fair value of the reporting units, no impairment is deemed to exist as of December 31, 2008.

In accordance with SFAS 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, Great American reviews the carrying value of its intangibles and other long-lived assets for impairment at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of long-lived assets is measured by comparing the carrying amount of the asset or asset group to the undiscounted cash flows that the asset or asset group is expected to generate. If the undiscounted cash flows of such assets are less than the carrying amount, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset or asset group, if any, exceeds its fair market value. No impairment was deemed to exist as of December 31, 2008.

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Discontinued Operations. In accordance with SFAS 144, discontinued operations represent a component of an entity that has either been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, if both the operations and cash flows of the component have been, or will be, eliminated from ongoing operations of the entity as a result of the disposal transaction and the entity will not have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the component after the disposal transaction. Great American classifies a component of the business as held for sale when certain criteria are met. At such time, the respective assets and liabilities are presented separately on the consolidated balance sheets and depreciation is no longer recognized. Assets held for sale are reported at the lower of their carrying amount or their estimated fair value less the estimated costs to sell the assets.

Fair Value Measurements. On January 1, 2008, Great American adopted the provisions of SFAS Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, referred to herein as SFAS 157, for fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities and for fair value measurements of nonfinancial items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. Statement 157 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. SFAS 157 also establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. FASB Staff Position (FSP) FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, delays the effective date of SFAS 157 until fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis. In accordance with FSP FAS 157-2, Great American has not applied the provisions of SFAS 157 to eligible assets and liabilities that have been recognized or disclosed at fair value for the year ended December 31, 2008, specifically to fair value measurements of Great American's reporting units and nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities measured at fair value to determine the amount of goodwill impairment.

On January 1, 2009, Great American adopted the provisions of SFAS 157 to fair value measurements of nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a nonrecurring basis.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-3, *Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active*, which was effective immediately. FSP FAS 157-3 clarifies the application of SFAS 157 in cases where the market for a financial instrument is not active and provides an example to illustrate key considerations in determining fair value in those circumstances. Great American has considered the guidance provided by FSP FAS 157-3 in its determination of estimated fair values.

Great American records mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interests that were issued after November 5, 2003 at fair value with fair value determined in accordance with SFAS 157. Great American's mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interests are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are categorized using the three levels of fair value hierarchy. In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical instruments that are highly liquid, observable and actively traded in over-the-counter markets. Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs utilize inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable and can be corroborated by market data. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Great American's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Great American determined the fair value of mandatorily redeemable noncontrolling interests described above based on the issuance of similar interest for cash, references to industry comparables, and relied, in part, on information obtained from appraisal reports prepared by outside specialists.

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements for cash, restricted cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities approximate fair value based on the short-term maturity of these instruments. The carrying amounts of the notes payable (including credit lines used to finance liquidation engagements), long-term debt and capital lease obligations approximate fair value because the contractual interest rates or effective yields of such instruments are consistent with current market rates of interest for instruments of comparable credit risk. The adoption of SFAS 157 did not have a material impact on Great American's consolidated financial statements.

Share-Based Compensation. Great American's share based payment awards principally consist of grants of member interests in majority owned subsidiaries. In accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, referred to herein as SFAS 123(R), awards are classified as either equity or a liability. For equity-classified awards, Great American measures compensation cost for the grant of member interests at fair value on the date of grant and recognizes compensation expense in the consolidated statement of operations over the requisite service or performance period the award is expected to vest. The fair value of the liability-classified award will be subsequently remeasured at each reporting date

through the settlement date. Change in fair value during the requisite service period will be recognized as compensation cost over that period.

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Income Taxes. Great American is a limited liability company and has elected to be taxed as a partnership. As such Great American's income or loss is required to be reported by each respective member on their separate income tax returns. Therefore, no provision for income taxes has been provided in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Great American adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, referred to herein as FIN 48, on January 1, 2009. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on Great American's consolidated financial statements.

New Accounting Standards

In November 2008, the EITF affirmed the consensus-for-exposure on Issue No. 08-7, *Accounting for Defensive Intangible Assets*, as a consensus with certain revisions, referred to herein as EITF 08-7. EITF 08-7 states that a defensive intangible asset should be accounted for as a separate unit of accounting at acquisition, not combined with the acquirer's recognized or unrecognized intangible assets. In addition, it states that a defensive intangible asset should be assigned a useful life that reflects the entity's consumption of the expected benefits related to the asset. EITF 08-7 will be applied prospectively for intangible assets acquired on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008, in order to coincide with the effective date of FASB Statement No. 141(R), *Business Combinations*, discussed below. To the extent that Great American acquires defensive intangible assets, the assets will be assigned a useful life and amortized in accordance with this guidance. Currently, Great American does not own any defensive intangible assets.

In April 2008, the FASB issued a final FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets*, referred to herein as FSP FAS 142-3, which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under Statement 142. FSP FAS 142-3 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Great American adopted FSP FAS 142-3 effective January 1, 2009, as required. This adoption did not have a material impact on Great American consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivatives and Hedging Activities*, referred to herein as Statement 161, which amends FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, by requiring expanded disclosures about an entity's derivative instruments and hedging activities for increased qualitative, quantitative and credit risk factors. As Statement 161 only contains disclosure provisions, it will not impact the accounting for derivative transactions. Statement 161 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and interim periods within those fiscal years. Great American adopted Statement 161 effective January 1, 2009, as required. This adoption did not have a material impact on Great American's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement 141(R), which replaces Statement 141. Statement 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how an acquirer recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree and the goodwill acquired. Statement 141(R) also establishes disclosure requirements which will enable users to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. Statement 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Great American adopted Statement 141(R) effective January 1, 2009, as required. This adoption did not have a material impact on Great American's financial position or results of operations.

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Historically, Great American has financed its operations primarily through cash provided by its operating activities, and funds available under revolving credit facilities and special purpose financing arrangements.

	Net Cash Provided by Operating, Investing and Financing Activities				
	Three months ended March 31		Year ended December 31		
	2009	2008	2008	2007	2006
Net cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 53,791	\$ 6,954	\$ 4,209	\$ (2,725)	\$ 23,516
Investing activities	(19,637)	(13)	(4,250)	(893)	(205)
Financing activities	7,280	(8,097)	977	9,682	(24,484)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41,434	\$ (1,156)	\$ 936	\$ 6,064	\$ (1,173)

Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 Compared to Three Months Ended March 31, 2008

Cash provided by operating activities increased by \$46.8 million to \$53.8 million due to the large increase in operating income mainly from the revenue recognized on two significant retail liquidation transactions and the collection of cash that was due to third parties pursuant to collaborative arrangements in the 2009 quarter. Net cash used in investing activities increased \$19.6 million due mainly to an increase in restricted cash resulting from the collateralization of letters of credit and the retention of cash by a financial institution prior to the offset of its profit participation on one of our retail liquidation transactions. The proceeds from financing activities of \$7.3 million in the 2009 quarter compared with proceeds used for financing activities of \$8.1 million in the 2008 quarter. The proceeds received in 2009 related to borrowings made under its line of credit to fund a retail liquidation transaction, while the proceeds used in 2008 were for the repayments of borrowings.

Year Ended December 31, 2008 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2007

Cash provided by operating activities of \$4.2 million in 2008 compared to cash used in operating activities of \$2.7 million in 2007. The cash provided by operating activities in 2008 were a result of net income, the accrual of non cash compensation, a reduction in accounts receivable and advances made against customer contracts, all offset by an increase in goods held for sale or auction. Management currently plans to market or auction the goods held for sale or auction, which amounted to \$17.8 million at December 31, 2008, during the second half of 2009. The results of the marketing and auction activities may be influenced by future market conditions and demand and there are no assurances that all of the goods held for sale or auction will be sold during this period. This compared to 2007, when Great American reported a net loss, with the impact of such offset by the sale of goods held for sale or auction and a significant accrual for accrued compensation. Investing activities increased by \$3.4 million to \$4.2 million due mainly to an increase in restricted cash resulting from the collateralization of letters of credit, and an increase in property and equipment of \$0.4 million for computer system upgrades. Net cash provided by financing activities were \$1.0 million in 2008 as compared with \$9.7 million in 2007. Borrowings under a note payable of \$12.0 million in 2008 were offset mainly by net repayments on its line of credit and distributions to noncontrolling interest of \$0.9 million. 2007 was significantly impacted by a \$31.9 million capital infusion pursuant to the admission of a new member into Great American. This capital infusion was offset by net repayments under its lines of credit of \$19.0 million and distributions to members and noncontrolling interests of \$1.7 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2007 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2006

Cash used in operating activities of \$2.7 million in 2007 compared to cash provided by operating activities of \$23.5 million in 2006. In 2007 Great American's net loss from operations was offset by the cash provided from the sale of goods held for sale or auction of \$3.3 million and an accrual for accrued compensation of \$4.4 million. In 2006, the sale of goods held for sale or auction of \$9.9 million, the collection of accounts receivables and advances against customer contracts of \$11.8 million and an increase in accounts payable of \$7.6 million offset the net loss from operations. Cash flows from investing activities were \$0.9 million in 2007 as compared with \$0.2 million in 2006. The increase was due mainly to the purchase of a noncontrolling interest in one of its subsidiaries in 2007. Net cash provided by financing activities were \$9.7 million in 2007 as compared to cash used in financing activities of \$24.5 million in 2006. 2007 was significantly impacted by a \$31.9 million capital infusion pursuant to the admission of a new member into Great American. This capital infusion was offset by net repayments under its lines of credit of \$19.0 million and distributions to members and noncontrolling interests of \$1.7 million. The use of funds for financing activities in 2006 consisted mainly of repayments under its line of credit of \$19.2 million and distributions to members and noncontrolling interests of \$4.0

million.

In July 2007, Credit Suisse First Boston Next Fund, Inc., referred to herein as Credit Suisse, purchased a minority membership interest in Great American. The funds were used to provide additional financing for general working capital needs and liquidation contracts. In addition, an affiliate of Credit Suisse provided Great American with an asset-based credit facility in the amount of approximately \$24.0 million, plus \$6.6 million to issue letters of credit, to finance a single liquidation engagement in which Great American provided liquidation services from September 2008 through December 2008. Borrowings under this credit facility bore interest at a rate of 11% per annum. Amounts borrowed under this credit facility were repaid in full in December 2008, including interest and interest participation of \$1.9 million, and the letters of credit expired in April 2009.

Through March 2007, Great American utilized a line of credit with Wells Fargo Bank to finance working capital needs and costs and expenses incurred in connection with liquidation contracts. At December 31, 2007, borrowings under this line of credit totaled \$7.9 million. Borrowings under the line of credit, which bore interest at the prime rate were repaid in full in March 2008 and the line of credit was terminated.

From time to time, Great American utilizes other third party financing to fund the acquisition of assets to be sold in connection with liquidations that it is conducting. In May 2008, Great American borrowed \$12.0 million from a finance company in connection with the purchase of machinery and equipment by a special purpose acquisition subsidiary. This note payable bears interest at the rate of 20% per annum, provides a level of profit sharing to the finance company and matures in August 2009. Principal and accrued interest are payable from proceeds from the sale of the machinery and equipment. As of March 31, 2009, the outstanding principal balance of the note payable was approximately \$11.5 million inclusive of accrued interest. Great American provided a corporate guarantee of \$1.2 million to the finance company in relation to this note.

Great American utilizes two credit facilities, with General Electric Capital Corporation, referred to herein as GE Capital, and Wells Fargo Retail Finance, referred to herein as Wells Fargo, to fund costs and expenses incurred in connection with liquidation contracts. As of March 31, 2009, there were no borrowings outstanding under the GE Capital credit facility and \$7.6 million of borrowings outstanding under the Wells Fargo credit facility.

Great American is permitted to borrow up to \$100.0 million under the GE Capital credit facility and up to \$75.0 million under the Wells Fargo credit facility. However, Great American is required to obtain the approval of GE Capital or Wells Fargo, respectively, prior to making any borrowings under these credit facilities. Borrowings are typically made, and these approvals sought, on an engagement-by-engagement basis. Great American utilizes these credit facilities to issue letters of credit in connection with liquidation engagements conducted on a guarantee basis. The Wells Fargo credit facility expires in October 2010 and the GE Capital credit facility expires in October 2009. However, individual borrowings under the facilities are generally required to be repaid within 180 days.

Borrowings under the GE Capital credit facility bear interest at a rate of the thirty day commercial paper rate plus 3.25% per annum and borrowings under the Wells Fargo credit facility bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a sliding scale of 2.25% to 3.25% per annum, depending on the level of profit participation under the applicable borrowing. Fees for letters of credit issued under the GE Capital credit facility and the Wells Fargo credit facility are 3% and 2.25%, respectively. In addition, each of the credit facilities provide for profit participation by the lenders on engagements which are funded by borrowings under the facilities. The actual percentage of profit participation has historically ranged from approximately 12.5% to 17.5% but contractually ranges from 5% to 20%. During the year ended December 31, 2008 and the three months ended March 31, 2009, Great American did not fund any transactions using borrowings under the GE Capital credit facility and funded five transactions utilizing the Wells Fargo credit facility where the borrowings and the letter of credit obligations for each contract ranged from \$4.7 million to \$30.0 million. As of March 31, 2009, Great American had no letters of credit or borrowings outstanding under the GE Capital credit facility and outstanding letters of credit of \$7.6 million under the Wells Fargo credit facility, with outstanding borrowings of \$33.9 million.

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Great American utilizes a factoring agreement to provide working capital to finance the operations within its Valuation and Appraisal segment. On May 22, 2007, one of Great American's subsidiaries entered into a factoring agreement with FCC LLC, d/b/a First Capital Western Region, LLC, referred to herein as FCC LLC, which expires in May 2010. Under the terms of the factoring agreement, FCC LLC will, at its discretion, purchase customer accounts receivable from Great American on a nonrecourse basis. FCC LLC is responsible for servicing these receivables. The amount advanced by FCC LLC for the purchased receivables is 90% of the gross receivable invoice amount and 10% is retained by FCC LLC in a reserve. FCC LLC charges a factoring commission equal to 0.25% of the gross invoice amount of each account purchased and interest at prime plus 1% with a floor of 8% on the net uncollected outstanding balance of the receivables purchased. One of Great American's executive officers has issued a personal guarantee for up to a maximum of \$0.5 million plus interest and certain fees for accounts receivables sold pursuant to the factoring agreement. Accounts receivable sold to FCC LLC were approximately \$3.4 million during the three months ended March 31, 2009 and approximately \$13.4 million and \$9.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

As of March 31, 2009, Great American had \$58.4 million in cash and cash equivalents, compared to \$17.0 million at December 31, 2008. The increase was principally due to cash flow from operations and funds due to collaborators pursuant to collaborative arrangements. Great American's working capital as of March 31, 2009 was \$21.8 million.

Great American's cash flow from investing activities have been relatively immaterial, other than approximately \$0.7 million spent in 2007 regarding the purchase of a noncontrolling interest from former members of Great American Advisory and Valuation Services, LLC. Great American also incurs an increase or decrease to its investing activities whenever its restricted cash balance held by the financial institution in order to secure its participation in liquidation contracts is either increased or released.

The Company's principal sources of liquidity upon consummation of the Acquisition will be cash and cash equivalents and cash flow from operations. Great American believes that existing cash and cash equivalent balances upon the consummation of the Acquisition and cash flows from future operations and revolving credit facilities will be sufficient to fund the Company's anticipated cash needs at least for the next year. However, the Company may require additional financing to fund its operations in the future and there can be no assurance that additional funds will be available, especially if the Company experiences operating results below expectations. In addition, the Company may pursue acquisition opportunities, which may require the Company to raise additional capital through future debt or equity financings. If the Company raises additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of its stockholders could be significantly diluted, and these newly-issued securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of existing stockholders. If the Company obtains additional debt financings, a substantial portion of the Company's operating cash flow may be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on such indebtedness, and the terms of the debt securities issued could impose significant restrictions on the Company's operations. If adequate financing is not available as required, or is not available on favorable terms, the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations will be adversely affected.

Table of Contents**Off Balance Sheet Arrangements**

In the normal course of business, Great American has operating leases and outstanding letters of credit. Great American has no other off balance sheet arrangements other than such operating leases and outstanding letters of credit and Great American has not entered into any transactions that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources. See Contractual Obligations below.

Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth aggregate information about Great American's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2008 and the periods in which payments are due:

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments due by period			More than 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	4-5 years	
Long term debt	\$ 4,276	\$ 291	\$ 3,985	\$	\$
Note payable	10,984	10,984			
Capital lease obligations, including interest	452	198	241	13	
Operating lease obligations	5,815	1,217	3,778	820	
Guarantee contracts	7,443	6,866	689		