

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

)	
In re:)	Chapter 11
)	
SOUTHCROSS ENERGY PARTNERS, L.P.,)	Case No. 19-[_____] (____)]
<i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	Joint Administration Requested
Debtors. ¹)	
)	

**MOTION OF DEBTORS FOR ENTRY OF INTERIM AND FINAL
ORDERS (I) GRANTING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE STATUS TO
DEBTORS' UNDISPUTED OBLIGATIONS TO VENDORS ARISING
FROM THE POST-PETITION DELIVERY OF GOODS ORDERED
PREPETITION, (II) AUTHORIZING DEBTORS TO PAY THOSE
OBLIGATIONS IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS,
(III) AUTHORIZING DEBTORS TO RETURN GOODS, AND
(IV) AUTHORIZING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO HONOR AND
PROCESS RELATED CHECKS AND TRANSFERS**

Southcross Energy Partners, L.P. (“**Southcross**”), Southcross Energy Partners GP, LLC, and Southcross’s wholly owned direct and indirect subsidiaries, each of which is a debtor and debtor in possession (collectively, the “**Debtors**”) in the above-captioned chapter 11 cases (the “**Chapter 11 Cases**”), hereby file this *Motion of Debtors for Entry of Interim and Final Orders* (i) *Granting Administrative Expense Status to Debtors’ Undisputed Obligations to Vendors Arising From the Post-Petition Delivery of Goods Ordered Prepetition*, (ii) *Authorizing Debtors*

¹ The debtors and debtors in possession in these chapter 11 cases, along with the last four digits of their respective Employer Identification Numbers, are as follows: Southcross Energy Partners, L.P. (5230); Southcross Energy Partners GP, LLC (5141); Southcross Energy Finance Corp. (2225); Southcross Energy Operating, LLC (9605); Southcross Energy GP LLC (4246); Southcross Energy LP LLC (4304); Southcross Gathering Ltd. (7233); Southcross CCNG Gathering Ltd. (9553); Southcross CCNG Transmission Ltd. (4531); Southcross Marketing Company Ltd. (3313); Southcross NGL Pipeline Ltd. (3214); Southcross Midstream Services, L.P. (5932); Southcross Mississippi Industrial Gas Sales, L.P. (7519); Southcross Mississippi Pipeline, L.P. (7499); Southcross Gulf Coast Transmission Ltd. (0546); Southcross Mississippi Gathering, L.P. (2994); Southcross Delta Pipeline LLC (6804); Southcross Alabama Pipeline LLC (7180); Southcross Nueces Pipelines LLC (7034); Southcross Processing LLC (0672); FL Rich Gas Services GP, LLC (5172); FL Rich Gas Services, LP (0219); FL Rich Gas Utility GP, LLC (3280); FL Rich Gas Utility, LP (3644); Southcross Transmission, LP (6432); T2 EF Cogeneration Holdings LLC (0613); and T2 EF Cogeneration LLC (4976). The debtors' mailing address is 1717 Main Street, Suite 5300, Dallas, TX 75201.



To Pay Those Obligations in the Ordinary Course of Business, (iii) Authorizing Debtors To Return Goods, and (iv) Authorizing Financial Institutions To Honor and Process Related Checks and Transfers (this “**Motion**”). This Motion is supported by the *Declaration of Michael B. Howe in Support of Debtors’ Chapter 11 Proceedings and First Day Pleadings* (the “**Howe Declaration**”) filed contemporaneously herewith. In further support of this Motion, the Debtors respectfully state as follows:

Relief Requested

1. By this Motion, and pursuant to sections 105(a), 363, 503(b), 507(a)(2), and 546(h) of title 11 of the United States Code (the “**Bankruptcy Code**”), the Debtors seek entry of interim and final orders (the “**Proposed Orders**” and, if entered, the “**Orders**”) (a) granting the Vendors (as defined below) administrative priority status under sections 503(b) and 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code for undisputed obligations arising from the Debtors’ outstanding prepetition purchase orders and other short and longer term contracts (collectively, the “**Prepetition Orders**”) for certain Goods (as defined below) received and accepted by the Debtors on or after the Petition Date, (b) authorizing the Debtors to pay, in their sole discretion, such obligations in the ordinary course of business under section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, (c) authorizing the Debtors, in their sole discretion, under section 546(h) of the Bankruptcy Code, to return Goods purchased from Vendors by the Debtors prior to the Petition Date for credit against such Vendors’ prepetition claims, and (d) authorizing the Debtors’ financial institutions to receive, process, honor, and pay all checks or wire transfers used by the Debtors to pay the foregoing.

Jurisdiction and Venue

2. The United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the “**Court**”) has jurisdiction over this Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334 and the *Amended*

Standing Order of Reference from the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, dated February 29, 2012.

3. This matter is a core proceeding within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2) and, pursuant to Rule 9013-1(f) of the Local Rules of Bankruptcy Practice and Procedure of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware (the “**Local Rules**”), the Debtors consent to the entry of a final order by the Court in connection with this Motion to the extent that it is later determined that the Court, absent consent of the parties, cannot enter final orders or judgments consistent with Article III of the United States Constitution.

4. Venue of the Chapter 11 Cases and related proceedings is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

Background

5. On April 1, 2019 (the “**Petition Date**”), each of the Debtors filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors have continued in possession of their property and have continued to operate and manage their businesses as debtors in possession pursuant to sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code.

6. No request has been made for the appointment of a trustee or examiner, and no official committee has been appointed in the Chapter 11 Cases.

7. Additional information about the Debtors’ businesses and affairs, capital structure, and prepetition indebtedness, and the events leading up to the Petition Date, can be found in the Howe Declaration, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The Goods

8. In connection with the normal operation of their businesses, the Debtors rely on numerous vendors and suppliers (collectively, the “**Vendors**”) to provide the Debtors with, among other things, raw natural gas, other hydrocarbons, parts, inventory, supplies, equipment,

and related goods necessary for the Debtors' regular midstream operations (collectively, the "**Goods**").² These Goods are generally shipped on an as-needed basis directly to the Debtors' operations, all as directed by the Debtors.

9. As a consequence of the commencement of the Chapter 11 Cases, the Debtors believe that many of the Vendors may be concerned that they will not be paid for the delivery or shipment of Goods after the Petition Date if such delivery or shipment was based on a Prepetition Order, or that their claims arising from the Prepetition Orders will be treated as general unsecured claims. Accordingly, Vendors may refuse to provide Goods to the Debtors (or may recall shipments thereof) unless the Debtors issue substitute purchase orders post-petition or obtain an order of the Court (a) providing that all undisputed obligations of the Debtors arising from the post-petition delivery of Goods subject to Prepetition Orders are afforded administrative expense priority under section 503(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and (b) authorizing the Debtors, in their sole discretion, to satisfy those obligations in the ordinary course of their businesses.

10. While it is difficult to estimate the total amount due and owing to Vendors under the Prepetition Orders for Goods for which delivery will not occur until after the Petition Date, the Debtors believe that the total amount to be paid to the Vendors in connection with the Prepetition Orders is approximately \$3,000,000. In light of the importance and necessity of the Goods to the Debtors' businesses, especially compared to the amount owed, the Debtors submit that the Court should grant the relief requested herein.

² In many instances, the Debtors receive invoices from Vendors covering Goods and related services, such as when a Vendor both sells a Good and installs it at one of the Debtors' locations. To the extent that the Debtors in good faith are unable to ascertain the portion of such invoices that is on account of Goods and the portion that is on account of services, the Debtors hereby request authority to pay the full amount of such invoices.

Basis for Relief

Goods Ordered Prepetition and Delivered to the Debtors Post-Petition Are Entitled to Administrative Expense Status Under Section 503(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code

11. Vendor claims for Prepetition Goods will likely be administrative in nature.

Under section 503(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, claims are accorded administrative expense priority where such claims are for the actual, necessary costs and expenses of preserving the bankruptcy estate. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 503(b)(1). In order to be awarded an administrative expense claim, a claimant must demonstrate that it conducted a transaction with a debtor in possession that, in turn, provided a benefit to such debtor's estate. *See Calpine Corp. v. O'Brien Envt'l Energy, Inc. (In re O'Brien Envt'l Energy, Inc.)*, 181 F.3d 527, 532-33 (3d Cir. 1999).

12. The Debtors submit that, pursuant to section 503(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, obligations that arise in connection with the post-petition delivery of desired and necessary Goods, including Goods ordered prepetition, are in fact administrative expense priority claims in virtually all instances. Indeed, even if the Goods had been received in the ordinary course of the Debtors' businesses 20 days *before* the Petition Date, the related claims would receive administrative expense priority under section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code. *See In re GWLS Holdings, Inc.*, Case No. 08-12430 (PJW) (Bankr. D. Del. Oct. 22, 2008); *In re Chateaugay Corp.*, 10 F.3d 944, 956 (2d Cir. 1993) (holding that an obligation from post-petition performance related to a prepetition transaction is entitled to administrative expense priority). Further, where transactions involve both the delivery of goods and associated services, courts have granted priority under section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code to the portion of the claim relating to the sale of goods. *See In re NE Opco, Inc.*, 501 B.R. 233, 257 (Bankr. D. Del. 2013). Thus, the granting of the relief requested herein will likely not provide the Vendors with any greater priority than they would otherwise have if the relief herein is not granted.

Payment of the Prepetition Orders Is Within the Ordinary Course of Business

13. The payment of the obligations arising in connection with the Prepetition Orders is noncontroversial and entirely consistent with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. Section 363(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code empowers the Court to allow a debtor to “use, sell, or lease, other than in the ordinary course of business, property of the estate.” 11 U.S.C. § 363(b)(1). Debtors’ decisions to use, sell, or lease assets outside the ordinary course of business must be based upon the sound business judgment of the debtor. *See, e.g., In re Martin*, 91 F.3d 389, 395 (3d Cir. 1996) (citing *In re Schipper*, 933 F.2d 513, 515 (7th Cir. 1991)); *Comm. of Equity Sec. Holders v. Lionel Corp. (In re Lionel Corp.)*, 722 F.2d 1063, 1070 (2d Cir. 1983); *In re Abbotts Dairies of Pa., Inc.*, 788 F.2d 143, 149-50 (3d Cir. 1986) (implicitly adopting the “sound business purpose” test of *Lionel Corp.* and requiring good faith); *In re Montgomery Ward Holding Corp.*, 242 B.R. 147, 153 (D. Del. 1999); *In re Del. & Hudson Ry. Co.*, 124 B.R. 169, 176 (D. Del. 1991) (concluding that the Third Circuit adopted the “sound business purpose” test in the *Abbotts Dairies* decision); *see also In re Chateaugay Corp.*, 973 F.2d 141, 143 (2d Cir. 1992) (holding that a judge determining a section 363(b) application must find from the evidence presented before him or her a good business reason to grant such application); *In re Glob. Crossing Ltd.*, 295 B.R. 726, 743 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2003); *In re Ionosphere Clubs, Inc.*, 100 B.R. 670, 675 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1989) (noting the standard for determining a section 363(b) motion is “a good business reason”).

14. Courts emphasize that the business judgment rule is not an onerous standard and may be satisfied “as long as the proposed action *appears* to enhance the debtor’s estate.” *Crystalin, L.L.C. v. Selma Props. Inc. (In re Crystalin, L.L.C.)*, 293 B.R. 455, 463-64 (B.A.P. 8th Cir. 2003) (quoting *Four B. Corp. v. Food Barn Stores, Inc. (In re Food Barn Stores, Inc.)*, 107

F.3d 558, 566 n.16 (8th Cir. 1997) (emphasis in original, internal alterations and quotations omitted)). Courts require only that the debtors “show that a sound business purpose justifies such actions.” *In re Montgomery Ward Holding Corp.*, 242 B.R. at 153 (citations omitted); *see also In re Phx. Steel Corp.*, 82 B.R. 334, 335-36 (Bankr. D. Del. 1987); *In re Adelphia Commc’ns Corp.*, Case No. 02-41729, 2003 WL 22316543, at *31 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Mar. 4, 2003); *In re Lionel Corp.*, 722 F.2d at 1071.

15. Further, “[w]here the debtor articulates a reasonable basis for its business decisions (as distinct from a decision made arbitrarily or capriciously), courts will generally not entertain objections to the debtor’s conduct.” *In re Johns-Manville Corp.*, 60 B.R. 612, 616 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986) (citation omitted); *see also In re Tower Air, Inc.*, 416 F.3d 229, 238 (3d Cir. 2005) (stating that “[o]vercoming the presumptions of the business judgment rule on the merits is a near-Herculean task”); *In re AbitibiBowater Inc.*, 418 B.R. 815, 831 (Bankr. D. Del. 2009) (the business judgment standard is “not a difficult standard to satisfy”). Under the business judgment rule, “management of a corporation’s affairs is placed in the hands of its board of directors and officers, and the Court should interfere with their decisions only if it is made clear that those decisions are, *inter alia*, clearly erroneous, made arbitrarily, are in breach of the officers’ and directors’ fiduciary duty to the corporation, are made on the basis of inadequate information or study, are made in bad faith, or are in violation of the Bankruptcy Code.” *In re Farmland Indus., Inc.*, 294 B.R. 855, 881 (Bankr. W.D. Mo. 2003) (citing *In re United Artists Theatre Co.*, 315 F.3d 217, 233 (3d Cir. 2003); *Richmond Leasing Co. v. Capital Bank, N.A.*, 762 F.2d 1303, 1309 (5th Cir. 1985); *In re Def. Drug Stores, Inc.*, 145 B.R. 312, 317 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1992)); *In re Food Barn Stores, Inc.*, 107 F.3d at 567 n.16 (citing *Richmond Leasing Co.*, 762 F.2d at 1309) (“Where the [debtor’s] request is not manifestly unreasonable or

made in bad faith, the court should normally grant approval ‘as long as the proposed action appears to enhance the debtor’s estate.’”).

16. Moreover, section 363(c) of the Bankruptcy Code authorizes a debtor in possession operating its business pursuant to section 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code to “enter into transactions . . . in the ordinary course of business without notice or a hearing, and may use property of the estate in the ordinary course of business without notice or a hearing.”

11 U.S.C. § 363(c)(1).

17. One purpose of section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code is to provide a debtor with the flexibility to engage in the ordinary course transactions required to operate its business without undue supervision by its creditors or the court. *See, e.g., In re Roth Am., Inc.*, 975 F.2d 949, 952 (3d Cir. 1992) (“Section 363 is designed to strike [a] balance, allowing a business to continue its daily operations without excessive court or creditor oversight and protecting secured creditors and others from dissipation of the estate’s assets.”) (citations omitted); *In re Vision Metals, Inc.*, 325 B.R. 138, 145 (Bankr. D. Del. 2005) (same). Included within the purview of section 363(c) of the Bankruptcy Code is a debtor’s ability to continue “routine transactions” necessitated by a debtor’s business practices. *See, e.g., In re Nellson Nutraceutical, Inc.*, 369 B.R. 787, 796 (Bankr. D. Del. 2007) (citations omitted) (noting that courts have shown a reluctance to interfere in a debtor’s making of routine, day-to-day business decisions); *In re Vision Metals*, 325 B.R. at 142 (“[W]hen a chapter 11 debtor in possession continues to operate its business, as permitted by section 1108, no court authorization is necessary for the debtor to enter transactions that fall within the ordinary course of its business.”).

18. The Bankruptcy Code does not define “ordinary course of business.” In determining whether a transaction qualifies as “ordinary course,” the Third Circuit has adopted

the “horizontal” dimension test (*i.e.*, whether “from an industry-wide perspective, the transaction is of the sort commonly undertaken by companies in that industry”) and “vertical” dimension test (*i.e.*, whether the transaction is consistent with the reasonable expectations of “hypothetical creditors”). *In re Roth Am., Inc.*, 975 F.2d at 953. “The touchstone of ‘ordinariness’ is . . . the interested parties’ reasonable expectations of what transactions the debtor in possession is likely to enter in the course of its business.” *Id.* (citing *In re James A. Phillips, Inc.*, 29 B.R. 391, 394 (S.D.N.Y. 1983)); *see also In re Nellson Nutraceutical, Inc.*, 369 B.R. at 797 (“[A] debtor’s pre-petition business practices and conduct is the primary focus of the vertical analysis.”); *Sportsman’s Warehouse, Inc. v. McGillis/Eckman Invs.-Billings, LLC (In re Sportsman’s Warehouse, Inc.)*, Case No. 09-10990 (CSS), 2013 WL 492554, at *9 (Bankr. D. Del. Feb. 7, 2013) (citation omitted) (“In determining whether a transaction is in the ordinary course of business, the Third Circuit has adopted the two-part horizontal and vertical dimension test.”); *In re Blitz U.S.A., Inc.*, 475 B.R. 209, 214 (Bankr. D. Del. 2012) (same).

19. The relief requested herein to pay post-petition obligations in the ordinary course will merely confirm the treatment of such obligations under the Bankruptcy Code and assure the Vendors that they will be paid for Goods received and accepted by the Debtors post-petition in the ordinary course of business. The relief will also help ensure a continuous supply of materials that add value to the Debtors’ operations. Absent the relief requested in this Motion, however, the Debtors would be required to expend substantial time and resources convincing many Vendors of the Debtors’ authority to make certain payments, reissuing Prepetition Orders, or even obtaining further relief from the Court to provide the Vendors with the assurance of such administrative priority, causing disruption to the Debtors’ businesses. Without the Goods, the Debtors’ businesses would be harmed, and their opportunity to preserve and enhance the value of

their assets would be jeopardized. The authorization sought in this Motion will not prejudice the Debtors' ability to contest the validity of any invoices, and it will not extend to any amounts that are disputed by the Debtors or that are in respect of Goods that are not received and accepted by the Debtors subsequent to the Petition Date.

20. In fact, numerous courts in this jurisdiction have authorized the relief requested herein in other chapter 11 cases. *See, e.g., In re TerraVia Holdings, Inc.*, Case No. 17-11655 (CCS) (Bankr. D. Del. Aug. 3, 2017); *In re Eastern Outfitters, LLC*, Case No. 17-10243 (LSS) (Bankr. D. Del. Feb. 8, 2017); *In re Chaparral Energy, Inc.*, Case No. 16-11144 (LSS) (Bankr. D. Del. June 7, 2016); *Aspect Software Parent, Inc.*, Case No. 16-10597 (MFW) (Bankr. D. Del. Apr. 1, 2016); *In re Allied Nevada Gold Corp.*, Case No. 15-10503 (MFW) (Bankr. D. Del. Apr. 15, 2015); *In re onCure Holdings, Inc.*, Case No. 13-11540 (KG) (Bankr. D. Del. July 24, 2013); *In re B456 Sys., Inc.*, Case No. 12-12859 (KJC) (Bankr. D. Del. Nov. 8, 2012); *In re Vertis Holdings, Inc.*, Case No. 12-12821 (CSS) (Bankr. D. Del. Oct. 12, 2012).

21. Finally, the Debtors submit that paying Vendors for Goods received and accepted by the Debtors is necessary and appropriate and is authorized under section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code pursuant to the "necessity of payment" doctrine, which "recognizes the existence of the judicial power to authorize a debtor in a reorganization case to pay prepetition claims where such payment is essential to the continued operation of the debtor." *In re Ionosphere Clubs, Inc.*, 98 B.R. 174, 176 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1989).

22. Under section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Court has expansive equitable powers to fashion any order or decree that is in the interest of preserving or protecting the value of the Debtors' assets. *See In re Combustion Eng'g, Inc.*, 391 F.3d 190, 236 (3d Cir. 2004) (citation omitted) (noting that section 105 of the Bankruptcy Code "has been construed to give a

bankruptcy court ‘broad authority’ to provide equitable relief appropriate to assure the orderly conduct of reorganization proceedings”); *In re Nixon*, 404 F. App’x 575, 578 (3d Cir. 2010) (citation omitted) (“It is well settled that the court’s power under § 105(a) is broad.”); *In re Nortel Networks, Inc.*, 532 B.R. 494, 554 (Bankr. D. Del. 2015) (citations omitted) (“The Third Circuit has construed [section 105 of the Bankruptcy Code] to give bankruptcy courts ‘broad authority’ to provide appropriate equitable relief to assure the orderly conduct of reorganization proceedings, and to ‘craft flexible remedies that, while not expressly authorized by the Code, effect the result the Code was designed to obtain.’”); *see also In re Chinichian*, 784 F.2d 1440, 1443 (9th Cir. 1986) (citation omitted) (“Section 105 sets out the power of the bankruptcy court to fashion orders as necessary pursuant to the purposes of the Bankruptcy Code.”).

23. The Court’s power to utilize the “doctrine of necessity” in the Chapter 11 Cases derives from the Court’s inherent equity powers and its statutory authority to “issue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title.” 11 U.S.C. § 105(a). The United States Supreme Court first articulated the doctrine of necessity more than a century ago, in *Miltenberger v. Logansport Ry. Co.*, 106 U.S. 286 (1882), in affirming the authorization by the lower court of the use of receivership funds to pay pre-receivership debts owed to employees, vendors, and suppliers, among others, when such payments were necessary to preserve the receivership property and the integrity of the business in receivership. *See id.* at 309. The modern application of the doctrine of necessity is largely unchanged from the Supreme Court’s reasoning in *Miltenberger*. *See In re Lehigh & New Eng. Ry.*, 657 F.2d 570, 581-82 (3d Cir. 1981) (“[I]n order to justify payment under the ‘necessity of payment’ rule, a real and immediate threat must exist that failure to pay will place the continued operation of the [debtor] in serious jeopardy.”); *Friedman’s Inc. v. Roth Staffing Cos., L.P. (In re*

Friedman's Inc.), Case No. 09-10161 (CSS), 2011 WL 5975283, at *3 (Bankr. D. Del. Nov. 30, 2011) (citing *In re Enron Corp.*, 2003 WL 1562202, at *20 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Mar. 21, 2003)) (“The ‘doctrine of necessity’ stands for the proposition that a bankruptcy court may allow payment outside of a plan of reorganization on account of a pre-petition obligation where such payment is critical to the reorganization process.”); *In re Just for Feet, Inc.*, 242 B.R. 821, 824-25 (D. Del. 1999).

24. The doctrine of necessity “recognizes the existence of the judicial power to authorize a debtor in a reorganization case to pay prepetition claims where such payment is essential to the continued operation of the debtor.” *In re Ionosphere Clubs, Inc.*, 98 B.R. at 176; *see also In re Just for Feet, Inc.*, 242 B.R. at 826 (stating that where the debtor “cannot survive” absent payment of certain prepetition claims, the doctrine of necessity should be invoked to permit payment); *In re Sharon Steel Corp.*, 159 B.R. 730, 736 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1993) (noting that courts grant debtors the authority to pay certain prepetition claims “where the payment is necessary to permit the effectuation of the rehabilitative purposes of the Bankruptcy Code”).

25. The doctrine of necessity is an accepted component of modern bankruptcy jurisprudence. *See In re Ionosphere Clubs, Inc.*, 98 B.R. at 175 (holding that the “ability of a Bankruptcy Court to authorize the payment of pre-petition debt when such payment is needed to facilitate the rehabilitation of the debtor is not a novel concept”); *In re Just For Feet, Inc.*, 242 B.R. at 826 (approving payment of key inventory suppliers’ prepetition claims when such suppliers could destroy debtor’s business by refusing to deliver new inventory on eve of debtor’s key sales season); *see also Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of Motor Coach Indus. Int’l v. Motor Coach Indus. Int’l (In re Motor Coach Indus. Int’l)*, Case No. 09-078-SLR, 2009 WL 330993, at *2 n.5 (D. Del. Feb. 10, 2009); *In re Columbia Gas Sys., Inc.*, 171 B.R. 189, 191-92

(Bankr. D. Del. 1994). The doctrine is frequently invoked early in a reorganization, particularly in connection with those chapter 11 sections that relate to payment of prepetition claims. The court in *In re StructureLite Plastics Corp.* indicated its accord with “the principle that a bankruptcy court may exercise its equity powers under section 105(a) to authorize payment of prepetition claims where such payment is necessary to ‘permit the greatest likelihood of survival of the debtor and payment of creditors in full or at least proportionately.’” *In re StructureLite Plastics Corp.*, 86 B.R. 922, 931 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 1988). The court stated that a “*per se* rule proscribing the payment of prepetition indebtedness may well be too inflexible to permit the effectuation of the rehabilitative purposes of the Code.” *Id.* at 932. Accordingly, pursuant to section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Court is empowered to grant the relief requested herein.

26. Based upon the foregoing, the Debtors submit that the relief requested herein is essential, appropriate and in the best interests of the Debtors’ estates and stakeholders. Absent this relief, the value of the Debtors’ estates will suffer, possibly precipitously. Consequently, the Debtors’ stakeholders will benefit if the requested relief is granted.

The Debtors Are Authorized To Return Goods Under
Section 546(h) of the Bankruptcy Code

27. The Debtors also occasionally receive various Goods that may be defective, not up to standards, or otherwise not suitable or necessary for their operations. In some cases, the Debtors return such Goods to Vendors. Notwithstanding the filing of the Chapter 11 Cases and the distinction between prepetition and post-petition claims, the Debtors request that they be authorized, in their sole discretion, to return Goods that were delivered after the Petition Date based on Prepetition Orders for credit against such Prepetition Orders if the Debtors determine that such Goods are of little or no value to the Debtors’ estates.

28. Section 546(h) of the Bankruptcy Code permits a debtor, with the consent of a creditor and subject to the prior rights of holders of security interests in such goods or the proceeds of such goods, to return goods shipped to the debtor by the creditor before the commencement of the case for credit against the creditor's prepetition claim, provided that the Court determines (on a motion made no later than 120 days after the order for relief and after notice and a hearing) that such return is in the best interests of the estate.

29. The Debtors submit that an order approving returns of Goods to Vendors for credit against their prepetition claims, subject to the prior rights of holders of security interests in such Goods or the proceeds of such Goods, to the extent of such interests, is in the best interests of the Debtors' estates. Such relief will enable the Debtors to (a) obtain proper credit for otherwise unusable Goods, cost-effectively and without undue financial risk and (b) effectively manage inventory and enhance the Debtors' financial performance and the value of the assets of their estates.

30. Through this Motion, the Debtors seek only the relief that is contemplated by section 546(h) of the Bankruptcy Code. Accordingly, the Debtors should be permitted to return Goods, in their discretion, as permitted by the Bankruptcy Code and as set forth herein.

**Applicable Financial Institutions Should Be
Authorized to Honor and Process Related Checks and Transfers**

31. The Debtors also request that all applicable financial institutions be authorized to (a) receive, process, honor, and pay all checks presented for payment of, and to honor all fund transfer requests made by the Debtors related to, the claims that the Debtors request authority to pay in this Motion, regardless of whether the checks were presented or fund transfer requests were submitted before, on, or after the Petition Date and (b) rely on the Debtors' designation of any particular check as approved by the Proposed Orders.

Necessity for Immediate Relief

32. Bankruptcy Rule 6003 provides that “[e]xcept 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, issue an order granting . . . (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” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 6003. If the Debtors are not authorized to pay their Vendors without interruption in the ordinary course of business, the Debtors could suffer immediate and irreparable harm by damaging the Debtors’ ability to sustain their day-to-day operations and meet their various obligations, possibly resulting in loss of business. Accordingly, the relief requested herein is consistent with Bankruptcy Rule 6003.

Debtors’ Reservation of Rights

33. Nothing contained herein is intended or should be construed as, or deemed to constitute, an agreement or admission as to the validity of any claim against the Debtors on any grounds, a waiver or impairment of the Debtors’ rights to dispute any claim on any grounds, or an assumption or rejection of any agreement, contract, or lease under section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors expressly reserve their rights to contest any claims related to Prepetition Orders, Vendors, or Goods under applicable bankruptcy and non-bankruptcy law. Likewise, if the Court grants the relief sought herein, any payment made pursuant to the Court’s order is not intended, and should not be construed, as an admission as to the validity of any claim or a waiver of the Debtors’ rights to dispute such claim subsequently.

Waiver of Stay Under Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h)

34. The Debtors also request that, to the extent applicable to the relief requested in this Motion, the Court waive the stay imposed by Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h), which provides that “[a]n order authorizing the use, sale, or lease of property other than cash collateral is stayed until

the expiration of 14 days after entry of the order, unless the court orders otherwise.” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 6004(h). As described above, the relief that the Debtors seek in this Motion is necessary for the Debtors to operate their businesses without interruption and to preserve value for their estates. Accordingly, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court waive the 14-day stay imposed by Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h), as the exigent nature of the relief sought herein justifies immediate relief.

Notice

35. Notice of this Motion will be provided to (a) the Office of the United States Trustee for the District of Delaware, (b) each of the Debtors’ 20 largest unsecured creditors on a consolidated basis, (c) Vinson & Elkins LLP, as counsel to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., the administrative agent under Southcross’s prepetition secured revolving credit facility, (d) (x) Arnold & Porter Kaye Scholer LLP and (y) Young Conaway Stargatt & Taylor, LLP, as counsel to Wilmington Trust, N.A., the administrative agent under Southcross’s prepetition secured term loan facility and post-petition credit facility, (e) Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP, as counsel to the post-petition lenders and an ad hoc group of prepetition lenders, (f) Debevoise & Plimpton LLP, as counsel to Southcross Holdings LP, (g) the Securities and Exchange Commission, (h) the Internal Revenue Service, and (i) the United States Attorney’s Office for the District of Delaware (collectively, the “**Notice Parties**”).

36. Notice of this Motion and any order entered hereon will be served on all parties required by Local Rule 9013-1(m). A copy of this Motion and any order approving it will also be made available on the Debtors’ case information website located at <http://www.kccllc.net/southcrossenergy>. Based on the urgency of the circumstances surrounding this Motion and the nature of the relief requested herein, the Debtors respectfully submit that no further notice is required.

No Prior Request

37. The Debtors have not previously sought the relief requested herein from the Court or any other court.

WHEREFORE, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court enter the Proposed Orders substantially in the form attached as Exhibit A and Exhibit B, respectively, granting the relief requested herein and such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: April 1, 2019
Wilmington, Delaware

Respectfully submitted,

MORRIS, NICHOLS, ARSHT & TUNNELL LLP

/s/ Robert J. Dehney

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Proposed Counsel to the Debtors and Debtors in Possession

Exhibit A

Proposed Interim Order

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

)	
In re:)	Chapter 11
)	
SOUTHCROSS ENERGY PARTNERS, L.P.,)	Case No. 19-[_____] (____)]
<i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	Jointly Administered
Debtors. ¹)	
)	

**INTERIM ORDER (I) GRANTING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE
STATUS TO DEBTORS' UNDISPUTED OBLIGATIONS TO VENDORS
ARISING FROM THE POST-PETITION DELIVERY OF GOODS
ORDERED PREPETITION, (II) AUTHORIZING DEBTORS TO PAY
THOSE OBLIGATIONS IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS,
(III) AUTHORIZING DEBTORS TO RETURN GOODS, AND
(IV) AUTHORIZING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO HONOR AND
PROCESS RELATED CHECKS AND TRANSFERS**

Upon the motion (the “**Motion**”)² of Southcross Energy Partners, L.P. (“**Southcross**”), Southcross Energy Partners GP, LLC, and Southcross’s wholly owned direct and indirect subsidiaries, each of which is a debtor and debtor in possession in the Chapter 11 Cases (collectively, the “**Debtors**”), for entry of an order pursuant to sections 105(a), 363, 503(b), 507(a)(2), and 546 of the Bankruptcy Code, (a) granting the Vendors administrative priority

¹ The debtors and debtors in possession in these chapter 11 cases, along with the last four digits of their respective Employer Identification Numbers, are as follows: Southcross Energy Partners, L.P. (5230); Southcross Energy Partners GP, LLC (5141); Southcross Energy Finance Corp. (2225); Southcross Energy Operating, LLC (9605); Southcross Energy GP LLC (4246); Southcross Energy LP LLC (4304); Southcross Gathering Ltd. (7233); Southcross CCNG Gathering Ltd. (9553); Southcross CCNG Transmission Ltd. (4531); Southcross Marketing Company Ltd. (3313); Southcross NGL Pipeline Ltd. (3214); Southcross Midstream Services, L.P. (5932); Southcross Mississippi Industrial Gas Sales, L.P. (7519); Southcross Mississippi Pipeline, L.P. (7499); Southcross Gulf Coast Transmission Ltd. (0546); Southcross Mississippi Gathering, L.P. (2994); Southcross Delta Pipeline LLC (6804); Southcross Alabama Pipeline LLC (7180); Southcross Nueces Pipelines LLC (7034); Southcross Processing LLC (0672); FL Rich Gas Services GP, LLC (5172); FL Rich Gas Services, LP (0219); FL Rich Gas Utility GP, LLC (3280); FL Rich Gas Utility, LP (3644); Southcross Transmission, LP (6432); T2 EF Cogeneration Holdings LLC (0613); and T2 EF Cogeneration LLC (4976). The debtors' mailing address is 1717 Main Street, Suite 5300, Dallas, TX 75201.

² Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Motion.

status under sections 503(b) and 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code for undisputed obligations arising from the Debtors' outstanding Prepetition Orders for certain Goods received and accepted by the Debtors on or after the Petition Date, (b) authorizing the Debtors to pay, in their sole discretion, such obligations in the ordinary course of business under section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, (c) authorizing the Debtors, in their sole discretion, under section 546(h) of the Bankruptcy Code, to return Goods purchased from Vendors by the Debtors prior to the Petition Date for credit against such Vendors' prepetition claims, and (d) authorizing the Debtors' financial institutions to receive, process, honor, and pay all checks or wire transfers used by the Debtors to pay the foregoing, as more fully described in the Motion; and the Court having jurisdiction to consider the matters raised in the Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334 and the *Amended Standing Order of Reference from the United States District Court for the District of Delaware*, dated February 29, 2012; and the Court having authority to hear the matters raised in the Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157; and venue being proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409; and consideration of the Motion and the requested relief being a core proceeding that the Court can determine pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2); and due and proper notice of the Motion and opportunity for a hearing on the Motion having been given to the parties listed therein, and it appearing that no other or further notice need be provided; and the Court having reviewed and considered the Motion and the Howe Declaration; and the Court having held a hearing on the Motion (the "**Hearing**"); and the Court having determined that the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion and at the Hearing establish just cause for the relief granted herein; and the Court having found that the relief requested in the Motion being in the best interests of the Debtors, their creditors, their estates, and all other parties in interest; and the Court having determined that the relief requested in the Motion is necessary to avoid

immediate and irreparable harm to the Debtors and their estates as contemplated by Bankruptcy Rule 6003; and upon all of the proceedings had before the Court; and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The relief requested in the Motion is hereby granted on an interim basis as set forth herein.
2. The Debtors' Vendors shall be granted administrative expense claims with priority status, pursuant to sections 503(b) and 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, with respect to those obligations of the Debtors for Goods delivered to and accepted by the Debtors on or after the Petition Date under Prepetition Orders that the Debtors determine are valid claims against the Debtors' estates.
3. The Debtors are authorized, in their sole discretion, to pay all undisputed obligations arising from the post-petition delivery or shipment by the Vendors of Goods, including shipments of parts, inventory, supplies, and equipment, subject to the Prepetition Orders, consistent with their customary practices in the ordinary course of their businesses, in an interim amount not to exceed \$3,000,000.³
4. The Debtors are authorized, in their sole discretion, under section 546(h) of the Bankruptcy Code, subject to the limitations imposed by any orders of this Court and the prior rights of holders of security interests in such Goods or the proceeds of such Goods, to the extent of such interests, to return to Vendors Goods that were delivered before the Petition Date for an offset of the purchase price of such Goods against such Vendors' prepetition claims.

³ To the extent the Debtors in good faith are unable to ascertain what portion of obligations owed to Vendors are on account of Goods and what portion are on account of services, the Debtors are authorized to pay the totality of such obligations.

5. The final hearing to consider the relief requested in the Motion shall be held on _____, 2019, at _____ (Prevailing Eastern Time) and any objections or responses to the Motion shall be filed and served on the Notice Parties so as to be actually received on or prior to _____, 2019 at 4:00 p.m. (Prevailing Eastern Time).

6. All applicable banks and other financial institutions are hereby authorized to receive, process, honor, and pay any and all checks, drafts, wires, check transfer requests, or automated clearing house transfers evidencing amounts paid by the Debtors under this Order whether presented prior to, on, or after the Petition Date. Such banks and financial institutions are authorized to rely on the representations of the Debtors as to which checks are issued or authorized to be paid pursuant to this Order without any duty of further inquiry and without liability for following the Debtors' instructions.

7. Nothing in this Order or any action taken by the Debtors in furtherance of the implementation hereof shall be deemed to constitute an assumption or rejection of any executory contract or unexpired lease pursuant to section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code, and all of the Debtors' rights with respect to such matters are expressly reserved.

8. Notwithstanding the relief granted herein and any actions taken hereunder, nothing contained herein shall (a) create, nor is it intended to create, any rights in favor of, or enhance the status of any claim held by, any person or entity or (b) be deemed to convert the priority of any claim from a prepetition claim into an administrative expense claim.

9. Nothing in this Order nor the Debtors' payment of claims pursuant to this Order shall be construed as or deemed to constitute (a) an agreement or admission by the Debtors as to the validity of any claim against the Debtors on any ground, (b) a grant of third party beneficiary status or bestowal of any additional rights on any third party, (c) a waiver or impairment of any

rights, claims, or defenses of the Debtors' rights to dispute any claim on any grounds, (d) a promise by the Debtors to pay any claim, or (e) an implication or admission by the Debtors that such claim is payable pursuant to this Order.

10. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Order, in the event of any inconsistency between the terms of this Order and the terms of any order of this Court approving the debtor-in-possession financing facility and use of cash collateral (the "**DIP Order**"), including, without limitation, any budget in connection therewith, the terms of the DIP Order shall govern.

11. The requirements of Bankruptcy Rule 6003 are satisfied by the contents of the Motion.

12. Any Bankruptcy Rule (including, but not limited to, Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h)) or Local Rule that might otherwise delay the effectiveness of this Order is hereby waived, and the terms and conditions of this Order shall be effective and enforceable immediately upon its entry.

13. The Debtors are authorized to take all such actions as are necessary or appropriate to implement the terms of this Order.

14. The Court shall retain exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters arising from or related to the implementation, interpretation, and enforcement of this Order.

Dated: _____, 2019
Wilmington, Delaware

THE HONORABLE [•]
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Exhibit B

Proposed Final Order

**IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

)	
In re:)	Chapter 11
)	
SOUTHCROSS ENERGY PARTNERS, L.P.,)	Case No. 19-[_____] (____)]
<i>et al.</i> ,)	
)	Jointly Administered
Debtors. ¹)	
)	

FINAL ORDER (I) GRANTING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE STATUS TO DEBTORS' UNDISPUTED OBLIGATIONS TO VENDORS ARISING FROM THE POST-PETITION DELIVERY OF GOODS ORDERED PREPETITION, (II) AUTHORIZING DEBTORS TO PAY THOSE OBLIGATIONS IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS, (III) AUTHORIZING DEBTORS TO RETURN GOODS, AND (IV) AUTHORIZING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO HONOR AND PROCESS RELATED CHECKS AND TRANSFERS

Upon the motion (the “**Motion**”)² of Southcross Energy Partners, L.P. (“**Southcross**”), Southcross Energy Partners GP, LLC, and Southcross’s wholly owned direct and indirect subsidiaries, each of which is a debtor and debtor in possession in the Chapter 11 Cases (collectively, the “**Debtors**”), for entry of an order pursuant to sections 105(a), 363, 503(b), 507(a)(2), and 546 of the Bankruptcy Code, (a) granting the Vendors administrative priority

¹ The debtors and debtors in possession in these chapter 11 cases, along with the last four digits of their respective Employer Identification Numbers, are as follows: Southcross Energy Partners, L.P. (5230); Southcross Energy Partners GP, LLC (5141); Southcross Energy Finance Corp. (2225); Southcross Energy Operating, LLC (9605); Southcross Energy GP LLC (4246); Southcross Energy LP LLC (4304); Southcross Gathering Ltd. (7233); Southcross CCNG Gathering Ltd. (9553); Southcross CCNG Transmission Ltd. (4531); Southcross Marketing Company Ltd. (3313); Southcross NGL Pipeline Ltd. (3214); Southcross Midstream Services, L.P. (5932); Southcross Mississippi Industrial Gas Sales, L.P. (7519); Southcross Mississippi Pipeline, L.P. (7499); Southcross Gulf Coast Transmission Ltd. (0546); Southcross Mississippi Gathering, L.P. (2994); Southcross Delta Pipeline LLC (6804); Southcross Alabama Pipeline LLC (7180); Southcross Nueces Pipelines LLC (7034); Southcross Processing LLC (0672); FL Rich Gas Services GP, LLC (5172); FL Rich Gas Services, LP (0219); FL Rich Gas Utility GP, LLC (3280); FL Rich Gas Utility, LP (3644); Southcross Transmission, LP (6432); T2 EF Cogeneration Holdings LLC (0613); and T2 EF Cogeneration LLC (4976). The debtors' mailing address is 1717 Main Street, Suite 5300, Dallas, TX 75201.

² Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the Motion.

status under sections 503(b) and 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code for undisputed obligations arising from the Debtors' outstanding Prepetition Orders for certain Goods received and accepted by the Debtors on or after the Petition Date, (b) authorizing the Debtors to pay, in their sole discretion, such obligations in the ordinary course of business under section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, (c) authorizing the Debtors, in their sole discretion, under section 546(h) of the Bankruptcy Code, to return Goods purchased from Vendors by the Debtors prior to the Petition Date for credit against such Vendors' prepetition claims, and (d) authorizing the Debtors' financial institutions to receive, process, honor, and pay all checks or wire transfers used by the Debtors to pay the foregoing, as more fully described in the Motion; and the Court having jurisdiction to consider the matters raised in the Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334 and the *Amended Standing Order of Reference from the United States District Court for the District of Delaware*, dated February 29, 2012; and the Court having authority to hear the matters raised in the Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157; and venue being proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409; and consideration of the Motion and the requested relief being a core proceeding that the Court can determine pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2); and due and proper notice of the Motion and opportunity for a hearing on the Motion having been given to the parties listed therein, and it appearing that no other or further notice need be provided; and the Court having reviewed and considered the Motion and the Howe Declaration; and the Court having held an interim hearing on the Motion; and the Court having granted interim relief on the Motion on [], 2019 (D.I. []); and the Court having held a final hearing on the Motion (the "**Final Hearing**"); and the Court having determined that the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion and at the Final Hearing establish just cause for the relief granted herein; and the Court having found that the relief requested in the Motion being in the best interests of the

Debtors, their creditors, their estates, and all other parties in interest; and upon all of the proceedings had before the Court; and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The relief requested in the Motion is hereby granted as set forth herein.
2. The Debtors' Vendors shall be granted administrative expense claims with priority status, pursuant to sections 503(b) and 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, with respect to those obligations of the Debtors for Goods delivered to and accepted by the Debtors on or after the Petition Date under Prepetition Orders that the Debtors determine are valid claims against the Debtors' estates.
3. The Debtors are authorized, in their sole discretion, to pay all undisputed obligations arising from the post-petition delivery or shipment by the Vendors of Goods, including shipments of parts, inventory, supplies, and equipment, subject to the Prepetition Orders, consistent with their customary practices in the ordinary course of their businesses, in an amount not to exceed \$3,000,000.³
4. The Debtors are authorized, in their sole discretion, under section 546(h) of the Bankruptcy Code, subject to the limitations imposed by any orders of this Court and the prior rights of holders of security interests in such Goods or the proceeds of such Goods, to the extent of such interests, to return to Vendors Goods that were delivered before the Petition Date for an offset of the purchase price of such Goods against such Vendors' prepetition claims.

³ To the extent the Debtors in good faith are unable to ascertain what portion of obligations owed to Vendors are on account of Goods and what portion are on account of services, the Debtors are authorized to pay the totality of such obligations.

5. All applicable banks and other financial institutions are hereby authorized to receive, process, honor, and pay any and all checks, drafts, wires, check transfer requests, or automated clearing house transfers evidencing amounts paid by the Debtors under this Order whether presented prior to, on, or after the Petition Date. Such banks and financial institutions are authorized to rely on the representations of the Debtors as to which checks are issued or authorized to be paid pursuant to this Order without any duty of further inquiry and without liability for following the Debtors' instructions.

6. Nothing in this Order or any action taken by the Debtors in furtherance of the implementation hereof shall be deemed to constitute an assumption or rejection of any executory contract or unexpired lease pursuant to section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code, and all of the Debtors' rights with respect to such matters are expressly reserved.

7. Notwithstanding the relief granted herein and any actions taken hereunder, nothing contained herein shall (a) create, nor is it intended to create, any rights in favor of, or enhance the status of any claim held by, any person or entity or (b) be deemed to convert the priority of any claim from a prepetition claim into an administrative expense claim.

8. Nothing in this Order nor the Debtors' payment of claims pursuant to this Order shall be construed as or deemed to constitute (a) an agreement or admission by the Debtors as to the validity of any claim against the Debtors on any ground, (b) a grant of third party beneficiary status or bestowal of any additional rights on any third party, (c) a waiver or impairment of any rights, claims, or defenses of the Debtors' rights to dispute any claim on any grounds, (d) a promise by the Debtors to pay any claim, or (e) an implication or admission by the Debtors that such claim is payable pursuant to this Order.

9. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Order, in the event of any inconsistency between the terms of this Order and the terms of any order of this Court approving the debtor-in-possession financing facility and use of cash collateral (the “**DIP Order**”), including, without limitation, any budget in connection therewith, the terms of the DIP Order shall govern.

10. Any Bankruptcy Rule (including, but not limited to, Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h)) or Local Rule that might otherwise delay the effectiveness of this Order is hereby waived, and the terms and conditions of this Order shall be effective and enforceable immediately upon its entry.

11. The Debtors are authorized to take all such actions as are necessary or appropriate to implement the terms of this Order.

12. Proper, timely, adequate, and sufficient notice of the Motion has been provided in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules, and the Local Rules, and no other or further notice of the Motion or the entry of this Order shall be required.

13. The Court shall retain exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters arising from or related to the implementation, interpretation, and enforcement of this Order.

Dated: _____, 2019
Wilmington, Delaware

THE HONORABLE [●]
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE