

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

**IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*,
R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED**

**AND IN THE MATTER OF ARMSTRONG FLOORING, INC., AFI LICENSING LLC,
ARMSTRONG FLOORING LATIN AMERICA, INC. AND ARMSTRONG FLOORING
CANADA LTD. (THE "DEBTORS")**

**APPLICATION OF ARMSTRONG FLOORING CANADA LTD. UNDER SECTION 46
OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, C. C-36, AS
AMENDED**

**BOOK OF AUTHORITIES OF CASES NOT REPORTED ON CANLII
FOR ARMSTRONG FLOORING, INC., AFI LICENSING LLC, ARMSTRONG
FLOORING LATIN AMERICA, INC.
AND ARMSTRONG FLOORING CANADA LTD.
(Returnable June 8, 2022)**

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Tab 1

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
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**IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*,
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2005 CarswellOnt 6648
Ontario Superior Court of Justice [Commercial List]

Grace Canada Inc., Re

2005 CarswellOnt 6648, [2005] O.J. No. 4868, 17 C.B.R. (5th) 275

**IN THE MATTER OF S. 18.6 OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS
ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED**

AND IN THE MATTER OF GRACE CANADA INC.

Farley J.

Heard: November 14, 2005
Judgment: November 14, 2005
Docket: 01-CL-4081

Counsel: D. Tay, O. Pasparakis, J. Stam for Plaintiffs, Grace Canada Inc.

E. Merchant for Merv Nordick, Ernest Spencer

K. Ferbers for Raven Thundersky

Ian Dick for Attorney General of Canada

Michel Bélanger, Jean-Philippe Lincourt, Matt Moloci for Association Des Consommateurs Pour
La Qualité Dans La Construction, Jean-Charles Dextras, Viviane Brosseau, Léotine Roberge-
Turgeon

Farley J.:

1 This endorsement applies to the 3 motions of Grace, the Quebec class proceeding and the Manitoba class proceeding.

2 The Quebec plaintiffs in their putative class proceedings have worked out an arrangement with the Federal Government. As a result they are not proceeding with their request to lift the stay and other ancillary relief, but without prejudice to it or similar relief being sought if the insolvency/CCAA recognition proceedings get bogged down. The Grace relief was then supported by the Quebec plaintiffs.

3 The "Sask" plaintiffs (represented by the Merchant firm) were not opposed to the Grace relief.

4 The Manitoba plaintiffs represented by the Atkins firm took the position that the Grace relief was all right so long as it did not apply to their proceedings except that judgment would not be enforced without leave of this court.

5 It would seem to me that the various class proceedings would benefit from cooperation and coordination — using the 3Cs of the Commercial List (communication, cooperation and common sense). Otherwise they will be faced with the practical problem of fighting amongst themselves as to a turf war and running the risk of being divided and therefore susceptible to being conquered.

6 The stay is extended to April 1, 2006 and includes proceedings against the Federal Crown related to the Grace proceedings in these class actions. As well the Modified Preliminary Injunction granted on January 22, 2002 by the US Bankruptcy Court is recognized pending further order of this Court.

7 The foregoing does not prevent any of the parties entering into consensual resolutions with the Federal Crown.

8 I note that the Grace interests represented before me today indicated that it was their goal to emerge from their insolvency proceedings as soon as reasonably possible but under the guidelines that there be justice for all affected persons.

9 I also note that there has been recognition in the US Bankruptcy Court that Canadian proceedings will be governed by Canadian substantive law.

10 The foregoing relief granted is pursuant to the principles set out in *Babcock & Wilcox Canada Ltd., Re* (2000), 18 C.B.R. (4th) 157 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]) and is in furtherance of the long standing respect for comity extended by the courts of this country for the courts of the US and vice versa.

11 It would seem to me that the insolvency adjudicative proceedings would, at least under presently anticipated circumstances, result in a more effective efficient process than would a full-blown class action proceeding.

12 I concur with the views of the US court in *Maryland Casualty* re respect to the necessity/desirability of a stay against the Federal Crown as a "3rd party" given the interrelated aspects of the claims against the Crown and Grace. There would in my mind be a considerable risk of record taint if the action against the Crown were allowed to proceed on its own without direct Grace evidence and counsel. See also *Campeau v. Olympia & York Developments Ltd.* (1992), 14 C.B.R. (3d) 303 (Ont. Gen. Div.); *Canada Systems Group (EST) Ltd. v. Allen-Dale Mutual Insurance Co.* (1982), 137 D.L.R. (3d) 287 (Ont. H.C.), aff'd (1983), 145 D.L.R. (3d) 266 (Ont. Div. Ct.); *Noma*

Co., Re, [2004] O.J. No. 4914(Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]); *Lehndorff General Partner Ltd., Re* (1993), 17 C.B.R. (3d) 24 (Ont. Gen. Div. [Commercial List]).

13 The stay does not affect the ability of the plaintiffs from coming back to court if they feel that there is foot dragging or other elements of prejudice.

14 I note that the Federal Crown may accept service of the Sask claim without that being an infringement of the stay now imposed (and previously requested). This is without prejudice to the Crown moving for relief on, say, a limitations point.

15 What the Manitoba plaintiffs are in essence requesting is that they obtain a leg up on all other Canadian plaintiffs (and US plaintiffs) and that there be by this court somewhat of a quasi-certification, although indicating that the actual certification would be dealt with by the Manitoba court.

16 This would result in a lack of single control in insolvency proceedings which was cautioned against in *Eagle River International Ltd., Re*, [2001] 3 S.C.R. 978 (S.C.C.). It would also fragment and possibly destabilize the other proceedings by other affected persons (including those claiming for personal injury including serious personal injury). In saying that I in no way wish to or intend to be taken as minimizing the terrible tragedy which has befallen the Thundersky/Bruce family.

17 I look forward to seeing that continued timely progress is being made with respect to this insolvency proceeding including the effective efficient way of dealing with personal injury and property damage claims. The information officer should ensure that this court and affected parties including these class action plaintiffs are kept abreast of proposed material developments and their outcome. That is the report on the regular time period basis should be the minimum.

18 The motion of the Manitoba plaintiffs is dismissed, but without prejudice to similar or other relief being sought in the future based on a change in circumstances.

Order accordingly.

Tab 2

1992 CarswellOnt 185
Ontario Court of Justice (General Division)

Campeau v. Olympia & York Developments Ltd.

1992 CarswellOnt 185, [1992] O.J. No. 1946, 14 C.B.R. (3d) 303,
14 C.P.C. (3d) 339, 35 A.C.W.S. (3d) 679, 3 W.D.C.P. (2d) 575

**ROBERT CAMPEAU, ROBERT CAMPEAU INC., 75090
ONTARIO INC., and ROBERT CAMPEAU INVESTMENTS
INC. v. OLYMPIA & YORK DEVELOPMENTS LIMITED,
857408 ONTARIO INC., and NATIONAL BANK OF CANADA**

R.A. Blair J.

Judgment: September 21, 1992
Docket: Docs. 92-CQ-19675, B-125/92

Counsel: *Stephen T. Goudge, Q.C.* and *Peter C. Wardle*, for the plaintiffs.
Peter F. C. Howard, for National Bank of Canada.
Yoine Goldstein, for Olympia & York Development Limited and 857408 Ontario Inc.

R.A. Blair J:

1 These motions raise questions regarding the court's power to stay proceedings. Two competing interests are to be weighed in the balance, namely,

a) the interests of a debtor which has been granted the protection of the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, and the "breathing space" offered by a s. 11 stay in such proceedings, on the one hand, and,

b) the interests of a unliquidated contingent claimant to pursue an action against that debtor *and* an arm's length third party, on the other hand.

2 At issue is whether the court should resort to an interplay between its specific power to grant a stay, under s. 11 of the C.C.A.A., and its general power to do so under the *Courts of Justice Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.43 in order to stay the action completely; or whether it should lift the s. 11 stay to allow the action to proceed; or whether it should exercise some combination of these powers.

Background and Overview

3 This action was commenced on April 28, 1992, and the statement of claim was served before May 14, 1992, the date on which an order was made extending the protection of the C.C.A.A. to Olympia & York Developments Limited and a group of related companies ("Olympia & York", or "O & Y" or the "Olympia & York Group").

4 The plaintiffs are Robert Campeau and three Campeau family corporations which, together with Mr. Campeau, held the control block of shares of Campeau Corporation. Mr. Campeau is the former chairman and CEO of Campeau Corporation, said to have been one of North America's largest real estate development companies, until its recent rather high profile demise. It is the fall of that empire which forms the subject matter of the lawsuit.

The Claim against the Olympia & York Defendants

5 The story begins, according to the statement of claim, in 1987, after Campeau Corporation had completed a successful leveraged buy-out of Allied Stores Corporation, a very large retailer based in the United States. Olympia & York had aided in funding the Allied takeover by purchasing half of Campeau Corporation's interest in the Scotia Plaza in Toronto and subsequently also purchasing 10 per cent of the shares of Campeau Corporation. By late 1987, it is alleged, the relationship between Mr. Campeau and Mr. Paul Reichmann (one of the principals of Olympia & York) had become very close, and an agreement had been made whereby Olympia & York was to provide significant financial support, together with the considerable expertise and the experience of its personnel, in connection with Campeau Corporation's subsequent bid for control of Federated Stores Inc. (a second major U.S. department store chain). The story ends, so it is said, in 1991 after Mr. Campeau had been removed as chairman and CEO of Campeau Corporation and that company, itself, had filed for protection under the C.C.A.A. (from which it has since emerged, bearing the new name of Camdev Corp.).

6 In the meantime, in September 1989, the Olympia & York defendants, through Mr. Paul Reichmann, had entered into a shareholders' agreement with the plaintiffs in which, it is further alleged, Olympia & York obliged itself to develop and implement expeditiously a viable restructuring plan for Campeau Corporation. The allegation that Olympia & York breached this obligation by failing to develop and implement such a plan, together with the further assertion that the O & Y defendants actually frustrated Mr. Campeau's efforts to restructure Campeau Corporation's Canadian real estate operation, lies at the heart of the Campeau action. The plaintiffs plead that as a result they have suffered very substantial damages, including the loss of the value of their shares in Campeau Corporation, the loss of the opportunity of completing a refinancing deal with the Edward DeBartolo Corporation, and the loss of the opportunity on Mr. Campeau's part to settle his personal obligations on terms which would have preserved his position as chairman and CEO and majority shareholder of Campeau Corporation.

7 Damages are claimed in the amount of \$1 billion, for breach of contract or, alternatively, for breach of fiduciary duty. Punitive damages in the amount of \$250 million are also sought.

The Claim against National Bank of Canada

8 Similar damages, in the amount of \$1 billion (but no punitive damages), are claimed against the defendant National Bank of Canada, as well. The causes of action against the bank are framed as breach of fiduciary duty, negligence, and breach of the provisions of s. 17(1) of the *Personal Property Security Act* [R.S.O. 1990, c. P.10]. They arise out of certain alleged acts of misconduct on the part of the bank's representatives on the board of directors of Campeau Corporation.

9 In 1988 the plaintiffs had pledged some of their shares in Campeau Corporation to the bank as security for a loan advanced in connection with the Federated Stores transaction. In early 1990, one of the plaintiffs defaulted on its obligations under the loan and the bank took control of the pledged shares. Thereafter, the statement of claim alleges, the bank became more active in the management of Campeau, through its nominees on the board.

10 The bank had two such nominees. Olympia & York had three. There were 12 directors in total. What is asserted against the bank is that its directors, in co-operation with the Olympia & York directors, acted in a way to frustrate Campeau's restructuring efforts and favoured the interests of the bank as a secured lender rather than the interests of Campeau Corporation, of which they were directors. In particular, it is alleged that the bank's representatives failed to ensure that the DeBartolo refinancing was implemented and, indeed, actively supported Olympia & York's efforts to frustrate it, and in addition, that they supported Olympia & York's efforts to refuse to approve or delay the sale of real estate assets.

The Motions

11 There are two motions before me.

12 The first motion is by the Campeau plaintiffs to lift the stay imposed by the order of May 14, 1992 under the C.C.A.A. and to allow them to pursue their action against the Olympia & York defendants. They argue that a plaintiff's right to proceed with an action ought not lightly to be precluded; that this action is uniquely complex and difficult; and that the claim is better and more easily dealt with in the context of the action rather than in the context of the present C.C.A.A. proceedings. Counsel acknowledge that the factual bases of the claims against Olympia & York and the bank are closely intertwined and that the claim for damages is the same, but argue that the causes of action asserted against the two are different. Moreover, they submit, this is not the usual kind of situation where a stay is imposed to control the process and avoid inconsistent findings when the same parties are litigating the same issues in parallel proceedings.

13 The second motion is by National Bank, which of course opposes the first motion, and which seeks an order staying the Campeau action as against it as well, pending the disposition of the C.C.A.A. proceedings. Counsel submits that the factual substratum of the claim against the bank is dependent entirely on the success of the allegations against the Olympia & York defendants, and that the claim against those defendants is better addressed within the parameters of the C.C.A.A. proceedings. He points out also that if the action were to be taken against the bank alone, his client would be obliged to bring Olympia & York back into the action as third parties in any event.

The Power to Stay

14 The court has always had an inherent jurisdiction to grant a stay of proceedings whenever it is just and convenient to do so, in order to control its process or prevent an abuse of that process: see *Canada Systems Group (EST) Ltd. v. Allendale Mutual Insurance Co.* (1982), 29 C.P.C. 60, 137 D.L.R. (3d) 287 (Ont. H.C.), and cases referred to therein. In the civil context, this general power is also embodied in the very broad terms of s. 106 of the *Courts of Justice Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. C.43, which provides as follows:

106. A court, on its own initiative or on motion by any person, whether or not a party, may stay any proceeding in the court on such terms as are considered just.

15 Recently, Mr. Justice O'Connell has observed that this discretionary power is "highly dependent on the facts of each particular case": *Arab Monetary Fund v. Hashim* (unreported) [(June 25, 1992), Doc. 34127/88 (Ont. Gen. Div.)], [1992] O.J. No. 1330.

16 Apart from this inherent and general jurisdiction to stay proceedings, there are many instances where the court is specifically granted the power to stay in a particular context, by virtue of statute or under the *Rules of Civil Procedure*. The authority to prevent multiplicity of proceedings in the same court, under r. 6.01(1), is an example of the latter. The power to stay judicial and extra-judicial proceedings under s. 11 of the C.C.A.A., is an example of the former. Section 11 of the C.C.A.A. provides as follows:

11. Notwithstanding anything in the *Bankruptcy Act* or the *Winding-up Act*, whenever an application has been made under this Act in respect of any company, the court, on the application of any person interested in the matter, may, on notice to any other person or without notice as it may see fit,

(a) make an order staying, until such time as the court may prescribe or until any further order, all proceedings taken or that might be taken in respect of the company under the *Bankruptcy Act* and the *Winding-up Act* or either of them;

(b) restrain further proceedings in any action, suit or proceeding against the company on such terms as the court sees fit; and

(c) make an order that no suit, action or other proceeding shall be proceeded with or commenced against the company except with the leave of the court and subject to such terms as the court imposes.

The Power to Stay in the Context of C.C.A.A. Proceedings

17 By its formal title the C.C.A.A. is known as "An Act to facilitate compromises and arrangements between companies and their creditors". To ensure the effective nature of such a "facilitative" process it is essential that the debtor company be afforded a respite from the litigious and other rights being exercised by creditors, while it attempts to carry on as a going concern and to negotiate an acceptable corporate restructuring arrangement with such creditors.

18 In this respect it has been observed that the C.C.A.A. is "to be used as a practical and effective way of restructuring corporate indebtedness": see the case comment following the report of *Norcen Energy Resources Ltd. v. Oakwood Petroleums Ltd.* (1988), 72 C.B.R. (N.S.) 1, 63 Alta. L.R. (2d) 361, 92 A.R. 81 (Q.B), and the approval of that remark as "a perceptive observation about the attitude of the courts" by Gibbs J.A. in *Quintette Coal Ltd. v. Nippon Steel Corp.* (1990), 2 C.B.R. (3d) 303, 51 B.C.L.R. (2d) 105 (C.A.) at p. 113 [B.C.L.R.].

19 Gibbs J.A. continued with this comment:

To the extent that a general principle can be extracted from the few cases directly on point, and the others in which there is persuasive obiter, it would appear to be that the courts have concluded that under s. 11 there is *a discretionary power to restrain judicial or extra-judicial conduct* against the debtor company *the effect of which is, or would be, seriously to impair the ability of the debtor company to continue in business during the compromise or arrangement negotiating period.*

(emphasis added)

20 I agree with those sentiments and would simply add that, in my view, the restraining power extends as well to conduct which could seriously impair the debtor's ability to focus and concentrate its efforts on the business purpose of negotiating the compromise or arrangement.

21 I must have regard to these foregoing factors while I consider, as well, the general principles which have historically governed the court's exercise of its power to stay proceedings. These principles were reviewed by Mr. Justice Montgomery in *Canada Systems Group (EST) Ltd. v. Allendale Mutual Insurance*, supra (a "Mississauga Derailment" case), at pp. 65-66 [C.P.C.]. The balance of convenience must weigh significantly in favour of granting the stay, as a party's right to have access to the courts must not be lightly interfered with. The court must be satisfied that a continuance of the proceeding would serve as an injustice to the party seeking the stay, in the sense that it would be oppressive or vexatious or an abuse of the process of the court in some other way.

The stay must not cause an injustice to the plaintiff. On all of these issues the onus of satisfying the court is on the party seeking the stay: see also *Weight Watchers International Inc. v. Weight Watchers of Ontario Ltd.* (1972), 25 D.L.R. (3d) 419, 5 C.P.R. (2d) 122 (Fed. T.D.), appeal allowed by consent without costs (1972), 10 C.P.R. (2d) 96n, 42 D.L.R. (3d) 320n (Fed. C.A.), where Mr. Justice Heald recited the foregoing principles from *Empire-Universal Films Ltd. v. Rank*, [1947] O.R. 775 (H.C.) at p.779.

22 *Canada Systems Group (EST) Ltd. v. Allendale Mutual Insurance*, supra, is a particularly helpful authority, although the question in issue there was somewhat different than those in issue on these motions. The case was one of several hundred arising out of the Mississauga derailment in November 1979, all of which actions were being case-managed by Montgomery J. These actions were all part of what Montgomery J. called "a controlled stream" of litigation involving a large number of claims and innumerable parties. Similarly, while the Olympia & York proceedings under the C.C.A.A. do not involve a large number of separate actions, they do involve numerous applicants, an even larger number of very substantial claimants, and a diverse collection of intricate and broad-sweeping issues. In that sense the C.C.A.A. proceedings are a controlled stream of litigation. Maintaining the integrity of the flow is an important consideration.

Disposition

23 I have concluded that the proper way to approach this situation is to continue the stay imposed under the C.C.A.A. prohibiting the action against the Olympia & York defendants, and in addition, to impose a stay, utilizing the court's general jurisdiction in that regard, preventing the continuation of the action against National Bank as well. The stays will remain in effect for as long as the s. 11 stay remains operative, unless otherwise provided by order of this court.

24 In making these orders, I see no prejudice to the Campeau plaintiffs. The processing of their action is not being precluded, but merely postponed. Their claims may, indeed, be addressed more expeditiously than might have otherwise been the case, as they may be dealt with — at least for the purposes of that proceeding — in the C.C.A.A. proceeding itself. On the other hand, there might be great prejudice to Olympia & York if its attention is diverted from the corporate restructuring process and it is required to expend time and energy in defending an action of the complexity and dimension of this one. While there may not be a great deal of prejudice to National Bank in allowing the action to proceed against it, I am satisfied that there is little likelihood of the action proceeding very far or very effectively unless and until Olympia & York — whose alleged misdeeds are the real focal point of the attack on both sets of defendants — is able to participate.

25 In addition to the foregoing, I have considered the following factors in the exercise of my discretion:

1. Counsel for the plaintiffs argued that the Campeau claim must be dealt with, either in the action or in the C.C.A.A. proceedings and that it cannot simply be ignored. I agree. However,

in my view, it is more appropriate, and in fact is essential, that the claim be addressed within the parameters of the C.C.A.A. proceedings rather than outside, in order to maintain the integrity of those proceedings. Were it otherwise, the numerous creditors in that mammoth proceeding would have no effective way of assessing the weight to be given to the Campeau claim in determining their approach to the acceptance or rejection of the Olympia & York plan filed under the Act.

2. In this sense, the Campeau claim — like other secured, undersecured, unsecured, and contingent claims — must be dealt with as part of a "controlled stream" of claims that are being negotiated with a view to facilitating a compromise and arrangement between Olympia & York and its creditors. In weighing "the good management" of the two sets of proceedings — i.e., the action and the C.C.A.A. proceeding — the scales tip in favour of dealing with the Campeau claim in the context of the latter: see *Attorney General v. Arthur Andersen & Co.* (1988), [1989] E.C.C. 224 (C.A.), cited in *Arab Monetary Fund v. Hashim*, supra.

I am aware, when saying this, that in the initial plan of compromise and arrangement filed by the applicants with the court on August 21, 1992, the applicants have chosen to include the Campeau plaintiffs amongst those described as "Persons not Affected by the Plan". This treatment does not change the issues, in my view, as it is up to the applicants to decide how they wish to deal with that group of "creditors" in presenting their plan, and up to the other creditors to decide whether they will accept such treatment. In either case, the matter is being dealt with, as it should be, within the context of the C.C.A.A. proceedings.

3. Pre-judgment interest will compensate the plaintiffs for any delay caused by the imposition of the stays, should the action subsequently proceed and the plaintiffs ultimately be successful.

4. While there may not be great prejudice to National Bank if the action were to continue against it alone and the causes of action asserted against the two groups of defendants are different, the complex factual situation is common to both claims and the damages are the same. The potential of two different inquiries at two different times into those same facts and damages is not something that should be encouraged. Such multiplicity of inquiries should in fact be discouraged, particularly where — as is the case here — the delay occasioned by the stay is relatively short (at least in terms of the speed with which an action like this Campeau action is likely to progress).

Conclusion

26 Accordingly, an order will go as indicated, dismissing the motion of the Campeau plaintiffs and allowing the motion of National Bank. Each stay will remain in effect until the expiration of the stay period under the C.C.A.A. unless extended or otherwise dealt with by the court prior to

that time. Costs to the defendants in any event of the cause in the Campeau action. I will fix the amounts if counsel wish me to do so.

Order accordingly.

Tab 3

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)



THE HONOURABLE MR.

)

WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST

)

JUSTICE MORAWETZ

)

DAY OF DECEMBER, 2011

IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS*
ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C 36, AS AMENDED

· APPLICATION OF HARTFORD COMPUTER HARDWARE, INC.
UNDER SECTION 46 OF THE
COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT,
R.S.C. 1985, c. C 36, AS AMENDED

AND IN THE MATTER OF CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS TAKEN IN
THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION WITH
RESPECT TO HARTFORD COMPUTER HARDWARE, INC.,
NEXICORE SERVICES, LLC, HARTFORD COMPUTER GROUP,
INC. AND HARTFORD COMPUTER GOVERNMENT, INC.
(COLLECTIVELY, THE "CHAPTER 11 CHAPTER 11 DEBTORS")

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER
(FOREIGN MAIN PROCEEDING)

THIS APPLICATION, made by Hartford Computer Hardware, Inc. (the "**Applicant**"),
in its capacity as the foreign representative (the "**Foreign Representative**") of the Chapter 11
Debtors in the proceedings commenced on December 12, 2011, in the United States Bankruptcy
Court for the Northern District of Illinois Eastern Division (the "**U.S. Court**") under Chapter 11
of Title 11 of the United States Code (the "**Chapter 11 Proceeding**"), pursuant to the
Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended (the "**CCAA**") for

an Order substantially in the form enclosed in the Application Record of the Applicant was heard this day at 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

ON READING the Notice of Application dated December 13, 2011, the affidavit of Brian Mittman sworn December 12, 2011, the affidavits of Alana Shepherd sworn December 13, 16 and 19, 2011 (collectively, the “**Shepherd Affidavits**”), the preliminary report of FTI Consulting Canada Inc. (“**FTI**”), in its capacity as proposed Information Officer (the “**Proposed Information Officer**”) dated December 12, 2011, and the Consent of FTI to act as the Information Officer, each filed;

AND ON BEING ADVISED that the secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the charges created herein were given notice;

AND UPON HEARING the submissions of counsel for the Foreign Representative, counsel for the Proposed Information Officer, and counsel for Avnet International (Canada) Ltd. and Avnet, Inc., no one appearing for Delaware Street Capital Master Fund, L.P. (the “**DIP Lender**”) or for any other person on the Service List although duly served as appears from the affidavits of service of Bobbie-Jo Brinkman sworn December 13 and 19, 2011,

SERVICE

1. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the time for service of the Notice of Application and the Application Record is hereby abridged and validated so that this Application is properly returnable today and hereby dispenses with further service thereof.

INITIAL RECOGNITION ORDER

2. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to such terms in the Initial Recognition Order dated December 21, 2011 (the “**Recognition Order**”).

3. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the provisions of this Supplemental Order shall be interpreted in a manner complementary to the provisions of the Recognition Order, and that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this Supplemental Order and the provisions of the Recognition Order, the provisions of the Recognition Order shall govern.

RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN ORDERS

4. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the following orders (collectively, the “**Foreign Orders**”) of the U.S. Court made in the Foreign Proceeding attached to this Order as Schedules “A” through “K” are hereby recognized and given full force and effect in all provinces and territories of Canada pursuant to Section 49 of the CCAA:

- (a) the Foreign Representative Order;
- (b) the Joint Administration Order;
- (c) the Prepetition Wages Order;
- (d) the Customer Obligations Order;
- (e) the Prepetition Shipping Order;
- (f) the Insurance Order;
- (g) the Prepetition Taxes Order;
- (h) the Utilities Order;

- (i) the Cash Management Order;
 - (j) the Claims Agent Order; and
 - (k) the Interim DIP Facility Order,
- (each as defined in the Shepherd Affidavits),

provided, however, that in the event of any conflict between the terms of the Foreign Orders and the Orders of this Court made in the within proceedings, the Orders of this Court shall govern with respect to the Property in Canada.

APPOINTMENT OF INFORMATION OFFICER

5. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that FTI (the “**Information Officer**”) is hereby appointed as an officer of this Court, with the powers and duties set out herein.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS FOR CHAPTER 11 DEBTORS ETC.

6. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, in addition to the stay of proceedings and the other protections afforded the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Property and the Business in the Recognition Order, the following protections and stay of proceedings shall continue until further Order of this Court:

- (a) during the Stay Period, all Persons having oral or written agreements with the Chapter 11 Debtors or statutory or regulatory mandates for the supply of goods and/or services in Canada, including without limitation all computer software, communication and other data services, centralized banking services, payroll services, insurance, transportation services, utility or other services provided in respect of the Property or Business of the Chapter 11 Debtors, are hereby

restrained until further Order of this Court from discontinuing, altering, interfering with or terminating the supply of such goods or services as may be required by the Chapter 11 Debtors, and that the Chapter 11 Debtors shall be entitled to the continued use in Canada of their current premises, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, internet addresses and domain names provided in each case that the normal prices or charges for all such goods or services received after the date of this Order are paid by the Chapter 11 Debtors in accordance with normal payment practices of the Chapter 11 Debtors or such other practices as may be (i) agreed upon by the supplier or service provider and the relevant Chapter 11 Debtor(s), on notice to the Information Officer and the Foreign Representative, or (ii) ordered by this Court; and

- (b) except as permitted by subsection 11.03(2) of the CCAA, no Proceeding may be commenced or continued against any of the former, current or future directors or officers of the Chapter 11 Debtors with respect to any claim against the directors or officers that arose before the date hereof and that relates to any obligations of the Chapter 11 Debtors whereby the directors or officers are alleged under any law to be liable in their capacity as directors or officers for the payment or performance of such obligations.

7. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that no Proceeding shall be commenced or continued against or in respect of the Information Officer, except with leave of this Court. In addition to the rights and protections afforded the Information Officer herein, or as an officer of this Court, the Information Officer shall have the benefit of all of the rights and protections afforded to a Monitor under the CCAA, and shall incur no liability or obligation as a result of its appointment

or the carrying out of the provisions of this Order, save and except for any gross negligence or wilful misconduct on its part.

OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE INFORMATION OFFICER

8. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer:

- (a) is hereby authorized to provide such assistance to the Foreign Representative in the performance of its duties as the Foreign Representative may reasonably request;
- (b) shall report to this Court at least once every three months with respect to the status of these proceedings and the status of the Foreign Proceedings, which reports may include information relating to the Property, the Business, or such other matters as may be relevant to the proceedings herein;
- (c) in addition to the periodic reports referred to in paragraph 8(b) above, the Information Officer may report to this Court at such other times and intervals as the Information Officer may deem appropriate with respect to any of the matters referred to in paragraph 8(b) above;
- (d) shall have full and complete access to the Property, including the premises, books, records, data, including data in electronic form, and other financial documents of the Chapter 11 Debtors, to the extent that is necessary to perform its duties arising under this Order; and
- (e) shall be at liberty to engage independent legal counsel or such other persons as the Information Officer deems necessary or advisable respecting the exercise of its powers and performance of its obligations under this Order.

9. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Chapter 11 Debtors and the Foreign Representative shall (i) advise the Information Officer of all material steps taken by the Chapter 11 Debtors or the Foreign Representative in these proceedings or in the Foreign Proceedings, (ii) co-operate fully with the Information Officer in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its obligations, and (iii) provide the Information Officer with the assistance that is necessary to enable the Information Officer to adequately carry out its functions.

10. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer shall not take possession of the Property and shall take no part whatsoever in the management or supervision of the management of the Business and shall not, by fulfilling its obligations hereunder, be deemed to have taken or maintained possession or control of the Business or Property, or any part thereof.

11. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer may provide any creditor of a Chapter 11 Debtor with information provided by the Chapter 11 Debtors in response to reasonable requests for information made in writing by such creditor addressed to the Information Officer. The Information Officer shall not have any responsibility or liability with respect to the information disseminated by it pursuant to this paragraph. In the case of information that the Information Officer has been advised by the Chapter 11 Debtors is privileged or confidential, the Information Officer shall not provide such information to creditors unless otherwise directed by this Court or on such terms as the Information Officer, the Foreign Representative and the relevant Chapter 11 Debtor(s) may agree.

12. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer and counsel to the Information Officer shall be paid by the Chapter 11 Debtors their reasonable fees and disbursements incurred in respect of these proceedings both before and after the making of this Order subject to the

Budget (as defined in the Interim DIP Facility Order), in each case at their standard rates and charges unless otherwise ordered by the Court on the passing of accounts. The Chapter 11 Debtors are hereby authorized and directed to pay the accounts of the Information Officer and counsel for the Information Officer on a weekly basis and, in addition, the Chapter 11 Debtors are hereby authorized to pay to the Information Officer and counsel to the Information Officer, collectively, a retainer in the amount of U.S.\$40,000, to be held by them as security for payment of their respective fees and disbursements outstanding from time to time.

13. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer and its legal counsel shall pass their accounts from time to time, and for this purpose the accounts of the Information Officer and its legal counsel are hereby referred to a judge of the Commercial List of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, and the accounts of the Information Officer and its counsel shall not be subject to approval in the Foreign Proceeding.

14. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer and counsel to the Information Officer, if any, shall be entitled to the benefit of and are hereby granted a charge (the “**Administration Charge**”) on the Property in Canada, which charge shall not exceed an aggregate amount of \$50,000.00, as security for their professional fees and disbursements incurred in respect of these proceedings, both before and after the making of this Order. The Administration Charge shall have the priority set out in paragraphs 16 and 18 hereof.

INTERIM FINANCING

15. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the DIP Lender shall be entitled to the benefit of and is hereby granted a charge (the “**DIP Lender’s Charge**”) on the Property in Canada, which DIP Lender’s Charge shall be consistent with the liens and charges created by the Interim DIP

Facility Order, provided however that the DIP Lender's Charge (i) shall not secure an obligation that exists before this Order is made, and (ii) with respect to the Property in Canada, shall have the priority set out in paragraphs 16 and 18 hereof.

VALIDITY AND PRIORITY OF CHARGES CREATED BY THIS ORDER

16. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the priorities of the Administration Charge and the DIP Lender's Charge, as among them, shall be as follows:

First – Administration Charge (to the maximum amount of \$50,000); and

Second – DIP Lender's Charge.

17. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the filing, registration or perfection of the Administration Charge or the DIP Lender's Charge (collectively, the "**Charges**") shall not be required, and that the Charges shall be valid and enforceable for all purposes, including as against any right, title or interest filed, registered, recorded or perfected subsequent to the Charges coming into existence, notwithstanding any such failure to file, register, record or perfect.

18. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that each of the Administration Charge and the DIP Lender's Charge (all as constituted and defined herein) shall constitute a charge on the Property in Canada and such Charges shall rank in priority to all other security interests, trusts, liens, charges and encumbrances, claims of secured creditors, statutory or otherwise (collectively, "**Encumbrances**") in favour of any Person.

19. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that except as otherwise expressly provided for herein, or as may be approved by this Court, the Chapter 11 Debtors shall not grant any Encumbrances over any Property in Canada that rank in priority to, or *pari passu* with, the Administration Charge or

the DIP Lender's Charge, unless the Chapter 11 Debtors also obtains the prior written consent of the Information Officer and the DIP Lender, or further Order of this Court.

20. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Administration Charge and the DIP Lender's Charge shall not be rendered invalid or unenforceable and the rights and remedies of the chargees entitled to the benefit of the Charges (collectively, the "**Chargees**") shall not otherwise be limited or impaired in any way by (a) the pendency of these proceedings and the declarations of insolvency made herein; (b) any application(s) for bankruptcy order(s) issued pursuant to the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act*, R.S.C., 1985 c. B-3, as amended (the "**BIA**"), or any bankruptcy order made pursuant to such applications; (c) the filing of any assignments for the general benefit of creditors made pursuant to the BIA; (d) the provisions of any federal or provincial statutes; or (e) any negative covenants, prohibitions or other similar provisions with respect to borrowings, incurring debt or the creation of Encumbrances, contained in any existing loan documents, lease, sublease, offer to lease or other agreement (collectively, an "**Agreement**") which binds any Chapter 11 Debtor, and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any Agreement:

- (a) the creation of the Charges shall not create or be deemed to constitute a breach by any Chapter 11 Debtor of any Agreement to which it is a party;
- (b) none of the Chargees shall have any liability to any Person whatsoever as a result of any breach of any Agreement caused by or resulting from the creation of the Charges; and
- (c) the payments made by the Chapter 11 Debtors to the Chargees pursuant to this Order, and the granting of the Charges, do not and will not constitute preferences,

fraudulent conveyances, transfers at undervalue, oppressive conduct, or other challengeable or voidable transactions under any applicable law.

21. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any Charge created by this Order over leases of real property in Canada shall only be a Charge in the applicable Chapter 11 Debtor's interest in such real property leases.

SERVICE AND NOTICE

22. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Foreign Representative and the Information Officer each be at liberty to serve this Order, any other materials and orders in these proceedings, any notices or other correspondence, by forwarding true copies thereof by prepaid ordinary mail, courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission to the Chapter 11 Debtors' creditors or other interested parties at their respective addresses as last shown on the records of the Debtors and that any such service or notice by courier, personal delivery or electronic transmission shall be deemed to be received on the next business day following the date of forwarding thereof, or if sent by ordinary mail, on the third business day after mailing.

23. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Foreign Representative and the Information Officer, and any party who has filed a Notice of Appearance, may serve any court materials in these proceedings by e-mailing a PDF or other electronic copy of such materials to counsels' email addresses as recorded on the Service List from time to time.

24. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that within seven (7) days from the date of this Order, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the Information Officer shall cause to be published a notice substantially in the form attached to this Order as Schedule "L", once a week for two consecutive weeks, in the Globe and Mail.

25. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer (i) shall post on its website all Orders of this Court made in these proceedings, all reports of the Information Officer filed herein, and such other materials as this Court may order from time to time, and (ii) may post on its website any other materials that the Information Officer deems appropriate.

GENERAL

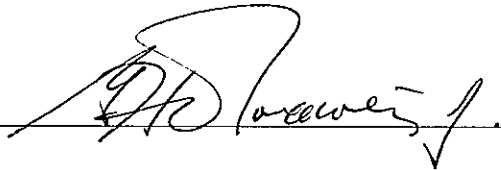
26. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer may from time to time apply to this Court for advice and directions in the discharge of its powers and duties hereunder.

27. **THIS COURT HEREBY REQUESTS** the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada or in the United States, to give effect to this Order and to assist the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Foreign Representative, the Information Officer, and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order. All courts, tribunals, regulatory and administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such orders and to provide such assistance to the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Foreign Representative, and the Information Officer, the latter as an officer of this Court, as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this Order, or to assist the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Foreign Representative, and the Information Officer and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order.

28. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that each of the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Foreign Representative and the Information Officer be at liberty and is hereby authorized and empowered to apply to any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body, wherever located, for the recognition of this Order and for assistance in carrying out the terms of this Order.

29. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any interested party may apply to this Court to vary or amend this Order or seek other relief on not less than seven (7) days notice to the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Foreign Representative, the Information Officer and their respective counsel, and to any other party or parties likely to be affected by the order sought, or upon such other notice, if any, as this Court may order.

30. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that this Order shall be effective as of 12:01 a.m. on the date of this Order.



A handwritten signature, appearing to read "Daniel J. Frawley", is written over a horizontal line.

CLERK OF COURT
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
157 DANIEL FRAWLEY (STRIKE NO.)

DEC 21 2011

RECEIVED

MB

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C 36, AS AMENDED

APPLICATION OF HARTFORD COMPUTER HARDWARE, INC. UNDER SECTION 46 OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S. 1985, c. C 36, AS AMENDED

AND IN THE MATTER OF CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS TAKEN IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION WITH RESPECT TO HARTFORD COMPUTER HARDWARE, INC., NEXICORE SERVICES, LLC, HARTFORD COMPUTER GROUP, INC. AND HARTFORD COMPUTER GOVERNMENT, INC. (COLLECTIVELY, THE "CHAPTER 11 DEBTORS")

Court File No.: CV-11-9514-00CL

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)

Proceedings commenced at Toronto

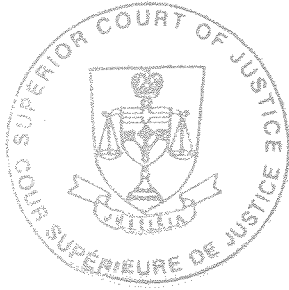
SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER
(FOREIGN MAIN PROCEEDING)
(DECEMBER 21, 2011)

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Suite 3200, P.O. Box 329
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Toronto, Ontario M5K 1K7

John T. Porter (LSUC #23844T)
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Fax: 416-304-1313

Lawyers for the Chapter 11 Debtors

Tab 4



Court File No: CV-11-9279-00CL

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

THE HONOURABLE MR.) MONDAY, THE 4TH DAY
JUSTICE MORAWETZ) OF JULY, 2011

**IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS
ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED**

**AND IN THE MATTER OF CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS
TAKEN IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS EASTERN DIVISION
WITH RESPECT TO THE COMPANIES LISTED ON
SCHEDULE "A" HERETO (THE "CHAPTER 11 DEBTORS")**

**APPLICATION OF
MASSACHUSETTS ELEPHANT & CASTLE GROUP, INC.**

**UNDER SECTION 46 OF THE
COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT,
R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED**

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER

THIS APPLICATION, made by Massachusetts Elephant & Castle Group, Inc. (the "**Applicant**") in its capacity as the foreign representative (the "**Foreign Representative**") of the Chapter 11 Debtors in the proceedings commenced on June 28, 2011, in the United States Bankruptcy Court District of Massachusetts Eastern Division (the "**U.S. Court**"), under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code (the "**Chapter 11 Proceeding**") for an Order substantially in the form enclosed in the Application Record of the Applicant was heard on this day at 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

ON READING the Notice of Application, filed, the Affidavit of Keith Radford sworn June 28, 2011 (the "**Radford Affidavit**"), filed, the Preliminary Report of BDO Canada Limited ("**BDO**"), in its capacity as proposed information officer (the "**Information Officer**"), dated June 28, 2011, filed, the consent of BDO to act as Information Officer, filed, the Affidavit of Sara-Ann Wilson sworn June 30, 2011 (the "**Wilson Affidavit**"), and upon being provided with copies of the documents required by Section 46 of the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended (the "**CCAA**"), and the related orders of the U.S. Court dated June 30, 2011 in respect of the Chapter 11 Proceeding for each of the Foreign Representative and the other Chapter 11 Debtors, including the order of the U.S. Court authorizing the Applicant to act in the capacity of a Foreign Representative on behalf of the Chapter 11 Debtors (the "**Foreign Representative Order**"), and upon hearing the submissions of counsel for the Foreign Representative, ~~counsel for the proposed Information Officer~~, and counsel for GE Canada Equipment Financing G.P., no one appearing for any other person on the service list, although properly served as appears from the Affidavits of Ingrid Rowe, sworn June 29, 2011 and June 30, 2011, filed, and upon being advised that no other persons were served with the Notice of Application:

SERVICE

1. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the time for service of the Notice of Application and the Application Record is hereby abridged and validated so that this Application is properly returnable today and hereby dispenses with further service thereof.
2. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that any capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning given to such terms in the Initial Recognition Order dated July 4, 2011, made by this Honourable Court in these proceedings (the "**IRO**").
3. **THIS COURT ORDERS AND DECLARES** that ^{subject to paragraph 4.50} the terms of this Supplemental Order shall not amend the IRO or in any way limit the force and effect of the IRO.

RECOGNITION OF THE CHAPTER 11 ORDERS

4. **THIS COURT ORDERS AND DECLARES** that the following orders of the U.S. Court in the Chapter 11 Proceeding, attached as Schedules "B" to "I" hereto (collectively, the "**Chapter 11 Orders**"), be and are hereby recognized and given full force and effect in all provinces and territories of Canada pursuant to Section 49 of the CCAA:

- (a) the Foreign Representative Order;
- (b) the U.S. Cash Collateral Order;
- (c) the U.S. Prepetition Wages Order;
- (d) the U.S. Prepetition Taxes Order;
- (e) the U.S. Utilities Order;
- (f) the U.S. Cash Management Order;
- (g) the U.S. Customer Obligations Order; and
- (h) the List of Creditors Order;

(each, as defined in the Wilson Affidavit),

provided, however, that in the event of any inconsistency between the terms of the Chapter 11 Orders and the IRO and this Order, the terms of the IRO and this Order shall govern with respect to the Property.

INFORMATION OFFICER

5. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that:

- (a) BDO be and is hereby appointed as Information Officer (in such capacity, the "**Information Officer**"), as an officer of this Court;
- (b) The Information Officer be and is hereby authorized and empowered, but not obligated, to provide such assistance to the Foreign

except the provisions of the U.S. Cash Collateral Order which shall prevail over the terms of the IRO and this Order

Representative in the performance of its duties as the Foreign Representative may request;

- (e) The Information Officer shall be granted unrestricted access to the books and records of the Chapter 11 Debtors, as may be required by the Information Officer, in order to carry out its mandate as required by the terms of this Order and the Chapter 11 Debtors shall cooperate with the Information Officer in order to provide all such information and documentation as may be requested by the Information Officer; and
- (d) The Information Officer shall deliver to the Court a report at least once every three (3) months outlining the status of these proceedings, the Chapter 11 Proceeding and such other information as the Information Officer believes to be material.

6. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer be and is hereby authorized and empowered to provide any stakeholder of the Chapter 11 Debtors with information obtained from the Chapter 11 Debtors in response to reasonable requests for information in respect of the Business or Property, made in writing by such stakeholder addressed to the Information Officer. The Information Officer shall not have any responsibility or liability with respect to information disseminated by it pursuant to this paragraph. In the case of information that the Information Officer has been advised by the Chapter 11 Debtors is confidential, the Information Officer shall not provide such information to any stakeholder unless otherwise directed by this Court or on such terms and conditions as the Information Officer, the Foreign Representative and the relevant Chapter 11 Debtor(s) may agree.

7. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer shall not employ any employees of the Chapter 11 Debtors, shall not take possession or control of the Property or the Business, and shall take no part whatsoever in the management or supervision of the Chapter 11 Debtors and shall not, by fulfilling its obligations under this Order, be deemed to have taken or maintained possession, occupation, care or control of the Chapter 11 Debtors, or the Business or Property, or any part thereof, including, but not limited to, any Property that might be environmentally contaminated, might be a pollutant or a contaminant, or might cause or

contribute to a spill, discharge, release or deposit of a substance contrary to any federal, provincial or other law respecting the protection, conservation, enhancement, remediation, or rehabilitation of the environment or relating to the disposal of waste or other contamination, including, but not limited to, the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* or similar other federal or provincial legislation (collectively, the "Environmental Legislation"); provided, however, that nothing herein shall exempt the Information Officer from any duty to report or make disclosure imposed by applicable Environmental Legislation.

8. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the appointment of the Information Officer shall not constitute the Information Officer to be an employer or a successor employer or payor within the meaning of any legislation governing employment or labour standards or pension benefits or health and safety or any other statute, regulation or rule of law or equity for any purpose whatsoever and, further, that the Information Officer shall be deemed not to be an owner or in possession, care, control, or management of the Property or Business whether pursuant to Environmental Legislation, or any other statute, regulation or rule of law or equity under any federal, provincial or other jurisdiction for any purpose whatsoever.

9. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer and counsel to the Information Officer shall each be paid their reasonable fees and disbursements, in each case at their standard rates and charges, by the Foreign Representative as part of the costs of these proceedings. The Foreign Representative is authorized to pay the accounts of the Information Officer and counsel for the Information Officer on a bi-weekly basis or such other period as the Foreign Representative and the Information Officer and its counsel may agree, and the fees and expenses of the Information Officer and its counsel shall be subject to the passing of accounts by this Court, and the Information Officer and its counsel shall not be required to pass their accounts in the Chapter 11 Proceeding, or in any other foreign proceeding. Any payments made to the Information Officer and its counsel in respect of their accounts shall not be subject to approval in the Chapter 11 Proceeding, or in any other foreign proceeding. In addition, the Foreign Representative is authorized to pay the Information Officer a retainer of \$50,000 to be held by the Information Officer as security for payment of its fees and disbursements outstanding from time to time and to pay to the Information Officer's counsel a retainer of \$25,000, to be held by the Information Officer's counsel as security for payment of their respective fees and

disbursements outstanding from time to time.

10. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer and its counsel, as security for the professional fees and disbursements incurred in respect of the within proceedings both before and after the granting of this Order, shall be entitled to the benefit of and are hereby granted a first-ranking charge (the "**Administration Charge**") on the Property, which charge shall not exceed an aggregate amount of \$75,000.

11. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer shall have the benefit of all of the rights and protections afforded to a Monitor under the CCAA, or as an officer of this Court, and the Information Officer shall incur no liability or obligation as a result of its appointment or the carrying out of the provisions of this Order, save and except for any gross negligence or willful misconduct on its part as determined by final order of this Court.

12. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that no action or other proceeding shall be commenced against the Foreign Representative, the other Chapter 11 Debtors, or the Information Officer in any court or other tribunal as a result of or relating in any way to the appointment of the Information Officer, the fulfillment of the duties of the Information Officer or the carrying out of this or any other orders of this Court, unless the leave of this Court is first obtained on motion on at least seven (7) days' prior notice to the Information Officer, the Foreign Representative, the Chapter 11 Debtors, and the parties on the service list.

VALIDITY AND PRIORITY OF CHARGES

13. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the filing, registration or perfection of the Administration Charge in Canada shall not be required, and that the Administration Charge is and shall be valid and enforceable against the Property for all purposes in Canada and shall rank in priority to all other security interests, trusts, liens, charges and encumbrances, claims of secured creditors, statutory or otherwise, including, but without limitation, any and all deemed trusts whether existing as of the date hereof or arising in the future and any and all claims in respect of breaches of fiduciary duties (collectively, "**Encumbrances**").

14. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that except as otherwise expressly provided for herein, or as may be ordered by this Court, the Chapter 11 Debtors shall not grant any Encumbrances

over any Property that rank in priority to, or *pari passu* with the Administration Charge, unless the Chapter 11 Debtors also obtain the prior written consent of the chargees entitled to the benefit of the Administration Charge (collectively, the "**Chargees**") or further Order of this Court.

15. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Administration Charge shall not be rendered invalid or unenforceable and the rights and remedies of the Chargees shall not be limited or impaired in any way by: (a) the pendency of these proceedings and any declarations of insolvency made in these proceedings; (b) any application(s) for bankruptcy order(s) issued pursuant to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. B-3, as amended (the "**BIA**"), or any bankruptcy orders made pursuant to such application(s); (c) any proceeding taken or that might be taken against the Chapter 11 Debtors under the BIA or the *Winding-Up and Restructuring Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. W-11, as amended; (d) the filing of any assignments for the general benefit of creditors made pursuant to the BIA; (e) the provisions of any federal or provincial statutes; or (f) any negative covenants, prohibitions or other similar provisions with respect to borrowings, incurring debt or the creation of any Encumbrances contained in any existing loan documents, lease, sublease, offer to lease or other agreement (collectively, an "**Agreement**") which binds the Chapter 11 Debtors.

16. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any such Agreement or otherwise:

(i) the creation of the Administration Charge shall not create or be deemed to constitute a breach by the Chapter 11 Debtors of any Agreement to which they are party;

(ii) none of the Chargees shall have any liability to any Person whatsoever as a result of any breach of any Agreement caused by or resulting from the creation of the Administration Charge; and

(iii) the payments made by the Chapter 11 Debtors pursuant to this Order and the granting of the Administration Charge, do not and will not constitute preferences, fraudulent conveyances, transfers at undervalue, oppressive

conduct, or other challengeable or voidable transactions under any applicable law.

17. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Administration Charge shall attach to the Property (including, without limitation, any lease, sub-lease, offer to lease, license, permit or other contract), notwithstanding any requirement for the consent of the lessor or other party to any such lease, license, permit or contract or any other person or the failure to comply with any other condition precedent.

18. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Administration Charge created by this Order over leases of real property in Canada shall only attach to the Chapter 11 Debtors' interest in such real property leases

AID AND ASSISTANCE OF OTHER COURTS

19. **THIS COURT HEREBY ORDERS AND REQUESTS** the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal, regulatory, governmental or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada, the United States or elsewhere, to give effect to this Order and to assist the Foreign Representatives, the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Information Officer and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order. All courts, tribunals, regulatory, governmental and administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such orders and to provide such assistance to the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Foreign Representative, the Information Officer and their respective agents, as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this Order or to assist the Chapter 11 Debtors, the Foreign Representative, the Information Officer and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order.

NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS

20. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that within 3 business days from the date of this Order, or as soon as practicable thereafter, the Information Officer shall publish a notice as required by subsection 53(b) of the CCAA substantially in the form attached to this Order as Schedule "J" in The Globe and Mail (National Edition) or the National Post for one (1) day in two (2) consecutive weeks without delay following the issuance of this Order.

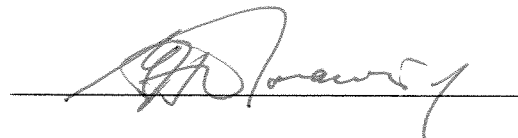
GENERAL PROVISIONS

21. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that the Information Officer or the Foreign Representative may, from time to time, apply to this Court for advice, directions, or for such further or other relief as they may advise in connection with the proper execution of this Order or the IRO, the discharge or variation of their respective powers and duties under this Order, and the recognition in Canada of subsequent orders of the U.S. Court made in the Chapter 11 Proceeding.

22. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that nothing in this Order shall prevent the Information Officer from acting as an interim receiver, a receiver, a receiver and manager, or a trustee in bankruptcy of the Chapter 11 Debtors, or in respect of the Business or the Property, upon further order of the Court.

23. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that each of the Foreign Representative, the Chapter 11 Debtors and the Information Officer be at liberty and is hereby authorized and empowered to apply to any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body, wherever located, for the recognition of this Order and for assistance in carrying out the terms of this Order or the IRO.

24. **THIS COURT ORDERS** that, notwithstanding any other provision of this Order, and except with respect to paragraph 4 of this Order, any interested person may apply to this Court to vary or rescind this Order or seek other relief upon seven (7) days notice to the Foreign Representative, the Chapter 11 Debtors and their counsel, the Information Officer and its counsel and to any other party likely to be affected by the order sought, or upon such other notice, if any, as this Court may order.



ENTERED AT / INSCRIT À TORONTO
ON / BOOK NO:
LE / DANS LE REGISTRE NO.:

JUL 04 2011

PER/PAR: 

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED
AND IN THE MATTER OF CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS TAKEN IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR
THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS EASTERN DIVISION WITH RESPECT TO THE COMPANIES LISTED ON
SCHEDULE "A" HERETO (THE "CHAPTER 11 DEBTORS")

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
COMMERCIAL LIST

Proceeding commenced at Toronto

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER

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Tab 5

**ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)**

THE HONOURABLE

)

TUESDAY, THE 27TH

MR. JUSTICE NEWBOULD

)

)

DAY OF DECEMBER, 2016

**IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*,
R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED**



**AND IN THE MATTER OF MODULAR SPACE INTERMEDIATE HOLDINGS,
INC., MODULAR SPACE CORPORATION, RESUN MODSPACE, INC.,
MODSPACE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC., MODSPACE
FINANCIAL SERVICES CANADA, LTD., RESUN CHIPPEWA, LLC AND
MODULAR SPACE HOLDINGS, INC. (THE "DEBTORS")**

**APPLICATION OF MODULAR SPACE CORPORATION UNDER SECTION 46 OF
THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS
AMENDED**

**SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER
(FOREIGN MAIN PROCEEDING)**

THIS APPLICATION, made by Modular Space Corporation ("**Modular Space Corporation**"), in its capacity as the foreign representative (the "**Foreign Representative**") of the Debtors, pursuant to the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, as amended (the "**CCAA**") for an Order substantially in the form enclosed in the Application Record, was heard this day at 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

ON READING the Notice of Application, the affidavit of David Orlofsky sworn December 23, 2016 (the "**Orlofsky Affidavit**"), the preliminary report of Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc., in its capacity as proposed information officer dated December 24, 2016, and on being advised that the secured creditors who are likely to be affected by the charges created herein were given notice, and on hearing the submissions of counsel for the Foreign Representative, counsel for the proposed information officer, counsel for Bank of America N.A., as Administrative Agent for the lenders under the Debtors' Post-Petition Credit

Agreement (collectively, the “**DIP Lender**”), counsel for the Ad Hoc Group of Noteholders, no one appearing for any other parties although duly served as appears from the affidavit of service of Evita Ferreira sworn December 23, 2016, and on reading the consent of Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc. to act as the information officer:

SERVICE

1. THIS COURT ORDERS that the time for service of the Notice of Application and the Application Record is hereby abridged and validated so that this Application is properly returnable today and hereby dispenses with further service thereof.

INITIAL RECOGNITION ORDER

2. THIS COURT ORDERS that any capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to such terms in the Initial Recognition Order (Foreign Main Proceeding) dated December 27, 2016 (the “**Recognition Order**”) or in the Orlofsky Affidavit.
3. THIS COURT ORDERS that the provisions of this Supplemental Order shall be interpreted in a manner complementary and supplementary to the provisions of the Recognition Order, provided that in the event of a conflict between the provisions of this Supplemental Order and the provisions of the Recognition Order, the provisions of the Recognition Order shall govern.

RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN ORDERS

4. THIS COURT ORDERS that the following orders (collectively, the “**Foreign Orders**”) of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Delaware made in the Foreign Proceeding are hereby recognized and given full force and effect in all provinces and territories of Canada pursuant to Section 49 of the CCAA:
 - (a) an order recognizing Modular Space Corporation as the foreign representative of the Debtors;
 - (b) an order permitting the joint administration of the Chapter 11 cases of the Debtors in the Foreign Proceeding;

- (c) an order authorizing the Debtors to pay pre-petition wages, compensation and employee benefits;
- (d) an interim order authorizing, but not directing, the Debtors to maintain their existing bank accounts, cash management system and authorizing the continuation of (and administrative expense priority status of) intercompany transactions;
- (e) an interim order (i) approving post-petition financing (the “**DIP Financing**”); (ii) granting liens and super-priority administrative expense claim status to pre-petition secured parties; and (iii) modifying the automatic stay; and (iv) scheduling the final hearing (the “**Interim Financing Order**”);
- (f) an order authorizing the Debtors to retain Kurtzman Carson Consultants LLC as Claims and Noticing Agent *nunc pro tunc* to December 21, 2016;
- (g) an order authorizing the payment of pre-petition taxes and fees;
- (h) an interim order (i) approving the Debtors form of adequate assurance of payment; (ii) establishing procedures to resolve objections by utility companies; and (iii) restraining utility companies from discontinuing, alternating or refusing service;
- (i) an order (i) confirming the enforcement and applicability of the automatic stay pursuant to Section 362 of the United States Code and (ii) confirming the Debtors authority with respect to post-petition operations;
- (j) an order establishing notification procedures and approving restrictions on certain transfers of or claims for worthlessness with respect to the Debtors’ equity securities;
- (k) an order authorizing the Debtors to pay their pre-petition unsecured creditors in the ordinary course of business;

- (l) an order establishing bar dates for filing proofs of claim for Modular Space Intermediate Holdings, Inc. and Modular Space Holdings, Inc., approving the form and manner for filing proofs of claim and the manner for notice of same;
- (m) an order (i) scheduling a combined disclosure statement approval and plan confirmation hearing; (ii) establishing a plan and disclosure statement objection date and related procedures; (iii) approving solicitation and related procedures; (iv) approving the notice procedures; (v) approving notice and objection procedures for the assumption, assignment and rejection of executory contracts and unexpired leases; and (vi) extending the time, and upon confirmation, waiving the requirements that statements and schedules be filed and a creditors' meeting be convened; and
- (n) an order approving procedures for rights offering and related forms and authorizing the Debtors to conduct the rights offering in connection with the Debtors' joint plan of reorganization pursuant to Chapter 11,

provided, however, that in the event of any conflict between the terms of the Foreign Orders and the Orders of this Court made in these proceedings, the Orders of this Court shall govern with respect to Property (as defined below) in Canada. Copies of the Foreign Orders are attached as Exhibits "C" to "P" to the Orlofsky Affidavit.

APPOINTMENT OF INFORMATION OFFICER

5. THIS COURT ORDERS that Alvarez & Marsal Canada Inc. (the "**Information Officer**") is hereby appointed as an officer of this Court, with the powers and duties set out herein and in the Recognition Order.

NO PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE DEBTORS OR THE PROPERTY

6. THIS COURT ORDERS that, subject to paragraph 20, until such date as this Court may order (the "**Stay Period**") no proceeding or enforcement process in any court or tribunal in Canada (each, a "**Proceeding**") shall be commenced or continued against or in respect of the Debtors or affecting their business (the "**Business**") or their current and future assets, undertakings and properties of every nature and kind whatsoever, and wherever situated

including all proceeds thereof (the "**Property**"), except with leave of this Court, and any and all Proceedings currently under way against or in respect of any of the Debtors or affecting the Business or the Property are hereby stayed and suspended pending further Order of this Court.

NO EXERCISE OF RIGHTS OR REMEDIES

7. THIS COURT ORDERS that during the Stay Period, all rights and remedies of any individual, firm, corporation, governmental body or agency, or any other entities (all of the foregoing, collectively being "**Persons**" and each being a "**Person**") against or in respect of the Debtors, or affecting the Business or the Property, are hereby stayed and suspended except with leave of this Court, provided that nothing in this Order shall (i) prevent the assertion of or the exercise of rights and remedies outside of Canada, (ii) empower any of the Debtors to carry on any business in Canada which that Debtor is not lawfully entitled to carry on, (iii) affect such investigations or Proceedings by a regulatory body as are permitted by section 11.1 of the CCAA, (iv) prevent the filing of any registration to preserve or perfect a security interest, or (v) prevent the registration of a claim for lien.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH RIGHTS

8. THIS COURT ORDERS that during the Stay Period, no Person shall discontinue, fail to honour, alter, interfere with, repudiate, terminate or cease to perform any right, renewal right, contract, agreement, licence or permit in favour of or held by any of the Debtors and affecting the Business in Canada, except with leave of this Court.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTIONS

9. THIS COURT ORDERS that during the Stay Period, all Persons having oral or written agreements with the Debtors or statutory or regulatory mandates for the supply of goods and/or services in Canada, including without limitation all computer software, communication and other data services, centralized banking services, payroll services, insurance, transportation services, utility or other services provided in respect of the Property or Business of the Debtors, are hereby restrained until further Order of this Court from discontinuing, altering, interfering with or terminating the supply of such goods or services as

may be required by the Debtors, and that the Debtors shall be entitled to the continued use in Canada of their current premises, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, internet addresses and domain names.

10. THIS COURT ORDERS that during the Stay Period, and except as permitted by subsection 11.03(2) of the CCAA, no Proceeding may be commenced or continued against any of the former, current or future directors or officers of the Debtors with respect to any claim against the directors or officers that arose before the date hereof and that relates to any obligations of the Debtors whereby the directors or officers are alleged under any law to be liable in their capacity as directors or officers for the payment or performance of such obligations.

11. THIS COURT ORDERS that no Proceeding shall be commenced or continued against or in respect of the Information Officer, except with leave of this Court. In addition to the rights and protections afforded the Information Officer herein, or as an officer of this Court, the Information Officer shall have the benefit of all of the rights and protections afforded to a Monitor under the CCAA, and shall incur no liability or obligation as a result of its appointment or the carrying out of the provisions of this Order, save and except for any gross negligence or wilful misconduct on its part.

OTHER PROVISIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION OFFICER

12. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Information Officer:

- (a) is hereby authorized to provide such assistance to the Foreign Representative in the performance of its duties as the Foreign Representative may reasonably request;
- (b) shall report to this Court at least once every three months with respect to the status of these proceedings and the status of the Foreign Proceeding, which reports may include information relating to the Property, the Business, or such other matters as may be relevant to the proceedings herein;
- (c) in addition to the periodic reports referred to in paragraph 12(b) above, the Information Officer may report to this Court at such other times and intervals

as the Information Officer may deem appropriate with respect to any of the matters referred to in paragraph 12(b) above;

- (d) shall have full and complete access to the Property, including the premises, books, records, data, including data in electronic form, and other financial documents of the Debtors, to the extent that is necessary to perform its duties arising under this Order; and
- (e) shall be at liberty to engage independent legal counsel or such other persons as the Information Officer deems necessary or advisable respecting the exercise of its powers and performance of its obligations under this Order.

13. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Debtors and the Foreign Representative shall (i) advise the Information Officer of all material steps taken by the Debtors or the Foreign Representative in these proceedings or in the Foreign Proceeding, (ii) co-operate fully with the Information Officer in the exercise of its powers and discharge of its obligations, and (iii) provide the Information Officer with the assistance that is necessary to enable the Information Officer to adequately carry out its functions.

14. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Information Officer shall not take possession of the Property and shall take no part whatsoever in the management or supervision of the management of the Business and shall not, by fulfilling its obligations hereunder, be deemed to have taken or maintained possession or control of the Business or Property, or any part thereof.

15. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Information Officer (i) shall post on its website all Orders of this Court made in these proceedings, all reports of the Information Officer filed herein, and such other materials as this Court may order from time to time, and (ii) may post on its website any other materials that the Information Officer deems appropriate.

16. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Information Officer may provide any creditor of a Debtor with information provided by the Debtors in response to reasonable requests for information made in writing by such creditor addressed to the Information Officer. The Information Officer shall not have any responsibility or liability with respect to the

information disseminated by it pursuant to this paragraph. In the case of information that the Information Officer has been advised by the Debtors is privileged or confidential, the Information Officer shall not provide such information to creditors unless otherwise directed by this Court or on such terms as the Information Officer, the Foreign Representative and the relevant Debtors may agree.

17. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Information Officer and counsel to the Information Officer shall be paid by the Debtors their reasonable fees and disbursements incurred in respect of these proceedings, both before and after the making of this Order, in each case at their standard rates and charges unless otherwise ordered by the Court on the passing of accounts. The Debtors are hereby authorized to pay the accounts of the Information Officer and counsel for the Information Officer and, in addition, the Debtors are hereby authorized to pay to the Information Officer and counsel to the Information Officer, retainers in the amounts of \$50,000, respectively, to be held by them as security for payment of their respective fees and disbursements outstanding from time to time.

18. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Information Officer and its legal counsel, if any, shall pass their accounts from time to time, and for this purpose the accounts of the Information Officer and its legal counsel are hereby referred to a judge of the Commercial List of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice, and the accounts of the Information Officer and its counsel shall not be subject to approval in the Foreign Proceeding.

19. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Information Officer and counsel to the Information Officer, if any, shall be entitled to the benefit of and are hereby granted a charge (the "**Administration Charge**") on the Property in Canada, which charge shall not exceed an aggregate amount of \$300,000, as security for their professional fees and disbursements incurred in respect of these proceedings, both before and after the making of this Order. The Administration Charge shall have the priority set out in paragraphs 21 and 23 hereof.

INTERIM FINANCING

20. THIS COURT ORDERS that the DIP Lender shall be entitled to the benefit of and is hereby granted a charge (the "**DIP Lender's Charge**") on the Property in Canada, which DIP Lender's Charge shall be consistent with the liens and charges created by the Post-Petition

Credit Agreement dated December 22, 2016 (as may be amended, supplemented or restated from time to time, the “**DIP Financing Agreement**”) and by the Interim Financing Order, provided however that the DIP Lender's Charge, with respect to the Property in Canada, shall have the priority set out in paragraphs 21 and 24 hereof and further provided that the DIP Lender's Charge shall not be enforced unless the DIP Lender delivers a Default Notice, as that term is defined in the U.S. Interim Financing Order, and otherwise complies with the procedure set out in paragraph 18 of the U.S. Interim Financing Order.

VALIDITY AND PRIORITY OF CHARGES CREATED BY THIS ORDER

21. THIS COURT ORDERS that the priorities of the Administration Charge and the DIP Lender's Charge, as among them, shall be as follows:

First – the Administration Charge to the maximum amount of \$300,000

Second – the DIP Lender's Charge.

22. THIS COURT ORDERS that notwithstanding any other provision of this Order or the Recognition Order:

- (a) the DIP Lender may, but is not required to, take such steps from time to time as it may deem necessary or appropriate to file, register, or record the DIP Lender's Charge or any of the related documents;
- (b) the DIP Lender may administer the DIP Financing in accordance with, and subject to, the terms and conditions of the DIP Financing Agreement and the Interim Financing Order;
- (c) upon the occurrence of an Event of Default (as defined in the DIP Financing Agreement), provided the DIP Lender is authorized to do so pursuant to the Interim Financing Order, and subject to any notice requirements in the Interim Financing Order, the DIP Lender may exercise its rights and remedies under the DIP Financing Agreement and the Interim Financing Order, subject to and in accordance with the terms and conditions thereof in respect of the Property of the Debtors located in Canada without further application to this Court;

- (d) the Debtors are hereby authorized and directed to make all such payments under the DIP Financing Agreement, including amounts under their pre-filing asset-based revolving credit facility (the "**Pre-Filing ABL Facility**") and interest thereon, and the lenders under the Pre-Filing ABL Facility shall be entitled to apply receipts and deposits (not including any deposits on account of any advances made under the DIP Financing Agreement) made to the Debtors' bank accounts in Canada against the indebtedness of the Debtors pursuant to the Pre-Filing ABL Facility whether such indebtedness arose before or after the date of this Order and for this purpose the operation of the blocked account agreements to which the Debtors are parties in connection with the Pre-Filing ABL Facility remain unaffected by this Order and the Recognition Order.

23. THIS COURT ORDERS that the filing, registration or perfection of the DIP Lender's Charge and the Administration Charge (together, the "**Charges**") shall not be required, and that the Charges shall be valid and enforceable for all purposes, including as against any right, title or interest filed, registered, recorded or perfected subsequent to the Charges coming into existence, notwithstanding any such failure to file, register, record or perfect the Charges.

24. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Charges (all as constituted and defined herein) shall constitute a charge on the Property in Canada and such Charges shall rank in priority to all other security interests, trusts, liens, charges and encumbrances, claims of secured creditors, statutory or otherwise (collectively, "**Encumbrances**") in favour of any Person.

25. THIS COURT ORDERS that except as otherwise expressly provided for herein, or as may be approved by this Court, the Debtors shall not grant any Encumbrances over any Property in Canada that rank in priority to, or *pari passu* with, the Charges, unless the Debtors also obtain the prior written consent of the DIP Lender and the Information Officer.

26. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Charges shall not be rendered invalid or unenforceable and the rights and remedies of the chargees entitled to the benefit of the Charges (collectively, the "**Chargees**") shall not otherwise be limited or impaired in any way by (i) the pendency of these proceedings and the declarations of insolvency made herein; (ii)

any application(s) for bankruptcy order(s) issued pursuant to BIA, or any bankruptcy order made pursuant to such applications; (iii) the filing of any assignments for the general benefit of creditors made pursuant to the BIA; (iv) the provisions of any federal or provincial statutes; or (v) any negative covenants, prohibitions or other similar provisions with respect to borrowings, incurring debt or the creation of Encumbrances, contained in any existing loan documents, lease, sublease, offer to lease or other agreement (collectively, an "**Agreement**") which binds any Debtor, and notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in any Agreement:

- (a) the creation of the Charges shall not create or be deemed to constitute a breach by a Debtor of any Agreement to which it is a party;
- (b) none of the Chargees shall have any liability to any Person whatsoever as a result of any breach of any Agreement caused by or resulting from the creation of the Charges; and
- (c) the payments made by the Debtors to the Chargees pursuant to this Order, the payments made under the Pre-Filing ABL Facility pursuant to this Order, and the granting of the Charges, do not and will not constitute preferences, fraudulent conveyances, transfers at undervalue, oppressive conduct, or other challengeable or voidable transactions under any applicable law.

27. THIS COURT ORDERS that any Charges created by this Order over leases of real property in Canada shall only be a charge in the applicable Debtor's interest in such real property leases.

SERVICE AND NOTICE

28. THIS COURT ORDERS that the E-Service Protocol of the Commercial List (the "**Protocol**") is approved and adopted by reference herein and, in this proceeding, the service of documents made in accordance with the Protocol (which can be found on the Commercial List website at <http://www.ontariocourts.ca/scj/practice/practice-directions/toronto/e-service-protocol/>) shall be valid and effective service. Subject to Rule 17.05 this Order shall constitute an order for substituted service pursuant to Rule 16.04 of the Rules of Civil

Procedure. Subject to Rule 3.01(d) of the Rules of Civil Procedure and paragraph 21 of the Protocol, service of documents in accordance with the Protocol will be effective on transmission. This Court further orders that a Case Website shall be established in accordance with the Protocol with the following URL:

www.alvarezandmarsal.com/modspace

29. THIS COURT ORDERS that if the service or distribution of documents in accordance with the Protocol is not practicable, the Debtors, the Foreign Representative and the Information Officer are at liberty to serve or distribute this Order, any other materials and orders in these proceedings, any notices or other correspondence, by forwarding true copies thereof by prepaid ordinary mail, courier, personal delivery or facsimile transmission to the Debtors' creditors or other interested parties at their respective addresses as last shown on the records of the applicable Debtor and that any such service or distribution by courier, personal delivery or facsimile transmission shall be deemed to be received on the next business day following the date of forwarding thereof, or if sent by ordinary mail, on the third business day after mailing.

GENERAL

30. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Information Officer may from time to time apply to this Court for advice and directions in the discharge of its powers and duties hereunder.

31. THIS COURT ORDERS that nothing in this Order shall prevent the Information Officer from acting as an interim receiver, a receiver, a receiver and manager, a monitor, a proposal trustee, or a trustee in bankruptcy of any Debtor, the Business or the Property.

32. THIS COURT HEREBY REQUESTS the aid and recognition of any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body having jurisdiction in Canada or in the United States of America, to give effect to this Order and to assist the Debtors, the Foreign Representative, the Information Officer, and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order. All courts, tribunals, regulatory and administrative bodies are hereby respectfully requested to make such orders and to provide such assistance to the Debtors, the Foreign Representative, and the Information Officer, the latter as an officer of this Court, as may be necessary or

desirable to give effect to this Order, or to assist the Debtors, the Foreign Representative, and the Information Officer and their respective agents in carrying out the terms of this Order.

33. THIS COURT ORDERS that each of the Debtors, the Foreign Representative and the Information Officer be at liberty and is hereby authorized and empowered to apply to any court, tribunal, regulatory or administrative body, wherever located, for the recognition of this Order and for assistance in carrying out the terms of this Order.

34. THIS COURT ORDERS that the Guidelines for Court-to-Court Communications in Cross-Border Cases developed by the American Law Institute and attached as **Schedule "A"** hereto is adopted by this Court for the purposes of these recognition proceedings.

35. THIS COURT ORDERS that any interested party may apply to this Court to vary or amend this Order or seek other relief on not less than seven (7) days notice to the Debtors, the Foreign Representative, the Information Officer, the DIP Lender and their respective counsel, and to any other party or parties likely to be affected by the order sought, or upon such other notice, if any, as this Court may order.

36. THIS COURT ORDERS that, notwithstanding paragraph 35, no Order shall be made varying, rescinding or otherwise affecting the provisions of this Order with respect to the DIP Financing Agreement and the DIP Lender's Charge unless notice of a motion for such Order is served in accordance with paragraph 35 above and is returnable no later than the date of the hearing for the Final DIP Financing Order (as defined in the DIP Financing Agreement), or the Debtors, the Foreign Representative and the DIP Lender consent to such Order.

37. THIS COURT ORDERS that this Order shall be effective as of 10:00 AM on the date of this Order.

ENTERED AT / INSCRIT À TORONTO
ON / BOOK NO:
LE / DANS LE REGISTRE NO:

DEC 27 2016

PER / PAR:



IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED
AND IN THE MATTER OF MODULAR SPACE INTERMEDIATE HOLDINGS, INC., MODULAR SPACE CORPORATION,
RESUN MODSPACE, INC., MODSPACE GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC., MODSPACE FINANCIAL
SERVICES CANADA, LTD., RESUN CHIPPEWA, LLC AND MODULAR SPACE HOLDINGS, INC. (THE "DEBTORS")

APPLICATION OF MODULAR SPACE CORPORATION UNDER SECTION 46 OF THE COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT, R.S.C.
1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)

PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED AT TORONTO

SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER

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Tab 6

2015 ONSC 2692
Ontario Superior Court of Justice [Commercial List]

Xinergy Ltd., Re

2015 CarswellOnt 20848, 2015 ONSC 2692, 267 A.C.W.S. (3d) 517, 37 C.B.R. (6th) 331

**In the Matter of the Companies' Creditors'
Arrangement Act, R.S.C. 1985, c. C 36, as Amended**

In the Matter of Certain Proceedings Taken in the United
States Bankruptcy Court With Respect to Xinergy Ltd.

Newbould J.

Heard: April 23, 2015
Judgment: April 24, 2015
Docket: CV-15-10936-00CL

Counsel: Jane Dietrich, Natalie Levine for Applicant
Aubrey E. Kauffman for Whitebox Advisors LLC, Highbridge Capital Management LLC and
other DIP Lenders
Sean Sweig for Proposed Information Officer, Deloitte Restructuring Inc.
James H. Grant for Shareholder of the Applicant, Jon Nix

Newbould J.:

1 On April 6, 2015, Xinergy Ltd. ("Xinergy"), an Ontario corporation, commenced a voluntary reorganization proceeding in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Virginia (the "U.S. Court") under chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code. On the same date, 25 of Xinergy's U.S. subsidiaries also filed voluntary petitions under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code with the U.S. Court.

2 On April 6 and 7, 2015 the chapter 11 Debtors filed 17 First Day Motions with the U.S. Court and on April 7 and 8, 2015, the U.S. Court entered the orders requested.

3 Xinergy has now brought an application before this Court pursuant to Part IV of the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act*, RSC 1985, c C-36, as amended for an order recognizing the U.S. proceedings as foreign main proceedings and for orders recognizing some of the first day orders made by the U.S. Court. At the conclusion of the hearing I granted the orders requested for short reasons to follow. These are my reasons.

Business of the applicant

4 Xinergy is a publicly traded company on the TSX under the ticker symbol XRG. As at September 30, 2014, the date of Xinergy's most recent public filing, there were approximately 58.3 million voting common shares issued and outstanding, and 7.5 million common non-voting shares issued and outstanding, totalling approximately 65.8 million common shares.

5 The Chapter 11 Debtors are a U.S.-based producer of metallurgical and thermal coal with mineral reserves, mining operations and coal properties located in the Central Appalachian regions of West Virginia and Virginia. The Chapter 11 Debtors' principal operations include two active mining complexes known as South Fork and Raven Crest located in Greenbrier and Boone Counties, West Virginia. The Chapter 11 Debtors also lease or own the mineral rights to properties located in Fayette, Nicholas and Greenbrier Counties, West Virginia and Wise County, Virginia. Collectively, the Chapter 11 Debtors lease or own mineral rights to approximately 72,000 acres with proven and probable coal reserves of approximately 77 million tons and additional estimated reserves of 40 million tons.

6 The Chapter 11 Debtors currently produce and ship coal from the South Fork mid-volatile metallurgical mine and the Raven Crest thermal operations. The Chapter 11 Debtors' primary customers for metallurgical coal — used in a chemical process that yields coke for the manufacture of steel — are steel producers, commodities brokers and industrial customers throughout North America, Europe and South America. Electric utilities and industrial companies in the southeastern United States and Europe are the principal customers for the Chapter 11 Debtors' thermal coal.

7 Recently, U.S. demand for thermal coal has fallen sharply in large part due to (i) increasingly attractive alternative sources of energy, such as natural gas, and (ii) burdensome environmental and governmental regulations impacting end users. Simultaneously, the increasingly stringent regulatory environment in which coal companies operate has driven up the *cost of* mining and processing coal. Continued weakness in **the** market for metallurgical and thermal coal, combined with an extremely cold and snowy winter that impacted the mining and shipment of coal, has continued to erode Xinergy's cash position. Prior to approval by the U.S. Court of the post-petition DIP financing, Xinergy lacked the liquidity needed to maintain operations in the near term and to sustain its current capital structure. The confluence of these factors and Xinergy's substantial debt burden has taken Xinergy to the point of unsustainability absent the relief provided by the Chapter 11 proceeding.

8 Xinergy has issued US\$200 million in 9.25% Senior Secured Notes (the "Second Lien Notes"), of which approximately US\$195 million (principal amount) is outstanding. As of the April 6, 2015, Xinergy was also obligated under two term loans totalling US\$20 million in principal amount (the "First Lien Loans").

Requests for relief

9 Xinergy seeks recognition of four of the orders granted by the U.S. Court. The U.S. Court orders are:

(a) Order Authorizing Xinergy Ltd. to Act as a Foreign Representative (the "Foreign Representative Order");

(b) Interim Order (I) Authorizing Debtors (a) to Obtain Post-petition Financing and (b) to Utilize Cash Collateral; (II) Granting Adequate Protection to Prepetition Secured Parties; and (III) Scheduling Final Hearing (the "Interim DIP Order");

(c) Interim Trading Order Establishing Notification Procedures and Approving Restrictions on Certain Transfers of Equity Interests in the Debtors' Estates (the "Interim Trading Order"); and

(d) Interim Order (I) Authorizing Debtors to Maintain Existing Bank Accounts and Business Forms and Continue to Use Existing Cash Management System; (II) Granting Administrative Expense Status for Intercompany Claims; and (III) Waiving the Requirements of Section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code (the "Interim Cash Management Order")

Recognition of foreign main proceeding

10 Subsection 46(1) of the CCAA provides that a foreign representative may apply to the Court for recognition of a foreign proceeding in respect of which he or she is a foreign representative.

11 A "foreign representative" for the purpose of subsection 46(1) of the CCAA is defined by subsection 45(1) of the CCAA, which provides:

"Foreign Representative" means a person or body, including one appointed on an interim basis, who is authorized, in a foreign proceeding respect of a debtor company, to

(a) monitor the debtor company's business and financial affairs or the purpose of reorganization; or

(b) act as a representative in respect of the foreign proceeding.

12 In the Chapter 11 proceedings, the Chapter 11 Debtors sought the appointment of Xinergy as the foreign representative of the Chapter 11 Debtors, within the meaning of subsection 45(1) of the CCAA. The Foreign Representative Order was granted by the U.S. Court on April 7, 2015.

13 Subsection 47(1) of the CCAA provides that the Court shall grant an order recognizing the foreign proceeding if (i) the proceeding is a foreign proceeding; and (ii) the applicant is a

foreign representative in respect of that proceeding. There is no question but that the Chapter 11 proceedings are foreign proceedings and should be recognized under the CCAA.

14 Subsection 47(2) of the CCAA requires that the Court specify whether the foreign proceeding is a "foreign main proceeding" or a "foreign non-main proceeding." I am satisfied that the Chapter 11 proceedings are foreign main proceedings.

15 Subsection 45(2) of the CCAA provides that in the absence of proof to the contrary, a debtor company's registered office is deemed to be the centre of its main interests, or COMI. The registered office of Xinergy is in Toronto at its counsel's office. In considering whether the registered office presumption has been rebutted a court should consider the following factors in determining COMI (i) the location is readily ascertainable by creditors (ii) the location is one in which the debtor's principal assets and operations are found and (iii) the location is where the management of the debtor takes place. See *Lightsquared LP, Re* (2012), 92 C.B.R. (5th) 321 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]); *MtGox Co., Re* (2014), 20 C.B.R. (6th) 307 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]).

16 Although Xinergy's registered office is in Ontario, it has no operations in Canada. Additionally, Xinergy has no employees in Canada and no offices in Canada other than its registered office. The Chapter 11 Debtors operate on an integrated basis, with corporate and other major decision-making occurring from the consolidated offices in Knoxville, Tennessee. In particular:

- (a) Corporate and other major decision-making occurs from the consolidated offices in Knoxville, Tennessee, although administrative employees frequently work remotely or from the Chapter 11 Debtors' mines in the United States;
- (b) All of the senior executives of the Chapter 11 Debtors, including Xinergy, are residents of the United States;
- (c) In order to fulfil the Canadian residency requirements of Ontario corporations, Xinergy has two Canadian directors;
- (d) The majority of the management of the Chapter 11 Debtors, including Xinergy, is shared;
- (e) Employee administration, human resource functions, marketing and communications decisions are made, and related actions taken, on behalf of all of the Chapter 11 Debtors, including Xinergy, in the United States;
- (f) The Chapter 11 Debtors, including Xinergy, share a cash management system that is largely funded by the U.S. Subsidiaries, overseen by employees of the United States-based Chapter 11 Debtors and located primarily in the United States;

(g) Other functions shared between the Chapter 11 Debtors, including Xinergy, are managed from the United States including: pricing decisions, business development decisions, accounts payable, accounts receivable and treasury functions;

(h) While Xinergy maintains a bank account with The Toronto Dominion Bank in Ontario, the Chapter 11 Debtors use this account to make Canadian denominated deposits and to pay for Canadian services. When additional funds are required, a transfer is made from the U.S. operating account at Xinergy Corp. Xinergy is dependent on the U.S. subsidiaries for substantially all of its funding requirements; and

(i) Other functions shared between the Chapter 11 Debtors, including Xinergy, are managed from the United States including: pricing decisions, business development decisions, accounts payable, accounts receivable and treasury functions.

17 As the Chapter 11 proceedings are foreign main proceedings, an order is to go under subsection 48(1) of the CCAA staying all proceedings against Xinergy.

Interim DIP Order

18 The Interim DIP Facility Order, inter alia:

(a) authorizes Xinergy Corp. to obtain post-petition financing pursuant to the DIP Facility up to an aggregate principal amount of \$40 million;

(b) authorizes Xinergy and the other Chapter 11 Debtors to unconditionally guarantee all obligations arising under the DIP Facility;

(c) authorizes the Chapter 11 Debtors to use proceeds of the DIP Facility to pay in full the First Lien Loans (the holders of the First Lien Notes are the DIP lenders); and

(d) grants first priority super priority claims in connection with the DIP Facility.

19 The authorization by the U.S. Court to use the proceeds of the DIP Facility to pay out the First Lien Loans, called a "rollup" provision, is not something that can be ordered in a CCAA proceeding as subsection 11.2(1) of the CCAA provides that DIP security may not secure an obligation that existed prior to an Initial Order. However, the issue is whether our Court should recognize the U.S. Court order authorizing that DIP facility under the principles of comity recognized in section 44 of Part IV of the CCAA.

20 Such a provision has been recognized in *Hartford Computer Hardware Inc., Re* (2012), 94 C.B.R. (5th) 20 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]) by Morawetz J. (as he then was) under section 49 of the CCAA which permits an order to be made if the Court is satisfied that it is necessary to protect the debtor's property or is in the interests of its creditors.

21 It was obviously seen by the U.S. Court to be in the interests of Xinergy and the other Chapter 11 Debtors to make DIP order that it did. One question to consider is whether there would be any material adverse interest to any Canadian interests in recognizing the "rollup" features of the DIP facility. If there were such material adverse interest, it would put in play a consideration of that adverse interest vis-à-vis the principles of comity that speak to the recognition of an order made in a foreign main proceeding.

22 In this case, there are four unsecured creditors of Xinergy in Canada being (i) a director owed approximately \$1,674, (ii) TMX Equity Transfer Services owed approximately \$4,000, (iii) TMX owed \$16,492, and (iv) the solicitors for Xinergy (who consent to the rollup DIP facility). The bank account in Canada had approximately \$48,415 in it on April 6, 2015. The Canadian unsecured creditors, however, had no economic interest in that bank account as it was secured to the holders of the First Lien Notes. The DIP facility has not changed that, Deloitte, the proposed Information Officer, is of the view that there will be no material prejudice to the Canadian creditors if the Interim Dip Facility order is recognized in these proceedings, and I accept that view.

23 I am satisfied that the Interim DIP Facility Order should be recognized.

Other orders

24 The interim trading order made by the U.S. Court ordered on an interim basis certain restrictions on the trading of Xinergy stock. In light of the rules under the Internal Revenue Code in the United States, transfers of the stock may, through no fault of the Chapter 11 Debtors, deprive the Chapter 11 Debtors of important tax benefits. The Interim Trading order was made to protect against this potential harm to debtors in chapter 11 proceedings. It is appropriate to recognize it in this CCAA proceeding.

25 The relief granted by the U.S. Court in the Interim Cash Management Order will permit Xinergy and the other Chapter 11 Debtors to continue to operate in ordinary course, thereby preserving value for creditors. It is appropriate to recognize it in this CCAA proceeding.

26 Xinergy has requested an order appointing Deloitte as Information Officer and granting a super-priority charge up to a maximum of \$100,000 for its fees and those of its counsel. It is appropriate to make such an order. The DIP lenders consent to the charge. The appointment of Deloitte will help facilitate these proceedings and the dissemination of information concerning the Chapter 11 proceeding. The Information Officer will: (i) act as a resource to the foreign representative in the performance of its duties; (ii) *act as an officer to the Court*, reporting to the Court on the proceedings, as required by the Court; and (iii) provide stakeholders of Xinergy with material information on the Chapter 11 proceeding. See *Lear Canada, Re* (2009), 55 C.B.R. (5th) 57 (Ont. S.C.J. [Commercial List]) at para. 23 per Pepall J. (as she then was).

27 For these reasons, I signed the orders as requested at the conclusion of the hearing.

Application granted.

IN THE MATTER OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*,
R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED

AND IN THE MATTER OF ARMSTRONG FLOORING, INC., AFI LICENSING LLC, ARMSTRONG FLOORING LATIN AMERICA, INC. AND ARMSTRONG FLOORING CANADA LTD. (THE "DEBTORS")

APPLICATION OF ARMSTRONG FLOORING CANADA LTD. UNDER SECTION 46 OF THE *COMPANIES' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. C-36, AS AMENDED

ONTARIO
SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE
(COMMERCIAL LIST)
PROCEEDINGS COMMENCED AT TORONTO

**BOOK OF AUTHORITIES OF CASES NOT REPORTED
ON CANLII FOR ARMSTRONG FLOORING, INC., AFI
LICENSING LLC, ARMSTRONG FLOORING LATIN
AMERICA, INC.
AND ARMSTRONG FLOORING CANADA LTD.
(Returnable June 8, 2022)**

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