UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION
www.flmb.uscourts.gov

IN RE:	Chapter 11 Cases
TRAJECTOR HOLDINGS, LLC,[1]	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
BENEFITS GROUP HOLDINGS, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
TRAJECTOR MEDICAL, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
INFINITE IP LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
PERFECT PATH, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
TRAJECTOR ADMIN SERVICES, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
BENEFITS INSURANCE, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
MYLER INSURANCE SERVICES HOLDINGS, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
ANCHORSIX SERVICES, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
ATVANTAGE, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
TRAJECTOR MEDIA SERVICES, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
GLOBALTEK BPO LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
MYLER DISABILITY HOLDINGS, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
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EXECUTIVE STAFFING SOLUTIONS, PLLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
AMPRY HOLDINGS, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
CONCIERGE STAFFING SERVICE MANAGEMENT, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
TRAJECTOR, INC.,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
Debtors.	(Joint Administration Pending)

_____/

DEBTORS' EMERGENCY MOTION FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER AUTHORIZING (I) DEBTORS TO PAY PREPETITION CLAIMS OF CRITICAL VENDORS; AND (II) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO HONOR AND PROCESS RELATED CHECKS AND TRANSFERS

[1] The Debtors' mailing address is 5950 NW 1st Place, Suite 200, Gainesville, FL 32607. The last four digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number are: (i) Trajector Holdings, LLC (7528); (ii) Benefits Group Holdings, LLC (2029); (iii) Trajector Medical, LLC (5243); (iv) Infinite IP LLC (3723); (v) Perfect Path, LLC (3494); (vi) Trajector Admin Services, LLC (2231); (vii) Benefits Insurance, LLC (9835); (viii) Myler Insurance Services Holdings, LLC (3606); (ix) AnchorSix Services, LLC (5009); (x) Atvantage, LLC (7384); (xi) Trajector Media Services, LLC (7509); (xii) Globaltek BPO LLC (1684); (xiii) Myler Disability Holdings, LLC (9924); (xiv) Myler Disability, LLC (0845); (xv) Adduco Media, LLC (0257); (xvi) Trajector Disability, LLC (5136); (xvii) Contact Center 1, LLC (2329); (xviii) Benefits Karma, LLC (1850); (xix) Executive Staffing Solutions, PLLC (1841); (xx) Ampry Holdings, LLC (2323); (xxi) Concierge Staffing Service Management, LLC (2814); and (xxii) Trajector, Inc. (2128).

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(Emergency Hearing Requested)

Basis for Requested Emergency Relief

The Debtors respectfully request that the Court conduct an emergency hearing on this Motion, consistent with Local Rule 2081-1(g)(5). It is essential that the Debtors continue to receive uninterrupted goods and services from vendors whose goods and services are vital to the Debtors' continued operations. Through this Motion, the Debtors seek authority to denominate these vendors as Critical Vendors (defined below) and pay the pre-Petition Date debt owed to them in order to secure continued supply of these essential vendors.

The above-captioned debtors and debtors-in-possession (each a "Debtor" and, collectively, the "Debtors"), by and through proposed undersigned counsel, hereby file this motion (the "Motion"), seeking the entry of an order, in the form attached as **Exhibit A** (the "Proposed Order"), (i) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to pay prepetition claims of vendors that are critical to the Debtors' business operations; and (ii) authorizing financial institutions to honor and process related checks and transfers. In support of this Motion, the Debtors rely upon the *Declaration of Mark C. Healy in Support of Chapter 11 Petitions and First Day Relief* (the "First Day Declaration"), which was filed on the Petition Date (defined below), and respectfully represent the following:

Jurisdiction and Venue

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(A).

2. Venue is proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

3. The statutory predicates for the relief requested herein are sections 105 and 363 of chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"), rules 6003 and 6004 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules") and rules 2081-1(g)(5)

and 9013-1-(d) of the Local Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Florida.

Procedural Background

4. On the date hereof (the "Petition Date"), each of the Debtors filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (collectively, the "Chapter 11 Cases").

5. The Debtors are operating their businesses and managing their affairs as debtors in possession pursuant to section 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code.

6. For a detailed description of the Debtors and their operations, the Debtors respectfully refer the Court and parties in interest to the First Day Declaration.

Relief Requested

7. The Debtors operate businesses that depend on integrated communications, data infrastructure, technology-enabled administrative processes, client acquisition and marketing services, and client service support to serve their clients, manage case activity, and generate revenue in the ordinary course. In connection with the Debtors' operations, the Debtors rely upon a limited group of vendors that provide mission-critical communications platforms, cloud and data infrastructure, software development and technology tools, marketing and client-communication platforms, and client-service and case-support capacity.

8. In the normal course of their businesses, the Debtors purchase goods and services from certain vendors that are sole or limited source suppliers, difficult or impracticable to replace without substantial cost or delay, or otherwise necessary to avoid significant interruption to the Debtors' operations and revenue-generating activities. These vendors, including, without limitation, those listed on **Exhibit B** hereto, generally include: (i) IT, Communications, Data Infrastructure, and Administrative Services Vendors; (ii) Client Acquisition and Revenue

Generation Vendors; and (iii) Client Services and Case Support Vendors (each a "Critical Vendor" and, collectively, the "Critical Vendors"). The categories of Critical Vendors are described below.

9. **IT, Communications, Data Infrastructure, and Administrative Services Vendors.** The Debtors' business requires substantial data, communications infrastructure, specialized software, cloud-based systems, document-processing technology, and other information technology and administrative services to operate on a day-to-day basis. This category includes, among others, vendors that provide cloud hosting and data infrastructure, communications-platform services that enable the Debtors to reach and connect with clients, software development and internal process and automation tools used by the Debtors' employees, and database and information-management tools used to service and maintain client accounts. The Debtors rely on these vendors to maintain communications with clients and counterparties, host and preserve critical business data, support software functionality and internal process tools, and maintain the connectivity necessary to continue operations. Many of these vendors provide services that cannot be replaced quickly or without substantial expense and operational risk; even where alternative providers exist, replacing such vendors would require planning, onboarding, migration, testing, and implementation work that could not be completed without substantial disruption to the Debtors' businesses. Without reliable access to these critical systems and services, the Debtors' operations could be materially disrupted, including through impairment of revenue-generating activities, client-service functions, and ordinary-course administrative processes.

10. **Client Acquisition and Revenue Generation Vendors.** In the ordinary course of business, the Debtors rely on vendors that provide marketing and client-communication software used to reach prospective and existing clients through email, text, and other outreach channels, as well as to deliver operational communications to clients. These platforms support the Debtors' ability to generate and maintain a pipeline of prospective clients, engage existing clients, and

support ongoing revenue generation. The Debtors' ability to stabilize their operations and preserve going-concern value depends on maintaining uninterrupted access to these marketing and communication platforms and the client engagement and revenue opportunities they generate. A disruption in these services could reduce the Debtors' ability to communicate with clients and prospective clients, impair cash receipts, and undermine the Debtors' ability to maintain business as usual during the early stages of these Chapter 11 Cases. Accordingly, the Debtors must be able to satisfy prepetition obligations owed to certain vendors in this category where necessary to preserve continued services on customary or otherwise acceptable trade terms.

11. **Client Services and Case Support Vendors.** The Debtors also rely on certain outside vendors and independent service providers to support direct client-service functions, including assistance with client matters where the Debtors' internal personnel may not have sufficient capacity to handle all matters in the ordinary course. These vendors provide case-support and client-representation functions at critical stages of the Debtors' client-service process, including matters that require specialized outside support when internal caseload capacity is constrained. A disruption in services from these vendors could impair the Debtors' ability to service existing clients and could force the Debtors to absorb matters internally without sufficient personnel or capacity. If such vendors were to cease providing services because of unpaid prepetition obligations, the Debtors could be unable to transition affected matters promptly, potentially resulting in client-service disruptions and operational harm. Payment of these claims, where necessary, is therefore essential to preserving continuity of client service and preventing disruption to pending matters.

12. The Debtors and their advisors spent significant time and effort reviewing and analyzing the Debtors' books and records, consulting operations management personnel, reviewing contracts and supply agreements, and analyzing applicable laws, regulations, and

historical practices to identify business relationships which, if lost, could materially harm the Debtors' businesses or impair their restructuring process.

13. In this process, the Debtors, with the assistance of their professional advisors, assessed a variety of factors to determine whether a vendor was a Critical Vendor, including:

i. which vendors are sole-source or limited-source suppliers, without which the Debtors could not continue to operate;

ii. which vendors have the necessary approvals, licenses and certifications to supply the Debtors;

iii. which vendors would be prohibitively expensive to replace;

iv. which vendors are at risk of ceasing the provision of truly critical services or supplies absent payment;

v. the financial condition of each vendor, to the extent such information was known, and whether the vendor might face its own liquidity crisis, due to such vendor's operational or cash flow issues, if the Debtors do not promptly pay the vendor's prepetition claim;

vi. whether the goods or services the vendor provides could be replaced without interruption to the Debtors' operations;

vii. whether failure to pay the claim would result in the Debtors paying substantially more for the same goods or services; and

viii. whether failure to pay the claim would interrupt the Debtors' operations or cause a loss of revenue and the ability to perform their own contractual commitments.

14. If the claims of the Critical Vendors, the amounts of which are set forth on **Exhibit B** (collectively, the "Critical Vendor Claims"), are not paid, the Critical Vendors may terminate, suspend, or materially alter the goods and services they provide to the Debtors, and the Debtors' operations would be jeopardized to the detriment of their estates and creditors. Many of the Critical Vendors are difficult or impracticable to replace without extraordinary expense, extensive delay, or material operational disruption. Any interruption in the Debtors' access to the Critical Vendors' goods and services could impair the Debtors' ability to communicate with clients, preserve and

access critical data, generate revenue, administer client matters, maintain ordinary-course business processes, and otherwise stabilize their businesses during these Chapter 11 Cases. Accordingly, interrupting the business relationships between the Debtors and the Critical Vendors, if not fatal to the Debtors' efforts to reorganize, would severely impair those efforts to the detriment of the Debtors' estates and creditors. The Debtors believe that payment of the Critical Vendor Claims is fair and reasonable for the goods and services provided and represents a sound exercise of the Debtors' business judgment.

15. The Debtors are seek authority to pay undisputed prepetition amounts to Critical Vendors in the ordinary course of the Debtors' businesses and on terms consistent with the Debtors' prepetition practices that the Debtors determine, in their business judgment, are in the best interests of the Debtors' businesses. As of the Petition Date, the aggregate amount of prepetition obligations owed to Critical Vendors is approximately $298,303.56.

16. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, any payment to be made hereunder shall be subject to the requirements imposed on the Debtors under any budget prepared in connection therewith, and any order regarding the use of cash collateral.

Basis for Relief Requested

I. Payment of Critical Vendor Claims is Warranted Under Section 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and the "Necessity of Payment" Doctrine.

17. A bankruptcy court may authorize a debtor to pay certain prepetition obligations pursuant to section 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. Section 363(b) provides, in pertinent part, that "[t]he trustee, after notice and a hearing, may use, sell, or lease, other than in the ordinary course of business, property of the estate." 11 U.S.C. § 363(b). Satisfaction of a prepetition debt in order to keep "critical" supplies flowing is a use of property other than in the ordinary course of administering an estate in bankruptcy under section 363(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. *In re*

Tropical Sportswear Int'l Corp., 320 B.R. 15, 17 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 2005) (citing *In re Kmart Corp.,* 359 F.3d 866, 872 (7th Cir. 2004)).

18. To approve the use of assets outside the ordinary course of business pursuant to section 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, courts require only that the debtor "show that a sound business purpose justifies such actions." *Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Ltd. v. Montgomery Ward Holding Corp. (In re Montgomery Ward Holding Corp.)*, 242 B.R. 147, 153 (D. Del. 1999) (internal citations omitted). Generally, "[w]here the debtor articulates a reasonable basis for its business decisions (as distinct from a decision made arbitrarily or capriciously), courts will generally not entertain objections to the debtor's conduct." *In re Johns-Manville Corp.*, 60 B.R. 612, 616 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986) (citation omitted); *see also Stanziale v. Nachtomi (In re Tower Air, Inc.)*, 416 F.3d 229, 238 (3d Cir. 2005) (stating that "[o]vercoming the presumptions of the business judgment rule on the merits is a near-Herculean task").

19. In addition, the Court has the authority, pursuant to its equitable powers under section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, to authorize the relief requested herein, because such relief is necessary for the Debtors to carry out their fiduciary duties under section 1107(a) of the Bankruptcy Code. 11 U.S.C. § 1107(a). Section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code empowers bankruptcy courts to "issue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title." 11 U.S.C. § 105(a). Section 1107(a) of the Bankruptcy Code "contains an implied duty of the debtor-in-possession" to "protect and preserve the estate, including an operating business' going-concern value," on behalf of a debtor's creditors and other parties in interest. *In re CEI Roofing, Inc.*, 315 B.R. 50, 59 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2004) (quoting *In re CoServ, L.L.C.*, 273 B.R. 487, 497 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2002)); *see also Unofficial Comm. of Equity Holders v. McManigle* (*In re Penick Pharm., Inc.*), 227 B.R. 229, 232-33 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1998) (explaining that upon filing a chapter 11 case "the fiduciary duties borne by a trustee for a

debtor out of possession fall on the debtor's directors, officers and managing employees . . . who have a duty to maximize the value of the estate").

20. It is well established that a bankruptcy court has the equitable power to authorize the payment of prepetition claims where such payments are necessary to preserve the going-concern value of a debtor's business, thereby facilitating reorganization. *See, e.g., Miltenberger v. Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Ry. Co.*, 106 U.S. 286, 311 (1882); *In re Lehigh & New England Ry. Co.*, 657 F.2d 570, 581 (3d Cir. 1981); *In re Penn Cent. Transp. Co.*, 467 F.2d 100, 102 (3d Cir. 1972).

21. The Court may rely on the doctrine of necessity and its equitable powers under section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code to authorize the payment of prepetition claims when such payment is essential to the continued operation of a debtor's business. *See, e.g.*, *In re Just for Feet, Inc.*, 242 B.R. 821, 824-25 (D. Del. 1999) (holding that section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code provides a statutory basis for payment of prepetition claims under the doctrine of necessity, particularly when such payment is necessary for the debtor's survival during chapter 11); *In re Columbia Gas Sys., Inc.*, 171 B.R. 189, 191–92 (Bankr. D. Del. 1994) (confirming that the doctrine of necessity is the standard for enabling a court to authorize payment of prepetition claims before confirmation of a reorganization plan).[2]

22. The relief requested by this Motion represents a sound exercise of the Debtors' business judgment, is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm to the Debtors' estates and is justified under sections 363(b) and 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code. Authorizing the Debtors to pay the Critical Vendor Claims in the amounts set forth herein is in the best interests of the

[2] The "doctrine of necessity" is sometimes referred to as the "necessity of payment" doctrine or "necessity of payment" rule and falls within a bankruptcy court's equitable powers under section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code. *See Just For Feet*, 242 B.R. at 824 ("Certain pre-petition claims by employees and trade creditors . . . may need to be paid to facilitate a successful reorganization.") (citing 11 U.S.C. § 105(a)).

Debtors, their estates, and their economic stakeholders. As set forth above, if the Critical Vendors are unwilling to provide essential services to the Debtors postpetition because of their outstanding prepetition claims, the Debtors' operations would suffer dramatically. Any attempt by the Debtors to address the resulting impact on operations by either re-sourcing or shifting business to alternative vendors would, even if possible, result in significant expense to the Debtors' estates and delay, resulting in disruptions to the services the Debtors provide and significant damages and losses to the Debtors' estates.

II. Satisfying the Prepetition Claims Described in the Motion is Justified Because the Satisfaction of These Claims is Essential to Ongoing Business Operations and to the Success of the Debtors' Reorganization Efforts.

23. Under the "necessity of payment" doctrine articulated in the above section, the selective payment of a prepetition claim is manifestly warranted. The seamless transition into chapter 11 is critical to the continued operations of the Debtors' businesses. It is critical to the Debtors' reorganization efforts that the Debtors pay the Critical Vendor Claims in the amounts set forth on **Exhibit B.**

Bankruptcy Rule 6003(b) Has Been Satisfied

24. Bankruptcy Rule 6003(b) provides that, to the extent relief is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm, a bankruptcy court may issue an order granting "a motion to use, sell, lease, or otherwise incur an obligation regarding property of the estate, including a motion to pay all or part of a claim that arose before the filing of the petition" prior to twenty-one (21) days after the Petition Date. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 6003(b). As explained above, the Debtors would suffer immediate and irreparable harm if the relief sought herein is not promptly granted. Accordingly, the Debtors submit that the relief requested herein is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm, and, therefore, Bankruptcy Rule 6003 is satisfied.

Reservation of Rights

25. The Debtors reserve the right to supplement this Motion if it is determined that an additional vendor(s) should be deemed a Critical Vendor(s).

Expedited Consideration and Waiver of any Applicable Stay

26. The Debtors respectfully request expedited consideration of this Motion pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 6003, which empowers a court to grant relief within the first twenty-one (21) days after the commencement of a chapter 11 case "to the extent that relief is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm." Here, the Debtors believe an immediate and orderly transition into chapter 11 is critical to the viability of their operations and that any delay in granting the relief requested could hinder the Debtors' operations and cause irreparable harm. Furthermore, the failure to receive the requested relief during the first twenty-one (21) days of these Chapter 11 Cases would severely disrupt the Debtors' operations at this critical juncture. Accordingly, the Debtors submit that they have satisfied the "immediate and irreparable harm" standard of Bankruptcy Rule 6003 and, therefore, respectfully request that the Court approve the relief requested in this Motion on an expedited basis.

27. To implement the foregoing successfully, the Debtors request that the Court enter an order providing that notice of the relief requested herein satisfies Bankruptcy Rule 6004(a) and that the Debtors have established cause to exclude such relief from the 14-day stay period under Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h).

Conclusion

28. If the requested relief is not granted, the Debtors' business operations will be significantly -- and perhaps irreparably -- undermined. If the Motion is denied, the Debtors' businesses will suffer immediate and substantial interruptions before the Debtors have the opportunity to attempt to reorganize. In the early stages of these Chapter 11 Cases, it is especially

important to maintain a "business as usual" atmosphere to ensure smooth and uninterrupted business operations. It is the Debtors' business judgment, therefore, that authority to pay immediately the Critical Vendor Claims described in the Motion is absolutely critical to the success of these Chapter 11 Cases and the Debtors' reorganization efforts. Accordingly, for all of the reasons set forth herein, the relief requested in the Motion should be granted.

29. The relief requested in this Motion contemplates payments to be made to only Critical Vendors who agree to provide goods or services on customary trade terms. Any Critical Vendor paid pursuant to this Motion must agree to continue providing the Debtors services on the same trade terms as governed the relationship prepetition.

WHEREFORE, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court enter an order in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**: (i) granting the relief requested in this Motion; (ii) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to pay the Critical Vendor Claims as set forth on **Exhibit B**, and (iii) granting such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: July 23, 2026

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Proposed Counsel for the Debtors and Debtors-in-Possession

EXHIBIT A

(Proposed Order)

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
JACKSONVILLE DIVISION
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CONCIERGE STAFFING SERVICE MANAGEMENT, LLC,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
TRAJECTOR, INC.,	Case No. 3:26-bk-_____
Debtors.	(Joint Administration Pending)

_____/

ORDER GRANTING DEBTORS' EMERGENCY MOTION FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER AUTHORIZING (I) DEBTORS TO PAY PREPETITION CLAIMS OF CRITICAL VENDORS; AND (II) FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO HONOR AND PROCESS RELATED CHECKS AND TRANSFERS

THIS CASE came before the Court for a hearing on _____, 2026, at _____ .m., in Jacksonville, Florida (the "Hearing"), upon the *Debtors' Emergency Motion for Entry of an Order Authorizing (I) Debtors to Pay Prepetition Claims of Critical Vendors; and (II) Financial Institutions to Honor and Process Related Checks and Transfers* (the "Motion")[2] [Doc. No. ___] filed by the above-captioned debtors and debtors-in-possession (collectively, the "Debtors"). The Court, having considered the Motion, finds that: (i) it has jurisdiction over the matters raised in the Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334; (ii) this is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)A), and that this Court may enter a final order consistent with Article III of the Constitution; (iii) venue is proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409; (iv) the relief requested in the Motion is in the best interests of the Debtors, their estates, their creditors and other parties in interest; (v) notice of the Motion and the Hearing were appropriate under the circumstances and no other or further notice need be provided; and (vi) upon review of the record before the Court, including the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion and the First Day Declaration and the statements made by counsel at the Hearing, good and sufficient cause exists to grant the relief requested. Accordingly, it is

[2] Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed in the Motion.

ORDERED as follows:

1. The Motion is **GRANTED**.

2. The Debtors are authorized, but not required, to pay or honor prepetition obligations (the "Prepetition Claim Payment") to Critical Vendors.[3] The Debtors have authority to pay a total of not more than $298,303.56 in satisfaction of Critical Vendor Claims.

3. Any Critical Vendor who receives a Prepetition Claim Payment must extend all customary trade terms to the Debtors. Any Critical Vendor who receives a Prepetition Claim Payment and does not extend all customary trade terms to the Debtors must return the Prepetition Claim Payment to the Debtors.

4. The Debtors are hereby authorized to issue post-petition checks and to make post-petition fund transfer requests to replace any pre-petition checks and prepetition transfers to Critical Vendors that may be dishonored by any bank.

5. Notwithstanding the relief granted herein and any actions taken hereunder, nothing contained herein shall constitute, nor is it intended to constitute, the Debtors' assumption of any contract or agreement under 11 U.S.C. § 365.

6. Notwithstanding the relief granted herein and any actions taken hereunder, nothing contained herein shall create, nor is it intended to create, any rights in favor of, or enhance the status of any claim held by, any person or entity.

7. This Order is entered without prejudice to the Debtors supplementing the Motion to seek approval to add another Critical Vendor(s) if and as needed.

[3] All capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning given to them in the Motion.

8. This Court shall retain jurisdiction with respect to all matters arising from or related to the implementation or interpretation of this Order.

# # #

(Attorney Edward J. Peterson is directed to serve a copy of this order on interested parties who do not receive service by CM/ECF and file a proof of service within three days of entry of the order.)

EXHIBIT B

(Critical Vendors)

Vendor Name and Address	Description of Services Provided	Current Estimated Amount Outstanding as of the Petition Date
[redacted]	Data Processing and Web Services	$168,966.78
	Outsourced Hearing Representatives	$5,766.13
	Marketing Software Provider	$1,352.67
	Cloud Infrastructure	$3,701.04
	Software Provider	$18,143.42
	Software Development	$78,377.16
	Client Services and Case Support Vendor	$3,210.24
	Online Database Provider	$4,637.74
	Telecommunications and Communication-platform Services	$14,148.38
Total		$298,303.56