

Jeffrey A. Wark
Jack Davon (pro hac vice motion pending)
ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP
915 Third Avenue 17th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Tel: (212) 469-4400
Email: jwark@atljlp.com
jdavon@atljlp.com

Eric M. Edelman (pro hac vice
motion pending)
ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP
7700 Forsyth Boulevard Suite 1800
St. Louis, MO 63105
Tel: (314) 621-5070
Email: edelman@atljlp.com

*Proposed Counsel in the Debtor's
and Debtors in Possession*

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

	In re PREMIERE JEWELLERY, INC., et al, ¹ Debtors)) Chapter 11)) Case No. 20-11484)) (Joint Administration Requested)
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DEBTORS' MOTION FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER (I) AUTHORIZING THE DEBTORS TO (A) MAINTAIN A LIST OF CREDITORS IN LIEU OF SUBMITTING A FORMATTED MAILING MATRIX AND (B) FILE A CONSOLIDATED LIST OF THE DEBTORS' TOP 20 CREDITORS AND (II) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF

Premiere Jewellery, Inc. and certain of its affiliated debtors and debtors-in-possession (collectively, the "**Debtors**") hereby submit this motion (the "**Motion**") for entry of an order, substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A** (the "**Order**"), pursuant to sections

¹ The address of the Debtor's main office and principal place of business is in Providence, Rhode Island, and along with the last four digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number are: Premiere Jewellery, Inc. (9316) Tanna Carmon, L.L.C. (1467) P.A.R. Holdings, Inc. (9949) CTS 31 Personnel LLC (1177) and RIT LLC (1187). The address of the corporate offices of Premiere Jewellery, Inc. is 125 F.B. Avenue, New York, NY 10118 and the other Debtors' corporate headquarters is 368 Metropolitan Park Drive, East Providence, RI 02916.

Chapter 11 Proceedings and First Day Pleadings (the "**First Day Declaration**"), filed contemporaneously herewith and incorporated herein by reference.

JURISDICTION

4. The Court has jurisdiction to consider this Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1574.

5. Venue is proper in the Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1409 and 1409. This matter is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b).

6. The statutory and procedural bases for the relief requested herein are sections 105 and 521 of the Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rule 1007 and Local Rule 1007-1.

RELIEF REQUESTED

7. By this Motion, the Debtors request entry of the Order, substantially in the form attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, (1) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to (a) maintain the Creditor Matrix in lieu of submitting a separate matrix for each Debtor and (b) file the Top 20 Creditor List and (ii) granting related relief.

BASIC FACTS RELIEF

1. The Court May Allow Debtors to Maintain the Creditor Matrix in Lieu of Submitting a Formatted Mailing Matrix.

8. Local Rule 1007-1(c) requires a debtor in a voluntary Chapter 11 case to file a list containing the name and complete address of each creditor. Local Rule 1007-1(c). The Debtors request that the Court authorize the Debtors to maintain the Creditor Matrix in lieu of filing separate matrices for each Debtor. Permitting the Debtors to maintain a consolidated list of their creditors in electronic format only, in lieu of filing a creditor matrix, is warranted under the circumstances of these Chapter 11 cases.

105 and 521 of title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. (the "**Bankruptcy Code**"), rule 1007 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "**Bankruptcy Rules**") and Rule 1007-1 of the Local Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "**Local Rules**"), (i) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to (a) maintain a consolidated list of creditors (the "**Creditor Matrix**") in lieu of submitting a separate matrix for each Debtor and (b) file a consolidated list of the Debtors' top 20 unsecured creditors (the "**Top 20 Creditor List**") and (ii) granting related relief. In further support of the Motion, the Debtors respectfully state as follows:

BACKGROUND

1. Premiere Jewellery, Inc. and affiliated debtors in possession (collectively, the "**Debtors**") are a jewelry design, sales and distribution enterprise, with headquarters in East Providence, Rhode Island and offices also located in New York, NY and Qingdao and Yantai, China. The Debtors design and distribute costume jewelry and home goods and partner with major retailers, who then sell the Debtors' merchandise to consumers.

2. On the date hereof (the "**Petition Date**"), each of the Debtors filed a voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors are operating their businesses and managing their properties as debtors in possession pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 1107(a) and 1105. No request for the appointment of a trustee or examiner has been made in these Chapter 11 cases, and no committees have been appointed or designated.

3. A comprehensive description of the Debtors' operations and events leading to the commencement of these Chapter 11 cases is set forth in the *Declaration of A. Howard Moser, Chief Restructuring Officer of Premiere Jewellery, Inc. and its Affiliates in Support of Debtors'*

9. Prior to the Petition Date, the Debtors maintained their books and records on a consolidated basis. Therefore, the preparation of separate creditor matrices and creditor lists would be time-consuming, unduly burdensome, and costly to the Debtors' estates.

10. The Debtors have prepared the Creditor Matrix in electronic format. To ensure that no parties-in-interest are prejudiced, the Debtors will make their Creditor Matrix available in readable electronic format to any party-in-interest who so requests (or in non-electronic format at such requesting party's sole cost and expense). The Debtors therefore submit that the preparation and maintenance of the Creditor Matrix is warranted under the facts and circumstances present in these Chapter 11 cases.

11. The Court May Authorize the Debtors to File the Top 20 Creditor List.

11. Bankruptcy Rule 1007(d) provides that a debtor shall file "a list containing the name, address and claim of the creditors that hold the 20 largest unsecured claims, excluding insiders." Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(d). Because many of the creditors are shared amongst the Debtors, the Debtors request and urge to file a single consolidated Top 20 Creditor List.

12. The Debtors submit that permitting them to file the Top 20 Creditor List in lieu of filing a separate list for each debtor entity is warranted under the circumstances of the Chapter 11 cases. The exercise of compiling separate creditor lists for each individual Debtor would consume an excessive amount of the Debtors' time and resources. Further, the Debtors believe that a single consolidated list of the Debtors' 20 largest unsecured non-insider creditors will aid the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York (the "**U.S. Trustee**") and other parties-in-interest in their efforts to communicate with these creditors. As such, the Debtors believe that filing the Top 20 Creditor List in these Chapter 11 cases is appropriate.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

_____)	
In re)	Chapter 11
PREMIERE JEWELLERY INC, et al. 1)	Case No. 20-11484
)	(Joint Administration Requested)
Debtors)	
_____)	

ORDER (I) AUTHORIZING THE DEBTORS TO (A) MAINTAIN A LIST OF CREDITORS IN LIEU OF SUBMITTING A FORMATTED MAILING MATRIX AND (B) FILE A CONSOLIDATED LIST OF THE DEBTORS' TOP 20 CREDITORS AND (II) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF

Upon the motion (the "Motion") of Premiere Jewellery, Inc. and certain of its affiliated debtors and debtors-in-possession (collectively, the "Debtors") for entry of an order (this "Order") pursuant to sections 105 and 527 of the Bankruptcy Code, Bankruptcy Rule 1007 and Local Rule 1007-1 (a) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to (a) maintain a consolidated list of creditors (the "Creditor Matrix") in lieu of submitting a separate matrix for each Debtor and (b) file a consolidated list of the Debtors' top 20 unsecured creditors (the "Top 20 Creditor List") and (ii) granting related relief, and this Court having jurisdiction to consider the Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334, and venue of these Chapter 11 cases and the Motion in this district being proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409, and this matter being a core proceeding

¹ The Debtors in these cases are not named in separate filings in the case of Edward J. Ryan, and are not the sole filers of any of the Debtors' claims. The Debtors' names are listed in the case of Edward J. Ryan, and are not the sole filers of any of the Debtors' claims. The Debtors' names are listed in the case of Edward J. Ryan, and are not the sole filers of any of the Debtors' claims. The Debtors' names are listed in the case of Edward J. Ryan, and are not the sole filers of any of the Debtors' claims.

pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b), and this Court having found that proper and adequate notice of the Motion and the relief requested therein has been provided in accordance with the Bankruptcy Rules and the Local Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Local Rules"), and that, except as otherwise ordered herein, no order or further notice is necessary, and any objections (if any) to the Motion having been withdrawn or overruled on the merits, and a hearing having been held to consider the relief requested in the Motion and upon the record of the hearing and all of the proceedings had before this Court, and this Court having found and determined that the relief sought in the Motion is in the best interests of the Debtors, their estates, their creditors and all other parties in interest, and that the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion establish just cause for the relief granted herein and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The Motion is GRANTED as set forth herein.
2. The Debtors are authorized to file the Top 20 Creditor List, in lieu of each Debtor filing a list of its 20 largest unsecured creditors.
3. In lieu of submitting a formatted mailing matrix, the Debtors shall make available a single, consolidated Creditor Matrix of all of the Debtors' creditors in readable electronic format (or in non-electronic form at a cost requesting party's sole cost and expense) upon reasonable request by parties-in-interest.
4. The Debtors are authorized and empowered to execute and deliver such documents, and to take and perform all actions necessary to implement and effectuate the relief granted in this Order.

5. This Order is without prejudice to the rights of any party-in-interest or the U.S. Trustee to seek to unseal the Confidential Information or any part thereof.

6. This Court shall retain jurisdiction with respect to any matters, claims, rights or disputes arising from or related to the Motion or the implementation of this Order.

Dated: _____
New York, New York United States Bankruptcy Judge

Order Prepared By:

Jeffrey A. Wurst
Jack Devlin (per her vice not on pending)
Armstrong Teasdale LLP
9-9 Third Avenue 37th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Telephone: (212) 459-4000
Email: jwurst@atlp.com
Email: jackedevl@atlp.com

Eric M. Edelman (per her vice not on pending)
Armstrong Teasdale LLP
7700 Forest Hill Road Suite 1800
St. Louis, MO 63103
Telephone: (314) 521-5070
Email: edelman@atlp.com

Jeffrey A. Wurst
Mark Dayton (pro hac vice motion pending)
ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP
919 Third Avenue, 37th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Tel: (212) 409-4400
Email: jwurst@atllp.com
mdayton@atllp.com

Erin M. Edelman (pro hac vice
motion pending)
ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP
7700 Forsyth Boulevard, Suite 1800
St. Louis, MO 63105
Tel: (314) 621-5070
Email: edelman@atllp.com

Proposed Counsel to the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:)
PREMIERE JEWELLERY, INC., et al.,) Chapter 11
Debtors) Case No. 20-11484
(Joint Administration Requested)

**DEBTORS' MOTION FOR ENTRY OF INTERIM AND FINAL
ORDERS (I) AUTHORIZING THE DEBTORS TO (A) CONTINUE THEIR
PREPETITION INSURANCE PROGRAM AND (B) RENEW, SUPPLEMENT, OR
PURCHASE INSURANCE POLICIES, AND (II) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF**

The above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors") file this motion (the "Motion") for entry of the proposed interim and final orders (respectively, the "Proposed Interim Order" and "Proposed Final Order") (i) authorizing the Debtors to (a) continue their prepetition insurance program and satisfy prepetition obligations related thereto and (b) renew, supplement or purchase insurance policies, and (ii) granting related relief. In support of this Motion, the Debtors respectfully state as follows:

¹ The Debtors in these cases are each incorporated or organized in the state of Rhode Island, and along with the first five digits of each Debtor's federal identification number are: Premiere Jewellery, Inc. (91392), Yarns Systems, LLC (11847), P.A.N. Holdings, Inc. (79024), ETV34 Properties, LLC (41177) and P77, LLC (21295). The address of the corporate offices of Premiere Jewellery, Inc. is 159 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018 and the other Debtors' corporate headquarters in MA Newport News City, Ltd. Providence, RI 02908.

6. The statutory bases for the relief requested herein are sections Bankruptcy Code sections 105, 361, 503, 1107, 1108 and 1112 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") and Rules 6003 and 6004 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules").

HEARD REQUESTED

7. By this Motion, and pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 105(a), 361(b), 503, 1107(a), 1108 and 1112(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and Rules 6003 and 6004 of the Bankruptcy Rules, the Debtors seek entry of the Proposed Interim Order and Proposed Final Order (i) authorizing the Debtors to (a) continue insurance coverage entered into prepetition and satisfy prepetition obligations related thereto in the ordinary course of business and (b) renew, supplement or purchase insurance coverage in the ordinary course of business on a post-petition basis, if necessary; and (ii) granting related relief.

8. In addition, the Debtors request that the Court schedule a final hearing within approximately 21 days of the commencement of these chapter 11 cases to consider approval of this Motion on a final basis.

9. The Proposed Interim Order and the Proposed Final Order are attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

THE DEBTORS' INSURANCE PROGRAM

10. In the ordinary course of business, the Debtors maintain 13 insurance policies (collectively, the "Insurance Policies") that are administered by various third-party insurance carriers (collectively, the "Insurance Carrier"). The Insurance Policies provide the Debtors with coverage for, among other things, the Debtors' property, general liability, automobile liability, product recall coverage, ocean marine, foreign liability, travel accident, directors' and officers'

BACKGROUND

1. Premiere Jewellery, Inc. and affiliated debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors") are a jewelry design, sales, and distribution enterprise, with headquarters in East Providence, Rhode Island and offices also located in New York, NY and Qingdao and Yiwu, China. The Debtors design and distribute costume jewelry and gift goods and partner with major retailers, who then sell the Debtors' merchandise to consumers.

2. On the date hereof (the "Petition Date"), each of the Debtors filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors are operating their businesses and managing their properties as debtors in possession pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 1107(a) and 1108. No request for the appointment of a trustee or examiner has been made in these chapter 11 cases, and no committees have been appointed or designated.

3. A comprehensive description of the Debtors' operations and events leading to the commencement of these chapter 11 cases is set forth in the *Declaration of A Howard Mastri, Chief Restructuring Officer of Premiere Jewellery, Inc. and its Affiliates in Support of Debtors' Chapter 11 Proceedings and First Day Filings* (the "First Day Declaration") pursuant to Rule 1007-2 of the Local Bankruptcy Rules for the Southern District of New York, filed contemporaneously herewith and incorporated herein by reference.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. The Court has jurisdiction to consider this Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334.

5. Venue is proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1406 and 1409. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b).

liability, employee benefits liability, employment practices liability, fiduciary liability, and workers' compensation. In addition, the Insurance Policies include excess liability coverage. A schedule of the Insurance Policies is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**, which is incorporated herein by reference.

A. Premium Payments

11. In May 2020, the Debtors obtained a package of new Insurance Policies for the period from May 2020 until May 2021. As of the Petition Date, the Debtors do not believe any amounts are outstanding under the Insurance Policies. For the period from May 2020 and May 2021, the Debtors estimate they will owe approximately \$147,572, in the aggregate, in premiums for the Insurance Policies, plus applicable taxes and surcharges, deductibles, fees and commissions (the "Premiums"). The Insurance Policies are generally one year in length and renew at various times throughout the year. For most of the Insurance Policies, the Debtors prepay the entire Premium on or around the start date of each policy period. The Premium payments for certain of the Insurance Policies are made in several installments during the policy period, as set forth in each insurance contract, respectively. As such, the Debtors seek authority to continue paying Premium obligations in the ordinary course of business on a post-petition basis to ensure uninterrupted coverage of their Insurance Policies.

B. Deductible Fees

12. Some of the Insurance Policies require the Debtors to pay a per incident deductible (a "Deductible"). Debtors' Insurance Policies have per claim deductibles ranging from \$1,000 to \$25,000. Depending on the type of claim and the applicable Insurance Policy, the Debtors must ultimately pay up to the applicable deductible threshold for each successful or

preservation of the value of the Debtors' assets and operations during these chapter 11 cases. Moreover, in many instances, insurance coverage is required by the regulators, laws, and contracts that govern the Debtors' activities.

22 The Debtors believe it is essential to maintain and make all payments required under their Insurance Policies, and have the authority to supplement, amend, extend, renew or replace their Insurance Policies pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 363(a), 363(b), and 503. Indeed, the Debtors' Insurance Policies are essential to the preservation of the value of the Debtors' businesses, properties, assets and the estates, as well as their ability to successfully reorganize and successfully emerge from chapter 11. Accordingly, in the event any of the Insurance Policies lapse or new coverage is required or necessary, it is imperative that the Debtors be able to renew, supplement or purchase insurance coverage on a post-petition basis in the ordinary course of business. The Insurance Policies protect the Debtors and other parties in interest from losses caused by casualty, natural disaster, fraud or other unforeseen events.

23 The Debtors also are required by law to maintain the workers' compensation programs. If the Debtors fail to maintain their workers' compensation programs, applicable state could, among other things, prohibit the Debtors from operating. Granting authority to pay all workers' compensation obligations, therefore, is crucial to the continued operation of the Debtors' business.

III. Processing of Checks and Electronic Fund Transfers Should Be Authorized

24 The Debtors have sufficient funds to pay the amounts described in this motion. In addition, under the Debtors' existing cash management system, the Debtors can readily identify checks or wire transfer requests as relating to an authorized payment in respect of the Insurance Policies. Accordingly, the Debtors believe that checks or wire transfer requests, other than those

27 Nothing contained herein is intended or should be construed as an admission as to the validity of any claim against the Debtors, a waiver of the Debtors' or any other party-in-interests' rights to dispute any claim, or an approval or assumption of any agreement, contract or lease under Bankruptcy Code section 365. The Debtors expressly reserve their right to contest any claim related to the relief sought herein. Likewise, if the Court grants the relief sought herein, any payment made pursuant to an order of the Court is not intended to be nor should it be construed as an admission as to the validity of any claim or a waiver of the Debtors' or any other party-in-interests' rights to subsequently dispute such claim.

NOTICE

28 The Debtors will provide notice of this Motion to: (a) the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York; (b) the holders of the 70 largest unsecured claims against the Debtors (on a consolidated basis); (c) counsel to Webster Bank, N.A. (Att. Daniel E. Burgoyne, Esq.); (d) counsel to any statutory committee appointed in the chapter 11 cases; (e) the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York; (f) the Internal Revenue Service; (g) the United States Securities and Exchange Commission; (h) the state attorneys general for all states in which the Debtors conduct business; and (i) any party that has requested notice pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002 (collectively, the "Notice Parties"). The Debtors submit that, in light of the nature of the relief requested, no other or further notice need be given.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, for the reasons set forth herein, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court (a) enter the Proposed Interim Order granting the relief requested in the Motion and such

relating to authorized payments, will not be honored inadvertently. Therefore, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court authorize and direct all applicable financial institutions, when requested by the Debtors, to receive, process, honor and pay any and all checks or wire transfer requests in respect of the relief requested in this Motion.

THE REQUIREMENTS OF BANKRUPTCY RULE 6003 ARE SATISFIED

25 Bankruptcy Rule 6003 empowers a court to grant relief within the first 21 days after the Petition Date "to the extent that relief is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm." Fed. R. Bankr. P. 6003(b). Immediate and irreparable harm exists where the absence of relief would impair a debtor's ability to reorganize or illustrate the debtor's future as a going concern. For the reasons discussed above, authorizing the Debtors to continue to honor obligations arising under the Insurance Policies and, if necessary, to renew, supplement or purchase insurance coverage on a post-petition basis in the ordinary course of business is vital to the Debtors' operations and the failure to permit such relief can potentially severely disrupt the Debtors' operations at a critical juncture. Accordingly, the Debtors submit that they have satisfied the "immediate and irreparable harm" standard of Bankruptcy Rule 6003 to support granting the relief requested herein.

WAIVER OF BANKRUPTCY RULES 6004(a) AND 6004(b)

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

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

other and further relief as may be just and proper, and (b) schedule a final hearing on the Motion as soon as is otherwise practicable thereafter to consider entry of the Proposed Final Order.

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

_____)	
In re)	Chapter 11
PREMIER JEWELLERY, INC., et al.)	Case No. 20-11484
_____)	
Debtors)	(Joint Administration Requested)
_____)	

**INTERIM ORDER (i) AUTHORIZING
THE DEBTORS TO (A) CONTINUE INSURANCE
COVERAGE ENTERED INTO PREPETITION AND
SATISFY PREPETITION OBLIGATIONS RELATED
THERE TO AND (B) RENEW, SUPPLEMENT, OR PURCHASE
INSURANCE POLICIES, AND (ii) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF**

Upon the motion (the "Motion") of the above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors") for an entry of an interim order (this "Interim Order") (a) authorizing the Debtors to (i) continue insurance coverage entered into prepetition and satisfy prepetition obligations related thereto in the ordinary course of business and (ii) renew, supplement, or purchase insurance coverage in the ordinary course of business, (b) granting related relief, and (c) scheduling a final hearing to consider approval of the Motion on a final basis as more fully set forth in the Motion, and upon the First Day Declaration, and this Court 28 U.S.C. §§ 117 and 1134, and this Court having found that this is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2), and that this Court may enter a final order consistent with

*The Debtors are not to be construed as either represented or regulated in the state of Rhode Island, and along with the first four signatories, Debtors' federal tax administrators including the Premier Jewelry, Inc. (PJTSC) Trusts (Premier), LLC (1947), 9450 Bridgeport, The (1964), 11333, Premier, LLC (1977), and 271, LLC (1979). The address of the corporate offices of Premier Jewelry, Inc. is 350 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022 and for other purposes, corporate headquarters is 340 Newington Park Drive, East Providence, RI 02916.

Article III of the United States Constitution, and this Court having found that venue of this proceeding and the Motion in this district is properly pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1406 and 1409 and this Court having found that the relief requested in the Motion is in the best interests of the Debtors' estates, their creditors, and other parties in interest, and this Court having found that the Debtors provided appropriate notice and this Court having found that proper and adequate notice of the Motion and the relief requested therein in accordance with the Bankruptcy Rules and the Local Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Local Rules") and the opportunity for a hearing under the circumstances, and this Court having reviewed the Motion and having heard the statements in support of the relief requested therein at a hearing before this Court (the "Hearing"), and this 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 upon all of the proceedings had before this Court, and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The Motion is GRANTED on an interim basis as set forth herein.
2. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to continue the Insurance Policies including the Insurance Policies identified on Exhibit A to the Motion and, in their sole discretion, pay any prepetition or post-petition obligations related to the Insurance Policies due prior to entry of a Final Order.
3. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to renew, amend, supplement, extend, or purchase insurance policies to the extent the Debtors determine, in their sole discretion that such action is in the best interest of their estates.

4. The Debtors are further authorized, but not directed, to renew, extend, supplement or otherwise modify their insurance coverage as needed, including without limitation, through the purchase or renewal of new or existing insurance policies.

5. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to maintain their workers' compensation policies in accordance with practices and procedures that were in effect before the Petition Date.

6. Pursuant to this Interim Order, the Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to pay or remit any Premiums that (a) are due and owing as of the Petition Date, if any, and (b) any post-petition Premiums that become due and owing within 21 days after the Petition Date, in each case, in the ordinary course of business.

7. Pursuant to this Interim Order, the Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to pay or remit (a) any prepetition Deductible Fees that are due and owing as of the Petition Date, if any, and (b) any post-petition Deductible Fees that become due and owing within 21 days after the Petition Date, in each case, in the ordinary course of business.

8. Nothing in this Interim Order authorizes the Debtors to accelerate any payments not otherwise due prior to the date of the hearing to consider entry of an order granting the relief requested in the Motion on a final basis (the "Final Hearing").

9. To the extent Debtors have, (a) miscalculated the prepetition amounts due for Premiums, Deductible Fees, or fees paid to the Insurance Broker, (b) paid an amount that was less than is actually owed, or (c) made any prepetition payments on account of the Insurance Policies that were rejected, lost, or otherwise not received in full by any applicable party, the Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to pay any Premiums, Deductible Fees, or fees to the Insurance Broker that may come due in the ordinary course of business on a post-petition basis.

10. The banks and financial institutions on which checks were drawn or electronic payment requests made in payment of the prepetition obligations approved herein are authorized, but not directed, to receive, process, honor, and pay all such checks and electronic payment requests when presented for payment and all such banks and financial institutions are authorized to rely on the Debtors' designation of any particular check or electronic payment request as approved by this Interim Order.

11. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, any payment made or to be made under this Order, any authorization contained in this Order, or any claim for which payment is authorized hereunder, shall be subject to any orders of this Court approving any debtor in possession financing for, or any use of cash collateral by, the Debtors, and any documents providing for such debtor in possession financing and the budget governing such debtor in possession financing and use of cash collateral.

12. Notwithstanding the relief granted herein and any actions taken hereunder, nothing contained in the Motion or this Interim Order or any payment made pursuant to this Interim Order shall constitute, nor is it intended to constitute, an admission as to the validity or priority of any claim or lien against the Debtors, a waiver of the Debtors' rights to subsequently dispute such claim or lien, or the assumption or adoption of any agreement, contract, or lease under section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code.

13. Notwithstanding the relief granted herein or any actions taken hereunder, nothing contained in this Interim Order shall create any rights in favor of, or enhance the status of, any claim held by any party in interest.

14. The requirements of Bankruptcy Rule 6002(b) have been satisfied.

4 The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to renew, amend, supplement, extend, or purchase insurance policies to the extent the Debtors determine in their sole discretion that such action is in the best interest of their estates.

5 The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to maintain their workers' compensation policy in accordance with practices and procedures that were in effect before the Petition Date.

6 Nothing herein alters or breaches the terms and conditions of any Insurance Policy or relieves the Debtors of any of their obligations under the Insurance Policies.

7 The banks and financial institutions on which checks were drawn or electronic payment requests made in payment of the prepetition obligations approved herein are authorized, but not directed, to receive, process, honor, and pay all such checks and electronic payment requests when presented for payment, and all such banks and financial institutions are authorized to rely on the Debtors' designation of any particular check or electronic payment request as approved by this Final Order.

8 The Debtors are authorized to issue post-petition checks, or to effect post-petition fund transfer requests, in replacement of any checks or fund transfer requests that are dishonored as a consequence of these chapter 11 cases with respect to the prepetition amounts owed in connection with any Insurance Policies.

9 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, any payment made or to be made under this Order, any authorization contained in this Order or any claim for which payment is authorized hereunder, shall be subject to any orders of this Court approving any debtor in possession financing for, or any use of cash collateral by, the Debtors and any

documents providing for such debtor in possession financing and the budget governing such debtor in possession financing and use of cash collateral.

10 Notwithstanding the relief granted herein and any actions taken hereunder, nothing contained in the Motion or this Final Order or any payment made pursuant to this Final Order shall constitute, nor is it intended to constitute, an admission as to the validity or priority of any claim or lien against the Debtors, a waiver of the Debtors' rights to subsequently dispute such claim or lien or the assumption or adoption of any agreement, contract or lease under section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code.

11 Notice of the Motion satisfied the requirements set forth in Bankruptcy Rule 6004(a).

12 Notwithstanding Bankruptcy Rule 6004(b), the terms and conditions of this Final Order are immediately effective and enforceable upon its entry.

13 No later than two (2) business days after the date of this Order, the Debtors shall serve a copy of the Order on the Notice Parties and shall file a certificate of service no later than 24 hours after service.

New York, New York
Dated: _____, 2020

United States Bankruptcy Judge

Order Prepared By

Jeffrey A. Wurst
Jack Davon (pro hac vice motion pending)
Armstrong Teasdale LLP
919 Third Avenue, 37th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Telephone: (212) 409-4400
Email: jwurst@atlp.com
Email: jack.davon@atlp.com

Edin M. Edelstein (pro hac vice motion pending)
Armstrong Teasdale LLP
7700 Forsyth Boulevard, Suite 1800
St. Louis, MO 63103
Telephone: (314) 621-5070
Email: edelsteinm@atlp.com

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re: Premiere Jewellers, Inc. et al
Debtor
Plaintiff
Defendant

Case No. 20-11484
Chapter 11

Adversary Proceeding No. _____

MOTION FOR ADMISSION TO PRACTICE, *PRO HAC VICE*

I, Erin M. Edelman, request admission, *pro hac vice*, before the Honorable _____ to represent Premiere Jewellers, Inc. et al Debtors in the above referenced case adversary proceeding.

I certify that I am a member in good standing of the bar in the State of Missouri and, if applicable, the bar of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

I have submitted the filing fee of \$100.00 with this motion for *pro hac vice* admission.

Dated 06/25/2020, New York

Erin M. Edelman
7700 Forsyth Blvd., Ste. 1800
St. Louis, MO 63105
E-mail address: gedelman@mlj.com
Telephone number: (314) 621-5070

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re: Premiere Jewellers, Inc. et al
Debtor
Plaintiff
Defendant

Case No. 20-11484
Chapter 11

Adversary Proceeding No. _____

ORDER GRANTING ADMISSION TO PRACTICE, *PRO HAC VICE*

Upon the motion of Erin M. Edelman to be admitted, *pro hac vice*, to represent Premiere Jewellers, Inc. et al (the "Client") a Debtor in the above referenced case adversary proceeding, and upon the sworn affidavit that the movant is a member in good standing of the bar in the State of Missouri and, if applicable, the bar of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, it is hereby

ORDERED that Erin M. Edelman, Esq., is admitted to practice *pro hac vice*, in the above referenced case adversary proceeding to represent the Client, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, provided that the filing fee has been paid.

Dated _____, New York

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re: Premiere Jewellers, Inc et al

Case No. 20-11484
Chapter 11

Debtor

Adversely Proceeding No. _____

Plaintiff

Defendant

MOTION FOR ADMISSION TO PRACTICE, PRO HAC VICE

I, Jack Dayon, seek admission, pro hac vice, before the Honorable _____, to represent Premiere Jewellers, Inc et al Debtor in the above referenced case adversary proceeding.

I verify that I am a member in good standing of the bar in the State of New York and, if applicable, the bar of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

I have submitted the filing fee of \$200.00 with this motion for pro hac vice admission.

Dated 06/25/2020
New York, New York

Jack Dayon

219 Third Avenue 37th Floor
New York, NY 10022
E-mail address: jack@jdayon.com
Telephone number: (212) 209-4100

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re: Premiere Jewellers, Inc et al

Case No. 20-11484
Chapter 11

Debtor

Adversely Proceeding No. _____

Plaintiff

Defendant

ORDER GRANTING ADMISSION TO PRACTICE, PRO HAC VICE

Upon the motion of Jack Dayon to be admitted, pro hac vice, to represent Premiere Jewellers, Inc et al (the "Client") a Debtor in the above referenced case adversary proceeding, and upon the movant's certification that the movant is a member in good standing of the bar in the State of New York and, if applicable, the bar of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York, it is hereby

ORDERED that Jack Dayon, Esq., is admitted to practice, pro hac vice, in the above referenced case adversary proceeding to represent the Client, in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York, provided that the filing fee has been paid.

Dated _____
_____, New York

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Jeffrey A. Weiss
Jack Dixon (pro hac vice counsel pending)
ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP
919 Third Avenue, 37th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Tel (212) 409-4400
Email jweiss@attllp.com
jdixon@attllp.com

Erin M. Eckman (pro hac vice
counsel pending)
ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP
7700 Forsyth Boulevard, Suite 1800
St. Louis, MO 63105
Tel (314) 621-5070
Email eeckman@attllp.com

Proposed Counsel to the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re)
Premiere Jewellery, Inc., et al.)
Debtors)
Chapter 11)
Case No. 20-11484)
(Court Administration Requested)

**DEBTORS' MOTION SEEKING ENTRY OF INTERIM AND FINAL
ORDERS (I) AUTHORIZING THE DEBTORS TO (A) CONTINUE TO
OPERATE THEIR CASH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, (B) HONOR CERTAIN
PREPETITION OBLIGATIONS RELATED THERETO, (C) MAINTAIN
EXISTING BUSINESS FORMS AND (D) CONTINUE TO PERFORM
INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS AND (II) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF**

The above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors") file this motion (this "Motion") for entry of interim and final orders (the "Proposed Interim Order" and "Proposed Final Order," respectively) (i) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to (a) continue to operate the Debtors' cash management system (the "Cash Management System")

¹ The Debtors in their cases are each incorporated or organized in the state of Delaware, and along with the beneficial owners of each Debtor's federal tax identification number are: Premiere Jewellery, Inc. (92151) Taxas Company, LLC (18047) PAW Holdings, Inc. (18043) and FTM Properties, LLC (11171) and PTT LLC (13105). The address of the corporate offices of Premiere Jewellery, Inc. is 385 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 1016 and the other Debtors corporate headquarters is 101 Management Park Drive, Providence, RI 02916.

(b) honor certain prepetition obligations related thereto; (c) continue to perform the Intercompany Transactions (as defined below) consistent with historical practice and granting administrative expense status to Intercompany Claims (as defined below) in accordance with the terms set forth hereof; and (d) maintain existing business forms and (ii) granting related relief. In support of this Motion, the Debtors respectfully state as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1 The Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1534 of title 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code").
2 Venue is proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b).
3 The statutory bases for the relief requested herein are sections 303, 363, 364, 501 and 507 of the Bankruptcy Code and Rules 6001 and 6004 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules").

BACKGROUND

4 Premiere Jewellery, Inc. and affiliated debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors") are a jewelry design, sales, and distribution enterprise, with headquarters in East Providence, Rhode Island and offices also located in New York, NY, and Qingdao and Yiwu China. The Debtors design and distribute costume jewelry and hair goods and partner with major retailers who then sell the Debtors' merchandise to consumers.

5 On the date hereof (the "Petition Date") each of the Debtors filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtors are operating their businesses and managing their properties as debtors in possession pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 1107(a) and 1108. No request for the appointment of a trustee or examiner has been made in these chapter 11 cases, and no committees have been appointed or designated.

6 A comprehensive description of the Debtors' operations and events leading to the commencement of these chapter 11 cases is set forth in the Declaration of A Howard Miller, Chief Restructuring Officer of Premiere Jewellery, Inc. and its Affiliates in Support of Debtors' Chapter 11 Proceedings and First Day Filings (the "First Day Declaration") pursuant to Rule 1007.2 of the Local Bankruptcy Rules of the Southern District of New York, filed contemporaneously herewith and incorporated herein by reference.

RELIEF REQUESTED

7 By this Motion the Debtors request authority, pursuant to sections 105(a), 363, 364, 501, and 507 of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rules 6001 and 6004, by way of entry of the Proposed Interim Order and Proposed Final Order, authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to continue to operate the Cash Management System and to honor certain prepetition obligations in accordance with the operation of the Cash Management System. Specifically, the Debtors request authority to: (i) continue to use, with the same account numbers, each of the Bank Accounts; (ii) treat the Bank Accounts for all purposes as accounts of the Debtors as debtors in possession; and (iii) conduct banking transactions by all usual means and debit the Bank Accounts on account of all usual items and payment instructions.

8 Additionally, the Debtors seek authority to: (i) use in their present form all Business Forms (including check stock, letterhead, purchase orders and invoices) and other correspondence and documents related to the Bank Accounts without reference to the Debtors as debtors in possession and (ii) continue the Intercompany Transactions between and among the Debtors in the ordinary course of business and grant administrative expense status to Intercompany Claims.²

² Because the Debtors engage in their system of transactions on a regular basis and such transactions are considered among the ordinary course of business, the Debtors believe the Intercompany Transactions are an essential part of their business.

9 In addition, the Debtors request that the Court schedule a final hearing (the "Final Hearing") within approximately 21 days of the commencement of these chapter 11 cases to consider approval of this Motion on a final basis.

10 The Proposed Interim Order and the Proposed Final Order granting the relief requested in the Motion on an interim basis is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

THE CASH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

11 The Debtors (collectively, the "Company") use an integrated centralized Cash Management System to collect, transfer and disburse funds generated by their operations. The Cash Management System facilitates cash monitoring, forecasting and reporting, and enables the Debtors to maintain control over the administration of three (3) bank accounts (together with any other bank accounts the Debtors may open in the ordinary course of their business, the "Bank Accounts") owned by the Company, maintained with multiple banks (collectively, the "Banks"), including those set forth on Exhibit A.

12 The Cash Management System is vital to the Debtors' ability to conduct business throughout the United States and in foreign markets, and is tailored to meet the Debtors' operating needs. Specifically, the integrated Cash Management System helps control funds, serves as a repository for cash receipts, manages cash disbursements, ensures cash availability for each of the Debtors and reduces administrative expenses by facilitating the movement of funds among multiple entities by centralizing cash operations. The Cash Management System is generally similar to those commonly employed by complex businesses comparable in size and scale to the Debtors. Any disruption of the Cash Management System would have an immediate adverse effect on the Debtors' business and operations to the detriment of their creditors and

³ Under the meaning of Bankruptcy Code section 541(c)(2) and therefore, do not require the Court's approval. Nonetheless, out of an abundance of caution, the Debtors are seeking express approval in regard to such transactions on a post-petition basis.

Apparel, Inc. (In re Crystal Apparel, Inc.), 207 B.R. 406 (S.D.N.Y. 1997). Included within the purview of Bankruptcy Code section 541(c) is a debtor's ability to continue the routine transactions necessitated by a debtor's cash management system. See *Amburn Nat'l Drink Co v Amburn Corp (In re Amburn Corp.)*, 75 F.3d 1447, 1453 (7th Cir. 1996). Bankruptcy courts within the Second Circuit have held that a transaction qualifies as "ordinary course" if it is of a type that is commonly undertaken within the debtor's industry. *In re Velo Holdings, Inc.*, 472 B.R. 201, 211-12 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2012).

24. Bankruptcy courts treat requests for authority to continue utilizing existing cash management systems as a relatively "simple matter," see *In re Baldwin-United Corp.*, 79 B.R. 321, 327 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 1987), and have recognized that an integrated cash management system allows efficient utilization of cash resources and recognizes the impracticalities of maintaining separate cash accounts for the many different purposes that require cash." *In re Columbia Gas Sys., Inc.*, 136 B.R. 930, 934 (Bankr. D. Del. 1992) *aff'd in part and rev'd in part*, 997 F.2d 1035 (3d Cir. 1993). As a result, courts have concluded that the requirement to maintain all accounts separately "would be a huge administrative burden and economically inefficient." *Columbia Gas*, 997 F.2d at 1061. *See also In re Southmark Corp.*, 45 F.3d 1111, 1114 (5th Cir. 1995) (stating that cash management system allows a debtor "to administer more efficiently and effectively its financial operations and assets").

25. Here, requiring the Debtors to adopt a new, segmented cash management system at this critical stage of the chapter 11 cases would be expensive and disruptive and create unnecessary administrative burdens. Further, the Debtors would be subject to significant administrative burdens and expenses because they would need to execute non-signatory cards and deposit agreements and create an entirely new manual system for issuing checks and

measures, the Debtors submit that maintaining the Cash Management System is in the best interests of their estate and creditors.

28. Accordingly, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court authorize the continued use of the existing Cash Management System to facilitate the Debtors' transition into chapter 11. Specifically, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court authorize the Banks to maintain, service and administer the Bank Accounts as accounts of the Debtors as debtors in possession without interruption and in the ordinary course of business. The Debtors further respectfully request that the Court authorize and direct the Banks to receive, process, honor and pay any and all checks, wire transfers, credit card, ACH payments and other instructions and drafts payable through, or drawn or directed on, such Bank Accounts after the Petition Date by holders, makers or other parties entitled to issue instructions with respect therein, irrespective of whether such checks, drafts, wires, credit card or ACH payments are dated prior to or subsequent to the Petition Date.³ The Debtors also respectfully request that, to the extent a Bank honors a prepetition check or other item drawn on any account that is the subject of this Motion either at the direction of the Debtors or in a good-faith belief that the Court has authorized such prepetition check or item to be honored, such Bank will not be deemed to be liable to the Debtors or to their estates on account of such prepetition check or other item honored post-petition. Such relief is reasonable and appropriate because the Banks are not in a position to independently verify or audit whether the Debtors may pay a particular item in accordance with a Court order or otherwise.

29. Finally, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court authorize the Debtors to continue to pay the Bank Fees (including any prepetition Bank Fees) and further authorize the

³ The Debtors also request authority for the Cash Management System to honor any check, draft or other non-check. But the Debtors ask that the Cash Management System to honor non-check items in administrative or non-core items to the extent such items are in the ordinary course of business of the Debtors.

paying post-petition obligations, all as would otherwise be required by the U.S. Trustee Guidelines. See U.S. Trustee Guidelines, at 2-3.

26. By contrast, maintaining the current Cash Management System would ensure a smooth transition into chapter 11 by, among other things, minimizing delays in paying post-petition debts and eliminating administrative inefficiencies. Importantly, the Cash Management System provides the Debtors with the ability to, among other things, quickly create status reports on the location and amount of funds, which allows the Debtors' management team to track and control such funds, ensure cash availability and reduce administrative costs through a centralized method of coordinating the collection and movement of funds.

27. The Debtors satisfy the standards for maintaining an existing cash management system. The Debtors have utilized the Cash Management System in its current form for years as part of their ordinary and usual business practices, and as such, the Debtors believe the continued use of the Cash Management System falls within the purview of ordinary course transactions permitted under Bankruptcy Code section 541(c)(1). In addition, the Debtors respectfully submit that parties in interest will not be harmed by the Debtors' maintenance of the Cash Management System including the Bank Accounts, because the Debtors have implemented appropriate mechanisms to ensure that payments will not be made on account of obligations incurred before the Petition Date, other than those authorized by the Court. Specifically, with the assistance of their professional advisors, the Debtors have implemented internal protocols that prohibit payments on account of prepetition debts, including prepetition intercompany debts, without the prior approval of the Debtors' finance department. The Debtors will continue to work closely with the Banks to ensure that appropriate procedures are in place to prevent checks that were issued prepetition from being honored without the Court's approval. In light of such protective

Banks to chargeback returned items to the Bank Accounts whether such items are dated prior to, on, or subsequent to the Petition Date, in the ordinary course of business.

30. Courts in this and other districts specifically have authorized debtors to maintain and continue using their existing cash management systems and prepetition bank accounts. See *In re Tapp Holdings II Corp.*, Case No. 18-22279 (RDD) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Feb. 26, 2018); *In re BCBG Max Azria Club Holdings, LLC*, Case No. 17-10466 (SCC) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Mar. 29, 2017); *In re Fairway Corp. Holdings Corp.*, Case No. 16-11241 (MEW) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Jan. 1, 2016); *In re The Green Ail & Doe Tea Co.*, Case No. 15-23067 (RDD) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. August 11, 2015); *In re Chessa Holdings, Inc.*, Case No. 15-10578 (MEW) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Apr. 13, 2015); *In re MPM Silicones, LLC*, Case No. 14-22505 (RDD) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Mar. 26, 2014); *In re dJJA's, INC.*, Case No. 14-23678 (RDD) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Dec. 24, 2014); *In re Inverness Abstract SA*, Case No. 14-12896 (MG) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Dec. 4, 2014); *In re SGA Techs., Inc.*, Case No. 14-12673 (SHL) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Oct. 23, 2014).

II. The Court Should Authorize the Debtors to Continue Using Debit, Wire, Credit Card and ACH Payments

31. The Debtors request that the Court grant further relief from the U.S. Trustee Guidelines to the extent they require the Debtors to make all disbursements by check. In particular, the U.S. Trustee Guidelines require that all receipts and all disbursements of estate funds must be made by check with a notation representing the reason for the disbursement. As described above, in the ordinary course of business, the Debtors conduct transactions through ACH transfers and other similar methods. In addition, a sizable percentage of the Debtors' customer receipts are received through credit card and cash payments. The Debtors so utilize a payment account to pay for certain payroll expenses. If the Debtors' ability to conduct transactions by debit wire, ACH transfer, credit card or other similar methods is impaired, the

and that the Debtors have established cause to exclude such relief from the 14-day stay period under Bankruptcy Rule 6004(b).

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS

42. Nothing contained herein is intended or should be construed as an admission as to the validity of any claim against the Debtors, a waiver of the Debtors' or any other party's interest's rights to dispute any claim or an approval or assumption of any agreement, contract or lease under Bankruptcy Code section 541. The Debtors expressly reserve their right to contest any claim related to the relief sought herein. Likewise, if the Court grants the relief sought herein, any payment made pursuant to an order of the Court is not intended to be, nor should it be construed as an admission as to the validity of any claim or a waiver of the Debtors' or any other party's interest's rights to subsequently dispute such claim.

NOTICE

43. The Debtors will provide notice of this Motion to: (a) the Office of the United States Trustee for the Southern District of New York; (b) the holders of the 20 largest unsecured claims against the Debtors (on a consolidated basis); (c) counsel to Webster Bank, N.A. (Att: Daniel E. Burgoyne, Esq.); (d) counsel to an statutory committee appointed in the chapter 11 cases; (e) the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York; (f) the Internal Revenue Service; (g) the United States Securities and Exchange Commission; (h) the state attorneys general for all states in which the Debtors conduct business and (i) any party that has requested notice pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002 (collectively, the "Notice Parties"). The Debtors submit that, in light of the nature of the relief requested, no other or further notice need be given.

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, for the reasons set forth herein, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court (a) enter the Proposed Interim Order granting the relief requested in the Motion and such other and further relief as may be just and proper, and (b) schedule a final hearing on the Motion as soon as is otherwise practicable, if earlier to consider entry of the Proposed Final Order.

Dated June 23, 2020
New York, New York

By: Jeffrey A. Wynn
Jeffrey A. Wynn
Jack Doner
ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP
919 Third Avenue, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Tel: (212) 409-4400
E-mail: jwynn@atllp.com
jdoner@atllp.com

-and-

Frank M. Edelman
ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP
1700 Fifth Boulevard, Suite 1800
St. Louis, MO 63105
Tel: (314) 521-5070
Email: fmedelman@atllp.com

Prepared Counsel to the Debtors and Debtors in Possession

EXHIBIT A

Bank Accounts

interim basis any or all of their existing Bank Accounts, including but not limited to the Bank Accounts identified on Exhibit A attached to the Motion in the names and with the account numbers existing immediately before the Petition Date; (c) deposit funds in and withdraw funds from the Bank Accounts by all means, including checks, wire transfers, ACH transfers and other debits; (d) treat their prepetition Bank Accounts for all purposes as debtor in possession accounts; and (e) open new debtor in possession Bank Accounts, provided that in the case of each of (a) through (e), such action is taken in the ordinary course of business and consistent with prepetition practices.

4. For banks at which the Debtors hold Bank Accounts that are not party to a Uniform Depository Agreement with the U.S. Trustee, the Debtors shall use their good-faith effort to cause the banks to execute a Uniform Depository Agreement in a form prescribed by the U.S. Trustee within 30 days of the Petition Date. The U.S. Trustee's rights to seek further relief from this Court on notice in the event that the aforementioned banks are unwilling to execute a Uniform Depository Agreement in a form prescribed by the U.S. Trustee are fully reserved.

5. The Debtors are authorized to deposit their cash in the Bank Accounts consistent with their prepetition practices and the Cash Management System. The Debtors are relieved from the obligations under section 341(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and the requirements of the U.S. Trustee Guidelines to obtain a bond from any entity with which money is deposited or maintained in the Bank Accounts.

6. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, on an interim basis and in their sole discretion, to continue using, in their present form, the Business Forms, as well as checks and other documents related to the Bank Accounts existing immediately before the Petition Date,

8. Except for those checks, drafts, wires or other ACH transfers that are authorized or required to be honored under an order of the Court, no Debtor shall instruct or request any Bank to pay or honor any check, draft, or other payment instrument on a Bank Account prior to the Petition Date but presented to such Bank for payment after the Petition Date.

9. Except otherwise provided in this Interim Order, the Banks are authorized to charge, and the Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to pay, honor or allow, prepetition and post-petition fees, costs, charges, and expenses, including the Bank Fees and charge-backs returned items, whether such items were deposited prepetition or post-petition, to the Bank Accounts in the ordinary course of business and consistent with prepetition practices. Any such pre-petition fees, costs, charges, and expenses, including the Bank Fees or charge-backs that are not so paid shall be treated as administrative expenses pursuant to section 503(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code.

10. The Debtors' credit card processors are authorized to process payments in the ordinary course of business, including the routing out of any fees and/or chargebacks whether arising before or after the Petition Date.

11. With respect to Post-petition Intercompany Transactions occurring in the ordinary course of business (including with respect to netting or setoffs), the Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to continue such practices in the ordinary course of business.

12. Any payment that is authorized by the Debtors and paid from a Bank Account by a Bank before the Petition Date (including any ACH payment such Bank is or becomes obligated to settle) any instruments issued by such Bank on behalf of any Debtor pursuant to a "through-the-door" or otherwise, or a reimbursement or charge back for any coin and currency orders

including electronic versions of the Debtors' Business Forms, checks and other documents related to the Bank Accounts.

7. Except as otherwise provided in this Interim Order and only to the extent sufficient funds standing in the Debtors' credit are available in each applicable Bank Account, Banks at which the Bank Accounts are maintained are authorized, but not directed, to continue to service and administer the Bank Accounts as accounts of the Debtors as debtors in possession without interruption and in the ordinary course of business consistent with prepetition practices, and to receive, process, honor, and pay any and all checks, drafts, wire transfers and ACH and other transfers issued, whether before or after the Petition Date, and drawn on the Bank Accounts after the Petition Date by the holders or makers thereof, as the case may be, provided that the Debtors will instruct the Banks as to which checks, drafts, wire transfers (excluding any wire transfers or ACH transactions that the Banks are obligated to settle) or other items presented, issued, or drawn, shall not be honored. Each of the Debtors' existing depository and disbursement Banks is authorized to debit the Debtors' accounts in the ordinary course of business without the need for further order of this Court for: (a) all checks drawn on the Debtors' Bank Accounts which are cashed at such Bank's counters or exchanged for cashier's checks by the payees thereof prior to the Petition Date; (b) all checks or other items deposited in one of the Debtors' Bank Accounts with such cash bank prior to the Petition Date which have been dishonored or returned unpaid for any reason together with any fees and costs in connection therewith; to the same extent the Debtors were responsible for such items prior to the Petition Date; and (c) all undisputed prepetition amounts outstanding as of the date hereof, if any, owed to any Bank as service charges for the maintenance of the Cash Management System.

provided by the Bank prior to the Petition Date shall be deemed to be paid prepetition, whether or not actually debited from the Bank Account prepetition.

13. Pursuant to sections 503(b)(1) and 364(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, all valid post-petition payments on account of a Post-petition Intercompany Transaction made in the ordinary course by a Debtor to another Debtor shall, in each case, be accorded administrative expense status, subject and junior to the claims, including adequate protection claims, granted in connection with any debtor in possession financing in accordance with any orders of this Court approving any post-petition secured debtor in possession financing and/or the use of cash collateral, except to the extent such Post-petition Intercompany Transactions are on account of antecedent debts.

14. Except as otherwise set forth herein, those certain existing deposit agreements between the Debtors' Banks shall continue to govern the post-petition cash management relationship between the Debtors and the Banks, and all provisions of such agreements, including without limitation, the termination and fee provisions, shall remain in full force and effect. Either the Debtors or the Cash Banks may, subject to the entry of the Final Order, implement changes to the Cash Management System and procedures in the ordinary course of business pursuant to the terms of those certain existing deposit agreements, including, without limitation, the opening and closing of Bank Accounts.

15. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to open new bank accounts, including any such new account is: (a) with one of the Debtors' existing Banks; or (b) with a bank that is (i) insured with the FDIC and (ii) designated as an authorized depository by the U.S. Trustee pursuant to the U.S. Trustee Guidelines; and (c) the Debtors provide notice to the U.S. Trustee and the Notice Parties of the opening of such account, provided that each account opened by any

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re	Chapter 11
PREMIERE JEWELLERY, INC. et al., ¹	Case No. 20-11484
Debtors	(Joint Administration Requested)

**FINAL ORDER (I) AUTHORIZING
THE DEBTORS TO (A) CONTINUE USING THE
CASH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND (B) MAINTAIN
EXISTING BANK ACCOUNTS AND BUSINESS FORMS,
(II) AUTHORIZING CONTINUED INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS;
(III) GRANTING ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE STATUS TO POST-
PETITION INTERCOMPANY PAYMENTS, AND (IV) GRANTING RELATED RELIEF**

Upon the motion (the "Motion")² of the above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors") for the entry of a final order (this "Final Order" or "Order") (a) authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors (i) continue to operate the Debtors' cash management system (ii) honor certain prepetition obligations related thereto, (iii) maintain existing business forms, and (iv) continue to maintain business relationships with each other consistent with historical practice, and (b) granting related relief, all as more fully set forth in the Motion, and upon the First Day Declaration and the Court having jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334, and the Court having found that this is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2) and that this court may enter a final order consistent with

¹ The Debtors in these cases are each incorporated or organized in the state of Rhode Island and along with the law firm dates of over 13 years. Federal tax identification number for Premiere Jewellery, Inc. (PJI): 04-3390; Tanya Crivello, LLC (TCLC): PNY 1900008; Inc. (M&J) & TJ&J Properties, LLC (M&J): and TTT, LLC (TTT). The address of the corporate offices of Premiere Jewellery, Inc. is 109 15th Avenue, New York, NY 10011 and for other Debtors' corporate headquarters is 308 Spring Street Park Drive, Pawtucket, RI 02861.

² Captioned herein and heretofore and defined in this Order shall have the meaning ascribed to such terms in the Motion.

Article III of the United States Constitution and the Court having found that venue of this proceeding and the Motion in this district is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409, and the Court having found that the relief requested in the Motion is in the best interests of the Debtors' estates, their creditors, and other parties in interest, and the Court having found that the Debtors provided appropriate notice of the Motion and the relief requested therein in accordance with the Bankruptcy Rules and the Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Local Rules") and the opportunity for a hearing on the Motion under the circumstances, and the Court having reviewed the Motion and having heard the submissions in support of the relief requested herein at a hearing before the Court (the "Hearing") and the Court having determined that the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion and the Hearing 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 HEREBY ORDERED THAT

1. The Motion is GRANTED on a final basis to the extent set forth herein.
2. The relief granted in the Interim Order is hereby approved on a final basis.
3. The Debtors authorized but not directed to, on an final basis and in their sole discretion (a) continue using the Cash Management System and honor any prepetition obligations related to the use thereof, (b) designate, maintain, close, and continue to use on a final basis any or all of their existing Bank Accounts, including, but not limited to, the Bank Accounts identified on Exhibit A attached to the Motion, in the names and with the account numbers existing immediately before the Petition Date, (c) deposit funds and withdraw funds from the Bank Accounts by all means, including checks, wire transfers, ACH transfers, and other

debits (d) treat their prepetition Bank Accounts for all purposes as debtor in possession accounts; and (e) open new debtor in possession Bank Accounts *provided that*, in the case of each of (a) through (c), such action is taken in the ordinary course of business and consistent with prepetition practices.

4. For banks at which the Debtors hold Bank Accounts that are not party to a Uniform Depository Agreement with the U.S. Trustee, the Debtors shall use their good-faith effort to cause the banks to execute a Uniform Depository Agreement in a form prescribed by the U.S. Trustee within 30 days of the Petition Date. The U.S. Trustee's rights to seek further relief from this Court on notice in the event that the aforementioned banks are unwilling to execute a Uniform Depository Agreement in a form prescribed by the U.S. Trustee are fully reserved.

5. The Debtors are authorized to deposit their cash in the Bank Accounts consistent with their prepetition practices and the Cash Management System. The Debtors are relieved from the obligations under section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and the requirements of the U.S. Trustee Guidelines to obtain a bond from six months with which money is deposited or maintained in the Bank Accounts.

6. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to continue using in their present form the Business Forms, as well as checks and other documents related to the Bank Accounts existing immediately before the Petition Date, including electronic versions of the Debtors' business forms, checks, and other documents related to the Bank Accounts.

7. Except as otherwise provided in the Final Order and only to the extent sufficient funds standing in the Debtors' credit are available in each applicable Bank Account, Banks at which the Bank Accounts are maintained are authorized, but not directed, to continue to service and administer the Bank Accounts as accounts of the Debtors as debtors in possession, without

interruption and in the ordinary course of business, consistent with prepetition practices, and to receive, process, honor, and pay any and all checks, drafts, wire transfers, and ACH and other transfers issued whether before or after the Petition Date, and drawn on the Bank Accounts after the Petition Date by the holders or makers thereof, as the case may be, *provided that* the Debtors will instruct the Banks as to which checks, drafts, wire transfers (excluding any wire transfers or ACH transactions that the Banks are obligated to settle), or other items presented, issued, or drawn shall not be honored. Each of the Debtors' existing depository and disbursement Banks is authorized to debit the Debtors' accounts in the ordinary course of business without the need for further order of this Court to: (a) all checks drawn on the Debtors' Bank Accounts which are cashed at such Bank's counters or exchanged for cashier's checks by the payees thereof prior to the Petition Date; (b) all checks or other items deposited in one of the Debtors' Bank Accounts with such cash bank prior to the Petition Date which have been dishonored or returned unpaid for any reason, together with any fees and costs in connection therewith, to the same extent the Debtors were responsible for such items prior to the Petition Date; and (c) all undisputed prepetition amounts outstanding as of the date hereof, if any, owed to any Bank as service charges for the maintenance of the Cash Management System.

8. Except for those checks, drafts, wires, or other ACH transfers that are authorized or required to be honored under an order of the Court, no Debtor shall instruct or request any Bank to pay or honor any check, draft, or other payment item issued on a Bank Account prior to the Petition Date but presented to such Bank for a payment after the Petition Date.

9. Except as otherwise provided in this final Order, the Banks are authorized to charge and the Debtors are authorized, but not directed, to pay, honor, or allow prepetition and post-petition fees, costs, charges, and expenses, including the Bank Fees and charge back

Order Prepared By:

Jeffrey A. Wurst
Jack Dorian
Amstrong Teasdale LLP
219 Third Avenue, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Telephone: (212) 409-4400
Email: jwurst@atlp.com
Email: jdorian@atlp.com

Eric M. Edelman
Amstrong Teasdale LLP
7700 Forsyth Boulevard, Suite 1800
St. Louis, MO 63105
Telephone: (314) 621-5070
Email: eedelman@atlp.com

Jack Davon (with *interim* motion pending)
ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP
919 Third Avenue, 37th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Tel: (212) 469-4500
Email: jdavon@atllp.com
jdavon@atllp.com

Eric M. Edelstein (with *interim* motion pending)
ARMSTRONG TEASDALE LLP
7700 Forest Boulevard, Suite 1800
St. Louis, MO 63105
Tel: (314) 621-5070
Email: edelstein@atllp.com

Proposed Counsel to the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re Chapter 11
PREMIERE JEWELLERY INC et al. Case No. 20-11484
Debtors (Joint Administration Requested)

DEBTORS' MOTION SEEKING ENTRY OF
INTERIM AND FINAL ORDERS (I) AUTHORIZING THE DEBTORS
TO PAY CERTAIN PREPETITION CLAIMS OF TRADE CLAIMANTS AND (II)
GRANTING RELATED RELIEF

The above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (collectively, the "Debtors") file
this motion (the "Motion") for entry of interim and final orders (the "Interim Order" and "Final
Order" respectively) (i) authorizing the Debtors to pay certain prepetition claims of Trade
Claimants and (ii) granting related relief. In support of this Motion, the Debtors respectfully
state as follows:

The Debtors in this court are each incorporated or organized in the state of Rhode Island and along with the last four digits
of each Debtor's federal tax identification number are: PREMIERE JEWELLERY INC (1925); PREMIERE JEWELLERY LLC (1925); PREMIERE
JEWELLERY LLC (1925); PREMIERE JEWELLERY LLC (1925); PREMIERE JEWELLERY LLC (1925). The address of the corporate office of
Premiere Jewellery Inc. is 389 E. 28th Avenue, New York, NY 10018 and the other Debtors corporate headquarters is 380
Management Park Drive, East Providence, R. 02916.

APPLICABLE LAW

- 1 The United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the
"Court") has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334.
2 Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. This matter is a core
proceeding within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2).
3 The statutory bases for relief requested herein are sections 105, 363, 1107(a) and
1108 of title 11 of the United States Code, §§ 101-1572 (the "Bankruptcy Code") and Rules 5003
and 6004 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules").

BACKGROUND

- 4 Premiere Jewellery, Inc. and affiliated debtors in possession (collectively, the
"Debtors" or the "Company") are a jewelry design, sales, and distribution enterprise, with
headquarters located in East Providence, Rhode Island and offices also located in New York, NY
and Qingdao and Yiwu, China. The Debtors design and distribute costume jewelry and hair
goods and partner with major retailers, who then sell the Debtors' merchandise to consumers.
5 On the date hereof (the "Petition Date"), each of the Debtors filed a voluntary
petition for relief under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy
Code"). The Debtors are operating their businesses and managing their properties as debtors in
possession pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 1107(a) and 1108. No request for the
appointment of a trustee or examiner has been made in these chapter 11 cases, and no
committees have been appointed or designated.
6 A comprehensive description of the Debtors' operations and events leading to the
commencement of these chapter 11 cases is set forth in the Declaration of A Howard Moser
Pursuant to Rule 1007-2 of Local Bankruptcy Rules for the Southern District of New York (the

"First Day Declaration"), filed contemporaneously herewith and incorporated herein by
reference.

I Trade Claims Overview

7 As of the Petition Date, the Debtors owe approximately \$1.2 million in total to all
trade creditors. By this Motion, the Debtors seek authorization, but not direction, in part, in equal
bi-weekly installments over a period of one year commencing the later to occur of the execution
of the Trade Agreement (as defined below) or the entry of an order of the Court, authorizing the
Company to enter into the Trade Agreement, the prepetition obligations of certain critical trade
creditors in an aggregate not to exceed \$2.0 million, which is the minimum amount necessary to
preserve the Debtors' assets, allow the Debtors to continue to their operations seamlessly, and
ensure a smooth chapter 11 process. As such, the Debtors request authorization to pay the
prepetition claims of the following categories of trade creditors: (1) shippers and other lien
claimants (the "Carriers") and (2) certain other essential vendors and service providers (the
"Critical Vendors" and together with the Carriers, the "Trade Claimants"), and accrued in the
ordinary course of business (collectively, the "Trade Claims").

A The Carriers

8 The Debtors depend on certain vendors to transport and store products
(collectively, the "Carrier Products"). After leaving source factories in Asia, the Debtors'
products go to consolidated freight stations in the applicable sourcing country, before sailing on
freight vessels to ports in the United States. From there, the products are sent to the Debtors'
facilities before being delivered to stores. The Debtors also engage the Carriers to transport and
deliver the Carrier Products throughout their supply chain. The Carriers regularly possess the
Carrier Products belonging to the Debtors in the course of transporting and delivering the Carrier

Products. As of the Petition Date, certain Carriers have outstanding invoices for services
provided to the Debtors before the Petition Date (the "Carrier Claims").

9 Under the laws of certain jurisdictions, a Carrier may have a lien on the goods in
its possession securing the charges or expenses incurred in connection with the transportation or
storage of those goods. If the Debtors do not timely pay the Carrier Claims, the Carriers may
assert possession liens on the goods currently in their possession and refuse to deliver or release
such goods until their invoices are paid. In addition, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 363(c),
the Carriers, as bailees, may be entitled to adequate protection for any valid possession lien.

10 The refusal of Carriers to deliver or return the Debtors' goods as a result of not
being paid would severely disrupt the Debtors' operations and potentially cost the Debtors a
substantial amount of revenue. Accordingly, by this Motion, the Debtors seek authorization, but
not direction, to commence paying, in installments pursuant to the terms of the Trade Agreement,
outstanding prepetition obligations on account of the Carriers upon entry of the Proposed Interim
Order and to continue to pay the Carriers in the ordinary course of business upon entry of the
Proposed Final Order.

B The Critical Vendors

11 The Debtors have spent significant time: (1) reviewing and analyzing their books
and records; (2) consulting operations managers and purchasing personnel; (3) reviewing
contracts and supply agreements; and (4) analyzing applicable law, regulations and historical
practices to understand the Debtors' critical business relationships and suppliers of services - the
loss of which would keep the Debtors from achieving the goals of the chapter 11 cases. In this
process, the Debtors considered a variety of factors, including:

- whether certain specifications or contract requirements prevent directly or
indirectly the Debtors from obtaining services from alternative sources.

business. *In re Just for Feet, Inc.*, 242 B.R. 821, 824-25 (D. Del. 1999) (holding that section 105(e) of the Bankruptcy Code provides a statutory basis for the payment of prepetition claims); *In re United Am., Inc.*, 527 B.R. 776, 781 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 2005) (acknowledging the doctrine of necessity "because otherwise there will be no reorganization and no creditor will have an opportunity to recoup any part of its prepetition claim"); *In re Bonini & Aki Corp.*, 634 F.2d 1329, 1382 (1st Cir. 1980) (recognizing the existence of a judicial power to authorize trustees to pay claims for goods and services that are indispensably necessary to the debtors' continued operation).

21. Several courts apply the doctrine of necessity where payment of a prepetition claim (a) is "necessary for the successful reorganization of the debtor," (b) falls within "the sound business judgment of the debtor," and (c) will not "prejudice other unsecured creditors." *United Am.*, 527 B.R. at 782; see also *In re Universal Fin., Inc.*, 493 B.R. 735, 739-40 (Bankr. M.D.N.C. 2013) (applying the *United American* three-part test); *In re Corner Home Care, Inc.*, 438 B.R. 122, 127-29 (Bankr. W.D. Ky. 2010) (same). Under 11 U.S.C. § 105 the court can permit pre-plan payment of a pre-petition obligation when essential to the continued operation of the debtor. *In re ATR L.P.*, 147 B.R. 126, 127 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 1992) (citing *Jornaphere*, 98 B.R. at 177). The rationale for the necessity of payment rule—the rehabilitation of a debtor in reorganization cases—is "the paramount policy and goal of Chapter 11." *Jornaphere*, 98 B.R. at 175-76; *Mich. Bureau of Workers' Disability Comp. v. Champaign Corp.*, *In re Champaign Corp.*, 83 B.R. 279, 287 (S.D.N.Y. 1987) (authorizing payment of prepetition workers' compensation claims on grounds that the fundamental purpose of reorganization and equity powers of bankruptcy courts "is to create a flexible mechanism that will permit the greatest likelihood of survival of the debtor and payment of creditors in full or at least proportionately").

In re Just for Feet, 242 B.R. at 825 (finding that payment of prepetition claims to certain trade vendors was "essential to the survival of the debtor during the chapter 11 reorganization").

22. Moreover, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 1107(a) and 1108, debtors in possession are fiduciaries "holding the bankruptcy estate(s) and operating the business(es) for the benefit of [their] creditors and (if the value justifies) equity owners." *CoServ*, 273 B.R. at 497. 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." *Id.* The court in *CoServ* specifically noted the preplan satisfaction of prepetition claims would be a valid exercise of the debtor's fiduciary duty where the payment "is the only means to effect a substantial enhancement of the estate." *Id.*

23. The Debtors submit that the relief requested herein represents a sound exercise of the Debtors' business judgment, is necessary to avoid irreparable and irreparable harm, and is justified under Bankruptcy Code sections 105(a), 363(b), 1107 and 1108.

24. As discussed above, a Carrier may have a lien on goods in its possession that secures the charges or expenses incurred in connection with the transportation of the goods. The Carrier may be unwilling to release goods in their possession on which they may be entitled to liens because releasing possession of goods may convert the status of their claims against the Debtors from secured to unsecured. Therefore, unless the Court authorizes the Debtors to pay the Carriers' Claims, it is unlikely the Debtors will be able to obtain goods currently in transit. If the Carriers possess lien rights or have the ability to exercise "self-help" remedies to secure payment of their claims, failure to satisfy the obligations owed to the Carriers could have a material adverse effect that ultimately may devastate the Debtors' operations to the detriment of the Debtors' creditors.

25. In addition pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 363(c) the Carriers, as bailees, may be entitled to adequate protection of a valid possession lien. Given that the value of the Carrier Products generally will far exceed the value of their respective claims, the satisfaction of prepetition claims of such parties will not harm creditors—and, in fact, will benefit them—because such payments will help preserve the going-concern value of the Debtors' business. Furthermore, failure to pay the Critical Vendors as outlined herein could result in significant disruptions to the Debtors' operations and impair the Debtors' ability to successfully reorganize. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the Debtors' annual sales occur during the second half of the year. These Trade Claimants are comprised of the most necessary factories and logistics providers, without whom the Debtors will be unable to procure and timely deliver product for the holiday season. Moreover, the Debtors seek to pay the prepetition claims of the Trade Claimants in installments, thereby lessening any financial strain on the Debtors' estates, but at the same time allowing the Debtors to continue conducting business with the Trade Claimants in the ordinary

course. Because the Debtors believe the relief sought in this Motion is necessary to preserve the value of their estates for the benefit of all stakeholders in these chapter 11 cases, this Motion should be granted.

26. Courts in this district routinely grant similar relief as requested herein. See, e.g., *In re Sears Holding Corporation*, Case No. 18-23538-ebb (RDD) (S.D.N.Y. Nov. 16, 2018) (Docket No. 793) (authorizing debtors to pay up to \$90 million in critical vendor claims on a goal basis); *In re Westinghouse Air Cr. LLC*, Case No. 17-10751 (MEW) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. June 1, 2017) (Docket No. 640) (authorizing debtors to pay vendors' claims entitled to priority under section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code); *In re Aeromarine, Inc.*, Case No. 16-11275 (SHL) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. June 3, 2016) (Docket No. 244) (authorizing payment of claims entitled to administrative priority pursuant to section 503(b)(9) up to \$4 million); *In re Seabrook Oil & Gas Corp.*, No. 15-11835 (SCC) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Aug. 17, 2015) (Docket No. 180) (approving payment of prepetition claims of shippers and warehousemen).

PAYMENT OF TRADE CLAIMS THROUGH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED

27. Under the Debtors' existing cash management system, the Debtors have made arrangements to readily identify checks or wire transfer requests relating to the Trade Claims. The Debtors believe there is minimal risk that checks or wire transfer requests that the Court has not authorized will be inadvertently made. Thus, the Debtors request that the Court authorize, but not direct, all applicable financial institutions to receive, process, honor and pay any and all checks or wire transfer requests in respect of the Trade Claims, provided that sufficient funds are on deposit and standing in the Debtors' credit in the applicable bank accounts to cover such payments.

THIS TRADE AGREEMENT IS NOT A SOLICITATION OF ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF A CHAPTER 11 PLAN. ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF A CHAPTER 11 PLAN MAY NOT BE SOLICITED UNTIL A DISCLOSURE STATEMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR ANY SUCH CHAPTER 11 PLAN. THE INFORMATION IN THIS TRADE AGREEMENT STATEMENT IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE. THIS TRADE AGREEMENT STATEMENT IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL ANY SECURITIES AND IS NOT SOLICITING AN OFFER TO BUY ANY SECURITIES.

TRADE AGREEMENT

Tanya Creations, LLC (the "Company"), on the one hand, and the Vendor identified in the signature block below (the "Vendor"), on the other hand, hereby enter into the following trade agreement (this "Trade Agreement") dated as of the latest date in the signature block below.

Recitals

WHEREAS on [redacted], 2020 (the "Petition Date"), the Company and certain officers (collectively, the "Debtors") filed voluntary petitions for relief under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1332 (the "Bankruptcy Code"), in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Court");

WHEREAS on [redacted], 2020, the Court entered its [Interim/Final] Order (i) Authorizing the Debtors to Pay Certain Prepetition Claims of Trade Creditors and (ii) Granting Related Relief (the "Critical Vendor Order") (Docket No. [redacted]) authorizing the Debtors on an interim/final basis, under certain conditions, to pay the prepetition claims of certain Vendors, including the Vendor, subject to the terms and conditions set forth therein;

WHEREAS prior to the Petition Date, the Vendor delivered goods to the Company and/or performed services for the Company, and the Company paid the Vendor for such goods and/or services, according to customary trade terms;

WHEREAS the Company and the Vendor (each a "Party," and collectively, the "Parties") agree to the following terms as a condition of payment on account of certain prepetition claims the Vendor may hold against the Company:

Agreement

1. Recitals. The foregoing recitals are incorporated herein by reference as if set forth in full herein.

2. Vendor Payment. The Vendor represents and agrees that, after due investigation, the sum of all amounts currently due and owing by the Company to the Vendor under all purchase orders and contracts between the Company and Vendor ("Purchase Orders") through the Petition Date, is \$[redacted] (the "Agreed Vendor Pre-Petition Claim"). Following execution of this Trade Agreement, the Company shall, in full and final satisfaction of the Agreed Vendor

1 Capitalized terms were, but not defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Critical Vendor Order.

f. Vendor represents and agrees that it shall not unreasonably withhold any bill of lading and shall release all bills of lading upon delivery of goods to the Company or its agent without regard to the state of its receipt of payment from the Company.

4. Electronic Trade Terms

The parties agree that the electronic vendor portal data (EVP) procedures or Internet/Web based documents may be used by Company in lieu of conventional, paper-based documents for the purchase and sale of merchandise. The Vendor is accountable for all EVP information to be provided regardless of the provider or applications used to retrieve the data. Each transaction made pursuant to this Agreement (and any related communication) shall also be subject to the terms and conditions contained in this Agreement and such practices and procedures established by Company from time to time.

5. Order Matters

a. The Vendor agrees that it shall not require a lump-sum payment upon the effective date of a plan in the Company's chapter 11 cases on account of any outstanding administrative claims the Vendor may assert arising from the delivery of postpetition goods or services. In the event the payment of such claims is not yet due, the Vendor agrees that such claims will be paid in the ordinary course of business after confirmation of a plan pursuant to the customary trade terms then in effect. The Vendor Payment will be made concurrently with payment of other outstanding administrative claims as provided in a confirmed plan.

b. The Vendor will not separately seek payment from the Company on account of any prepetition claim (including, without limitation, any reclamation claim or any claim pursuant to section 503(b)(9) of the Bankruptcy Code) outside the terms of this Trade Agreement or a plan confirmed in the Company's chapter 11 case.

c. The Vendor will not file or otherwise assert against the Company, its assets or any other person or entity or any of their respective assets or property (real or personal) any lien regardless of the state or other legal authority upon which the lien is asserted, related in any way to any remaining prepetition amounts allegedly owed to the Vendor by the Company arising from prepetition agreements or transactions. Furthermore, if the Vendor has taken steps to file or assert such a lien prior to entering into this Trade Agreement, the Vendor will promptly take all necessary actions to remove such liens and hereby authorizes the Company to take any such actions on its behalf.

6. Breach

a. In the event that the Vendor fails to satisfy its undisputed obligations arising under this Trade Agreement (a "Vendor Breach"), upon written notice to the Vendor, the Vendor shall promptly pay to the Company immediately available funds in an amount equal to 25% of the Company's Vendor Payment or any portion of the Vendor Payment which cannot be recovered by the Company from the postpetition receivables then owing to the Vendor from the Company.

Pre-Petition Claim, plus the Vendor \$[redacted] in an amount of its Agreed Vendor Pre-Petition Claim (the "Vendor Payment") (without interest, penalties, or other charges) in equal bi-weekly installments over a period of one year commencing on the first business day of the month following the date to occur of the execution of this Agreement or the entry of an Order of the Court authorizing the Company to enter into this Agreement. In addition, the Company shall pay all invoices for goods delivered by Vendor after the Petition Date (the "Post-Petition Administrative Claims") within ten (10) days of the date when such invoices become due and payable as provided for in the Memo of Understanding entered into by and between the Vendor and the Company dated [redacted] (the "MOU"). Company agrees to exercise best efforts to obtain purchase order financing and if such financing is obtained and approved by the Court upon Vendor's agreement to a discount for early payment (the "Early Payment Discount") in an amount equal to 3% of the face amount of any invoices representing a Post-Petition Administrative Claim shall be paid within 20 days from the invoice date. The Early Payment Discount shall be in addition to any rebate or contribution or otherwise agreed to by the Vendor and Company.

3. Agreement to Supply

a. The Vendor shall supply goods to and/or perform services for the Company, and the Company shall accept and pay for goods and/or services from the Vendor (to the extent the Company seeks such goods and/or services under Purchase Orders or via any other manner), for the duration of the Debtors' chapter 11 cases based on the terms contained in the MOU. "Duration of the Debtors' chapter 11 cases" means until the earlier of: (i) the effective date of a chapter 11 plan in the Company's chapter 11 case; (ii) the closing of a sale of all or a material portion of the Company's assets pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 363 resulting in a cessation of the Company's business operations; (iii) the liquidation of the Company; or conversion of the Debtor's chapter 11 case to cases under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code; or (iv) a default under any of the Company's debt or in possession financing facilities that results in the Company losing access to funds available under any such facility.

b. The MOU may not be modified, adjusted, or reduced in a manner adverse to the Company except as agreed to in writing by the Parties.

c. The Vendor shall continue to honor all vendor rebates and contributions unaffected by bankruptcy filing and the Company is authorized to continue to apply all such vendor rebates and contributions towards future orders in the ordinary course of business.

d. The Vendor shall continue all shipments of goods in the ordinary course and shall fill orders for goods requested by the Company in the ordinary course of business pursuant to customary trade terms.

e. The Vendor agrees that it may not cancel any order. In the event Vendor does cancel in violation of this Agreement payments on the Agreed Vendor Pre-Petition Claim shall terminate and Vendor shall be obligated to repay the Company for all amounts received in excess of what it would have received as its distribution as a general unsecured creditor and the Company may setoff payments made on the Agreed Vendor Pre-Petition Claim against future amounts that may be owing to the Vendor.

b. In the event that the Company recovers the Vendor Payment pursuant to Section 5(a) hereof or otherwise, the Agreed Vendor Pre-Petition Claim shall be reinstated as if the Vendor Payment had not been made.

c. The Vendor agrees and acknowledges that irreparable damage would occur in the event of a Vendor Breach and remedies at law would not be adequate to compensate the Company. Accordingly, the Vendor agrees that the Company shall have the right, in addition to any other rights and remedies existing in its favor, to an injunction or injunctions to prevent breaches of the provisions of this Trade Agreement and to enforce its rights and obligations hereunder not only by an action or actions for damages but also by an action or actions for specific performance, injunctive relief and/or other equitable relief. The right to equitable relief including specific performance or injunctive relief, shall exist notwithstanding, and shall not be limited by, any other provision of this Trade Agreement. The Vendor hereby waives any defense that a remedy at law is adequate and any requirement to post bond or other security in connection with the actions instituted for injunctive relief, specific performance, or other equitable remedies.

7. Notice

If to the Vendor, then to the person and address identified in the signature block herein.

If to the Company:

Tanya Creations, LLC
360 Narragansett Park Drive
East Providence, RI 02916
Ph: 401-400-6400
Aria A. Howard Moser
ahmoser@tanyacreations.com

with 2 copies to

Jeffrey A. Wurst
Armstrong Teasdale LLP
919 Third Avenue, 37th Floor
New York, NY 10022
Email: jwurst@attlp.com

8. Representations and Acknowledgements. The Parties agree, acknowledge and represent that:

a. the Parties have reviewed the terms and provisions of the Critical Vendor Order and this Trade Agreement and consent to be bound by such terms and that this Trade Agreement is expressly subject to the procedures approved pursuant to the Critical Vendor Order.

b. any payments made on account of the Agreed Vendor Pre-Petition Claim shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Critical Vendor Order.

(including credit limits, pricing, timing of payments, and other terms) at least as favorable to the Debtors as those in place during the 12 months prior to the Petition Date, or as otherwise agreed by the Debtors in their reasonable business judgment (the "Customary Trade Terms"), and (9) agree that they shall not be permitted to cancel any contract or agreement pursuant to which they provide services to the Debtors. The Debtors reserve the right to require additional favorable trade terms with any Trade Claimant as a condition to payment of any Trade Claim. Any party that accepts payment from the Debtors on account of a Trade Claim shall be deemed to have agreed to the terms and provisions of this Interim Order.

3. Prior to entry of a Final Order, the Debtors shall not pay any obligations under this Interim Order unless they are due or deemed necessary to be paid in the Debtors' reasonable business judgment to ensure ongoing provision of goods or services or otherwise to avoid an adverse effect on operations.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph 4 of this Interim Order, the Debtors may (a) in their reasonable business judgment, negotiate, amend, or modify the form of Trade Agreement and (b) decline in condition payment of Trade Claims upon the execution of a Trade Agreement.

5. Regardless of whether a Trade Agreement has been executed, if any party accepts payment hereunder and does not continue supplying goods or services to the Debtors in accordance with trade terms at least as favorable to the Debtors as the Customary Trade Terms then subject to the entry of a final order of the Motion from this Court: (a) any payment on account of a particular claim received by such party shall be deemed, in the Debtors' sole discretion, an improper post-petition transfer and, therefore, recoverable by the Debtors in cash upon motion requested by the Debtors; (b) upon recovery by the Debtors, any prepetition claim of such party shall be reclassified as if the payment had not been made; and (c) if there exists an outstanding post-

9. The banks and financial institutions on which checks were drawn or electronic payment requests made in payment of the prepetition obligations approved herein are authorized to receive, process, honor, and pay all such checks and electronic payment requests when presented for payment, and all such banks and financial institutions are authorized to rely on the Debtors' designation of any particular check or electronic payment request as approved by this Interim Order without any duty of further inquiry and without liability for following the Debtors' instructions.

10. The Debtors are authorized to issue post-petition checks, or to effect post-petition fund transfer requests, in replacement of any checks or fund transfer requests that are dishonored as a consequence of these Chapter 11 cases with respect to prepetition amounts owed in connection with any of the Trade Claimants.

11. The Debtors shall maintain a matrix/schedule of amounts directly or indirectly paid, subject to the terms and conditions of this Order, including the following information: (a) the names of the payee; (b) the amount of the payment; (c) the category or type of payment, as further described and classified in the Motion; (d) the Debtor or Debtors that made the payment; and (e) the payment date. The Debtors shall provide a copy of such matrix/schedule to the U.S. Trustee, and any statutory committee appointed in these Chapter 11 cases, every 30 days beginning upon entry of this Order.

12. Nothing herein shall impair or prejudice the rights of the U.S. Trustee and any statutory committee appointed in these Chapter 11 cases, which are expressly retained to object to any payment made pursuant to this order to an insider (as such term is defined in section 101(31) of the Bankruptcy Code) or an affiliate of an insider of the Debtors. To the extent the Debtors intend to make a payment to an insider or an affiliate of an insider of the Debtors, the

petition balance due from the Debtors in such cases, the Debtors may elect to re-characterize and apply any payment made pursuant to the relief requested by the Motion in such outstanding post-petition balance and such supplier or lender will be required to repay to the Debtors such paid amounts that exceed the post-petition obligations then outstanding without the right of any setoffs, claims, provisions for payment of any claims, or otherwise.

8. Notwithstanding the relief granted herein and any actions taken pursuant to such relief, nothing contained in the Motion or this Interim Order shall constitute, nor is it intended to constitute: (a) an admission as to the validity, priority, or amount of any particular claim against a Debtor; (b) a waiver of the Debtors' right to dispute any particular claim on any grounds; (c) a promise or requirement to pay any particular claim or finding that any particular claim is an administrative expense claim or other priority claim; (d) an implication or admission that any particular claim is of a type specified or defined in this Interim Order or the Motion; (e) a request or authorization to assume any agreement, contract, or lease pursuant to section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code; (f) an admission as to the validity, priority, enforceability, or perfection of any lien on, security interest in, or other encumbrance on property of the Debtors' estates; (g) a waiver or limitation of the Debtors' rights under the Bankruptcy Code or any other applicable law; or (h) a concession by the Debtors or any other party-in-interest that any hereinafter contractual, common law, statutory, or otherwise, satisfied pursuant to this Interim Order are valid and the Debtors and all other parties-in-interest expressly reserve their rights to contest the extent, validity, or perfection or to seek avoidance of all such items. Any payment made pursuant to this Interim Order should not be construed as an admission as to the validity, priority, or amount of any particular claim or a waiver of the Debtors' or any other party-in-interest's rights to subsequently dispute such claim.

Debtors shall, to the extent reasonably practicable, provide three (3) business days' advance notice to, and opportunity to object by the U.S. Trustee and any statutory committee appointed in these Chapter 11 cases, provided, that if any party objects to the payment, the Debtors shall not make such payment without further order of the Court.

13. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, prior to making any payment pursuant to this Order to a Trade Claimant or on account of an Outstanding Order, the Debtors shall provide such Trade Claimant with a copy of this Interim Order (unless previously provided to such Trade Claimant).

14. Notwithstanding the relief granted in this Order, any payment made by the Debtors pursuant to the authority granted herein shall be subject to the orders authorizing the use of cash collateral, and any cash collateral budget associated therewith.

15. Notice of the Motion as provided therein shall be deemed good and sufficient notice of such Motion and the requirements of Bankruptcy Rule 6004(a).

16. The requirements of Local Rule 2013-1(b) are satisfied.

17. Notwithstanding Bankruptcy Rule 6004(b), the terms and conditions of this Interim Order are immediately effective and enforceable upon its entry.

18. To the extent that this Interim Order is inconsistent with any prior order or pleading with respect to the Motion in these cases, the terms of this Interim Order shall govern.

19. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained herein, any payment made or to be made under this Interim Order, any authorization contained in this Interim Order, or any claim for which payment is authorized hereunder, shall be subject to any orders of this Court approving any debtor in possession financing for, or any use of cash collateral by, the Debtors.

