UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT TENOS ACTORNAS

DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

MAY 28 2003

IN RE:

. Case No. 03-10945

RECEIVED / FILED

FLEMING COMPANIES, INC.,

Et al,

. 824 Market Street

. Wilmington, Delaware 19801

Debtor,

. May 6, 2003

. . . . . 12:59 p.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF OMNIBUS MOTION HEARING BEFORE HONORABLE MARY F. WALRATH UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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THE CLERK: Be seated.

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THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MS. JONES: Good afternoon Your Honor, Laura Davis
Jones of Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl, Young, Jones and Weintraub on
behalf of Fleming Companies and related debtors.

Your Honor, I thank you for letting us start a little bit late, we were able to resolve a lot of issues or clarify issues that folks raised right here at the courthouse, and we appreciate you giving us that time.

Your Honor, if I could refer the Court to the amended notice of agenda, and just kind of walk through the -- with the Court through the agenda. A number of the matters are being continued, a number I think are resolved, and a couple remain open.

Your Honor, with respect to matter one, which was our motion with respect to the payroll, Your Honor, recalls that we've been coming back to this one, hearing after hearing, at the first day we had filed a motion that was fairly comprehensive, had a lot of benefits included. The Committee and others had asked us for more time to look at various issues, and we have continued to continue the hearing with respect to some of the issues, including the senior executive retirement plan, the executive relocation program, the severance program, the Air High program, the incentive programs, the Fleming pension plan and Core-Mark pension plan,

and the match aspects of the 401K.

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We are again Your Honor continuing those over until the June 4 hearing, while people continue to discuss and deal with those issues.

But Your Honor, there was one matter that has come to our attention from the company, and that is with respect to our current employees and their sick time, if you will. In our initial motion, as we filed it, there was a defined term called vacation benefits, that was encompassed in the term employee paid time off.

And that employee paid time off included not only 12 those vacation benefits, but also the sick days and personal days, of our current employees.

When the order was drafted, approving the motion, it only referred to the vacation benefits term, and not the employee paid time off term.

It was explicitly described in the motion, that we were seeking to honor our sick time of our employees, in the ordinary course as we go forward, throughout the case. And 20 Your Honor what we'd like to present to the Court today, is just a second supplemental order, that does two things, one does recognize the paid time off obligations, and two, does continue the matters that I just mentioned on to the June 4th date.

> All right. Does anybody wish to be heard THE COURT:

on that then?

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MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, I wish to see the order before it's submitted.

THE COURT: All right. Then it can be handed up after the Committee's reviewed it.

MS. JONES: Thank you Your Honor, Your Honor we did leave one blank in that order, and that was with respect to the objection deadline for the hearing on June 4, we can select a date pursuant to the local rules, Your Honor, or we can ask the Court to insert the order.

THE COURT: I'll fill it in.

MS. JONES: Thank you very much. Your Honor, there was one other issue that was raised with me, literally two minutes before this hearing started, and that was by the INA and Ace Insurers, Your Honor may recall at the last hearing we sought approval to continue our workers compensation program, and paying on our pre-petition claims.

They have raised right before this hearing, to talk about whether that includes what we continue to settle, prepetition workers comp claims. Your Honor, just I don't have the right people here, and don't even have time to deal with the issue, but they did ask me to put it on the -- to bring it to the Court's attention and tell Your Honor that we're discussing the matter.

THE COURT: Well, you can discuss it. We'll deal

with it at the continued hearing. MS. JONES: Thank you Your Honor. 2 MR. VANDENHEUVEL: Your Honor, may I speak? 3 THE COURT: Who are you? 4 MR. VANDENHEUVEL: I'm George Vandenheuvel, I'm an 5 employee of Fleming, and I'd like to talk about the severance 6 pay, I'll try to keep my statement short. THE COURT: Well, what about the severance pay, it's 8 not being heard today. MR. VANDENHEUVEL: Okay, then I'll wait until June 10 4th. So I don't waste your time. 11 THE COURT: All right, is that --12 MS. JONES: That's correct Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: -- one of those matters continued, okay. 14 MS. JONES: Yes, sir. 15 MR. VANDENHEUVEL: Thank you, may I be excused. 16 THE COURT: You may. 17 MR. VANDENHEUVEL: Thank you. 18 MS. JONES: Your Honor, matter two. The application 19 for the retention of Gleacher and matter 3, our motion with 20 l respect to Refrigerated Transport Express, both those matters have been continued Your Honor, to the May 19th hearing. Matters 4, 5, 6, 7 --23 MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, can I ask a question on 24 matter 2 you said it was continued, to the May 19th. Under the status of the agenda, you indicate --

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THE COURT: Counsel, you can't be heard and you have to identify yourself for the record, so.

MR. HERTZBERG: I'm sorry Your Honor.

THE COURT: Please.

MR. HERTZBERG: Under the agenda it indicates Your Honor under status that it was being adjourned to June 4th, are we now changing it to May 19th?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, I apologize, it is the June 4 date, counsel is correct.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, I should also point out to the Court, to the extent that we have not filed papers that indicate this yet at this point, Your Honor, we have the privilege of having brought Blackstone into the case, we -- the debtors have decided to employ Blackstone to help us through this process. We have not yet filed the application to employ them, which we will do and we will put on appropriate notice. And Your Honor they will be replacing the services of Gleacher. But Your Honor, we need to work through the issues, and that is why we have continued the matter.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, matters 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are 24 all retentions of various professionals, for the debtor. All of which Your Honor, I believe we have now filed certificates

of counsel.

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With respect to the Kirkland and Ellis matter, number 8, the US Trustee had some issues that it raised, both in connection with the application as originally filed, and then the supplemental application — or affidavit of Mr. Sprayregen, a partner in the firm with respect to relationships with an interest and interest of — an interest of a creditor in the case, an issue actually that Your Honor has heard before, in connection with the <u>Stations Holding</u> matter where we were able to resolve that issue, Your Honor we actually followed that exact same plan.

THE COURT: I saw the supplemental affidavit.

MS. JONES: Yes, ma'am. And we've resolved our Trustee's concerns in that regard, by following the direction we took in the <u>Stations Holding</u> case, which was for to the extent there could be any --

THE COURT: I understand and I saw that but what about the fact that some of the Kirkland and Ellis people have a shareholder interest in a potential purchaser? Some of the retail stores?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, I'm going to let Mr. Richards address that. I think he's been looking at the issue.

MR. RICHARDS: Thank you, good morning Your Honor,

Geoffrey -- actually good afternoon Your Honor, Geoffrey

Richards from Kirkland and Ellis, Your Honor, that is correct

that there are individuals at the Kirkland firm, that do hold a deminimus interest in an entity that is a major shareholder of an entity that has submitted a bid for the -- for certain of the debtor's assets.

As we've made clear in our papers, we are Kirkland is not working in connection with that -- with that bidder, rather. In fact Kirkland is not doing any work in connection with that transaction, in any way, shape or form.

THE COURT: Who is?

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MR. RICHARDS: The firm of Pachulski, Stang Your Honor.

To the extent that other bids are submitted

Pachulski, Stang is handling that entire process. Kirkland and

Ellis is not involved in any way, shape or form with respect to

that transaction.

MS. JONES: I can confirm that Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well the affidavit simply says that you were no longer representing the potential buyer. Is this satisfactory to the US Trustee?

MS. COMPTON: Yes, Your Honor, we've had substantial discussions about this, and many of my questions were answered satisfactorily. So we don't have an objection to it.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, I would also point out that there have been long standing outside corporate counsel, who had been dealing with the transactional issues, if you will.

Who have stayed in place, and our firm is working with them.

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And there has been no involvement by Kirkland and Ellis in the matter.

THE COURT: All right, well I will approve it then with those representations on the record. With respect to the 6 long standing corporate counsel which is application number 4?

You filed a 320 -- you filed it as a 327(e) special counsel. Given the breadth of their representation of the debtor I think it should be a 327(a). They have a deminimus pre-petition claim which I think should be waived. I mean am I wrong that their retention is to represent the debtor in everything except bankruptcy matters?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, I'm -- I would like to pass on that, and come -- come back to the Court later in the hearing, and let me find out that information. Your Honor, my understanding is that they had primarily been involved with the Rand -- transaction and that there wasn't a whole lot else that they were doing, but I want to -- be very clear on that with the Court, before I give you a representation in that regard.

THE COURT: Well check that -- the application seems With respect to your application I did not receive broader. the affidavit of disinterestedness, I don't know why it's not in the binder.

And it was not submitted with the certificate of no In fact the application wasn't submitted, with the objection.

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MS. JONES: Your Honor, I will check into that if it's okay with the Court, we would submit our application along with my affidavit with a -- a proper certificate of counsel or certificate of no objection.

THE COURT: All right. With respect to Baker Botts, isn't there an issue regarding their representation of Deloitte and Touche, that was raised in connection with the Deloitte and Touche application but why wasn't it disclosed with respect to Baker Botts?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, I -- obviously cannot speak for Baker Botts, I can go back and look at their affidavit, and talk to counsel there, and ask them to do a supplemental disclosure for the Court, to the extent it's appropriate. And then submit it for the Court's consideration.

THE COURT: And they also disclosed that they're representing individually current directors and officers. Is this appropriate?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, one, they are -- we're seeking to employ them as special counsel under 327(e), two Your Honor --

THE COURT: On the same matters in which they're representing the current directors and officers?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, that I would need to have them clarify, because my understanding is that it was -- it was

a different -- different matters that they were handling but Your Honor, I would ask counsel at Baker Botts -- I can speak with them, and ask them to clear that up for the Court, and submit to you for submission.

THE COURT: All right, let's continue that as well then.

Your Honor, may I put that on for the MS. JONES: next hearing, but if we're able to get the information file supplemental affidavits.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. JONES: Of disinterestedness and submit it to the 12 Court.

> THE COURT: You may.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, if I may step back for one moment, with respect to the employee wage order, the Committee 16 has now reviewed the order, they have asked though that with respect to the paid time off obligations that we ask for that authority only till the next hearing, and that we would bring the matter up again, before the Court, at the next hearing.

And Your Honor, we would revise the order in that regard, and then submit it.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, I guess mechanically what I will do is submit all orders at the end of the hearing if that's -- that's best.

THE COURT: That's fine.

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MS. JONES: Your Honor, I believe that brings us to 3 matter 9, which is the motion of EFS National Bank, for relief from stay, Your Honor, that was to effectuate a setoff we're working through that issue, and making sure the Committee and others were fully advised, and we have continued that to the May 19 hearing.

Your Honor, matter 10, the motion by AFCO Credit Corporation, to vacate the stay, Your Honor, apparently the parties have been able to resolve this matter by stipulation, which we would submit to the Court. That does provide for a 12 ten day notice period, if you will, to be given to the debtor and for the protections of AFCO, if I may approach Your Honor, and show you that stipulation?

THE COURT: You may. Has the Committee seen it?

MS. JONES: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. HERTZBERG: Yes, Your Honor. Robert Hertzberg we approved it Your Honor.

MS. JONES: Your Honor the --

THE COURT: Well it also provides for payments, not just a relief from the stay on the notice.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, if I may have the Court's indulgence for a moment.

## (Pause)

MS. JONES: Your Honor, first of all Your Honor, I

would point out that this is a stipulation between the parties, and we have not asked for Court approval of the stipulation, but did want to let Your Honor know that the stipulation has been agreed to. And Your Honor, it does provide for adequate protection payments and then it does provide a -- a notice mechanism in case of a default. Counsel for AFCO is here, and can --

THE COURT: So are you going to submit it under notice?

A SPEAKER: Your Honor, the motion was returnable today and we can either convert this into an order if that's more convenient for the Court. Or we just did it in the form of a stipulation, would request that Your Honor so order it.

THE COURT: The Committee have any objection?

MR. HERTZBERG: No objection Your Honor.

THE COURT: To either procedure? Anybody?

MR. HERTZBERG: No Your Honor.

A SPEAKER: Perhaps the thing would be if Your Honor could just so order the stipulation since it's been executed.

THE COURT: Are these the monthly payments that the debtor had previously agreed to make?

A SPEAKER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well I will approve the stipulation, but get me a form of order approving the stipulation.

MS. JONES: We can do that Your Honor.

But I'll so order the record for now. THE COURT:

MS. JONES: And Your Honor, we did want to represent to the Court on the record that the debtor is current with respect to AFCO, there is a payment due in May which we do need to make.

> All right. THE COURT:

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MS. JONES: Your Honor, matter 11 the application for an order authorizing the retention of Price Waterhouse Coopers, Your Honor may recall that I presented an interim order, at an early hearing, so that we could keep them working for the debtor.

Your Honor, there have been no objections to their retention, and indeed we spend time with the Committee, to make sure we addressed their issues, with respect to this. And Your 16∥ Honor our intent would be to submit a proposed order, today, that would be identical to that which was attached to the motion as originally filed.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, that would bring us to matter 21 $\parallel$  12 which is the utilities, and I'm going to yield to Mr. 22 Richards with respect to that.

MR. RICHARDS: Your Honor, very briefly with respect to the utilities, the last time we were before Your Honor we had several utilities that had objected to the procedures.

That the debtor sought to implement at that time. The Court entered an order with respect to all utilities other than those utilities who had objected.

With respect to those utilities that had objected, the bridge order remained in effect, until the debtors had an opportunity to work out a stipulation with the objecting parties.

Since that time Your Honor, we have worked with the objecting parties, and based on their agreement with us Your Honor, the bridge order with respect to those utilities will remain in place, until the next omnibus hearing date. As the debtors and those parties will work out a form of stipulation which the debtors expect to submit to the Court shortly.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. RICHARDS: So there's no further action that 16 needs to be taken with respect to that at this time.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MS. JONES: Your Honor, matter 13 is our critical trade motion, the number of people have asked that we take that up together with the DIP financing, so what I'd like to do is skip over that for a moment. And talk about the other matters that are on the calendar.

THE COURT: All right.

Your Honor, matter 13A with our motion MS. JONES: with respect to the rejection of leases, Your Honor will recall

we filed this back on April 2, at that time the motion covered 2 a number of lease situations if you will. One leases that were vacated and ready to be surrendered, two leases that were the subject of a sub-lease, and where we had some notice issues, a lease from our perspective we didn't think that there had been sufficient notice. Three, ones that we had vacated, but we 7 were not yet ready to surrender, and four ones that in retrospect we did not want to reject, and should not have been on the rejection list. That Your Honor resulted in a series of emergency motions, that were filed with the Court, before the April 21 hearing. But Your Honor luckily we were able to -that matter was continued over at the request of the Committee, and also in the interest of time at that hearing. And we have used that time significantly to talk with the various landlords, and try to work out our issues, and I think Your 16 Honor I stand before you now with all of the landlord objections before the Court except one, resolved. And there is two that people came up to right before the hearing that I have answered for them, and I think as we go through the objections we'll work those through.

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Your Honor, what we would go forward on today are those that we have vacated. And indeed are ready to reject. We have surrendered them, there were surrender letters sent out on April 25th, we then sent out -- resent the letters on April 28th, by fax, and by Federal Express overnight, to the extent

1 we had keys, we surrendered keys, and all rent has been paid for a whole month of April. And our rejections we are seeking to be effective as of April 30.

Your Honor, may recall there was a lot of issue about the --

> THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. JONES: -- effective date of the rejection and 8 because there were quite a few issues in that regard, we decided to just go ahead and pay the rents for April, and make it the effective date April 30th. And that resolved a lot of the discussions.

Your Honor, Brian Lake who is the manager of real 13 estate and lease compliance is here in the courtroom, he is prepared to testify or to support an offer of proof if necessary, but I think what would make sense Your Honor, is if I walked through the objections and tell Your Honor where we are or which ones have been continued, I think we'll be able to work through it quite quickly.

THE COURT: Your amended agenda already says some were continued, so don't repeat that.

MS. JONES: Okay, Your Honor. Your Honor, if I look at page nine of the amended agenda, responses received sub-part a, Southbridge Plaza, that matter has been resolved.

> THE COURT: Okay.

MS. JONES: Matter c, Keystone Operating Partnership,

that matter has been resolved.

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Matter e, the Cessna Aircraft, we have a separate order on that Your Honor, and that has been resolved that we would submit.

Matter g, Your Honor, the Limited objection of Bradley Operating that would be -- that has been resolved and we present a separate order, with respect to that.

Matter h, Your Honor, TFJ Nominee Trust, and James
Realty Your Honor we have resolved that matter, we will need to
submit a stipulation to the Court, under certificate of
counsel. Which stipulation we're going to have to show the
Committee first. We have resolve that by the payment of \$9500
which will resolve various issues regarding the surrender date
of the premises and so forth.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: But we would submit a stipulation in that regard.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: Matter j, Your Honor, Canadian Pacific has been resolved.

THE COURT: It's continued -- all right.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, I apologize, on that one, we have agreed to continue that to the 19th.

THE COURT: J?

MS. JONES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, the issue there is a partial sublease, that we need to deal with.

Matter k, Your Honor, has been resolved. Matter 1, has been resolved. And the ones that I'm mentioning that are resolved, and I'm not mentioning a separate order, we will be presenting to the Court an omnibus order with respect to these.

Matter m, Stephen Spicer, we've agreed to continue that to the May 19th, hearing.

Matter o, has been resolved. Matter q, Your Honor, if I can have the Court's indulgence one moment.

(Pause)

MS. JONES: Your Honor, with respect to matter q, what we'd like to do is come back at the end of the hearing with respect to that counsel wanted to see our surrender letters, which we have provided them this morning. We faxed that to them, they acknowledge that they have received it, and they see the dates and so forth that we sent it. But they want to touch base with their client and due --

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: -- due to their own scheduling difficulties, they have not been able to do that. Your Honor, also counsel, if I may step back, counsel has asked that with respect to matter a, Southbridge Plaza, Your Honor I show evidence that the April rent has been paid there, counsel has

said her client has not seen that yet. So she's asked me to represent that she reserves her rights, to bring any necessary 365(d)(3) motion or what have you, if indeed that check is not received.

THE COURT: Well, between now and the time that the form of order is submitted, you should be able to confirm that the April rent was paid.

MS. JONES: Well, Your Honor, her lease was on our -order that we were going to submit at the end of the hearing today.

> THE COURT: Okay.

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Your Honor, if it's -- satisfactory with MŞ. JONES: counsel, what I'd like to do is submit that order, and obviously all her rights are reserved with respect to 365(d)(3) but Mr. Lake is here, and if called to testify would say that that is -- that check was issued.

MS. MAYER: Your Honor, Katharine Mayer on behalf of Southbridge, we are fine with the submission of the order today, we just wanted to -- there's nothing in the order that specifically either way, discusses the 365 issue, or administrative expense claims, and I just wanted for the record to reserve any right to file a motion if appropriate under 365, 23 if the rent and expense --

> THE COURT: Oh.

MS. MAYER: -- are not paid in full.

THE COURT: All right.

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MS. MAYER: Thank you Your Honor.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, matter s, while denoted on here as continued to May 19th, this is one of the airplanes Your Honor, and Your Honor may recall that there were four aircraft that we were waiting for the Committee to review, and to set aside themselves with their advisors, we learned late yesterday that the Committee is satisfied with our rejection of the aircraft. So we would Your Honor, seek to present the order with respect to number s.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: It's actually encompassed in an order, that we will submit to the Court with respect to matter aa.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, matter t, we've agreed to continue to May 19th. Your Honor, matter b, is the one objection that I know of that is open, this is the objection of Howland and Associates, I understood from counsel that he would not be attending the hearing today and would not be sending local counsel. I guess one before I try to characterize his objection, I would ask to confirm that.

THE COURT: What's the name of the landlord?

MS. JONES: Howland, h-o-w-l-a-n-d.

THE COURT: Is there anybody here for that landlord?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, Mr. Rosenberg from the Lex

and Griffith firm in Warren, Ohio filed a one page objection, on behalf of Howland Associates, it's docket number 343, that was filed back on April 14, in which Howland asserts that rejection — that rejecting the lease is not essential to the continued operations of the debtors and is not in the best interest of the debtor's estate and our creditors.

I spoke personally with Mr. Griffith along with Mr. Lake, and we all agreed that these are premises that have been closed since the fall of 19 --

THE COURT: Are you going to present a proffer?

MS. JONES: Yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Of who?

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MS. JONES: I was coming to that.

THE COURT: Of who?

MS. JONES: Brian Lake Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: Who as I mentioned --

THE COURT: And he would testify --

MS. JONES: Is here in the courtroom. And Your Honor just again for the record, he is the manager of real estate, and lease compliance for Fleming Companies, as called to testify Mr. Lake would tell the Court that he was on the conversation before the last — before the April 21 hearing, with me with counsel to Howland Associates, wherein we informed Howland Associates and Mr. Lake would so testify, that these —

this is a premises that has been closed since the fall of 1997, the rent is approximately \$200,000 per year, Mr. Lake would testify that this premises is providing no benefit to the estate, and indeed is a cash drain. He would testify that there's approximately 23 months left on the lease, that we have paid the rent, we being Fleming, have paid the rent through April 30, 2003. And Mr. Lake would finally testify that he believes it's in the best interest of the estate and the proper use of the debtor's business judgment, to reject this lease.

THE COURT: All right, I'll overrule the objection of Howland Associates, on that proper testimony.

MS. JONES: Thank you Your Honor. Your Honor that would bring us to matter aa, which I've already started, these are the aircrafts that I mentioned before, Your Honor they 15 would be two orders that we would submit. One for the GE 16∥ aircraft and then for the two other aircraft and Your Honor we have already submitted or will be submitting a separate stipulation with one of -- I think we already submitted it, with respect to one of the other aircraft. So. All four aircraft Your Honor that the debtors have now moved to reject.

THE COURT: All right.

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MS. JONES: Your Honor, bb, and cc, are represented by the same counsel. Your Honor, we have resolved these two 24 again Your Honor, we have to circulate a stipulation to the Creditors Committee, and submit it to the Court. Again,

together Your Honor there would be a payment of \$9500 in total to resolve the issues that are outstanding by all of these landlords with the debtors.

THE COURT: All right.

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MS. JONES: And Your Honor we would submit that stipulation under certification of counsel.

> All right. THE COURT:

MS. JONES: To the Court.

THE COURT: That's fine. That resolves all the objections to the motion then?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, there was one other matter, and I don't know if the gentleman is on the phone or not, but Ralph Eddin had asked me to make the representation on the record with respect to property of Frye's Food and Drug Stores. 15 He had asked me to represent on the record that nothing that we 16 | have done by these motions affects the leases of -- dated March 25, 1963 with Frye's Food and Drug Stores or -- any of the 18 related companies. Your Honor, we have filed nothing with respect to that lease, and I will confirm for counsel or for the representative of West Coast Properties that nothing we're here doing today, affects that particular property.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. WHALEN: Good afternoon Your Honor, Tom Whalen Stevens and Lee.

MR. EDDIN: Hello.

Please speak louder. And into the THE COURT: microphone. Hello, my name is Ralph Eddin, good MR. EDDIN: morning, Your Honor. Well, who -- who are you again on the THE COURT: phone? MR. EDDIN: Ralph Eddin, I am the general manager of West Coast Properties. And you -- you heard the THE COURT: Okay. Yes. representation of the debtor that this motion does not affect your property?

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MR. EDDIN: Well -- I heard part of it you know, Your Honor we are the victims of Fleming intentional negligence, in this matter. We have no information about the case, we had to search through the records of the business library here in --California, in order to get the legal counsel of Fleming, until finally we find out they were sending it to the wrong address.

The first time we know about this case is on April 22nd, when we received the motion, and still did now Fleming is sending that -- the documents to the wrong address you know. What you show on your motion exhibit A-1 page three our address is the wrong address ma'am.

THE COURT: All right, well I'll direct counsel for 24 the debtor to contact you what is your phone number?

MR. EDDIN: Our phone number is area code 818-998-

0562, but I am in Prescott, Arizona now, the telephone number is area code 928-717-1200, extension 102. Frye's is the company who leased the premises to Fleming Your Honor. And the vice president of Frye's is meeting me next week, to assess the damage that Fleming left the store on the April 10th, 2001, and they left it in ruins, they optioned the equipment and they never responded to us to fix anything in the store, Frye's has taken the responsibility for payment now, and --

THE COURT: Mr. Eddin, let me interrupt you.

MR. EDDIN: Sure.

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THE COURT: Your lease is not being decided here today. If you have any claim against the debtor you should file a motion, to that effect.

MR. EDDIN: Okay. But -- the lease shouldn't be rejected back to Frye's who gave it to Fleming?

It is --w ell the debtor has not filed a THE COURT: motion for that.

> Your Honor, and if --MS. JONES:

MR. EDDIN: Oh.

-- it would assist the Court, we have had MS. JONES: 21 | lengthy discussions with Mr. Eddin, both my partner Mr. Stang and my colleague Mr. Lhulier, and also other members of our firm, and of the Kirkland firm. Your Honor, we will endeavor to contact Mr. Eddin again, and try to walk through the process. We have encouraged the retention of counsel as well.

But Your Honor nothing we're doing today affects that property. 2 THE COURT: All right. All right, there is nothing 3 before me today Mr. Eddin. MR. EDDIN: Okay. 4 5 THE COURT: On your lease. MR. EDDIN: Yes, as long as you know Frye's assumed 6

the responsibility according to the lease agreement, with Frye's we are okay, ma'am. We are not going to go after Fleming any more, you know because Frye's -- we have three guarantees from Frye's and their mother company, Dillon and the Kroger Company to take over you know this sublease from --

THE COURT: All right, all right, then there's nothing before me.

MR. EDDIN: Okay, ma'am.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. EDDIN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Anybody else?

MR. BENEDICT: If it please the Court Your Honor, Mark Benedict with Husch and Eppenberger, on behalf of DEIC Investment and Shield Investment.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. BENEDICT: I just wanted to confirm I did not have an opportunity to see a fax of the amended agenda, that it's my understanding from my associates conversations and Mr. Stang, that our leases were listed in docket item 13d, which is

the emergency motion to withdraw certain leases from the list 2 to be rejected. And I believe that Mr. Stang confirmed with my colleague Marcus Help, that those leases have now -- are not in the order that's to be submitted to the Court today, and the motion has been withdrawn with respect to those leases.

THE COURT: Is that correct?

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MS. JONES: Your Honor, if I could just ask which  $8 \parallel \text{properties}$  that is, and we can verify it before we submit the order.

This is 5100 Kansas Avenue, in MR. BENEDICT: Yes. Kansas City, Kansas. And 5200 Kansas Avenue, in Kansas City, Kansas, it is the refrigerated warehouse in Kansas City, Kansas, that Midwest Distribution Center.

MS. JONES: Yes, sir, I seem to recollect that we have put that matter off, but I will double check it before we 16 submit the order.

> Thank you. MR. BENEDICT:

THE COURT: All right, anybody else on the leases? MR. WHALEN: Good afternoon Your Honor, Tom Whalen of Stevens and Lee, here on behalf of Turnpike Crossings I, LLC, we didn't file a formal objection, Your Honor, but we have been working with the debtors regarding our lease.

We're okay with the rejection as of April 30th, 24 however they indicate they sent a check April 30th, my client 25 hasn't received it, so we'd like to reserve our rights in the

1	case that the amount is incorrect or
2	THE COURT: With respect to the April 30 rent?
3	MR. WHALEN: Payment and the
4	THE COURT: All right.
5	MR. WHALEN: And the April portion of the taxes.
6	THE COURT: All right.
7	MR. WHALEN: Thank you Your Honor.
8	MS. JONES: Your Honor, I one, the debtor is fine
9	with that, and two Your Honor, we did confirm for counsel Mr.
10	Lake, he's going to go make a phone call during this hearing
11	and confirm that the check was sent.
12	THE COURT: Okay.
13	MS. JONES: So Your Honor, if there's an issue we'll
14	bring it back to the Court.
15	THE COURT: All right. That's all with respect to
16	the motion to reject leases then?
17	MS. JONES: Yes.
18	THE COURT: All right, then I will approve that.
19	(Pause)
20	THE COURT: all right.
21	MS. JONES: Your Honor, Mr. Lhulier just confirmed
22	for me that the Kansas properties are not on that rejection
23	order, that will be submitted.
24	THE COURT: All right.
25	MR. BENEDICT: Thank you.

MS. JONES: Your Honor --

THE COURT: What's next?

MS. JONES: -- can we have the Court's indulgence for one moment.

## (Pause)

MS. JONES: Your Honor, on matter 14, the application to retain FTI, I understand the Committee has resolved all the issues that it has with respect to that application. But there's one more issue that they want to address to if we may pass that to the end of the calendar, Your Honor. Hopefully we can clear that up.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, matter 15, the application to retain Ernst and Young, Your Honor I talked about it at the early hearing about presenting an interim order to retain them, and I thought I presented it, but Your Honor it is not showing on the docket.

So I stand here today with both that interim order that I thought I had presented to the Court, and I represented that we would, as well as a final order, and at this point Your Honor with the Caito Foods objection having been withdrawn, as we told the Court some time ago, but also with the Committee now having had the time to address the issues with respect to Ernst and Young, and I understand being fully satisfied in that regard, I would seek to submit the final order with respect to

this.

THE COURT: All right, anybody else wish to be heard?

MS. JONES: Your Honor, we want to make sure that Ms.

-- that the Trustee has seen the form of the order, that's
being submitted so I'm going to wait to the end of the hearing
to submit that Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, skipping over financing for just a moment. Your Honor, matters 17, the retention of Deloitte and Touche, there's been a lot of discussions with the US Trustee, on that one.

And Your Honor I think we have made a great amount of progress, but we have agreed to put this on -- over to the May 19 hearing to present it to the Court.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, likewise matter 18, the motion of Phoenix Foodco Investors, Your Honor, this is with respect to an unpaid administrative lease obligation or an assertion in that regard.

Your Honor, we did file an opposition and the parties have agreed to continue this matter, over to the 19th of May, when hopefully before then we can work it out.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, with that I would yield to Mr. Wynne, with respect to the critical trade, and the DIP

motion.

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MACAULEY: Your Honor, Tom Macauley on behalf of the landlords in number 18, just -- just to let you -- let Your Honor know, there is -- we discovered there were a couple of other unpaid lease obligations, and we're going to supplement the motion, and hopefully work it out and if not have them heard on the 19th.

THE COURT: All right.

Thank you. MR. MACAULEY:

Thank you Your Honor, Your Honor there MR. WYNNE: have been substantial negotiations from the last hearing to this, as well as fairly substantial changes at the debtor. I think that the we had filed a declaration of Mr. Ted Stenger who is the Chief Restructuring Officer, more to let parties and the Court know about the substance of the testimony that we intended to offer today, by Mr. Stenger.

In addition, the debtor's former Chief Financial Officer and head of procurement had left the company and those positions have been filled along with many others, by professionals from Alex Partners.

What I would actually like to do, I believe that 23 we've resolved a number of the objections to the financing, and potential ones to the critical trade vendor program, which 25| really go hand in hand together.

And we -- we did have an amended order on the 1 critical trade program that we filed last week, that also addressed some of those objections. We have one more modification that the Committee requested, that debtors have agreed to, that I think is minor and to the benefit of the -holders of the critical trade program. But especially given the time Your Honor, what I was 7 8 hoping to do, was to call Mr. Ted Stenger, the Chief Restructuring Officer, and have him walk through the debtor's 10 current financial situation, go through the programs. THE COURT: All right. 11 MR. WYNNE: And where the debtor is. 12 13 THE COURT: All right, do it. Call Mr. Stenger, and -- Your Honor, my 14 MR. WYNNE: colleague Mr. Andrew Running will be --15 THE COURT: All right. 16 -- examining Mr. Stenger. 17 MR. WYNNE: THE CLERK: Would you state your full name, spelling 18 your last name, please. 20 THE WITNESS: Ted Stenger, S-t-e-n-g-e-r. TED STENGER, DEBTOR'S WITNESS, SWORN 21 THE CLERK: Please be seated. 22 THE WITNESS: 23 Thank you. MR. RUNNING: For the record, my name is Andrew 24

Running, with Kirkland and Ellis.

#### DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. RUNNING:

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Mr. Stenger are you the Chief Restructuring Officer and a principal of Alex Partners?

Yes, I am. Α

Could you briefly summarize for the Court your professional background?

I've been working with Alex Partners for about 13 years, before that I was in the corporate finance group of Ernst and Young.

With Alex Partners, I have been most recently serving 12 as the treasurer of K-Mart, which I resigned effective 13∥ yesterday.

Prior to that I worked as the chief operating officer 15 of American Rice. Also worked as an advisor to the Leslie Faye 16 Companies, and their reorganization. Done a number of worked with a number of clients in out of Court situations, over these 18∥ past 20 years.

- 19 Are you a certified insolvency and restructuring 20 | accountant?
- Yes, I am. 211
- 22 Q Are you a certified public accountant?
- 23 | A Yes, I am.
- Were you recently recognized as an expert in the subjects 2410 of the valuation of corporate assets in distress situations in

- the K-Mart bankruptcy? 1
- Yes.

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- Could you briefly summarize for the Court your involvement in the negotiation of the DIP facility?
- Yes, I can. Your Honor, I became involved with the company a couple of two weeks ago. My firm's been involved for 7 about the same period of time. We were not present at the beginning of the process, which began prior to the company's bankruptcy filing, to meet with different debtor -- different 10 providers of DIP loans.

However, based on talking to management of the company, as well as the prior advisors to the company, I have first hand knowledge now of those discussions. We met with four financial institutions, who are very active in providing Debtor in possession loan facilities.

THE COURT: Is this we, as in you? Or the debtors pre-petition?

THE WITNESS: The debtors pre-petition and post petition Your Honor.

THE COURT: Before your involvement?

THE WITNESS: Correct.

And that included some due diligence with four of the providers. I'm including by the way Your Honor, the Deutsche Bank JP Group, as one of the four.

But the company did move far enough along that one of

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the other financial institutions was provided a work fee, to do substantive due diligence. They did that. Based on the proposal that firm submitted. As well as the proposal from the JP Morgan Deutsche facility.

The management of the company and its advisors concluded that the Morgan JP Deutsche facility would be superior.

- Did you concur in that judgment?
- I did see the information that was provided by the other if you will, lead candidate of the two.
- Now, why is --11

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MR. SONTCHI: Yy. Objection. Your Honor, Christopher Sontchi on behalf of the Dial Corporation, a creditor company which is a reclamation claimant, my objection is I'm not versed to the text of the answer regarding DIP 16∥ financing, but I think Your Honor laid forth, I think that's hearsay, because this is -- this gentleman was not present for any of those discussions or decisions. My second objection as to this particular question, and confusion as to whether this gentleman is being presented as a fact witness or an expert witness, he is serving as an officer of the company, but he's being asked whether he concurs professionally or expert wise, in judgment made by the company prior to his retention.

THE COURT: Is this a fact or an expert opinion being rendered?

MR. RUNNING: It's an expert opinion, he has expertise in -- in arranging for post petition financing arrangements, and -- he's reviewed the history of the negotiations, and the terms being proposed, and he's offered the judgment that it's the best available.

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MR. SONTCHI: Your Honor, I object to that. He's -he's being offered -- his testimony is being offered, he's an officer of the company, he's -- here to lay a factual foundation as to the basis for this motion. He can't both serve as a fact witness, and an expert witness. In effect he's being asked to serve as an expert witness on the very facts that he's testifying to.

MR. RUNNING: That's not true. Officers and employees of a party can offer expert opinion, by federal rules 15 of Court are clear on that.

You don't have to be an independent consultant to offer an opinion.

THE COURT: An expert opinion?

MR. RUNNING: That's right.

MR. SONTCHI: So, he's providing an expert opinion in connection with the very facts that he's testifying to, he's both a fact witness and an expert witness.

I object to that Your Honor. I don't think that's proper.

> I don't think there's a proper foundation THE COURT:

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1∦ for him to be testify as an expert witness if he has not compared this to what is otherwise available out in the market 3 place. He's done nothing more than review what the debtor did, 4 to determine that this looks like the best deal.

MR. RUNNING: Well, he's reviewed -- well let me ask 6 the follow up questions then.

#### 7 BY MR. RUNNING:

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- Did you review as far as -- the proposed terms of the alternative financing arrangements with CIT?
- 10 A Yes, I did.
- And did you find one of the two alternatives to be 12 | superior?
- I did, I found the JP Morgan Deutsche superior --13 | A Yes. 14 the economics seemed to be about equivalent, one of the differentiating factors though, was as Your Honor is aware this 16 is a priming loan, over the pre-petition secured credit facility. That's also agent by JP Morgan Deutsche, and I concurred with the management's assessment, that JP Morgan Deutsche would be in a position to facilitate this transaction, occurring in this priming loan occur, that has in fact been the case since I've been intimately involved with the DIP 22 negotiations now, for a little over two weeks.

THE COURT: I still don't think there's a basis for 24 an expert opinion on that.

MR. RUNNING: Okay.

THE COURT: I'll allow the testimony as a fact that he compared the two proposals.

MR. RUNNING: Okay.

## BY MR. RUNNING:

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Q Now, why is post petition financing needed?

A The debtor needs to obtain post -- excuse me. The debtor needs to obtain post petition financing because currently at this point well we've already received interim approval for 50 million dollars. That 50 million dollars has already been spent by the company. And the business requirements of the company which are several full but, we spent 26 million dollars on the PACA trust, which -- has been established, and funded. We've also used those moneys to continue to buy inventory. We will need that going forward, as well as several other things, that are before the Court today.

And those things are we need to have the DIP loan approved, to have the liquidity that that will provide us, we need to have the critical trade vendor motion approved, because that will provide us with another shot of liquidity in the form of about 200 million dollars, of trade creditors support. And finally I think with those two things in place, we will get more participation in the second lien program, which will also provide us with additional liquidity.

All of those things all driven to the fact that we need to have additional product, to fill in the supply chain

1 | holes that we have now. So that we're in a position to meet our customers expectations, as to our service capabilities.

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And that has been trending down, and that needs to be -- and that needs to bottom out, which we hope it will this 5 week, if we get these -- if we get the DIP approved and the 6 critical trade vendor approved. And that'll give us a chance 7 to move back up and become the kind of supplier that Fleming 8 was to its customer base, both its wholesale and its convenience operations, before these dislocations from the liquidity problems.

- Okay, I want to ask you some more detailed questions about 12∥ the dislocations that have occurred, in the supply chain. funding been placed on credit hold by its vendors?
  - Actually worse than that, since the beginning of the Chapter proceeding, Fleming has been largely paying on cash in advance, where we are forwarding to vendors, anywhere from three to 7 days before we receive the goods, cash payments for the full amount of those goods. Which has some debilitating impacts to the company, which is one we've used our cash to pay for goods, that we do not have in our possession and therefore cannot get to our customers. Two, because the inventory is not receipted, we can't put it into our borrowing base, and therefore are not able to use that to support borrowings under the debtor in possession loan facility.

Either the interim or the final item. That hopefully

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- will be approved today. 1
- What is the magnitude of the inventory in transit that you 2 3∥ just referred to?
- Company wide we have about 170 million dollars of cash 5∥ that we have put forward to on an advance purchase basis, which is the same thing as 170 million dollars of inventory in transit.
  - And as a result has Fleming been forced to deplete its cash reserves?
- Absolutely. 10

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- Now, did Fleming have sufficient cash to maintain its 11 12∥ inventory levels, constant, during this period, the post 13 petition period?
- Yeah, during the post petition period if we had not been 14 | A on the CIA program, we would have had sufficient liquidity to 16 keep the inventory balances where they would have been 17 l immediately before the filing date.
- But given the fact that you have to buy your inventory in 18 I 19∥ transit now, have your actual inventory levels you have 20 possession have gone down?
- Yeah, our inventory levels consolidated are down about 80 22∥ to 85 million dollars, since we filed the case. And that again 23∥ isn't including -- we've pushed the cash out, by the CIA 24∥ inventory however, until it's in our distribution center, we can't service our customers with it.

- Is the company's computerized or automated ordering system able to work on a cash in advance basis?
- No, Fleming's systems are like what you would typically 3∥ see with any wholesale, retail, even manufacturing companies. They're not set up to make CIA payments in the normal course, they're certainly not set up to literally make hundreds of them, every day. As a result we are unable to use the computer 8 systems to reconcile our invoicing, reconcile credits, payments, or receipting activity. As a result we have about 30 people whose job has been converted from different areas of the company into reconciling basically our wire payments.
  - Has the use of this manual ordering system with these 30 employees resulted in customer service problems?
- Absolutely. Because as a result of that we really lose visibility to the individual inventory items, that are on their way to our distribution centers. So as a result it's 17 | very difficult to us to make commitments through our customers as to what we can back order.
- And is it also reduced the efficiency with which you're 19 201 able to utilize your existing inventory?
- 21 Absolutely.

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- How much trade credit does Fleming need to reactivate its 221 automated system? How many days of trade credit?
- Basically what we need people to do at a minimum is to 24 give us five days of trade credit. That allows us in the normal

course, to have a receipting activity at the distribution centers, which is automated, and then post up with the vast 3 majority of our vendors send us EDI invoices for all the details. So we're basically able to use the computer to do the vast amount of the work.

Now, you mentioned that the use of this manual system in 7 the reduction of the available inventory levels, have resulted 8 in customer service problems. Have any customers left Fleming as a result of those problems?

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- Customers have -- we have had some deterioration, the customers, I would attribute it not specifically to those 12 manual problems, but to basically not having the inventory levels that we need, the company's been very focused on communicating and reaching out to its customer base. Particularly over these last four or five weeks. Having said that, the service levels in both our wholesale, and our convenience business, have not been consistent and certainly 18 have been below what our customers expect and need, on a long term basis. So, as of last Friday, we've had approximately I believe 150 to 170 million dollars of annual losses, in our wholesale business, and about 230 million dollars of annualized customer losses in the convenience business.
  - Now, if the debtor in possession motion is granted, how would Fleming use the funds?
  - Well, we'd use in a number of ways, all directed at the

end of the day of getting the supply chain fixed, getting enough inventory and getting it to our customers in expedient 3 timely process as possible.

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That part of the business needs to be stabilized which is the supply chain and the customers. What we would be doing is we need to use that to fund the critical vendor program. Which as I commented before is an integral part to our obtaining liquidity and credit support, from our vendor partners, we also will use it to fund a set aside a reserve account, related to Sarah Lee. And potentially others.

We will use it to continue and hopefully at an 12 accelerated rate, continue buying merchandise inventory, so that we can fix the supply chain.

- What additional steps is management planning to deal with the liquidity problems that you've outlined?
- Well we have another -- a number of issues that we're 16|| A looking at in terms of what I would call self-help, but the two 18∥ major ones are -- we are looking at the wholesale company distribution network. To find out if there are some PSE's that we should look to rationalize. So that the capital that is in those particular inventory and receivables can be most appropriate -- most highly utilized in making sure that the longer term customer relationships that we do have, in the network that we support, and keep.

That would be one. That process is ongoing, and will

conclude here in the next week or two.

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In addition, we have looked at and have really scrubbed through the balance sheet, so we're looking at a lot of different process changes, particularly in the receivables area. To see if we can create liquidity that way, and improve the quality of our receivables.

Finally, we have and I believe these have been discussed in Court, we have a number of asset sales, that are moving forward.

estate properties, but predominantly there are several sales related to our retail store operations. Specifically there are two transactions moving forward now, which I think asset purchase agreements are under way, one of which may be already filed, or will be filed shortly with the Court for a group of stores in Minnesota, that will be sold on a going concern basis.

There is another group in California that we have a buyer who is now engaged with the Department of Justice in clearing some issues there, for overlay of their store network, and the stores they look to acquire.

So, we're initiating self-help, we're moving on the receivables, we're moving on the asset sales, we're being very focused also on disbursement management, so that to the extent we receive terms from our vendors, that we will be able to have

1 the liquidity in place, that day, when the payments due to 2 honor that commitment.

- Okay. Now, I want to turn to another subject, have you 3 II O supervised an assessment of the value of the Fleming Company assets?
- Yes, I have. 6

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- And what type of valuation did you perform?
- Basically I would put it as a wind down analysis, which perhaps for the Court's benefit, Your Honor, often sees enterprise valuation, going concern valuation, and then at the farther other end of the extreme, liquidation analyses, that 12∥ are often presented in these cases. This is a valuation approach that would be somewhat in the middle. What we've done is valued certain of the business operations, on a going concern basis, specifically I mentioned two sets of our retail 16 stores are being sold as going concerns.

We looked at those deals, and where those are to assess those value. We also looked at our convenience store business, which the company acquired last year, for 390 million 20 dollars.

- 21 That is the separate stand alone discreet enterprise, 22 for --
- 231 Mr. Stenger, I want to -- I just wanted to get a general 24 sense and then --
- 25 Α Sorry.

	Stenger - Direct/Running 53
1	Q And then I'll provide in fact I'll do it right now.
2	MR. RUNNING: May I approach Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Yes, has that been premarked?
4	MR. RUNNING: Yes, it has.
5	THE COURT: All right.
6	Q I'm going to hand
7	THE COURT: You can't be heard, so hand it and then
8	MR. RUNNING: Your Honor, I've just handed to the
9	witness and to the bench, exhibit 3.
10	Q Mr. Stenger can you identify this document?
11	A Yes, I can. This is an orderly wind down value analysis
12	that was prepared under my direction for the assets of the
13	Fleming Companies.
14	Q Okay. And why don't you why don't you you already
15	started in this process, but why don't you take the Court
16	through the steps in your analysis and explain the reasoning
17	behind each step?
18	A Okay. I apologize Your Honor for kind of running off at
19	the mouth there, before you had the document.
20	THE COURT: That's all right.
21	MR. RUNNING: And Your Honor if it's entirely
22	we have a we have a blow up of this, would you prefer to

THE COURT: No, but give copies to any interested

24 parties that want it.

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MR. RUNNING: We have -- we have about 40 copies, so.

(Pause)

THE COURT: All right, you may proceed.

MR. RUNNING: Okay. And let me -- let me put it in a new question, I'll strike the last one.

## BY MR. RUNNING:

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- Have you performed similar valuations of other distressed companies, over your 20 some year career?
- 8 Α Yes I have.
  - And when do you consider it appropriate to perform this method of evaluation analysis?
- It's really a function of the assets and the business, that you're looking to estimate the value of. So, for example, in this situation, we're assuming that we have six to 12 months 14∥ to work forward with the companies, so that we could have a wind down that's in an orderly basis. And that's what this reflects.
  - Okay, why don't we then start with the Core-Mark convenience business entry and explain the basis for the 390 million dollar recovery amount you have on your exhibit?
- Okay. We have -- I have had a chance to get involved with management of the Core-Mark business, to some extent study their numbers. But more particularly looking at both the 23 | history of what they've been able to deliver, as a management team in terms of their numbers. As well as the impact that the recent dislocations of the supply chain have had.

Based on those, based on some expressions or
interest, that the company has received unsolicited, from both
strategic buyers and financial buyers, we've used an estimate
here, of 390 which is equivalent to what the business was
acquired for last year. I think that over the next two to four
months this business will be stabilized again as to the supply
chain, stabilized to the customer base. And move forward on
basically what is a growth program that the Core-Mark business
unit has which includes not only the historic operations that
the company acquired last year, but post acquisition the
company put the Fleming businesses took it's it's
convenience store operations which were on the east coast of
the United States, combined those with Core-Mark which was
primarily a west coast operations, to create in effect the
second largest national distributor for convenience. So, we've
used I think the 390 estimate, because it's a known item, but I
think that based on this other information that should be a
appropriate number, although I think it ranges both above and
below that.

Q Okay. And the next entry is retail store sales and process. Could you explain how you reached 114 million dollar valuation that's reflected in exhibit 3?

23 A Yes. As I testified a moment ago, we have two separate 24 groups of retail stores. That we --the company has been 25 marketing, for actually a number of months now, several at

least, we have one where we will be signing an asset purchase agreement, which should be submitted to them, the other is in DOJ review, the combination of those two basically adds up to about 115 million dollars.

And so that's where that number comes from.

- Q All right, the next entry retail, going out of business proceeds, from closed stores?
- A Right. The residual retail locations what we've assumed here, is that based on the company's prior experience, in terms of what they've actually GOB'd the retail stores for, we've assumed that those will be GOB on an orderly basis, there is some opportunity for those to actually be sold, on a going concern basis. Because there is interest, but for purposes of this analysis we assumed that they would not be sold, as going concerns, and not to be sold under a GOB.
- 16∥Q Okay. I think at this point I'd like to --
  - MR. RUNNING: If I may approach again Your Honor.

    What I'd like to do is -- hand it up what was previously marked at the April 22nd hearing, as exhibit 1.
    - THE COURT: All right.
  - MR. RUNNING: Just to explain the differences in the two approaches.
- 23 THE COURT: All right.

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MR. RUNNING: Previously handed out -- for people who don't have copies.

THE WITNESS: Your Honor, do you mind if I move those.

You can't be heard, you have to speak THE COURT: into the microphone.

THE WITNESS: Do you mind if I move those a little, over.

> THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. RUNNING: I'll move them, where do you want them.

THE WITNESS: I just want them so -- so Your Honor

can see them.

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THE COURT: I've got the exhibit 1. 11

12 THE WITNESS: Oh, okay.

#### BY MR. RUNNING: 13||

- Okay, I'd like to call your attention to one difference 15∥ between the two approaches, but first of all have you reviewed exhibit 1?
- I have. 17 Yes.
- And have you reviewed portions of Mr. Alex Greene's 18 l testimony during the April 22nd hearing, in which he explained exhibit 1? 20 l
- Yes, I have. 21
- Okay. And Mr. Greene testified at page 23, of the 221 transcript, that the 940, which is referring to the figure 24∥ under Net Total, about -- about there. He said "the 940 number is a knock down number if you will, to reflect not quite

## J&J COURT TRANSCRIBERS, INC.

liquidation but on a severely discounted basis, what these asset values could represent" end of quote.

Just to be clear, you did not perform a knock down valuation is that correct?

That's correct.

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And why didn't you think it was appropriate to value the Core-Mark convenience business or the retail assets that we've already reviewed on a knock down or liquidation basis?a

Because I think assuming that we have a little time, we would -- we would be selling those both as going concerns, both the retail group and the Core-Mark business, the company has put in -- over the last week, very proactively ways that we are supporting both the retail operations for which we have basically purchase offers on the table. Plus the Core-Mark business supporting their liquidity as very high priority, and obviously to the exclusion then of the retail locations that would be GOB'd, and to the detriment at some level of the wholesale operations.

- Okay. Well then let's next move to the wholesale operations, and I'd ask you to explain the methodology you used, at reaching these valuations for accounts receivable, inventory, inventory in transit, and fixed assets, and finally 23∥ notes receivable. And then I'll ask you to contrast your approach with Mr. Greene's?
  - Okay. What we've done is looked at the wholesale

business, and said at this point in time until we've stabilized it, and have a very clear view of what the network needs to be 3 going forward. Which may be right sized, or down sized, from the network that we have right now. But for purposes of this 5 analysis and after in effect only being involved for two weeks, it would seem appropriate to me, at this point to look at that 7∥ more on a liquidation basis, for the wholesale operations at 8 this time. And that's in fact what was done here, with the accounts receivable, inventories and the fixed assets.

- Now, why did you use a recovery rate of 40 percent for the accounts receivable as opposed to the Gleacher assumption of 35 12 percent?
- I can't comment on to why he used 35 but I certainly --13**!** A Okay. 0

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-- can comment as to why we used 40. The 40 was used in 15∦ A an ongoing business for these -- the recovery rates would be dramatically higher. And if we were to sell the business on a going concern basis, my expectations would be they would be dramatically higher.

However, since this assumes Your Honor that we will be closing the different distribution centers, when you close a distribution center the accounts receivable to your direct customers, often deteriorates, substantially. Unless you do it very elegantly. For purposes of this we've assumed that we'll get 40 cents on the dollar, which we think is very

conservative. We think that if we were to close all of the distribution centers, we would probably have recovery rates 3 higher than that, but at this point in time 40 percent seemed to be a reasonable estimate for that.

And what was the basis for your inventory analysis?

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The inventory analysis is actually comports with the 7 | values that were arrived at by a third party appraisal company, 8 that initially had been retained by the company. Was subsequently retained by the DIP lending group, and they have 10∥ estimated that their appraisal is on a liquidation basis, sell to the walls, that the inventory recovery would be 59 to 60 12 percent.

We used 60 percent for that.

- All right, now I see you also valued inventory and transit, at 100 percent, could you explain why?
- Yeah, as I mentioned earlier Your Honor this is -- we have prepaid for inventory. In many cases it is not even on a truck 18∥ yet, to ship to us. If we were to say let's put a hard stop and liquidate the wholesale business, obviously we'd send back all the trucks, we wouldn't ask them to fill the purchase orders they have, and would ask for our money back. So I would expect to get basically all the cash back.
- 23 Okay. Notes receivable, could you explain the basis for 24∥ that valuation?
- 25 Yes, notes receivable for are largely related -- almost

exclusively I think to our wholesale business, as is typical with some of our competitors, we will provide if you will, enabling loans to some of our customers, to initially stock their grocery store, and in some cases to cover the build out 5∥ and various fixed assets, such as freezer displays, etc.

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These notes go -- we have about 90 million of book value I think we have about a 120 gross, with a reserve of about 30 against that. What we looked at and to be honest this would require a very finite and detailed review, to really get a good handle on these.

Last year the company did market part of the 12 portfolio, of loans. Last year they had an expression of 13∥ interest that was about I think 95 cents on the dollar.

For about a little less than 30 million dollars of those notes. Obviously those would be the highest quality of that portfolio, but using that in kind of in -- more of a hard knock down, 35 percent for a total of 32 million seems very reasonable to us.

What was your approach to valuing the fixed assets?a The fixed assets was largely driven by appraisals, that 21 were done, by real estate appraisal firm. We're using in this example, a 125 million, the appraisals on the owned real estate, come in at about 108 million dollars. So we've put in basically another 17 million dollars that would be realized from all the rest of the assets, which are leasehold

1 improvements, racking, conveyors, storage, and rolling stock largely.

Okay. And then lastly in the wholesale category, 4 preference actions or avoidance actions? Could you explain 5 your approach in reaching this valuation?

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Obviously we're very early in the case, so we have 7 | not performed, what I would call a -- a detailed analysis of 8 preferences which we typically do and what we have done though 9∥ is looked at the periods the disbursements made in the 90 day 10 preference period.

We then also looked at how the accounts payable 12 activity what the level of accounts payable was, in this same 13 period, which was dropping, dramatically.

We've also then looked at some of the term changes, that occurred during the 90 day period, prior to the bankruptcy filing.

As Your Honor is probably aware, in February and March the company terminated its relationship with K-Mart, as a result of that and some liquidity concerns in the vendor community before actually that announcement, a number of creditors -- or a number of vendors, excuse me, made changes to terms. Which would typically indicate that the ordinary course defense, would not be able to be used, in as many instances as you might typically expect.

Having done those and looked at that investigation

and those facts, we then compared this to our prior experience, 2 with large cases, particularly in this case, I would analogize 3 it in some ways to <u>Ameriserve</u> where it is also food products  $4 \parallel$  distribution company, they serve a different market, but it is 5 the same type of products in some ways.

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We then looked at what the payments were in the 90 day preference period, at Ameriserve. And what our overall 8 recovery on preferences was in that case. That case was -- the various pieces of Ameriserve were closed and the rest of the 10∥estate was liquidated. My firm, Alex Partners has been 11 retained and continues to be retained in that case, and one of 12 the activities that we are doing is pursuing all the avoidance 13 actions.

In that case we've recovered about 2.4 percent, of 15∥ the total preferential of the total payments made during the 90 16∥ day preference period.

For this analysis we're estimating that it's about 3 percent, recovery. And the total amount of payments made during the preference period.

And that increase is due largely to the fact that we expect to see more term changes, and less ordinary course defense.

If we were ever to pursue those.

Now, applying the secured debt as shown on this exhibit, you reached an ultimate conclusion as to the excess of asset

value over secured claims, for the Fleming Companies?

Yes sir.

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- 3∥ ℚ And what -- what is your assessment of the excess of asset 4 value over secured claims?
- Okay. That -- under the orderly wind down value as -- as discussed here, we would have an equity cushion of about 730  $7 \parallel$  million dollars. Over the secured claims, which would -- that 8 cushion then being available for reclamation claimants, second lien vendors, as well as all administrative claimants, in the 10 estate.
- Okay. Let's turn to reclamation claims, next. You just 12 referred to it. Have you done an estimate of the ultimate 13 value of the reclamation claims submitted to the debtors?
- 14 || A Yes, an analysis was prepared under my direction.
- 15 ΙQ Would you summarize --
- 16|| A For reclamation claims.
- 17 **|** Q Would you summarize the work that was done on that 18∥ project?
- What was done was we looked at all of the 20 reclamation claims, that had been filed. We then reduced that 21 for duplicates which were filed either across legal entities, or were just duplicates by the nature of the claim. That came up with approximately 220 million dollars of reclamation claims. That were filed in this case.

We've also included in that an estimate certain of

the claims were filed what I call a place holder, they were unliquidated. So the vendor didn't have -- had time to file a 3 but didn't have time to do the analysis on their end, to 4 actually file it with an amount.

So this includes an estimate also for those amounts. But based on that, that takes us to this kind of population of about 220 million.

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Of that about 10 million of those are PACA claims. Which have also been submitted as PACA claims.

So that takes it down to about 210. We had actually done an analysis in looking at inventory terms as well as I think we've concluded with the out of period amounts as well as turns that are 165 estimate, is probably appropriate. Our actual range would be probably more in the 140 to 170 range.

Based on the analytics that were done last week, and the week before based on actual reclamation claims.

But I do understand that the company had estimated 18 and provided to the Court an estimate of 165. Using a different method, we come up into a range that makes sense, relative to the prior estimate.

Let me just step back and referring to the two preliminary 22 valuations, the April 22nd Gleacher evaluation and the one 23 you've outlined for the Court today, could you just in summary identify the major differences between the two approaches?

The first major difference is looking at the assets

and the business units, differently, in picking a different basis upon which to do the valuation. As I explained Core-Mark in the retail were done based on a going concern values.

We are somewhat similar in our approach to looking at the wholesale assets, in that we also looked at it in my analysis based on liquidating those assets and -- recoveries that would reflect that. Which are the 40 and 60 percent.

The major differences in terms of the analysis is that this one, whatever that exhibit is called.

- Exhibit 1.
- Exhibit 1. 11 A

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- 12 Exhibit 1.
- You know just in a numeric basis, shows that you know we 13 | A 14∥ end up you really need to subtract the 940 and the 659, to come up with an amount which I think is about 280 million of equity cushion. The analysis that I have prepared has that -- 734 17∥ that's a difference of about 450 million dollars.

Of which 50 of that relates to how we treated in transit inventory, which was that we would return that and recover 100 cents on the dollar.

The Gleacher analysis assumed 65 cents on the dollar. 22 The other is we have added because we had the benefit of 23∥ working with not only the books and records of the company, but actually having visibility to other analyses, expressions of interest, we've included more of the asset pool that the

company actually has, in our numbers.

And I think that the biggest driver to this, is the going concern values for retail and for Core-Mark, which over the knock down values that were used, in the Gleacher analysis, are in our analysis approximately 250 million dollars more because we've looked one, not at the knock down value but at the going concern value. We would expect to get a premium over the actual collection of the assets individually.

So, those are the major differences.

- And does is it also true that the Gleacher analysis did 11 not conclude preference claims as an asset class?
- 12 II That is correct. Thank you.
- So that would account for another 125 million? 13
- Absolutely. 14 Α

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- Now, based on the valuation approach, that you've 15**||** 0 16 testified to, both with respect to the assets of the Fleming 17 | Companies, and the ultimate value of the reclamation claims, is there a sufficient equity cushion to pay the reclamation claims?
- 20 Α Yes.

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- I'd like to next ask you some questions about the pending 22 motion for a critical trade vendor program. Could you describe 23 the company's proposal in that regard?
- We had submitted to the Court a motion, for a 24 critical trade vendor program. Which includes 100 million

dollars that actually has three major components to it. The first component is to fund as was done, the PACA trust. Which was 26 million dollars.

The second major element of the critical trade vendor motion is we have taken 50 million of the 100, and developed a program whereby we will work with approximately 21 of our major critical vendors to develop a program whereby they will receive -- they will provide --

THE COURT: Excuse me will counsel who is on the phone, not type. Or at least move his keyboard away from the microphone.

Go ahead you can continue.

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A Thank you. What we will be asking participants in the critical trade vendor program, that are part of the 50 million dollar program, is to provide the company with a credit limit, for Core-Mark, a credit limit for the wholesale business, which the company determines the amount of that credit limit. Then to provide us all of our customary trade terms, as they were prior to the bankruptcy filing.

For that the company will provide a payment equal to 25 percent, of the credit limit provided.

- Q So there would be a four to one multiplier for -- if you will, the leverage that would be obtained through trade credit liquidity?
- 25 A Yes. So on the 50 million dollars that we have allocated

to that program, we would expect to get 200 million dollars of trade credit support from this group of 21 vendors.

- Q Okay. And then the third bucket?
- A The third bucket is the residual which is 24 million dollars which the company is maintaining to address what I would call you know, maybe more emergency situations, or critical vendors in the sense that they are critical to the absolute day to day operations of the company, for one reason or another.

And that if we were not in a position to either pay some, all, immediately or over time any of those variables the pre-petition amount owed that that vendor would suffer either operating or financial difficulties that would not allow them to continue to support us in the way we need it, therefore resulting in more damage to the estate.

- Q Okay. Now, have you -- have you reviewed this proposal with any critical vendors?
- 18∥A Yes, I have.

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- 19 Q Can you explain what you've been -- what you've done to 20 test their reaction to the proposal?
  - A We have met with the trade Committee regarding the construct of the proposal. They were very helpful in providing their input, we then separately met with five major vendors, to the company, and actually put together the critical trade vendor documents that have been sent around with the motion,

which include the cover letter and the annex.

And I think that we got a lot of input, the company obviously had to make a lot of decisions along the way, as to what was an appropriate program, but I think it right now is a well received program, at least from the input we've been able to obtain.

- And based on that input, what is the likelihood of success of the program?
- I think the program is likely to be successful, and we're counting on it to be successful.
- Will creditors benefit if the proposal is implemented? 11
- 12 **|** Yes, they will.
- 13 Explain how?

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A couple of reasons. First off this -- these are some of the largest vendors we have, to the corporation. Both the 16 convenience and the wholesale side.

They're putting trade credit into the business will do a couple of things. One we accelerate moving off of the CIA, and COD payment terms. With those vendors specifically, but also then with other vendors, are likely to follow.

That will prime our supply chain comp, and get us 22 access to a lot more product, that we can pay over time.

The program is structured that we will then have when we get the inventory it'll be in our borrowing base already, because we have trade credit terms, that will then provide us

more access to liquidity through the DIP borrowing facility.

Over all, there is I think a benefit in a larger way, to the overall vendor community, which is that it is critical for this company particularly for the wholesale business, to 5 get the liquidity and it only comes through trade support.

You know this is a business model, that requires trade credit support. Or it doesn't work. So by having 200 million dollars of trade credit, get out in front, from these critical vendors, I believe it will give the other vendors, and it should give the other vendors more comfort, that more liquidity and adequate liquidity is flowing into the corporation.

Therefore they should be more comfortable participating in that same process.

Q Okay.

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MR. RUNNING: Your Honor, if I may approach again the 17 witness. Hand the witness a document.

THE COURT: Yes. How much longer you going to be 19∥ with this witness?

MR. RUNNING: Just probably five minutes.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. RUNNING: Before I -- Your Honor, before I deal with exhibit 4, one other question.

Could you briefly review the criteria for inclusion in the critical vendor program?

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Yes, I could. I think as I mentioned Your Honor, we're Α going to be establishing separate trade credit limits for both our convenience store business, and our wholesale business. While there's a substantial overlap in the critical vendors, in that they serve both of those business units, there are some individual vendors and that is predominantly the -- convenience store which sells largely cigarettes, tobacco products, that are not a critical part of the wholesale business. So putting those vendors aside, which would be a small group, basically all of the vendors that are included in the trade credit program, we expect to do in excess of 110 million dollars, of annual volume this year, with those vendors.

They're also vendors who provide terms and conditions, so for example we have certain domestic suppliers, by way of example, cigarette companies, provide no trade terms.

So, they're not critical vendors. So, basically the cutoff was over 110 million in sales, and providing trade credit terms in the normal course, under the customary terms.

- Okay. And now turning to exhibit 4, can you identify this document?
- Exhibit 4 is a financial forecast and analysis of receipts and disbursements, for a 16 week period, ending in 23 | mid-August.
  - Is this document prepared in the ordinary course of business of the Fleming Company?

- 1 A Yes.
- 2 Q And was it prepared by persons with knowledge of the 3 subject matter as set forth in the document?
  - | A Yes.
- 5 Q And is it retained in the ordinary course of business?
- 6 A Yes.

- 7 Q And is relied upon by management for purposes of financial 8 forecasting and analysis?
  - A Absolutely,
- MR. RUNNING: I move for admission of this as a business record Your Honor.
- 12 THE COURT: We'll save it till the -- till cross.
- MR. RUNNING: Okay.
  - Q What does this forecast show Mr. Stenger?
- 15 A This is a forecast of our expectations through mid-August,
  16 for our net cash position. And we expect during that 16 week
  17 period, to generate about 92 million dollars of cash.
- And at the same time stabilize the business, both the wholesale and the convenience store business. So that we're able to get the supply chain filled, we're able to then serve our customers at levels that they not only expect but deserve.
- Q Does this forecast support the conclusion that creditors would benefit from allowing the business to go forward during the period of the analysis?
- 25 A Yes. I believe it does.

Q Now, what would be the impact on the debtors if the debtor in possession facility and the critical trade vendor programs were not approved?

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A The company would be forced to make some very difficult decisions, very quickly, and those decisions would be without the liquidity provided by the DIP motion, without the critical vendor program being in place, which will drive our being hopefully successful in getting trade credit to support the business, without those things in place, we will not have the liquidity to rebuild the supply chain, across the both the convenience store and the wholesale business.

Therefore, would have to make some very difficult decisions, we would be absolutely supporting the convenience store businesses, that would absolutely be at the expense of the wholesale business, we would likely have to significantly downsize, and liquidate distribution centers, to basically fuel the stabilization of Core-Mark, and then hopefully get around a very small nut where wholesale distribution centers, which we think in some cases have value, both largely through our competitors, because of geography and overlaps, and would try to sell those on a going concern basically this would force us into selling off very quickly, and liquidating the wholesale business.

Q And would the creditors of the estate be harmed by that scenario?

1 A Absolutely.

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MR. RUNNING: No further questions at this time Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, let's take a break, and I'll hear my two o'clock hearing. All right. We'll stand adjourned for certain.

(Recess)

THE COURT: All right, does anyone wish to cross examine the witness?

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

- 11 BY MR. SONTCHI:
- Q Good afternoon Mr. Stenger, my name is Christopher

  Sontchi, I'm with Ashby and Geddes, I represent Kroger Company
  and the Dial Corporation, who are creditors of the debtor.
- 15 A Excuse me, did you say Dial?
- 16 Q Yes.
- 17∥A Thank you.
- Q Mr. Stenger, did you review a declaration and sign and execute a declaration that was filed with the Court prior to today's hearing?
- 21∥A Yes, I did.
- Q Did that declaration attach the documents that have been marked as exhibit 3, 4 and 1, for purposes of today's hearing?
- 24 A I don't believe any exhibits were attached to the 25 declaration.

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- 1 Q Did those exhibits exist at the time the declaration was 2 filed with the Court?
- 3 A Depending on which specific exhibit.
  - Q We'll go one by one. Exhibit 3.
- 5∥A Please.

- 6 Q Which is your orderly wind down value, the debtor -- did 7 that exist at the time your declaration was filed?
- 8 A A version of that existed.
- 9 Q Do you know why wasn't it attached to the declaration?
- 10 A Because we had not finished our work on it.
- 11 Q The conclusions that are set forth in your declaration are
- 12 based on the same information that's the subject of exhibit 3,
- 13 is that correct?
- 14 A I think some of the conclusions in there, yes, are based 15 on exhibit 3.
- 16 Q Do you know -- has your analysis changed, between the
  17 analysis set forth in the declaration and what you gave under
- 18∥oath today?
- 19 A There have been some changes, but they're been fairly
- 20 slight the overall picture hasn't changed.
- 21 Q Now, did exhibit -- well exhibit 1 existed at the time
- 22 obviously, since it was submitted to the Court in April?
- 23 A Yes, sir.
- 24 Q Okay. Did you review that exhibit 1, and the testimony at
- 25 -- of the April 22 hearing, prior to submitting your

- 1 declaration?
- 2 A I know I -- I did review exhibit 1, I'm not sure that I reviewed the deposition transcript. Or the testimony, excuse me.
- Q Do you know when the debtors made the decision to 6 terminate the services of Gleacher?
- $7 \mid A$  Yes, I do.
- 8 Q When was that?
- 9 A It was not the Friday we just had, but the Friday before 10 that.
- 11 Q So, in late April?
- 12 A Yes sir.
- 13 $\parallel$ Q Who at the debtors made that decision?
- 14 A It was a decision made by I guess several of the
- 15 management, senior executives, were consulted, but ultimately
- 16 the final decision I believe was with the CEO, Mr. Peter --
- 17 excuse me Your Honor, Mr. Peter Wilmot. And the Chairman of
- 18 the Board, Mr. Archie Dykes.
- 19 Q Did you participate in making of that decision?
- 20∥A Yes, I did.
- 21 Q And in what status did you participate, were you an
- 22 officer of the company at the time?
- 23∥A No, I was not. I was just an advisor to the company, and
- 24 I provided basically advice on that.
- 25 Q When did you start working on this engagement?

- I started working on this about two weeks ago, little over two weeks ago, I think.
- When did you become an officer of the debtor?
- Α Today.

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- 5 And when did you resign from your officer position with K-6 Mart?
- 7 Yesterday.
- If I could draw your attention to what's been marked as 8 exhibit 3, and ask you some questions about some of the numbers 10 that are there.
- First of all, sort of a global question, and with 12 regard to your orderly wind down value, I take it that this wind down orderly wind down value assumes the sale of the Core-Mark convenience business, and some of the -- some of the retail -- excuse me, the retail operations on a going concern 16 basis, is that correct?
- You're actually right it is Core-Mark and a portion of our 17 retail stores would be sold as going concerns. Correct.
- And the -- this analysis assumes immediately shutting down 19 operations on the wholesale operations, and liquidating them?
- Or does it mean a six month wind down of the wholesale
- operations? 22
- For our assumptions here, what this assumes right now, is 231 24∥ while not a hard start of doing it tomorrow. It assumes that we would in fact liquidate it over a period of time.

- During that liquidation of the wholesale business would the company be purchasing more inventory? Or would you simply be liquidating what you already have in place?
- We would probably be for some bridge period, depending on which distribution center it was, practically speaking would be looking to purchase inventory, probably for those because -- as I think I testified some of the distribution centers will actually have if you will, kind of a going concern value, predominantly to some of our competitors, where this will fill out their regional distribution. So, my thought would be that we would purchase inventory to feed stock those, to maintain that value, which would be in excess of these numbers.
- Now, these numbers that are set forth on this summary, do not indicate the -- cost if you will, of purchasing that inventory for the wholesale business, that you would be winding down? Nor purchasing inventory for the retail and the Core-Mark business, over the six to 12 month period while you market them as a going concern? Is that correct?
- 19 Explicitly no. Implicitly they do in fact cover that.
- 20 How?

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For example, with the retail operations, and Core-Mark, 22 this presumes that we would continue to feed those, with the idea that as we do that, business is stabilizing, we sell that inventory, we get those receipts back, we pay down the accounts payable. So that we have a going concern which would then be

realized when we actually sell the asset.

Which in this case, is in probably that second half of the six to 12 months.

- All right, so for instance, Core-Mark 390 million dollars assumes that you will net out 390 million dollars in six to 12 months, which would be net of whatever it would cost to keep Core-Mark operating, between now and then? Is that correct?
- A Yeah, which would essentially be -- excuse me -- I'm sorry. Our expectation would be that we continue the stabilization of Core-Mark, Core-Mark has historically been a cash flow positive business. So during this holding period, we would expect it to actually generate cash. We don't include there being excess cash generated in here, but clearly that's what would happen on the way to achieving the -- the going
- 16 Q What did the -- what did the debtors pay for the Core-Mark business?
- 18 A 390 million dollars last year.

concern sale of Core-Mark.

- 19 Q And when did that transaction close?
- 20 A I think it was late spring, early summer.
- 21 Q Has the debtor received any offers for the Core-Mark
- 22 | business?

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- 23 A We've received -- I wouldn't call them offers, but
- 24 expressions of interest.
  - Q Have any reached a letter of intent stage?

- Α No, they have not.
- 2 The store sales in processing the retail, I believe that 3 the debtors filed -- may have been today, may have been  $4\parallel$  yesterday, a motion to approve the sale of -- some of the 5 Rainbow Foods Stores, would that be included in this line item?
- 6|| A Yes, sir it would be.
- Now that I believe that transaction includes an Okay. 8 II assumption, or you will, or a purchase of inventory?
  - I believe that's correct.
- Does that sound correct? 10 l
- 11 | A Sir.

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- 12 | 0 Okay. Is any of that inventory, i.e. the inventory being 13∥ used for stores sales and processing GOB proceeds, from closed 14 stores, included in the estimated net book value, of the 15 wholesale inventory that's listed below?
- No, it is not. 16
- It's not, okay. In coming up with the valuation if you will, as a going concern basis, on the GOB and the store sales 19∥ and process, did you apply the same discount to inventory? As you did here, for your wholesale business? Or was it at a 100 percent?
- No, we didn't use these same recovery rates. What we used 23 were the recovery rates and the cost streams that the company 24 has demonstrated in the past, as they've closed out stores.
- 25 With regard to the inventory in transit, I believe you

said that you in effect were positing a situation where you 2 canceled the orders that were in place, said don't ship, and 3∥ said give us our money back?

Correct.

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- Okay, why did you value that at a 100 cents, where your other accounts receivable are valued at 40 percent? 6 II
- Because those would not be accounts receivable. 8 would be purchase orders that we canceled, therefore the money would flow back to us as a canceled purchase order, as opposed 10 to an account receivable.
- Are you aware of whether any of those creditors might have 12∥ setoffs that they would attempt to apply on the money that they 13∥ were holding?
- This is done on a post petition basis, so assuming No. that they're current for example, if we did it today, we don't 16∥ have anybody with setoffs, because we're in CIA with all of 17 them.
- 18 You're in CIA with all of your vendors?
- Well, not all, but the vast majority. 19
- 20 With regard to your preference number, of 125 million, 21∥ have you prepared or seen a formal analysis that J. Alex's has
- 22∥ prepared?
- 23| As opposed to a formal analysis what I've seen is some of 24 my associates from Alex Partners have prepared work papers, that I had a chance to review, in Dallas. And that's what we

- 1 based our estimates on.
- Q Okay. And was that done on a consolidated basis, or a debtor by debtor?
  - A No, it was done on a consolidated basis.
- 5 Q And what was the gross amount of dollars that went out the 6 door in the 90 days?
- $7 \mid A$  3.9 billion.

- Q And of that 3.9 billion what percentage did the debtors -- or excuse the Alex Partners believe may be preferential?
- A Basically because of the time constraints, typically we would do a detailed analysis, we didn't have that. I think

  what I testified to was then we looked at some analogous

  situations, used AmeriServe by way of example. And then did

  some fact finding and investigation but used basically about

  3.4 percent as a recovery of preferences against the entire
- 17 Q So basically you took the 3.9 billion multiplied by 3.4 18 percent, and that's what gets you to the 125 million?
- 19 A Yes, sir.

 $16 \parallel \text{pool of the 3.9.}$ 

- Q You didn't do any specific analysis as to any of the affirmative defenses that might be available to potential preference Defendants?
- A As to specific ones, no. Because we didn't analyze it on a vendor by vendor basis.
- 25 Q How in the 90 days prior to the bankruptcy, if you know,

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- 1 how much -- how much in the amount of inventory did the debtors 2 purchase during that period?
- 3 I don't know the answer to that.
- Now, the 734 million dollars that you characterize as 5 excess of value, that does not include the additional 100 6 million dollars in DIP financing, is that correct?
- 7 That's correct. It would also though, not include the 8 inventory that we'd purchase with the 100 million.
- 9 Right.

- I.e. would create other assets with that 100 million. 10
- 11 Let me ask you about the critical trade vendor program,
- 12 have any of your identified -- let me get the number right, is
- it 21 trade creditors? 13 l
- I believe it is 21. Yes.
- Have any of them committed in writing, to participate in 15 16∥ the program?
- 17 I don't believe anyone has executed the documents.
- 18 Now, the five that you negotiated with, are any of those members of the Official Committee of unsecured creditors?
- Yes. Three of them are. 20 Α
- And which three? 21
- 22| I think there's only three on the Committee. But I think
- 23 it's Kraft, Conagra, and Nestles.
- The cash flow analysis which was exhibit 4, that assumes 24 25 that you'll get the 4 to 1 multiple that you were hoping for,

i.e. you take -- you pay off the critical trade vendors, and for every dollar of pre-petition claim you pay, you're going to 3 get \$4 of post petition trade credit, is that right?

With a -- it's generally speaking right, the payments that are made -- this presumes that we'll at the end of this period have about 250 million dollars of trade support, of which approximately 200 would be from the critical vendor program 8 participants.

You did say something that I -- if I testified in this way, I will -- I mis-spoke, but the payments that are made will be calculated as 25 percent of the credit limit that the 12 company asked for. Those proceeds at the end of the case, will 13∥ be applied to pre-petition claims, and to the extent they exceed the pre-petition claim amounts, and the reclamation claims, and then admin claims.

- 16 At the end of the case, or --
- 17 Yes.

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- 18 | Q Okay. So there -- they won't be receiving payments on 19 critical trade vendor immediately?
- No, they'll be receiving the payments, consistent with the 21 annex that's been filed with the Court, they will be receiving payments as we receive the benefit of product purchases under 23 trade terms.
- 24 Okay. Where does the other 50 million dollars of trade 25 | support going to come from?

- The other 50 million dollars will be the continuation of other vendors outside of the critical vendor program, 3 participating. It's our expectation that the second lien program will get a little more traction here this week, next 5 and over this six week -- 16 wee period, as well as we have 6 vendors right now, who -- while it's a small group, are providing us with trade terms in the normal course.
  - What's your understanding of why Gleacher was services were terminated, by the debtor?
  - I think -- well an assessment was made of for the investment banking activities that the company would expect to undertake, over the pendency of this case.

That we would need to have an investment bank/financial advisor available to us, that had a significant not only expertise but bench strength, and would have the capability to provide a number of different professionals to the company, and while Gleacher has a fine practice, it is a smaller job, and is somewhat resource constrained, as with respect to Chapter 11, and restructuring.

Having said that, we decided we needed to have 21 another firm with more capability, and the decision was made to 22 hire Blackstone.

- Did it have anything to do with the testimony they provided at the April 22 hearing?
- 25 Α That and other factors yes.

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# Stenger - Cross/Sullivan

- While you were at K-Mart did you participate in the decision to terminate K-Mart's relationship with Fleming?
- I was part of the negotiating team, I was the financial -lead financial person on that team.
- And you were as an officer of K-Mart at the time?
- Yes, sir. Α

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MR. SONTCHI: I have no further questions Your Honor.

THE COURT: Anybody else?

MR. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, this is James Sullivan on 10∥ the telephone. I just have very, very one quick question if 11 that's okay.

THE COURT: All right, could you speak up -- and 13 | identify yourself again?

MR. SULLIVAN: Your Honor, James Sullivan from 15 McDermott, Will and Emery on behalf of Exxon Mobil.

THE COURT: All right, you can ask the question.

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

## 18 BY MR. SULLIVAN:

- I just wanted to confirm that the Dunnigan business was 19∥ Q 20∥ not going to be part of the critical trade vendor program? Is 21 that true?
- 22 Yes, that is true. Α

MR. SULLIVAN: I have no other questions Your Honor. 23

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

MS, BIFFERATO: Good afternoon Your Honor.

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## Stenger - Cross/Bifferato

#### CROSS EXAMINATION

2 BY MS. BIFFERATO:

- 3 Q Mr. Stenger, Karen Bifferato, on behalf of Dawn Food
- 4 Products I just have a quick question or two. You had
- 5 mentioned when you were talking about the critical vendor
- 6 program, that approximately 50 million was earmarked for -- 21
- 7 of the vendors? Is that correct?
- 8 A That is correct. Yes.
- 9 Q And are you aware of which creditors constitute that group
- 10 of 21?

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- 11 A Yes, I am.
- 12 Q Do you know if Dawn Food Products is one of the 21 in that
- 13 group?
- 14∥A It is not.
- 15 Q It's not, okay.
- 16∥A Correct.
- 17 ♥ O And then just to be clear, you testified that you have
- 18 approximately 24 million reserve for emergency type situations,
- 19 is that correct?
- 20∥A That's correct.
- 21 Q But you're not necessarily expecting any trade support in
- 22 exchange for those payments?
- 23 A That's correct.
- 24 Q Thank you.
- 25 MS. BIFFERATO: Nothing further.

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THE COURT: Anybody else? Any redirect?

MR. RUNNING: No redirect.

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Thank you you may step down. THE COURT:

THE WITNESS: Thank you Your Honor.

THE COURT: Perhaps we should hear from anybody who 6 may still object?

MR. WYNNE: That's was what I was going to suggest Your Honor, we -- we do think that we've resolved a large number of the objections, but I think there are several that are still outstanding.

THE COURT: All right, anybody wish to be heard then? MR. SONTCHI: Good afternoon Your Honor, Christopher 13 Sontchi again, on behalf of Kroger and Dial.

Your Honor, our object is the same objection we've raised, I think on two, three, four, I can't even remember any more, previous hearings.

And it has to do with the reclamation issues. is a priming lien, the 364(d) facility, under this facility. The reclamation claimants rights are not receiving any adequate protection. I think -- I'll get into what the debtors have talked about today, about an equity cushion, but I think the first and sort of foremost point, is that as an entity which has a right under the uniform commercial code, as modified by 546(c) I think we have and all the other reclamation claimants, have a right that would rise to the level of a lien, or an

admin claim, that is being prejudiced by a priming lien, which is jumping ahead of that whatever claim that might be, without adequate assurance that either if it's an admin claim, that it'll be payable in full, and the case will be administratively solvent, or if it's a lien, we're not being provided with any adequate protection.

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THE COURT: But doesn't the equity cushion provide that? And I'll use the terms loosely, adequate protection? MR. SONTCHI: Your Honor, an equity cushion could

provide adequate protection, that's true, and I -- I think that's the second part of what we heard today.

Obviously the debtors have put before the Court two different sets of testimony, as to what they believe the asset value of this estate is.

I note in their response they try to withdraw the 16 previous testimony provided by their professionals, but I think Your Honor understands where that's coming from. We heard today that one of the reasons Gleacher was fired was because of the testimony they provided at the last hearing.

Your Honor, heard a lot of testimony today by Mr. Stenger, I think it's Mr. Stenger, I apologize -- if I got the 22 | name wrong.

And I think Your Honor should give that testimony 24 very little weight. He was not approved as an expert and the fact that Your Honor never made that ruling, he was trying to 1 meld expert and fact testimony if you will, but for the fact testimony he had personal knowledge of virtually none of it, he 3 was not an officer of the company until today. He's only been working on the engagement for two weeks. Virtually everything he testified to was information that was provided to him by third parties, who aren't available for cross examination today.

With regard to the -- the documents or the summary documents, that he's sort of based his analysis on, none of the background documents are in Court today.

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None of the background documents have been provided. There's no I think the preference analysis is back of the envelope at best, there's been no detailed analysis as to what the preference claims are.

The Core-Mark business assumes that the debtors are going to continue to operate for six to 12 months, and be able to sell it for what they paid for it, a year ago. With no adequate explanation as to how they're going to fund between now and then, there's no adequate explanation as to how they're going to fund the GOB sales, from now to then. There is no line item for how they're going to fund the professional fees from now to then. It's -- it's a very I think sketchy analysis Your Honor, it's an analysis that's -- sort of a 30,000 feet analysis, if you will, and it's a convenient analysis in that it gets them where they need to go. Which is inconsistent with

what they've previously put before the Court.

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So, I -- I think Your Honor should give very little weight to Mr. Stenger's testimony, Your Honor should rely on the testimony of Gleacher, which I think is more accurate, and if you look at the Gleacher testimony there is no equity cushion.

So there is no adequate protection. It's that 8 straight forward Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well why isn't there adequate protection under the Gleacher?

MR. SONTCHI: Let me pull it up Your Honor. Sorry 12 Your Honor, let me find it.

THE COURT: I mean there's 824 and secureds against -- including the reclamation. Against 940, and the net.

MR. SONTCHI: Right, and then you take out another --16 you have to add in another 100 million for the rest of the DIP.

THE COURT: Well, but don't you then have to add in 18 100 million in inventory.

MR. SONTCHI: So you get 180 -- what do you -- a little confused then, you get 940 minus the 824, there's no --I think the -- problem there too Your Honor, although you add -- you could add inventory back into the top of it, if you add inventory back into the top, it's not at 100 cent inventory.

It's at 50 cents, so for 100 million dollars worth of DIP you get 50 million dollars worth of inventory, based on the analysis.

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THE COURT: Well.

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MR. SONTCHI: Inventory, 50 percent. Certainly --

number that is somewhere between --

THE COURT: Or 65 percent if it's in transit, because

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MR. SONTCHI: All right, okay. So it's -- it's a

THE COURT: You're still have a 120 cushion.

MR. SONTCHI: 120 million, to pay for the Sarah Lee, and -- Sarah Lee issues, to pay for the administrative costs of the debtor's estate, to pay for the professional fees.

THE COURT: Well, even if you --

MR. SONTCHI: And that assumes the 165 million dollar number on reclamation.

THE COURT: All right, anybody else?

MR. WERB: Good afternoon Your Honor, Duane Werb on behalf of Miles Market, et al, Your Honor I make reference to Mr. Stenger's testimony with regard to this Court's decision involving Sarah Lee, and the set aside of funds in the amount of 2.65 million that Your Honor ordered segregated at the hearing on Thursday May 1st of last week.

I rise before this Court with respect to other claimants who are similarly situated. For the Court's information, last week we filed an adversary complaint seeking class certification with regard to numerous other vendors, who participated in this DSD program.

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We appear before the Court today, out of concern with regard to the comments that we heard from Michael Scott the interim treasurer of Fleming, in which he indicated that based upon a preliminary analysis, performed by Fleming, that there were approximately 30 million dollars worth of other invoices to which were similar in nature to those of Sarah Lee, etc.

For the Court's information further, yesterday we filed a temporary restraining order, we have not yet heard from the Court, with respect to the setting of a date for that 11 hearing.

However, we want to make sure that the approval of this particular DIP facility recognizes the importance that there are other claimants out there who we believe are entitled to property which is not part of this debtor's estate.

I've been advised by Mr. Wynne that the most recent copy of the order regarding DIP financing which I have not seen, makes reference to the fact that any property which is deemed to be held in constructive trust by claimants shall not be part of this particular order.

> We will be moving forward with regard to this matter. THE COURT: All right.

MR. WERB: Additionally late yesterday we filed a limited objection which addresses the concerns that I have just raised here. And the fact that in light of Mr. Scott's

testimony that we would be seeking a request here that the sum of 30 million dollars be set aside and segregated in anticipation of what may be valid claims that follow in this Court.

There's one other thing that disturbs me here, in terms of a conflict, early on we've heard from debtor's counsel 7 Mr. Wynne that the DSD essentially involved one percent, of the debtor's revenue in this case, in business.

Contrast that with what we heard from Michael Scott last week, in which he acknowledged that the debtor's annual revenue appears to be between 12 billion and 15 billion dollars annually.

If we take and extract one percent, of 12 billion, that amount totals 120 million. If we extract one percent of 1.5 billion we wind up with a 150 million.

So there's some very great concerns here, with respect to this divergence of opinion that we now have, with regard to potentially 30 million dollars worth of potentially constructive trust funds, as opposed to what may be as high as 20 150 million dollars.

Hopefully in the days to come that matter will be clarified by the debtor and its professionals. But we will reserve all of our rights, with respect to our claimants moving forward in this matter.

Thank you.

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THE COURT: All right, anybody else?

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MR. KOBBE: Good afternoon Your Honor, Kevin Kobbe on behalf of Sarah Lee Bakery. We have a little bit of a cart and the horse problem Your Honor, because we don't yet have our temporary restraining order entered by the Court, we think we do have or at least we're very close, to having language that everyone agrees to on that order.

With respect to the DIP order, however, what we'd like to see is specific language included that specifically identifies the funds to be set aside, in connection with the Sarah Lee, Nichols Bakery superior adversary proceedings, and indicates that there's no lien that will be attaching to those funds, pending the outcome of the adversaries.

THE COURT: All right, I don't know if the language includes that or not.

MR. KOBBE: Well, let me address that Your Honor.

Because we don't believe it does. And we're looking at

paragraph six, which --

A SPEAKER: Paragraph 8 -- is what you're looking at. Make sure you have the correct language --

MR. KOBBE: We have the same language Your Honor. It is paragraph 8 of the final version that the Court has. And this refers to the liens not attaching to anything that by final order of the Court, is determined to be held by one or more of the debtors in actual or constructive trust, there are

other theories raised in the complaints, I can certainly see a situation where there is a settlement, I -- I guess the safest way for us to proceed, would be a situation where similar to what the PACA claimants have, where we have a specific paragraph at the end of DIP order that identifies the Sarah Lee adversary proceeding and indicates that the liens are not attaching to the funds that are being segregated in connection with that adversary proceeding.

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MS. JONES: Your Honor, in fairness to the Court, it might be helpful if the Court had the final version of the black line, I do not think you have the absolute final version.

THE COURT: Well when did you file the absolute final 13 version.

MS. JONES: Your Honor, these -- the final changes this morning, and it has not been typed.

THE COURT: Well I have what was filed today, so I don't know --

I think -- I think Your Honor there was MR. WYNNE: some clean up changes that were done after --

> THE COURT: Well, I'd rather go with mine.

MR. WYNNE: I believe that paragraph has not changed Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, All right, let me hear if there are any other objections.

MS. KAUFMAN: Your Honor, for the record Susan

Kaufman, on behalf of Superior Dairy and Alfred Nickles Bakers
Inc. and I just want to incorporate the comments that my
colleague just made on behalf of Sarah Lee.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. MEYERS: Good afternoon Your Honor, Jeffrey
Meyers, Ballard, Spahr representing New Plan Excel Realty
Trust, several other shopping center landlords, I have
admittedly a somewhat parochial limited objection, it goes to
paragraph 34, of the proposed order.

It appears to me a provision that gives the DIP lender a self-executing right to go into my client's leases and conduct a GOB sales.

It's our view that 365(d)(3) obviously requires the leases be honored, it's one thing to allow a debtor after a full hearing to conduct the type of sale that's not permitted under the lease, if it benefits the debtor and the entire estate.

It's another thing to allow a third party, in this case the DIP lender to have that right and to add insult to injury, it's a right apparently that would exist without a Court hearing, if there's a termination event.

It may be that my client's problems are going to be put off to another hearing, but I would either request confirmation of that or I would want Your Honor to consider our objection.

MR. WYNNE: Your Honor, we've agreed and the lenders have agreed to have the issue of the GOB sales continued to the May 19th, and the final version of the order does provide that those provisions in paragraph 34, 35, 36 of those — are listed would not be approved by the — we would not be seeking that the Court approve those at this hearing, but we would seek to have those procedures approved at the May 19th hearing. If we can't work something out with the landlords which we're hopeful to do.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. MEYERS: Fine, thank Your Honor.

MR. WERB: Your Honor, Duane Werb again, just for the purposes of clarification here. We would seek a request that the language that was requested by Sarah Lee's counsel Mr. Kobbe also address and include those future vendors and claimants to which this Court would determine were validly held funds were validly held, in a constructive trust.

THE COURT: Anybody else? All right. Does the debtor wish to address any of those? The Committee?

MR. HERTZBERG: Yes. Your Honor, Robert Hertzberg on behalf of the Committee.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. HERTZBERG: I think the first thing the Court has to start with is what rights do the reclaiming sellers have.

They stand before the Court in what appears to be a position

arguing that they have a lien that is entitled to adequate protection.

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I think it's important to note that they have no lien, what they are entitled to under the statute, if they are able to show that they have a valid reclamation right, is one an administrative claim to a lien or if there's no equity, in the inventory, maybe nothing. To stand before the Court and argue that they're entitled to adequate protection of something, is the wrong jumping off point.

They do not they are not under any case law, or any statute entitled to adequate protection.

A priming lien is allowed to come forward over a reclaiming seller, they might be an unsecured creditor, they might be a lienholder, or they might be an administrative claimant, but they have proved nothing as to their rights as of today.

Therefore, the argument is -- is not a correct argument.

To argue adequate protection on a priming lien, is wrong. In regard to the argument --

THE COURT: Well, well but -- since you represent the unsecured creditors as well, 546 provides that I have to provide a reclaiming creditor with some protection, or return the inventory.

So, this event is occurring after the petition date,

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which is the date on which I have to evaluate their claims.

Based on the debtor's testimony there is equity in the debtor's assets. We haven't done any marshaling or not, but -- if I accept the face value of the inventory there is even some value for reclaiming creditors there.

MR. HERTZBERG: Could be valued but we haven't had one reclamation claim approved.

THE COURT: Because the debtor wants to take time and set up a procedure.

MR. HERTZBERG: That's fine Your Honor, but adequate protection is not an issue that deals with reclaiming creditors.

Right now they have --

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THE COURT: No, but whether you use the term adequate protection or you use the Court shall provide them with the -you know the following, in lieu of reclaiming the inventory.

MR. HERTZBERG: Let me give the Court --

THE COURT: I mean it's an adequate protection type of concept.

MR. HERTZBERG: Well, let me give the Court a 21 hypothetical then. Let's say this Court was to order Xcreditor an administrative claim for \$10. A lender comes 23 forward willing to lend the debtor money on a post petition 24 basis, 364 lending.

That creditor who has an administrative claim doesn't

1 have a right to stand before the Court and say I'm entitled to adequate protection of my administrative claim.

THE COURT: No, but it is entitled to come in and object, and say don't give a lien, and don't take that DIP, because it is going to hurt my position, right now I could get 6∥ paid.

MR. HERTZBERG: That's fine. If we get to that and we're not talking about adequate protection, of a lien right.

THE COURT: Well, it's a concept.

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MR. HERTZBERG: Well it's -- stretching the concept of adequate protection, Your Honor. And if they want to argue then they are required to do the next step, which is to bring forth testimony to refute what Mr. Stenger has said today. There has not been one scintilla of evidence --

THE COURT: Well, they're suggesting that Mr. 16 Gleacher refutes the debtor's own witness refutes what was 17∥established today.

MR. HERTZBERG: They didn't cross examine him, on that date.

THE COURT: Well, then his testimony stands there, 21 they're relying on it.

MR. HERTZBERG: Under either way, you take exhibit 1, 23 or you take exhibit 3, and there's equity in both positions. And they have not brought forth one witness to show that either exhibit is wrong for that matter.

So under either theory they haven't proven their case.

Second Your Honor, in regard to the ones claiming the right of trust, and the -- argument that there might be 30 million dollars that he's going to show up with, before this Court at some other date therefore we should set aside for that. I suggest to the Court that's a stretch also. Until that is proven, and the right to a trust on additional money there is no requirement under the DIP order to set aside or state that that money will be held for that purpose.

THE COURT: Well there may be a requirement under the cash management order.

MR. HERTZBERG: I'm not going to address the cash management order Your Honor, there seems to be much confusion on what took place on the cash management order, I wasn't involved, I'm not going to attempt to address it.

But as to setting aside moneys that have yet to be shown to be worthy of a trust or anything of that nature, until they show that, there's no requirement to set aside in the DIP order at this point.

I just indicate to the Court as to the reclaiming sellers, what we have here is a situation of the -- we've agreed to allow the Committee and the debtor, and the post petition lender, has elevated them to a lien position on a pari passu basis, with a "new lender".

New lender being the trade link. This is a brand new, for value lien, they aren't entitled to this, but -- they  $3\parallel$  are getting this under the order. To argue now that their rights are not being protected, is scurrilous at best.

I'd ask that the Court enter the DIP order, as proffered by the debtor in this case.

THE COURT: Thank you.

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MR. HERTZBERG: Thank you.

MR. DENATALE: Good afternoon Your Honor, Andrew DeNatale, from White and Case, on behalf of the agents.

Your Honor, a couple of comments one with respect to the trust fund issue, the alleged trust funds that are subject to the Mr. Werb's complaint, those are at this point not fixed. The lenders are aware of them, and are discussing with the debtors the proper reserves under the borrowing base, so 16∥ everyone recognizes that Your Honor may issue an order, with respect to that. And people will have to be prepared to 18 respond.

With respect to the three adversaries that were 20 subject to hearings on May 1st, and which there should be a trust fund established pursuant to Your Honor's ruling, with 22| respect to those trust funds, we would urge the Court to leave 23 the order the way it is, to the extent that those trust funds 24 are ultimately determined to be valid trust funds, then the 25∥ lien -- the lenders would not attach to that -- that escrow, to the extent ultimately it's determined that the trust funds were not valid, claims were not valid, then the lenders liens would attach pursuant to this order, but the lenders would acknowledge now on the record that we will not take any action obviously until this matter is finally determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction, if it goes up on appeal, we'll await events.

The -- the problem with respect to those particular trust funds, is if we do not attach the lien today, Your Honor, we are uncertain as to what intervening events may come along and defeat our rights, so we're not trying to be tricky or abusive, in any way, but we would -- simply ask that our lien be held in abeyance pending this Court's determination with respect to the ultimate outcome of those -- those funds that are being established in escrow.

THE COURT: Well your liens are not going to attach, to constructive trust money.

MR. DENATALE: Correct Your Honor, but we would have a contingent interest --

THE COURT: Period.

MR. DENATALE: -- subject to this Court's -- these escrows would be established as I understand it, if this Court ultimately determines that the -- Plaintiffs are entitled to the money, the moneys move over to the Plaintiffs at the end of the day, if Your Honor determines that in fact the Plaintiffs

did not prevail, and the money goes back to the debtor, we would want that money to come directly to the collateral pool 3∥ if you will.

THE COURT: Well, my determination would not be they go back to the debtor, my determination would be --

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MR. DENATALE: Either the trust funds or not.

THE COURT: -- the debtor has a property interest in them, in which case your lien attached to it.

> MR. DENATALE: Correct, and then that -- that's --THE COURT: Not then but now.

MR. DENATALE: Correct. Thank you Your Honor, that's 12∥ what -- with respect to that, with respect to the the GOB procedures, again what the parties would ask is that we have a provision in the proposed order that does provide for any objections to those provisions and then this Court would decide to make a ruling on May 19th, with respect to the GOB procedures.

So nothing is before this Court today in that regard. One comment I'd like to make on the record, concerning the carve out, we have had some discussions about possibly escrowing the carve out amount if in fact there's ever a -liquidation of collateral here.

And the lenders or the agents have not agreed to fund an escrow, but obviously we're here before the Court to confirm that to the extent the agents do receive any proceeds, of

1 collateral whether or not they're then in possession of the proceeds of collateral, that they will fund the carve out to the extent that those proceeds and everybody would expect that they would be at least four million dollars plus the accrued and unpaid professional fees.

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. DENATALE: The order also contains provisions in paragraph two for certain amendments to the agreements, and the way it turns out Your Honor is despite everybody's hard work the credit agreement is not 100 percent absolutely positively ready to be signed. I think that we have a few issues that the financial people are working out, some of these issues relate to budget issues, and also borrowing base calculations, and what we would anticipate Your Honor, is that within a few days we would be circulating to the Court, the Committee and the US Trustee, and we would file with the Court a black line, and I -- am reasonably confident that the changes if any will all be in favor of the debtor, because in fact I think we have the agreement in form, acceptable to us and the debtor's asking us to reconsider certain provisions, and we haven't really been able to fully conclude that, but what we would propose Your Honor is that we would approve the -- the final order as 23 presented today, that we would file with a credit agreement today, with that final order. And within a few days a black line -- if the Committee or the US Trustee thinks for some

reason we've made some material adverse change to the debtor in the process we'll deal with that on the 19th, but we are relatively competent that these are just mechanical calculations relating to borrowing base availability, and 5∥ baskets perhaps for certain other covenants, that do not rise to any material level and we -- would propose to deal with it that way.

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One technical point that I am going to spring on the debtors, is that with respect to the definition of post petition obligations that it had been our understanding that treasury services are included in that, and frankly we -- there seems to -- there may have been a drop in that, we need to just tie that down, but I think if everybody understood Your Honor that the post petition obligations would include that.

I trust that there's no disagreement then we'll just 16 make sure if it's not tied down, we will tie it down. And finally, with respect to the budget I want to note for the record that the agents will be working off of a more detailed budget, than the accounting period monthly budget that was referred to earlier, and that for purposes of paragraph 25, of the proposed order, that the budget -- that the agents will be working off of, is a week by week which has some more detail for monitoring and that the variances will be measured -- the variances referred to in paragraph 26, will be measured off of that particular budget.

And we would also note that the provisions of paragraph 21, provide essentially that nothing in the order or in the DIP financing, is intended to confer any rights upon third parties, except as expressly provided in the order. And in this regard, just note that the agents are prepared to fund against that budget, but we want to make it clear that we do not assume any responsibility to third parties, in connection with that budget, and — any of the components thereof.

And that is it Your Honor, if you have any questions for us, we'll be happy to answer them.

THE COURT: Thank you. Debtor.

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MR. DENATALE: Thank you Your Honor.

MR. WYNNE: Thank you Your Honor, Your Honor I'd like to briefly respond to some of the objections and to echo what Mr. DeNatale said, with respect to the trust fund issue, and I was really fervently hoping that we could have a hearing where we didn't discuss the cash management order.

I do believe that we have appropriately in paragraph 8 said that any of the funds held by one or more of the debtors in actual constructive trusts, for any third party including a PACA trust claimant, a federal or state taxing authority, and that did take care of the state taxing authority objections that had been filed.

Or anything that this Court holds as not property of the estate, would be excluded from their liens. What I think

that takes Your Honor to issue a TRO for us to segregate funds, when Your Honor makes the determination as to whose funds they are, they're either as I believe the Court said, if they're the debtors funds, the liens attach today, if they're the other parties funds, they get paid over to those other parties.

And I was -- I believe that paragraph 8 does carve out any trust fund or property that's not property of the estate.

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With respect to I think -- and I believe that that takes care of that issue, for any of the constructive trust claimants. I do believe that counsel when he was talking about the one percent, was a little confused, I think the one percent comment, and I don't think it was made by me, at the initial hearing had to do with the Century Stores situation, which is the group of franchisees, that that original paragraph in the order -- in the cash management order was meant to deal with.

In terms of the handwriting, crossed out over the Century Stores franchisor/franchisee relationship that the debtors have, where they operate these Century Stores, and I think the one percent number was in relation to that. I don't think it's relevant to the --

THE COURT: Well I don't remember what it is, and I'll rely on the testimony presented here, and at the last hearing.

MR. WYNNE: And -- but I don't think that that's an issue. With respect to today Your Honor, I think the Court while we certainly agree with the Creditors Committee and in our papers, that we're claiming creditors don't have a present right to a lien, we think that based upon the Court's analysis and that they do obviously have the right to object, that we did need to show while not -- we don't believe they're entitled 8 to adequate protection, it's not yet a lien, it's an equitable remedy, we did think we had to show that their interests are protected, and in fact the interest of all the creditors are enhanced in advance by the program that we've got, with respect to the DIP credit facility. And with respect to the critical trade vendor program. And that's why we put on the testimony and why --

> THE COURT: All right.

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MR. WYNNE: -- the Alex Partners people have spent such a great amount of time and effort trying to really refine the testimony, and give the Court and the other parties the best that they could.

Obviously they worked with the financial advisors for both the bank group, and the Creditors Committee with respect to all of the financial testimony.

One thing that's important to note, that people I 24 think are neglecting is that Mr. Greene who did do the work for Gleacher, with respect to the first analysis that was

presented, did testify that there were items that he excluded, both in terms of the avoidance actions, there were some property plant and equipment about 340 million dollars, and his term for this was this was "a knock down number" in terms of not quite liquidation but on a "severely discounted basis."

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When we look at the appropriate ways to measure, even if we did have to do a full adequate protection analysis, if we were four months down the road, and the Court had determined that these reclaiming sellers were entitled to liens and we had to then do an adequate protection analysis, the appropriate analysis we think is reflected in the <u>Phoenix Steel Corporation</u> case from this district, which says that in order to look at an equity cushion and adequate protection you should look at the mean between liquidation value and going concern value.

And that is in essence what the orderly wind down value that Mr. Stenger has prepared. And that the Alex Partner people have prepared.

It is really the -- a blend between going concern value and the liquidation value, from the different aspects of the business. Believe that Mr. Stenger has demonstrated both his expertise and that he could be qualified and should be qualified as an expert, based upon his prior experience, and he's gone through category by category and explained the differences and there are actually --

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. WYNNE: -- more consistent than different, if you 2 look at how would you best maximize these values, given the 3 current situation that Core-Mark is a cash flow positive  $4\parallel$  entity, one would expect that you would try to sell that on a 5 going concern basis.

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So we think that they're consistent and show that -that even if we had to prove adequate protection, that the 8 testimony has done that.

With respect to the issue of being a fact witness, or an unretained expert, I didn't know what an unretained expert was, until I was made one on the witness stand, one day. And I found out that you can be a fact witness and both an unretained expert, and we would think that that is what Mr. Stenger is.

He has factual knowledge from his position, but he also has expertise. It's much like a treating physician, is really where I think the doctrine comes from, where a treating physician may have factual knowledge, but then also be asked for an expert opinion. And we think that Mr. Stenger qualifies in both.

THE COURT: Well did he do anything other than take appraisal testimony from people, and take numbers and apply recovery rates?

MR. WYNNE: I think he did a --

THE COURT: Or perhaps with respect to the recovery rates, but not with respect to the other assets?

MR. WYNNE: I think with respect to the other assets, 1 he -- he analyzed, he went through work papers, and analyzed all of the categories of assets. With respect to --3 THE COURT: The fixed assets he relied on appraisals 4 5 for. 6 MR. WYNNE: The fixed assets he relied on third party 7 appraisals, that's correct Your Honor. Which I think is also what -- what Mr. Greene had 8 looked at were third party appraisals, in terms of fixed assets the 108 million dollar valuation that he had used. THE COURT: All right. 11 MR. WYNNE: Your Honor, that is really the summary. 12 13 THE COURT: All right. MR. WYNNE: I know that it's getting late, and we've 14 15 gone --THE COURT: I had a three o'clock hearing. 16 MR. WYNNE: -- and you have another --17 You have gone on too long. 18 THE COURT: 19 MR. WYNNE: -- hearing so. 20 THE COURT: Thank you. 21 MR. WYNNE: Thank you Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: I'm satisfied based on the testimony to overrule the objections of both the constructive trust claimants, and the reclamation claimants. I think there is

sufficient equity cushion here, to provide not using the

technical term adequate protection, but certainly to protect the interests of the reclaiming constructive trust creditors.

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The language that I saw that was filed this morning, I think adequately protects constructive trust claimants, in paragraph 8, and I have no concern with granting a lien to the extent and only to the extent that the debtor actually has a property interest in the -- collateral that's being liened.

So I think that the language does not change that and I'm satisfied based on the lender's representations, that they understand that.

Even if I were to assume that the constructive trust were of a magnitude suggested by the testimony that I heard,

I'm not prepared to accept statements of counsel either the debtor or counsel for the claimants.

But I'm satisfied based on the testimony presented that it could be upwards of 30 million dollars that again there is non-capitals, non-quotes adequate protection of those entities interests in the constructive trust funds.

With respect to the reclamation claimants the testimony I hear is it's estimated to be 165 million, I'll accept that. Again based on either exhibit 1, or exhibit 3, there is protection appropriate protection of those claimants rights, whether I determine at the conclusion of the reclamation claim procedure, to grant them a lien or to grant them an administrative claim I think there is sufficient equity

there.

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The only concern I would have would be to the extent that under 546(c) I felt constrained to provide a lien that the DIP would preclude that.

And that I think might be a concern, can the lenders address that?

MR. DENATALE: Your Honor, the lenders -- the agents would consent to the lien provided it was junior, much like the trade creditor lien, and had the same essential terms and conditions which meant that it was generally silent, until the agents had exercised their remedies, and then there's a waterfall set forth, and we would just add them to the waterfall if the Court were so inclined.

THE COURT: Well, well why don't we do that, I forget the paragraph -- paragraph 45, is that? I just don't want to be precluded in the event I determine under 546(c) that that is the adequate or appropriate remedy for them.

MR. WYNNE: I think it's 45. We're looking -- I'm looking for it Your Honor. Your Honor, while we're finding that one, I did neglect to mention we had submitted the PACA order, under certification of counsel, one counsel has informed us today that they were left off of that, they just want to 23 have their -- because that refers to PACA counsel, and lists 24 out several different counsel, and Mr. Kurt Gwynne, no relation 25 but G-w-y-n-n-e. Will need to be added to that.

THE COURT: Well I did enter it already.

MR. WYNNE: Perhaps we can just have that on the record, and we'll agree to treat them Mr. Gwynne as one of the PACA counsel, if that's acceptable.

MR. GWYNNE: That's fine with me.

THE COURT: All right, we'll accept the representation on the record.

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MR. HERTZBERG: Your Honor, point of clarification on the changes. Paragraph 45, you are just changing so that the Court will have the right under it, to grant the lien in the event it chooses, but is not in any way determining priority or

THE COURT: I'm not pre-determining it, but just -- I don't know 45 is the proper place to put it. I'll leave it to counsel to try and figure out where to put it. Just in the event --

MR. WYNNE: Your Honor, your paragraph 45 you're talking about where it starts the proceeds of any collateral.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WYNNE: The waterfall provision. And exactly what did you want to insert Your Honor, so we could insert it?

THE COURT: Well, it would be just -- and I'm not sure that's the paragraph but just in the event that the Court determines that the reclaiming 8 reclaiming creditor was entitled to a lien. This order doesn't preclude it, and --

This order doesn't preclude it. 1 MR. WYNNE: 2 THE COURT: It would have the following priority. 3 MR. DENATALE: Your Honor, maybe what we can do is -we could work with counsel to mark it up, and I think maybe we'll just put it in the reclamation claims section, towards the end paragraph 59, 60. 7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MR. DENATALE: At least it'll be -- as I'm looking at 9 it. MR. WYNNE: Your Honor, perhaps we could work that 10 out while Your Honor takes the other matter. 11 12 THE COURT: All right. 13 MR. WYNNE: And then we could hand up an order. THE COURT: All right, why don't we do that. 14 15 MR. WYNNE: Your Honor, I -- I think I was presuming that your approval also related to the critical trade vendor 17 program, which was --18 THE COURT: Yes. 19 What we were treating together. MR. WYNNE: I'm treating it together too. 20 THE COURT: 21 MR. WYNNE: Thank you Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: And I will also --23 MR. WYNNE: And we'll submit --24 THE COURT: -- approve that. 25 We'll submit orders after your next MR. WYNNE:

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matter Your Honor on both matters.

THE COURT: All right. We'll stand adjourned then.

MR. WYNNE: Thank you Your Honor.

MR. DENATALE: Thank you.

(Court adjourned)

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CERTIFICATION

I, PATRICIA C. DUPRE, certify that the foregoing is a 9 correct transcript to the best of my ability, from the 10 electronic sound recording, of the proceedings in the above 11 entitled matter.

Date: May 13, 2003

14 PATRICIA C. DUPRE

15 J&J COURT TRANSCRIBERS, INC.