

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
FORT MYERS DIVISION**
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In re:	Chapter 11
Landmark Holdings of Florida, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00397
Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC,	Jointly Administered With Case No. 2:25-bk-00398
Landmark Rehabilitation Hospital of Columbia, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00399
Landmark Hospital of Athens, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00400
Landmark Hospital of Cape Girardeau, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00401
Landmark Hospital of Columbia, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00402
Landmark Hospital of Joplin, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00403
Landmark Hospital of Savannah, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00404
Debtors. ¹	

**DEBTORS' EMERGENCY MOTION FOR ENTRY OF INTERIM AND FINAL
ORDERS (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**

¹ The Debtors in these cases, along with the last four digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number, are: Landmark Holdings of Florida, LLC (1217); Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC (7031); Landmark Rehabilitation Hospital of Columbia, LLC (5424); Landmark Hospital of Athens, LLC (2745); Landmark Hospital of Cape Girardeau, LLC (1155); Landmark Hospital of Columbia, LLC (5424); Landmark Hospital of Joplin, LLC (9493); and, Landmark Hospital of Savannah, LLC (8003).

Judge Delano will conduct the hearing on this motion by Zoom from Courtroom 6A, George C. Young Federal Courthouse, 400 W. Washington Street, Orlando, FL 32801, on **Thursday, March 13, 2025, at 10:30 a.m. Eastern Time**. Parties may attend the hearing by video or telephone via Zoom. PARTIES MAY NOT APPEAR IN PERSON AT THE FORT MYERS COURTHOUSE. Parties are directed to consult Judge Delano's Procedures Governing Court Appearances regarding policies and procedures for attendance at hearings by video or telephone via Zoom, available at <https://www.flmb.uscourts.gov/judges/delano>. If you are unable to access the Court's website, please contact the Courtroom Deputy at 813-301-5195 no later than 3:00 p.m. one business day before the date of the hearing.

The above-captioned debtors and debtors-in-possession (collectively, the "Debtors"), by their undersigned counsel, hereby move the Court for the entry of interim and final orders, the proposed form of which is attached hereto as Exhibit A (the "Order"), pursuant to sections 105(a), 345(b), 363(c)(1), and 364 of Title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1532 (as amended, the "Bankruptcy Code"), that (i) authorizes the Debtors to maintain existing bank accounts and business forms and to continue to use their existing cash management system; (ii) granting administrative expense priority to intercompany claims, and (iii) waiving the requirements of section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

I. Relief Requested

1. By this Motion, the Debtors seek entry of the Order (i) authorizing the Debtors to maintain existing bank accounts (and, together with any accounts opened after the Petition Date, the "Bank Accounts") located at various banks and financial institutions (collectively, the "Banks") and business forms and continue to use their existing cash management system (the "Cash Management System"), or alternatively, extending the time within which the Debtors must come into compliance with the U.S. Trustee Guidelines (as defined below) (ii) granting administrative expense priority to intercompany claims, and (iii) waiving the requirements of section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

2. The Debtors further request that the Court authorize and direct financial institutions at which the Debtors maintain various Bank Accounts to (i) continue to maintain, service, and administer the Bank Accounts, and (ii) debit the Bank Accounts in the ordinary course of business on account of (a) electronic transfers (including wire transfers, book transfers, and automated clearinghouse (“ACH”) transfers) or checks drawn on the Bank Accounts or (b) all amounts owed to the Banks for maintenance of the Bank Accounts.

II. Jurisdiction, Venue and Predicates for Relief

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334(b). Venue is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. This matter is a core proceeding within the meaning of 28 U.S.C. §157 (b)(2).

4. The predicates for the relief requested herein are sections 105(a), 345, 363(c)(1) and 364 of the Bankruptcy Code.

III. Background

4. On March 9, 2025 (the “Petition Date”), each of the Debtors filed with the Court its respective voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code, commencing the Cases. The Debtors continue to operate their businesses and manage their properties as debtors-in-possession pursuant to sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code.

5. As of the date hereof, no trustee, examiner, or statutory committee of creditors has been appointed in these Cases.

6. The Debtors own and operate five long-term acute care (“LTAC”) hospitals located in Missouri and Georgia. Debtor Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC provides management services to a sixth LTAC hospital located in Florida that is not owned by the Debtors. The Debtors’ first hospital was opened in 2006. The Debtors’ hospitals provide

critical care to patients that require a higher level of care for a longer period of time than a typical hospital can provide.

7. The Debtors have filed these cases with the intention of continuing their operations in the ordinary course of business and seeking to reorganize their financial affairs. Additional information regarding the Debtors' business, capital structure, and the circumstances leading to the commencement of these chapter 11 cases is set forth in the *Debtors' Chapter 11 Case Management Summary* (the "Case Management Summary"), which is incorporated herein by reference. Additional facts in support of the specific relief sought herein are set forth below.

A. The Debtors' Bank Accounts and Cash Management System

5. To facilitate the efficient operation of their business, including their hospitals, the Debtors utilize the Cash Management System in the ordinary course of business to collect, concentrate, and disburse funds generated by the Debtors' operations. The Cash Management System facilitates cash monitoring and reporting. In order to lessen the disruption caused by the bankruptcy filings and maximize the value of their estates in these chapter 11 cases, it is vital for the Debtors that they maintain their existing Cash Management System.

6. As part of their Cash Management System, the Debtors maintain separate Bank Accounts (each, an "Account" and collectively, the "Accounts"), including those set forth on Exhibit B attached hereto (with their respective balances as of the Petition Date), and reflected on the diagram of the Cash Management System set forth on Exhibit C attached hereto. Specifically, as of the Petition Date, the Debtors maintain thirty-four (34) separate Accounts, including eight (8) Accounts at Amerant Bank, N.A. ("Amerant"), twenty-one (21) Accounts at Montgomery Bank ("Montgomery"), and five (5) Accounts at Citizens Bank, N.A. ("Citizens"). These Accounts are comprised of five separate categories of accounts:

- a. Operating Accounts: Amerant Account No. 5706² and Montgomery Account No. 3435 are operating accounts (the “Operating Accounts”). Corporate and administrative operating expenses are paid out of the Operating Accounts (via the Disbursement Accounts described below). The Operating Accounts also serve as the ultimate collection point for all funds moved in and through the Cash Management System.
- b. Collection Accounts: The Operating Accounts are funded by the various collection accounts identified on Exhibit C (collectively, the “Collection Accounts”). The Collections Accounts are swept either automatically on a daily basis, or manually on a weekly basis.
- c. Lockbox Accounts: Citizens Account Nos. 6483, 6467, 6491, 6475, and 6513 are lockbox accounts maintained at Citizens which correspond to the five LTAC centers owned and operated by the Debtors. These Accounts are swept manually on a weekly basis into the Amerant Operating Account. Amerant Account Nos. 1506, 7006, 1106, and 1306 are lockbox accounts maintained at Amerant that also relate to four of the five LTAC centers owned and operated by the Debtors. These Accounts are swept automatically on a daily basis into the Amerant Operating Account.
- d. Disbursement Accounts: Amerant Account No. 5906 is an Operating Disbursement Account from which vendor payments are made via check and ACH payment. This Account is funded by the Amerant Operating Account and is a zero balance account. Montgomery Account No. 1168 is a payroll account, out of which funds are drafted bi-weekly by ADP, the Debtors’ Corporate Professional Employer Organization, as set forth in greater detail in the Debtors’ Wages Motion.³ Montgomery Account No. 6358 is a disbursement account from which rent payments are made on a monthly basis. Montgomery Account No. 7973 is a disbursement account from which certain of the Debtors’ Workforce Obligations (as defined in the Wages Motion) are paid. Montgomery Account Nos. 6421, 0684, 4813, 4005, 6413, and 4579 are disbursements accounts which correspond to the five LTAC centers owned and operated by the Debtors and the one non-debtor hospital managed by the Debtors. Montgomery Account No. 2011 is a disbursement account from which the Debtors pay their insurance obligations. Each of the Montgomery disbursement accounts is funded by the Montgomery Operating Account.

² For ease of reference, the Motion identifies the Accounts by the last four digits of the Account numbers. The complete Account numbers are shown on Exhibit B annexed hereto.

³ *Debtors’ Emergency Motion for Interim and Final Orders (I) Authorizing Debtors to (A) Pay Certain Prepetition Wages, Salaries, Employee Benefits, Expenses, and Other Compensation, (B) Maintain Employee Benefits Programs, and (C) Continue to Pay Workforce Obligations; and (II) Granting Related Relief* (the “Wages Motion”).

- e. Standalone Accounts: The Debtors also maintain eight (8) standalone accounts (two (2) at Amerant and six (6) at Montgomery) which are used for various types of independent, third-party funding, including CARES Grant Funding, and PPP Funding. The Debtors do not anticipate receiving additional funding into these Accounts.

7. The Cash Management System maintained by the Debtors has been designed (i) to provide an efficient method of collecting, transferring and disbursing funds; (ii) to establish procedures and controls necessary to account for funds in an accurate manner; and (iii) to facilitate meeting the Debtors' financial obligations. The Debtors maintain current and accurate accounting records of daily cash transactions, and submit that preservation of their Cash Management System will prevent undue disruption to the Debtors' business operations, while protecting the Debtors' cash for the benefit of their estates. All funds received or disbursed for each Debtor are properly reflected on that Debtors' books and records. Furthermore, the Cash Management System is similar to those commonly employed by healthcare organizations of similar size and enables the Debtors to control and monitor corporate funds and liquidity.

8. As set forth above and in the diagram of the Cash Management System on Exhibit C, cash generally enters the Cash Management System through a variety of Collection Accounts, including accounts designated for insurance receipts, and accounts designated for certain manual and/or miscellaneous deposits. Additionally, generally speaking, each hospital Debtor has its own lockbox accounts that receive inbound receipts from patients. The funds are then concentrated in one of the two Operating Accounts via weekly manual and daily automatic sweeps. From there, and as needed to cover operating expenses, cash is transferred to the various Disbursement Accounts and then paid to vendors or employees, as applicable.

9. The Debtors may have certain accounts, including certain of the Standalone Accounts, which are dormant at this time (the "Dormant Accounts").

B. The Debtors' Existing Business Forms

10. In the ordinary course of their business, the Debtors use a variety of checks and other pre-printed business forms (collectively, the "Business Forms"). Because of the nature and scope of the Debtors' business operations and the number of suppliers of goods and services with whom the Debtors transact business on a regular basis, it is important that the Debtors be permitted to continue to use their Business Forms without alteration or change.

11. To avoid a material disruption to their business operations that would result from a disruption of the Cash Management System and to avoid unnecessary expense, the Debtors request authorization to continue using all of the Business Forms in use immediately before the Petition Date (and as may be amended or modified in the ordinary course from time to time, including with respect to the Debtors' ability to update authorized signatories and services, as needed)—without reference to the Debtors' status as chapter 11 debtors in possession.

C. Intercompany Transactions

12. In the ordinary course of business and operations of these hospitals, and in connection with providing care to their patients, the Debtors engage in intercompany transactions with each other (collectively, the "Intercompany Transactions"). The Intercompany Transactions involve, among other things, the Debtors collecting receivables generated by their various healthcare facilities and other operations. These receivables are then collected into certain lockbox and other Collection Accounts before being swept into one of the two Operating Accounts. The Operating Accounts then fund the Disbursement Accounts from which disbursements are made on behalf of all the Debtors for expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business, including payroll, rent obligations, and vendor payments.

13. As a result of the Intercompany Transactions, there may be intercompany receivables and payables among the Debtors (collectively, the "Intercompany Claims").

Intercompany Transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of business and are an essential component to the Cash Management System. The Debtors currently track, and will continue to monitor and record during these chapter 11 cases, all fund transfers in their Cash Management System and can account for all Intercompany Transactions at any point in time. Specifically, the Debtors' accounting and treasury teams utilize tools and resources to track and account for each Intercompany Transaction.

D. Corporate Credit Card

14. As part of the Cash Management System, the Debtors provide certain employees with access to a virtual credit card (the "Corporate Credit Card") that is used to pay certain vendors that do not accept checks and for certain expenses incurred by employees and eligible for reimbursement. The Corporate Credit Card is managed through Ramp Business Corporation ("Ramp"). The Corporate Credit Card is largely electronic by nature of the Ramp system, but also includes 39 physical and virtual cards held by 28 of the Debtors' employees.

15. On average, the Debtors incur approximately \$120,000 per month paid through the Corporate Credit Card. In accordance with the agreement between the Debtors and Ramp, Ramp typically auto debits the Debtors' Accounts for the balance on the Corporate Credit Card at the close of each month. Ramp debited the Debtors' Accounts on or about February 28, 2025 for charges incurred in the month of February 2025. As of the Petition Date, the Debtors estimate that they owe approximately \$58,000 on account of the Corporate Credit Card.

16. The Corporate Credit Card is an integral part of the Debtors' Cash Management System. The employees' continued use of the Corporate Credit Card in the ordinary course of business for vendors and other work-related purposes is essential to the continued operations of the Debtors. Accordingly, the Debtors seek authority, but not direction, to pay any prepetition amounts due and owing under the Corporate Credit Card, including service charges, fees, and

other costs and charges owed to Ramp, and to continue to satisfy its obligations under the Corporate Credit Card on a postpetition basis in the ordinary course of business.

E. Bank Fees

17. In the ordinary course of business, the Debtors pay, honor, or allow the deduction of periodic service charges and other ordinary course fees (collectively, the “Bank Fees”) from the appropriate Bank Account in connection with maintaining the Cash Management System. Historically, the Debtors incur approximately \$25,000 in Bank Fees each month under the Cash Management System. As of the Petition Date, the Debtors estimate that they owe approximately \$7,500 in prepetition Bank Fees, all of which is expected to become due and payable within the first 30 days of the chapter 11 cases. To maintain the integrity of their Cash Management System, the Debtors request authority, but not direction, to pay all prepetition Bank Fees and to continue to pay the Bank Fees in the ordinary course of business.

IV. Basis for Relief Requested

18. The Office of the United States Trustee (the “U.S. Trustee”) has established operating guidelines for debtors-in-possession to facilitate the administration of chapter 11 cases (the “U.S. Trustee Guidelines”). These guidelines provide, among other things, that chapter 11 debtors must: (a) close all existing bank accounts and open new debtor-in-possession bank accounts; (b) establish a single debtor-in-possession account for all estate monies required for the payment of taxes, including payroll taxes; (c) maintain a separate debtor-in-possession account for cash collateral; and (d) acquire new checks for all debtor-in-possession accounts which bear the designation “Debtor-In-Possession,” the bankruptcy case number, and the type of account. For the reasons set forth herein, the Debtors submit that it is appropriate for the Court to grant the Debtors a waiver of the requirements of the U.S. Trustee Guidelines to the extent they prohibit the Debtors from continuing to utilize their existing Cash Management System.

A. The Debtors Should Be Granted Authority to Maintain Their Existing Bank Accounts (Other than the Accounts at Amerant)

19. The Debtors seek a waiver of (or alternatively, extension of time to comply with) the requirements of the U.S. Trustee Guidelines to the extent they require that the Debtors open new bank accounts and close their existing Bank Accounts, other than the accounts at Amerant (discussed below). Such requirements likely would cause substantial disruption in the Debtors' business and would impair the Debtors' funding alternatives and reorganization efforts. As explained herein, the Debtors' Bank Accounts are critical elements of an established Cash Management System that the Debtors must maintain in order to ensure the uninterrupted conduct of their businesses. By preserving business continuity and avoiding the disruption and delay to the Debtors' disbursement obligations, all parties in interest, including employees, vendors, and customers, will be best served by the relief requested herein.⁴

20. Further, many of the Debtors' Bank Accounts are linked to Medicare or insurance programs for which it would take considerable time to setup new accounts. This disruption in the Debtors' cash collections would have a severe adverse impact on the Debtors' operations and liquidity. Thus, to ensure as smooth a transition into chapter 11 as possible, the Debtors submit that it is imperative that they be permitted to continue to maintain their existing bank Accounts.

21. Accordingly, the Debtors request that their existing Bank Accounts be deemed debtor-in-possession accounts and that the maintenance and continued use of such accounts, in the same manner and with the same account numbers, styles, and document forms as those employed during the prepetition period, be authorized.

⁴ The Debtors, however, reserve their rights to close the prepetition Accounts and open new accounts as may be necessary in the Debtors' business discretion and in the ordinary course.

22. Bankruptcy courts in Florida have recognized that, in complex chapter 11 cases, strict enforcement of the requirement that a debtor in possession close its bank accounts and open new bank accounts in accordance with the U.S. Trustee Guidelines does not serve the rehabilitative purpose of chapter 11. Accordingly, bankruptcy courts in Florida have waived this requirement and replaced it with more effective procedures similar to those requested by this Motion. *See, e.g., In re Profundity LLC*, Nos. 23-16720-CLC, 23-16725-CLC (Bankr. S.D. Fla. Apr. 11, 2024); *In re Arch Aluminum & Glass Co*, No. 09-36232-BKC-JKO (Bankr. S.D. Fla. Dec. 17, 2009); *In re Proven Methods Seminars, LLC*, 21 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. B 604 (U.S. Bankr. S.D. Fla. 2008); *In re Arch Aluminum & Glass Co*, No. 09-36232-BKC-JKO (Bankr. S.D. Fla. Dec. 17, 2009). Similar authorization is appropriate in these chapter 11 cases.

23. As for the accounts at Amerant, the Debtors propose to close those accounts and open new accounts at another banking institution in compliance with the U.S. Trustee Guidelines, even though it will place an administrative burden on the Debtors. As set forth in the Case Management Summary, Amerant violated the automatic stay of Bankruptcy Code § 362(a) on March 10, 2025, by debiting Account 5906 in the amount of \$5,371,999.58, creating a provisional overdraft situation in that account. Amerant previously debited one of the Debtors' accounts on December 10, 2024, similarly creating a provisional overdraft that the Debtors were forced to cover from a payroll account. The Debtors are concerned that Amerant may again attempt to debit one or more of the Debtors' accounts at Amerant, and believe that the administrative burden of closing those accounts is outweighed by the potential disruption to ongoing operations and risk to patient care of continuing to use the accounts at Amerant.

B. The Continued Use of the Debtors' Cash Management System Is Essential to the Debtors' Ongoing Operations and Restructuring Efforts

24. Furthermore, the Debtors hereby seek authority to continue using their current centralized, integrated Cash Management System. The Debtors' Cash Management System provides significant benefits to the Debtors, including the ability to (a) control corporate funds centrally, (b) ensure availability of funds when necessary, and (c) reduce administrative expenses by enabling the movement of funds among relevant entities.

25. Moreover, it would be very time consuming, difficult, and costly for the Debtors to establish an entirely new system of accounts and a new cash management system, and doing so would disrupt the Debtors' relationships with their key customers and suppliers. For example, if the Debtors were required to open separate accounts as debtors in possession and rearrange their Cash Management System, it would necessitate closing and re-opening several dozen bank accounts. The attendant delays from opening new accounts, revising cash management procedures and instructing customers and other payers to redirect payments would negatively impact the Debtors' ability to operate their businesses while pursuing these arrangements.

26. Under the circumstances, maintenance of the Cash Management System is essential and clearly in the best interest of the Debtors' estates. Furthermore, preserving the "business as usual" atmosphere and avoiding the unnecessary and costly distractions that would inevitably be associated with any substantial disruption in the Cash Management System will facilitate the Debtors' efforts in chapter 11. Accordingly, it is essential that the Debtors be permitted to continue to consolidate the management of their cash and transfer monies from entity to entity as necessary and appropriate to continue the operation of their businesses.

27. The Debtors' Cash Management System includes the necessary accounting controls to enable the Debtors, as well as other interested parties in these cases, to trace funds

through the system and ensure that all transactions are adequately documented. The Debtors will continue to maintain detailed records reflecting all transfers of funds.

28. Section 363(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code authorizes the debtor in possession to “use property of the estate in the ordinary course of business without notice or a hearing.” 11 U.S.C. § 363(c)(1). The purpose of section 363(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code is to provide a debtor in possession with the flexibility to engage in the ordinary transactions required to operate its business without undue oversight by creditors or the court. *See In re Hillard Dev. Corp.*, 17 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. B 244 (U.S. Bankr. S.D. Fla. 2004); *In re Fla. W. Gateway*, 166 B.R. 981 (Bankr. S.D. Fla. 1994); *Bicoastal Corp. v. Clear*, 149 B.R. 216 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1993); *In re Dornier Aviation (North Am.), Inc.*, Case Nos. 02-82003 (SSM) 02-82004 (SSM), 2002 WL 31999222, at *7–8 (Bankr. E.D. Va. Dec. 18, 2002) (citing *In re Roth Am., Inc.*, 975 F.2d 949, 952 (3d Cir. 1992)); *see also Med. Malpractice Ins. Ass’n v. Hirsch (In re Lavigne)*, 114 F.3d 379, 384 (2d Cir. 1997); *Chaney v. Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of Crystal Apparel, Inc. (In re Crystal Apparel, Inc.)*, 207 B.R. 406, 409 (S.D.N.Y. 1997).

29. Included within the purview of section 363(c) is a debtor’s ability to continue the “routine transactions” necessitated by a debtor’s cash management system. *Amdura Nat’l Distrib. Co. v. Amdura Corp. (In re Amdura Corp.)*, 75 F.3d 1447, 1453 (10th Cir. 1996). Accordingly, the Debtors seek authority under section 363(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code to continue the collection, concentration, disbursement and investment of cash pursuant to their Cash Management System described above.

30. The Court may also exercise its equitable powers to grant the relief requested herein. Section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code empowers the Court to “issue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title.” 11 U.S.C.

§ 105(a). Continuing the Debtors' Cash Management System without interruption is vital to the Debtors' survival. In particular, an integrated cash management system "allows efficient utilization of cash resources and recognizes the impracticalities of maintaining separate cash accounts for the many different purposes that require cash." *In re Columbia Gas Sys., Inc.*, 136 B.R. 930, 934 (Bankr. D. Del. 1992), *aff'd in part and rev'd in part*, 997 F.2d 1039 (3d Cir. 1993), *cert. denied sub nom. Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors v. Columbia Gas Transmission Corp.*, 510 U.S. 1110 (1994); *see also In re US Airways, Inc.*, Case No. 04-13819 (SSM) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Sept. 14, 2004); *In re NTELOS, Inc.*, Case No. 03-32094 (DOT) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Mar. 4, 2003). The requirement to maintain all accounts separately "would be a huge administrative burden and economically inefficient." *Columbia Gas*, 997 F.2d at 1061; *see also In re Southmark Corp.*, 49 F.3d 1111, 1114 (5th Cir. 1995) (cash management system allows debtor "to administer more efficiently and effectively its financial operations and assets").

31. The Cash Management System is the complex mechanism whereby the Debtors are able to transfer their revenue toward the payment of their obligations and without which the Debtors' operations would be severely disrupted. It is well within the Court's equitable power under section 105(a) to approve the continued use of the Cash Management System.

32. Maintaining the existing Cash Management System is in the best interests of the Debtors' estates and all parties in interest and, therefore, should be approved. If the Debtors are required to alter the way in which they collect and disburse cash throughout the Cash Management System, their operations will experience significant disruptions, which ultimately would frustrate the Debtors' ability to maximize the value of their estates. Further, the Cash Management System provides material benefits to the Debtors, including the ability to (i) ensure the maximum availability of funds when and where necessary, including distributing funds to

Debtors with immediate liquidity needs, and (ii) reduce costs and administrative expenses by facilitating the movement of funds and the development of more timely and accurate information.

33. As noted, these procedures are similar to those employed by comparable corporate enterprises. Moreover, the relief requested herein to maintain the Debtors' existing Cash Management System is routinely granted in chapter 11 cases by bankruptcy courts in Florida and other jurisdictions. *See, e.g., In re Hillard Dev. Corp.*, 17 Fla. L. Weekly Fed. B 244 (U.S. Bankr. S.D. Fla. 2004); *In re Fla. W. Gateway*, 166 B.R. 981 (Bankr. S.D. Fla. 1994); *Bicoastal Corp. v. Clear*, 149 B.R. 216 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1993); *In re Florida Gaming Centers, Inc.*, Case No. 13-29597-RAM (Bankr. S.D. Fla. Oct. 7, 2013); *In re TLO, LLC*, Case No. 13-28053-PGH (Bankr. S.D. Fla. June 13, 2013); *In re Ruden McClosky P.A.*, Case No. 11-40603-RBR (Bankr. S.D. Fla. Dec. 5, 2011); *In re Maguire Group Holdings, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 11-39347-RAM (Bankr. S. D. Fla. Oct. 26, 2011); *In re Hear USA, Inc.*, Case No. 11-23341-EPK (Bankr. S.D. Fla. May 16, 2011); *In re Gulfstream International Group, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 10-44131-JKO (Bankr. S.D. Fla. Nov. 8, 2010); *In re Gemini Cargo Logistics, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 08-18173-AJC (Bankr. S.D. Fla. June 20, 2008); *In re Levitt and Sons, LLC*, Case No. 07-19845-RBR (Bankr. S.D. Fla. Nov. 14, 2007); *In re Gemini Cargo Logistics, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 06-10870-AJC (Bankr S.D. Fla. March 17, 2006); *In re Atlas Worldwide Aviation Logistics, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 04-10792-RAM (Bankr. S.D. Fla. Feb. 5, 2004); *In re FoodFirst Global Restaurants, Inc.*, Case No. 20-bk-02159-LVV (Bankr. M.D. Fla. April 14, 2004).

C. Continued Performance of Intercompany Transactions is Warranted, and Post-Petition Intercompany Claims Should Be Granted Administrative Expense Priority

34. As mentioned above, the Debtors can ascertain, trace and account for all transactions in the Cash Management System and will continue to do so post-petition. To ensure that each individual Debtor will not fund, at the expense of its creditors, the operations of another

entity, the Debtors respectfully request that, pursuant to sections 364(a), 503(b) and 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, that post-petition intercompany claims (if any) against one entity by another entity, as a result of ordinary course transactions through the Cash Management System, be accorded administrative expense status priority.

35. The Bankruptcy Code provides a debtor in possession the freedom to obtain unsecured credit and incur unsecured debt in the ordinary course of business allowable under section 503(b)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code as an administrative expense without notice and a hearing. 11 U.S.C. § 364(a); *see also Amdura Nat'l Distrib. Co. v. Amdura Corp. (In re Amdura Corp.)*, 75 F.3d 1447, 1453 (10th Cir. 1996); *In re Lite Coal Mining Co.*, 122 B.R. 692, 695 (W.D. Va. 1990). Moreover, bankruptcy courts in the Eleventh Circuit and other jurisdictions have granted administrative expense priority to intercompany claims. *See, e.g., In re Titlemax Holdings, LLC*, No. 09-40805, (Bankr. S.D. Ga. Apr. 23, 2009); *In re James River Coal Co.*, No. 14-31848 (KRH) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Apr. 10, 2014); *In re Movie Gallery, Inc.*, Case No. 10-30696 (DOT) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Feb. 3, 2010); *In re Canal Corp. f/k/a Chesapeake Corp.*, Case No. 08-36642 (DOT), (Bankr. E.D. Va. Dec. 30, 2008); *In re Circuit City Stores, Inc.*, Case No. 08-35653 (KRH) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Nov. 10, 2008); *In re Movie Gallery, Inc.*, Case No. 07-33849 (DOT) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Oct. 17, 2007).

D. The Debtors Should Be Authorized to Use Their Existing Business Forms

36. As described above, in the ordinary course of business, the Debtors use numerous varieties of Business Forms. To avoid disruption of their Cash Management System and unnecessary expense, the Debtors request that they be authorized to continue to use their Business Forms substantially in the forms existing immediately before the Petition Date, without reference to their status as debtors-in-possession.

37. In the absence of such relief, the estates will be required to bear a potentially significant administrative burden and expense, which the Debtors respectfully submit is unwarranted and likely will have little or no attendant benefit to their estates or creditors under the facts of these cases.

38. Because parties doing business with the Debtors undoubtedly will be aware of the Debtors' status as debtors-in-possession, changing business forms would be unnecessary and unduly burdensome. In other large cases, courts in the Eleventh Circuit and others have allowed debtors to use their prepetition business forms without the "debtors in possession" label. *See, e.g., In re Titlemax Holdings, LLC*, No. 09-40805, (Bankr. S.D. Ga. Apr. 23, 2009); *In re Arch Aluminum & Glass Co*, No. 09-36232-BKC-JKO (Bankr. S.D. Fla. Dec. 8, 2009); *In re Arrow Air, Inc.*, Nos. 10-28831-AJC, 10-28834-LMI, (Bankr. S.D. Fla. July 12, 2010); *In re James River Coal Co.*, No. 14-31848 (KRH) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Apr. 10, 2014); *In re AMF Bowling Worldwide, Inc.*, Case No. 12-36495 (KRH) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Nov. 14, 2012); *In re Workflow Mgmt. Inc.*, Case No. 10-74617 (SCS) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Sept. 30, 2010); *In re Movie Gallery, Inc.*, Case No. 07-33849 (DOT) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Oct. 17, 2007); *In re Rowe Cos.*, Case No. 06-11142 (SSM) (Bankr. E.D. Va. Sept. 20, 2006).

E. The Court Should Authorize Debtors to Maintain the Corporate Credit Card and to Pay Obligations Related Thereto

39. As stated above, under section 363(c)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, a debtor in possession may use property of the estate in the ordinary course of business without a hearing. Furthermore, section 364(a) of the Bankruptcy Code permits a debtor in possession to "obtain unsecured credit and incur unsecured debt in the ordinary course of business" without a court order. Ordinary course purchases made through the Corporate Credit Card in compliance with the Debtors' policies fall within the ordinary course of business under section 363(c)(1) of the

Bankruptcy Code. The use of credit cards and similar payment methods is widespread as a means of facilitating day-to-day business activities. As a result, the Debtors believe that they do not require the Court's approval to maintain the Corporate Credit Card on a postpetition basis.

40. Nonetheless, out of an abundance of caution, the Debtors request authority to continue the Corporate Credit Card consistent with prepetition practice in the ordinary course of business, and to pay related obligations. In the event the Court finds that such transactions do not fall within the ordinary course of business, the Debtors request authority pursuant to sections 363(b)(1) and 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code to continue the Corporate Credit Card.

41. Continued maintenance of the Corporate Credit Card is integral to the continuity and stability of the Debtors' business because it will help ensure the Debtors' are able to satisfy their daily obligations, which in turn, will prevent material disruption to the Debtors' operations.

42. The Court should also authorize the Debtors to pay all outstanding prepetition amounts owing under the Corporate Credit Card. If the Debtors do not pay outstanding amounts owing, there is a risk that Ramp could restrict the Debtors' access to the program, or cease extending credit to the Debtors after the Petition Date. If that were to occur, it would be costly, disruptive to the Debtors' operations, burdensome to the Debtors and their estates, and time-consuming for the Debtors to establish alternative providers.

F. The Banks Should Be Authorized to Continue to Treat, Service and Administer the Bank Accounts in the Ordinary Course of Business

43. The U.S. Trustee Guidelines require that all receipts and all disbursements of estate funds must be made by check with a notation representing the reason for the disbursement. Accordingly, the Debtors request that the Court grant relief from the U.S. Trustee Guidelines to the extent they require the Debtors to make all disbursements by check.

44. Specifically, the Debtors seek entry of an order granting the Banks authority to continue to treat, service and administer the Bank Accounts as accounts of the respective Debtor as a debtor in possession without interruption and in the usual and ordinary course, and to receive, process and honor and pay any and all postpetition checks, drafts, wires or ACH transfers drawn on the Bank Accounts by the holders or makers thereof, as the case may be, to the extent the Debtors have good funds standing to their credit with such Bank.

45. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other order of this Court, the Debtors request that the Banks be authorized to accept and honor all representations from the Debtors as to which checks, drafts, wires or ACH transfers should be honored or dishonored consistent with any order of this Court and governing law, whether such checks, drafts, wires or ACH transfers are dated prior to, on or subsequent to the Petition Date. Pursuant to the relief requested in this Motion, the Banks shall not be liable to any party on account of (a) following the Debtors' instructions or representations as to any order of this Court, (b) the honoring of any prepetition check or item in a good faith belief that the Court has authorized such prepetition check or item to be honored, or (c) an innocent mistake made despite implementation of reasonable item handling procedures.

46. The Debtors further request that any payment from a Bank Account at the request of the Debtors made by a Bank prior to the Petition Date (including any ACH transfer such Bank is or becomes obligated to settle), or any instruments issued by such Bank on behalf of any Debtor pursuant to a "midnight deadline" or otherwise, be deemed to be paid prepetition, whether or not actually debited from such Bank Account prepetition.

G. The Deposit and Investment Requirements of Section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code Should Be Waived

47. Under section 345(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, debtors are authorized to deposit or invest the money of a bankruptcy estate in a manner that will “yield the maximum reasonable net return on such money, taking into account the safety of such deposit or investment.” 11 U.S.C. § 345(a). To the extent such deposits or investments are not “insured or guaranteed by the United States or by a department, agent or instrumentality of the United States or backed by the full faith and credit of the United States,” section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that a debtor obtain from the entity with which the money is deposited (i) a bond in favor of the United States secured by the undertaking of an adequate corporate surety, or (ii) a deposit of certain governmental securities. 11 U.S.C. § 345(b).

48. Investment of cash in strict compliance with the requirements of section 345(b) would, in large chapter 11 cases such as these, be inconsistent with section 345(a), which permits a debtor in possession to make such investments of money of the estate “as will yield the maximum reasonable net return on such money.” Thus, in 1994, to avoid “needlessly handcuff[ing] larger, more sophisticated debtors,” Congress amended section 345(b) to provide that its strict investment requirements may be waived or modified if the Court so orders “for cause.” 140 Cong. Rec. H10,767 (daily ed. Oct. 4, 1994) (statement of Rep. Brooks), 140 Cong. Rec. H 10,752, at *H10,767 (Westlaw).

49. Additionally, the U.S. Trustee Guidelines generally require chapter 11 debtors to, among other things, deposit all estate funds into an account with a financial institution that has executed a Uniform Deposit Agreement (“UDA”) with, and are designated as authorized depositories by, the U.S. Trustee (each, an “Authorized Depository”).

50. Here, cause exists to grant a waiver of the requirements of section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code for several reasons. Although 21 of the Accounts are held at Montgomery, which is not an Authorized Depository, Montgomery is located in the United States and is insured by the FDIC. (As set forth above, the Debtors propose to close the 8 Accounts at Amerant and to open new Accounts either at Citizens or another Authorized Depository. The remaining 5 Accounts are at Citizens, which is an Authorized Depository.) Thus, a significant number of Accounts will be maintained at Authorized Depositories and the remaining Accounts are held at a large institution with strong bank ratings. Additionally, most of the Debtors' Accounts maintain little or no balances. Other than the Operating Accounts, the Debtors do not anticipate the account balances of its Accounts will exceed the FDIC insurance limit of \$250,000 for any substantial amount of time. Thus, the Debtors believe that any funds that are deposited in the Accounts are secure, and, therefore, the Debtors are in compliance with section 345 of the Bankruptcy Code with respect to such Accounts.

51. Nevertheless, to the extent that the Accounts do not comply with the requirements set forth in section 345 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtors, out of an abundance of caution, seek a waiver of the requirements of section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code for "cause".

H. Cause Exists to Authorize the Banks to Honor Checks and Electronic Fund Transfers

52. The Debtors further request that the Court authorize applicable financial institutions to receive, process, honor, and pay any and all checks issued, or to be issued, and electronic funds transfers requested, or to be requested, by the Debtors in accordance with this Motion, to the extent that sufficient funds are on deposit in available funds in the applicable bank accounts to cover such payment. The Debtors also seek authority to issue new postpetition checks or effect new postpetition electronic funds transfers in replacement of any checks or fund

transfer requests on account of prepetition obligations relating to the Cash Management System that are dishonored or rejected as a result of the commencement of the Debtors' chapter 11 cases.

V. Necessity for Immediate Relief

53. Bankruptcy Rule 6003 provides that “[e]xcept to the extent that relief is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm, the court shall not, within 21 days after the filing of the petition, issue an order granting . . . (b) a motion to use, sell, lease, or otherwise incur an obligation regarding property of the estate, including a motion to pay all or part of a claim that arose before the filing of the petition” If the Debtors are not permitted to continue to use their Cash Management System in its current form, it would cause immediate and irreparable harm by causing operational chaos, disabling the Debtors from paying for goods and services received postpetition or otherwise approved by this Court and disrupting the collection of receivables. Accordingly, the relief requested herein is consistent with Bankruptcy Rule 6003, and the Court should authorize the Debtors' continued use of the Cash Management System.

VI. Request for Waiver of Stay

54. To implement the foregoing successfully, the Debtors seek a waiver of the notice requirements under Bankruptcy Rule 6004(a) and the 14-day stay of an order authorizing the use, sale or lease of property under Bankruptcy Rule 6004(h).

VII. Reservation of Rights

55. Nothing contained herein is intended to be or shall be deemed as (i) an implication or admission as to the validity of any claim against the Debtors, (ii) a waiver or limitation of the Debtors' or any party in interest's rights to dispute the amount of, basis for, or validity of any claim, (iii) a waiver of the Debtors' or any other party in interest's rights under the Bankruptcy Code or any other applicable nonbankruptcy law, (iv) a waiver of the obligation of any party in interest to file a proof of claim, (v) an agreement or obligation to pay any claims,

(vi) a waiver of any claims or causes of action which may exist against any creditor or interest holder, (vii) an admission as to the validity of any liens satisfied pursuant to this Motion, or (viii) an approval, assumption, adoption, or rejection of any agreement, contract, lease, program, or policy under section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code. Likewise, if the Court grants the relief sought herein, any payment made pursuant to the Court's order is not intended to be and should not be construed as an admission to the validity of any claim or a waiver of the Debtors' or any other party in interest's rights to dispute such claim subsequently.

VIII. Notice

56. The Debtors will serve notice of this Motion on (a) the U.S. Trustee; (b) the Internal Revenue Service; (c) all known creditors holding secured claims against the Debtors' estates; (d) those creditors holding the 20 largest unsecured claims against the Debtors' estates on a consolidated basis; (e) all parties that have filed a request for receive of filings pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 2002; (f) the Banks; and (g) Ramp.

IX. Consultation with U.S. Trustee

57. Prior to filing this Motion, counsel for the Debtors consulted with the Office of the United States Trustee regarding the continued maintenance of prepetition bank accounts and, as of the time of the filing of this Motion, the Office of the United States Trustee has not consented to the proposed maintenance of such accounts.

X. No Previous Request

58. No previous request for the relief sought herein has been made by the Debtors to this or any other court.

WHEREFORE, the Debtors respectfully request an emergency hearing on this Motion and entry of interim and final orders granting the relief requested herein and such other and further relief as the Court may deem just and appropriate.

Fort Myers, Florida
Dated: March 11, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ [Jamie Z. Isani]

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*Proposed Counsel to the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession*

EXHIBIT A

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
FORT MYERS DIVISION**
www.flmb.uscourts.gov

In re:	Chapter 11
Landmark Holdings of Florida, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00397
Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC,	Jointly Administered With Case No. 2:25-bk-00398
Landmark Rehabilitation Hospital of Columbia, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00399
Landmark Hospital of Athens, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00400
Landmark Hospital of Cape Girardeau, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00401
Landmark Hospital of Columbia, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00402
Landmark Hospital of Joplin, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00403
Landmark Hospital of Savannah, LLC,	Case No. 2:25-bk-00404
Debtors. ¹	

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

¹ The Debtors in these cases, along with the last four digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number, are: Landmark Holdings of Florida, LLC (1217); Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC (7031); Landmark Rehabilitation Hospital of Columbia, LLC (5424); Landmark Hospital of Athens, LLC (2745); Landmark Hospital of Cape Girardeau, LLC (1155); Landmark Hospital of Columbia, LLC (5424); Landmark Hospital of Joplin, LLC (9493); and, Landmark Hospital of Savannah, LLC (8003).

THIS CASE came on for consideration upon the motion (the “Motion”)² of the above-captioned debtors and debtors-in-possession (collectively, the “Debtors”) for entry of an order, pursuant to sections 105(a), 345(b), 363(c)(1), and 364 of the Bankruptcy Code, (i) authorizing the Debtors to maintain existing bank accounts and business forms and continue to use their existing cash management system, (ii) granting administrative expense priority to the Debtors’ intercompany claims, and (iii) waiving the requirements of section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code; and the Court having jurisdiction to decide the Motion and the relief requested therein in accordance with 28 U.S.C. §§ 157(a)-(b) and 1334(b); and consideration of the Motion and the relief requested therein being a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b); and venue being proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409; and notice of the Motion having been given as provided in the Motion, and such notice having been adequate and appropriate under the circumstances; and it appearing that no other or further notice of the Motion need be provided; and the Court having held a hearing on March 13, 2025, to consider the relief requested in the Motion (the “Hearing”); and upon the Debtors’ Chapter 11 Case Management Summary, the record of the Hearing, and all of the proceedings had before the Court; and the Court having found and determined that the relief sought in the Motion is in the best interests of the Debtors, their respective estates and creditors, and all parties-in-interest, and that the legal and factual bases set forth in the Motion establish just cause for the relief granted herein; and after due deliberation and sufficient cause appearing therefor, it is

ORDERED:

1. The relief requested in the Motion is hereby GRANTED on an interim basis.

² Capitalized terms used but not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Motion.

2. The Debtors are authorized, but not directed, pursuant to sections 105(a) and 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, and subject to any interim or final Cash Collateral Order (as defined below), to continue using their integrated Cash Management System and to collect, concentrate, and disburse cash in accordance with the Cash Management System, including continuing to effectuate the Intercompany Transactions in the ordinary course of business.

3. The Debtors are further authorized, but not directed, to implement changes to the Cash Management System in the ordinary course of business, including, without limitation, the opening of any new bank accounts and the closing of any existing Bank Accounts, including but not limited to the accounts and Amerant and the Dormant Accounts, as they may deem necessary and appropriate in their sole discretion, so long as (i) any such new account is with a bank that is (a) insured with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and (b) designated as an authorized depository by the U.S. Trustee pursuant to the U.S. Trustee's Operating Guidelines, and (ii) the Debtors provide notice to the U.S. Trustee and prepetition secured lender of the opening of such account.

4. The Debtors are further authorized to (i) continue to use, with the same account numbers, all of the Accounts in existence as of the Petition Date, including, without limitation, those accounts identified on Exhibit B to the Motion; (ii) treat the Accounts for all purposes as accounts of the Debtors as debtors in possession; (iii) use, in their present form, all correspondence and Business Forms (including, but not limited to, letterhead, purchase orders, and invoices), as well as checks and all other documents related to the Accounts existing immediately before the Petition Date.

5. Any requirement to establish separate accounts for tax payments is waived.

6. The Debtors are authorized to deposit funds in and withdraw funds from the Accounts by all usual means, including, but not limited to, checks, wire transfers, electronic funds transfers, automated clearing house transfers (“ACH Transfers”) and other debits, and to otherwise treat the prepetition Accounts for all purposes as debtor in possession accounts.

7. The Debtors are authorized to direct the Banks and the Banks are authorized and directed to pay all obligations in accordance with this or any separate order of this Court.

8. All Banks with which the Debtors maintain the Accounts are authorized and directed to continue to maintain, service and administer the Accounts. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other order of this Court, the Banks (a) are authorized to accept and honor all representations from the Debtors as to which checks, drafts, wires or ACH Transfers should be honored or dishonored, consistent with any order of this Court and governing law, whether such checks, drafts, wires or ACH Transfers are dated prior to, on or subsequent to the Petition Date, and whether the Banks believe the payment is or is not authorized by an order of this Court and (b) have no duty to inquire as to whether such payments are authorized by an order of this Court.

9. The Banks shall not be liable to any party on account of (a) following the Debtors’ instructions or representations as to any order of this Court, (b) the honoring of any prepetition check or item in a good faith belief that the Court has authorized such prepetition check or item to be honored, or (c) an innocent mistake made despite implementation of reasonable item handling procedures.

10. The Debtors are authorized to continue to use their existing Business Forms, including without limitation their existing check stock, which forms shall not be required to include the legend “Debtor in Possession” or other similar legend.

11. The Debtors are further authorized to continue performing under and honoring Intercompany Transactions; provided that the Debtors shall (i) keep records of all post-petition Intercompany Transactions that occur during the chapter 11 cases and (ii) implement accounting procedures to identify and distinguish between pre- and post-petition Intercompany Transactions, and *provided further* that the Intercompany Transactions are not prohibited or restricted by the terms of any interim or final Cash Collateral Order (as defined below).

12. All intercompany claims incurred in the ordinary course of business arising from post-petition intercompany transactions shall be, and hereby are, accorded administrative expense status pursuant to sections 503(b)(1) and 507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code.

13. Any payment from an Account at the request of the Debtors made by a Bank prior to the Petition Date (including any ACH Transfer such Bank is or becomes obligated to settle), or any instruments issued by such Bank on behalf of any Debtor pursuant to a “midnight deadline” or otherwise, shall be deemed to be paid prepetition, whether or not actually debited from the Bank Account prepetition.

14. The requirement that the Debtors comply with section 345(b) of the Bankruptcy Code is hereby waived, on an interim basis.

15. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Interim Order, payment made or action taken by any of the Debtors pursuant to the authority granted in this Order must be in compliance with and shall be subject to: (i) any interim or final order approving the Debtors’ use of cash collateral and/or any postpetition financing facility (in either case, the “Cash Collateral Order”); (ii) the documentation in respect of any such use of cash collateral and/or postpetition financing; and (iii) the budget governing any such use of cash collateral and/or postpetition

financing. To the extent there is any inconsistency between the terms of the Cash Collateral Order and this Interim Order, the terms of the Cash Collateral Order shall control.

16. The final hearing is scheduled on _____, 2025, at _____ (prevailing Eastern Time) before this Court (the “Final Hearing”).

17. Any objection to the relief requested in the Motion on a permanent basis must, by 4:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) on _____ (the “Objection Deadline”), be: (a) filed with the Court and (b) actually received by (i) the Office of the U.S. Trustee; (ii) proposed counsel to the Debtors, Hunton Andrews Kurth LLP, Riverfront Plaza, East Tower, 951 East Byrd Street, Richmond, Virginia 23219, Attn: Justin Paget, email: jpaget@hunton.com; (iv) counsel for Amerant, Garbett, Allen, Roza & Yates, P.C., Brickell Tower, 80 S.W. Eighth Street, Suite 3100, Miami, Florida 33130, Attn: David S. Garbett, Esq., Email: dgarbett@garlawfirm.com; and (v) the attorneys for any official committee of unsecured creditors, if then appointed in these cases, on or before the Objection Deadline.

18. A reply to an Objection may be filed with the Court and served on or before 12:00 p.m. (prevailing Eastern Time) on the day that is at least two business days before the Final Hearing.

19. This Order shall be effective immediately upon entry.

20. The Debtors are authorized to take all action necessary to carry out this Interim Order.

21. Notice of the Motion as provided therein is good and sufficient notice

22. This Court shall retain exclusive jurisdiction over any and all matters arising from or related to the implementation or interpretation of this Interim Order.

Debtors' counsel is directed to serve a copy of this Order the parties which were provided notice pursuant to the Motion and file a proof of service within three days of entry of this Order.

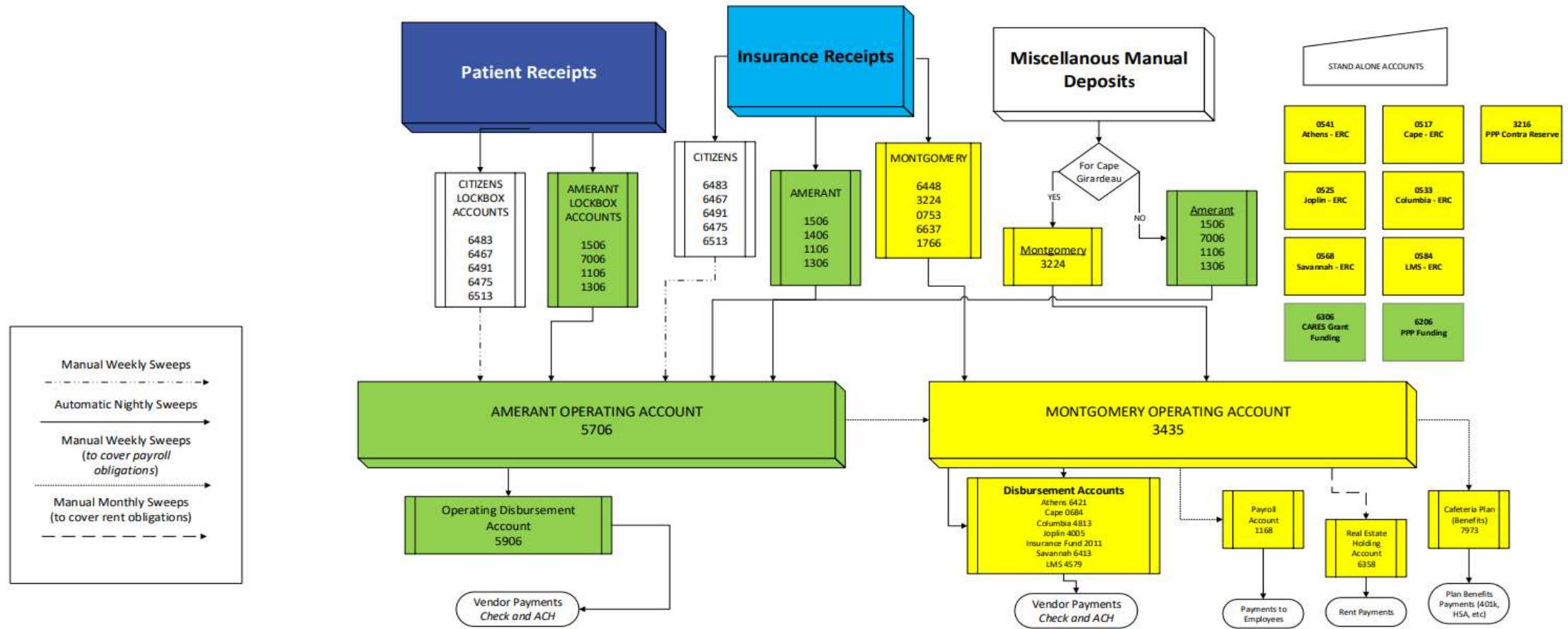
EXHIBIT B

Bank Accounts

Bank	Account No.	Debtor Entity	Balance¹
Montgomery	0517	Landmark Hospital of Cape Girardeau LLC	\$ 37,116.72
Montgomery	0525	Landmark Hospital of Joplin LLC	\$ 54,583.67
Montgomery	0533	Landmark Hospital of Columbia LLC	\$ 32,011.90
Montgomery	0541	Landmark Hospital of Athens LLC	\$ 39,314.34
Montgomery	0568	Landmark Hospital of Savannah LLC	\$ 81,461.49
Montgomery	0584	Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC	\$ 64,416.76
Montgomery	0684	Landmark Hospital of Cape Girardeau LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	0753	Landmark Hospital of Columbia LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	1168	Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC	\$ 263,848.07
Montgomery	1766	Landmark Hospital of Savannah LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	2011	Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC	\$ 8,309.22
Montgomery	3224	Landmark Hospital of Cape Girardeau LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	3435	Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC	\$ 117,801.07
Montgomery	4005	Landmark Hospital of Joplin LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	4579	Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	4813	Landmark Hospital of Columbia LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	6413	Landmark Hospital of Savannah LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	6421	Landmark Hospital of Athens LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	6448	Landmark Hospital of Athens LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	6637	Landmark Hospital of Joplin LLC	\$ -
Montgomery	7973	Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC	\$ 89,811.25
Amerant	8201815706	Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC	\$ 446,405.53
Amerant	8201815906	Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC	\$ -
Amerant	8201816206	Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC	\$ -
Amerant	8201816306	Landmark Management Services of Florida, LLC	\$ -
Amerant	8201827006	Landmark Hospital of Columbia LLC	\$ -
Amerant	8201821106	Landmark Hospital of Joplin LLC	\$ -
Amerant	8201821306	Landmark Hospital of Savannah LLC	\$ 67,861.75
Amerant	8201821506	Landmark Hospital of Athens LLC	\$ -
Citizens Bank	6300896467	Landmark Hospital of Cape Girardeau LLC	\$ -
Citizens Bank	6300896475	Landmark Hospital of Joplin LLC	\$ -
Citizens Bank	6300896483	Landmark Hospital of Athens LLC	\$ 4,000.00
Citizens Bank	6300896491	Landmark Hospital of Columbia LLC	\$ -
Citizens Bank	6300896513	Landmark Hospital of Savannah LLC	\$ -

¹ As of the Petition Date.

EXHIBIT C



*Montgomery Account No. 6358 is held by a non-debtor affiliate. Montgomery Account No. 3216 is a Dormant Account.