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Materials and sign-in were included in the reminder email sent Tuesday, March 24.

To submit a question before or during the webinar, email Dorseyu@dorsey.com and your question will be addressed by the presenter by email.

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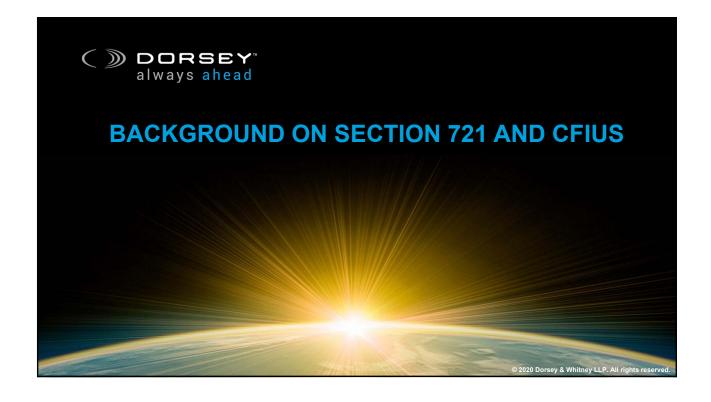


Your Presenter



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Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Section 721)

- Authorizes President to take action to suspend or prohibit "any covered transaction that threatens to impair" U.S. national security
- Covered transaction = certain acquisition/investment transactions of/in U.S. businesses by foreign persons
- ONLY statutory means to eliminate Section 721 power is to file mandatory declaration or voluntary notice with Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS)
- Recently amended through Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA)



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- 1 Secretary of Labor and Director of National Intelligence are non-voting, ex officio members
- 2 Office of Management & Budget, Council of Economic Advisors, National Security and Economic Councils, Homeland Security Council observe and participate as appropriate
- 3 Other U.S. Government agencies involved on case-by-case basis



National Security Risk Assessment

The foreign person presents a **threat**.

The U.S. business exposes a vulnerability.

- The buyer is from a country of concern
- The buyer has close commercial ties to a country of concern
- The buyer is controlled by or has connections to a foreign government
- The buyer has a history of noncompliance with U.S. laws and regulations
- The U.S. business serves government customers, directly or indirectly
- The U.S. business deals in export-controlled goods or technologies
- The U.S. business may constitute "critical infrastructure" or serve "critical infrastructure" customers
- The U.S. business collects personal information of U.S. citizens

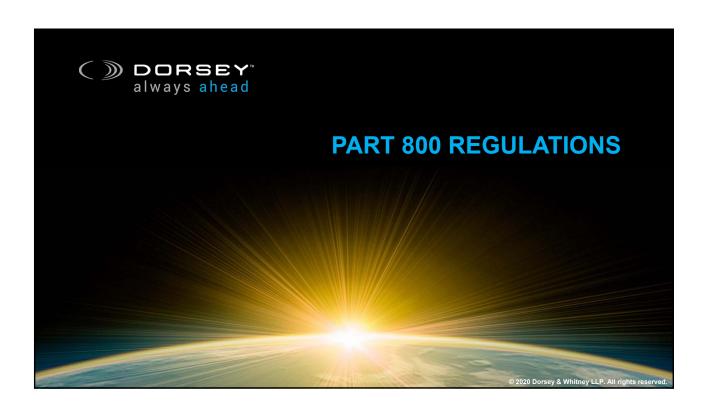


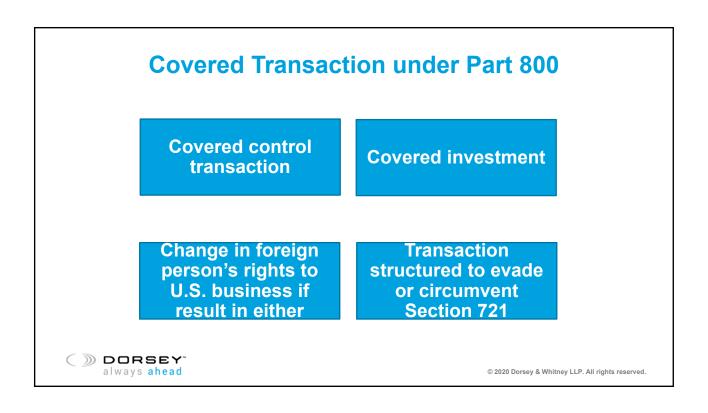
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Regulatory Provisions

31 CFR Part 800 31 CFR Part 801 31 CFR Part 802 CFIUS jurisdiction over CFIUS jurisdiction over CFIUS jurisdiction over certain investments in Pilot Program certain transactions by transactions U.S. businesses by foreign persons involving U.S. real estate foreign persons · Effective between Covered control November 10, 2018 transaction and February 12, Covered investment 2020 Essentially incorporated into Part







Covered Control Transaction

Any transaction by or with any foreign person that could result in foreign control of any U.S. business, including if carried out through joint venture



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Who is a Foreign Person? What is a U.S. Business?

Foreign Person

- Any foreign national, government, or entity
- Any entity over which control is exercised or exercisable by foreign national, government, entity

U.S. Business

- Any entity, irrespective of nationality of persons that control it, engaged in U.S. interstate commerce, but only to extent of its activities in interstate commerce
- Interpreted by CFIUS more broadly to cover "assets" involved in U.S. interstate commerce



Transactions that are Covered Control Transactions

Irrespective of actual arrangements for control, results or could result in control of U.S. business by foreign person

Foreign person conveys its control of U.S. business to another foreign person

Results or could result in control by foreign person of any part of entity or its assets if constitutes U.S. business

Results in change in foreign person's rights to U.S. business if such change results in control

Joint venture but only if U.S. business is contributed and foreign person could control U.S. business through joint venture



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Transactions that are Not Covered Control Transactions

Stock split or pro rata stock dividend that does not involve change in control

Results in foreign person holding 10% or less of outstanding voting interest in U.S. business but only if transaction is "solely for the purpose of passive investment"

Acquisition of any part of entity or of assets if does not constitute U.S. business

Acquisition of securities by securities underwriter in ordinary course of business and in underwriting process

Acquisition pursuant to condition in contract of insurance relating to fidelity, surety, or casualty obligations if contract made by insurer in ordinary course of business



What Constitutes Control?

Control means direct or indirect power, whether or not exercised, through ownership of majority or "dominant minority" of total outstanding voting interest in entity to determine its "important business matters"

No definitive regulatory guidance on what constitutes "dominant minority"

Certain minority shareholder protections shall not in themselves be deemed control



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Illustrative List of Important Business Matters

Sale, lease, mortgage, pledge, or other transfer of assets

Major expenditures, approval of operating budget, or selection of new business lines or ventures Reorganization, merger, or dissolution

Amendment of key organizational documents

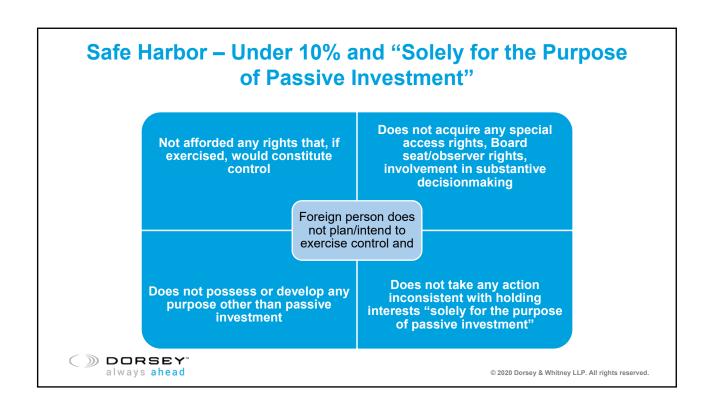
Closing, relocation, or substantial operation of facilities

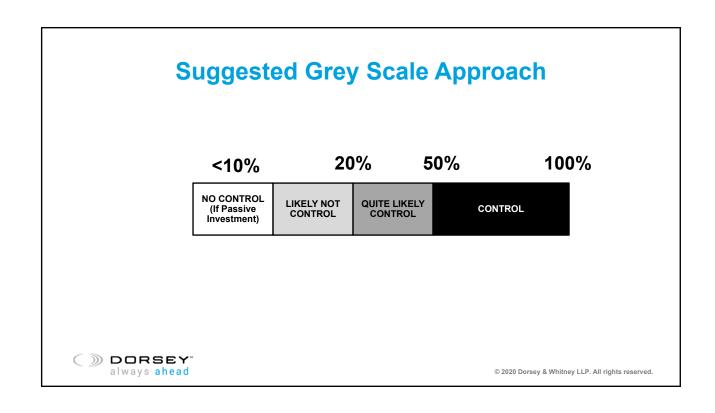
> Entry into, termination, or nonfulfillment of significant contracts

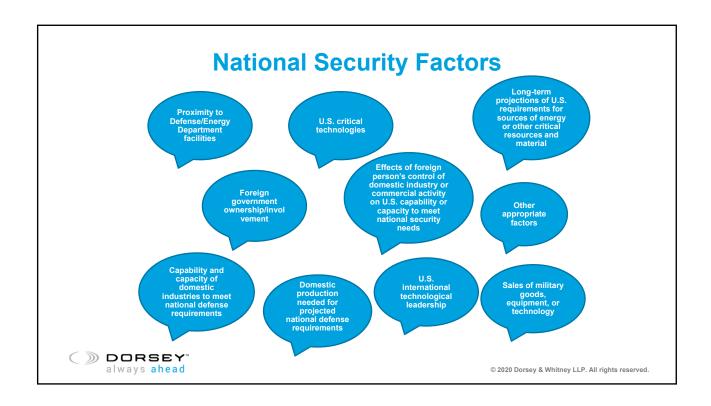
Appointment or dismissal of officers or senior managers or of employees with access to critical or sensitive technology or classified U.S. Government information

Policies or procedures governing treatment of nonpublic technical, financial, or other proprietary information









Diligence Checklist

- ✓ U.S. Government Contracts?
- ✓ Classified Work?
- ✓ Registered with Directorate of Defense Trade Controls (DDTC)?
- ✓ Critical Technologies?
- ✓ Proximity to U.S. Defense or Energy Department Facilities?
- ✓ Sensitive Personal Data?
- ✓ Regulated Industry?
- ✓ Other U.S. Government regulatory filings?
- ✓ Critical Infrastructure Industry Sector?



Homeland Security - Critical Infrastructure Industry Sectors



Chemical Sector



Commercial Facilities Sector



Communications Sector



Critical Manufacturing Sector



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Critical Infrastructure (cont.)



Dams Sector



Defense Industrial Base Sector



Emergency Services Sector



Energy Sector



Critical Infrastructure (cont.)



Financial Services Sector



Food and Agriculture Sector



Government Facilities Sector



Healthcare and Public Health Sector



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Critical Infrastructure (cont.)



Information Technology Sector



Nuclear Reactors, Materials, and Waste Sector



Transportation Systems Sector



Water and Wastewater Systems Sector



Decision Time

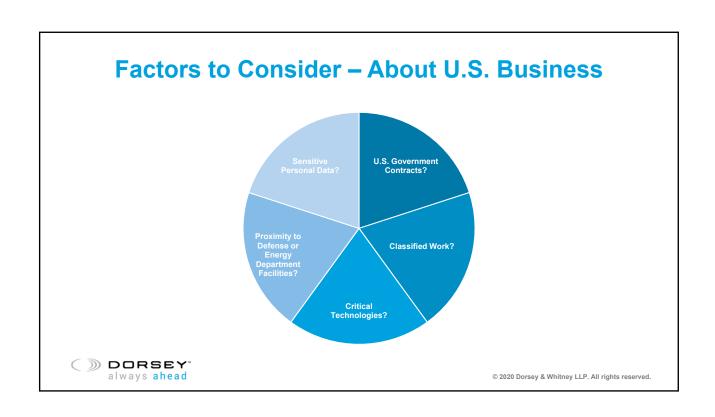


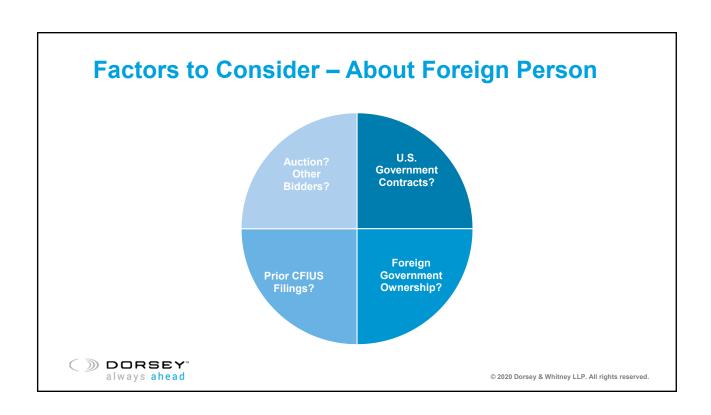
- 1. File joint voluntary notice with CFIUS
- 2. File one-sided notice with CFIUS
- 3. Make no filing with CFIUS



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Factors to Consider – About Transaction Other Cating Factors? Strategic Other Regulatory Filings? Other Regulatory Filings? Other Regulatory Filings? Occupation of the Regulatory Filings?



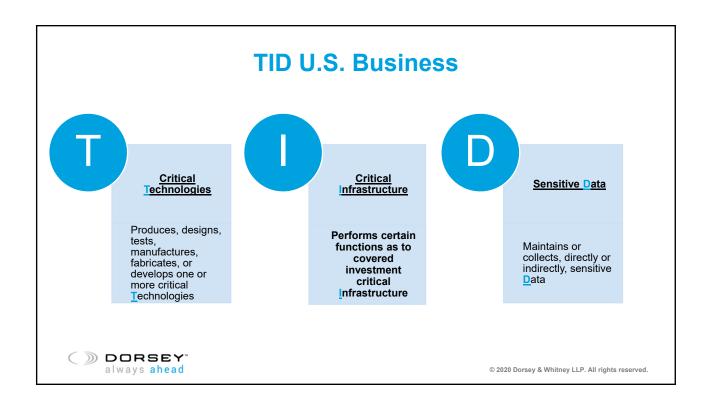


Covered Investment

Investment, direct or indirect, by foreign person (other than excepted investors) in unaffiliated TID U.S. business that

- Is not covered control transaction
- Affords certain rights to foreign person





Rights Pertinent to Covered Investment

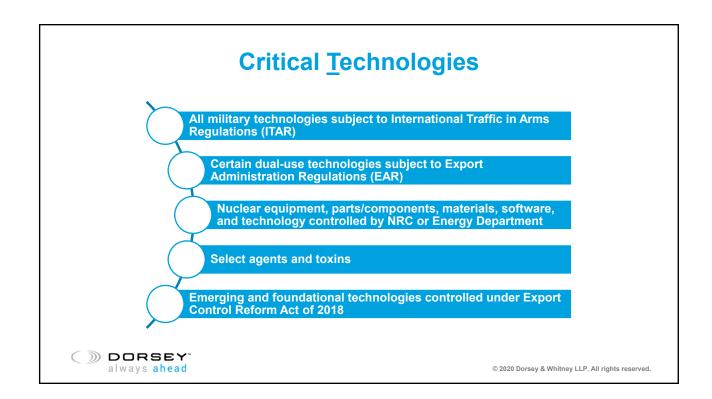
Access to any material nonpublic technical information in TID U.S. business's possession

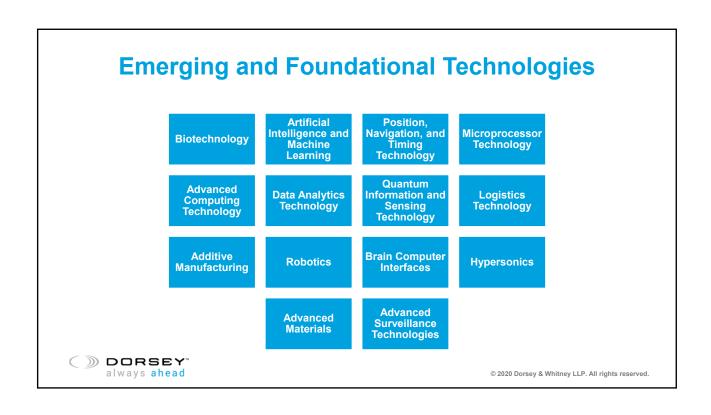
Membership or observer rights on TID U.S. business governing body (or right to nominate individual to such body)

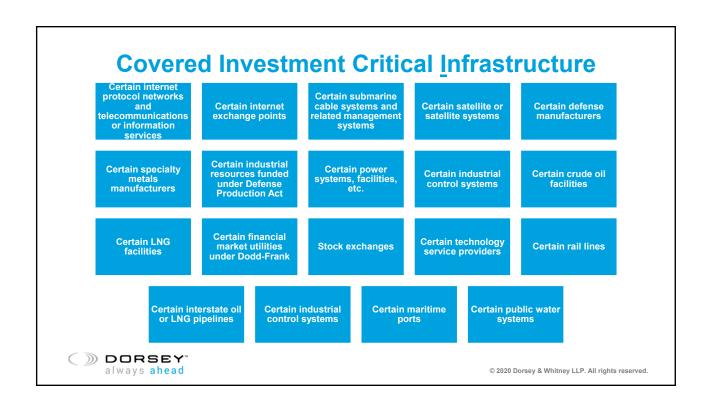
Any involvement, other than through voting of shares, in substantive decisionmaking of TID U.S. business regarding

- Use, development, acquisition, safekeeping, or release of sensitive personal data
- · Use, development, acquisition, or release of critical technologies
- Management, operation, manufacture, or supply of covered investment critical infrastructure





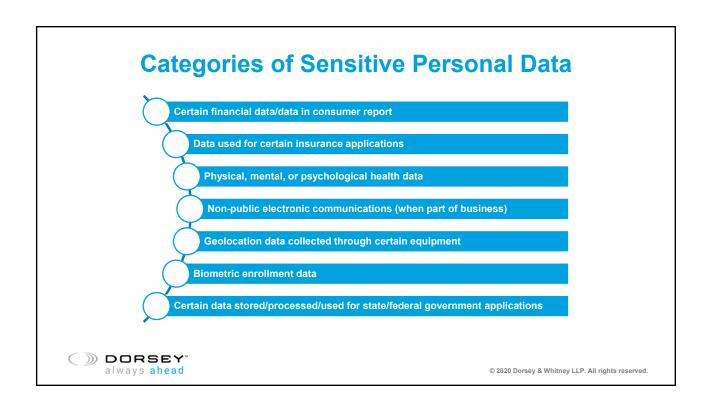


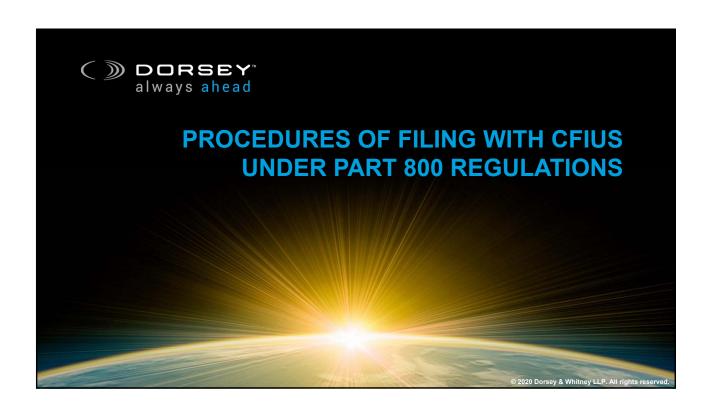


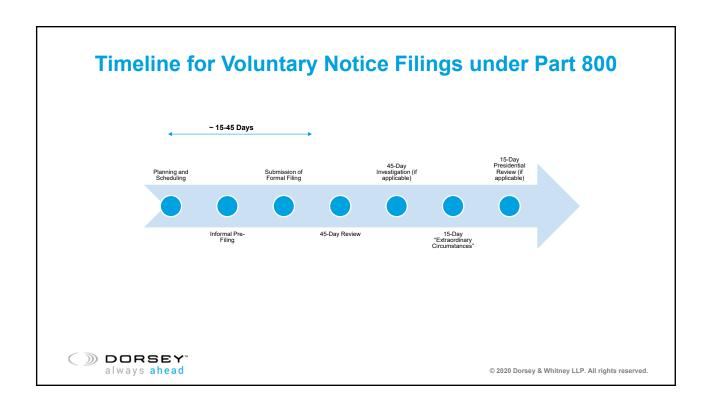
Sensitive Personal Data

- · Identifiable data maintained or collected by U.S. business
 - Targets/tailors products/services to certain U.S. Government agencies
 - Has maintained or collected any identifiable data within one or more categories on greater than 1,000,000 individuals at any point over a 12 month period preceding underlying transaction
 - Has demonstrated business objective to maintain or collect data within one or more categories on greater than 1,000,000 individuals and such data integrated part of U.S. business's primary products/services
- Results of individual's genetic tests, including genetic sequencing data
- Does not include data that is matter of public record or data concerning employees of U.S. business





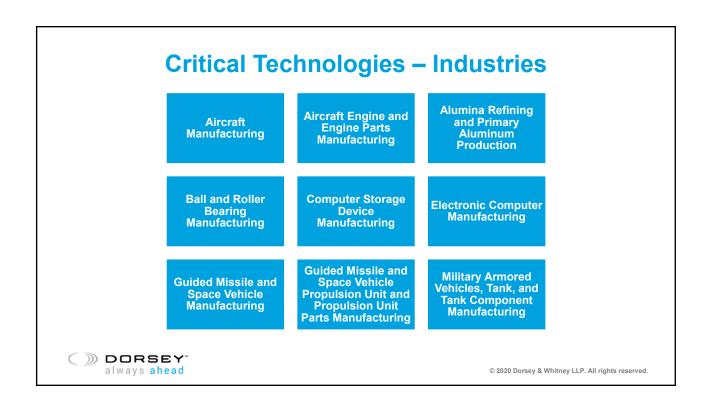


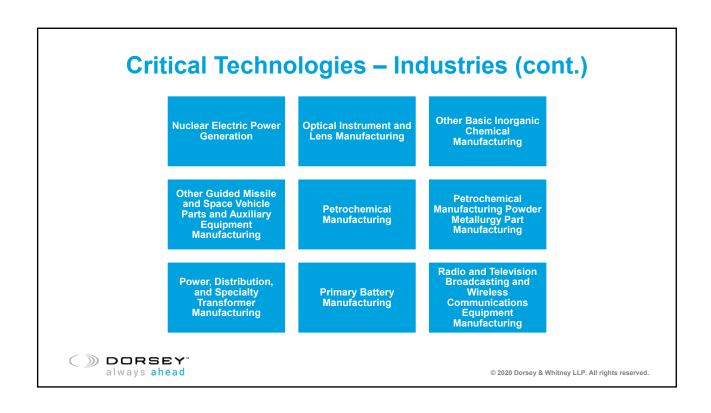


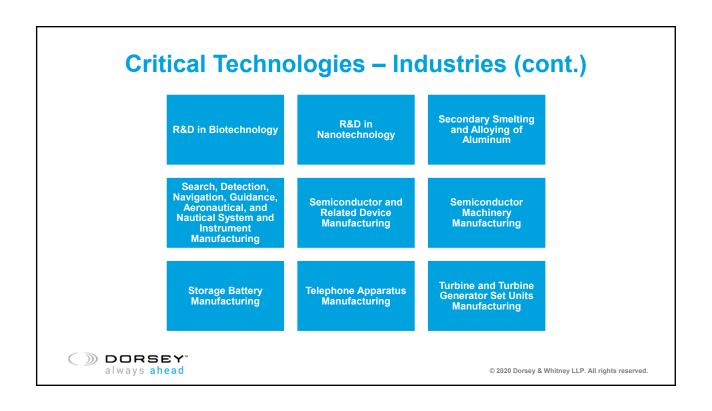
Mandatory Declarations

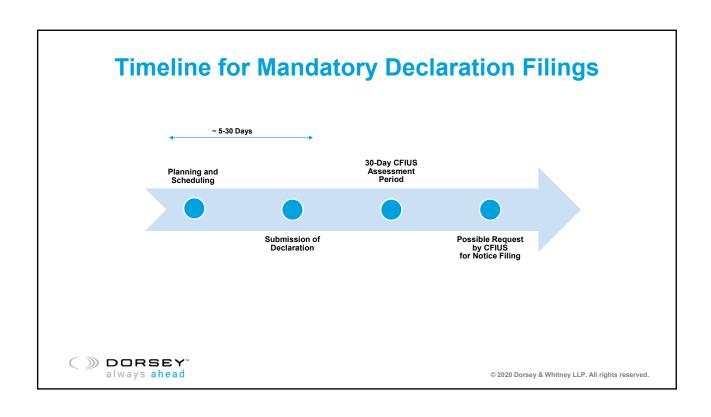
- Must be filed if
 - Covered transaction results in acquisition of substantial interest in TID U.S. business by foreign person in which national or subnational governments of single foreign state other than excepted foreign state (currently Australia, Canada, United Kingdom)
 - Covered transaction that is covered investment in, or could result in foreign control of TID U.S. business that produces, designs, tests, manufacturers, fabricates, or develops one or more critical technologies
 - Used in connection with TID U.S. business's activity in one or more identified industry sectors (currently 27 sectors)
 - Designed by TID U.S. business specifically for use in one or more identified industry sectors
- Limited exceptions
- Voluntary declarations may be filed











Planning and Scheduling

- If transaction involves foreign person, parties should consider CFIUS impact
- If weighed early in due diligence, CFIUS process should not materially affect desired closing schedule
- No "early termination" procedure at CFIUS



Proposed Filing Fees

- Less than \$500,000
- \$500,000 or greater but less than \$5,000,000
- \$5,000,000 or greater but less than \$50,000,000
- \$50,000,000 or greater but less than \$250,000,000
- \$250,000,000 or greater but less than \$750,000,000
- \$750,000,000 or greater



\$75,000

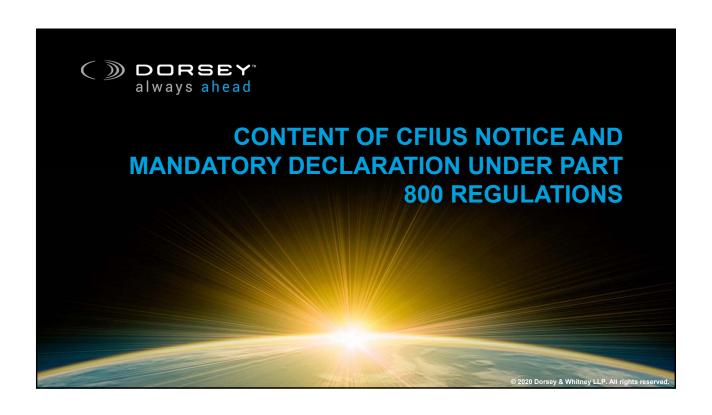
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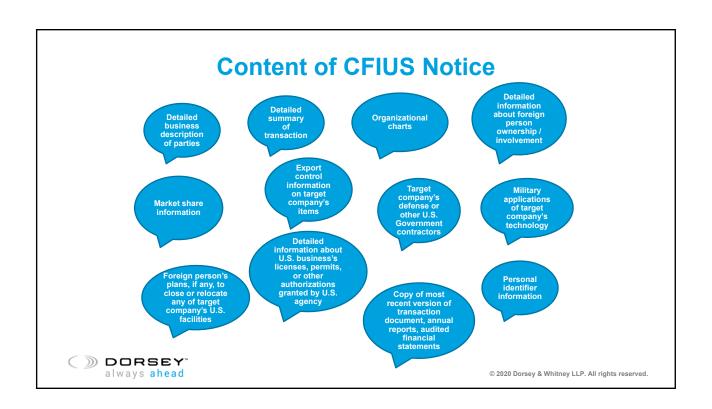
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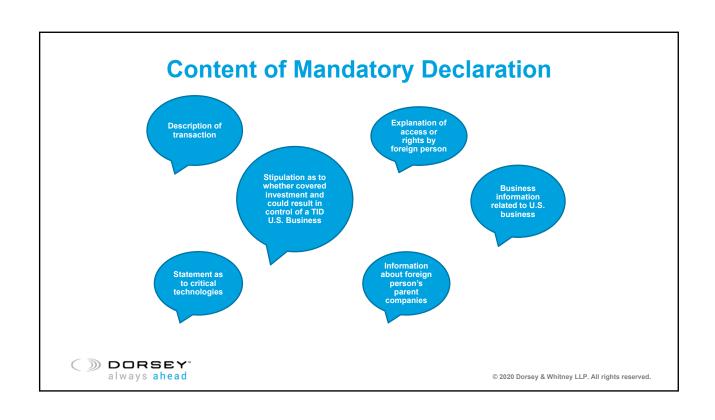
Mitigation Agreements

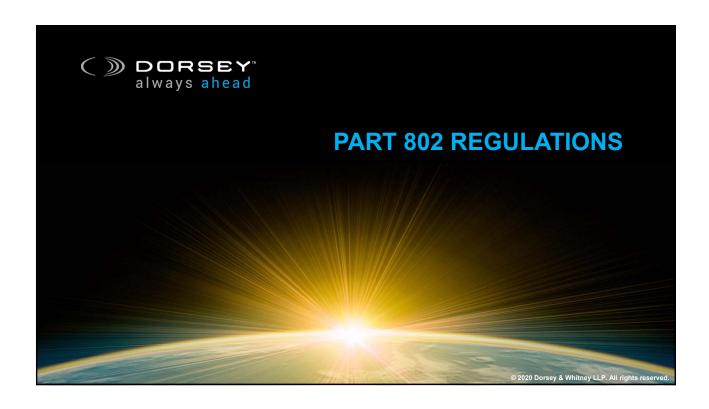
- Structured by lead agency
- Based on risk-based analysis, of threat to national security of covered transaction
- Contractually binding
- Regulations permit Attorney General to enforce against parties
- May limit foreign person's management prerogatives to protect certain U.S. national security interests











Real Estate Regulations

- Entirely new set of regulations but based on proximity concerns raised for years in certain foreign investment transactions
- Focuses on specified covered real estate transactions
- Filing process is voluntary and can be done through notice filing or declaration



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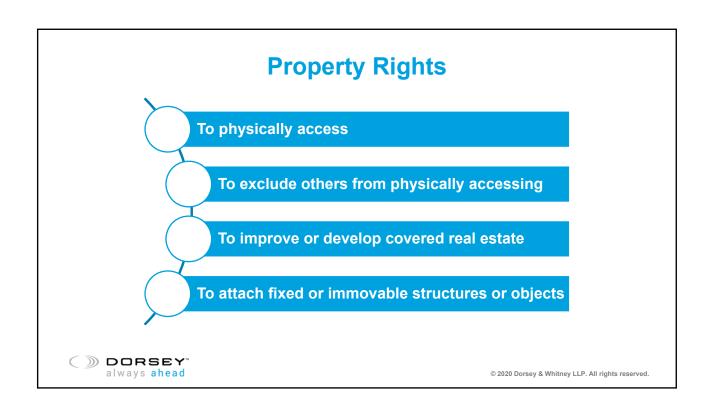
Covered Real Estate Transaction

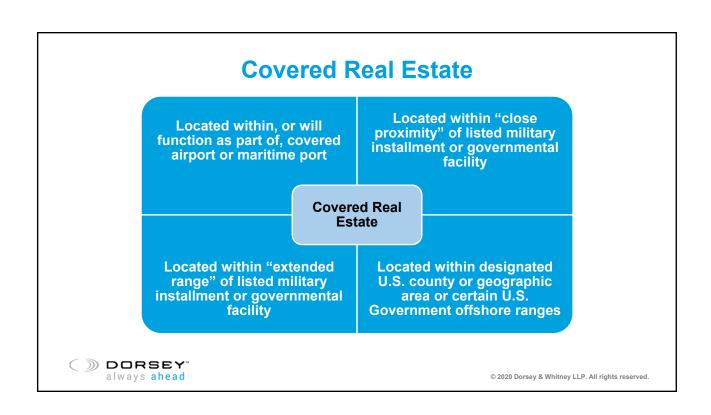
Any purchase or lease by, or concession to, foreign person of covered real estate that affords foreign person three of four property rights

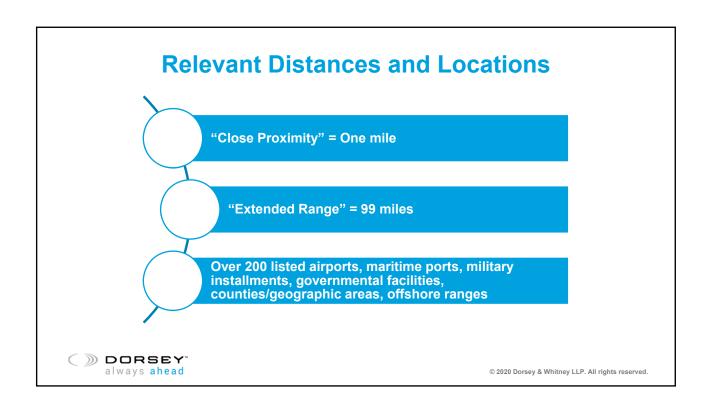
Transaction through which foreign person's rights to covered real estate changes and results in three of enumerated property rights

Transaction intended to evade/circumvent Section 721









Transactions that are Covered Real Estate Transactions

Foreign person enters into purchase or lease or obtains concession to covered real estate (or portion thereof) directly or indirectly

Foreign person acquires less than full ownership of covered real estate but obtains three property rights

Foreign person purchases or leases or obtains concession to covered real estate from another foreign person

Subsequent change to existing rights that affords foreign person three property rights

Transaction designed to evade or circumvent



Transactions that are Not Covered Real Estate Transactions

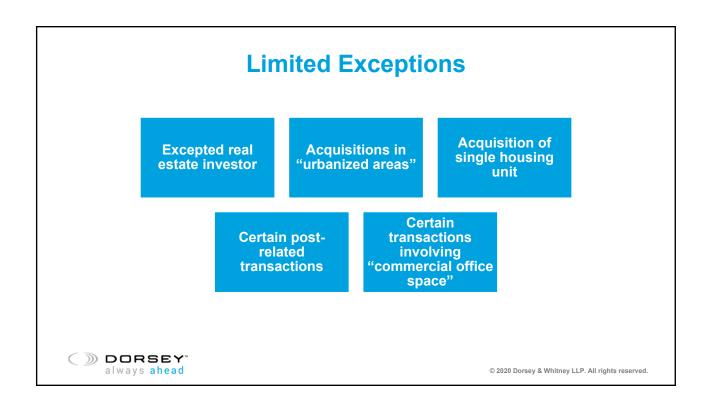
Excepted real estate

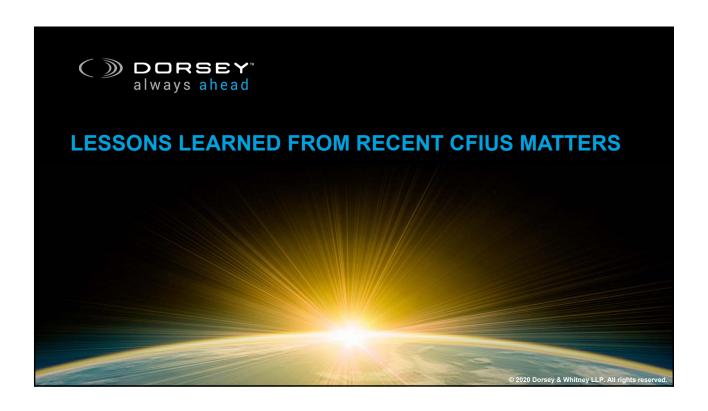
Purchase or lease or concession that does not afford at least three property rights

Acquisition of securities by underwriter in ordinary course of business and in process of underwriting

Acquisition pursuant to condition in contract of insurance relating to fidelity, surety, or casualty obligations if made by insurer in ordinary course of business







Lessons about Foreign Party

Transactions involving foreign person owned or controlled by government heighten national security concerns

CFIUS seemingly more concerned about certain countries

CFIUS member agencies consider implications of conflicting foreign policy



Lessons about U.S. Business







- Proximity concerns and sensitive personal data concerns have become increasingly important factor to CFIUS's determination
- Detailed due diligence is necessary to truly uncover national security concerns
- · Certain industry sectors present heightened concerns
- CFIUS member agencies can request that CFIUS review and investigate
 Congress increasingly taking role



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Importance of Strategic Planning





arm Treasure Data

- Understand that full communications plan is essential and, if resources available, consider hiring public/government relations experts to handle media and government scrutiny
- Be prepared to work patiently through Section 721 mitigation plans and procedures with CFIUS and other lead agencies
- Bulk of notices do not actually present unresolvable/unsolved national security concerns





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