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, (Jointly Administered)

.

. U.S. Courthouse

Debtors. 402 East State Street

Trenton, NJ 08608

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. July 15, 2025

. 11:40 a.m.

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

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THE COURT: All right. Once again, good morning for $2 \parallel$ those who are watching remotely, with Judge Kaplan. We'll hear the Powin matters on for today this morning. We have counsel $4 \parallel$ both in court, and I believe some counsel appearing remotely. 5 For those who are appearing remotely, I'll remind them to please use the raise hand function, and we'll be able to identify you and call upon you.

Good morn -- Mr. Oswald, good morning.

MR. OSWALD: Good morning, Your Honor. Frank Oswald, Togut, Segal & Segal, co-counsel for the debtors, here today together with my colleagues from the Dentons firm, who will approach later.

Your Honor, first let me say once again thank you to the Court chambers personnel. We know we've had a lot of papers being filed and submitted, including those requesting a short notice. And the Court has been just absolutely fantastic on all of that.

Today, I'm going to handle the first six matters, all 19 of which are presented to the Court without objection and with proposed changes that we've submitted to the proposed orders, which incorporate comments from both the U.S. Trustee's Office and our friends with the Committee represented by Brown Rudnick and Mr. Stolz's firm.

So, with your permission, I'll get right to those 25 \parallel matters before turning over the podium to the more -- what I'll call, substantive matters, to the Dentons firm.

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THE COURT: All right. Will that include -- I know we have one contested adjournment matter, unless you all have 4 worked out a resolution of the Mainfreight.

MR. CAPUZZI: There is a settlement we'd like to put on the record on Mainfreight, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, all right. There goes all that research I did.

(Laughter)

THE COURT: All right, Mr. Oswald.

MR. OSWALD: Trying to make it easier for the Court 12 today, Your Honor. So, the first matter, running down on what we've -- I got on the agenda is second day matters was the wage motion at Docket Number 7. The Court had entered an interim 15 order following the first day hearing. And as I say, based 16 upon some comments and questions raised by both the U.S. Trustee's Office and the Committee, we've submitted a revised 18∥order, as well as a certificate of no objection at Docket 19 Number 377. Unless Your Honor has any questions regarding the form of final order, we would respectfully request that the order be entered at the Court's convenience.

THE COURT: I'm looking on the screen to see who I have in the U.S. -- oh, not on the screen. Mr. Sponder, just

MR. SPONDER: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- here from your office. Good morning. MR. SPONDER: Thank you. Jeff Sponder from the Office of the United States Trustee. I wanted to see you in 4 person today instead of on the screen.

To make it easier, Your Honor, the first six motions, wages, insurance, cash management, creditor matrix, utilities, and taxes, all of our requests for revisions as I understand it are included in the final orders. So, as a result, we no longer have any objection to entry of those orders. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: For that, you came down?

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MR. SPONDER: Yes and no.

MR. OSWALD: Okay. I could do it -- I could do the 15 other five in that summary fashion, but maybe best for the 16 record that I just --

THE COURT: Why don't we go through it one by one? $18 \parallel$ We'll do it quickly. But, as to the -- as to the current matter, given that there's no other objections, the matter will be marked granted. And, again, do we have the final versions of the orders or will they be sent down?

MR. OSWALD: I believe we've submitted them.

THE COURT: All right. If we have a problem, we'll check with Janice.

MR. OSWALD: And we'll confirm that after the hearing

with chambers. Thank you, Your Honor.

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Item 2 is the insurance motion to maintain and renew 3 and amend the existing insurance policies. That was filed $4 \parallel$ originally at Docket Number 8. We did file the certificate of $5 \parallel$ no objection at Docket Number 378. And as I say, the proposed form of order, the final proposed form of order, incorporates both U.S. Trustee and Committee counsel comments. So, unless the Court has any questions, we would ask that the order be entered at your convenience.

THE COURT: All right. I see no hands raised. Mark 11 granted. Thank you.

MR. OSWALD: Thank you. Item Number 3, Your Honor, is the cash management motion, which was filed at Docket Number 12 originally. The certificate of no objection was filed last night at Docket Number 380. And, again, the proposed form of final order has been submitted.

> THE COURT: Again, granted. I see no objections.

MR. OSWALD: Thank you. Item Number 4 is our 19 consolidated creditor motion. I think that one may have -- the proposed order may have come in a little late, Your Honor, but the original motion was at Docket Number 14. Our certificate of no objection was filed at 381. And the proposed order should be with chambers. But, again, I'll confirm that after 24 the hearing.

THE COURT: All right. We'll mark that granted.

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MR. OSWALD: Item Number 5 under the uncontested 3 matters is our motion establishing adequate assurance for our 4 utilities. The original motion was at Docket Number 112. 5 have established our account for the security deposit funds. 6 We will have, I think if not filed already, shortly, the certificate of no objection on that, and submit the proposed order.

THE COURT: That's fine. All right. Again, I see no 10 objection. Mark it granted.

MR. OSWALD: Thank you, Your Honor. And Item 6 is a $12 \parallel$ motion for authority to pay the pre-petition accrued taxes. That motion was originally filed at Docket Number 99. objections were received. Again, we've incorporated some comments from both counsel of the U.S. Trustee and the Committee. The agenda doesn't reflect our certificate of no objection, but one has been prepared and may have been filed since we came into the courtroom. Proposed order as well will 19 be submitted to chambers.

THE COURT: All right. Again, mark it granted. Thank you.

MR. OSWALD: Good. Your Honor, that takes us to Item 7, cash collateral. And I think it was our thought, if it was okay with the Court, we'd deal with the cash collateral and the 25 \parallel DIP together. My colleague, Mr. Beck, from the Dentons firm.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. BECK: Good morning, Your Honor. John Beck of Dentons on behalf of the debtors.

THE COURT: Good morning.

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MR. BECK: As Mr. Oswald alluded to, I will be addressing both the debtor's cash collateral motion and the debtor's debtor in possession financing motion. Because these motions largely deal with the same issues, incorporating comments from the Committee, I thought it would be most efficient if I ran through the changes to both orders before ceding the podium to other parties who wanted to address the issues, if that pleases Your Honor.

THE COURT: That's fine. Thank you.

MR. BECK: So, the first motion, Your Honor, is the 15 order approving cash collateral use, which we originally filed at Docket Number 11. Your Honor entered the interim order on June 13th, 2025, and there have been a number of moving parts since that time. Most notably, that the debt has actually 19 changed hands and is now owned by Keyframe.

And we are here largely on a consensual basis, except for two issues raised by the U.S. Trustee, which I will cover in just a moment. We would like to thank the U.S. Trustee for their comments, and of course the DIP lenders, the Committee, and the pre-petition lender for working constructively to bring a largely consensual order before Your Honor.

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Last Sunday night we filed a notice of revised orders $2 \parallel$ at Docket Number 367. Attached as Exhibit 1 to that order is the revised final order granting cash collateral use and also a $4 \parallel \text{ red line against the interim order.}$ As I mentioned previously, $5 \parallel$ most of those changes are to incorporate the fact that this is 6 now a final instead of an interim order, and also to reflect the fact that a committee has now been appointed.

A number of substantive issues that I just wanted to walk Your Honor through. First, is in Section 3 or Paragraph 3, the Committee has requested the ability to seek a seven-day extension of the sale process, and come to Your Honor and show that there is cause to do so. I think you'll hear a little bit about that in a number of motions. That is reflected both in cash collateral and DIP and also the sale process, which Mr. Durrer will talk about in a minute.

In Paragraph 4, Your Honor, we have -- and this is probably the most red on the page, but we have reformulated in the cash collateral order the testing and recording requirements. And the purpose of this was to align the testing, timing, and variance calculations to be both exactly the same in the DIP order and the cash collateral order. They were inconsistent before, and it was requiring, you know, different budgets, different testing periods, different variance calculations. And so the reason most of the red shows 25∥up in the cash collateral order is we largely adopted the

formulation that was in the DIP.

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In Paragraph 7(a), Your Honor, I'm pleased to report that our new pre-petition lender has agreed to dispense of all $4 \parallel$ the adequate protection payments, you know, the large weekly $5 \parallel$ payments that the prior lender was requesting. And the only adequate protection payments in the order at this time is payment of the lenders' fees and expenses, which they have agreed to capitalize, and they are doing owing upon the closing of a sale if they are the ultimate bidder or upon a termination event under the cash collateral order.

In Paragraph 7(c), Your Honor, at the Committee's 12 request, the pre-petition lenders have agreed to a soft marshaling concept where they will look to their collateral other than the avoidance actions and commercial tort claims in order to satisfy their claims prior to moving to those and in an effort to reserve those for the unsecured creditors.

THE COURT: Those are the reason -- the reasonable 18 efforts language?

It's actually a different formulation. the DIP it is reasonable efforts, and in the cash collateral it is just they will do that.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BECK: Next, Your Honor, is Paragraph 9, which you'll recall from the first day hearing, is the concept of the IP transfer to the newly formed Powin Project, LLC. We are in

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a very different world than when we first conceived of that The debtors at this time do not intend to effectuate that transfer. However, we would like the provision to remain 4 in the order and give us the discretion to do so in connection 5 with the sale process if it makes sense for the prevailing 6 bidder and the customers. We have added to that section that that transfer would only occur with the express consent of the DIP lender and also the pre-petition secured lender, Your Honor.

In Paragraph 26, Your Honor, is the reservation of rights language that a number of parties have requested both formally and informally. And what that language provides, and this was also discussed at the first day hearing, is that nothing will impair the 365(n) rights of the various parties, and that nothing will encumber or permit the transfer of assets that are not property of the estate.

And then, finally, an issue for a number of parties, but particularly Mainfreight, who's here today, is to preserve the concept of the permitted prior liens that nothing would impair any lien that would be senior prior to the petition date, Your Honor.

The last issue I want to discuss, and this is contested by the U.S. Trustee, is, Your Honor will note that in Paragraph 22, the challenge formulation has been -- has been modified fairly substantially. And I just wanted to walk Your

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1 Honor through the debtor's motivations and also the Committee's 2 motivations, and then you'll hear more about that from a number of parties.

The first is, since the debt has changed hands from KKR to Keyframe, Keyframe has very different motivations. You'll recall that they were the original proposed DIP lender, and we ultimately received a superior offer from our current DIP lender. But, they very much have still been engaged in the process and they bought the pre-petition debt with an eye towards participating in the sale process.

And so, for that reason, it's very important to them that they have the ability to credit bid. And so -- but we have agreed with the Committee is to effectively bifurcate the challenges. And so, what that has resulted in is that any challenge to the lien validity of the liens that Keyframe now holds or Keyframe's ability to credit bid that debt must be brought by July 24th, which is a few days before the auction.

And that gives Keyframe the certainty that they will 19∥ be able to credit bid and the debtors and the Committee, you know, are trying to encourage them to be fully active in the process. Because the Committee hasn't had full time to investigate other potential claims against the pre-petition parties, we have segregated out monetary claims against what's called the accepted lenders. But, what it really means is, you know, the lenders that were involved at the time the debt was

actually originated, as opposed to the current lenders, 2 Keyframe.

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And it allows the Committee to pursue their 4 investigation and any potential monetary claims against those $5\parallel$ parties at a later time, and most importantly, to the debtor after the sale process. So, it's really a carefully constructed bifurcation of the challenge designed to preserve the Committee's rights, but also give Keyframe comfort that they'll be able to credit bid, Your Honor.

THE COURT: What constitutes a challenge for the Committee by 7/24? Is it a filing of a complaint?

MR. BECK: I believe it's a motion for standing.

UNIDENTIFIED ATTORNEY: A motion for standing.

THE COURT: Motion for standing?

MR. BECK: A motion for standing attached in the complaint, I believe.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BECK: And then, Your Honor, just to walk you 19 through a few quick points on the DIP, which is far less extensive of a mark-up. We filed the clean and red line of the revised DIP order at Docket Number 367. The orders are 367-2. The first, Your Honor, in Section 3(e) and 18(h) is again, this soft marshaling concept, away from the avoidance actions and the commercial tort claims.

In Section 5, we made some small tweaks to the budget

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1 various -- variance mechanisms to carve out professional fees 2 from that variance calculation.

And then in Section 9, we have the same concept of $4 \parallel$ the Committee reserving rights to seek a seven-day extension, Your Honor.

And finally, Section 20 is again the preservation language that the parties have requested with respect to 365(n) and assets of the estate.

So, with that, Your Honor, unless you have any 10 \parallel questions, the debtors would request that you enter both the cash collateral order and the DIP order. I'll cede the podium 12 to other parties in interest who want to be heard.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. BECK: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me hear from the Committee. 16 Aulet, good morning.

MR. AULET: Good morning, Your Honor. Kenneth Aulet 18 of Brown Rudnick for the Committee. I'm joined by my co-19∥ counsel, Dan Stolz and Don Clarke of Genova Burns.

I'd like to discuss sort of the two key points that were important to the Committee in this and to the overall structure. First, as to the DIP, we just have to say that these are fantastic economics for the estate. The debtors have 24 done an amazing job in securing what economics we'd like to see 25∥in every case, frankly, for a DIP. I don't know that we're

going to get there, but it was, you know, I have to put out $2 \parallel$ there that that was a great result by the debtors.

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As to the challenge periods, as the debtors went 4 through, you know, the debt moving from KKR to Keyframe allowed 5 this sort of compromise that really helps this case, because it bifurcates two issues. There is the validity of the debt, which is now held by Keyframe, which really had no involvement before the case started. And so when it comes to Keyframe, it's really just, are the liens good and is the debt good?

And that allows us to do a quick investigation of those issues, which are very limited. And both the debtors and Keyframe immediately provided us all of the relevant information when this shortened deadline was discussed.

And also as a practical matter, this is when the deadline was going to be to have any real effective relief, because this case needs to proceed to a sale in a relatively order of fashion. And it's very important to the Committee and to all parties in interest to have a good auction with at least two motivated bidders. And so we want the ability of course to investigate those claims and liens. But, if there's no issues, we want Keyframe to go in there with the confidence to bid and to get the best result for the estates.

And so by bifurcating these two issues, you know, look, this is a very short challenge period that only works in the very specific comports of this case. That it is very

 $1 \parallel$ limited to just the claims and the liens. That it is held by a 2 third party. And that it is a case where there's just -- and we'll discuss this in a little bit, there's just not time to 4 have a lengthy sale process.

In any other case, any other holder of the debt, I don't think that this works. But, here, in these really specific cases -- case, it works for the Committee and I think it works for all parties in interest.

And as for claims about everything that happened $10 \parallel$ before the petition date, it gives the Committee the time to do a thoughtful investigation. It doesn't have to be rushed. Because these cases also just don't have the money and the time to be rushing issues that don't need to happen right now, and put those front and center before the appropriate time.

And so, for that -- for those reasons, we think that 16 this challenge period compromise is a great compromise. very well suited for these cases.

Does the challenge on the monetary claims THE COURT: 19 have a deadline or is it open ended?

> MR. AULET: It is open ended, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. AULET: And then as for the -- on the DIP, sort of, and cash collateral motions are a seven-day period. you'll hear when we talk about the bidding procedures motion, the Committee, as you would expect, came into this case with

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1 the expectation that there was going to need to be more time 2 for a sale process.

This is a short sale process. But, we spent a lot of 4 time talking to the debtors, talking to their investment 5 bankers, talking to their counsel, and came away convinced that this schedule works and this schedule is value maximizing for these cases right now.

That said, the cash collateral is extended by a potential bidder and the DIP is extended by a potential bidder. $10 \parallel$ And so we did have concerns that if there is something that comes up where in an ordinary case, of course, you would be able to negotiate those additional seven days, we're a little bit concerned that we wouldn't be able to get that sort of extension because you've got two bidders. Maybe they don't want to extend the process for a third bidder to come in or the like.

But, we have been convinced by the debtors and we've 18 really diligenced this, that the current schedule works and that we don't want an automatic additional seven days. We only want that if there's a really good reason for it. And so that 21 -- with that structure, we can come to Your Honor if need be to get that additional seven days. But, we want the schedule as it is, unless there's a good, good reason for those seven days. And we, at this point, don't see a reason why we would want 25∥ more than seven days, because we want to keep the process on

the rails that it's on.

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So, with that, Your Honor, we'd request -- we support the debtors and would request the entry of the revised cash collateral and DIP motions.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Aulet. Let me hear from others who wish to be heard. Mr. Sponder?

MR. SPONDER: Good morning again, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. SPONDER: Jeff Sponder from the Office of the 10∥United States Trustee. Your Honor, this challenge period is reduced to July 24th, 2025 for all parties, including the 12 \parallel Committee. That is actually a reduction of 34 days as the interim order provided parties in interest 75 days after entry of the interim order.

As such, Your Honor, the United States Trustee objects to the reduction of the challenge period to the parties in interest. However, Your Honor, to the extent the Court allows a bifurcated challenge process or period, the order 19 should be clear about this process, which it is not.

I've reviewed the order a few times and I spoke to debtor's counsel. And you have to look at this section and that section and this section. There should be in that Paragraph 22, exactly what was just said on the record today that if Your Honor agrees with that, that it's bifurcated and 25 that the monetary part has no deadline, and all parties,

including the Committee, have that challenge period. 2 you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. CAPUZZI: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

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MR. CAPUZZI: For the record, Kevin Capuzzi, Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff. I represent Mainfreight, as well as its parents, subsidiaries, affiliates. Mr. Savin (phonetic) in the courtroom from Benabou (phonetic) is also acting as co-counsel for Mainfreight.

Your Honor, I rise, as you may recall, from the first 12 day hearing, Mainfreight was a -- was the debtor's primary transportation service provider arranging freight from Asia to the United States by vessel, by air. Once in the United States, by land. Was warehousing and performing affiliated transportation services for the debtor, which resulted in a very large claim, which is currently secured, in our view, by 18 maritime and possessory liens on the goods in our storage.

I'm not telling Your Honor anything new, because 20 unfortunately you've read our motion and, you know, we are here today at least with a preliminary settlement that will adjourn that motion to the August 6th date. And it ties in a little bit to the DIP and the cash collateral, which is the reason I stand.

Your Honor, I do want to thank the debtors,

particularly Mr. Beck. I provided comments to the cash

collateral and the DIP order, which the debtors were very

responsive to and have worked into the proposed forms of order,

specifically at Paragraph 26 of the cash collateral, preserving

Mainfreight's asserted liens as permitted prior liens and

reserving Mainfreight's right to seek adequate protection.

I rise with respect to the adequate protection piece because as you will hear in a little bit with respect to the settlement on the Mainfreight motion, part of that additional time that's being provided involves payment of storage costs that Mainfreight is undertaking, which we view as, you know, adequate protection, among other things.

So, I only rise to reserve my rights for -- to seek adequate protection. I'm not seeking it today. It's in the order. If we need to, we'll file a motion. But, otherwise, we are signed off on those orders and we thank the debtor and, you know, ask that they be entered.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

MR. CAPUZZI: Thank you.

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THE COURT: I appreciate your efforts.

MR. ZATZ: Hello, Your Honor. Andrew Zatz, White & Case, on behalf of KKR and its affiliated entities as prepetition lenders. I would like to start by reiterating what I said at the last hearing, which is to commend the management and advisors of the company for getting the cases to the point

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1 they're at today, which is a substantial improvement over where we found ourselves when these cases began.

And on a somewhat related note, as Mr. Beck noted, $4 \parallel \text{KKR}$ has sold the vast majority of its loans to Keyframe. $5\parallel$ at this point, our role in the cases is very minimal and Keyframe is calling the shots as it pertains to the prepetition secured loans, but for a few discreet sacred rights that KKR negotiated for a vote with respect to.

That resulted in the unique language in the final $10 \parallel$ cash collateral order related to the term, accepted prepetition lenders, which cutting through the terminology refers exclusively to KKR. We did not have a hand in negotiating the final cash collateral order, but have reviewed the changes to it. And the major change as it pertains to us, as was discussed by others, is carving KKR out of the challenge period in Paragraph 22 as it pertains to any direct monetary claims that could theoretically be asserted against it.

We believe that there are no such colorable claims and reserve all rights. But, in any event, the impact of these changes is that with respect to any such direct monetary claims, there's no expiration of the challenge period and the Committee's rights to investigate those claims don't have a specified end date.

So, with respect to that, there is an issue that this 25 \parallel presents. I'm not objecting to the final cash collateral order

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1 today or anything else on for today's hearing, but the issue 2 that it raises is that KKR has a continuing indemnity right against the debtors, which remains a secured claim. Nothing in 4 the final cash collateral order or the bidding procedures order 5 seeks to alter those indemnity rights, but this very well could become an issue in connection with the approval of any sale.

And I raise this only for parties to be made aware of it and to flag that if we cannot get finality through the standard challenge provisions, we may need to find another way to get that finality to get a sale approved that's contemplated. We're happy to discuss this issue with the Committee and potential bidders in the hopes of resolving the indemnity issue. If we can't, we may be back and raising that in earnest at the sale hearing. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Fair enough. Good morning.

MR. VISLOCKY: Good morning, Your Honor. Nick Vislocky, Reed Smith, on behalf of GLAS USA, administrative and collateral agent under the pre-petition secured credit facility. Your Honor, as agent and lienholder on behalf of the pre-petition secured parties, GLAS has reviewed the proposed orders, and in consultation with the requisite lenders under the pre-petition credit facility, including Keyframe and KKR, we rise to inform the Court that we have no objections to the relief sought by the debtors in the proposed orders and support entry.

Your Honor, I remain available to -- should the Court 2 have any questions, otherwise we have nothing further to raise at this time.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. VISLOCKY: Thank you.

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Is there anyone else here present in THE COURT: court? I see a raised hand. John Monaghan?

MR. MONAGHAN: Your Honor, good morning and thank you. I'm John Monaghan from Holland & Knight, counsel to Yuma 10∥Energy. You'll see on the agenda that Yuma is -- was an objector to the -- the cash collateral motion. And that objection was focused on one paragraph and one paragraph alone. It was Paragraph 9 with the ProjectCo contribution of its intellectual -- excuse me, the company's contribution of the intellectual property assets to ProjectCo.

That objection was born largely out of concern about sequencing issues. For example, a rejection hearing that was previously scheduled for today, and when the contribution might take place, and how it would relate to that in the prior provisions in that motion for resurrection of previously rejected contracts.

Your Honor, the change in the sequencing, that is, 23 now the rejection hearing is going to be on August 6th, and the 24 reservation of rights provisions that have been inserted into 25∥ the current draft of the cash collateral motion satisfy Yuma as 1 to the -- as to the basis for its objection. And, so I rise 2 simply to make the record clear that Yuma does consent to the entry of the cash collateral order, notwithstanding its prior 4 filed objection.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel, for the clarification. Is there -- I'm looking. Bear with me one second. I don't see any other raised hands. I don't see anyone else in the courtroom.

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With respect to the objection raised by the U.S. 10 | Trustee as to the shortening or modification of the objection period, I think the compromise that's been reached and supported by the Committee makes sense. It allows the sale to proceed unimpeded, but yet preserves the right to allow the trustee to investigate the merits of any defects or issues with the validity of the lien or the underlying debt, and also preserves the opportunity for greater time to allow the trustee to more thoroughly investigate the merits of any claims, to the extent there are any, with the prior lender. I think it's a 19 good balance. And it makes sense.

In candor, I don't see apart from the Committee, and 21 to address Mr. Sponder's concern, that the changes affect all parties, I don't see any creditor or any party in interest undertaking the work necessary to be done by the Committee, in lieu of the Committee. And if the Committee's comfortable with 25 the schedule in place, the Court's not going to second guess

1 the judgment of the Committee and its professionals.

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And I do agree with Mr. Sponder that there should be clarity in the order. So, what I'm going to suggest, I'm going 4 to approve both the DIP and the use of cash collateral from the 5 bench at this moment. I'm going to ask if the parties can work on fine tuning the language that concerns Mr. Sponder. extent you can do that before the end of the day or tomorrow morning, great. We'll -- I'll enter that order.

If there is no consensus on it or if it becomes $10\parallel$ apparent there won't be a consensus on the language, get it to me this afternoon, get it to me early tomorrow morning. make the call on the competing versions. I don't want this to languish. But, if we can accommodate the concerns of the U.S. Trustee with clarity in the language, not the substance, because I think that the substance has been laid out and the Court approves of the substance. And I think what Mr. Sponder was looking for was the same clarity in the presentation as it is in the order, which would always be good.

So, to the extent you can accomplish that without the Court's involvement, great. But, I would prefer, and if it could be done before the end of the day or by tomorrow morning, I'll give you the night, one way or the other, we'll get it resolved and get an order entered that is at least clear to the Court. That's the first threshold. As long as I can understand it, the hell with you all.

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(Laughter)

THE COURT: So, we'll go from there. That takes us to -- through the DIP and the cash collateral. We have the bidding procedures and the settlement with Mainfreight. 5 that correct?

MR. OSWALD: Yes, Your Honor. I think it makes sense to go in the order of the agenda with the Mainfreight case next, because that actually resolves a piece of the bidding procedures.

THE COURT: That's fine. And good afternoon, Mr. Durrer.

MR. OSWALD: Good afternoon. I'll -- Mr. Capuzzi, do 13 you want to? Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. CAPUZZI: Good afternoon again, Your Honor. Kevin Capuzzi of Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff, counsel for Mainfreight. As Your Honor's aware, Mainfreight filed a motion seeking the limited relief that it's -- that 18 certain property of -- that -- I should rephrase, that certain 19 property that Mainfreight is holding subject to its maritime and possessory liens is not property of the estate and can therefore be sold and subjected to the liens. Specifically, that is property that Mainfreight believes was transferred prior to the petition date to a affiliate of Berkshire Hathaway dealing with a project in West Virginia.

Since the filing of the motion, the parties have

1 cooperated in good faith. It has been a exercise of the 2 bankruptcy process at its finest with the professionals coming together and trying to figure out a protocol, not only to deal 4 with these goods in Mainfreight's possession belonging, $5 \parallel$ purportedly belonging, to Berkshire Hathaway, but all of the goods in Mainfreight's possession.

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Mainfreight believes it's owed approximately \$13 million. The debtors have a different view of that. But, I think all parties agree that the collateral that Mainfreight is holding exceeds that amount. So, there should be some sort of constructive process that we can work through to hopefully get those goods sold and maximize value for the estate and pay down 13 Mainfreight's claim.

The problem, Your Honor, initially, and the reason 15 why we opposed an adjournment was that the debtors were requesting 60 days. Sixty days in our view was too long when you had an accelerated sale process running at the same time that potentially dealt with all the same goods. So, it wasn't saying no to an adjournment for the sake of being difficult. It was saying no because practically we wanted to make sure that, you know, we weren't going to run a sale process and still be left with a lot of these same issues at the end of the day.

So, Your Honor, the parties have agreed to -- and 25 \parallel when I say the parties, the debtors, Mainfreight -- the

debtors, Mainfreight, and Berkshire Hathaway, have agreed to $2 \parallel$ adjourn Mainfreight's motion to the August 6th hearing with a couple conditions. The first -- are you okay with me going into the terms?

MR. OSWALD: Please go.

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MR. CAPUZZI: The first, as a condition to the adjournment, Mainfreight has requested storage fees. Mainfreight is paying storage at various warehouses and laydown yards, some of which are owned by Mainfreight, some of which it leases space from third parties. So, Mainfreight has gone outof-pocket to make sure that these goods are adequately secured and protected from the elements, protected from third parties, from theft, et cetera. And that is a cost that Mainfreight has born since the petition date and has not been reimbursed by the debtors or by any of their customers.

So, as an initial matter, the debtors have agreed that by August 15th, they will use their good faith commercial efforts to seek payment of those storage fees from the respective customers of the debtors for whom Mainfreight is storing the goods. That includes Berkshire Hathaway and a number of other parties in interest, some of whom have been named in the motion, some of whom have been not.

The debtors have agreed to backstop up to thirty 24 thousand of that. The storage fees, Your Honor, are between four hundred and five hundred thousand dollars, so they're

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1 pretty -- they're pretty sizeable. But, that relates in large
 2∥ part to the fact that the majority of the Berkshire Hathaway
 3 \parallel goods were being stored at the port of Newark -- the port of
 4 Norfolk, Virginia. When goods are being stored at the port,
 5 they incur a per item daily fee for detention and demurrage and
   related costs. So, approximately 50 percent of that amount
   relates to Berkshire Hathaway.
             But, we're going to -- the parties have a spreadsheet
   circulating. They're going to work through that spreadsheet.
  They're going to share invoices and other back-up and come to
   ground on what the storage costs are from the petition date to
   August 6th, and come up with a proposal to pay those fees,
   whether it's from the customers or from the debtors, up to
   $30,000. So, that's Part 1.
             THE COURT: The Berkshire goods have been moved,
             I think --
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   correct?
             MR. CAPUZZI: The Berkshire goods have now been moved
             THE COURT: -- you said out of the port?
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MR. CAPUZZI: -- off of the port to West Virginia.

And I'm happy to report that that reduced it from about \$100,000 per week clip to about \$3,500 per month.

THE COURT: Quite a bit at the port.

MR. CAPUZZI: Quite a bit.

THE COURT: But, go ahead.

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MR. CAPUZZI: Quite a bit. So, that -- that's a good $2 \parallel$ thing. So, Point Number 1 of the settlement is going to be the payment of the storage costs through the new hearing, with an 4 outside date of August 15th for that payment.

The second is, as I noted in my introductory remarks, there's a dispute on whether Mainfreight's claim is \$13 million or if it's something more in the nature of \$6 or \$7 million. This is not before the Court. There's nothing in the record about this. But, the dispute relates to what we refer to as a turnaround vessel or a dead freight issue.

A dead freight is essentially where the debtors would 12 book passage on a vessel and then ultimately when the time came for the vessel to depart the port in Asia, the goods were not ready to be boarded. So, essentially, it's space that they reserved and didn't use.

We are agreeing to work in good faith over the next two or three weeks to come to ground on that issue. We're not seeking formal discovery or informal discovery, but we're going to work in good faith to try to come to ground on what that claim amount is. The fear being, we didn't want to get here on August 6th with, you know, all the customers in agreement on what they're going to pay towards our claim, but still having a dispute as to the claim amount. So, it's just an agreement between Mainfreight and the debtors to work in good faith to 25 resolve the claim amount.

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The third, and this ties in to the bidding 2 procedures, Mainfreight filed a limited objection to the bidding procedures to the extent that the debtors were seeking $4 \parallel$ to sell any of the Mainfreight collateral that would be subject 5 to our lien. The debtors have agreed to amend the procedures to name Mainfreight as a consultation party solely with respect to any bids that involve the Mainfreight collateral. With that and with the language resolving the limited objection, that -that issue is resolved.

And then the fourth point, the final point, noncontroversial, the debtors have -- are permitting Mainfreight to speak with any of the customers directly to negotiate a resolution without fear that that could be violating the stay in any way. So, we're all partners in this. We're going to try to go out and broker a deal and bring it to the debtors and see if we can get it done.

So, Your Honor, I think just -- just summarizing, we 18∥ consent to an adjournment to August 6th on the four points, that being the protocol to pay storage, the agreement to work in good faith as to the claim, the consultation party language on the Mainfreight collateral, and the ability to talk to customers.

So, I will take a breath and step back and let Mr. Durrer jump in if I misstated or didn't accurately state anything. But, with that, our motion would be carried to

1 August 6th.

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THE COURT: All right.

MR. CAPUZZI: Does Your Honor have any questions 4 before I cede the podium?

THE COURT: I do not. I'll have a comment, but let 6 me hear from other counsel if there's anybody who wants to weigh in. Mr. Abramowitz?

MR. ABRAMOWITZ: Your Honor, Arthur Abramowitz appearing with Steptoe, on behalf of Ace Engineering. As you $10 \parallel$ know, we filed a pleading contesting the priority that is being asserted at this point. We have no objection to the delay. 12 We're reserving all rights. We'll be addressing it at the 13 August 6th, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: Fair enough. Thank you.

MR. COHEN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Michael 16 Cohen, Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, on behalf of BHER Ravenswood Solar 1, LLC, the Berkshire affiliate on the discussion under $18 \parallel$ this settlement. We confirm the nature of these terms, the 19 main items, the storage cost fees. We're working with counsel 20 to verify some of the data. But, we would encourage the parties to, you know, continue this cooperation because we would like to get the property released and work with the debtors and Mainfreight on the process.

> THE COURT: Great.

MR. COHEN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. CAPUZZI: Your Honor, before Ms. Moyron jumps up, I did just want to clarify a reference that we would work with the debtors and the customers. We will also work in good faith with Mr. Abramowitz's client, Ace, who is not technically a customer, but --

> Parties in interest. THE COURT:

MR. CAPUZZI: Party in interest. Thank you.

THE COURT: Fair enough.

MS. MOYRON: Good morning, Your Honor. Tania Moyron 11 of Dentons on behalf of the debtors. And as Mr. Capuzzi said, I was jumping up, but I'm only jumping up, Your Honor, to say that we are in agreement and Mr. Capuzzi's four points with respect to the settlement are accurate. They're consistent with our discussions.

Obviously, on behalf of the debtors, we are aligned with Mr. Capuzzi to the extent that his client is paid, it's better for the estates. And so, I don't have anything other to add, unless you have a question, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I do not. I appreciate the work. you.

MS. MOYRON: Thank you.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Aulet, I assume -- the Committee $24 \parallel$ had filed a late joinder in the objections to the motion. 25 \blacksquare the Committee on board with the four conditions?

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MR. AULET: Yes. We actually hadn't gotten this 2 previewed. But, we are in agreement on kicking this to August 6th. I think, obviously, we're going to reserve our rights on, $4 \parallel$ you know, the amount of the claim. We have no objection to any $5\parallel$ of the other points. You know, thirty thousand is not a huge amount for the debtors to backstop. Had that been considerably more, I think we would have been reserving rights on that as well.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I see nobody 10 | appearing remotely. I appreciate the party's concerted and cooperative efforts to try to bring this issue to a head, to resolve it, or work towards a resolution. I think it does make sense for all parties in interest. I think the approach is sensible. The conditions reasonable. And certainly I would say I look forward to hearing the arguments on the 6th, but I don't. But, I'm hoping you can -- you do in fact get to a conclusion.

In the event you don't and it's argued, I'm going to 19 \parallel ask the parties to address one additional issue on the motion. The motion was tailored very narrowly. It was seeking a declaration that the stay was not in effect given that it was -- the property is alleged to be not property of the estate. Ι mean, in sum and substance.

I would like to hear from the parties as to what the 25 impact of Section 362(a)(6) would be. 362(a)(6) operates to

1 stay any act to collect, assess, or recover a claim against the $2 \parallel$ debtor that arose before the commencement of the case under this title. So, it's not just focused on property of the $4\parallel$ estate. It's any efforts to -- usually in personam efforts to 5 collect, but it's been extended. In fact, I'll just give you all a leg up to take a look at In re Silver, 303 B.R. 849. It's a Tenth Circuit decision.

If I'm being asked to determine whether the stay applies, the stay has many sections. So, let's -- let's have -- and I don't want to retard the process. I don't want to spring it on you on the 6th. Take a look at it. If it's relevant, it's relevant. If it's not relevant, so be it. you at least will have it addressed. All right? Hopefully it's a moot issue. But, I thank you for your time.

UNIDENTIFIED ATTORNEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Durrer?

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MR. DURRER: Good morning, Your Honor. Van Durrer, Dentons, on behalf of the debtors. I rise in connection with Matter 10 on the agenda, which is Docket Number 228, the bidding procedures motion. This is largely resolved -- the United States Trustee did file an objection on a couple of issues, because those issues are, in our view, largely factual.

We have a very short proffer of Mr. Uzzi, the chief restructuring officer, to put on the record. And then Ms. Moyron is available to walk through the changes to the form of 1 bidding procedures that we've made in connection with a number $2 \parallel$ of parties, some 365(n), some to address comments and questions by the Committee and other parties. So, with that, Your Honor, I'm happy to walk through that proffer.

THE COURT: That would be great. What number on the agenda is this?

MR. DURRER: This is Number 10, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, 10, that's right.

MR. DURRER: And the last.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MR. DURRER: Today.

All right. Yes, please. THE COURT:

MR. DURRER: Thank you, Your Honor. So, as I mentioned, Your Honor, Gerard Uzzi is the CRO of Powin. also the managing partner and founder of CBMN Advisors, LLC, doing business as Uzzi & Lall. If called to testify, Mr. Uzzi would testify that he has extensive experience advising 18 companies, boards, senior management, all range of stakeholders 19∥ in distress situations, including Chapter 11 across the country and the world over the past 30 or so years. He asked me not to be precise about that.

Specifically, Mr. Uzzi would testify that he's been involved in countless Section 363 sales involving numerous stalking horse bidders and bidding protections. Mr. Uzzi was personally involved in the development, consideration, and

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approval of the FlexGen Power System stalking horse APA before 2 Your Honor today.

Mr. Uzzi would testify that, as disclosed in the $4 \parallel$ debtor's motion, there's ample precedent for approval of a $5\parallel$ break-up fee in the range proposed, which has two components, a \$1.1 million break-up fee, plus up to a \$500,000 expense reimbursement.

Mr. Uzzi would testify that the debtors and the stalking horse bidder arrived at the break-up fee through an arms-length negotiated process among multiple bidders, which is unusual, and the debtors. For instance, as the Court is aware, the debtors had multiple suitors bid for the debtor's DIP financing, coincident with the presentation by each of competing stalking horse term sheets.

Through that process, because we didn't quite get 16 finished with the stalking horse element, the debtor successfully obtained approval of the DIP financing, not tied to a specific stalking horse bid, but the DIP financing did 19 require milestones related to having a stalking horse in place tied to specific timelines that are relevant, and then Mr. Aulet also actually spoke to the importance of those timing elements in connection with the case as a whole.

Mr. Uzzi would testify that as a consequence, the debtors proposed to both stalking horse bidders a formula for originally a three percent all in break-up fee. Neither

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1 stalking horse bidder, potential stalking horse bidder $2 \parallel$ candidate, was prepared to engage on that formula. Ultimately, FlexGen did agree to serve as a stalking horse bidder in line 4 with the break-up fee that is in the bidding procedures that 5 Your Honor has before you.

Mr. Uzzi would also testify that there's no risk of the bidding procedures chilling the bidding in his view. only did multiple bidders have the opportunity to obtain the bidding protections for themselves, but the feedback we received is that multiple bidders, beyond these just two, are willing to engage at the opening bidding price of \$38 million .32 mil -- or .32, plus the additional assumed liabilities that are in the stalking horse APA.

Mr. Uzzi would testify that following our engagement in this process working with the other advisors, that he determined that this was the appropriate way to proceed.

Mr. Uzzi would also testify -- and this was a specific issue raised by the United States Trustee, that FlexGen's due diligence was not actually pursued pre-petition. They only signed an NDA as we entered the case. So, the majority of their due diligence has been done post-petition, and in that fashion, the stalking horse protections do add value to the estate by locking them into their opening bid.

Mr. Uzzi would further testify that the debtors 25 \parallel believe, and Mr. Uzzi's experience supports, the notion that

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1 it's highly valuable to set a floor and structure for the sale $2 \parallel \text{process through this stalking horse APA.}$ In this manner, the debtors are confident the sale process will maximize value far $4 \parallel$ more than an unstructured come-one, come-all approach to a 5 bidding process.

Mr. Uzzi would finally testify that the timing of the sale process is very important to the success of these cases. As the debtor's aware, Powin entered Chapter 11 in a pretty precarious liquidity position. Through everyone's work, including by the way, the cooperation and value ad from the committee. Well, the committee's advisors, we've arrived at a process we think will actually be very successful here.

So, that, Your Honor, that's the evidentiary presentation. I would offer that into evidence. And Mr. Uzzi is here.

THE COURT: All right. First I'll ask, does anyone in the courtroom, any counsel for any party, wish the opportunity to cross examine Mr. Uzzi with respect to the 19 proffer?

(No audible response)

THE COURT: Hearing and seeing no one, the Court will accept the proffer in support of the proposed motion to approve the articulated bidding procedures.

MR. DURRER: I'll cede the podium to Mr. Sponder to 25 make his arguments, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sponder?

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MR. SPONDER: Thank you. Good afternoon again, Your Jeff Sponder on behalf of the United States Trustee. 4 Your Honor, the United States Trustee filed an objection to the 5 debtor's bidding procedures motion at Docket 369. objection contained three arguments, including the proposed bid protections, the bid and auction deadlines, and the overbids.

Starting with the first argument concerning the bid protections. Although the break-up fee is close to the three percent allowed by many courts, including this court, it is unclear why a floor was necessary when, as just proffered on behalf of Mr. Uzzi, there are already two or more competing bidders. There is no evidence in the record that the break-up fee will promote more competitive bidding or that the break-up fee induced a bid that would otherwise have not been made.

To receive bid protections as an administrative claim under Section 503(b) and Third Circuit precedent, the debtors must show that the bid protections actually confer to benefit to the estate, which can only be discerned after the sale to another bidder at a price more beneficial to the estate.

At the very least, Your Honor, to the extent the Court preapproves the break-up fee, it is requested that the up to \$500,000 expense reimbursement not be preapproved and that the expense reimbursement should only be approved after the auction occurs and upon a showing made by the stalking horse.

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Next, Your Honor, the debtors seek to conduct the bid $2 \parallel \text{process}$ at Holden (phonetic) Auction over the next 15 days. Potential bidders have until tomorrow to submit non-binding indications of interest. They have until July 28th of 2025, which is 13 days from today, to submit bids. And an auction is scheduled for July 30th, which is 15 days from today.

The United States Trustee requests that these deadlines be extended by approximately a week to allow more time for bids to be submitted. The United States Trustee understands that there may be a milestone set for August 11th, 2025 concerning the sale of the debtor's assets. If the milestone cannot be moved, it is requested that the sale hearing be moved from August 6, 2025 to August 11, 2025, and that all other deadlines be revised.

The debtors have filed a revised bidding procedures order that reflects a change from August 4th, 2025 to August 2nd, 2025 for the debtors to file a sale order, but all other 18 deadlines remain the same.

The United States Trustee requests a slight tweak to the process and requests the following deadlines: July 21st, expression of interest; July 22nd, assumption and assignment; August 2nd, submission of bids and deadline for objections to cure amounts; August 3rd, baseline bid deadline; August 4th, the auction; August 6th, sale order deadline; August 8th, the objection deadline and deadline to object to winning bidder;

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1 and August 11th at 9:30, the sale hearing. Which, if the sale $2 \parallel$ hearing and the sale is approved, it would be under the $3 \parallel$ milestone and it would give bidders an extra five or so days to 4 put their bids in.

The United States Trustee realizes the request to 6 revise the deadlines is minimal, but it will provide more time for those bidders expressing an interest in bidding to formulate and submit a bid.

The U.S. Trustee was also just advised and made aware 10 \parallel of, similar to Your Honor, of a carve-out that the Committee has with respect to the -- to the process. And that's a sevenday extension that the Committee can request. However, the United States Trustee believes that the schedule should be extended now.

The United States Trustee also objected, Your Honor, 16 to the use of the phrase, as soon as reasonably practical, to serve the auction and sale hearing notice and the notice of winning bidder. I understand that the revised bidding procedure order that was filed with the Court removed such language and replaces it with, immediately or with one business day, which is acceptable to the United States Trustee.

I also understand that all of the other requested revisions that we made to the proposed bidding procedures order are included in the order that was submitted to Your Honor.

The last argument that we have, Your Honor, involves

1 the initial overbid and overbids. By allowing the bid $2 \parallel \text{protections}$, the initial overbid will have to be \$2.232 $3 \parallel$ million, which includes the \$1.1 million break-up fee, the $4 \parallel \$500,000$ expense reimbursement, and an initial bid of \$720,000. $5 \parallel$ To the extent the bid protections are allowed, at the very least, Your Honor, the initial overbid and successive overbids should be reduced in half from \$720,000 to \$360,000 or less. If reduced to \$360,000, at least the initial overbid will be less than \$2 million.

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The bid protections together with the initial overbid and successive overbids could potentially chill bidding here, 12 Your Honor.

With that, Your Honor, those were the United States Trustee's objections, and I thank Your Honor for the time.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Does anybody wish to -- else to be heard before I ask for counsel to address the U.S. Trustee's concerns?

(No audible response)

THE COURT: All right. So, let me address. 20 respect to the bidding protections, the Court finds them 21 reasonable. I have said repeatedly in prior cases over the years that -- well, 19 years, I've yet to see bidding protections that ended up being detrimental to the process. And that there is some significant value in coming forward and 25∥ having a floor that the Court can recognize presently, without any after-the-fact review.

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The establishment of a floor serves to augment the bidding process. And the percentages that have been $4 \parallel$ negotiated, fall well within reason and within prior approvals, $5\parallel$ as noted by the U.S. Trustee. So, I'm going to approve the 6 bidding protections as is, except require with respect -- I'm not going -- I'm going to approve the \$500,000 for cost reimbursement, but require that there be back-up provided both the Committee and the debtor and the U.S. Trustee's Office with 10 respect to any such reimbursements.

I'm going to ask the parties to address why the Court 12 shouldn't add, essentially, the five days to the process, leaving the sale hearing the same. In other words, the end date will be the same. But, can and why the process shouldn't be extended to the max, basically expand the rubber band as much as it can go before it snaps?

As long as the Court is prepared, and the Court is 18∥ prepared to have the sale hearing on the date negotiated by and among the parties. So, whether you need some time to talk or whether there's a reason that you need to, you'll explain to the Court why we can't accommodate that concern raised by the U.S. Trustee.

I'll also overrule now the overbidding modifications. This case will not rise or fall on the -- on having the overbids. Either there's interest there or there's not.

don't see a reason to substitute the U.S. Trustee's judgment or 2 this Court's judgment for the business judgment of the parties in fixing the overbid amounts.

So, the question for you all is, can you accommodate 5 the five-day extension?

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MR. DURRER: Your Honor, I'm happy to address that. And thank you. Van Durrer again for the debtors. There's -there's a number of motivations behind the dates. As Your Honor's aware, the debtor is not a revenue producing enterprise at this stage. So, the debtor only burns cash. We did -- we were successful, and thanks to Mr. Aulet for his comments, we were successful in getting a very favorable DIP financing, but we're still paying over 18 percent interest on the pre-petition debt. So, we need to move fast.

We have a number of interested parties that are ready 16 to engage. And as Your Honor's aware, August tends to be a dead month for a lot of people. People have already made plans and arrangements to attend an auction on July 30th here --19∥ well, up the road, in New York. I'm trying to create a central location that's easy for people to get to.

And if we just look at the calendar, right, August 6th is a Wednesday. That was the omnibus date that Your Honor afforded to us. That is the prior -- the Wednesday just prior to the August 11 DIP maturity date.

THE COURT: Right.

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MR. DURRER: And with a July 30 auction with a $2 \parallel$ significant number of interested parties, and I can tell you from the experience in this case, there was, you know, quite $4\parallel$ active bidding the weekend between filing our initial DIP $5 \parallel$ motion and the DIP motion we ultimately presented to you the following Tuesday, such that there's going to be a lot of activity July 30, 31, and August 1st.

That's a good thing. We don't want to break that momentum. And so we want to take advantage of that. We want 10 to afford people a reasonable opportunity to say what they have to say about the winning bidder in that August 4/August 5 time frame, which is that Monday/Tuesday. Get this approved. Stop the bleeding of this company on debt that we believe we will clear through this process.

And then we can get to the business of figuring out 16 how we got here. We anticipate that that will be largely a But, we will do it once we're no longer Committee exercise. paying 18 percent on pre-petition debt and four percent on post-petition debt. So, it's -- it's not just moving fast. There are good reasons to move fast.

The last thing I'll say, Your Honor, with respect to 22 \parallel the deadline that is tomorrow, first of all, we're not waiting to tell people that we'd like indications of interest tomorrow. We've already told them. And people are ready to mobilize for 25∥ that. But, the debtors, to be clear, we have the flexibility

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1 based upon our fiduciary duty and in working with the 2 Committee. We don't expect to hold anybody to tomorrow's July 16th indication of interest. We do expect to hold people to $4 \parallel \text{July } 28 \text{th}$ so that we can have a fruitful auction, an organized and efficient auction, on the 30th.

THE COURT: So, if I understand it correctly, if we were to bump the dates back by five days, the problem becomes more that we're bumping up against the August 6th date as well, because we need some certainty for that.

MR. DURRER: We're bumping up against vacations where we may loose decision makers. That's important to the success of the sale. And, I mean, candidly, Your Honor, we're picking the Committee's pocket for 18 percent of the pre-petition debt.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sponder, any thoughts? MR. SPONDER: Thank you, Your Honor. Jeff Sponder for the Office of the United States Trustee. Your Honor, I understand the predicament. We're talking about five days. That's been several days that we've been in bankruptcy. You know, that's the price of being here.

It just seems that this is a very quick process. understand it. I understand the need for it. But, we are talking about five days. If it's less than five days, if there's some way to move it around so that bids can be a little bit later, I don't see why moving the auction date from July 30th to a date in August would -- would take away from all the

movement over the weekend or the movement the day before.

I mean, listen, just today I received a call from debtor's counsel to discuss, you know, the objections. I mean, that's how this happens all the time in these cases. So, it is just five days, Your Honor. But, as always, I respect your decision and your opinion. Thank you, Your Honor.

> THE COURT: Mr. Aulet?

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MR. AULET: Again, for the record, Kenneth Aulet of Brown Rudnick for the Committee. Your Honor, a few points. 10∥ First, if at any point between now and the sale hearing that the Committee believes that a few more days are going to be advantageous to the process, the debtors will hear from us. And if not, if we don't get relief, you will hear from us.

So, from that respect, the Committee is satisfied 15 that given the current schedule, we do have the flexibility if it will be value accretive to move it. And the ability to say, no, we're not moving it if it will not be value accretive.

The only other point I'd like to make is just, look, 19 the DIP matures on August 11th. The DIP -- we do have the ability to extend that if necessary. But, I don't love the sale being approved on the 11th, needing to close that night --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. AULET: -- to get the DIP paid off before it defaults.

So, with that, Your Honor, I think that the

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concessions that the Committee secured in the DIP give $2 \parallel$ flexibility if this time is helpful. But, ensure that if the time is detrimental, that it is as debtors has said, you know, 4 there are potential downsides to extending the time.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Aulet. I appreciate the concerns raised by the U.S. Trustee. And the knee-jerk reaction of the Court is always to try to find a middle ground and bump it to -- from the 30th to the Friday, the August 1st. And then I think we're spinning wheels. We're putting something, a process at risk that's been thought out, on speculation that it's going to restrict the active and competitive bidding that we're anticipating.

I'm confident with counsel that's on board for the Committee and the Committee's due diligence that we have a quardrail, as Mr. Aulet said. If there is a need, nobody's going to think twice about taking the steps to come back before me, and I'll be here if there's -- additional time would warrant or produce better results.

So, I'll leave it to the Committee to serve as the watchdog that it's supposed to be to come back to the Court if they can't reach an accord if there is a need to do it and leave the process that's been negotiated in place for now. So, to that extent, objection's overruled.

> Do we have anything else up on tap? MR. DURRER: Thank you, Your Honor. I mean, Ms.

1 Moyron is prepared to walk through the other changes to the order. I think -- would Your Honor like to hear that? THE COURT: Yes. I don't know. Mr. Capuzzi's 4 rising. Counsel?

MR. CAPUZZI: Your Honor, I thought we were done with 6 bid procedures, so forgive me for coming back to Mainfreight. But, can I just ask Your Honor to so order that portion of the transcript dealing with the settlement that we talked about so that we don't have to put an order on?

> THE COURT: Is there an objection?

UNIDENTIFIED ATTORNEY: No objection, Your Honor.

MR. CAPUZZI: Thank you.

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THE COURT: So ordered.

MS. MOYRON: Tania Moyron on behalf of the debtors again, Your Honor. The changes to the bidding procedures order and the bid procedures are relatively straightforward, and I'm pleased to say that counsel for the Committee, counsel for the stalking horse bidder, and Mr. Sponder, have been very cooperative, and the changes they did have, we've been able to fold in to the order and to the procedures, except for the one issue that we were just talking about in connection with the bid protections.

So, first, the order, Your Honor. And this actually 24 came up in the context of talking about all these dates and 25 \blacksquare trying to see if we could do the mental gymnastics to move the $1 \parallel$ dates by five days, which we couldn't. But, what we did 2 realize, Your Honor, is that we didn't have just a chart in the order to make it easy for you, to make it easy for all the $4 \parallel$ parties, to just see in one place what are all these dates.

So, it looks like a lot of blue, but it's taking dates that were sprinkled in the order --

> THE COURT: Right.

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MS. MOYRON: -- and now you have it in one place. There are various changes in terms of, there were two objections. It was confusing. So, with counsel for the Committee, counsel for the stalking horse bidder, we agreed to 12 make August 4th "the" sale deadline, right? So, really, that's 13 just a set of changes and they relate to dates.

Separate and apart from that, Your Honor, there are 15 consultation rights for the Committee that are sprinkled throughout. Some were requested by the United States Trustee of the Committee, but we also put those in. And so, I think it's fair to say that we're consulting with the Committee every step of the way. So, you see those throughout the order as well.

In terms of insertions, there was an insertion just 22 \parallel to ensure that there were protections of 365(e) and in re, just making sure that this order didn't somehow limit the intellectual property licensee's rights. So, that's a new provision that is in the order that Your Honor will see.

And Mr. Sponder alluded to this. The only other 2 change is, in two places, Your Honor, we had language where we said that we were going to serve a notice of the stalking horse $4 \parallel -- \text{ I'm sorry, of the winning bid, and we were going to serve a}$ 5 notice of the auction and sell date as soon as reasonably practical. And the point was made that, what does that mean? Like, serve it immediately or within one day? We put that language in the order, as Mr. Sponder said, so that's in there. And really for the order, Your Honor, that's it.

THE COURT: I reviewed the marked up version that had been submitted down to the Court. I don't have any additional questions. The use of the chart does make life easier, I think, for all.

MS. MOYRON: Good.

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THE COURT: And I -- and the Court's appreciative.

MS. MOYRON: Thank you, Your Honor. The only other thing I would point out is, you probably saw last night as well at Docket 384. We filed an amended stalking horse asset 19 purchase agreement. And obviously today we're not asking you to approve that. But, it was important to Committee counsel, Mr. Aulet, I'll let him speak for himself. There were some obvious flaws as was characterized in the asset purchase agreement. So, the red line that you see on the asset purchase agreement just really reflects three changes in that asset purchase agreement.

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And one, Your Honor, just deals with definitions. 2 There are certain excluded claims that are being left for the estate that are important to the Committee. There's certain 4 claims that are actually being sold to the stalking horse 5 bidder with respect to customers' claims. Those were So, now when you look at the APA, I think we've important. done a good job of cleaning that up.

And the second issue that was raised by the Committee that was a great one is, in terms of the course of conduct of 10 \parallel business that appears in Section 5.3, we should be able to reject contracts, right? And as it was worded, we could only reject it if the stalking horse bidder approved it. We have a rejection motion on file now and we want to reject a whole bunch of burdensome contracts. So, we kind of tweaked that language. You know, that was important.

And the other change is pretty minor at 8.1 that deals with termination rights. And, obviously, the stalking horse bidder has the ability to terminate the APA if we have an 19 alternate transaction.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. MOYRON: Unless they're a back-up bidder. 22∥ way it was worded, it made it seem as though if they agreed to be a back-up bidder. But, bidding procedures dictate whether they're a back-up bidder or not. And so we cleaned up that language. So, I think that's dealt with. Again, we're not

1 seeking approval of that today, but we wanted to be thoughtful $2 \parallel$ and we wanted to fold in Committee's point. So, with that, I will turn it over to you --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MOYRON: -- Mr. Aulet --

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

MS. MOYRON: -- unless the Court has questions.

THE COURT: No, that's good. Mr. Aulet, those

address your concerns?

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MR. AULET: Again, Your Honor, Kenneth Aulet of Brown 11 \parallel Rudnick, for the record. I apologize for using the phrase, obvious flaws, in my discussions with the debtors. But, yeah, those were a couple of key points that we thought would be helpful to fix at this point. The Committee obviously reserves all rights with regard to the APA. You know, there are things like the sale of customer claims, where we've indicated we're not on board with that at this point, and we certainly need to 18 diligence it.

But, we do appreciate the debtors working constructively with us to get those issues resolved while preserving the Committee's rights to object to the APA should that become necessary.

THE COURT: All right. Then I thank you. just confirm. All objections to this -- what's the objection deadline post-sale, post-auction?

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MR. DURRER: August 4, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: August 4th? That's one week before the
 3 hearing?
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             MR. DURRER: A couple of days.
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             THE COURT: Well, but before the -- yes. Okay.
 6 Anything else on your end?
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             MR. DURRER: The only other matters on the agenda,
8 Your Honor, are 11, 12, and 13. These all relate to the
   debtor's motion to reject customer contracts, and certain
10\parallel customers desire to preserve 365 -- or assert 365(n) rights.
11 As advertised, those are all continued to August 6th, Your
12 Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you. I have -- I guess
  there were motions that were filed without -- and have not been
15 assigned or requested a date. A motion for stay relief with
16 respect to a Toyota forklift. A motion to approve a
   compromise. And a motion for a ceiling. I guess we're just
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   going to put those on the same August 6th --
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             MR. DURRER: That makes sense, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: -- 11:30 deadline.
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             MR. DURRER: Thank you.
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             THE COURT: And is there anything else that I can --
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  the Court can address for anyone? Either appearing remotely or
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   otherwise.
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                        (No audible response)
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