IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

IN RE: . Case No. 25-16137 (MBK)

Chapter 11

POWIN, LLC, ET AL., . (Joint Administration Requested)

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U.S. Courthouse

Debtor. 402 East State Street

Trenton, NJ 08608

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June 12, 2025

9:31 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF FIRST-DAY MOTIONS
BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL B. KAPLAN
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

APPEARANCES:

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Declaration of Gerard Uzzi

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1 (Proceedings commenced at 9:31 a.m.) 2 THE COURT: All right. Good morning, folks. This is 3 Judge Kaplan. 4 We'll be hearing the Powin matters. Hold on one 5 Let everybody adjust their monitors. 6 This morning's hearing is being conducted on a hybrid basis with counsel in the Court, which is a nice change, plus remote appearances. For those who are appearing remotely and wish to be heard, please make use of the "raise hand" function and we will do our best to spot you. 10 11 For those in Court, I'll ask that we have 12 appearances. 13 Good morning, Mr. Togut. How are you? 14 MR. TOGUT: I'm fine, Your Honor. I've been here many times, but only by Zoom. So it's a pleasure to be here in 16 person. THE COURT: It threatens different when it's live. 17 Well, you have a beautiful courtroom. 18 MR. TOGUT: 19 It's very nice. 2.0 THE COURT: Thank you. 21 You can't really see all that so well on MR. TOGUT: Zoom. 22 23 We're pleased to be here. We filed these cases very late on Monday night. I want to thank your staff, the clerk of 25∥ the Court, the U.S. Trustee, for just being incredibly helpful

in doing what we needed to do to be able to be here today.

With me for my team is Eitan Blander, who will be presenting some of the first days. The rest of my team is watching by Zoom, headed by Frank Oswald, who really led the effort for my firm.

I'd like to introduce Van Durrer from the Dentons firm, and he will do most of the talking. I'll sit down.

> THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. TOGUT: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Good morning, Mr. Durrer.

11 MR. DURRER: Good morning, Your Honor. Van Durrer of 12 Dentons.

I don't think I've seen you since the November Mass Tort Bench Bar Conference up in D.C., but it's a pleasure to be in your courtroom.

THE COURT: Pleasure not to have a mass tort.

17 (Laughter)

18 MR. DURRER: I will second that emotion.

As Your Honor is aware and as Mr. Togut mentioned, 20 these debtors did not enter Chapter 11 on the typical cadence. So I want to echo Mr. Togut's remarks about the resilience, diligence, and professionalism of all the Court staff, including chamber staff.

I also want to remark, I think Mr. Sponder is with us 25∥ by Zoom. I wanted to remark that the United States Trustee's

 $1 \parallel \text{Office actually provided comments and suggestions on our first}$ $2 \parallel$ days in less than 24 hours from when we filed the papers, 3 vastly overexceeding what they had promised. So thanks for that.

I want to start, Your Honor, with a few introductions. First of all, our CEO, Brian Kane, is here with us.

> THE COURT: Good morning.

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MR. DURRER: Mr. Kane hails from Collingswood, New Jersey, just a bit further down the road and is a proud alum of These days, he lives a little further up north. Rutgers.

Also Gerard Uzzi is the CRO of the company. He also 13 lives right here in New Jersey.

Finally, Mitchner Turnipseed is our investment banker 15 from Huron Transaction Advisory.

From Dentons, my partner John Beck is here, who will be presenting cash collateral and cash management. And our Houston colleague, Casey Doherty, will be presenting the wages 19 motion.

Tania Moyron, the chair of our restructuring practice at Dentons, is also on Zoom. Among other things, she worked tirelessly over the past couple of weeks on dealing with the company's complex labor situation on three continents around the globe, but we are not seeking any relief on those matters.

THE COURT: All right. Good morning.

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MR. DURRER: When the advisory team was originally 2 engaged, Your Honor, just a short bit ago, we quickly discovered that Powin was deeply troubled and severely liquidity constrained, more so than we had originally 5 understood. Indeed, there are macroeconomic factors at play. Due to certain policy changes, \$8 billion worth of clean energy deals have been canceled, even this year, 2025.

Two energy companies, Mosaic and Sunnova, have filed in recent days. To give you a sense of what the company does, Powin engineers, supervises the installation of, and services battery energy storage systems for green energy plants around the planet. Many of these systems, including in particular solar, are really only sustainable where a battery system is also deployed so that the system can run around the clock when the sun goes down, for example.

Among the companies that supply this service, and especially the ongoing repair and maintenance function, Powin holds a 20 percent market share and is the largest provider, according to some estimates. Indeed, every other player in the marketplace has teens or single digits market share. Powin is the largest.

So in short, Powin's failure would have a devastating impact on that marketplace because it would effectively cut customers off from critical data, functionality, and services. With that understanding, we naturally turned to Powin's

customers to develop a pathway forward.

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After a lot of engagement, the feedback from customers was clear. There was a strong desire for Powin to remain viable on the one hand, but customers wanted some 5 assurance that projects would not be plagued with Powin's legacy problems, on the other hand. To that end, Powin formed Powin Project LLC here in New Jersey. Given the aforementioned ties to the area, Powin's largest creditor has key personnel in New Jersey as well.

So pending the customer relief we'll talk about soon, Powin Project's primary asset today is a cash account held here 11 in Trenton. Once we get through today's hearing, Your Honor, hopefully successfully, we will turn to the business of our employees. We need to develop retention programs for them. They're vital to the success of Powin, and that will be a top priority once we clear today.

So on the basis of this customer strategy that we're 18∥ developing, a vital element of that was the debtors' pre-petition secured lenders agreeing to allow the consensual 20 use of cash collateral. That agreement is not without material risk on their part, and we agreed to a commercial deal that accommodates that risk and takes it into account and fairly compensates them for it. Candidly, the lenders have been very good partners, and we would be in a very different place 25 without their support.

That's all I have to open, Your Honor, except for one

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thing. I do want to move the admission of Mr. Uzzi's first-day
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   declaration, if Your Honor will accept that into evidence.
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             THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from counsel
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   either present or appearing remotely, any objection to the
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   admission of the Uzzi declaration?
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                         (No audible response)
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             THE COURT: Counsel?
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             MR. DURRER: Oh, pardon me.
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             MS. TANCREDI: Good morning, Your Honor. Lisa
10 Tancredi on behalf of the surety bond provider in this case.
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             We have a $20 million customs bond that benefits the
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   debtor. I have no objection to the admission of the
   declaration so long as he's subject to cross-examination.
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             THE COURT: Do you intend to cross-examine?
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             MS. TANCREDI: I do have a few questions for him,
16 yes.
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             THE COURT: All right. We'll admit the declaration
   subject to the cross-examination.
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          (Declaration of Gerard Uzzi admitted to evidence)
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             MR. DURRER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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             MR. DURRER: I'm just going to yield the floor to
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   Mr. Blander to go over his matters, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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             MR. BLANDER: Good morning, Your Honor. Eitan
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Blander, Togut, Segal & Segal, co-counsel for the debtors. $2 \parallel \text{Pro Hac Vice application was submitted previously.}$ It's at Docket Number 20.

If acceptable, Your Honor, I'll continue with the administrative motions which constitute the first five agenda items.

THE COURT: Welcome to New Jersey, yes.

MR. BLANDER: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'm actually going to start with the second agenda item, which is the debtors' motion for an order directing joint administration of the Chapter 11 cases. This was filed at Docket Number 3. We provided copies of the motion to the U.S. Trustee with minor comments to the preamble of the order which were incorporated in the red line that was sent to chambers last night. This is a standard motion, and unless Your Honor has any questions, we'd ask that it be granted.

THE COURT: Mr. Sponder or Ms. Bielskie. Mr. Sponder's name on the screen. I understand that you're engaged in juggling a couple of projects at the moment. make things more expedient, to the extent there are any concerns of the U.S. Trustee's Office that go beyond the comments that have already been submitted to the parties-ininterest, you'll advise and you'll use either the raise-hand function or simply weigh in. Otherwise, I'll assume that your concerns have been addressed. Is that fair enough,

1 Mr. Sponder?

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MR. SPONDER: Thank you, Your Honor. Jeff Sponder from the Office of the United States Trustee.

I maybe can make it a little bit easier than that, 5 Your Honor.

> THE COURT: All right.

MR. SPONDER: With respect to joint administration, insurance, wages, cash management, the notice agent, creditor 9 matrix, the complex case designation, and then extension of 10 schedules, we were resolved on all eight of those motions and 11 \parallel the orders. I will say that I believe we ended up with the 12∥ extension of schedules to July 17th with a proposed 341 date of 13 July 23.

But I understand all of our requested revisions have 15 been incorporated in those eight orders and what we have issues with would just be the cash collateral and the customer program 17 one.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. That helps 20 tremendously.

Then, with respect to the second item on the agenda, seeing no other raised hands, motion granted.

> MR. BLANDER: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'll then turn to the first agenda item, which is the 25∥ debtors' application for designation as a complex Chapter 11

This was filed at Docket Number 6.

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As stated in the application, these cases satisfy the criteria as a complex case pursuant to Local Rule 1002(2). Among other things, the debtors have more than \$50 million in assets and liabilities, and there are likely to be more than 1,000 creditors.

Unless Your Honor has any questions, we'd request that the order be entered.

THE COURT: All right. Any opposition?

(No audible response)

THE COURT: Motion granted.

MR. BLANDER: Thank you, Your Honor.

I'll then turn to Agenda Item Number 3, which is the debtors' motion for an order extending the time to file schedules and statements. This was filed at Docket Number 10.

In the motion, the debtors had originally sought an extension of 28 days, an additional extension for 28 days for a total of 42 days. As Mr. Sponder has stated, we have since agreed to reduce the extension to, I believe, 24 days, which 20 would set the deadline at July 17, 2025. This was not in the red lines that were sent to chambers last night. This is a recent development, but they will be reflected in the red lines to be sent after this hearing.

Unless Your Honor has any questions, we'd ask that 25 the order be entered.

THE COURT: All right. Again, I see no objections. 2 Motion will be granted.

With respect to all of the orders, the final versions, with language that the parties have negotiated and agreed upon, send them in one batch to chambers after the hearing and that way, we don't get confused and enter an earlier version. All right.

MR. BLANDER: We'll do Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. BLANDER: Next is Agenda Item Number 4, which is the debtors' motion for orders authorizing the filing of a 11 consolidated list of the 50 largest unsecured creditors, the filing of a consolidated list of creditors in lieu of submitting a separate matrix for each debtor, and authority to redact certain personally identifiable information.

We've received minor comments from the U.S. Trustee which were submitted in the red line to chambers last night. This is common relief in this district, and unless Your Honor 19 \parallel has any questions, we'd again ask that this order be entered.

THE COURT: I see no opposition. Granted. you.

MR. BLANDER: Thank you, Your Honor.

The fifth agenda item is the debtors' application to appoint KCC, doing business as Verita Global, as claims and noticing agent effective as of the petition date. This was

filed at Docket Number 9.

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We received comments from the U.S. Trustee's office which have been incorporated into the red lines that were sent to chambers last night, and these have also been agreed to by 5 Verita.

Unless Your Honor has any questions, we'd ask that the order be entered.

THE COURT: All right. Again, no opposition. Motion granted.

Thank you.

Thank you, Your Honor. MR. BLANDER:

I will yield the podium to the Dentons team.

THE COURT: Good morning, Counsel.

MR. BECK: Good morning, Your Honor. John Beck of Dentons on behalf of the debtors and debtors-in-possession, 16 Your Honor.

I will be addressing the debtors' cash collateral 18∥ motion, which we filed on Tuesday at Docket Number 11. Honor, we also submitted red lines to Your Honor's chamber this morning that detail changes that we've made after conversations with a number of parties and also the U.S. Trustee's office. think we have accepted and resolved most of the U.S. Trustee's comments, except for a handful of issues, which I'll walk Your Honor through, here in a minute.

The first, Your Honor, is Section 9, which is the

project contribution to the new Powin Project LLC of the IP. The debtors have agreed to make that provision subject to the final order so that it will not be sought in interim relief. 4 However, one caveat, Your Honor, and Mr. Zatz from White & Case 5 can speak to this if he'd like, but the pre-petition secured lenders would like to go ahead and be able to perfect against that entity, file UCC-1's, and anything else that they need to perfect their liens against that entity. But the actual IP transfer to that entity would not happen until it is approved, at the final order, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. BECK: Next, Your Honor, is -- it's really the same issue that appears in both Sections 20 and 23. Your Honor, the U.S. Trustee had a number of comments that dealt with the scope of the debtors' stipulations and whether or not and to what extent they were binding on a Chapter 7 trustee. We have not accepted the U.S. Trustee's language in total but $18 \parallel$ we have provided language that we believe addresses the same issues, and that is we have extended the challenge period of time to the earlier of 75 days from the interim order or 60 days from the time the committee is appointed.

And then, in addition, there is also a mechanism by which if this case converts to Chapter 7, a Chapter 7 trustee would get the later of 15 days from the Chapter 7 trustee's appointment or the regularly scheduled challenge period if that were further in time.

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So that is our proposal to address the U.S. Trustee's comments with regard to the challenge period. However, we do think that it's important that the debtors' 5 stipulations are binding on its successors, including a Chapter 7 trustee, subject to the challenge rights that are in the DIP order.

Finally, Your Honor, is Section 7(b), which we received comments from the U.S. Trustee's Office, as well as a number of creditors, including a group of customers that filed a limited objection this morning, I believe at Docket 12 Number 38.

THE COURT: Licensees?

MR. BECK: Yes, they are customers that have IP escrows that the licenses are in the escrow accounts.

We have sought to address their objections with language that I'll read to Your Honor that would go at the end of section, it's now 10(b), I believe, but it will be 9(b) once the project dropdown is removed or adjusted. So, Your Honor, that language is, "For the avoidance of doubt, if the pre-petition liens are determined to be junior to any prior permitted liens," which is a defined term in the document, "the AP liens, or the adequate protection liens, shall also be junior to such permitted prior liens to the same extent and the same relative priority. Furthermore, the adequate protection

liens shall not attach to any assets that are not or do not become property of the debtors' estate."

And, Your Honor, I think the parties are on the line so they can correct me if I'm wrong, but I believe that for the interim order only, this language satisfies the customer objectors represented by Mayer Brown and also satisfies Pulse Clean Energy that gave us an informal comment in this regard.

It, however, does not, I think, they've been talking about in the hall, right up until the moment I took the podium. I think additional language is needed for Applied Surety Underwriters who is here today and reserved the right to cross-examine Mr. Uzzi. So I don't know if we have a resolution on that? So I'm hoping that they have a resolution in the hallway to address that point.

And finally, Your Honor, is the U.S. Trustee made informal comments because the pre-petition secured lenders are seeking on the interim order to have adequate protection liens on proceeds of avoidance actions. We think that that is appropriate in this case, as Mr. Durrer alluded to. The lenders here really have been cooperative and we would not be in this situation without their efforts to support this company and provide liquidity at a very crucial time. We think that it is a fair trade-off for the risks that they are undertaking to support the company at this time to provide them liens on those avoidance action proceeds, even at the interim period, Your

1 Honor.

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So with that, I'll cede the podium to Mr. Zatz, and I'll address any questions or comments.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Zatz, do you wish to 5 wait? I mean, there are those raised hands, wish to comment or Do you want to address all, or do you want to --

I think, Your Honor, if it's all right, I'd like to make some comments and then I'm happy to reappear to address any additional objections --

THE COURT: All right.

11 MR. ZATZ: -- that debtors haven't already flagged.

12 But perhaps I can get ahead of them and help streamline things.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. ZATZ: But first, I would like to make a few introductory remarks, if I may. Andrew Zatz from White & Case on behalf of Certain Funds and Accounts Managed by KKR. And I'm joined by John Mairo of Gibbons as co-counsel.

KKR provided the entirety of a secured loan to Powin 19 in October 2024 with an overall commitment of \$200 million. They are thus referred to in the debtors' papers as the pre-petition secured lenders. The pre-petition agent, on behalf of the pre-petition lenders, has all asset liens.

Approximately \$25.6 million of principal amount is currently 24 outstanding under the facility.

On March 24, 2025, the pre-petition lenders called a

default and took control of blocked accounts. After that, the 2 pre-petition lenders worked collaboratively with Powin to allow the release of funds for ordinary course expenses, including the payment of vendors and suppliers, and was negotiating the 5 terms of a potential forbearance with Powin and its equity 6 holders, which would have included a partial repayment of the pre-petition lenders' loan.

Those negotiations broke down. And as a result, on April 25, 2025, the pre-petition lenders exercised their proxy rights to appoint Gerard Uzzi as independent manager and swept an amount of cash from the blocked accounts that the company had stated was expendable. Mr. Uzzi has no affiliation with any of the pre-petition lenders.

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Pre-petition lenders took this action specifically to ensure that there was independent and experienced oversight and to preserve the arm's-length relationship between themselves and Powin. Once Mr. Uzzi was appointed and got up to speed, a 18 number of things became clear.

First, the company's liquidity position was not as stable as the company had previously claimed. Second, it was difficult for the company to get concessions from vendors, suppliers, and customers as the company had already stretched these third parties as far as possible, and Powin had serious credibility issues.

And third, existing equity holders who still retained

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their economic interests in Powin were not going to provide the 2 necessary capital to preserve the growing concern value of the company. In the face of these urgent problems, the 4 pre-petition lenders permitted sufficient cash to be 5 transferred from the blocked account to the company and lent 6 back \$6.25 million to Powin.

At every turn, the pre-petition lenders have been a supporter of Powin's business, going above and beyond what was required of them. There were numerous opportunities for the 10 pre-petition lenders to exercise rights and remedies, including by sweeping significant additional amounts of cash. Instead, the pre-petition lenders refrained from taking such actions to 13 give Powin the best opportunity to continue its operations and attempt to negotiate deals with customers and other third 15 parties.

Ultimately, it became clear that Powin needed a core process to get to these deals in an organized fashion. 18∥ the pre-petition lenders' sincere hope that Powin can sell 19 assets and create value out of the project co-entity in these Chapter 11 cases. Prior to the filing, the pre-petition lenders entered into a forbearance and support agreement with Powin, whereby the pre-petition lenders agreed not to exercise rights in advance of filing.

The pre-petition lenders also successfully negotiated 25 with Powin on the terms of the consensual use of cash

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collateral. But the pre-petition lenders have no intention of 2 continuing to provide capital to Powin, nor do they want to own the company. The pre-petition lenders' goal is simply to be repaid on their loan and hopefully give the company the freedom 5 to maximize value for other creditors. We've worked collaboratively with the debtors and their counsel on the first-day motions and are supportive of all of them.

With respect to cash collateral in particular, as our friends at Dentons have just mentioned, we spent the last 12 to 18 hours in conversations with them and the United States Trustee through them to try to resolve a fairly comprehensive market that we received on the cash collateral order from the U.S. Trustee. As was indicated, I think virtually all those issues have been now resolved.

There is the issue of the liens on proceeds of avoidance actions, and I will see if the U.S. Trustee wants to press that objection in light of all the other concessions that were made, and I think Dentons covered the issue well, so I'm not going to expand on that for the time being.

On the issue of sureties and others who have raised their hand looking for protective language, I think you heard on the record the reservation that we are making, which I think is fairly clear, but just to restate it in as clear terms as I can put it. For any diminution in value of our existing security interest during the case, we are getting adequate

protection liens on all of the debtors' assets. That's the 2 standard formulation that I think you'll see in every cash collateral order.

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We are not trying to have those adequate protection 5 liens prime liens that were ahead of our pre-petition liens, $6\,\parallel$ nor are we trying to get liens on things that are not the debtors' property, or will become the debtors' property. I think perhaps one thing that is still left to be resolved that we're amenable to resolving is there's a term "permitted prior liens" that's meant to address liens that may be senior, if any exist, to the pre-petition lender's pre-petition liens.

That term, as it currently exists in the order, 13∥ refers back to a term that is in our loan agreement which is not on file. So I understand the concern. We're amenable to working out language that separates that term from the external document. The point is we're talking about valid, enforceable, perfected liens that were senior to the pre-petition lenders' liens as of the petition date. That's my off-the-dome description of what we're getting at, but we can find the right legalese to get at the notion.

With that, Your Honor, I will cede the podium and reserve the right to reappear to address any objections that are raised.

> THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Zatz. Let me first turn to the U.S. Trustee, Mr. Sponder.

Good morning, again.

MR. SPONDER: Good morning, again, Your Honor. Jeff Sponder from the Office of the United States Trustee. Again, I apologize if there's going to be any background noise. I unfortunately cannot help that.

Honor, Paragraph 7(b) was discussed. And for that matter, let me just start by saying that I do realize that a red line order was submitted to the Court 7:00, 7:30'ish in the morning. I did try to review as much of it as I could. I still need the opportunity to review and decide whether or not revisions were made that the United States Trustee requested.

As for Paragraph 7(b), Your Honor, Section 361(2), as you know, allows for additional or replacement liens only to the extent that such stay under 362 use, sale, lease, or grant results in the decrease in the value of such entity's interest in such property. As such, we revised the language in Paragraph 7(b) to reflect that the secured creditors are receiving, and I quote, "valid, binding, continuing, enforceable, fully perfected, non-avoidable replacement liens to the extent the pre-petition secured parties have pre-petition liens under Section 361(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, all such liens and security interests, the adequate protection liens. To the extent cash collateral is used by the debtors, to the same extent validity and priority and the debtors'

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post-petition collateral as defined below, and proceeds thereof 2 that the pre-petition secured parties held in the debtors' 3 pre-petition collateral."

We believe that that is what the definition and what 5 adequate protection liens should be, and that's based on the Code. All the other language in there should be removed, Your Honor.

As to Paragraph 20, which is the effect of stipulations on third parties, the U.S. Trustee requested 60 calendar days from entry of the final order for parties-ininterest other than any statutory committees, and 60 calendar days for the statutory committee from the date the statutory 13 committee is appointed.

The U.S. Trustee will agree to the 75 days from interim order for parties-in-interest and 60 days for the committee from appointment, but will not agree that it's the It should be 75 days then from interim for earlier of. $18 \parallel \text{purposes}$ of parties-in-interest and 60 days for the committee.

Further with that, Your Honor, the U.S. Trustee 20 requested language that provided that basically provides this. If prior to the end of the challenge period, the cases convert to a Chapter 7 or a Chapter 11 trustee is appointed, then the challenge period can be extended for the Chapter 7 trustee or the Chapter 11 trustee by 45 days after their appointment or such other time as the Court orders.

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The U.S. Trustee believes that the lender is agreeing 2 to 15 days for a Chapter 7 trustee only. We request the 45 days for both Chapter 7 trustee and Chapter 11 trustee and in fact that was actually agreed to in either the CBRM order or 5 the Rite Aid order that we just did, Your Honor.

Moving on, the U.S. Trustee requests removal that requires any motion filed with the Court seeking standing to pursue a challenge, include a complaint. The U.S. Trustee also requested language that any trustee appointed or elected in these cases shall, until the expiration of the challenge period and thereafter for the duration of any adversary proceeding or contested matter, be deemed to be a party other than the debtors and shall not for purposes of the adversary proceeding or contested matter be bound by the acknowledgments, admissions, confirmations, and stipulations of the debtors in this interim order.

The U.S. Trustee also requested language that the filing of a motion seeking standing to file a challenge action before the challenge period which attaches a proposed challenge action shall extend the period with respect to that party until two business days after the Court approves the standing motion. I think that one may be included, Your Honor, and I can be corrected if I'm wrong, in the in the latest version.

Last, with respect to the cash collateral order, Your Honor, we requested language concerning the fact that some of

these debtors are Delaware limited liability companies and we 2 requested language about the ability of creditors to file derivative suits on behalf of those limited liability companies. We've had that in several cases as well, but the 5 lender I don't believe agreed to include that. So that's with 6 respect to -- oh, I'm sorry, with just respect to the stipulations.

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Next, Your Honor, is Paragraph 23, which is the binding effect. We just changed that large paragraph to say, "The terms of this interim order shall be valid and binding upon the debtors, all creditors of the debtors, and all parties-in-interest from and after the entry of this interim $13\parallel$ order by the Court." That's the binding effect. That should be what's included.

Avoidance actions, Your Honor, those are typically kept for the committee as you're aware. The United States Trustee objects to the order requesting the proceeds be granted at the interim order without a committee having the opportunity 19 to review and possibly object.

And then, with respect to Paragraph 9, Your Honor, that's the ProjectCo and what we've been talking about with respect to the transfer of assets. I understand that's going to be revised and held over to the final hearing.

With respect to the UCCs at this time the United 25 \parallel States Trustee objects but, with that said, at the very least,

if the Court agrees to allow the UCCs to be filed, then 2 parties-in-interest, including the committee, should have the ability to object and reserve their rights. 3 4 Thank you Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: All right thank you Mr. Sponder. 6 Let me turn to raised hands. I'll go left to right 7 on my screen. 8 Ms. Eisenberg. 9 MS. EISENBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Good morning. Leah Eisenberg from Pashman Stein. 11 MS. EISENBERG: We are serving as local counsel for Leeward Renewable Energy, 12 Longroad Energy, and DTE Energy. And I'd like to introduce you to Joaquin C deBaca who is a partner with Mayer Brown. Hac motion has been filed and we respectfully request that he be permitted to speak today. 16 17 THE COURT: Sure. Thank you. 18 MS. EISENBERG: THE COURT: 19 Welcome Mr. C deBaca. 2.0 MR. C deBACA: Good morning, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Good morning. 22 MR. C deBACA: Joaquin C deBaca from Mayer Brown on behalf of Leeward Renewable Energy, Longroad, and DTE, as just mentioned by my colleague Ms. Eisenberg.

Your Honor, I think there are two different issues

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here. My colleagues at White & Case and Dentons have been speaking about adequate protection liens. Our motion, or rather our objection gets at something different than that.

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THE COURT: That was the 365(n) issues, correct? MR. C deBACA: Correct. That's right.

So each of my clients has very broad licenses to existing IP. Those licenses arise under a variety of different documents. But really the heart of the issue is that, as we set forth in our objection, under Section 365(n)(4), it is mandatory that we shall have access to the IP, such that we get everything we need to perform the contract and for those 12 licenses to be performed.

So I don't think it's quite appropriate to entertain exactly the carve out that was mentioned by Mr. Beck that, in particular, this is not really a lien priority issue. assurance that our interests in those IP licenses shall not be impaired. So we would respectfully request that the proviso, as set forth in our objection, the proviso that gets entered in 19 connection with this order.

I would also mention that I think in respect of adequate protection, there is also a question of, and I think it's appropriate to reserve on this until the final hearing, as was mentioned by Mr. Beck, the transfer of that IP to the IP Newco implicates use under Section 363(e), and parties that have an interest in the IP specifically, as a result of their

1 licenses, should have the ability to seek adequate protection. 2 I think that does implicate potentially some of the 3 lien priority issues, but it's not apparent to me right now 4 that the construct that we would think about for an interest in 5 cash is precisely the same construct that we should be using $6 \parallel$ for an interest in IP, particularly to the extent that IP is held in an escrow. 8 So we reserve our rights on that. 9 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 10 Mr. Sponder, I see your hand still raised. I didn't know if you needed to raise another issue. 11 12 MR. SPONDER: I didn't, Your Honor. I mistakenly did 13 not lower my hand, so I will do that now. 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 MR. SPONDER: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Ms. Yenamandra, nice to see you again. MS. YENAMANDRA: Good morning, Your Honor. Aparna Yenamandra from K&E, on -- I almost said on behalf of the 19 debtors --2.0 THE COURT: Nope. 21 MS. YENAMANDRA: -- because that's what I normally 22 say to you. THE COURT: Not this time. 23 24 MS. YENAMANDRA: Not this time. 25 On behalf of Trilantic, Your Honor, which is one of

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1 the equity sponsors.

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Your Honor, we don't have any objection to any of the 3 relief that's in front of Your Honor today. We rise, in fact, we're supportive of additional cash coming into the company, 5 and over the last couple months, we have been working for a 6 while constructively with the company and the lenders to try to get some additional cash in the door.

I rise simply to say that there were parts of Mr. Zatz's summary over the last couple months on the course of 10 \parallel negotiations that we don't agree with. Ultimately, though, none of that is really relevant for today and the relief that's being entered. So we will reserve our rights with respect to those and address them in due course if and when they become relevant.

But with that, Your Honor, we don't have any objection to the remaining relief that's being sought today.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Ms. Parlin, good morning.

Good morning.

MS. PARLIN: Good morning. Barbara Parlin, Holland & Knight for Invenergy.

Our client has similar issues as were just raised in the, not prior but two objections ago with respect to interest in IP and IP escrows. So I just simply reserve our rights as 25 well in the same way.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Let me ask this question at this juncture. I don't see any more raised hands.

Before I address the cash collateral on an interim 5 basis, Ms. Tancredi, you indicated a desire to cross-examine. I don't know if it was relative to the cash collateral. Do you want to address your concerns now?

MS. TANCREDI: Yes, Your Honor. And I only have a few questions. I am hopeful that we will be able to resolve our issues in the hallway, but they're not resolved now. And so I fear that if I don't ask now, I will be deemed --

THE COURT: Forever hold your peace.

MS. TANCREDI: Exactly.

THE COURT: All right.

Counsel?

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MR. DURRER: We can pause this, Your Honor, and go on to the wage motion after cash management if that makes sense to give the parties some more time. Because I'm fully confident that it won't get worked out, but I don't want to waste the Court's time with testimony that becomes unnecessary.

THE COURT: Well, that's fine. Why don't we continue? You have my attention for the morning, so we'll get back.

Mr. Abramowitz?

MR. ABRAMOWITZ: Your Honor, I'd like to put a short

objection on the record that could be addressed so that at 2 least if there's going to be any delay or suspension of proceedings, that could be addressed as well if I could just have a moment.

THE COURT: Yes, please.

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MR. ABRAMOWITZ: Yes, Arthur Abramowitz with Sherman Silverstein representing Ace Engineering. I would note, Your Honor, that Ace Engineering is probably the largest unsecured creditor in the case with a claim of over \$100 million.

Again, I was just got involved in the case last night, had an opportunity to review the cash collateral application as well as the budget, and I would draw the Court's attention to the following so that you can understand where I'm going with this.

I would look at Docket 11, and in Paragraph 6 on Page 14. I'm sorry, it's Page 41 of 79. It talks about the limitations of use of cash collateral, and particularly, that it does not allow payments that are not made in accordance with the approved budget. Going further on Page 42 of 79, it then refers to adequate protection payments.

The adequate protection payments in this case are \$4 million per week beginning June 13th on an outstanding debt that was indicated to be about \$25 million. That's substantial in terms of what will happen to the cash flow. I then took a look at the budget which was attached, and I believe that's

attached at Page 64 of 79. And in looking at the budget, I did $2 \parallel$ not see the entry of the \$4 million weekly payments that are being made as cash collateral, you know for protection for cash collateral. So my question, or the objection is, if you look 5 at the impact of that on cash available, it's going to have a substantial impact, to the point where it would almost be a negative. And I just would like to raise the question so that it is addressed during the argument before any order is entered.

I would say, number one, that the \$4 million, in light of the \$25 million, is a very difficult situation and is not illustrated in the six weeks cash flow model. interesting is that within that six week period, if money is not being advanced, it appears that that \$25 million debt will be pretty much extinguished, which I think is indicative of what the lender has indicated that it would like to probably sell assets and liquidate. But I think it's accelerating to the point where it's going to leave the debtor cash strapped.

We'll reserve other questions that we have, but I felt it was appropriate to bring this up to the Court at this time.

> THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Abramowitz.

MR. ABRAMOWITZ: Thank you.

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THE COURT: I appreciate the input.

MR. BECK: Your Honor, John Beck with Dentons on

behalf of the debtors.

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THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BECK: I do want to address that point but I think Mr. Durrer suggested that we move to cash management and come back to cash collateral.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. BECK: I'm happy to do it however Your Honor wants.

THE COURT: Why don't we defer on that issue and 10 resolve the other matters that can be addressed more easily.

MR. BECK: Okay, Your Honor.

So the debtors also filed a motion to approve 13∥ continuation of its current cash management system at Docket 14 Number 12, Your Honor. By this motion, the debtors seek to 15∥ continue to use their existing cash management system and related practices. As the U.S. Trustee noted earlier on the phone, we accepted and incorporated a number of comments to that order and sent it to your chambers this morning and I 19 believe they are resolved on this issue.

Just for Your Honor's benefit, there are a lot of accounts that are listed in the motion. But really to distill it down into the most important facts, is there is a AR control account that KKR has a DACA on and has control over that account, and that's where all the receivables from the various customers come in. And then, through that account, money is

1 sent to either the main operating account, also at HSBC, or to $2 \parallel$ fund payroll two days in advance of the payroll. So that's 3 really the core of the cash management system and a lot of the $4 \parallel$ other accounts or legacy accounts that may have de minimis 5 monies in there but are not actively contributing to the cash 6 management system, Your Honor.

Unless Your Honor has any questions on the cash management motion, we would ask that Your Honor grant the motion.

THE COURT: All right. I see no objections, hear no objections, motion granted. Thank you.

MR. BECK: Thank you, Your Honor.

13 MR. DOHERTY: Good morning, Your Honor. Casey 14 Doherty --

THE COURT: Good morning.

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MR. DOHERTY: -- representing the debtors and with I've had a Pro Hac application filed as Docket 49. Dentons. With Your Honor's permission, I'll honor, or I will argue the 19 wage motion --

THE COURT: Yes. Welcome.

MR. DOHERTY: -- filed as Docket 7.

Thank you, Your Honor.

My partner, in his opening remarks, mentioned that the employees here are our priority and retaining and incentivizing them are a top priority in the case, and that the

debtors, as they noted in the wage motion, hope to develop and 2 file further retention and incentive programs. But step one is the wage motion, which have the same goals, which is to retain and incentivize the remaining employees.

Employee motions are important in every case, but here, it's especially important. As noted in the motion in the first-day declaration, the employees here represent less than 20 percent of the workforce from January 1st. And to retain and incentivize them, the debtor asks to continue the existing compensation and benefits programs.

There's no objections on the docket to the motion last I looked. We've received comments from the United States Trustee and the order is presented to Your Honor. I'm happy to go through what I believe are a couple of the substantive ones, if Your Honor would wish.

THE COURT: Yes, please.

MR. DOHERTY: Sure.

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In Paragraph 3 of the order, and I'll let the U.S. Trustee counsel, of course if I mischaracterize it, speak up. The United States Trustee provided for a proviso at the end that says, "provided the debtors shall provide seven days notice of any material changes to the employee compensation benefits and any other programs described in the motion to the U.S. Trustee and counsel to any statutory committees appointed in the case." We have no objection to that provision.

In Paragraph 4, the United States Trustee struck 2 language that the debtor could pay above the priority cap under Section 507 if required by applicable law on an interim basis, and kept it just for the authority of an order of this Court, which we also have no objections to. THE COURT: All right. MR. DOHERTY: With that, Your Honor, unless you have

any other questions, we would ask that you grant Docket Number 7, the wage motion.

THE COURT: All right. I have no further questions. I see no objections. I will mark the motion granted. All of these are ordered to be submitted.

Thank you.

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MR. DOHERTY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I believe that brings us to the customer program?

17 MR. DURRER: Yes, the customer program, Your Honor.

 $18 \parallel$ Van Durrer, again, for the debtors at Dentons.

The customer motion.

THE COURT: And there's also the insurance motion. don't know. That seems to be pretty rogue.

MR. DURRER: Yeah, there was just out of order, Your Honor, since you raised it. On the insurance motion, the U.S. Trustee had requested that, to the extent the debtors engage in any new programs or materially modified programs, that we would disclose that, and if necessary, seek additional relief. That
comment is fine with us. But otherwise, that motion is
relatively routine and has no objections.

THE COURT: Then why don't we just address that now and grant it. I don't see any objections subject to inclusion of that language.

MR. DURRER: Thank you, Your Honor.

And then, that takes us to the last item, other than the reserve cash collateral, is Docket Number 15, the debtors' motion to implement the customer program on a final basis.

I do have a brief proffer, Your Honor, of Mitchner Turnipseed, the banker from Huron for Powin, if I may present that.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. DURRER: All right.

If called as a witness, Mr. Turnipseed is qualified to and will testify as follows. He is a senior director at Huron Transaction Advisory with over a decade of experience and a master's of science from the University of Virginia McIntire School of Commerce.

Mr. Turnipseed would testify that he was retained by Powin in early May 2025 in connection with raising capital and engaging in strategic transactions. After an initial review, (indiscernible) initially recommended that the company take advantage of Chapter 11 to stabilize the company and work

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directly with customers who stood to benefit substantially and 2 immediately from Powin remaining in business, particularly with respect to their long-term service agreement business, a servicing element where Powin provides services to customers who have already had their battery systems installed at their sites.

Mr. Turnipseed would testify he worked closely with management to develop a working business model with three major drivers for that business. One, a reduced suite of service offerings in a new services company. Two, increased pricing to support that business line. And, three, customer commitments to provide funding through upfront and periodic service 13 payments.

Mr. Turnipseed would testify that an important element of the feedback that he received from customers directly was that they wanted clear delineation between legacy Powin, on the one hand and its problems, and the new services That is why the debtors determined to form Powin 19 Project LLC for this effort.

In fact, the cash collateral agreement that Powin was successful in negotiating with the secured creditors provides that Powin Project is not required to make adequate protection payments to the secured creditors during the initial term of the cash collateral order.

Mr. Turnipseed would further testify that customers

obtain an enormous amount of vital data regarding their 2 projects and the Powin battery system performance and operation from Powin's cloud-based proprietary technology. Powin's 4 personnel operate remote operating center and provide around 5 the clock call center support in the event of disruptions or 6 other technical needs. Powin also provides onsite services for the routine and non-routine repair and maintenance of the battery systems.

In the absence of Powin providing these functions, 10 Mr. Turnipseed would testify that customers effectively have no alternative and will suffer enormous harm increasing potential 12 claims against the debtors' estates.

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Mr. Turnipseed would testify that successful launch of this customer program will provide a platform on which Powin can develop a sales process as a going concern. Failure to timely launch the program will likely force a shift to a pursuit of a liquidating transaction, which will have a severe 18 negative impact on value.

Finally, Mr. Turnipseed would testify that it's important that Powin make a firm commitment to customers for this program on a final basis. Any delay would cause irreparable loss of value to legacy Powin creditors in general and cause customers to become creditors more specifically.

THE COURT: All right. The Court will accept the The Court will provide an opportunity to any counsel proffer.

or parties-in-interest wish the opportunity to cross-examine 2 Mr. Turnipseed.

(No audible response)

THE COURT: All right. Hearing and seeing no one, I 5 appreciate the proffer.

MR. DURRER: My understanding is that Mr. Sponder may have comments with respect to this motion, Your Honor.

> THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. DURRER: I should note that we did agree with the 10 United States Trustee, as has already been stated in connection 11 with cash collateral, that transfers of assets to Powin Project 12 LLC will not occur pending, hopefully, final approval of the 13 Cash Collateral Award.

THE COURT: That's important to the Court. appreciate that. I do need to have in place a structure to safeguard and to ensure the transfer is subject to review by a committee, that there are protections for the estate, just like the cash collateral that we've been discussing.

Mr. Sponder, I see your hand raised, again.

Thank you.

MR. SPONDER: This time, I lowered it again, Your 22 Honor. Thank you.

With respect to the customer program, the U.S. Trustee understands the debtors' need for the approval of the customer programs. However, Your Honor, when weighing this

against the rights of a committee to respond and/or object to 2 the order, I should say -- let me start over.

However, when weighing this against the rights of a committee to respond and/or object, the order should be 5 interim, especially in light of the fact that this is day three of these cases.

With that said, Your Honor, at the very least, the U.S. Trustee requests that the order allow the committee the ability to raise any issues with the motion after the order is 10 entered.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Sponder.

Counsel.

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MR. DURRER: Yeah, Van Durrer from Dentons for the 15 Debtor, Your Honor.

We're amenable to that in concept. The U.S. Trustee's Office had proposed language consistent with Local Rule 9013(5)(e), which wouldn't necessarily include any committee. If Mr. Sponder would like us to add, "including, 20 but not limited to, the committee, "we're happy to do that.

THE COURT: All right.

I think those safeguards would satisfy the Court that 23 there can be eyes on this transaction, but the Court recognizes from what it's heard and what it's read the importance of giving the customers here, which will be the lifeblood of going

forward and revenue stream going forward, the confidence that 2 they're not going to be making an investment by making payments and then be the target.

So I think it makes sense. I will grant the motion 5 subject to the protections of the language that can be agreed upon to preserve the U.S. Trustee's concerns with the committee having an opportunity to weigh in.

MR. DURRER: Thank you, Your Honor.

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And with that, perhaps, Your Honor, we take a 15 10 minute recess.

> Well, I was going to suggest this. THE COURT:

And what I've just said as to the customer program 13 carries forward those same general terms with cash collateral. Obviously, the Court needs to be assured that there can be eyes on the transaction, or at least an avenue in going forward.

Generally, this Court does not have issues with allowing, for instance, the lenders to perfect their liens even on an interim basis. To this extent, even the liens on avoidance actions on an interim basis limited obviously to a diminution in collateral. It's not just for all purposes. an interim basis, it would be a diminution in collateral.

The problem, of course, is the concern of the \$4 23 million payment. There's not going to be a diminution in value if you have a payment. But if you have a payment that's going to place this debtor in default right away, I don't know what

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we've accomplished.
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As to the other language, the Court's prepared to 3 make final rulings if you all can't come to an agreement on language or provisions. I'm inclined to obviously approve an 5 interim collateral order, an arrangement that will facilitate 6 going forward with the intentions of right-tracking this debtor.

I can, if presented with this is what we agree on, this is where we just can't agree and throw it to the Court, I'll make the call. See what you can.

Why don't we take -- I have hearings that start at 11:30, so how about we come back at ten to 11:00. Give you roughly 25 minutes or so?

MR. DURRER: I would say quarter of, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Quarter of?

16 Well, I'll put more -- well, if you say quarter of, 17 it means ten of anyway.

So, why don't we come back at a quarter of?

MR. DURRER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

So, we'll be adjourned until 10:45.

Thank you.

(Recess at 10:26 a.m./Reconvened at 10:55 a.m.)

THE COURT: All right. As they say in production,

25 we're back.

MR. DURRER: Van Durrer with Dentons for the debtors, Your Honor. Thanks for the break. I think it was productive.

On cash collateral, I'm going to yield the podium in $4 \parallel$ a moment to Mr. Beck, but he and Mr. Zatz were working with 5 Mr. Sponder while I was talking to Ms. Tancredi. So I think I have a resolution with Ms. Tancredi that I'll recite and she will correct me if I mess it up.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. DURRER: Ms. Tancredi's clients filed objections at Docket Number 47 on behalf of a group of surety bond providers. What we are stipulating to is as follows.

One, the cash collateral budget does not contain any 13 authorization or expected use to pay any customs duties that 14 are the subject of the bonds.

Number two, the budget does not contain any line item 16 or authorization to pay premiums to Ms. Tancredi's clients. You might expect that might form the basis for a stay relief motion on her client's behalf. She intends to file that promptly, and the debtors have agreed to an expedited 20 scheduling of that.

We haven't discussed the specific schedule. Our aim is to present you with a stipulated order on scheduling that. Obviously, subject to Your Honor's availability, but we're trying to be respectful of people's time and resources. But I believe that that should resolve that docket item.

THE COURT: All right.

Ms. Tancredi?

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MS. TANCREDI: Yes. That stipulation does as well as language that was forwarded to me by counsel for KKR, which I can read into the record, or do you want to read it into the record.

MR. DURRER: Be my quest.

MS. TANCREDI: Okay.

"The adequate protection liens are subject and 10 \parallel subordinate only to those valid, enforceable, and non-avoidable liens that are, one, in existence on the petition date; two, 12∥ either perfected as of the petition date or perfected 13 subsequent to the petition date solely to the extent permitted 14 by Section 546(b) of the Bankruptcy Code; and, three, senior in priority to the pre-petition liens as of the petition date in accordance with applicable law, such liens (indiscernible) permitted prior liens.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. TANCREDI: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Thank you, Counsel.

MR. BECK: Your Honor, John Beck of Dentons on behalf 23 of the debtors, again.

As Mr. Durrer alluded to, we spent the break with 25∥ Mr. Zatz and the U.S. Trustee trying to get through a number of

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I think we have resolved some of them, which I will articulate for Your Honor. Some I'm not sure we have resolved.

First of all, for the challenge period timing, what we would propose is to get rid of all the earliers and laters, etcetera, and it would simply be this construct where noncommittee challenges have 75 days. The committee will have 60 days from its appointment. And then, if a Chapter 7 trustee is appointed prior to the expiration of the 75 challenge, it would get 15 days flat. We do not agree to any extension of the challenge period for a Chapter 11 trustee.

Second, Your Honor, is the debtors can agree to add language preserving the Delaware limited liability company defenses that the U.S. Trustee requested. So we will put that in the turn of the order.

Next, Your Honor, we will add language to preserve 365(n) rights for the parties that were objecting on that basis.

And then, finally, Your Honor, with respect to 7(b), 19∥ which I don't think we are agreed on on the language, we think that the language as proposed addresses the concerns that Mr. Sponder is raising. And basically, the crux of the issue is, I think we agree that to the extent that the pre-petition secured parties did not have a lien or had a certain priority prior to the petition date, that the adequate protection liens would be to the same extent and the same relative priority as

those liens.

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I think the issue is that the Trustee has preferred language, which we just frankly don't understand, and we think that our language is limited to the diminution in value as it 5 has to be. So to the extent that the liens are invalidated or something happens to where the actual underlying lien is cut out, then by necessity, there's no diminution in value because they never had a lien in the first place.

And so we think that the language that is already in 10 there, subject to the things we've read on the record today, adequately addresses the U.S. Trustee's concerns. I think he has different language and we just aren't prepared to agree to 13 that, Your Honor.

All right. What about other issues that THE COURT: 15 were raised as far as the liens on avoidance claims, and the payment, I guess what Mr. Abramowitz had raised, the payment of the fees started to KKR.

> Yes, Your Honor. MR. BECK:

So on the avoidance actions, Your Honor, and Mr. Zatz can speak to this, the pre-petition secured lenders do want liens on proceeds avoidance actions at the interim period. They do believe that, given the nature of the debtors' liquidity situation and what they've been asked to do to support this company warrants it in this circumstance.

With respect to the payments, the debtors would not

agree to this if we didn't think that we would be able to $2 \parallel$ either pay for it or that we have the trust of our lenders who have worked constructively with us so far to waive that in reasonable circumstances as they are required to do.

With respect to the budget, there are a lot of timing $6\parallel$ issues that move around with the budget, and so I can understand how it looks. The debtors actually received a large receivable last night at 5.6 million that's not reflected in the budget. So the debtors are confident that they will be able to pay that payment.

And it really makes sense, Your Honor, because the 12 pre-petition secured lenders are allowing us to use their cash collateral and don't want to be stuck in a long drawn-out process, and so they want to see progress with the customer program that we're trying to implement and various things and they don't want to get paid down. But if we are making progress, then they are willing to work with us, and that's really what the construct is meant to address.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Abramowitz.

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MR. ABRAMOWITZ: Yes.

I'm not going to repeat the objection, but I would note two items.

One, the cash flow is for six weeks, which to me is a bit troublesome because I know in the long run we're all dead,

but the question is what is the long run? Normally, when I see $2 \parallel$ these, it's usually 60 to 90 days. I don't know that it's a coincidence that it's a six-week period and that's about the extent of the \$4 million that would satisfy the debt. So that 5 I believe that the cash flow, the projection should be extended 6 if possible to reflect what the debtor anticipates its ability to sustain itself for the next 60 to 90 days. I don't think that's unreasonable.

I also don't think it's unreasonable that we have to 10 take into effect what the impact will be of that \$4 million payment per week on available cash. If you look at the projections, while it may be that they've received X millions of dollars last night, I'd like to see that and I'd like to see what the impact is because I'm uncertain where you are in other weeks where you have cash flow being a negative.

Again, I understand that these are estimates. But I think that they should be accurate. We know one thing, while we can't tell about what the receivables may be, we know that there's going to be a \$4 million payment per week, so that should be reflected in the budgets.

Thank you.

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THE COURT: Thank you.

All right. Mr. Zatz.

MR. ZATZ: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

I did want to make a few additional comments if I

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I (indiscernible) the objection. Again, Andrew Zatz from White & Case on behalf of KKR as the pre-petition lender.

Mr. Beck accurately stated the state of play in terms of what we're willing to do in response to the objections that 5 have been raised. But I want to add some additional color.

On the Paragraph 7(b) issue, it feels like we're just in a jam on drafting. But, again, the key from our perspective is that it all ties to diminution in value. If there is a diminution in value of our pre-petition liens, to the extent they are deemed to be valid during this interim period, it creates adequate protection liens on all the debtors' assets. That's my layman's view. And if Your Honor sees anything in the drafting there that seems to state otherwise, I'm happy to address it, but I think it's clear.

On liens on avoidance actions, this is I think Mr. Beck accurately stated. This is important to our clients under the circumstances. I know we don't have a committee yet and I know that committees have a tendency to point at this as something to argue about or perhaps trade. At the end of the day, this is an interim order.

There would have to be a diminution in value during this interim period taking into account adequate protection payments that we receive to extend the liens to those avoidance actions. I'm not saying that that's an unlikely occurrence, but I am saying it limits, to some degree, what we're asking

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for today. And if a committee gets appointed between now and 2 the second-day hearing and wants to revisit this issue on a goforward basis beyond the interim period, we can address that.

But we think, ultimately, the ask is extremely fair. 5 These are unencumbered assets like any other. committees want to find unencumbered assets, but we need real adequate protection here. We have all asset liens. something beyond our existing package to look to.

On the adequate protection payments, this is a unique 10 case and it's tricky. The customer programs order that Your 11 Honor indicated you're inclined to enter is key to the success of these cases and how the next few weeks are going to 13 progress. The budget shows my understanding, and it's the debtors' budget, not ours.

But my understanding is it shows expected receivables 16 that they intend to collect compared to the operating expenses of the business. But there is very much a need to get to deals $18 \parallel$ with customers here. Powin needs to engage with customers 19 pretty much immediately, and I think they already are well in the process of doing so, on the customer programs framework to get to deals, to get customers what they need to complete projects, and to get the services that the company offers and to bring revenue into the company.

If that can't be achieved, then these cases are simply not going to be a success. And I can't promise

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Mr. Abramowitz or anyone else that there's going to be a great $2 \parallel$ end-game here or that there's going to be a 13-week budget. That's the ambition that we're all playing into, and we really hope to get engagement and for it to be a success. But there simply is no way to promise that everything is going to land the way we want it to. It's just the nature of the kind of situation we find ourselves in.

But the adequate protection payments are crucial to our clients and are the fair quid-pro-quo for what they're allowing the rest of the cash to be used for here.

> All right. Thank you, Mr. Zatz. THE COURT:

Thank you, Your Honor. MR. ZATZ:

THE COURT: I am looking at, I guess, a final hearing date of July 7th. It's a Monday. I will be traveling, so I will be doing this -- it will be remote. If it turns out that an evidentiary hearing is required, we're going to push it a week to the 14th. But to the extent we can do it remotely, even if testimony is limited, I prefer that route. I think it 19 makes sense for this case and this party.

So fixing a final hearing and a second-day hearing on anything that was an interim to July 7th puts us from now about three and a half weeks. Today is the 12th, so it takes us past the July 4th holiday.

I will approve use of cash, including the adequate protection payments, but no more than two payments.

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the parties decide how to spread it out. I think that will -and when I -- and -- well, I'm sorry.

Mr. Sponder, I do see your hand. I just saw that. You wish to be heard?

MR. SPONDER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Jeff Sponder from the Office of the United States Trustee.

I was going to chime in also about the \$4 million payments that Mr. Abramowitz raised and neglected to do so and apologize for that.

There is also a \$1.5 million consent fee that's being 11 paid to the lenders. So there are a lot of payments being made here. What I want to make clear and understood, Your Honor, is that with respect to Paragraph 7(b) and adequate protection, that the lender is only receiving a replacement lien as adequate protection. That's really all I'm asking for.

If that's what's being done here, then great. what the language provides, but it has more words than simply 18 the lender is receiving a replacement lien.

As to the challenge period, Your Honor, we are fine 20 again with the 75 days for all parties-in-interest other than the committee from date of the interim and 60 days from appointment for the committee, but we still believe a Chapter 11 trustee should be included, as well as a Chapter 7 trustee and that it should be 45 days instead of 15 days to allow those independent fiduciaries to get up to speed.

Avoidance actions, Your Honor, as I'm sure you know we always raise it, it should be left for the committee or at least Your Honor to reserve the right to the committee at the final hearing. That's all I have.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Sponder.

Mr. C deBaca.

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MR. C deBACA: Yes. Thank you, Your Honor.

My clients don't have an issue with any of what was 10 just discussed in respect of adequate protection payments or liens. However, I did want to just take a moment to pick back up on my earlier comments about Section 363(b), in particular, and describe how I think that changes the landscape with $14 \parallel$ respect to IP in particular, that, I'm not lodging a request or an objection right now. However, I do think it's important to note that adequate protection can take the form of more than just liens, payments, and in particular, with respect to IP, that protection may need to take the form of having my clients get access to necessary IP to be able to protect their 20 projects.

So, for example, to the extent they need passwords to get administrative access to critical software to be able to run their projects, we may need to, to the extent we can't consensually agree on a protocol to get that type of information, we may need to revisit this issue in the broader

context of the final hearing.

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THE COURT: Fair enough. Rights are reserved to raise these issues as part of the final hearing.

Ms. Parlin.

MS. PARLIN: I'm just going to piggyback on what my $6\,$ learned colleague just said for our client is the same issues. We are very concerned about access to the IP and access to the process. And I understand that my client is in the process of talking with the debtors about the very type of new customer program agreement as Mr. Durrer explained to the Court would be crucial to the debtors' success going forward.

But, in any case, our client certainly has 365(n) rights for the IP and the information and needs to preserve all of its rights. So, again, we reserve all of our rights on behalf of Invenergy.

THE COURT: Fair enough. Court recognizes the reservation of rights. Thank you.

All right. So as I indicated, I'm going to approve 19 cash collateral. I'm going to authorize the payment of the adequate protection fee of only two payments over that period of time pending final hearing. That should give the committee that gets appointed an opportunity to vet the transaction.

The adequate protection liens that are being proposed, I think we all agree on the concept. They are to serve as a form of adequate protection, the additional liens, even on the avoidance actions.

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If we're having \$8 million in payments, I seriously doubt we're going to have a diminution in value of the collateral more than that amount in three and a half weeks. Ιf we do, we're all in trouble in this case.

So I don't believe it's threatening the position of the estate at this point to give the liens on the avoidance actions on an interim basis only. All bets are off as far as a final subject to parties coming in and making their case.

As to the language on Paragraph 7, I think we're What I would ask is to submit the form of order with there. the language you agree upon, highlight for me what's not in agreement, and I'll see if I can massage it or choose one or the other.

I believe rights are being preserved with respect to the 365(n) issue, as well as the issues raised as far as adequate protection for those licensees.

Have I missed anything, counsel?

MR. DURRER: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I'm loathe to 20 mess with success here, but I'd want to make sure when we go back to negotiate the COC order with everyone that we're on the same page, because I think there was one issue that fell by the wayside. It's this paragraph near the end about the binding effect of the order.

We have competing language with the U.S. Trustee.

don't think there's a huge difference, substantively. 2 the key from our perspective is we are counting on the active $3 \parallel \text{protection package here, and that includes in the hopefully}$ unlikely instance that the case converts. So we felt it was important to make the mention of the successor cases in that paragraph.

We'll try if we can find a resolution with the U.S. If not, we'll do like you said, competing language for you to work with.

THE COURT: That's fine.

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I recognize. Again, I don't see on an interim basis a Chapter 11 trustee being an issue in three and a half weeks. So I don't think we have to stumble over that.

> MR. DURRER: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Just a related issue, Your I think we need your guidance on the challenge period duration.

THE COURT: I thought there was a consensus.

It's 75 days for all parties.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: I don't think they've agreed on the 15 days for the Chapter 7 trustee or the exclusion of the Chapter 11 trustee.

THE COURT: I'm comfortable just allowing the 15 days. I don't think 15 or 30 days is going to make a

difference with a Chapter 7 trustee at that point. So they'll $2 \parallel$ get their act together quickly if need be. And, again, I don't see, I'm not going to require the inclusion of a Chapter 11 trustee. I just don't think it's going to be relevant.

Counsel?

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MR. DURRER: Van Durrer of Dentons for the debtors, Your Honor.

I think that's all we needed today. We appreciate the Court's time and going over time.

Just as a matter of housekeeping, if possible, if we could move those suggested hearing dates to the Tuesday, just I think it'll enhance our opportunity to present you with a cleaner consensual package as opposed to the Monday. So the 8th and the 15th, as opposed to the 7th and the 14th.

And as promised, I will work with Ms. Tancredi to decide whether we even need a motion for lift stay. But we will, as I said, agree to expedite that. So probably the last week of June, if we do have to have a hearing, and we're fine 19 with that being virtual, if Ms. Tancredi is.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Tancredi, check with chambers. It gets tight timeframe.

I don't have an issue if the parties are comfortable with being the, nobody wants to start things on a Monday, but the 8th and the 15th, that works for us.

All right.

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             MS. TANCREDI: Thank you.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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             And I thank you all. I don't see any more raised
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   hands remotely. So I appreciate all of the counsel --
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             MR. DURRER: I apologize. One more thing, Your
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   Honor. Van Duren for the debtors.
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             We're working closely with the U.S. Trustee on
   retention applications. We would seek to make those nunc pro
   tunc, there's been quite a bit of activity. I'm just not
   asking you to comment on that, Your Honor, but I wanted
   Mr. Sponder to be aware. I think he is, but I would be remiss
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12 for all the professionals on my side of the aisle if I didn't
13 comment on that.
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             THE COURT: That's fair enough. I think we have a
   significant practice here in Jersey of accommodating.
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             Thank you.
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             MR. DURRER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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             Thank you, folks. I appreciate all of your time and
20 efforts.
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             THE CLERK: A few more hands we have.
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             We have a few more hands. Oh. I tried.
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                              (Laughter)
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             THE COURT: Mr. Sponder.
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                         (No audible response)
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             THE COURT:
                        Mr. Sponder, are you there?
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             MR. SPONDER: Yes, Your Honor. Can you hear me now?
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             THE COURT: I can. Thank you.
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             MR. SPONDER: Great.
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             Your Honor, if we're going to do July 8th, I have a
 6 \parallel 341(a) meeting at 10:00 a.m., so I was hopeful that possibly we
   could start at 11:30, unless that's a problem for everyone
   else. If it is, then I can hand off something, but it's one of
   the larger cases, as well.
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             THE COURT: It works for the Court as well. 11:30 is
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   fine.
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             Thank you.
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             MR. SPONDER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: You're welcome.
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             Mr. Oswald. Good morning, still.
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             MR. OSWALD: Good morning, Your Honor. Good to see
   you.
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                         Yes.
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             THE COURT:
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             MR. OSWALD: I was just going to ask for that clarity
20 time of the hearing. I got the two dates, but thank you,
   11:30.
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             THE COURT:
                        11:30. And, oh, let me also include that
23 those are final hearings. Any opposition to the final hearing,
   let's have close of business, July 1st. All right?
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MR. OSWALD: Thank you.

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THE COURT: And, for all your benefit, we consider $2 \parallel$ close of business to be 4:30 when the clerk's office closes up. I know it changes for the real world.

All right. Thank you.

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Thank you, folks. Take care.

MR. BECK: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Proceedings concluded at 11:20 a.m.)

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CERTIFICATION

I, Karen K. Watson, court-approved transcriber, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, and to the best of my ability.

/s/ Karen Watson DATE: June 13, 2025 KAREN WATSON, AAERT CET-1039

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