IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

IN RE: . No. 09-12074-KJC

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BUILDING MATERIALS HOLDING,

CORPORATION, ET AL. . HEARING

Debtor. . 12/17/2009

Wilmington, Delaware

BEFORE THE HONORABLE KEVIN J. CAREY UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

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Corporation, et al.

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Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording; transcript produced by transcription service.

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5	FOR THE DEBTORS					
6	Brian Dietz	98	121	140	142	
7	Paul S. Street	172	174	176	177	
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Colloquy 4

1	THE COURT: Counsel, you're live in the				
2	courtroom.				
3	(Whereupon certain parties of the proceedings join by				
4	telephonic conference.)				
5	THE COURT: The hearing will begin shortly.				
6	Please remember when you're going to speak to state				
7	your name for the record, and when you're not speaking				
8	always remember to keep your phone on mute. Thank you				
9	(Side comments off the record.)				
10	THE COURT: Good afternoon, everyone.				
11	IN UNISON: Good afternoon.				
12	THE COURT: Let me begin by apologizing for				
13	any inconvenience for my rescheduling the timing of				
14	today's hearing may have caused, but was, for my end,				
15	unavoidable, and I thank you for your understanding.				
16	MR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you, Your Honor.				
17	Michael Rosenthal, Mitchell Karlan, Richard Falek,				
18	Aaron York and Jeremy Graves from Gibson Dunn and Sean				
19	Beach and Robert Poppiti from Young, Conaway on behalf				
20	of the debtors.				
21	I'd like to introduce the other people here				
22	on behalf of the debtors in connection with planned				
23	confirmation.				
24	Paul Street is here who's the present Senior				

Vice President Chief Administrative Officer of General

Counseling and Corporate Secretary of the debtors and the proposed Chief Executive Officer and a director of the reorganized debtors.

Mr. Brad Dietz, who's the managing director and head of the restructuring group of Peter J. Solomon Company, the company's investment banker and financial advisor.

And, Jeff Stein who's Vice President of the Garden City Group, the court approved balloting and solicitation agent for the debtors.

Your Honor, I'd like to begin by handing the Court a set of binders that may be useful to you during the hearing. May I approach?

THE COURT: Certainly. I guess I can never have enough binders.

Do you have a set for my law clerk by any chance?

MR. ROSENTHAL: I believe we do.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. ROSENTHAL: To begin, Your Honor, I would request the Court to take judicial notice of the entire record in this case and to admit into evidence for this hearing the declarations of Mr. Street, Mr. Dietz and Mr. Stein (phonetic) and the other pleadings referred to in a list that I'll hand up to Your Honor.

Rosenthal - Argument May I approach again, Your Honor? 1 THE COURT: You may. 2 Thank you. I've handed Your Honor a list MR. ROSENTHAL: 3 of the pleadings that we'd like admitted into evidence. 4 It lists the docket numbers of each. 5 don't want -- need -- hope I don't need to go through 6 each of the pleadings, Your Honor. I think they're 7 self-explanatory in their description, but I'd request 9 that all of these be admitted into evidence. 10 THE COURT: Are the declarations that you 11 mentioned on the list as well or no? 12 MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes, they are, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Well, I have with some 13 14 regularity gotten request to incorporate into the 15 confirmation record everything in the universe that's occurred as you've just -- my words, not yours -- asked 16 17 today. 18 And, in the absence of objection, I probably 19 will, but I say that and then say if someone should happen to appeal the confirmation order, what record 20 21 exactly would get transmitted to the district court? But, you don't have to answer that question 22 23 now.

> I will ask: Are there any objections to the moving into admission, into this record of the items

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1 that counsel has identified?

I hear none. They are admitted without objection.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, the declarations of Mr. Street, Mr. Dietz and Mr. Stein, which have been admitted into evidence represent their direct testimony in support of confirmation.

I'd like to proffer some additional testimony from Mr. Street and Mr. Dietz with respect to certain other documents that I'd like to have marked as exhibits and hand to the Court.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I've handed you three exhibits that we've marked as D-44, D-45 and D-46 following on the numbering that we've used in the exhibit list that I previously handed to the Court.

If called to the stand, Mr. Street would testify that the document marked as Exhibit 44, which is the lengthy document is the acknowledgment of approval of planned condition that was executed by the debtors and each of the proposed participants to the exit credit facilities that was the basis of the planned supplement filed in November. November 15th.

And, I'd move for the admission of Exhibit D-

44.

1 THE COURT: Is there any objection?

MR. COUSINS: Your Honor, Scott Cousins on behalf of Third Avenue. I'd just like to see copies before they're all admitted into evidence, please.

MR. ROSENTHAL: That's fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Why don't you proceed with the other two?

MR. ROSENTHAL: That's fine, Your Honor.

We've -- we're -- we will present to Mr. Cousins D-44,

-45 and -46.

If called to the stand, Your Honor, Mr. Dietz would testify that the -- Mr. Dietz would testify the document marked as Exhibit 45 was prepared by Peter J. Solomon Company under Mr. Dietz' supervision and at his direction, and he would further testify that this exhibit is a comparison of the liquidity available under the exit credit facilities proposed in the November 15th plan supplement and the new exit credit facilities proposed on December 14 -- filed on December 14th of this year.

He would further testify that this exhibit shows that liquidity under the new facility is significantly greater than liquidity under the old facility.

And I'd move for the admission of Exhibit D-

1 45.

THE COURT: Proceed with the next one, then we'll deal with the --

MR. ROSENTHAL: Fine.

THE COURT: -- long one.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Mr. Dietz would further testify that Exhibit 4 -- D-46 was prepared by Peter J. Solomon under Mr. Dietz' direction and that it is a comparison of the distribution of the expected tax refund proceeds under the \$135 million take-back loan proposed in the November 15th planned supplement to the expected distribution of those proceeds in the \$135 million take-back agreement proposed on December 14th.

And that it shows that the impact is that the tax refund proceeds under the new facilities provisions actually reduce the take-back loan by approximately \$7 million more than that loan would have been reduced under the old -- the terms of the old take-back loan facility.

And I'd move for the admission of that document.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask if there's any objection to the admission of D-44, -45 or -46?

MS. LANE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Katie Lane, Chris Giaimo, Brad Sandler on behalf of the

committee. We would also echo the sentiments of counsel that we'd like copies of this.

We believe that we've been provided the data and this analysis informally, but we're not positive based on representations that it's exactly what we've received.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. COUSINS: Good afternoon, Your Honor.

Scott Cousins, again, on behalf of Third Avenue. This is the first time we're seeing the exhibits. I guess we'd ask for guidance from the Court.

We can cross-examine the witnesses on the stand, but frankly, we haven't had time to analyze the exhibits. It's the first time we're seeing them, but we'll be certainly be guided by the Court.

THE COURT: I feel the same way about Third Avenue's objection.

MR. COUSINS: I understand, Your Honor, and I can certainly address it now or at the appropriate time.

THE COURT: I'll reserve ruling for the moment on the admission of those three exhibits.

MR. COUSINS: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Yes, Your Honor. Mr. Street and Mr. Dietz are available in the courtroom for cross-

1 examination on these exhibits.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask this. Was it your intention to offer any live testimony or rest with the declaration and the oral proffer and then allow others to cross-examine if they wished?

MR. ROSENTHAL: Our intention was to rest on the proffer and the declarations. If there is a cross-examination to reserve the right to redirect.

THE COURT: Okay, now, let me take a step back and let me ask what further, if anything, the debtor had in support of confirmation and are we to press through with that and then address the other matters on the agenda, or what were the debtors' intentions?

MR. ROSENTHAL: The intention, Your Honor, is to press forward with confirmation and make a presentation in support of confirmation, address the objections that had been previously raised and that have all been resolved, and then, address the objection that we received an hour and a half ago.

THE COURT: Okay. Proceed.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I plan to address just a few items because we've spent a lot of time with the written declarations and the memorandum that we filed in support of the legal issues regarding

1 confirmation.

THE COURT: They were all very detailed.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. As Your Honor knows, the debtors operate one of the largest residential business products and construction services business in the United States, and they operate out of more than 50 facilities located in states across the country and employ almost 5,000 employees.

As I explained at the first day hearing, the downturn in the U.S. housing economy hit the debtors hard and caused the sales revenues to decline.

And as a result, the debtors worked diligently with their lenders to obtain waivers of compliance with certain financial covenants and to amend those covenants. Most importantly, to start the process of rationalizing their operations for the market that they were experiencing to improve cash flow and profitability.

We negotiated, initially, a plan with the debtors pre-petitioned secure lenders, which we filed on the first day of the case, and that plan has evolved a bit over time, but it is presented to you today in essentially the same format that was filed initially.

It's critical, Your Honor, to the debtors that the plan -- the exit financing that we're

1 presenting to the Court -- be approved today.

The exit financing has a provision that provides that it terminates if the financing is not approved today and a confirmation order is not entered. And, it has provision that requires that the closing occur by January 4th.

Separate from that, the debtors' debtor and possession financing expires on December 31st, which happens to be, you know, a Saturday, I believe. Friday? Saturday?

It expires on December 31st.

THE COURT: Thursday, I think.

MR. ROSENTHAL: And any extension of that would require the payment of an extension fee.

MR. COUSINS: Thursday.

MR. ROSENTHAL: It's Thursday. Thursday, the next business day is January 1st, which is a holiday, and then we have the weekend and January 4th is the following Monday.

Your Honor, we filed an amended plan on December 14th as a result of a more favorable exit financing arrangements we were able to finalize in the last few days.

You know, I will describe the new exit financing in a moment, but let me summarize the

essential points of the plan that are before the Court.

The plan constitutes a separate sub-plan for each of the debtors and if you read through the plan, each debtor sub-plan is designated by a letter from "A" to "L."

For example, BMHC's plan is designated "A" and Select Build Illinois' plan is designated "L."

The plan seeks to preserve the value of the debtors for their creditors while recognizing and balancing the fact that the debtors pre-petitioned secured lenders have direct claims against the debtors that would result in creditors receiving substantially less on their claims under a Chapter 7 liquidation.

Under the plan, general unsecured claims are placed in Class 6. As you will recall, there was a stipulation agreed with the unsecured creditors that they -- and the committee -- that it would support confirmation of the plan provided that the distribution to unsecured creditors was the \$5.5 million that had been initially -- that had been proposed in the plan that was approved in connection with the disclosure statement and that the unsecured creditors have a small unsecured claims class of at least \$700,000.

And. in fact, that is the plan that is being presented to the Court today.

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We believe, Your Honor, that it's shown in the most recent liquidation analysis that's attached as Exhibit A to the Dietz' declaration, that funding the unsecured cash fund with the \$5.5 million provides each holder of a general unsecured claim with substantially more than it would receive in a hypothetical Chapter 7 liquidation.

And by way of example, under the plan the debtors have projected, as reflected in the Dietz' declaration that general unsecured claims will receive distributions with a value of approximately 12.1% of the holder's claim as compared to a Chapter 7 liquidation distribution, which varies from 0% to 4.1% at the upper range.

Similarly, with respect to the small unsecured claims class, those creditors had an agreed treatment, and they were to receive an amount equal to the lesser of 25 hun -- 25% of their claims or \$1,205 and there was a cap of \$700,000 on those payments.

That 25% of their claim, again, compares to the 0 to 4.1%, and we are informed by the voting agent, and the company that's evaluated the votes that we will not exceed the cap. So, there will not be any reduction or pro-ration.

Your Honor, Class 2 consists of the holders

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of the pre-petition-funded lender claims, which are the claims of the secured lenders under the pre-petition credit agreement in an amount to approximately \$305 million.

These creditors will receive a two-part distribution not uncommon in some of the most recent cases.

They will be the -- have a large, secured, but second lien debt position by having the \$135 million take-back term loan, and they will also receive, essentially, 100% of the equity of the reorganized debtors subject to some dilution for management incentives that are issued.

While we had originally contemplated that the \$135 million -- the full \$135 million term loan would be issued on the effective date, we believe, Your Honor, as a result of a sale that we are going to present to Your Honor, hopefully, before the end of the year, that we will be able to generate \$2.8 million of proceeds in addition to some tax benefits, and those proceeds will, in fact, reduce the \$135 million by \$2.8 million.

On the effective date, Your Honor, the reorganized debtors will emerge as a private company as opposed to the public company when they file. And,

100% of the equity interest will be owned by the prepetition-funded -- holders of the pre-petition-funded lender claims.

There are some claims related to outstanding letters of credit that are also held by a subset of the pre-petitioned secured lenders. And there are two different types of claims here, Your Honor.

First, there are claims of holders of unsecured claims that are the beneficiaries of these pre-petitioned letters of credit, and the plan proposes that the letters of credit would stay in place, and in the process of -- in the post-effective date world, the debtors will pay those claims in the ordinary course when they arise and there will be no draws, hopefully, on the pre-petitioned letters of credit.

We believe those claims are unimpaired as they will be paid in full.

Class 3, Your Honor, is a related class with respect to these LC claims. And these are the claims of the letter of credit lenders themselves in the event that their letters of credit are drawn.

And, while we don't think it's likely that they will be drawn, we've agreed that during the period in which those letters of ou -- are outstanding, we'll pay some fees -- typical fees -- related to the

1 continuance of letters of credit.

And in the event that they are drawn, these letter of credit lenders, who are the same lenders as the revolver lenders under our pre-petition secured creditor agreement will receive the same consideration that the Class 2 lenders received -- those lenders that had already put out money prior to the effective date.

Your Honor, obviously, the Court has the declaration of Garden City Group.

A little bit about solicitation.

The Court approved the disclosure statement on October 22nd. We were given an additional two days until October 27th to send out our packages and -- I'm sorry -- and we -- and to mail the packages by October 29th, which we did.

We published a notice of the confirmation hearing in a number of publications including the Wall Street Journal and in English and Spanish language newspapers in Las Vegas, Los Angeles and Phoenix.

We filed our planned supplement -- the original planned supplement -- on November 15th, and that contained biographical and compensation information with respect to the proposed officers and directors, lists of the debtors causes of action, drafts of various planned documents, the exit financing

agreements as they existed at that time, the take-back term loan for \$135 million, an inter-creditor agreement, a shareholder agreement, and voting concluded on November 25th, the day before Thanksgiving.

The final voting report is attached to the declaration of Mr. Stein of the Garden City Group, and Your Honor, the voting report takes into account two stipulations that the debtors have reached with claimants concerning their votes, and these are also attached to Mr. Stein's declaration.

The first stipulation was with -- is with
Liberty Mutual. Liberty voted \$105 million general
unsecured claim in Class 6 to accept the plan for every
debtor.

And we very much appreciated Liberty Mutual's vote, and would have liked to have counted that vote, but we are assuming the Liberty Mutual Indemnity

Agreement, Your Honor, so we don't believe that Liberty Mutual actually had a proper claim for voting.

And, as a result, in the stipulation, Liberty
Mutual agreed to withdraw its vote, and to the
disallowance of its claim for voting purposes.

In the second voting stipulation, reg -- relates to a \$381,000 vote to reject the plan of Select

Build Illinois that was filed by the Carpenters'
Benefit Fund of Illinois. And after some discussion,
that claimant actually realized that their claim was
less than \$5,000 and agreed to withdraw their ballot
and to the disallowance of their claim for voting
purposes, as well.

With respect to the voting results, Your Honor, Classes 2, 3, 6 and 8 were impaired classes entitled to vote.

The creditors in Classes 2, which were the funded lender claims, voted overwhelming to accept the plan 96% in dollar amount, and basically 90%, I think, in number of votes in the class.

Notably, one of the parties that has filed the last minute objection, -- one of the ini -- exit lenders under the original facility, which had acknowledged the approval of the plan and had approved the confirmation order, actually did not vote at all.

The creditors in Class 3, which are the LC lender claims of the secured pre-petitioned lenders, also voted overwhelmingly in favor of the plan, 97% in dollar amount and over 90% in number of the votes in each of the sub-classes in each case.

The creditors in classes -- in the Class 8 classes, which were the small, unsecured convenience

class, similarly voted overwhelmingly to accept the
plan, 84% in dollar amount, and at least 83% in number
of votes accepting the plan.

And, there was a mixed result with respect to the unsecured classes. Some of the unsecured classes voted to accept the plan: BMHC class, Select Build Arizona and Select Build Illinois.

However, some of the classes, the other Class 6 classes, voted to reject the plan, and one class, in fact, Class 6(e), which was Illinois framing, had no votes. And while there's a split of authority, we think that Judge Fitzgerald ruled in 2005 that a class that has no votes should be deemed not to accept the plan.

However, we do not think this is a problem, Your Honor, because no class junior will receive any property under the plan that's set out in our confirmation brief.

And to just to complete the, sort of the results here, Class 9(a), the BMHC equity holders, will not receive anything under the plan and are deemed not to have accepted, and similarly, all the subordinating classes, Class 10(a) through (1) are also deemed non-accepting.

But, as to all of those, Your Honor, we

believe, as said on confirmation brief, which is -- has not been opposed by anyone, we've satisfied the Crandone (phonetic) requirements of Section 11:29(b).

I would mention, Your Honor, just as an aside that if, again, with respect to the last minute objection, if you revise the votes of the one creditor, Third Avenue, of the two that actually voted to move it to a rejection, we would have the acceptance of 91% in amount and 96% in percentages -- in number.

And, if you actually had included a vote from Grace Bay, which didn't vote, as a rejecting vote, we -- that would move the percentages down to 94% accepting by a number and 85% accepting by amount.

So, even if both of those entities had voted and had voted to reject, we would still easily pass the requisite percentages in Class 2.

Your Honor, I want to spend a little time on the new planned supplement that we filed.

We filed a planned supplement on December 14th and again on Monday, December -- December 7th and then again on December 14th.

We filed Black Lines to the extent we could in the planned supplement. There were some documents that were either entirely new or, in some instances, we deleted entire documents, and so it was -- it was

1 impossible to Black Line those.

The changes largely relate to the exit credit facilities.

The planned supplement that we filed on November 15th contained documents reflecting an exit facility that had a \$50 million revolver provided by two entities, Wells Fargo and a Grace Bay affiliate, and a \$53.5 million term loan provided, in part, by a Grace Bay affiliate, in part by HIG and by four or five other entities.

And at the time, Your Honor, that represented the most favorable exit financing that the debtors could obtain.

As the Court will recall, we came before the Court and asked for the authority to pay a commitment fee, a 5% commitment fee with respect to that financing. And as a condition to that, we requested that people acknowledge before they receive the fee that they approved the plan, which had as a -- as attachments the exit financing, and that they approve the confirmation order and, in fact, everyone signed appro -- that acknowledgment, which we have marked as D-44 -- just submitted to the Court -- and received their 5% commitment fee.

I don't recall exactly what Third Avenue's

share of the original exit was, but Grace Bay's share
was about 38%. So, they would have received -- it was
about \$38 million. So, they would have received 5% of
\$38 million as a commitment fee.

But, since we filed the November 15th documents, Your Honor, we have been searching for and in discussions for more favorable exit financing, and I'll talk about that in -- why in a second.

And, we have now obtained commitments for and signed exit documents with respect to financing to be pres -- provided by Foothill as the revolving lender in the amount of \$50 million -- Wells Fargo Foothill.

And, by DK Acquisition Partners as the sole exit term lender in the amount of \$40 million.

We filed, as the Court knows, a motion to request -- requesting authority to reimburse the expenses and provide certain indemnities to these two new exit lenders, which is also set for today. And, since the discussion of that motion and these exit facilities are combined, I want to talk about the salient points and why we -- how we located these alternative providers and why we went to them now.

Several factors, Your Honor, caused the debtors to renew their efforts to find alternative exit financing.

First, in November of 2009, an event occurred 1 that I had described as "manna from heaven." Actually, 2 Congress enacted the Worker Home Ownership and Business 3 Assistance Act of 2009. And, while most of the act 5 dealt with things totally unrelated to this debtor, a few provision in the act related to changes -- one-time 6 changes in the tax law that allow the carry-back by a 7 company for five years instead of the normal two years 9 of operating losses that they generate in either 2008 10 or 2009. You could choose whichever year. 11 chosen 2009.

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And the result of this increased carry-back period, Your Honor, is the debtors believe that they will now be able to realize approximately \$70 million in 2010 by carrying back their 2009 losses and offsetting them against the profits that they had in 2004 and 2005.

There's approximately \$82 million in tax that was paid in 2004 and 2005 that is available to be offset against the losses that would be carried back.

And, the result is that the debtors would be entitled to a refund of \$70 million.

It's really quite a phenomenal thing because this legislation passed in November, but also important, we actually had significant -- we had both

real losses in 2009, which is unfortunate, but significant profits in 2004 and 2005 to offset them.

The existence of this tax refund asset created the possibility for an alternative approach to exit financing. In effect, we could have what we might call a "tax day" loan.

Second major factor, Your Honor, was that notwithstanding the availability of this unanticipated significant tax refund asset, which facilitates the rapid de-leveraging of the debtors, we believe, Your Honor, and experienced in our negotiations that some of the key lenders in our old exit facility reacted negatively to the de-leveraging. They wanted the loan outstanding for three years, and the tax refund would have meant that it could have been paid back a lot quicker.

And the result was rather than getting more flexibility from those lenders, we got -- we encountered more difficulty in obtaining some covenants that made sense.

For example, one of the matters before the Court today is the Ontario -- sale of the Ontario Framing business. And, as the Court remembers, if -- or, as the Court sees in the documents there, the Ontario Framing business has been a business that while

at one time a large driver of profitability and revenue for the debtors, has principally because of the impact of the case, the avail -- or the unavailability of assurity bonds and the like, its value has diminished somewhat, and its backlog has diminished significantly.

Nevertheless, that business generated approximately \$5 million of EBITDA to the debtors earnings on an annual basis.

The debtors made the decision that they were going to sell that business because, as the motion and the supporting declarations reflect, the value that the debtors ascribed to the business was about \$14.5 million, and by selling the business, it enabled -- because of the amount that we had paid for it -- it enabled the ability to 1: Get off some liabilities and some potential -- and payments to some -- to the owners, but 2: It enabled the debtors to carry back an additional loss which increased the refund amount from \$50 million from \$70 million.

That's how we get to the \$70 million.

But, the important point here about the recalcitrance we ran into from the lenders -- the old lenders -- was that even though we were generating real dollars through an increase in the tax refund, we were also reducing the EBITDA that was available because we

1 had sold that business.

And, so, we went to them and said, "We're giving you real dollars, but we need to covenants to be adjusted to reflect that our EBITDA will be lowered because we don't have that business generating earnings."

And the answer was, "No."

The answer was also, "If you get the \$70 million 'manna from heaven,' we want a 3% repayment pre-payment fee attributable to it."

And then, in the process of this, we heard from Grace Bay that it was attempting to extract things that had nothing to do with exit financing at all.

MR. COUSINS: Your Honor, --

MR. ROSENTHAL: It made it --

MR. COUSINS: I apologize. Is this A proffer? Is this testimony? Is there a witness?

THE COURT: It's argument of --

MR. ROSENTHAL: There is a witness.

THE COURT: -- counsel. I'm assuming the rest will follow.

MR. COUSINS: I apologize.

THE COURT: Argument of counsel. What else could it be?

MR. COUSINS: Thank you.

MR. ROSENTHAL: We heard, Your Honor, that

Grace Bay was conditioning its agreement to sign the

exit -- the old exit financing on receiving from the

pre-petitioned lenders as part of the shareholder

agreement, a right of first refusal on any equity

transfers, a reorganized BMHC stock, and at one point,

an equity buy-out price.

All of these totally unrelated to the capacity in which we were dealing with them at the time, which was as an exit -- potential exit financing lender.

So, Your Honor, we -- one other factor I want to mention to the Court.

As you recall, I said that all of these lenders signed the acknowledgment and received their 5% fee -- including Grace Bay -- and everybody, ultimately, after -- everybody then, when it came time to vote, voted for the plan because the acknowledgment said, "We approve the plan and we approve the confirmation order," -- except Grace Bay.

You know, the Grace Bay affiliate that was the pre-petitioned creditor -- and remember, Grace Bay had about 37% of this exit facility -- refused to vote -- did not vote one way or another on the plan.

And the final factor that lead us to have

grave concerns about our old exit financing, Your

Honor, is we negotiated for months to try to get to a

conclusion. Even after signa -- signing the

acknowledgment, we heard demand and demand and demand

and demand -- new demands.

All of the lenders in the old exit facility released their signature pages except Grace Bay. They still were not content with the document. They were still negotiating as of a week ago whether the document was appropriate and had not authorized Paul Hastings (phonetic) to release their signature page.

All of these factors, Your Honor, gave us grave concern about 1: The flexibility that we needed from the exit financing and 2: Whether, in fact, we had exit financing from the old exit lenders.

Mr. Dietz, Peter J. Solomon, proceeded to look for alternative financing, and he had the tax refund as an incentive to find it.

In three and half weeks, Your Honor, we obtained and documented a new, binding financing commitment and exit financing documents with the new exit lenders, DK and Foothill.

It's for less money: \$90 million as to opposed to \$103.5 million. However, it has a lower overall cost. Interest rate is substantially lower.

Attached to the Dietz declaration is a side-by-side comparison of the old and new.

The interest rate on the old revolver, I think, was 17%; on the new revolver it's 7%. The interest rate on the old term loan was 17%; on the new term loan it's 14%.

More important than interest rate, however, Your Honor, is the fact that the new exit financing has much more favorable covenants. It does not contain the liquidity covenant, and it loosens that EBITDA covenant that I was talking about related to the -- to Ontario Framing.

And therefore, as a result of all of those factors in the new financing, even though the amount of the financing in the aggregate is less, if the Court looks at Exhibit D-45, the Court will see that the overall liquidity under the new financing is substantially greater.

So, I don't know if the Court wants to look at D-45, but if you look D-45, Your Honor, we -- that is the document entitled "Exit Facilities Overview Liquidity Covenant."

And essentially, break the page into the top half and the bottom half. And this is a comparison of the liquidity available under the old facility and

under the new facility in two different cases: the base case, and at the bottom, what we call the "covenant case."

And the operative line, Your Honor, is the line that is highlighted in blue. And if you look at the base case, you'll see, Your Honor, that the Foothill/DK deal is better by a substantial margin in terms of available liquidity in essentially every period other than August of 2010, and in that period, although it's \$1.1 million worse, we still have at that time \$6.1 million in available liquidity.

If you go to the bottom half of that page, that is a case -- the covenant case is one where we assume that all of the debtors' projections are just delayed a year.

And if you look again at the bottom line that's highlighted in blue, you will see that in every year, the available liquidity -- that's what's reflected in blue -- is greater under the new facility by a substantial margin than under the old facility.

And this is solely the result, Your Honor, of the relaxed liquidity covenant. Because although the old financing was a -- more money that we had to pay for up front and coming out when the financing was repaid, we couldn't use the money because the liquidity

covenant wouldn't allow us. It was so tight that we couldn't use the money.

Your Honor, Mr. Dietz' testimony declaration also contains a simple comparison at -- of the old and the new financing and I would hope that the Court would look at that exhibit, as well.

Your Honor, we believe that the new financing is significantly better from the perspective of the company than the old financing. And, we believe that we have submitted evidence to support the motion for authority to pay the expenses of the two new exit lenders who are standing here today prepared to -- not to execute, they've already executed, -- prepared to consummate the financing on January 4th of this year -- of next year.

Your Honor, the amended and restated plans supplement -- there's one other factor about the financing because I -- that I want to raise, which is that there has been an issue raised about whether the identity of the lenders is material.

The old exit financing, Your Honor, provided that the lenders could assign their interests to anyone they wanted. And while the debtor had a right to consent, it was a right that was not to be unreasonably withheld.

So, the original lenders might not have been the lenders two weeks later or four weeks later or six weeks later. And we have a stark example of that.

Even when we signed the commitment letter, and when the Court approved the payment of the commitment fee, we had Third Avenue that had a significant position in the exit, and it assigned a significant portion of its position to Grace Bay.

So, there was al -- there -- even in the old exit financing, there was the right to assign interests in the exits.

It's impossible for me to believe, Your

Honor, that the identity of the lenders is a material

factor -- it was a material factor to any -- to

anyone's vote.

The amended and restated planned supplement agreement also, Your Honor, does -- did some other things, none of which we believe are material.

We disclosed that Lisa Thomas was going to be the corporate secretary. We made some non-material revisions to the term loan agreement that talked about refinancing and pre-petitioned letters of credit. We increased slightly the amount of interest the company can pay in time in kind from 4.5% to 5%.

We loosened the financial reporting covenant.

We eliminated minimum liquidity thresholds and revised some of the EBITDA levels to conform them to the senior documents.

And there -- and then finally, on this point, we reduced the exit, the excess tax refund proceeds, which would be paid to the take-back lenders -- this is the second lien -- from 100% of the excess to 50%.

And this takes us to D-46, which reflects that the result of reducing the percentage of the excess tax refund proceeds from 100% to 50% in combination with lowering the amount of the exit term from 53 to 40 million actually meant that the amount of money that the second lien take-back lenders received from the excess cash flow goes -- related to the tax refund -- goes from \$800,000, under the old deal, to \$7.7 million, under the new deal.

So, they actually receive about \$7 million more under the new deal than under the old deal.

There were some revisions made to the intercreditor agreement to reflect Wells Fargo Foothill is the agent, to provide that in the event of insolvency, first lien in obligations will be paid before second lien.

We made some revisions to reflect that we were going to continue the companies as C corporations

rather than turn them into LLC's, and as result, that requires some amendment to certificates of incorporation to include the bankruptcy prohibitions on issuance of non-voting securities and the like.

We made some revisions to the shareholders' agreement that were negotiated with counsel for the secured pre-petition lenders to conform the definition of change of control to lower the threshold for the r -- the votes required to remove a director, to reduce the threshold for major actions from 66% to 50%, added a provision to require the company to cooperate with stockholders, you know, request for information and the like.

We don't believe, Your Honor, that any of these changes is, in context, materially adverse.

We filed a further amended version of the confirmation order and plan with technical modifications on December 14th.

Most of the plan changes were designed to either address changes necessitated by the new exit credit facilities or to address objections or informal comments we'd received with respect to the plan.

You can see the changes on the cumulative Black Line in the binder, Your Honor, at Tab 10.

THE COURT: How does that differ, if at all,

this language to raise a concern that had been -- to

address a concern that had been raised informally by
the US Trustee's office, and this language simply makes
clear that the preservation of the debtors' corporate
structure, by maintaining subsidiary equity interest is
for the benefit of the new owners of the reorganized

BMHC equity interest.

Consistent, Your Honor, with Judge Peck's decision, also, in a contested matter in re Ion Media Networks, that came out on November 24th of 2009.

In addition, Your Honor, we added language in 4.2.2 and 4.3.2 clarifying that the liens of the prepetitioned lenders are released on the effective date, which is when those lenders will receive their planned consideration.

This was always understood by the plan, but the new exit lenders wanted us to confirm that the old liens had been cancelled -- or, would be cancelled, in the effective date.

Turning to Page 18, Your Honor, we -- at the request of the agent for the pre-petitioned lenders -- changed 4.3.2.5 at the top to make the language more clear.

We changed 4.4.2 on that same page to address concerns raised by the Texas ad valorem claimants and the local tax authorities to objections that had been

1 filed.

If you look at Page 24, we changed this section to address the US Trustee's informal concerns, again, about their preservation of equity interests and the subsidiary debtors.

Again, the language makes clear that the preservation is for the benefit of the new owners of the equity interest of the parent -- the new owners being the Class 2 secured pre-petitioned lenders, and it doesn't benefit the old equity owners who -- the old equity owners of the re-organized BMHC are wiped out and -- unfortunately in the plan.

We changed on Page 26, Section 6.3 to provide that parties -- to rejected executory contracts under the plan have 30 days after the effective date rather than 30 days after the date the confirmation order's entered to file rejection damages claims.

And, I'd like to point out to the Court that we filed yesterday the rejected executory contract and an expired lease list, and that's being served by Garden City.

On Page 41, Your Honor, we made this change to add that voted in favor of the plan to reflect the concern of the US Trustee's office that this be onl -- a consensual release and also raised an objection filed

by Mr. Navarro (phonetic) and Ms. Ramirez (phonetic).

Page 45, it was a condition to the plan that the debtor -- that the IRS withdraw the claims it had filed with respect to a \$57 million tax refund that the debtors received in 2009 because the debtors had filed -- because the proof of claim dealt with other claims of the IRS -- they're actually priority claims that are going to be paid on the effective date. We revised the language here.

By the way, Your Honor, if the Court recalls that 2009 tax refund had been under review by the joint committee on taxation.

The auditor had come back and said, "We have no adjustments. Therefore, there will be no change to the tax refund."

Because of the size of the refund, the joint committee on taxation had to actually approve the auditor's report.

We received a call on Monday from Arlene

Austin (phonetic) of the IRS that the IRS has signed

off on the carry-back refunds and will be amending the

IRS proof of claim to remove that claim. So,

therefore, this condition should be satisfied.

On Page 47, Your Honor, we clarified this provision at the request of the new exit lenders to

provide that while a dispute under the financing commitment letters will be resolved in this Court, any future dispute post-effective date res -- dispute under the credit agreement, itself, will be resolved pursuant to the provisions of those, which are governed, I believe, by New York law.

And then, we made some other changes, of course, in the Glossary, we revised the definition of "Exit Term Loan" to change it from 53.5 to 40 million. We changed the dates of the planned supplements.

Your Honor, I'm pleased to report that all of the changes, coupled with some paragraphs that we added to the confirmation order, have resolved the concerns that were raised either formally or informally by the US Trustee, the Department of Justice on behalf of the EPA, Liberty Mutual, Westchester Fire Insurance and a number of other parties.

And here again, we don't believe any of the changes materially and adversely impact creditors who previously voted for the plan. And therefore, the modified plan satisfies the requirements of 11:27 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Your Honor, in addition to formal pleadings and informal comments, a number of individuals sent letters to the Court asking the Court to require or ask

the lenders to increase the recovery available to
unsecured creditors. Some of those letters, I think,
are consistent with letters the Court received from Mr.
Milligan (phonetic) and Mr. Pierson (phonetic).

We -- you know, the debtors are obviously sympathetic to the requests made in these letters, but, Your Honor, we don't believe that they constitute objections or that the Court has the ability to intervene or otherwise make the secured creditors increase the funds available to unsecured creditors.

As Mr. Dietz' declaration states and as I've explained to the Court, the distribution under the plan substantially exceeds the Chapter 7 distribution. And therefore, the plan satisfies the best interest of creditors test, and may be confirmed.

And any objection, Your Honor, that is represented by these letters, we believe should be overruled.

Your Honor, we believe the plan satisfies the requirements for confirmation, and ask the Court to approve the confirmation order.

We have -- I can walk the Court through the confirmation order and the changes we've made there.

Again, we've not revised them since the draft you would have reviewed yesterday with the addition of -- with

1 the exception of --

(Side comments off the record.)

MR. ROSENTHAL: -- with the exception that we may need to add an insertion about the proffer that I made of the new exhibits, and we have deleted --

(Side comments off the record.)

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, can we -- let me -- can I take you through the changes that we have made since the 14th? They're not very many, but just conforming changes?

THE COURT: Well, let me find my copy.

UNIDENTIFIED: Your Honor, may I approach?

MR. ROSENTHAL: It's Binder 11.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. ROSENTHAL: All right, Your Honor, these are changes since the 14th. We added some docket numbers.

We clarified in finding why that the Court retains post-confirmation jurisdiction to the extent provided in Article 9, and that was to take into account the new provision we ar -- we added to the plan with respect to jurisdiction under the exit credit facilities after the effective date.

We added a specific reference to approval of the new exit lender fee agreements in Paragraph 14.

Paragraph 14 is on -- I have Black Line -- it's the exit financing paragraph.

THE COURT: I see.

MR. ROSENTHAL: Okay. You know, we conformed Paragraph 39 as a jurisdiction provision to the change to 11.1.17 of the plan.

We changed an "and" to an "or" because the California Franchise Tax Board wanted us to.

We made a revision to Paragraph 45 at the request of counsel for Mr. Navarro and Mr. Ramirez to mirror Section 157(b)-5 of the judicial code.

We added a Paragraph 47, at the request of Westchester Fire Insurance, specifying that the debtors would replace their current indemnity agreement with respect to security bonds issued by Westchester with a new agreement.

We added a clarifying paragraph at Paragraph 48 that allowed priority tax claims would be paid in equal monthly installments, and this was added at the request of California Franchise Board, but we also made clear that the language would not prevent the debtors from paying allowed priority tax claims in full at any time on or after the effective date.

We added a Paragraph 49 to address concerns raised informally by the Department of Justice on

Rosenthal - Argument 45 behalf of the EPA with respect to environmental issues. 1 (Side comments off the record.) 2 MR. ROSENTHAL: And, we clarified in -- going 3 back, Your Honor -- in finding you that we had originally said that Para -- that Class 6(e) because no 5 ballot was cast was an accepting class, but we've taken 6 that out and we've said no valid ballot was cast in 7 Class 6(e). (Side comments off the record.) 9 10 MR. ROSENTHAL: Okay, Mr. York tells me one 11 more thing. 12 There was a blank in Paragraph 11 as to the number of shares the aggregate effective date equity 13 14 issuance, and we've added in the number of shares to be 15 issued on the effective date, which is 65,297,935.75 shares. 16 17 Your Honor, unless you have further 18 questions, we would request entry of the confirmation 19 order and we wou -- because the expense reimbursement of the two lenders is part and parcel a confirmation. 20 21 We'd request the Court to enter the order 22 approving that motion, as well. 23 May I approach with copies of the final

> THE COURT: You may.

documents?

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THE COURT: Well, particularly --

the debtors.

When we had submitted our initial response to
all the cure claim objections, the debtors requested
that the matter be adjourned, as a result, primarily of
the taxing of the debtors' resources in dealing with
all of the other issues related to confirmation.

Given the moving of the confirmation hearing to today, gave us an opportunity to provide the Court and opposing counsel with a response that we believe is adequate to handle the cure claim objection presented by Southwest Management, and the debtors are prepared to move forward today with that objection.

THE COURT: Well, in what form?

MR. GRAVES: We are prepared -- we would propose that the Court enter an order, which indicates that the cure amount in connection with assuming the contract with Southwest Management be fixed at zero.

And, I can walk you through the arguments now if you're interested in hearing them.

THE COURT: Well, I've read the papers, but -- well, at least as it's presented in your opponent's papers, the issue is not that simple.

It's not, as I view it, anyway, an ordinary run-of-the-mill cure objection. It bears on what can be assumed or not. Or must be assumed or not.

Am I correct about that?

MR. GRAVES: I believe that's correct, Your Honor.

As I read their papers, they did not object to the assumption, per se. They objected to the cure amount and they said that if we paid them the near million dollar cure objecti -- the cure amount, they would not object to the assumption.

THE COURT: Yeah, resting upon the argument of what was assumable and what was rejectable separately or not. And their position was there could be no separation.

Now, is it -- I mean, normally under those circumstances, people would offer evidence about what the parties intended or tell me that under the applicable State law, I must first look at the documents and tell me what those documents were and all of that.

I mean, I -- tell me what you've -- it doesn't sound like you've teed up for that kind of hearing today.

MR. GRAVES: We have not teed up evidence, Your Honor. We were content to rely on an interpretation of the contract, and we think that it could be decided on the law.

But, we would, obviously, be amenable to an

Crapo - Argument adjournment if Your Honor would prefer an evidentiary 1 hearing on the intent of the parties relative to the 2 contract. 3 THE COURT: Well, I rarely prefer adding more 5 work to my docket, but when it is necessary, I tend to do that. 6 All right, let me hear from Southwest. 7 MR. GRAVES: Okay. MR. FIRTH: Your Honor, Bill Firth from the 9 10 Gibbons firm for Southwest Management. I have David 11 Crapo here with me today, who was admitted pro hoc in

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THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon, sir.

MR. CRAPO: Good afternoon, Judge, I -- also with me today via telephone is Theodore Cohen and David Sunkin from the Sheppard Mullin firm in California.

the case. He'll be giving comments for Southwest.

We had initially -- when we responded --Southwest, when we initially responded to the cure objection had responded on the basis that the cure amount was not -- that the -- that we were owed approximately \$900,000 as a cure amount.

THE COURT: Yeah, based upon a combination of rejection damage claim and indemnity claim.

MR. CRAPO: Right. What the -- when the debtors filed their sale motion, we do not object to the sale motion, but we have a concern about on going forward basis on whether or not the -- there's adequate assurance of future performance with so much of C Construction's business being sold as part of that sale and it not being clear how the refund will -- would benefit C Construction and who would be assisting C Construction in its obligations on -- in a going forward basis.

THE COURT: All right, well let me ask you this. Do you view that as a confirmation or a sale motion issue or both?

MR. CRAPO: I s -- we view it as an issue concerning the assumption of the contract and not, per se, as a confirmation issue.

THE COURT: Okay. And, what record do you think needs to be made today in connection with the sale motion?

MR. CRAPO: The sale mot -- with respect to the sale motion would be the s -- the record would be the documents' testimony as to value and where the money -- testimony where the money is, how the money is, how the money is, how the money debtors.

THE COURT: Would --

MR. CRAPO: I don't know that that would need

1 a separate evidentiary hearing.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

MR. CRAPO: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. So, just so that I'm clear. Again, except for the individual objections, there are no -- again, aside from Third Avenue and Grace Bay -- no other confirmation objections.

MR. ROSENTHAL: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Does the debtor have anything further in support of its request for entry of the confirmation order?

MR. ROSENTHAL: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me just have -- ask for the record to confirm that except for Third Avenue and Grace Bay, am I to understand that there are no other objectors, past or present, who wish to be heard in connection with confirmation?

Okay. Mr. Cousins?

MR. COUSINS: Thank you, Your Honor. I do apologize. I know there's been several references to the last-minute objection. These technical modifications were last minute, too, and I apologize for getting it to the Court only this morning.

As the Court is well aware, under 11:27, the proponent has the burden to show that modifications

comply with 11:25.

As the Court knows, we represent Third Avenue Special Situations and Grace Bay. Third Avenue voted to accept the original plan, and Mr. Fineman from Third Avenue is here and would testify as to the material modification to the plan, and would testify that he is apt to reconsider its vote based on those material modifications. And accordingly, that is the predicate for the re-solicitation of the votes on the plan.

Mr. Rosenthal mentioned that, "Well, if you just don't count their votes."

Well, this Court cannot confirm a plan that doesn't satisfy 11:25 with material modifications to the plan and these last-minute changes, and we'd be prepared to call Mr. Fineman to the stand.

THE COURT: Well, let me follow up on that for a moment.

So far as I know, you represent the only parties who are complaining that the latest changes represent material modifications.

If, in fact, your client's votes were counted as rejections, and the numbers add up as the debtor's counsel has said they do, and -- well, it seems to me that I still have to address the issue that you raise, and that is, "Are they or are they not material

1 modifications?"

If I decide they're not, it seems to me -- at least based upon the evidence that's presented -- there's nothing more for the Court to do in light of the fact that no other creditor has stepped forward to make that argument.

MR. COUSINS: If I could briefly, Your Honor. We don't know. We saw the technical modifications a couple -- well, I guess now three days ago. I got a call last night. We don't know who else would have made changes. I think with the <u>Sentinel</u> (phonetic) case and the <u>American Trailer</u> case say that if a creditor votes "Yes," and is apt to reconsider its vote based on modifications to a plan those are the predicates. It's thereby by definition a material modification.

We will put Mr. Fineman on. We will talk about -- as the Court pointed out -- Mr. Rosenthal's argument. There was no testimony on this and with tho -- the satisfaction of those two predicates, there's no basis to not count the vote, to revise the vote, because the plan, by definition, has been a material modification or requires their solicitation.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me ask, do you wish to cross-examine any of the debtors' declarants?

	Cousins - Argument 55
1	MR. COUSINS: Your Honor, I believe they
2	rested their case, and we have no questions.
3	THE COURT: Well, whether they rested their
4	case or not
5	MR. COUSINS: I have no questions
6	THE COURT: I can still afford
7	MR. COUSINS: Thank you.
8	THE COURT: anyone else who wanted to
9	cross-examine the declarant the opportunity to do so.
10	MR. COUSINS: That's true. We have no
11	questions.
12	THE COURT: Okay.
13	MR. COUSINS: We can make our case with our
14	witness, alone, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: All right. Let me ask, are there
16	any others who wish to cross-examine any of the
17	debtors' declarants?
18	I hear no response. Then, it seems to me we
19	ought to proceed to finishing out the evidentiary
20	record on confirmation with Mr. Cousins' witness.
21	MR. COUSINS: Okay. Your Honor, Third Avenue
22	Special Situations and Grace Bay Holdings call Mr.
23	Michael Fineman to the stand.
24	MICHAEL FINEMAN, INTERESTED PARTY'S WITNESS, SWORN.
25	THE CLERK: Can you please state your full

- 1 background?
- 2 A I have a BS from the University of Delaware, an
- 3 MBA from Columbia University. I'm also a CFA and a
- 4 CERA certified insolvent structuring associate.
- 5 Q And are you familiar with the debtors in this
- 6 case?
- 7 | A I am.
- 8 Q Are you familiar with their capital structure?
- 9 A I am.
- 10 Q And how about their operations?
- 11 A I am.
- 12 Q Okay. And what is Third Avenue's position with
- respect to this case?
- 14 A Third Avenue is a part of the pre-petition first
- 15 lien bank facility.
- Q Okay. And, all right, are you familiar with the
- original plan? You heard references by the debtor to
- the original plan before it was modified. Are you
- 19 familiar with that plan?
- 20 A Yes, I am.
- 21 Q And, do you recall, did Third Avenue vote in favor
- of that plan?
- 23 A Yes, we did.
- Q And do you recall when that voting deadline was?
- 25 A I don't recall the exact date. I know it was in

- 1 late November.
- Q Late November. And, do you recall the sources of funding under the plan?
- 4 A Yes, I do.

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- 5 Q And what are those?
- A Those sources of funding were coming from an exit facility that consisted of a revolver -- \$50 million revolver -- as well as a term loan component, which was \$53.5 million.
 - Q Okay, and did the plan -- does the plan contemplate both the old plan and the new plan and the issuance of equity?
- A Not the issuance of new equity for money. Just the exchange of old pre-petitioned into equity.
 - Q Okay, so it's a debt for equity swap?
- 16 A That's correct. That's right.
- 17 Q And, let's talk about the original exit financing.
- 18 Who -- do you have an understanding as to who was going
- 19 to provide that financing?
- 20 A I don't have with me all the different
 21 participants, but the larger players were -- that were
 22 providing the financing was Wells Fargo, Grace Bay, I
 23 believe, as it's referred to in the objection, Third
- 24 Avenue and Highland.
 - Q Okay. And Mr. Rosenthal mentioned this

And was that part of the planned support?

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- A That was part of the plan, which was in the planned support agreement.
- 3 Q Now, there's been discussion about the new exit
- 4 financing. Do you recall that?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Are you familiar with the new exit financing?
- 7 A I am as familiar as one can be having just seen it
- 8 this week.
- 9 Q Okay, and before this week, when's the first you
- 10 heard about the new facility?
- 11 A We were told approximately a week, a week a half
- ago, that the company was exploring other alternatives,
- 13 | but --
- 14 Q Okay.
- 15 A -- no specifics.
- 16 Q And you heard Mr. Rosenthal talk about since
- November that they've been exploring a new exit
- 18 facility. Do you recall that?
- 19 A No, I don't.
- 20 Q Okay. Did the company ever dis -- or its advisors
- 21 ever discuss with you addi -- a different exit
- 22 facility?
- A No, they hadn't, no.
- Q When the company asked you to sign the
- acknowledgment, did they tell you that they were going

- to go look for additional or replacement exit financing?
- 3 A No.

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- Q Now, Wells Fargo Foothill, who is that with respect to the new financing?
- A I don't have a legal org. chart here, but I'm assuming its another part of Wells Fargo.
 - Q Okay, and is it providing, along with DK Acquisitions, the new facility?
- 10 A That's correct.
- 11 Q Are they also a pre-petitioned secured lender of this debtor?
- 13 A Not as far as I know.
- Q Okay. Let's talk about your concerns. You had several concerns about the change -- the material --
- 16 A That's right.
- Q -- modification of the plan. Could you briefly walk us through all those concerns?
 - A Sure, I suppose to begin with, yeah, I'll start with liquidity, and let me for purposes making sure everyone follows in the courtroom, I'm going to start with the term of the gross liquidity because while I just received the analysis on liquidity today as we were sitting in the courtroom, I believe that's actually a net liquidity analysis, meaning after

factoring in the covenants associated with our exit facility -- that being, I guess, the old exit facility.

On a gross basis, there's clearly more liquidity provided to the company in the older facility as we were both offering a \$50 million revolver, but the old one also had a \$53.5 million term loan versus a \$40 million term loan as in the new facility.

So, it's only when factoring in the liquidity covenant that one would come to the conclusion that there was less liquidity.

- Q Okay. And let's talk about the company's history of projections. Do you have a view as to the ability of the company to project?
- A I do.

- Q And what's that view?
 - A They have not been very accurate, at all, in projecting and almost all the misses have been, unfortunately, to the negative, including the most recent results that we have received in October.
 - Q And does Third Avenue believe this reduced liquidity is a material new term in the technical modifications?
 - A Yes, certainly combined with the other issues such as shorter term, yes.
- Q Okay. And I think you raised a concern about a

shorter maturity in connection with your objection.

Could you explain that?

A That's correct. The old facility was offering a three-year maturity. The new facility, I believe the term loan is a one-year facility, and I believe the revolver, while it shows two-year, actually comes due sooner to the extent that the certain events happen.

So, we do remain concerned. And, just one quick comment for you, which, you know, related to the projections, obviously we're tied to homebuilding, and nobody really knows where homebuilding's going to go. So, from our perspective, liquidity in term is paramount for this company to make sure they can survive and make it through.

- Q Okay. And do you believe that this change in maturity is a material change in the plan?
- A Yes, I do.

- Q The pick option. Can you explain that? What's that?
- A Sure. The old facility provided a pick option, which while it increased the total interest rate, it reduced the cash component that would be required to be paid by the company thereby allowing them to buy more time and survive through the strouth (phonetic) period.
- Q And do you believe that that's a material change?

1 A I do, yes.

Q Okay. Let's talk about the revolver commitment fees. Do you have an understanding about the new revolver commitment fees?

A Are you referring to the unused fees or the commitment fee up front?

Q Well, what's the difference?

A Well, the -- there's an up front payment to close the deal, which -- I don't have the comparison here with me -- I believe the old was 2.5% commitment fee and the new may have been a 3% fee, but I may be incorrect on that number.

But then, there's an unused fee. And as a revolver factors into the company's model, the revolver is predominantly, in fact, entirely, used really for LC purposes.

So, it is never funded. One would never see a draw-down as it relates to the revolver.

So, in order to comp -- properly compare the two revolvers, one really needs to understand what's being charged on the LC component and the unused fee component -- not just the funded component.

Q Okay.

A So, I believe the comparison that I saw in the book provided today did accurately show what the funded

should they receive the tax refund and be able to pay

down the term loan in its entirety by May or June of 2010, the accurate analysis should be, "Well, what is the interest cost through that period?"

And frankly, I would argue the accurate comparison be the interest rate because there's a difference in dollars because of the amount being provided to the company, which is a separate issue.

- Q Now, and do you believe that the commitment fees are a material change to the plan?
- A From my perspective, I view everything -- all the fees and interest rate as the interest cost, regardless of what the terminology is.
- Q Let's talk about the impact of the new exit facility on your pre-petitioned debt. Now, under the plan, you're going to have a second lien, is that correct?
- A As well as equity, correct.
- Q Okay, so second lien and equity. What's the impact of the new facility with respect to the tax refund that we spent a lot of time on this afternoon?

 A Well, specifically just to the tax refund, the proceeds of the tax refund under the old facility would have paid down and cash collateralized the old facility and then 100% of the proceeds would be used for the second lien debt, which in this case, would go to the

1 pre-petitioned lenders.

My understanding of the new facility is only 50% of those proceeds remaining would flow through to the second lien lenders.

I do believe that it was pointed out earlier that that results approximately \$7.7 million, which by their math is more than what the old facility would have provided.

However, not factored in there, really, is the total liquidity. So, the cash proceeds of the company is not just the tax refund. It's the cash on the balance sheet, as well. And because the old facility was providing \$13.5 million or more cash on the balance sheet, again, its actually not a very fair comparison to look at.

In fact, you would find that there's more liquidity under the old facility, which give the company the option to pay down, should they choose.

- Q And was there a covenant with respect to this tax refund and the old facility?
- A No, there was no affirmative covenant.
- Q And is there a covenant in the new facility?
- A Yes, there is. I believe it's for a \$50 million tax refund.
 - Q And what happens if that \$50 million tax refund

1 doesn't come in?

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- A It would be an event to default.
- Q Okay. Do you believe that the change in the treatment of the proceeds from the tax refund is a
- 5 material change in the plan?
- 6 A Yes, I do.
 - Q Now, let's talk about new closing conditions and reps and warranties. You talk briefly about the tax refund rep. Is that right? Can you s --
- 10 A Correct.
- Q Can you also talk about the sale to businesses that we heard about this afternoon?
 - A Sure. The sale of two businesses -- one is an Illinois business, and the other is -- I believe what's referred to as the Davis Brothers -- which is in Southern California -- business -- and it's the Davis Brothers business that is far larger in terms of magnitude that we're going to discuss here relative to Illinois.
 - So, I'm just going to focus on Davis Brothers for a minute here.

It is closing down -- shutting down the Davis Brothers that enables the incremental tax refund -- that I believe is approximately \$20 million -- that would be provided to the company.

It should pointed out from a pre-petitioned perspective that closing down a business that by the company's projections was expected to have double digit EBITDA in the future, is, in essence, taking values away from the new owners of this business in order to provide fewer proceeds today.

O And what happens if the Davis Brothers business

- Q And what happens if the Davis Brothers business does not shut down in time?
- A I'm not a tax expert, so I can't answer that, but I imagine you'd need it shut down in order to file and apply for the tax refund.
- Q Okay. We heard something about the Obama

 Administration in November providing "manna from heaven."

Are you familiar with that act?

A Yes, I am.

- Q And can you briefly describe what's the purpose of that act to your understanding?
- A The purpose of the act was to enable companies to look back, and additionally, I believe it's three years, where they can offset losses that they're experiencing today with profits that were experienced back then.

In the case of this company, that would actually result in approximately \$50 million tax refund

- 1 without the Davis Brothers component.
- Q Okay. And, do you believe that the conditions
- with respect to the tax refund and the sale of the
- 4 additional businesses was a material change to the
- 5 plan?
- 6 A It was certainly a material change to the plan.
- 7 It was one that was brought up on the steering
- 8 committee, as well.
- 9 Q Okay. Now, do you have an understanding -- well,
- 10 I think you testified that the new exit lenders are not
- part of the pre-petitioned lender group. Is that
- 12 correct?
- 13 A Again, anybody has the ability to buy in the
- secondary market, but as far as I know, they are not.
- 15 Q And, they'll have a first lien on all of the
- 16 assets? Is that right?
- 17 A They'll have a first lien, correct.
- 18 Q And, I think Mr. Rosenthal talked about the
- 19 subordination agreement between the first and the
- 20 second piece, did you hear that --
- 21 A Are you referring to the --
- 22 Q -- argument?
- 23 A -- inter-creditor agreement?
- 24 Q Yes.
- 25 A I recollect that, yes.

- Q Yeah, okay. And do you have any concerns now that there's a new lender in a first lien position, assuming confirmation occurs, with respect to your second lien position and equity position?
 - A I definitely have concern -- I probably have greater concern -- given that they're already weakening the second lien covenants associated with that agreement.
 - Q And -- well, let me ask you -- is this a toothless subordination right that you have in the second lien?

 Do you understand what I mean by the nomenclature?
 - A No.

- Q What rights do the second lien holders have if the first lien holders decide to change the react in the event of a default?
 - A There are some protections that are in the second lien credit facility that obviously would govern what can and can't be done. But, there's also a lot room and a -- potentially a lot of things that can be done through the first lien.
 - Q And, do you believe that the fact that there's a new set of lenders in the new proposed exit facility was a material change to the plan?
- A Yes, I do.
 - Q Now, let me ask you -- in the aggregate, do you

believe that the changes that we just went through are a material modification to the plan?

A I do.

- Q And, knowing what you know today, Third Avenue, do you have a view as to whether it would be apt to consider changing its "yes" vote based on what you know?
- A I don't have a conclusion, but certainly if my choices are now to support a plan where I question their going concern viability because you have less liquidity and shorter maturity associated with these facilities, you know, I may actually find other alternatives have been more interesting.
- Q Okay. Now, do you recall back in November Grant
 Thornton (phonetic) issuing an opinion with respect to
 Building Materials Holding Corporation?
- A Yes, I do.
- Q And, do you recall what that provision said with respect to EBITDA or liquidity covenant relief?
- A As to Grant Thornton analysis was regarding the closing down of Illinois and the Davis Brothers operation and being that the Davis Brothers operation, as I mentioned earlier, is a material component from the overall companies EBITDA, -- and business for that matter -- simply closing it down, in theory, may have

(Side comments off the record.)

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BY MR. COUSINS:

Q Mr. Fineman, have you seen that document that we just handed? It's entitled "Amended and Restated Declaration of Bradley I. Dietz," et cetera, et cetera. A Yes, I have.

- And, have you had an opportunity to review that 1 Q
- declaration? 2
- I have. Α 3
- And when did you review it?
- This morning here. 5 Α
- Okay, and I believe there's a discussion towards 6
- the end about the exit facility comparisons? 7
- Α Exhibit C.
- 9 You see that?
- 10 Α Yes.
- 11 And which exhibit are you looking at? Q
- 12 That's Exhibit C that I suppose are the cure
- comparisons, and I believe there was words referring to 13
- it on --14
- 15 So, you're looking at the last page of the
- declaration? 16
- 17 That's correct. Α
- Okay. And, does this show the term loan? 18
- 19 It does. The term loan is in here, as well.
- 20 And, the revolver?
- 21 Α Yes.
- 22 Okay. And, you -- I believe you were testifying
- about the letter of credit fees associated with the 23
- 24 costs of the facilities, is that correct?
- 25 Α Correct.

But, it's important to note that that

liquidity covenant was agreed upon between the company

and the exit lenders with cushions to their model that

were there such that it should have never have been an

issue.

And, I believe the more meaningful analysis would be to look at the gross liquidity as liquidity is frankly to be used should the company have a difficult time making it through this trough, because nobody really knows when home starts will again to grow.

- Q Thank you. And, look at Exhibit -46, please?
- 12 A Yes.
 - Q And do you have an understanding as to what this exhibit shows?
 - A Again, just received it here during this courtroom, but I believe this is trying to show that more proceeds are actually available for pay-down to the second lien from the tax refund proceeds under the new facility -- more under the new facility than what would have been available under the old.
 - Q Now, let me ask you, during Mr. Rosenthal's argument, there was some statements about some old lenders wanted the loans outstanding for three years. Do you recall that?
 - A I'm sure anybody's who paying money to work wants

Fineman - Direct (Cou) 78 their money to remain outstanding and generate some 1 return. 2 And, --Mmhmm. 3 Q I don't know that three years was ever discussed. MR. COUSINS: Nothing further, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Anyone wish to cross-examine this 6 7 witness? UNIDENTIFIED: I think that's everybody, Your 9 Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 UNIDENTIFIED: Your Honor, would it be due 12 position to ask for a five-minute recess? THE COURT: No, it would not. May we take 13 the five-minute break. 14 15 IN UNISON: Thank you. THE COURT: We stand in recess. 16 17 (Recess) THE CLERK: All rise. 18 19 THE COURT: Good afternoon. Let me just note 20 in the way of scheduling that maybe in an overabundance of optimism, I scheduled a first-day hearing for 3:30 21 22 today. 23 What I intend to do is have us go until 4, 24 and if we're not done by then, which I suspect we may 25 not be, we'll resume after the conclusion of my first-

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Fineman - Cross (Kar)
                                                                79
         day.
1
                                   Thank you, Your Honor.
 2
                   UNIDENTIFIED:
                   THE COURT:
 3
                                Okay.
 4
                            CROSS-EXAMINATION
                              BY MR. KARLAN:
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              Mr. Fineman, sir, I think you testified that
 6
         quote, "People can always buy on the secondary market."
 7
                   Is that correct?
 9
         Α
              That sounds correct, yes.
              Whether you said it or not, that is correct, isn't
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         Q
11
         it?
12
              As far I know, you can --
         Α
              Debt transfer.
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         0
              -- buy in the secondary market, correct.
14
         Α
15
              And these days, there is regrettably, there is a
         rather liquid market for debt in distress companies,
16
17
         correct?
              I don't know that it's "regrettably," but all I
18
19
         can speak to are the facts.
20
              You don't know that its regrettably because that's
         how you make your living. Isn't that correct?
21
22
              Not necessarily.
         Α
23
              The business of your firm is to make dis --
24
         investments in distressed organizations, correct?
              The business of the firm is to make investments in
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But, I think most investors, like myselves (sic),

will base their decision on what they know at that

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- point in time, and the circumstances dictate, you know, different responses to who would be in those different situations.
 - Q I'm sorry to have to do this. But, can you answer my question? It could have been sold the next day, isn't that correct?
 - A If it was trading, it could, and if there was a buyer and a seller, yes.
 - Q Yeah. In fact, your co-objector, Grace Bay, bought from your organization some substantial piece of your position in the original exit facility, correct?
 - A No, not correct.

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- Q Now, how did Grace Bay become a lender in the original exit facility?
 - A The original exit facility -- just to take a step back for a second -- the original exit facility was less than \$53.5 million of term loan. We were told that was insufficient by the company, they needed --
 - Q Can you answer my question, now?
 - A -- liquidity. Well, you need to understand how we got there.

THE COURT: Counsel, please do not interrupt the witness. If a motion to strike is appropriate at the conclusion of the response, I will consider it then.

MR. KARLAN: Thank you, Your Honor. I apologize.

THE COURT: Thank you.

BY MR. KARLAN:

A So, in an effort by the agent to try to generate more liquidity, for the company, Third Avenue stepped up and offered to take a bigger piece with modified terms, which resulted in Third Avenue, I believe, taking up out up to \$25 million of the term loan.

- Q Do you remember my question?
- A Yes, I do.

Sure. So, upon Grace Bay, I suppose, indicating to the agent that they, too, wanted to participate in the exit facility, it was asked of the -- what was then the existing term loan lenders, at least as it relates to me, would anybody give up some of their position so that Grace Bay can put in their own position and not slow down the process that we're in.

Being what was then the largest term loan lender of that facility, obviously, it made logical sense for Third Avenue to be the one that, unfortunately, had the most to give up.

In terms of the size that we had to give up to Third -- to Grace Bay, Third Avenue is not one fund. It actually consists of many funds that roll up into

1 our total assets.

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So, there were several funds seeking to participate in our \$25 million. So, it doesn't make it easy to cut back just on a one-for-one basis, because to the extent there's an insignificant ownership on one of the other funds, they would not be interested in funding.

MR. KARLAN: I don't know that 4 o'clock's going to do it, Judge.

BY MR. KARLAN:

- Q Do you remember the question that I asked you?
- 12 A Yes.
- Q Would you tell me what it was?
- 14 UNIDENTIFIED: Your Honor?

15 BY MR. KARLAN:

- A You asked me if we sold our position to Grace Bay.

 We did not.
- 18 O You did not?
- 19 A Correct.
- Q Did Grace Bay acquire from your organization its current position in the old exit facility?
- 22 A No.
- 23 Q No?
- A Third Avenue never had a position in the old exit facility.

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Fineman - Cross (Kar)
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              Did -- was Grace Bay a signatory, originally, to
1
         0
         the exit commitment?
 2
              No, they were not.
 3
         Α
              Okay. Is it now?
 5
         Α
              Yes, they are.
              And how -- and that happened because your
 6
         organization gave them a piece, correct?
 7
              It because several organizations gave them a piece
 9
         including --
              Including yours, correct? So, the answer to my
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11
         original question --
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                   UNIDENTIFIED: Your Honor, I object.
                              BY MR. KARLAN:
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              -- was not the long speech you gave, but was,
         Q
         "Yes,"
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         Α
              No, no, --
17
              -- correct?
         Q
              -- no. We did not sell our position.
18
19
              I didn't ask you whether your sold it.
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                   THE COURT: One moment. One moment,
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         because --
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                   MR. COUSINS: Your Honor, Can we please ask
23
         the Court impose some discipline? I understand the
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         debtor's upset, but --
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                   MR. KARLAN:
                                I'm not upset, and I would ask
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1 you not to say that I'm upset.

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THE COURT: Counsel. Address the Court, please. Not each other.

BY MR. KARLAN:

- Q So, nobody could have voted in favor of the original plan, reasonably, anyway, on the assumption that Grace Bay would not be a participant because Grace Bay wasn't originally participant, but then it became a participant, correct?
- A There was no vote taken prior to Grace Bay being in the facility.
- Q But, the change in Grace Bay's status could easily have happened after the vote, correct?
 - A If somebody was willing to sell it to them, as we discussed, correct.
 - Q Okay. So, the identity of a lender in a plan can never be a reasonable basis for someone to vote "yes" or "no" on the plan, correct?
- 19 A I disagree.
- Q Okay. You are aware that you are -- your organization is the only party in interest who voted in favor of the plan and is now objecting, correct?
 - A Correct.
- Q And you're aware that had your organization voted to reject the plan, or had it voted -- had it not voted

- at all, that would not have had any meaningful change in the voting statistics outcome, correct?
- 3 A Correct.

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- Q Would you agree with me, generally, that the equity holder of an organization that is entering into a debt agreement wants the covenants in the debt agreement to be as loose and borrower-friendly as possible?
 - A To the extent that that results in more time to reach going concern, I would agree.
- Q Okay. And would you agree with me that generally speaking, someone who has -- someone who is the lender to the entity has the opposite interests. That is, he wants the covenants to be, relatively speaking, tighter.
- 16 A Yes.
- Q Now, as of a week and a half ago, your coobjector, Grace Bay, had not yet tendered its signature
 page to the loan agreement, correct?
- 20 A I don't know.
- 21 O You don't know that?
- A I imagine they tendered to the agent not to me. I don't know.
- Q You've had no conversations with them on that subject?

I've had conversations with the agent. 1 Α

- And? 2 Q
- The agent indicated that they received their 3 Α
- signature contingent on receiving certain information
- that the indicated seemed fair and reasonable. 5
- Did they permit the agent to release the signature 6
- page to the debtor? 7
- I don't know.
- 9 You didn't have any conversation on that subject?
- No. 10 Α
- 11 Okay. Are you aware that as of a week and a half Q
- 12 ago, there were still negotiations between Grace Bay
- and the debtor on what terms would be acceptable to 13
- 14 Grace Bay?
- 15 I believe they were still negotiating because we
- had not received the final document term yet. 16
- 17 So, the answer to my question is yes, you're aware
- of that? 18
- 19 I believe, yes.
- Okay. Do you believe that the debtor had a 20
- 21 fiduciary obligation to seek alternative financing
- 22 under those alt -- under those conditions?
- 23 I don't think I'm the appropriate one to answer a
- 24 legal question.
- 25 Would you answer my question, please?

1 A I don't know.

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- Q Okay. You don't have an opinion on that one way or the other?
- A Restate the question?
 - Q Do you think under those circumstances, the representatives of the debtor had a fiduciary obligation to seek alternative financing?
 - A If you're asking me for my opinion based upon the agent telling me that they thought that the signature was based on things that were fair -- the contingency was based -- fair and reasonable, and they expected it to be met, no.
 - Q Is it correct that after the disclosure statement was approved, your organization and Grace Bay continued to demand changes in the deal?
 - A We were negotiating on the exit facility, --
- 17 Q Yeah.
- 18 A -- which incorporates the plan of reorganizations.
- 19 Q The answer to my question is yes?
- 20 A Yes.
- 21 Q The answer to my question is yes?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q You drew a distinction in your direct testimony
- between what you described as "net liquidity" and
- 25 "gross liquidity." Am I right?

this arithmetic is wrong?

- 1 A I have no reasons, no.
- Q Okay. Now, the reason you believe this --
- 3 withdrawn. Would you agree with me, sir, that assuming
- 4 the arithmetic on Exhibit 45 is correct, the company's
- 5 net liquidity position, as you've defined that term,
- 6 would be better -- significantly better under the new
- 7 exit facility than under the old exit facility?
- 8 A It would be better --
- 9 Q Okay.
- 10 A -- based on these numbers, yes.
- 11 Q Now, as I understand it, the reason you believe
- this chart is misleading, -- I think that's the word
- you used -- is that it purports to set forth net
- 14 liquidity figures rather than gross liquidity figures.
- 15 Is that fair?
- 16 A That's fair.
- 17 Q Okay. Now, you're going to have to forgive me
- because I don't have an MBA, but when I was first
- coming out of law school, I got a lot of offers for
- 20 credit cards from banks who told me that I could have a
- 21 credit card with a line of \$5,000, if I would deposit
- \$5,000 in a savings account at that bank.
- 23 You're familiar with that kind of deal?
- MR. COUSINS: Your Honor, can I ask that we
- 25 have questions not speeches? We are going to run out

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Fineman - Cross (Kar)
                                                                91
         of time.
1
                              BY MR. KARLAN:
 2
              Are you familiar with that kind of deal?
         Q
 3
                   THE COURT: I hope not. You may answer, sir.
                              BY MR. KARLAN:
 5
         Α
              Yes.
 6
              And that is, in fact, the kind of deal that is
 7
         contained in the old exit facility, yes?
 9
              N -- I don't believe so, no.
              There was an extension of $50 million of credit
10
11
         paired with an obligation to keep that $50 million at
12
         all times in house at the company in cash. Correct?
              I'm not familiar with that, no.
13
              Are familiar with the terms of the credit
14
15
         facility?
16
              The old one, yes.
17
         Q
              Yes?
18
                   MR. KARLAN: May I approach the witness, Your
19
         Honor?
20
                   THE COURT: You may, but show opposing
         counsel --
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22
                   MR. KARLAN: Yes.
23
                   THE COURT: -- first what you're showing the
24
         witness.
                     (Side comments off the record.)
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BY MR. KARLAN: 1 Mr. Fineman, this binder that we've placed in 2 Q front of you should be opened to Tab 19, and if you 3 look at the title page of that document, without losing -- try not to lose your place because we're 5 going to turn back to this page, but -- what I've shown 6 you is the Notice of Filing of Plan supplement pursuant 7 to joint plan of reorganization for the debtors. 9 Do you see that? 10 Α Yes. 11 And, the document that we've turned to, which is 12 an exhibit to that filing, is -- I'll show you what I -- the old -- correct? 13 14 Α Correct. 15 And this is the document you're familiar with, sir? 16 17 Α Correct. All right, now I've opened your book to Page --18 19 well, the pages aren't numbered -- to Section 8.19. 20 you see that? 21 Α Yes, I do. 22 And that's entitled, "Financial Covenants?" Q 23 Yes, sir. Α

And, you're familiar with that section, sir?

24

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Q

Α

Yes, I am.

- Q All right. And, would you agree with me that under Section 8.19 of the old exit facility, the borrower was required for every month during the calendar year 2010 to have a minimum liquidity sometimes as high as \$50 million?
 - A Yes, I agree.
 - Q And that was true, also, for some months in 2011?
 - A Yes.

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- Q And that is the reason -- withdrawn. That is the figure that is shown on Exhibit 45 under the l -- on the line entitled "Cushion," correct?
 - I'm sorry -- I'm lo -- pardon -- I'm sorry.
 On the line titled "Covenant," correct?
- 14 A Correct.
 - Q Okay. So, the figures on the line on Exhibit 45 entitled "Covenant" accurately reflect the terms of Exhibit -- of Section 8.19 of the old exit facility, correct?
- 19 A They appear to, correct.
 - Q Okay. When your organization voted in favor of the plan, you were already aware that the company was going to receive a tax refund -- what Mr. Rosenthal has called the "manna from heaven," -- correct?
 - A When we voted, we were aware that they were going to file for a tax refund, yes.

- Q So, that was not -- that's not new information to you, correct?
- A At that point in time, no.
- Q That is to say that wasn't information you learned after you voted for the plan. It's information you knew at the time you voted for the plan.
- 7 A Correct.
- Q Okay. You gave some testimony about the \$7.7 million. Do you recall that?
- 10 A Yes.
- 11 Q And you were -- tell me if this is a fair

 12 characterization -- you were complaining that under

 13 exit facility -- the one that's being proposed today -
 14 the company would retain \$7.7 million as opposed to

 15 paying all of that money to the lenders. Is that fair?
- 16 A No, actually --
- 17 Q Okay.
- 18 A Would you like to know what I --
- 19 Q Please. Yes, thank you.
- A My point was, I believe this was used to point out
 that more proceeds to pay down the second lien under
 this new facility. And all I was trying to point out
 was this points only to the cash proceeds from the tax
 refund.
- Q Mmhmm.

A Cash is fungible, as we all know, and doesn't factor in all the liquidity that would have been on the balance sheet under the old facility because there was more cash -- \$13.5 million more cash provided to the company.

So, when you factor in the true apples-to-apples comparison of liquidity, there's actually more under the old.

- Q Would you agree with me that under the new credit facility that's being proposed, there is a smaller equity -- smaller liquidity cushion that's required? A smaller liquidity covenant?
- A Yes, I agree.

- Q And would you also agree with me that under the new proposal, a larger amount of money from the tax refund will go to the second lien holders than would have gone to the second lien holders under the old facility?
- A Based on D-46, that's what this shows, yes.
- Q Okay. Yeah. Just at the risk of beating a dead horse, Mr. Fineman, the fact that cash is shown as an asset on the balance sheet does not necessarily mean the cash is available for the company's use, if it's tied up by some liquidity covenant, is that fair?
- A By itself, yes, that's fair.

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Fineman - Redirect (Cou)
                                                                96
                   MR. KARLAN:
                                Okay. I have nothing further.
1
         Thank you, Your Honor.
 2
                   THE COURT: Is there any other cross-
 3
                       Redirect?
         examination?
                                 Thank you, Your Honor.
 5
                   MR. COUSINS:
                          REDIRECT EXAMINATION
 6
                             BY MR. COUSINS:
 7
              Mr. Fineman, counsel showed you Exhibit 45 and 46.
         0
 9
         Do you recall that?
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         Α
              Yes.
11
              Do you see the underlying data that supports this
12
         schedule?
                      No.
                            This is all I've seen.
13
              Have I?
14
              Have you seen any of the spreadsheets that compile
15
         this summary exhibit?
              No.
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         Α
17
              So, when counsel asked you about if the arithmetic
         is right, have you had an opportunity to determine
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19
         whether the arithmetic is right?
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              No, I have not.
                   THE COURT: I did hear that the first time.
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22
                   MR. COUSINS: I apologize, Your Honor.
23
         tired.
24
                   THE COURT: Okay, join the club.
25
                   MR. COUSINS: Nothing further, Your Honor.
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Fineman - Redirect (Cou)
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                   THE COURT:
                               Any re-cross?
1
                   MR. KARLAN: No, Your Honor.
 2
                   THE COURT:
                              All right. Thank you, sir.
 3
                                                             You
         may step down.
 4
 5
                   MR. FINEMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
         leave these exhibits here?
 6
                   THE COURT: Yes, please. See -- well, let me
 7
         ask this. Does the debtor have any rebuttal it wishes
 9
         to offer at this point in the way of testimony or
         evidence.
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11
                   MR. KARLAN: We will, Your Honor.
                                                      Should we
12
         assume that the objection in this case is now closed?
                   THE COURT: I'm sorry, I did, but I should
13
14
         have specifically asked Mr. Cousins whether he had any
         other witness or other evidence to offer.
15
                   MR. COUSINS: No other witness or evidence,
16
17
         thank you.
                              All right.
18
                   THE COURT:
                                           Thank you.
19
                   MR. KARLAN: We would like to call Mr. Dietz,
20
         Your Honor.
21
                   THE COURT: Very well.
22
                 BRIAN DIETZ, DEBTORS' WITNESS, SWORN.
23
                   THE CLERK: Please state your full name for
24
         the record and spell it.
25
                   MR. Dietz: Brian Dietz. Last name is D-I-E-
```

Yes.

Α

- 1 Q Including Grace Bay?
- A I believe that the signature page was submitted in escrow, so to speak, and that there were conditions to its release.
 - Q And what -- what were those conditions?
 - A Review of documents, exhibits. I clearly got the impression that there were negotiations going on with regard to other non-credit agreement issues.
- 9 Specifically, board seat, the right of first refusal
 10 and the purchase of equity and probably some other
 11 provisions.
- 12 Q Did Grace Bay ask for a right of first refusal?
- 13 A Yes.

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- 14 Q And was that term in the original exit facility?
- 15 A It was not.
- Q Okay. Did Grace Bay ask for board seats?
- 17 A Yes, I believe they did.
- 18 Q Was that term in the --
- 19 A That was as related to me by Seth Moldolf.
- Q Maybe we should identify who that --
- 21 MR. COUSINS: Hearsay, Your Honor.
- MR. KARLAN: Okay.
- MR. COUSINS: We now have double hearsay.
- It's been related to him by Seth Moldolf about a
- 25 conversation --

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Dietz - Direct (Kar)
                                                              100
                   THE COURT: Well, --
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                   MR. COUSINS: -- with Grace Bay.
 2
                   THE COURT: Any response.
 3
                   MR. KARLAN:
                                I need -- let me withdraw the
 4
 5
         question.
                   THE COURT: Very well.
 6
                             BY MR. KARLAN:
 7
              Tell us who Seth Moldolf is, first of all.
              Seth Moldolf is the lead work-out banker at Wells
 9
         Farqo who is the administrative agent on both the term
10
11
         loan, and the pre-petitioned revolver and term loan.
12
              Okay. And, was he the person with whom you had
         negotiations concerning the old exit facility?
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         Α
              I had conversations with him, but separately, I
15
         had conversations with Grace Bay.
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         0
              With whom at Grace Bay?
17
              Louis Shoenwedder (phonetic) and Andy Brown on, I
         believe, Friday, December 4th.
18
19
              And, what is your understanding of their positions
20
         at Grace Bay?
              May I have the question again?
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         Α
22
              What's your understanding of the titles that -- or
23
         the functions that they held at Grace Bay?
24
              I believe Louis is a managing director and
25
         partner. Andy Brown, I think, is a principal.
```

they were the two parties that were responsible for the investment, much like Mike Fineman --

Q Okay.

- A -- said he was at Third Avenue.
- Q During the conversation you had with them on December 4th, did they make demands for additional terms or concessions in connection with the exit facility?

A It was linked or related in my view of that phone call which I had with both of them. They talked about they were moving forward on the credit agreement. They hoped to get there, but they were specific credit issues and then I raised the issue in terms of why they had not voted for the plan, why the signature page was not released.

They certainly linked, in my mind, the outstanding issues which they acknowledged a board seat and the right of first refusal on the purchase of equity.

- Q Okay. Do you have there in front of you your exhibits -45 and -46?
- A Yes, I do.
- Q Let's look at -45 first, please. First of all, tell us how this chart was created, who created it and what it's based on.

A Well, this was created at my direction by the two vice president and associate that work with me for the entirety of the project.

What we wanted to do was take a look at the --

- Q Say what --
- 7 A -- liquidity --

- Q Say what their names are, please?
- A Paul Crosey (phonetic) is the Vice President.
- 10 Paul Garino (phonetic) is the associate.

So, this was prepared at my direction to compare the available liquidity, which the company would have as an operating matter to either borrow under the revolver or use cash on the balance sheet as a comparison of the Wells Agented Facility, as we describe it, and the Foothill DK facilities.

Q Okay. And let me start -- I'm not going to necessarily going to go through this in the right sequence, but let me start with the entitled "Covenant." I think it's the second line of figures there?

- A That's right.
- Q Can you just tell the Court what those figures are and where they come from?
- A That was the covenant restriction that we

negotiated with the exit lenders in terms of the liquidity that we had to maintain either in a revolver availability or cash on the balance sheet to remain in compliance with the agreement --

Q Okay.

A -- on a monthly basis.

Q Now above that, you have a line, "Liquidity Measurement." What are those figures?

A The two components that go into the liquidity measurement are the availability under the revolver -- in other words, the capacity if we have a \$50 million revolver -- plus the available cash.

Those two are totaled and then deducted as the covenant measuring the net availability or the cushion.

And I might volunteer a comment at this point. In terms of the net availability is all the company has available to it. And that is the combination of revolver availability and cash after the covenant reserve.

Gross availability is a concept that totals the maximum amount of collateral that's available to the company. It is restricted by a combination of the limit -- in each circumstance here \$50 million -- and also the covenant restriction.

So, I cannot borrow against gross availability.

The gross availability in each of these cases is nearly identical. In January, it's approximately \$125 million.

- Q Let me interrupt you. When you say, "in each of these cases," what are you referring to?
- A Either the Wells agented case, --
- Q That's the top.
- 10 A That's right.
- 11 Q Okay. And what -- what are you --
- A Or the Foothill facility. That's gross
- 13 availability.
- Q Okay.

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- 15 A I'm not able to borrow gross availability. What
 16 I'm restricted to, in terms of availability, is
 17 translated through the line limit and the covenant
 18 restriction.
- I can only use net availability.
- 20 Q Okay.
- 21 A I would love to borrow against gross availability, 22 but I can't do it.
- Q And what you're calling "net availability" is identified as the "cushion" on the third line of figures on this chart?

- 1 A That's right. That's what I can use.
- Q Okay. Now, the series of entries has the heading,
 "Foothill/DK Facilities." This is a different set of
 numbers now?
 - A That's the availability under the revolver plus cash on the balance sheet. That's our gross liquidity measure, and it is reserved by, essentially, the equivalent, the availability block of \$10 million.

So, I have available liquidity there of a -net available liquidity -- by way of example of month

June or July -- let's take a look at June -- 55.9

million and the Foothill/DK facilities --

- Q I think that's actually --
- A Can we do that on --
 - Q That's actually 65.9 million --
- 16 A That's --

- Q Or, you're on the next -- okay, you're on available. Okay. Go ahead.
 - A Okay. I take out the availability block of 10, I available liquidity of 55.9. If I move to the top of the page, in the same column for June 2010, I have a liquidity measurement of 79.6 million. I have a li -- a covenant. I have to maintain liquidity of \$40 million meaning that there is a net \$39.6 million of cushion that I can use.

- The difference between those two numbers,

 55.9 and 39.6, is the additional liquidity that is

 available under the Foothill/DK Facilities, totaling
- Q Okay. Are the two lines that are highlighted in yellow under the two facilities, the Wells Agented
 Facility and the Foothill/DK Facilities, those are the so-called gross numbers?
- 9 A No, that's not the gross numbers.
- 10 Q Okay.
- 11 A Those are the remaining availability by the line 12 limit.
- 13 Q The yellow.
- 14 A That's correct.

16.2 million.

- 15 Q Okay.
- A So, that's the line limit plus the cash that's on the balance sheet.
- 18 Q Okay.
- A So, what's not used under the revolver of 50 plus
 the cash. That's all I can really use.
- The gross availability, which is a number that was referred to previously, is something much higher.
- 24 Q Right.
- 25 A It's not on the page.

1 Q No.

A And I can't borrow against it. So, net availability is the indicy (phonetic) that governs the company's liquidity: what's available to pay bills, make interest payments available in terms of use in the business.

I believe our calculations, the arithmetic, -- we have the supporting document, -- are correct. The only thing that's available is net -- not gross.

And I think the numbers would demonstrate, then, each of these months, it is better under the DK/Foothill Facilities than it is under the prior exit revolver.

Q Okay.

A Base case, the exclusion of one month, --

Q August --

A -- August, --

Q -- of '010 -- of '10.

A -- which it is \$1 million less than the exit facilities. But, if you move to the line above that in terms of the available liquidity, \$61.6 million, in our view, is adequate to run this business in a sufficient cushion.

Q Okay. Now, just one last question. You have two

sets of numbers: one at the very top and one at the bottom half of the page; one you're calling a "base case" and one you're calling a "covenant case."

What is the difference between those two?

A We reduce the company's performance both in terms of sales and EBITDA for the forecast period.

The very, very simple way to take a look at this is that we delayed the housing recovery by approximately one year.

So, I believe our EBITDA calculations were in round numbers a 20, a 51 and just slightly north of 100 in the base case versus break-even 31 and approximately 70 in the covenant case for the three years of the projection period.

Q Do you have an opinion about whether the Foothill/DK Facility is more favorable to the debtors than the Wells Agented Facility?

A Well, from a liquidity standpoint, I would make two points.

I think this chart clearly demonstrates that the net availability to the company is greater.

The flaw or difficulty that we had with the covenants that we negotiated under the prior facility functioned much like an EBITDA test. They moved up and down every month.

1 Q Mmhmm.

A So that in fact, the company -- and this is a seasonal business -- would have to be aware of meeting that monthly test, I believe, with a greater degree of sensitivity, than with a flat \$10 million availability block because it is moving up and down and functioning like an EBITDA test in terms of the use of cash.

That means that the company has to be more sensitive with regard to disbursements to vendors. It has to be more aggressive with regard to collection of accounts receivable.

So, as a practical matter, I think that this works better for the company. The other feature that we were able to negotiate in terms of cushion --

Q When you say "this work better," just -- so we're clear.

A It provides the company --

Q What is the "this?" What works better for the company?

A The liquidity covenant, as we've negotiated with Foothill --

Q Okay.

A -- and DK functions much better for the company with regard to flexibility.

It's not measured monthly like a snake --

like a sine wave. The other thing that we were able to negotiate, I think, here, that was important is greater flexibility on the EBITDA test. We have approximately \$5 million greater cushion in both the second and the third quarters of 2010, which are key turnaround periods for this company.

So, in very round numbers, it was in the first measurement period in July -- in June 2010, we have \$20 million of cushion from an operating standpoint in terms of 6 months of losses versus 15.

Now, I heard the point that in terms of this agreement weakens the position of the second lien lenders. As a matter of the agreements that any renegotiation of the first lien facility, it is my understanding that those covenants follow so that, in fact, that the cushions that we've negotiated and the covenant package follow into the second lien agreement.

It provides the company, I think, key liquidity and key performance metrics in the turnaround period, and in fact, if this facility was negotiated at any point in time, that same tagalong provision, -- as I would describe it -- would apply to the second lien at any case.

So, if at a future date, the facility was renegotiated, as was described, the covenants would be

That's the document entitled "Tax Refund Proceeds

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Yes.

1 Applied to \$135 Million Term Loan?"

A Correct.

- Q Tell us please how this document was created.
- A This was also prepared at my direction and by Paul Crosey and Paul Garino to analyze and illustrate the allocation of the tax refund between the various creditors in the capital structure -- what would be paid to the term loan and what would be repaid by the
- 10 Q Okay.

company.

- 11 A Retained by the company.
- Q Okay. Can you describe, please, what it shows at the -- on the top half of the page with respect to the Wells Agented facility?
 - A In our view, the \$70 million refund, which is the maximum refund, in general, that's anticipated here.

 Approximately \$70 million.

On the left side of the page, you have the balances under the prior exit facility, which totals \$69.2 million. This would suggest that with the receipt of a \$70 million tax refund after those facilities are either repaid in terms of outstandings under the term loan, LC's cash collateralized, there would be approximately \$1 million that would be available to pay down the second lien term loan.

Alternatively, and principally driven because the -- we have a lower term loan outstanding, by about \$13 or \$14 million -- once the term loan of \$41 million is paid, the LC's cash collateralized, that would leave \$15.5 million available for the 50-50 distribution.

So, \$7.5 million would be retained by the company, and \$7.5 million would be paid to the term loan.

Q Okay.

A I would call this "less is more" in terms of a 50-50 percentage being less, but delivering more proceeds to the company. And I will point out, --

Q Let me just --

A Yeah.

Q Let me earn a dollar here.

A Sure.

Q During your answer that you started to talk about the bottom half of the page, am I right? I -- you started by talking about --

A Yes.

Q -- the analysis under the Wells Agented facility, but then you said, alternatively, but from then on you were talking about the bottom --

A That's right.

Q -- half of the page, is that correct?

1 A Correct.

Q Okay. Now, do you have an opinion about whether the Foothill/DK facility is more favorable to the term loan holders than is the Wells Agented facility with respect to this tax refund?

A I do, and principally because the term loan which is being rented or used for a very, very short period of time, is \$13 million higher so that we are paying the cost of that money on the way in, we're paying the interest cost of that money along the way, and we're paying the exit cost.

So, the more favorable distribution to the term loan holders is driven by the fact that we don't have to repay that higher term loan amount, and providing a larger allocation to the second lien lenders.

I want to point out that this is included in our liquidity analysis, so that, in fact, we've captured a closed system, as may have been, you know, raised a doubt upon a few minutes ago.

Q Did you render advice to the company, to the debtors, with respect to the question of whether -- they should take a \$50 million refund and not close the business or take the \$70 million refund, even though it meant closing the business?

- 1 A We --
- 2 Q Just tell me "yes" or "no."
- 3 A We had a -- conversations. Yes, we did.
- Q Okay, did you have an opinion on which course the company should take?
- 6 A Yes.

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- 7 | O What was it?
- A It was to close the business and realize the tax proceeds -- the tax refund proceeds about \$20 million.
 - Q Even though that closed company -- the name of which is escaping me -- I'm sorry --
- 12 A Davis Brothers.
- Q -- thank you -- generates and was projected to continue to generate positive EBITDA?
 - A I do, and I think there was risk to that EBITDA from at least three factors.

One is, that the business has been damaged in the bankruptcy in terms of new business. It also requires bonding capacity, which takes a revolver availability.

Most importantly, the two gentlemen, the

Davis Brothers, have the option to leave the business.

One left the business this year and is now in a

marketing position, the other brother has the

opportunity to leave the business just about this time

1 next year.

And, I think that limited non-competes. So that we -- when we took a look at the condition of the business, the risks associated, the capital required in the form of letter of credit to support it in the near term, and the risk that, in fact, the core, the center of that business may leave NEWCO (phonetic), we thought that taking the \$20 million bird in hand was the appropriate business decision.

- Q Have you done any analysis on the question of whether there is any significant risk that the company will not get this \$70 million?
- A I have.
 - Q And what is your opinion on that?
 - A My discussions -- as background -- I've had are dissipated in phone calls with PWC and company and the company --
- Q Sorry, with who?
- 19 A With Price Waterhouse, --
- 20 Q Okay.
 - A -- which is the company's tax advisors, has the company's tax return over the past two years, even as recently as this week. I wanted to make sure that the company had the same confidence in the tax return, so I spoke with Brad Harmitage (phonetic), who is the tax

manager. I spoke with the PWC tax director on the matter as recently as yesterday.

I reviewed where they stood in terms of the losses through the end of November. We talked generally about 382 issues, although, I admit that I am not a tax expert, but there has not been a change of control for tax purposes that the company is aware of.

There was a 382 study that was completed as of June. There had not been a change of control for tax purposes at that time. The company is -- essentially, we don't believe that the equity trades. We don't know, but I think we've taken a look as we can at the tax work that's been prepared by both the company and PWC.

What PWC has said about the company is that in doing the tax return over the past two years, they have had no changes to it in terms of the company-prepared numbers so that, again, this year if the numbers are correct and they have no reason to believe, which is what it might take away from the conversation that the tax returns as refunds as estimated, are -- 1 -- appear very good.

- Q And when is it expected that that check will be received?
- A I believe that the check, -- from the

conversations that I have with PWC, -- could be received this spring.

That the company received it, I believe, in May of last year, I think, with a timely filing, which is required, I believe, by the end of March that the tax refund may received even earlier that -- this year.

MR. KARLAN: Okay. May I have one moment, Judge?

THE COURT: You may.

BY MR. KARLAN:

Q Do you have any views on whether the interest rates that will be paid by the debtors under the Foothill/DK facility are more or less favorable to the company than the interest rates that would have been paid under the Wells Agented --

A Well, I --

Q -- Facility?

A When the tax refund is received, the company will have a revolving credit agreement with a 7% coupon. If it's not used, it gets grossed up by, you know, 1% so we, you know, we call it an 8% kind of facility if it's 7 to 8%, that contrasts with a revolver provided by HIG and Wells Fargo that alternatively is 15 to 17% in the spring.

We have taken a look at what we think the

expected costs are of the term loan as well as the total interest in fee costs to the fee company through June 30th, and that we believe that the term loan package as provided by -- or the term loan as provided by DK is more favorable from a total cost standpoint.

I think the number is approximately \$6.7 million versus \$7.7 million, so we think it's about \$1 million favorable.

We have taken that through the end of June, where we think that the tax refund will be received.

We also think that the total cost of these facilities is about \$800,000 favorable. The difference there being --

- Q These --
- A -- the Foothill --
- 16 O These --

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- 17 A The comparison between --
- 18 Q Which one's more favorable?
- A The comparison between the exit facility as proposed by Wells --
- O Mmhmm.
- 22 A -- and the Foothill/DK facilities.
- Q Which one is 800 better?
- A We think that Foothill/DK facility is about 800 better. Taken with both facilities, we think the term

Colloquy 120

1	loan offered by DK is about \$1 million better.
2	MR. KARLAN: I have nothing further. Thank
3	you, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Mr. Cousins, I'm assuming you
5	wish to cross-examine Mr. Dietz, but rather than
6	interrupt your mojo once you get started, maybe now
7	would be a good time to break, for me to take the next
8	hearing, and then come back to you. How's that?
9	MR. COUSINS: Thank you very much, Your
10	Honor.
11	THE COURT: All right. We'll take a recess
12	to allow the next matter to be set up.
13	(Recess)
14	THE CLERK: All rise.
15	THE COURT: Okay. All right, are we ready?
16	MR. COUSINS: Yes, thank you,
17	THE COURT: Okay.
18	MR. COUSINS: Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Let me remind you, sir, that you
20	are still under oath.
21	MR. DIETZ: Yes, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: All right.
23	BRIAN DIETZ, PREVIOUSLY SWORN.
24	CROSS-EXAMINATION
25	BY MR. COUSINS:

- Q Mr. Dietz, have you ever been qualified as an expert before in a case?
- 3 A I don't recall actually.
- 4 Q Okay.
- A I've testified here in Delaware, I've testified in
 Western Michigan, I've testified in Mexico, so, I've
 given plenty of e -- testimony. I don't recall whether

I have been specifically qualified as an expert --

- 9 Q Okay.
- 10 A -- or not.
- 11 Q Have you ever been qualified in the area of tax?
- 12 A No.
- Q What did the plan of reorganization assumptions provide with respect to the Davis Brothers in the
- 15 Illinois assets?
- 16 A Can I have the question again, Mr. Cousins?
- Q What were the assumptions contained in the pl --
- the original -- the old plan of reorganization with
- 19 respect to the Davis Brothers and the Illinois
- 20 businesses?
- A Approximately \$6 million of EBITDA in 2010. I believe 9 in 2011 and 13 in 2012.
- Q Okay. And -- but, did it assume that the reorganized debtor would maintain those assets?
- 25 A Yes.

- Q And, now, the debtor as a covenant, as a condition to obtaining the exit facility, needs to sell those assets.
 - A It has decided to sell those assets.
 - Q It's a covenant to getting the exit facility, isn't it?
 - A Well, the -- when the company files its return, there are sort -- there are two conditions. It has to -- it has a covenant that the return is at least \$60 million.

If there is a tax -- a change of control for tax purposes, the company -- the covenant automatically declines to \$50 million so that there is flex in the covenant, and even if the Davis Brothers is refu -- is not earned, the company always in excess of a \$50 million refund.

So, we were comfortable that the covenant level would always be met.

- Q But, there's some cushion, as you testified. Is that correct?
- A I'm sorry, there's --
- 22 Q There's cushion.

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- 23 A Yes, there's cushion.
- Q And what happens if the Davis Brothers assets aren't sold?

- A The tax refund is expected to be north of \$50 million.
 - Q And, is that a covenant default if the Davis
 Brothers property is not sold?
 - A If it's -- no. If we have a \$50 million tax refund north of 50, we're going to repay the loan so that, in fact, -- again, we don't see it coming into play.
 - Q So, to -- what assurances can you give the Court that the \$50 million in tax refund --
 - A Well, as I explained in my prior testimony, I have spoken with PWC, I've spoken with the tax manager.
 - O Mmhmm.

A These are normal operating losses that would qualify us for north of 50 million.

This is something that the company, unfortunately, did the old-fashioned way. It simply lost money on an operating basis rather than having these tax attributes driven by derivative transactions or anything tricky.

As I also pointed out, this is the exact same circumstance that the company applied and received a refund last year for \$57 million so that from a standards point of view, this is a law that's been passed, it was signed. There's no controversy about

it. Other companies are receiving it. We think that we'll receive it on a timely basis according to my conversations with PWC.

So, this is a drill, so to speak, that the company has been down the path before, last year. This is a simple extension of the law that allows to take operating losses back an additional two years to 2004 and 5.

Q And the old exit facility didn't have a covenant as to the amount of the tax return, is that right?

A It did not, but it had covenants to it that this loan does not have. It had operating covenants to it, and as I described in my direct testimony, we found those direct covenants, including the liquidity test and the EBITDA test that we wanted and needed -- sought to modify, and they weren't willing to do it.

So, the old loan had operating covenants to it.

- Q Okay. And you believe the new loan is materially better with respect to the covenants. Is that correct?
- A Yes, I do. And I testified to that in my direct.
- Q Now, the debtor -- do you have an idea as to how much -- well, let me rephrase.

Are you familiar with the debtors' EBITDA projections over the last several months?

1 A Yes.

Q And how's the debtor done with respect to the actuals -- it's actual performances versus projected.

A The company is running probably 10 to 15% below the covenant case from a revenue standpoint.

The company is probably losing a million and a half of EBITDA per month.

In the original plan, we had expected the company to be near break-even, you know, during the later part of 2009.

This is, Mr. Cousins, I don't have to tell you -- this has been a very challenging economic climate, home building market. This is the quietest period for the company, so that we know with the cost reductions that they've made at headquarters, we have basically deferred, in the covenant case, the turnaround in the company in the company for one year so that, in fact, yes, the company is trailing on a cov -- on a performance basis, but we feel relatively comfortable with the covenants that we -- the covenant case that we have.

Q Over the last five months, if I told you there was a negative variance of \$9.9 million between projected and actual, would that sound like it's in the ballpark?

A I'd have to check the number, but I look at the

- 1 monthly numbers as they come in, so we know that the company is behind plan, yes.
 - Q Okay, and which plan was -- business plan or projections -- were in the old -- in the plan that people voted on? Do you know?
- 6 A Base case.

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- 7 Q The base case?
- B A That's right.
- 9 Q And you produced an exhibit here about the covenant case, is that right?
- 11 A That's right.
- Q Okay. And, what -- the debtor hasn't hit its projections in the base case. Is that right?
- 14 A That's correct.
 - Q Okay, and let me see. In July, the debtor was projecting positive EBITDA of 900,000, and I'm seeing it had actual results of negative 1.4 million EBITDA.

 Does that sound right?
 - A I would much prefer if you'd put a schedule in front of me rather than speculate back, you know, five months. I'll accept your arithmetic, but yes, I've admitted that the company has been behind plan and for the reasons that I explained.
 - Q Okay. And the plan -- we're talking about two plans. The old plan of reorganization with a business

1 plan contained in that. Is that right?

My question is -- let me -- strike that.

Okay. Is the old plan that creditors voted on contained the assumptions, the projections that the debtor over the last five months hasn't hit? Is that right?

A I think the projections that were included in the plan were the go-forward projections for 2010 through '12.

Q Okay. And the debtor hasn't hit the actual EBITDA numbers that were contained in that business plan, is that right?

A I'm not trying to be one degree, two cute, honestly. The business plan that I believe is included in the plan is 2010 through '12.

O Mmhmm.

A The company is behind its 2009 business plan.

I've admitted that. But, it's not behind the plan
that's -- the projections that are in the plan yet.

Just from a temporal matter.

And again, I'm not trying to be difficult with you. I'm just saying as a technical matter, I think what's in the plan is 2010 through '12.

Q Okay. And you heard Mr. Fineman's testimony, I believe. You were here. Is that right?

- 1 A Yes, sir.
- Q And, do you agree that there's no pick option in
- 3 the new facility?
- 4 A There is not a pick option in revolver. There is
- a pick requirement in the DK facility, but there is not
- a pick option under revolver, that's right.
- 7 Q And, the new facility has a shorter maturity, is
- 8 that correct?
- 9 A No, it doesn't. It has a three-year maturity,
- 10 actually.
- 11 Q It didn't have a 12-month maturity with respect to
- 12 the revolver?
- 13 A No. It's a three-year maturity.
- 14 Q And, the commitment fees. It has a higher set of
- commitment fees, is that right?
- 16 A Very modestly.
- 17 O Mmhmm. There's an additional million dollars for
- 18 reimbursement to Wells Fargo. That's over and above
- the prior commitments the debtors paid, is that right?
- 20 A Are you referring to Wells -- to Foothill? You're
- 21 confusing the --
- 22 Q To Foothill. Yeah, I'm sorry.
- 23 A The way I would look at it is that we would owe
- 24 the exit lenders 2.5% on close.
- Q Mmhmm.

- A We would owe the Foothill lenders 3%, so that
 there is just a modest different in terms of the cost.
- Q But, you've already paid a commitment fee, is that right?
 - A We paid a 5% commitment fee to the exit lenders.
- 6 Q Okay.

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- 7 A Yes, we did.
 - Q And, this fee is incremental to the prior fee?
 - A On both sides, yes. The 2.5 would be incremental to the existing --
- 11 Q Mmhmm.
- 12 A -- lenders. Yes, incremental.
- Q And did you consider the impact in your schedules on the additional commitment fees?
- 15 A Yes, sir, we did.
- Q And, your -- strike that. Your testimony is that
 the new facility is materially better than the old
 facility. Is that correct?
 - A No, I didn't say materially better. What I said during the term of the expected receipt of the tax refund and repayment of either the exit facility or the Foothill facility, we believe that the term loan -- that the pricing, -- all in, fees, interest rate, et cetera, -- is approximately \$800,000 better through June 30th.

Q Okay. And the \$800,000, you don't believe is a material improvement?

A Well, these are large numbers. What's important is that it's an improvement. It's better pricing that we have today, and one of the things that I think is a real advantage to the company is that when the exit term loan or the DK term loan is repaid, we will have a revolver that's priced at a coupon of 7% versus a revolver that's priced at 15 to 17%, which includes a pick factor, for sure, on the 17%.

But, it -- that is a major difference in terms of if the company is required to use the revolver. And my thought would be that the company, at that point in time, would refinance the revolver for more commercially reasonable terms that in the exit loan would also require a 3% fee going out, which we avoid.

Q Okay, so the exit facility -- the new one -- is a bridge. Is that what you're telling me?

A No, the exit facility -- the revo -- the -- DK facility is the term loan. We have a revolver that is a three-year revolver, that is priced more attractively than the exit facility lenders -- making a very simple comparison -- on a coupon basis or 7% versus 15 to 17%, and at that point in time, to get more commercially

reasonable terms, we'd have to refinance the exit facility at a pre-payment penalty of an incremental 3% at that point in time.

An additional \$1.5 million cost to the company, which I don't have to pay under this facility.

- Q And you also believe that if the Davis Brothers transaction doesn't occur that the debtor will have sufficient liquidity not to default under the exit facility. Is that correct?
- A Yes.

- 11 Q And that's because the tax refund is going to be 12 \$50 million at a minimum.
- 13 A Correct.
 - Q And that give the debtor enough liquidity, in your view, to not trip a covenant?
 - A This tax refund is incremental liquidity. It is increment to the plan, to what we'd have to live with under the advised facilities.

This was manna from heaven, and we were just trying to figure out how to de-leverage or provide it more liquidity.

- Q Okay. When you were trying to de-leverage the company, how'd you shop the exit facility?
- A I shopped the exit facility to four lenders outside of the bank group -- commercial lenders. I had

done that both during the dip and the exit.

I want to point out that the existing prepre-petition lender group included 14 commercial banks and asset based lenders. None of them stepped forward other than Wells Fargo.

We had JP Morgan. We had BNP. We had, you know, pretty much a hit parade of major commercial banks.

O Mmhmm.

A Limiting the universe that I could go out to in terms of exit lenders, major commercial lenders.

I went out to four of them. I was declined by each of them.

We also, as part of the dip process, went out -- I think the record is clear in the Court in terms of our efforts. In the alternative financing market, I think we went to excess of 40 at the time of the dip. But, given the universe of 14 commercial banks that didn't step up, it left a smaller universe, but we certainly worked that very hard.

- Q How many confidentiality agreements did you sign with proposed exit lenders?
- A I don't think we needed to because people were not interested in the financing -- other than General Electric, which we signed a confidentiality agreement

1 with.

- Q And, did you ever go back to the original set of lenders as you were dis -- in discussions Wells Fargo Foothill?
- A Through the original?
 - Q The old exit facility lenders.
 - A They passed. They passed in terms of our, you know, process of organizing an exit facility. No one stepped forward. We had term sheets. People were not interested in participating.
- Q When exactly did you get the new exit facility term sheet executed? Do you recall?
 - A You're talking about the Foothill/DK facility?
- Q Yes.
 - A I apologize, because I was also on vacation for two weeks in Latin America arranging this financing. So, I'm a little fuzzy on dates, other than December 4th.

But, I believe it was a week and a half ago when we got term sheets. But, this financing occurred over an approximately three and half week period.

As soon as we knew that the tax refund was available to the company, we redoubled our efforts in terms of creative thinking about the exit facilities, including the existing exit lenders.

Q And during this three and a half week period, you were only talking to DK and Foothill, is that correct?

A No, I actually when to -- I knew my universe of revolving lenders was probably exhausted on the time frame that I'm talking about.

So, we clearly knew that Foothill had looked at the company in terms of pre-petition, dip, postpetition. They are a major lender to the industry. They are the lead bank to stock building supply, so that we know they're knowledgeable. We know that they can move quickly. So, we knew that that was probably our most efficient source on the revolver.

I went to three hedge funds to arrange the tax day term loan. I got declines by two.

And DK was receptive to pursuing it.

- Q Now, the Foothill/DK facility has a no-shop provision, is that right?
- A The DK confidentiality -- or provision had a noshop. Yes, that's correct.
- Q When was a confidentiality agreement signed?
- A I was traveling, I believe. I couldn't tell you the date. But, it's certainly within this, you know, time frame.
- Q So, approximately three and a half weeks -- are we during this three and half week period?

- A Mr. Cousins, I just don't know when it was signed.
- Q Okay.

- A But certainly within this general time frame.
- Q So, within -- well, what's your understanding of a no-shop provision?

A Well, here was my thinking on this. The -- very typically, and I'm a lender from a long time ago -- I'm on the other side of the table. What's typical is a work fee.

DK didn't ask us for a work fee. So, we thought that given the very limited time that we had to execute this, and I had already gone to the market in terms of alternative hedge funds to provide it, it seems very reasonable to me to commit concentrating our efforts on DK to get this tr -- this piece of the transaction done in exchange for no work fee and no break-up fee.

So, we didn't have time and resources to be other than highly efficient about our search for alternative financing. And that was the basis of my agreement and support that we concentrate on one lender.

It was a pretty easy gift for me given that we did not have a work fee and we didn't have a break-up fee.

1 Q And, --

A And I just didn't have time to deal with anybody else anyway.

Q Okay, and when did you stop looking for alternatives other than DK and Foothill?

A No, I -- I'm sorry, I did go out to the other two hedge funds once we got declines from them. And I want to add that we also -- well, I -- whenever that happened in terms of within this time frame, we got declines by the other guys, and quite frankly, I've never put it together, a round number, \$100 million financing in a three and half week time frame during what is a slow-down in the market.

The market, from my perspective, is shut-down this week.

- Q But, there came a period, as a result of the noshop provision, that you stopped looking for alternative financing. Is that right?
- A As a technical matter, yes.
 - Q And at that point, did you alert the syndicate of lenders in the old exit facility that you were no longer -- you were pursuing a new facility?
- A I didn't inform the old syndicate that I was pursuing a new financing.

The syndicate, quite frankly, had been

extraordinarily difficult to work with, including

December 4th when I didn't have a signature pager, the

company did not have a signature page from Bay Side

HIG, and was negotiating on three other ma -- three

matters.

One of which, I happen to remember -- as we were standing there, I talked about the board seat, I talked about the al -- the right of first refusal on purchasing, alone. I forgot to mention that they had added -- we're negotiating with Wells Fargo in terms of how to enhance our economics because this loan is out shorter than we had anticipated, initially.

Q So, --

A I don't know -- I'm sorry, go ahead.

Q Was it your view that as a result of this conduct, -- well, strike that -- you were still negotiating over the terms of the exit facility.

A I was -- believed that they were still moving around in terms of what they may require at the end.

That was my concern because there were -- had used the words, "We're putting it sort of in Wells Fargo's lap to figure out how to improve our economics for what our expectations were."

I didn't know what that meant other than I was concerned. I believe that they had a commitment to

- fund this company based on what had been signed and 1 agreed to. I was concerned, quite frankly, as a banker 2 who has many, many years of doing this, that there was 3 a re-trade at the end based on the conversations that I And I was concerned about it. 5
- And were your concerns contained in the disclosure 6 statement that went out for a vote?
 - I believe our concerns, in general, were outlined in the fee reimbursement letter, in terms of with the lenders.
- Was that contained in the disclosure statement 11 somewhere? 12
- I don't know the answer to that. I know it was 13 filed with the Court. 14
- 15 I believe you testified -- do you have Exhibit 45 --16
- 17 Α Yes.

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- -- up there? 18
- 19 Yes, sir.
- I believe you testified that you believe these 20 21 numbers are correct? Do you recall that?
- Yes, they are correct. 22 Α
- They are correct? Is there under -- is there an 23 0 24 underlying spreadsheet, a compilation that this is 25 summarizing?

- 1 A Yes.
- 2 Q And what is that? What does that say?
- A Well, it's the company's projections for -- it's a
- 4 financial model, complete financial model --
- 5 O Mmhmm.
- A -- for these two cases and these two capital
- 7 structures.
- 8 Q And, does the company update those projections to
- 9 reflect the last five months? The negative EBITDA over
- 10 the last five months?
- 11 A I believe we updated through July for our cases.
- But, I don't think we have updated since July.
- Q Okay. And if I were to tell you it's -- the
- variance is -\$9.9 million since July, would that
- 15 surprise you?
- 16 A In all due respect, I think I answered that
- 17 question that --
- 18 Q Yes, I heard your counsel say that.
- 19 A -- I accept -- I accept your number. I don't have
- it in front of me to proof it. I only want to again
- 21 comment that it is an industry that we all understand
- is very challenged and that's why our projections with
- regard to the covenant case essentially took the
- 24 recovery one year.
- Q Okay. So, the answer to my question is the

1 you said?

A Yes.

Q Okay, and then you were asked whether those concerns were reflected in the disclosure statement that went out to creditors. Remember you were asked that?

A Yes.

Q Okay, I just want to make sure we have the time sequence right.

The concerns that you developed, did those concerns develop before or after the disclosure statement went out?

A I think we've -- we reached agreement with the exit lenders. I think I've always been a little bit uneasy in terms of a continuing negotiation when I thought we were done.

Q Okay.

A I was alerted -- became more concerned as the date grew closer and I had a conversation with one of the parties, on Friday, December 4th when the signature pages were due.

And, understood clearly that they were moving around both with regard to the documentation and some unrelated issues that seemed to have bearing on, in my interpretation of that conversation, whether they would

1 be there to fund or not.

- Q Okay, and that December 4th conversation was before or after the disclosure statement went out?
- 4 A That was after.

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RECROSS-EXAMINATION

BY MR. COUSINS:

- Q Okay. Real quick. Did the disclosure statement reflect, prior to the voting deadline, your concerns about the ability the old exit facility to close?
- A I had no -- and continued not to have -- concerns about the ability to close. It's the willingness to close, which have been crystallized in terms of the closing process.
- Q What's the difference between willingness and ability?
 - A Because each of these parties have absolute financial capacity to do this transaction.
 - Q But, nowhere in the disclosure statement did you express a concern about the willingness of the old exit facility to close -- the lenders, I mean.
 - A I don't recall that, no.
- MR. COUSINS: Thank you.
- THE COURT: Thank you, sir. You may step down.
- MR. DIETZ: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Does the debtor have 1 anything further in rebuttal? 2 MR. KARLAN: No further evidence, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right. Let's finish up, 5 then, the evidentiary record. Let me ask Mr. Cousins, do you still press 6 your objections to the admission of D-44, D-45 and D-7 46? 9 MR. COUSINS: No, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 MR. KARLAN: No objection. 12 THE COURT: They're admitted without objection. 13 14 Okay. The evidentiary record on confirmation 15 and on the motion authorizing disbursement of expenses is closed. 16 17 Let me ask if anybody wishes to be heard in the way of final statement or argument on either. 18 19 I'll begin with the debtor. 20 MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, I have a very, very brief closing, and that is, I believe that the 21 22 debtor has demonstrated that the plan satisfies the 23 confirmation requirements under 11.29, that we have 24 obtained sufficient votes to confirm the plan in all

categories, and with respect to the classes that have

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not voted to accept that the plan is confirmed under Rule 11:29(b.)

There's only one objection that we've received that we've not resolved and that's the one that the Court's been hearing. I think it's been filed by two disgruntled, old exit lenders in an effort to try to derail this process and effectively undo the new financing, which expires if the plan's not confirmed and the financing is not approved today.

Your Honor, we believe that the objection is without merit, that we've demonstrated that the new financing is materially better than the old financing, that the identity of the lender is not material, that, in fact, the old exit documents provide for the assignment by lenders of their claims, and that that is typical according to the witness from Third Avenue -- that it is typical that parties assign their claims, -- that even if the identity of the lender were material, Your Honor, that none of the changes are adverse.

And, as you know, re-solicitation requires that changes be both material and adverse, and I would refer the Court to a number of cases including Armstrong and Century Glove.

Your Honor, we would hope that the Court would enter an order confirming the plan approving the

exit financing and approving the expense reimbursement motion with respect to the new exit financing today.

THE COURT: Thank you. Does anyone wish -- else wish to be heard in favor of confirmation?

Okay, Mr. Cousins.

MR. COUSINS: Thank you, Your Honor, I know it's been a long day.

THE COURT: They all seem to go that way these days, so. For all of us, I guess.

MR. COUSINS: Yeah, I guess so.

And, Your Honor, we heard the unequivocal testimony from Third Avenue. They voted to accept the plan. The testimony that hasn't been challenged wh -- from Mr. Fineman, was that it was likely to reconsider voting for the plan.

THE COURT: What would his -- but, my notes reflect his testimony was that -- is it that he had reached no conclusion about whether he would change his "yes" vote, and that he might find other alternatives more interesting.

And I will tell you, I appreciate his candor. I believe that testimony to have been truthful. And, if it was truthful as I believe it to have been, it doesn't meet the standard that you articulated at the outset when you pressed your objection.

MR. COUSINS: I -- well, Your Honor, I do 1 apo -- I do recall his testimony where he said -- I 2 asked in response to the question that very precise 3 question. And, nevertheless, I understand the Court's 5 6

You've heard our arguments on the material changes, and we would ask that the Court re-solicit.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MR. COUSINS: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Does anyone else wish to be heard in connection with confirmation or the expense reimbursement motion?

I hear no further response.

I'll note that this is the first time in two years, probably more, that there's been more than one entity clamoring to make an exit loan. Maybe that's a good sign.

With respect to the objection that has been raised to both the confirmation and to the expense reimbursement motion, I'm going to overrule it and I'll tell you why.

Based on the record that's been made and under these circumstances, even if the change in lender could be considered a material change, -- and I don't think it is under these circumstances, -- under these

circumstances, -- but even if it could be considered a material change, I think the debtor is right: it enhances the debtor's plan. It enhances the feasibility of the debtor's plan on this record.

And, frankly, under these circumstances, it is not a reasonable basis on which a creditor -- particularly this one or these two who are objecting with the one -- to change its vote on the plan.

And, in fact, I do -- I am convinced, as the debtor has been asserting here and is supported by the record that the change in exit lenders has actually enhanced the position not just of the debtor generally and its creditor body, but of this -- those who hold the position of this creditor, specifically.

I do understand the argument that having more availability under a loan agreement may have some benefit. But, in a way, it's counter-intuitive to suggest the debtor should be borrowing more rather than less.

I find that under these circumstances, the debtor has demonstrated that it has properly exercised its business judgment and satisfied the confirmation standards with respect to that point and all others.

I'm therefore prepared to confirm the plan and to approve the order authorizing the reimbursement

1	of	expenses.
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(Side comments off the record.)

THE COURT: Those orders have been signed.

(Side comments off the record.)

MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, we have two more matters and I will try to get to them quickly. The first is the sa -- what we've called "The Davis Sale." It's also referred to as the -- in the motion it is the motion to authorize the sale by C Construction and the wind down of the Illinois business operations.

Your Honor, we have referred to this throughout the argument, and some of the testimony -- basically what this calls for is a sale of the assets of the Ontario Framing Business to the Davis Development, which is an entity that is owned by the two Davis brothers, as I understand it, who are now instrumental in the Ontario Framing Business.

Your Honor, as has been evident from some of the testimony and from my presentation in connection with confirmation, it is important for tax reasons that this sale close both before the end the year and before the plan goes effective.

We believe that the purchaser here is the most logical purchaser of the seller's assets in the case of Ontario Framing. The purchaser's shareholders

are the members of the management team of Ontario

Framing, and before we purchased the business, we're
the former owners of that business.

Although we had contacted other interested parties none had shown an interest, and we do not believe that in the time frame we have available that there is any other feasible alternative.

Mr. Dietz testified in connection with confirmation that there were -- although though the business was in the operative results of the reorganized debtors, that there were operational risks related to Ontario Framing.

Recent financial performance had suffered, falling revenues throughout 2009, falling backlog, and there was succession risk related to the potential that one or both of the Davis Brothers would continue to be associated with the business, and there was some exit financing issues related to the ability to provide the bonding.

As the Court knows from the motion, this business is also relatively separate from the debtor's other businesses. It's involved in a different aspect of the construction business -- more multi-unit as opposed to single-asset residences. And, it'd only been part of the operation since 2006.

As the Dietz declaration noted in support of this, the present value that had been assigned to the Ontario Framing Business in our evaluation was about \$14.6 million.

We believe, Your Honor, that the benefit from sale of the Ontario Framing Business exceeds that 14.6 both because we have a release from contingent liabilities and because we contemplate that the tax benefits under the Worker Home Ownership and Business Assistance Act of 2009 will be approximately \$20.5 million.

Slightly different rational for Illinois -- the Illinois business wind down.

The Illinois business has, in fact, been -delivered negative EBITDA. And, year-to-date is
negative about \$775,000. We believe that the
benefits -- again the tax benefits related to the
close-down would be approximately \$2.5 million, but in
addition to that, because the business is negative, we
won't be feeding any further that negative business.

So, closing it down before the end of the year facilitates not only the receipt of the tax benefits, but also, minimizes the additional cash that's used for those businesses.

Your Honor, we think that under the

circumstances, adequate notice has been given. We receive no objection to this motion. We believe that the price, the consideration, is fair and reasonable under the circumstances. You know, we have acted in good faith and attempted to do these transactions in a way that would close them promptly and the give the debtor the maximum benefit. And we would ask that the Court approve the transactions.

There are some issues, Your Honor, related to assumption assignment of contracts that we have --

(Side comments off the record.)

MR. ROSENTHAL: -- that we would like the Court to put on the 30th. And these are just for notice reasons.

We do not believe that there are any outstanding cure amounts. We have a date on the 30th -- we have some time on the 30th. We don't intend to take a lot of your time on your 30th, but we want to be able to give appropriate notice of the cure assumption assignment of some contracts related to the wind down of the Illinois business.

And, there have been some discussions with the counter-parties. We don't think these will be contested, but we don't want them running to notice problems with respect to that.

1	So, I would ask the Court to approve the
2	motion, and to set for hearing the issues related to
3	assumption and assignment of certain contract.
4	THE COURT: All right. Do you move the
5	admission of the Street and Dietz declarations?
6	MR. ROSENTHAL: I would move the admission of
7	the Street and Dietz declarations, Your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Yes, Dockets 11-53 for Mr. Street
9	and 11-55 Mr. Dietz.
10	Does anyone have any objection to that?
11	I hear no response. They're admitted without
12	objection.
13	Debtor have anything further in support of
14	its motion?
15	MR. ROSENTHAL: No, Your Honor.
16	THE COURT: Does anyone else wish to be heard
17	in connection with this motion?
18	Are you telling me that Southwest had agreed
19	to the January date? I mean to the December date?
20	MR. GRAVES: I don't. I think it's
21	different.
22	MR. CRAPO: No, Your Honor, that's a separate
23	matter. That is a proposed cure amount in connection
24	with the cure notice we sent in connection with the
25	plan. The cure notice is that Mr. Rosenthal is

referring to our assumption in assignments of contract with Illinois Framing.

THE COURT: I know what he's referring to, but I'm --

MR. CRAPO: I --

THE COURT: I believe that from an earlier statement that Southwest wanted an adequate assurance record in connection with this motion. Or, am I wrong about that?

MR. GRAVES: We think that an adequate insurance record is necessary for the cure objection, that it would have had to have been established in connection with this motion.

the primary benefit to the estates from this sale is the tax cr -- or, the tax refunds, and we can't tell from the information that's available how those will flow TO particularly C Construction, who is debtor, or the debtor that we've contracted -- or contacted -- or contracted with -- and how that benefit's going to flow to C Construction because the contract that we have with C Construction has ongoing obligations and with C Construction's business essentially being shut down, that we feel that there's a problem with adequate assurance going forward because of less or no income in

the future to meet those requirements. 1 THE COURT: Okay, so what are you telling me 2 is with respect to what you would like to see happen 3 today? Today, I would like to see 5 MR. GRAVES: evidence that there was -- that -- there's going to be 6 income flowing --7 THE COURT: You're --9 MR. GRAVES: -- continuing to flow --THE COURT: You're resting your adequate 10 11 insurance objection today. 12 MR. GRAVES: Yes. Yes. THE COURT: Do you wish to examine either Mr. 13 14 Street or Mr. Dietz? 15 MR. GRAVES: Yes, Your Honor. Either now or when the cure objection is being heard. 16 17 THE COURT: Well, --18 MR. GRAVES: Okay. 19 THE COURT: -- or --20 MR. GRAVES: I can do that. 21 THE COURT: If you're pressing an adequate 22 assurance objection today, this is when I would hear 23 it. 24 MR. GRAVES: Yes. 25 THE COURT: Unless you agree to have it heard

	=
1	at the time to which we put the cure objections.
2	MR. GRAVES: Well, I didn't understand that
3	our cure objection was one of the ones that was being
4	put to the 30th.
5	THE COURT: Well, I'm having a hard time
6	understanding
7	MR. ROSENTHAL: Right,
8	THE COURT: what it is
9	MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, we believe
10	that that
11	THE COURT: Do you need a couple of minutes
12	to talk?
13	MR. ROSENTHAL: We believe that that should
14	pushed to the 30th, and we can hear the adequate
15	assurance of future performance and the cure objection
16	issues at that time.
17	If it's determined that we cannot provide
18	adequate assurance of future performance, and theref
19	and cannot cure, then, we will ma obviously, we will
20	not be able to assume and assign those agreements.
21	If we can provide those elements, then we
22	will be able to assume and assign those
23	THE COURT: And the form of order that I'm
24	going to be asked to sign has that provision?
25	MR. ROSENTHAL: The form of order does let

me ask Mr. Graves. 1 MR. GRAVES: I'm sorry, I didn't hear the 2 question. 3 MR. ROSENTHAL: Does it have a provision that 5 reserves the issue with respect to these contracts? MR. GRAVES: The proposed form of order that 6 we had submitted was to adjourn the matter with respect 7 to this -- with respect to the Southwest Management 9 contract. My understanding is that the objection is to 10 11 adequate assure its -- with respect to the Southwest 12 Management contract, which is different than the Illinois Framing Contract and whether the debtors could 13 14 provide adequate assurance under that particular 15 contract. Okay. I'm confused. 16 THE COURT: 17 MR. GRAVES: Okay. Maybe it's just --18 THE COURT: 19 MR. ROSENTHAL: Your Honor, --20 MR. GRAVES: Can you give us five minutes, Your Honor. 21 22 23 THE COURT: All right. 24 MR. GRAVES: We'll straighten this out. 25 THE COURT: Take five minutes.

1	(Recess)
2	THE CLERK: All rise.
3	MR. ROSENTHAL: All right, Your Honor, I'm
4	going to a try to clarify what's happening.
5	In connection with Agenda number 18, which is
6	the sale of what we've called "Ontario Framing," which
7	is Davis Brothers in the s in the Illinois wind
8	down.
9	There is no objection relative to Southwest
LO	Management.
L1	THE COURT: Okay.
L2	MR. ROSENTHAL: And we would ask the Court to
L3	approve that sale. There are no objections that have
L4	been filed with respect to that.
L5	THE COURT: All right. Does anyone else wish
L6	to be heard in connection with this motion?
L7	I hear no response.
L8	Do you have a form of order for me?
L9	(Side comments off the record.)
20	MR. ROSENTHAL: And there is a Black Line,
21	Your Honor, that has some clarifying changes. If the
22	Court looks at the introductory paragraph, we've
23	indicated instead of severance payments, payments to
24	employees.
25	We've added on Page 3 that it's consummate

and the Illinois business wind down because there are two separate transactions involving separate entities.

But, otherwise, this order is the same as was submitted on Page 10 all cure costs to cure amounts.

THE COURT: All right, I've reviewed the Black Line, don't have any questions.

The order has been signed. I think that relief is amply supported by the record, particularly the Street declaration offered in connection with the motion.

MR. ROSENTHAL: All right, now the -Southwest Management has filed a motion -- I mean, has
filed an objection to a cure notice that they received
in connection with the plan.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ROSENTHAL: And, they have raised some issues and they are prepared to go forward briefly, tonight, -- if the Court has time -- and we are prepared to go forward tonight.

We don't think it will take a long time, but in -- that's where Southwest Management stands.

And, then the third management that was getting confused here, which relates to the hearing on the 30th is that we have -- we in -- we would like to file and we intend to file two motions that we need to

1	be heard. We would very much like to be heard before
2	the end of the year, and we contacted your chambers and
3	were told that you had some hearing time on the 30th
4	THE COURT: About an hour or so I have for
5	you.
6	MR. ROSENTHAL: Yeah. Those motions are
7	motions to sell one piece of real estate for \$2.8
8	million that has to be consummated before the end of
9	the year, and a motion to assume and assign certain
10	contracts related to the Illinois business wind down.
11	It's separate, but it's related to the
12	Illinois business. And we file those motions and ask
13	the Court to set those on the 30th for the hearing time
14	that's been set aside.
15	THE COURT: Okay. All right. We'll need to,
16	at this point, file motions to shorten along with them,
17	but I will approve it.
18	MR. ROSENTHAL: We intend to file a motion to
19	shorten.
20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	MR. ROSENTHAL: All right, Your Honor, going
22	back to s Item 17, we had the Gibson Dunn fee
23	requests at
24	THE COURT: I have no questions. I've

reviewed the fee auditor's report. No additional

to be going forward on at this point.

Looking back at the agenda, we received four

24

1 responses to the claims objection.

Response A, Your Honor, is of Sarah Mark Products. We will be going forward on that.

Response B was Continental Trading. The debtors have removed them from the claims objection as a result of certain supplemental documentation they've provided to us. We'll also be going forward on Item C, the response of Monarch Building Services.

And with respect to Item D, Your Honor, we have adjourned that we can work with Associated Materials, Inc. to resolve that.

Focusing in on the response of Sarah Mak,

Your Honor, if you look at the proof of claim, they're

asserted 503(b)-9 priority for the full amount of the

claim, \$560,076. However, Your Honor, only a certain

portion of the goods were received within the 20 days

of the petition date.

So, that's exactly what the debtors' objection was. We have a declaration from Mr. Street on file certifying that, you know, we are giving them priority for the 20 day goods, but the rest of the claim is obviously a general unsecured claim.

If Your Honor looks at the response, the response is really more of in the nature that, you know, they did business with the debtors in good faith

and they should be, you know, paid for the amounts,
Your Honor. And it's not that it's not going to be
paid, just obviously a portion's going to be an
unsecured claim.

So, on that basis, we'd ask that Your Honor overrule the objection.

THE COURT: All right, does anyone -- present or on the phone -- on behalf of Sarah Mark Products?

I hear no response. The obj -- the response -- the claim objection will be sustained.

MR. POPPITI: Thank you, Your Honor.

MR. ROSENTHAL: And then the next one, Your Honor, is Monarch Building Services. Monarch filed a claim for \$981 and asserted 503(b)-9 priority, as well as a claim for taxes under 507(a)-8.

However, the debtors believe that Monarch is not entitled to priority on the basis of 503(b)-9, because it's a claim for services and not goods, Your Honor.

And then, with respect to the taxes, what they assert is that the money we paid them for the -- or owed them for the janitorial services. They had earmarked them for taxes, but obviously that's not a tax, Your Honor, if in fact they did earmark this money for taxes that the debtors are liable for, so we feel

as though that's not properly entitled to priority 1 under 507(a)-8. 2 So, similar to what -- Sarah Mark, Your 3 Honor, we would request that Your Honor overrule the objection and enter the debtors' claims objection. 5 THE COURT: Is anyone present here in the 6 courtroom or on the phone on behalf of Monarch Building 7 Services? 9 I hear no response. The claim objection will be sustained. 10 11 MR. POPPITI: Thank you, Your Honor. 12 handed up a clean order, so you should have everything 13 you need. 14 THE COURT: The order has been signed. 15 MR. POPPITI: Thank you, Your Honor. (Side comments off the record.) 16 17 MR. POPPITI: Okay, I'm going to turn the 18 podium over to Mr. Rosenthal -- or --19 MR. ROSENTHAL: To Mr. Graves, to handle the outstanding cure issues that we have with respect to 20 confirmation. 21 22 All right. THE COURT: 23 MR. ROSENTHAL: Thank you. 24 MR. GRAVES: Your Honor, I apologize for my

inartfulness earlier, and thank Mr. Rosenthal for

1 interjecting some clarity to the issue.

The issue before the Court is a cure claim, and if I could just provide a little bit of a background here.

The debtors, in short, believe that the matter can and should be decided on the basis of the plain language of the contract, and the record that has been submitted to this Court. As an initial matter, I would like to move to admit the declaration of Paul Street and the attachment thereto that was submitted in connection with our memorandum of law with respect to the Southwest Management objection.

THE COURT: All right. Tell me where that is in the binder.

MR. GRAVES: It -- Your Honor, I'm frankly now sure. May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You may.

(Side comments off the record.)

MR. GRAVES: As I mentioned, that was on the -- attached to the memorandum of law that was filed on the docket.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GRAVES: By way of background, in July of 2005, the debtors entered into an agreement to purchase the business of Southwest Management and its affiliated

companies that were all associated with an individual named Steve Campbell (phonetic). And I may have referred interchangeably to Southwest Management as "Campbell" here because that's how the entities are referred to in the underlying purchase agreement contract.

The purchase agreement is an executory contract, because there are remaining indemnification obligations and other obligations on both sides. And as result of the indemnification obligations running from Campbell or Southwest Management to the debtors, the debtors desire to assume the contract.

The debtors believe that there are no existing defaults under the contract, and for that reason, they mailed Campbell a notice of a proposed year with a cure amount listed as zero.

Southwest Management or Campbell objected, and instead, proposed a cure amount of nearly \$1 million.

The basis for Campbell's proposed cure amount is two-fold.

First, Campbell asserts that the debtors owe it \$300,000 in connection with litigation brought against Campbell for its failure to pay Worker's Compensation insurance premiums.

As I'll discuss in a moment, under the plain 1 language of the contract, the debtors believe this was 2 an excluded liability for which the debtors cannot be 3 held responsible. The second theory Campbell asserts is that 5 the purchase agreement was actually an integrated 6 agreement with certain leases that have already been 7 rejected, and I'll address that argument in a moment. 9 THE COURT: Well, I'll tell you what. Let me 10 stop you there. 11 MR. GRAVES: Sure. 12 THE COURT: Apparently some of my confusion is lingering. 13 14 Are we -- are the parties proposing to submit 15 for decision today a -- an adequate assurance objection or a cure objection related to the -- is it one 16 17 contract clause and/or the two amounts? I mean, I've read the papers, I understand 18 19 what the issues are --20 MR. GRAVES: Mmhmm. It -- I will tell you, I'm not 21 THE COURT: 22 going to decide the issue from the bench at this point 23 on whether the contracts are integrated or not.

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not going to do it.

MR. GRAVES: Your Honor, the debtors believe

that based on the objection raised by Southwest

Management, that's a fundamental issue in the objection
that they raised.

The debtors have no problems with the matter being adjourned and with Your Honor deciding that matter at a later date.

THE COURT: Yeah, I mean. And it seems to me that even they're right about -- well, first of all, the debtor has said if upon disposition by the Court, the Court decides that they owe the nearly million dollars claims or -- then they'll -- then they may not assume the agreement.

MR. GRAVES: That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. So, I guess the other part of it is, if I decide later that you can't assume it, just as well, I guess, for the objector here if that's what it really wants.

But, I don't -- in terms of how it impacts confirmation given the debtor's position that it stated, I don't know why I would hear that today.

And I -- and -- when it's -- if it's not directed to adequate assurance, I mean, that I would hear today, at the insistence of the objector, but I don't -- it doesn't sound to me that's where you're going.

Or, did I stop you too soon?

MR. GRAVES: No, Your Honor. What the debtors were requesting was an entry of an order authorizing the debtors to assume the contract with a cure amount of zero and a ruling that there are no existing defaults in the contract.

THE COURT: I know what you asked for.

MR. GRAVES: Right, I don't -- I --

THE COURT: And the objector stood up and said, among other things, "I want adequate assurance," and sometimes, we consider cure amounts and adequate assurance issues separately.

I mean, and I thought what was happening was the record that was going to be made tonight was on adequate assurance, but -- and that would be the only thing that I would hear since your witnesses are here, who I assume would be able to testify.

And maybe I'm wrong about that, but on the legal issue of is it an integrated agreement or not, I have had some time and my law clerk had some time to look at that, but frankly with what I heard earlier, I pulled her off that and had her work on something else.

MR. GRAVES: Understood.

THE COURT: And, she's now gone, so -- I, you know, I'm at a loss here to figure out what to do now.

1	(Side comments off the record.)
2	MR. GRAVES: We're prepared to go forward on
3	testimony on adequate assurance and reserve all other
4	issues for later.
5	THE COURT: Okay. Let me ask Southwest. Are
6	you okay with that? Or, are you would you just as
7	soon have it heard all at once? I mean, I that
8	choice I will leave to you.
9	MR. CRAPO: I think, Your Honor, it would be
10	better to hear it all at once since it's a matter of
11	the paper I mean, it's just a matter of our we
12	we both briefed it, and the adequate assurance
13	the and the other issues, the cure issues, are
14	related to each other. I mean, it's they're
15	THE COURT: I agree.
16	MR. CRAPO: related to each other.
17	THE COURT: Everything's intertwined, and if
18	I decide the legal issue, it may make the other issues
19	go away. So, I mean, I understand.
20	MR. CRAPO: Yes, Your Honor.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Well, let's put it over to
22	the 30th then. Okay?
23	MR. GRAVES: Okay. So, you don't want to
24	hear both the legal issue and the adequate assurance
25	tonight, then?

THE COURT: No, I told you. I'm not going to 1 decide the legal issue from the bench tonight. 2 Ι'm just not. I -- because I haven't had -- I've had some 3 opportunity, but very little opportunity to review the 5 documents. My law clerk worked on it all morning this 6 morning, and frankly, what I found so far is there may 7 very well be arguments on both sides of the issue, and 9 I assume that's why it's here because if it were clear, you wouldn't be coming to me --10 11 MR. GRAVES: Right. 12 THE COURT: -- you would have resolved it. MR. GRAVES: Yes, Your Honor. 13 Then, I 14 misunderstood, Your Honor, I think that if we've got 15 the witnesses here for the adequate assurance, we could 16 just put them on tonight, and then -- or, if Your Honor 17 would prefer to have this all done at --18 THE COURT: No, I told you I would hear 19 adequate assurance and if the witnesses are here, I'll 20 hear it now. 21 MR. GRAVES: Yes, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Okay. 23 If that's their purpose it's MR. GRAVES: 24 fine with the debtors.

THE COURT: Let's go.

MR. GRAVES: Your Honor, on the point of 1 adequate assurance, I believe that the debtors would 2 ask Your Honor to judicial notice the \$90 million 3 debtor in possession exit financing facility, which he 5 believed provides the debtors with ample liquidity and access to funds to adequately assure that the debtors 6 7 can perform all monetary obligations under the contract, and I would also ask Your Honor to take 9 notice of the fact that the contract in question is with two entities that are debtor entities, C 10 11 Construction and Select Build Construction, 12 Incorporated, and the objection that has been raised is that because the -- certain assets of C Construction 13 14 are going to be sold to the Davis Brothers, there are 15 allegations that there's a liquidation of all of the assets of C Construction. 16

And, I believe that Mr. Street, if called to testify, would testify that C Construction has -- and I'm going to ask him to correct me if I'm wrong -- other operations besides the Davis Brothers operations that are being sold.

And in addition, there are other business operations that are on-going by Select Build Construction, Inc. and for those reasons --

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Street - Direct (Gra) 172 (Side comments off the record.) 1 MR. GRAVES: Can I just call Mr. Street to 2 the stand? 3 THE COURT: Yes, you can. 5 MR. GRAVES: Okay. Mr.? PAUL STREET, DEBTORS' WITNESS, SWORN. 6 THE CLERK: Please state your full name for 7 the record and spell it. 9 MR. STREET: My name is Paul S. Street. P-A-U-L, middle initial S, Street: S-T-R-E-E-T. 10 11 DIRECT EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. GRAVES: Mr. Street, what is your current capacity with the 13 debtors? 14 15 Senior Vice President, general counsel, corporate 16 secretary. 17 In that capacity, are you familiar with the debtor's day-to-day operations and business affairs? 18 19 Yes. Does debtor, C Construction, have business 20 21 operations other than the operations that are -- that 22 have -- will be sold to the Davis Brothers pursuant to 23 the sale motion that the judge just read? 24 With the sale of Davis, it'll be a very limited 25 number of operations.

1 May I expand on the way the transactions --

Q Yes.

- A -- and the corporate structure works, --
- 4 O Please do.
 - A -- if that would be okay.

In the documents that have been filed in this proceeding, Building Materials Holding Corporation is the parent entity and then it has two direct subsidiaries, BMC West Corporation and Select Build Construction, Inc.

And the transaction that occurred between C Construction and the Campbell companies, that was C Construction was a party as well as Select Build Construction, Inc.

Underneath Select Build Construction, Inc. is C Construction and all of the other Select Build entities. So, the Select Build Construction entity, which is a party to the transaction with Campbell companies, is still there and has all of those other operations under it.

So, although the entity, C Construction, itself, as a result of the Davis disposition, has l -- very limited operations, the contracts also roll up to the entire Select Build Construction, Inc.

Q In your capacity as Vice President of the debtors,

Do you know what specific revenues that Select

Build, C Construction's parent, has?

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A I don't have that in front of me. It's roughly 30% of the entire enterprise is in the construction services activity, so if were at \$1 billion, it would be 30% of 1 billion would the sales revenue, and the -- at the present time.

Because all of the construction activities of the company are owned by Select Build Construction,
Inc. That's the parent of H&R, TWF, down the line.

Q But, do you have -- what would be -- what would you estimate would the approximate revenues for 2009 for Select Build? Select Build itself and not its subsidiaries?

A It's a holding company.

Q Yes.

A It doesn't have any direct operations. It's a holding company for the s -- for the construction services activity.

Q Okay. And, do you know if any kind of an analysis has been done concerning how the tax refund -- the anticipated tax refunds w -- from the -- or, that will result from the Davis sale will be allocated among the various debtors?

A None that -- I d -- I'm not aware of any analysis at this point.

MR. CRAPO: Okay. I have no further

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Street - Redirect (Gra)
                                                              176
         questions.
1
                   THE COURT: Is there any redirect?
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                   Sir, one moment, please.
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                   MR. STREET:
                                Sorry, Your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: See, you're not alone. Usually
         people are in a hurry to get out of that seat.
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                   I don't blame you for that.
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                   MR. GRAVES: Just two questions. I'll be
         brief.
 9
         REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. GRAVES:
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11
              Does Select Build Construction have value by
         virtue of the subsidiaries that it owns?
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              Yes, its values is in the subsidiaries it owns.
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              If it became necessary for Select Build
         Construction or C Construction to access the debtors --
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         exit financing facility to satisfy the obligations to
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17
         make them due under the purchase agreement with
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         Southwest Management if it is assumed, would the
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         debtors, in fact, do so?
              Yes, we operate on the basis that all of the
20
         subsidiaries have access to the financing available to
21
         the parent entity.
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23
                   MR. GRAVES: No further questions, Your
24
         Honor.
25
                   THE COURT: Any recross?
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Street - Recross (Cra) 177 RECROSS-EXAMINATION 1 BY MR. CRAPO: 2 Are you are aware of any guarantees by a -- of C 3 Construction's obligations other that by Select Build, 5 the parent? I don't have the document in front of me. 6 I'm not aware of any. I think it was just C Construction and 7 Select Build Construction, Inc. were the parties to the 9 documents. 10 Thank you. 0 11 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. You may step 12 down. Thank you. 13 MR. STREET: THE COURT: Debtor have anything further? 14 15 MR. GRAVES: No, Your Honor. All right. Mr. Crapo, you have 16 THE COURT: 17 any evidence to present? 18 MR. CRAPO: No, Your Honor, that's --19 THE COURT: Do you -- in light of the 20 testimony, do you press your adequate assurance objection? 21 22 MR. CRAPO: Yes, Your Honor, I --23

THE COURT: Come to a microphone. Thank you.

MR. CRAPO: Yes, Your Honor. We would

reiterate the argument -- the previous arguments that

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we've made that at this point, there's no quarantee or 1 that either the tax refund is going to flow to C 2 Construction or that other debtors will take over C 3 Construction's obligations. 5 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. All right, this is just one piece of the 6 dispute between the parties, and it's subject to 7 whatever decision I should make on the 30th. 9 But, subject to that, I'm satisfied that the 10 debtor has met its adequate assurance burden by virtue 11 of available to the exit financing. So, I will 12 overrule that objection. All the other issues will be reserved to the 30th. 13 14 MR. CRAPO: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Is there anything further for today? 16 17 (Side comments off the record.) MR. GRAVES: Your Honor, we'll submit an 18 19 order to that effect if the Court needs, or else, we 20 can just delay until the 30th --THE COURT: I think --21 22 MR. GRAVES: -- and then have an overall 23 order. 24 THE COURT: Southwest have a preference? 25 MR. CRAPO: A single order would be okay,

Your	Honor
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THE COURT: Okay. All right.

(Side comments off the record.)

MR. GRAVES: Okay, Your Honor. Just to clarify the record with regards to the cure claim responses that the debtors did receive, we filed an omnibus response to the cure claims.

To the cure claim response is they fall into more or less three categories. One are cure claims that the debtors agreed, with the proposed cure amount, and the debtors desire to proceed with assuming the contract at the proposed cure amount. The other category are responses we received. Once the debtors received the responses, the debtors decided that it was more favorable to reject the underlying contract rather than to proceed with assumption at the higher cure amount.

I think that resolves everything other than two, which is Southwest Management and a response that we received by a company CNI Tax Consultants.

THE COURT: Well, let me just ask, have you made any agreement with them?

MR. GRAVES: I spoke with them over the phone. We don't believe that their objection --

THE COURT: Mmhmm. I know what your position

Thank you, Your Honor.

180 is. 1 MR. GRAVES: Right. 2 We --THE COURT: Is there anyone present on their 3 behalf or on the phone? I hear no response. 4 5 Okay, I understand the argument that you made and I've seen nothing to the contrary. 6 So, you know, with the assumption that --7 poor choice of words to be used in connection with this 9 matter. With the understanding that there is nothing 10 11 due under the agreement, -- at least at this point in 12 time, -- there is no cure to be paid. And to the extent there is a cure objection being asserted by 13 14 them, I will overrule it. 15 MR. GRAVES: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: All right. 17 We have a proposed order that MR. ROSENTHAL: we will need to make some changes to in light of 18 19 adjourning the Southwest Management that we would 20 submit to chambers later in light of the hour. THE COURT: All right. And run it by 21 22 opposing counsel, first. Will do. 23 MR. ROSENTHAL: 24 THE COURT: All right.

MR. ROSENTHAL:

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1	THE COURT: Is there anything further for
2	today?
3	MR. ROSENTHAL: We have nothing further, Your
4	Honor. Thank you very much for staying so late for us.
5	THE COURT: Thank my staff.
6	MR. ROSENTHAL: Thank your staff.
7	THE COURT: All right. Thank you all very
8	much. That concludes this hearing. Court will stand
9	adjourned.
10	
11	* * * *
12	
13	<u>CERTIFICATION</u>
14	
15	I, ELENA ZONIADIS, certify that the foregoing is a
16	correct transcript from the electronic sound recording
17	of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
18	
19	
20	ELENA ZONIADIS Date
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT District of Delaware

In Re:

Building Materials Holding Corporation 720 Park Boulevard, Suite 200

Boise, ID 83712 EIN: 91–1834269 Chapter: 11

Case No.: 09-12074-KJC

NOTICE OF FILING OF TRANSCRIPT AND OF DEADLINES RELATED TO RESTRICTION AND REDACTION

A transcript of the proceeding held on 12/17/2009 was filed on 12/29/2009. The following deadlines apply:

The parties have 7 days to file with the court a *Notice of Intent to Request Redaction* of this transcript. The deadline for filing a *request for redaction* is 1/19/2010.

If a request for redaction is filed, the redacted transcript is due 1/29/2010.

If no such notice is filed, the transcript may be made available for remote electronic access upon expiration of the restriction period, which is 3/29/2010 unless extended by court order.

To review the transcript for redaction purposes, you may purchase a copy from the transcriber (see docket for Transcriber's information) or you may view the document at the clerk's office public terminal.

Clerk of Court

Date: 12/29/09

(ntc)

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