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Docket #0009 Date Filed: 4/13/2014

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8	Proposed Counsel for the Debtors and Debtors in Possession			
9	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT			
10	FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA			
11	In re:	Case No.: BK-S-14-12524-abl		
12	TELEXFREE, LLC,	Chapter 11		
13	Affects this Debtor	[PROPOSED] Jointly Administered with:		
14	Affects all Debtors	14-12525 TelexFree, Inc.		
15	Affects all Debtors	14-12525 TelexFree, Inc. 14-12526 TelexFree Financial, Inc		
16	Affects TELEXFREE, INC.			
17	Affects TELEXFREE FINANCIAL, INC	Date: OST REQUESTED Time: OST REQUESTED		
18	EMEDICENCY MOTION OF TH	E DEBTORS PURSUANT TO SECTIONS		
19		41, 1107 AND 1108 OF THE BANKRUPTCY		
20	CODE AND BANKRUPTCY RULES 6003	AND 6004(h) FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER		
21		AY (I) ALL PREPETITION EMPLOYEE IT CONTRACTORS' FEES AND (III) THE		
	OBLIGATIONS, (II) THE INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS' FEES AND (III) THE CONTRACTING AGENCIES' FEES AND (B) DIRECTING THE DISBURSING BANK			
22	TO HONOR RELA	ATED TRANSFERS		
23	The above-captioned debtors and debt	cors-in-possession (collectively, the "Debtors") ¹		
24	hereby move the Court (the "Motion"), purs	uant to sections 105, 363, 364, 503, 507(a)(4),		
25 26	507(a)(5), 541, 1107 and 1108 of title 11 of th	ne United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101, et seq.		
26 27	The Debtors in these Chapter 11 Cases, along win	th the last four (4) digits of each Debtor's federal tax		

identification number, are: TelexFree, LLC (0853), TelexFree, Inc. (1309) and TelexFree Financial, Inc (7555). The Debtors' business address is 225 Cedar Hill Street, Suite 200, Marlborough, Massachusetts 01752.



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(the "Bankruptcy Code"), and Rules 6003 and 6004(h) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules"), for entry of an order substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit 2 (a) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to pay (i) certain prepetition employee obligations described in paragraphs 14 to 19 hereof (collectively the "Employee Obligations"), (ii) the Independent Contractors' Fees (as defined below) and (iii) the Contracting Agencies' Fees (as defined below) and (b) directing PNC Bank, N.A. (the "Disbursing Bank") to honor the Debtors' prepetition checks or electronic transfers for payment of any of the foregoing, and prohibiting the Disbursing Bank from placing holds on, or attempting to reverse, any automatic transfers on account of the foregoing. In support of this Motion, the Debtors respectfully state as follows:

Status of the Case

- On the date hereof (the "Petition Date"), the Debtors commenced these cases (the 1. "Chapter 11 Cases") by filing voluntary petitions for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- 2. The Debtors have continued in possession of their properties and are operating and managing their business as debtors-in-possession pursuant to sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- No request has been made for the appointment of a trustee or examiner and a 3. creditors' committee has not yet been appointed in these Chapter 11 Cases.

Jurisdiction, Venue and Statutory Predicates

- 4. The Court has jurisdiction over this Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1408. This matter is core within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2).
- The statutory predicates for the relief sought herein are sections 105(a), 363, 503, 5. 507(a)(4), 507(a)(5), 541, 1107, and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules 6003 and 6004(h).
- Pursuant to Local Rule 9014.2, the Debtors consent to entry of final order(s) or 6. judgment(s) by the bankruptcy judge if it is determined that the bankruptcy judge, absent consent

of the parties, cannot enter final orders or judgments consistent with Article III of the United States Constitution.

Background

A. General

- 7. TelexFree, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company ("TelexFree Nevada"), TelexFree, Inc., a Massachusetts corporation ("TelexFree Massachusetts") and TelexFree Financial, Inc, a Florida corporation ("TelexFree Florida" and together with TelexFree Massachusetts and TelexFree Nevada, "TelexFree," the "Debtors" or the "Company") are a telecommunications business that uses multi-level marketing to assist in the distribution of voice over internet protocol ("VoIP") telephone services. TelexFree's retail VoIP product, 99TelexFree, allows for unlimited international calling to approximately seventy countries for a flat monthly rate of \$49.90. Customers of the Debtors' VoIP product ("Customers") used approximately 11 million minutes of the 99TelexFree VoIP service in February 2014. Since 99TelexFree was introduced in 2012, Customer usage increased on a monthly basis until March 2014.
- 8. TelexFree is operated as a multi-level marketing company, and currently has over 700,000 associates or promoters (the "Promoters") worldwide. Prior to the filing of these Chapter 11 Cases, TelexFree compensated Promoters for the sales of the VoIP product, the placing of advertisements and the recruitment of other Promoters down line. Because questions were raised about its compensation plan, the Company on March 9, 2014, discontinued its original compensation plan (the "Original Comp Plan") and replaced the Original Comp Plan with a revised compensation plan (the "Revised Comp Plan" and together with the Original Comp Plan, the "Pre-Petition Comp Plans"). At the time of the roll-out of the Revised Comp Plan, the Company decided to honor certain discretionary payments to Promoters under the Original Comp Plan. These discretionary payments quickly became a substantial drain on the Company's liquidity. The Company discontinued the Pre-Petition Comp Plans and ceased making discretionary payments under the Original Comp Plan prior to the Petition Date.

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and other new products will ultimately prove successful and profitable. The Company is struggling, however, with several factors that required it to seek chapter 11 protection by filing these Chapter 11 Cases. First, the Company experienced exponential growth in revenue between 2012 and 2013 (from de minimus amounts to over \$1 billion), which put tremendous pressure on the Company's financial, operational and management systems. Second, although the Company revised its Original Comp Plan in order to address certain questions that were raised regarding such plan, the Company believes that the Pre-Petition Comp Plans need to be further revised. Finally, the trailing liabilities arising from the Original Comp Plan are difficult to quantify and have resulted in substantial asserted liabilities against the Company, a number of which may not be valid.

The Company believes the sales of the 99TelexFree product, the TelexFree "app,"

- 10. As a result, the Company filed these Chapter 11 Cases to obtain the breathing room to address its operational and regulatory issues, revise the Pre-Petition Comp Plans, and quantify and address the claims against it. The Debtors believe that a restructuring of its debt, adoption of a post-petition revised compensation plan, unveiling of new products (including the TelexFree app), and return to growing its Customer base will allow the Company to realize its full potential and generate significant value for its constituents.
- 11. A detailed factual background of the Debtors' businesses and operations, as well as the events precipitating the commencement of these Chapter 11 Cases, is more fully set forth in the Omnibus Declaration of William H. Runge III in Support of the Debtors' Chapter 11 Petitions and Requests for First Day Relief (the "First Day Declaration"), filed contemporaneously herewith and incorporated herein by reference.

B. The Employees

- 12. TelexFree Massachusetts operates primarily out of its headquarters in Marlborough, Massachusetts, and employs fourteen (14) employees (the "Employees"), which are paid by TelexFree Florida. TelexFree Massachusetts is the only Debtor that hires employees.
- 13. Two (2) of the Employees are salaried and twelve (12) work on an hourly basis. The Employees provide customer service support for the Debtors' independent representatives

and customers, as well as financial and marketing services for the Debtors. None of the Debtors'

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insiders are employees of the Debtors.

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C. The Employee Obligations

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To retain its Employees, the Company incurs certain obligations discussed below 14. in the ordinary course of business, which obligations are consistent with similarly situated companies. The Employee Obligations are not owed to any of the Debtors' insiders.

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Wages, Salaries and Payroll Obligations a.

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All Employees are paid wages and salary (collectively, the "Wages and Salaries") on a weekly basis, on every Friday, for the work period ending the previous Friday.

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Payroll averages approximately \$9,878.00 per pay period in the aggregate, including the

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Employee Taxes (as defined below). Eleven (11) of the Employees are paid through electronic

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fund transfers, i.e. direct deposit, while the remaining Employees are paid by paper checks.

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date is scheduled for April 18, 2014. The Debtors estimate that, as of the Petition Date,

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approximately \$12,000.00² in Wages and Salaries, commissions and payroll obligation have

The Debtors' last regular payroll date was April 11, 2014, and the next payroll

Harpers Payroll Services, Inc. ("Harpers") processes payroll for the Company.

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accrued, and are owed to their Employees, with no employees owed in excess of \$12,425.00. By

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this Motion, the Debtors request the authority to pay all unpaid Wages and Salaries to their

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Employees in the ordinary course of business.

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On average, Harpers is owed a total of approximately \$160.00 per month on account of payroll

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administration and certain other payroll related services. Harpers invoices the Company on a

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weekly basis for services provided and obtains payment by accessing the primary account at the

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Disbursing Bank. The Debtors estimate that there is \$40.00 of accrued and unpaid costs in

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connection with payroll processing services. By this Motion, the Debtors request the authority to

continue to pay Harpers the weekly fee in the ordinary course of business.

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² This figure includes the amount of Wages and Salaries owed for the week ending April 11, 2014, as well as amounts that have been paid to Employees by checks that have not yet been cashed.

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18. The Company, as employer, is required by law to withhold federal and state taxes from Wages and Salaries for remittance to appropriate tax authorities (the "Employee Taxes"). The Employee Taxes total approximately \$2,300.00 per pay period. In addition, the Company is required to pay, from their own funds, the social security and Medicare taxes and pay, based on a percentage of gross payroll and subject to state-imposed limits, additional amounts for state and federal unemployment insurance (the "Employer Taxes," and together with the Employee Taxes, the "Payroll Taxes") and remit the same to the appropriate authorities (collectively, the "Taxing Authorities"). Social Security and Medicare taxes are collected under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act's authority (FICA). Employer Taxes total approximately \$1,600.00 per pay period. For permanent Employees, the Payroll Taxes are paid to various Taxing Authorities in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code and applicable state law. Company's average weekly total obligation for Payroll Taxes is approximately \$3,900.00. The Debtors seek authority to honor, process, and pay the prepetition obligations with respect to the Payroll Taxes.

b. Vacation Time

Full-time employees that have worked for the Debtors at least one year may 19. receive five (5) paid personal time off days to be used for vacation ("PTO Days"). Upon termination from the Company, employees forfeit all unused PTO Days. As of the Petition Date, the Debtors estimate that they owe approximately \$8,450.00 for accrued and unused PTO Days. By this Motion, the Debtors request authority to continue to pay the PTO Days and any other paid-time off obligations, to the extent required by law, and to honor all prepetition obligations related thereto.

D. The Independent Contractors

In addition, the Company engages four (4) independent contractors (the 20. One (1) of the Independent Contractors provides product "Independent Contractors"). development services and three (3) provide customer service support to the Company's independent representatives and customers. The Independent Contractors are engaged on an hourly or salary basis. The Independent Contractors are paid on a weekly basis in the aggregate

amount of approximately \$3,054.73. As of the Petition Date, the aggregate amount outstanding to the Independent Contractors totals approximately \$7,500.00³ (the "Independent Contractor Fees").

E. The Contracting Agencies

21. The Company also engages contracting agencies that engage other independent contractors to provide IT and customer service support to the Company's independent representatives and customers. A list of the contracting agencies (the "Contracting Agencies"), the labor provided, and the estimated monthly cost, is attached hereto as **Exhibit 1**. The Contracting Agencies are paid on a monthly basis. As of the Petition Date, the aggregate amount outstanding to the Contracting Agencies totals approximately \$111,500.00 (the "Contracting Agencies' Fees").

Relief Requested

22. By this Motion, the Debtors seek entry of an order, pursuant to sections 105(a), 363, 503, 507(a)(4), 507(a)(5), 541, 1107, and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules 6003 and 6004(h), (a) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to pay (i) the Employee Obligations, (ii) the Independent Contractors' Fees, and (iii) the Contracting Agencies' Fees and (b) directing the Disbursing Bank to honor the Debtors' prepetition checks or electronic transfers for payment of any of the foregoing, and prohibiting the Disbursing Bank from placing holds on, or attempting to reverse, any automatic transfers on account of the foregoing.

Basis for Relief Requested

23. Courts generally acknowledge that it is appropriate to authorize the payment (or other special treatment) of prepetition Employee Obligations in appropriate circumstances. Pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 1107(a) and 1108, debtors-in-possession are authorized to operate the business while maintaining a "fiduciary duty to act in the best interest of the estate as a whole, including its creditors, equity interest holders and other parties in interest." *LaSalle Nat'l Bank v. Perelman*, 82 F.Supp.2d 279, 292 (D. Del. 2000) (citing In re Intermagnetics

³ This figure includes amounts owed for services performed during the week ending April 11, 2014, as well as checks that have not yet been cashed.

America, Inc., 926 F.2d 912, 917 (9th Cir. 1991); In re Harp, 166 B.R. 740, 747 (Bankr. N.D. 1 2 Ala. 1993)). Implicit in the fiduciary duties of any debtor-in-possession is the obligation to "protect and preserve the estate, including an operating business's going-concern value." In re 3 CoServ, L.L.C., 273 B.R. 487, 497 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2002). Some courts have noted there are 4 instances in which a debtor can fulfill this fiduciary duty "by the preplan satisfaction of a 5 The CoServ court specifically noted that preplan satisfaction of 6 prepetition claim." Id. prepetition claims would be a valid exercise of the debtor's fiduciary duty when the payment "is 7 the only means to effect a substantial enhancement of the estate." Id. In the instant case, the 8 Debtors are operating as debtors-in-possession consistent with Bankruptcy Code sections 9 1107(a) and 1108 and payment of the Employee Obligations is necessary to protect and preserve 10 the Debtors' business operations. Thus, the Court should authorize the relief requested in this 11 12 Motion.

24. Consistent with the Debtors' fiduciary duties, this Court may also grant the relief requested herein pursuant to sections 363(b), 363(c), and 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and the "necessity of payment" doctrine (discussed below). 11 U.S.C. §§ 363(b), 363(c), and 105(a). Section 363(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code states in pertinent part that: "The trustee, after notice and a hearing, may use, sell, or lease, other than in the ordinary course of business, property of the estate." 11 U.S.C. § 363(b)(1). If the debtor's determination to use estate assets represents a reasonable business judgment, the bankruptcy court should approve such use. Moreover, this Court has approved the payment of prepetition claims of employees for wages, salaries, expenses, and benefits on the ground that the payment of such claims was necessary to effectuate a successful reorganization or liquidation. See, e.g., In re Jerry's Nugget, Inc., Case No. 12-19387-mkn, ECF No. 52 (Bankr. D. Nev. August 17, 2012); In re Ahern Rentals, Inc., Case No. 11-53860-btb, ECF No. 34 (Bankr. D. Nev. February 6, 2012); In re Spanish Trail Country Club, Inc., Case No. 11-23466-bam, ECF No. 27 (Bankr. D. Nev. Sept. 1, 2011); In re 155 East Tropicana, LLC, 11-22216-bam, ECF No. 54 (Bankr. D. Nev. August 8, 2011).

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	25.	Section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code further provides, in pertinent part, that
"cour	t may i	ssue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the
provis	sions o	f this title." 11 U.S.C. § 105(a).

- 26. The "necessity of payment" doctrine authorizes the relief requested in this Motion because the Employees are indispensable to both the Debtors' operations and the successful resolution of these Chapter 11 Cases. In addition, the Debtors believe that the unpaid wages and other benefits earned within 180 days of the Petition Date that the Debtors seek to pay are entitled to priority status under sections 507(a)(4) and (a)(5) of the Bankruptcy Code and individually do not exceed \$12,425.00 (i.e., the maximum priority amount under that statute). As a result, courts have held that, pursuant to Sections 105(a), 363(b)(1), 507(a)(4), and 507(a)(5), prepetition wage claims may be payable outside of a plan of reorganization by virtue of their necessity, as well as their priority. See In re CEI Roofing, Inc., 315 B.R. 50, 61 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2004); In re CoServ, L.L.C., 273 B.R. 487, 494 n. 10 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2002); In re The Colad Group, Inc., 324 B.R. 208, 214 (Bankr. W.D.N.Y. 2005); In re Equalnet Comm. Corp., 258 B.R. 368, 370 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 2000); see also In re Adams Apple, Inc., 829 F.2d 1484, 1490 (9th Cir. 1987) (acknowledging the "doctrine of necessity," and noting that cases have permitted unequal treatment of pre-petition debts when necessary for rehabilitation, including specifically within the context of pre-petition wages); In re Ionosphere Clubs, Inc., 98 B.R. 174, 175 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1989) (approving payment of pre-petition wages to current employees where it was necessary to pay such claims "in order to preserve and protect its business and ultimately reorganize, retain its currently working employees and maintain positive employee morale"); In re Gulf Air, Inc., 112 B.R. 152 (Bankr. W.D. La. 1989) (approving the payment of certain pre-petition wages, health insurance premiums, life insurance premiums, and workers' compensation premiums).
- 27. As set forth in the First Day Declaration, the Employees are essential to the continued operation of the Debtors' business, and the Employees' morale directly affects their effectiveness and productivity. Consequently, it is critical that the Debtors continue, in the

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Attorneys At Law

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ordinary course, any personnel policies, programs, and procedures that were in effect prior to the Petition Date.

- 28. If the checks issued and electronic fund transfers requested in payment of any of the compensation or other Employee obligations are dishonored, or if such obligations are not timely paid postpetition, the Employees may likely suffer extreme personal hardship and may be unable to pay their daily living expenses. A loss of employee morale and goodwill at this juncture would undermine the Debtors' stability, and undoubtedly would have an adverse effect on the Debtors, their customers, the value of their assets and business, and their ability to achieve their objectives in chapter 11. As noted by the court in *In re Equalnet Communications Corp.*, 258 B.R. 368, "the need to pay pre-petition employee wage claims in an ordinary course of business time frame is simple common sense. Employees are more likely to stay in place and to refrain from actions which could be detrimental to the case and/or the estate if their pay and benefits remain intact and uninterrupted." *Id.* at 370.
- 29. Payment of the Independent Contractors' Fees and the Contracting Agencies' Fees is also necessary. Without the IT, hardware support, and customer service personnel they provide, the Company will not be able to properly handle and resolve technical issues raised by their customers, thereby harming the Company.
- The relief requested in this Motion is necessary to the viability of the Debtors' 30. business and maximization of the value of the Debtors' assets. Accordingly, the Debtors submit that the relief sought herein is consistent with sections 105(a), 507(a), and 541 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- 31. Nothing in this Motion, nor any payments made by the Debtors pursuant to the Motion, shall be deemed an assumption or rejection of any Employee Benefit Plan, employment agreement, other program or contract, or otherwise affect the Debtors' rights under section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code to assume or reject any executory contract between the Debtors and any Employee.

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Bankruptcy Rule 6003 Satisfied and Request for Waiver of Stay

- 32. The Debtors further submit that because the relief requested in this Motion is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm to the Debtors for the reasons set forth herein and in the First Day Declaration, Bankruptcy Rule 6003 has been satisfied and the relief requested herein should be granted.
 - 33. Specifically, Bankruptcy Rule 6003 provides:

Except to the extent that relief is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm, the court shall not, within 21 days after the filing of the petition, grant relief regarding the following: . . . (b) a motion to use, sell, lease, or otherwise incur an obligation regarding property of the estate, including a motion to pay all or part of a claim that arose before the filing of the petition, but not a motion under Rule 4001.

Fed. R. Bankr. P. 6003.

- 34. One court in the Ninth Circuit has, in an unpublished opinion, addressed the "immediate and irreparable harm" language in the context of Bankruptcy Rule 6003. That court noted "that Rule 6003 allows the court to authorize payments on prepetition debt if necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm, but does not require that such harm be to the bankruptcy estate. The court finds that a delay in payment would result in immediate and irreparable harm to both the dairy farmers and the debtor, and for this reason authorizes payment now." *In re Humboldt Creamery, LLC*, 2009 Bankr. LEXIS 2477, 3 n. 3 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. Apr. 23, 2009). The harm must be shown to be actual and imminent, not speculative or unsubstantiated. *See, e.g., Acierno v. New Castle County*, 40 F.2d 645, 653-55 (3d Cir. 1994).
- 35. The Debtors further seek a waiver of any stay of the effectiveness of the order approving this Motion. Pursuant to Rule 6004(h) of the Bankruptcy Rules, "[an] order authorizing the use, sale, or lease of property other than cash collateral is stayed until the expiration of fourteen (14) days after entry of the order, unless the court orders otherwise." As set forth above, the relief requested herein is essential to prevent irreparable damage to the Debtors' operations, going-concern value, and their efforts to pursue a sale or restructuring of their assets and liabilities.

36. Accordingly, the relief requested herein is appropriate under the circumstances and under Bankruptcy Rules 6003 and 6004(h).

Notice

37. Notice of this Motion has been given to the following parties or, in lieu thereof, to their counsel, if known: (a) the Office of the United States Trustee for the District of Nevada; (b) creditors holding the thirty (30) largest unsecured claims as set forth in the consolidated list filed with the Debtors' petitions; (c) the Independent Contractors and Contracting Agencies; (d) those parties requesting notice pursuant to Rule 2002; (e) the Office of the United States Attorney General for the District of Nevada; (f) the Massachusetts Security Division; (g) the Nevada Department of Employment, Training & Rehab, Employment Security Division; (h) the Nevada Department of Taxation, Bankruptcy Section; (i) the Internal Revenue Service; and (j) the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Debtors submit that, in light of the nature of the relief requested, no other or further notice need be given.

No Prior Request

38. No previous application for the relief sought herein has been made to this or any other court.

Conclusion

WHEREFORE, the Debtors respectfully request that this Court enter an order substantially in the form of the proposed order attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**, pursuant to sections 105(a), 363, 503, 507(a)(4), 507(a)(5), 541, 1107, and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules 6003 and 6004(h), (a) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to pay (i) the Employee Obligations, (ii) the Independent Contractors' Fees, and (iii) the Contracting Agencies' Fees, (b) directing the Disbursing Bank to honor and process the Debtors' prepetition

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1 checks or electronic transfers for payment of any of the foregoing, and prohibiting the 2 Disbursing Bank from placing holds on, or attempting to reverse, any automatic transfers on account of the foregoing, and (c) granting the Debtors such other and further relief as is just and 3 4 proper. DATED this day of April, 2014. 5 **GORDON SILVER** 6 7 By: 8 GREGORY E. GARMAN, ESQ. THOMAS H. FELL, ESQ. 9 TERESA M. PILATOWICZ, ESQ. 3960 Howard Hughes Pkwy., 9th Floor 10 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 11 **AND** 12 NANCY A. MITCHELL (pro hac vice pending) 13 MARIA J. DICONZA (pro hac vice pending) 14 GREENBERG TRAURIG, LLP The MetLife Building 15 200 Park Avenue New York, New York 10166 16 Proposed Counsel for the Debtors 17 and Debtors in Possession 18 19 20 21

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Exhibit 1

Contracting Agencies

Contracting Agency	Labor Provided	Estimated Prepetition Amount Owed
Opt 3 Solutions, Inc.	IT and Customer Service Support	\$68,000.00
Telecom Logic, LLC	IT Hardware Support	\$16,000.00
Jetbi Inc.	Customer Service Support	\$7,500.00
Genius Trend	IT Services for Product Development	\$20,000.00
	TOTAL	\$111,500.00

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Gordon Silver Attorneys At Law Ninth Floor 3960 Howard Hughes Pkwy Las Vegas, Nevada 89169 (702) 796-5555 Upon the motion (the "Motion")¹, filed by the above-captioned debtors and debtors-in-

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possession (collectively, the "**Debtors**") for entry of an order, pursuant to sections 105, 363, 364, 503, 507(a)(4), 507(a)(5), 541, 1107 and 1108 of title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101, et seq. (the "Bankruptcy Code"), and Rules 6003 and 6004(h) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules"), (a) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to pay (i) Employee Obligations, (ii) the Independent Contractors' Fees and (iii) the Contracting Agencies' Fees and (b) directing the Disbursing Bank to honor and process the Debtors' prepetition checks or electronic transfers for payment of any of the foregoing, and prohibiting the Disbursing Bank from placing holds on, or attempting to reverse, any automatic transfers on account of the foregoing; and upon the Omnibus Declaration of William H. Runge III in Support of the Debtors' Chapter 11 Petitions and Requests for First Day Relief (the "First Day Declaration"); and the Court having jurisdiction to consider the Motion, and the relief requested therein in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334; and consideration of the Motion and the relief requested therein being a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b); and venue being proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409; and due and proper notice of the Motion having been provided; and it appearing that no other or further notice need be provided; and the relief requested in the Motion being in the best interests of the Debtors and their estate and creditors; and the Court having determined that the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion establish just cause for the relief granted herein; and upon all of the proceedings had before the Court and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor, it is

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- 1. For the reasons set forth on the record, the Motion is GRANTED.
- 2. The Debtors are hereby authorized, but not directed, to pay the Employee Obligations, the Independent Contractors' Fees, and Contracting Agencies' Fees, as more fully described in the Motion, in the ordinary course of business.

¹ Capitalized terms used but not defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Motion.

- 3. The Disbursing Bank is authorized and directed to honor the Debtors' prepetition checks or electronic transfers for payment of any of the foregoing, and shall not place holds on, or attempting to reverse, any automatic transfers on account of the Employee Obligations, the Independent Contractors' Fees, or the Contracting Agencies' Fees.
- 4. Notwithstanding the relief granted herein or any actions taken hereunder, nothing contained in this Order shall constitute, nor is intended to constitute, an admission as to the validity or priority of any claim against the Debtors, the creation of an administrative priority claim on account of the prepetition obligations sought to be paid, or the assumption or adoption of any contract or agreement under section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- 5. Notwithstanding any provision in the Bankruptcy Rules to the contrary, the Debtors are not subject to any stay in the implementation, enforcement, or realization of the relief granted in this Order, and the Debtors may, in their discretion and without further delay, take any action and perform any act authorized under this Order.
- 6. Notice of the Motion as provided therein shall be deemed good and sufficient notice of the Motion and the requirements of Bankruptcy Rule 6004(a) are hereby waived.

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Gordon Silver

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1	7. This Court shall retain jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters arising from
2	or relating to the interpretation or implementation of this Order.
3	and the second of the second o
l	Submitted by:
4	
5	GORDON SILVER
6	By:
7	GREGORY E. GARMAN, ESQ.
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