

Memorandum

UPDATE: Congressional COVID-19 Stimulus: Small Business Loan Expansions

April 7, 2020

On March 6th, the Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act (“Phase I Bill”) was signed into law and addressed the Small Business Administration (the “SBA”) Economic Injury Disaster Loan Program (the “EIDL”). On March 25th, by a vote of 96-0, the Senate passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (the “CARES Act”), a sweeping \$2.2 trillion stimulus package, which includes a \$350 billion SBA loan guarantee program established under the “Paycheck Protection Program” to help small business pay for payroll and other necessary overhead expenses such as rent and mortgage interest and which will be available during the period beginning February 15, 2020 through June 30, 2020 (the “Covered Period”).¹ The House approved the CARES Act on Friday, March 27th and the legislation was signed into law on the same day. On March 31, 2020, the SBA released the Paycheck Protection Program Information Sheet (the “Information Sheet”) to offer additional guidance to potential borrowers under the Paycheck Protection Program.² On April 2, 2020, the SBA released an Interim Final Rule on the “Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program” (the “Initial Interim Final Rule”).³ On April 3, 2020, the SBA released an additional Interim Final Rule supplementing the Initial Interim Final Rule with additional guidance regarding the application of affiliation rules (the “Second Interim Final Rule”).⁴ On April 6, 2020, the SBA released a list of frequently asked questions and answers that provided guidance on a number of issues related to the Payroll Protection Program Loans.⁵ As of the date of this updated memorandum, there remains a strong lobbying effort from several impacted constituencies and letters from members of Congress sent to the SBA Administrator to, among other things, further clarify the affiliation rules to provide a further bright-line test.

This updated memorandum supersedes the Firm’s April 2nd memorandum on this topic and covers the latest available information on the 7(a) Loan Program and EIDL loans which are impacted by the recent legislation.

¹ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, H.R. 748, 116th Con. (2020) § 1101, 1107.

² Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Information Sheet, https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/PPP_Borrower_Information_Fact_Sheet.pdf.

³ Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-2-2020, <https://sbecouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/CARES-Act-PPP-IFRN-FINAL.pdf>.

⁴ Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-3-2020, <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SBA%20IFR%202.pdf>.

⁵ Paycheck Protection Programs Loans, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Paycheck-Protection-Program-Frequently-Asked-Questions.pdf>.

Background of SBA Loan Programs

SBA programs offer a variety of loans for small businesses. The SBA does not lend directly to small businesses, but instead guarantees loans made through a broad network of financial institutions under the SBA. SBA loan programs include:

- **7(a) Loan Program:** A program through which the SBA guarantees loans (“7(a) Loans”) made by approved lenders⁶ to eligible small businesses within the United States and its territories.
- **EIDL:** A program through which eligible small businesses may be provided with working capital loans of up to \$2 million in the event of substantial economic injury due to a declared disaster. The Phase I Bill increases funding for the EIDL and explicitly declares coronavirus disease 2019 (“COVID-19”) a “disaster” for which funding may be provided under the EIDL.⁷

Eligibility

- **Business Concerns:** The 7(a) Loans are available to small “business concerns” which previously qualified for 7(a) Loans under the SBA loan program. A “business concern” eligible for assistance from the SBA is a business entity organized for profit, with a place of business located in the United States, and which operates primarily within the United States or which makes a significant contribution to the U.S. economy through payment of taxes or use of American products, materials or labor.⁸

In addition, the CARES Act expands eligibility for said loans to include any business concern, nonprofit organization, veterans organization, or Tribal business concerns employing not more than the greater of (a) 500 employees or (b) the size standard in number of employees established by the SBA (each, an “Eligible Business”).^{9,10} The test for expanded eligibility under the CARES Act only focuses on the number of employees and not revenue.

Lastly, the legislation provides that during the Covered Period, (i) any business concern that employs not more than 500 employees per physical location and is assigned as a North American Industry Classification System Code 72 (“Accommodation and Food Services Business”)¹¹ and (ii) individuals who are sole

⁶ The approved lenders have been widely expanded and now include any insured depository institutions and farm credit system institutions.

⁷ Coronavirus Preparedness and Response Supplemental Appropriations Act, H.R. 6074, 116th Con. (2020).

⁸ eCFR Title 13, Chapter 1, §121.105.

⁹ Note that the Initial Interim Final Rule states that because independent contractors have the ability to apply for a 7(a) Loan on their own, they cannot be counted as employees for purposes of a 7(a) Loan calculation. Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-2-2020, p. 15.

¹⁰ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, H.R. 748, 116th Con. (2020) § 1102(a)(2) amending 15 U.S.C. 636(a), new subsection (36)(D)(v).

¹¹ *Id.* at new subsection (36)(D)(iii).

proprietors, independent contractors and eligible self-employed individuals will also be eligible to receive a 7(a) Loan.¹²

- **Size of Eligible Business:** In order to qualify for any SBA loan program, an Eligible Business must first qualify as a “small business”. The SBA maintains size standards (stated in number of employees or average annual receipts) for a “small business”, and these vary by industry. As indicated above, the expanded eligibility rules under the CARES Act solely focus on the number of employees of an Eligible Business.¹³ In recent guidance, the SBA has indicated that a business can also qualify under the SBA’s “alternative size standard” which is (i) a maximum tangible net worth of not more than \$15 million and (ii) average net income after Federal income taxes (excluding carry-over losses) of not more than \$5 million for the two full fiscal years preceding the application.¹⁴
- **SBA Affiliation Rules:** For the purposes of determining size and the number of employees of an Eligible Business, the SBA includes annual receipts and employees of all the domestic and foreign affiliates of a business, regardless of whether the affiliates are organized for profit.¹⁵

The SBA considers concerns/entities to be “affiliates” when one controls or has the power to control the other, or a third party or parties controls or has the power to control both.¹⁶ Ownership, management, negative or affirmative controls under organizational documents, previous relationships with or ties to another concern, and contractual relationships all factor into the SBA’s determination.¹⁷ As a part of the overall fact and circumstances analysis, the affiliation rules provide that a minority shareholder is deemed to control a business concern if the shareholder has “the right to prevent a quorum or otherwise block action by the board of directors or shareholders”. In the event that the minority shareholder irrevocably relinquishes the rights that result in it being deemed an affiliate, it will no longer be deemed to be an affiliate as a result of such rights.¹⁸

Importantly, the CARES Act provides for an express waiver of the SBA affiliation rules during the Covered Period for any business concern that (a) is an Accommodation and Food Services Business, (b) operates as

¹² *Id.* at new subsection (36)(D)(ii).

¹³ A chart containing the sizing standards for each industry can be found here: <https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2019-08/SBA%20Table%20of%20Size%20Standards%20Effective%20Aug%2019%2C%202019%20Rev.pdf>.

Note that Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, H.R. 748, 116th Con. (2020) § 1102(e) rescinds the Interim Final Rule entitled “Express Loan Programs: Affiliation Standards” (85 Fed. Reg. 7622 (February 10, 2020)) which modified the affiliation standards.

¹⁴ Paycheck Protection Programs Loans, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Paycheck-Protection-Program-Frequently-Asked-Questions.pdf>, Question 2.

¹⁵ eCFR Title 13, Chapter 1, § 121.103(a)(6).

¹⁶ *Id.* at §121.301(f).

¹⁷ Because the SBA commonly receives question regarding affiliation, the SBA has provided a resource on navigating the affiliation rules which can be found here: <https://www.sba.gov/sites/default/files/2018-09/2018-07-13%20AFFILIATION%20GUIDE%20Updated%20%281%29.pdf>.

¹⁸ Paycheck Protection Programs Loans, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Paycheck-Protection-Program-Frequently-Asked-Questions.pdf>, Question 6.

a franchise that is assigned a franchise identified code by the SBA, or (c) receives financial assistance from a Small Business Investment Company.¹⁹

Because the CARES Act does not expressly waive other affiliation rules that would typically apply, many portfolio companies of private equity funds will continue to be unable to qualify for the loans unless such portfolio companies can benefit from the waiver set forth above. The number of employees and revenues in a portfolio company would generally continue to be subject to the SBA affiliation rules when calculating the size of a business and would thus include employees and revenues of other portfolio companies controlled by the private equity fund.

Other than an additional exemption from the affiliation rules for faith based organizations,²⁰ the Second Interim Final Rule does not provide for any further waiver of the SBA affiliation rules applicable to borrowers who now qualify for 7(a) Loans due to the expanded eligibility requirements in the CARES Act.²¹ The Firm will continue to monitor any new guidance that may be released by the SBA on affiliation.

- **Inability to Obtain Other Credit:** The CARES Act waives the typical 7(a) loan requirement that the business concern is unable to obtain credit elsewhere.²²
- **No Share Repurchase Restrictions:** Unlike the Federal Reserve or Treasury lending programs, there are no share repurchase or dividend restrictions on a borrower if they obtain a 7(a) Loan.
- **Ineligible Businesses:** The CARES Act does not waive or override existing federal regulations related to ineligible business for 7(a) Loans. It should be noted that the SBA loans are not available to certain ineligible business, including:²³
 - Firms involved in lending activities, such as banks, finance companies, leasing companies, insurance companies (not agents), and any other firm whose stock in trade is money.
 - Real estate investment firms, when the real property is held for investment purposes as opposed to loans to otherwise eligible small business concerns for the purpose of occupying the real estate being acquired.
 - Firms involved in speculative activities that develop profits from fluctuations in price rather than through the normal course of trade, such as wildcatting for oil and dealing in commodities futures, when not part of the regular activities of the business.

¹⁹ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act § 1102(a)(2) amending 15 U.S.C. 636(a), new subsection (36)(D)(iv).

²⁰ *Id.*, p. 6.

²¹ Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-3-2020, p. 5-6.

²² Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act § 1102(a)(2) amending 15 U.S.C. 636(a) at new subsection (36)(I).

²³ eCFR Title 13, Chapter 1, §120.110.

SBA Resource: <https://www.sba.gov/partners/lenders/7a-loan-program/terms-conditions-eligibility#section-header-19>.

- Gambling activities, including any business whose principal activity is gambling. While this precludes loans to racetracks, casinos, and similar enterprises, the rule does not restrict loans to otherwise eligible businesses, which obtain less than one-third of their annual gross income from either the sale of official state lottery tickets under a state license, or legal gambling activities licensed and supervised by a state authority.

SBA 7(a) Loan Terms

An eligible business concern may receive one covered loan during the Covered Period. In addition to typical allowable uses under Section 7(a), the proceeds for the loans may be used for payroll costs²⁴, group healthcare benefits during periods of paid sick, medical, or family leave, and insurance premiums, employee compensation, mortgage interest payments, rent, utilities and interest on debt that was incurred before the Covered Period and the refinancing of SBA EIDL loans made between January 31, 2020 and April 3, 2020.²⁵ While the CARES Act indicated that the loan proceeds may be used for the foregoing purposes, the Initial Interim Final Rule states that at least 75% of the 7(a) Loan proceeds will be required to be used for payroll costs.²⁶ Generally, the maximum amount of the loan is the lesser of (a) \$10.0 million and (b) 2.5 times the average total monthly payments by the business for payroll costs incurred during the 1-year period before the date the Loan is made.²⁷ It is important to note that the maximum principal amount formula only includes payroll costs and does not include other permitted uses of the loan. All issued term loans will contain identical terms for all applicants.²⁸ The Initial Interim Final Rule indicates that loans will be made available on a first-come, first served basis.²⁹

Further specifics of the 7(a) Loans include:

- **Term:** Two years.³⁰
- **Maximum Interest Rate:** 1% fixed rate.³¹

²⁴ “Payroll costs” includes salary, wages, commissions, or tips (capped at \$100,000 on an annualized basis for each employee), vacation, sick, parental, family, or medical leave, allowance for dismissal or separation, group health care, retirement payments, and state or local taxes on the compensation of employees.

“Payroll costs” excludes compensation of an individual employee in excess of an annual salary of \$100k prorated for the Covered Period, withholding taxes, compensation of an employee with a principal place of residence outside of the US and qualified sick leave wages or family leave wages for which a credit is allowed under Section 7001 and 7003, respectively, of the Families First Coronavirus Response Act.

²⁵ Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-2-2020, p. 15-16.

²⁶ *Id.* at p. 14.

²⁷ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act § 1102(a)(2) amending 15 U.S.C. 636(a), at new subsection (36)(E).

²⁸ IFR, p. 12.

²⁹ Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-2-2020, p. 13.

³⁰ Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Information Sheet, p. 3.

³¹ Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-2-2020, p. 11.

- **Payment Deferrals:** The financial institution offering 7(a) Loans must provide for payment deferral (including, principal and interest and fees) for eligible loans for a period of 6 months.³²
- **Collateral/Guaranty Requirements:** The loans are expressly non-recourse to any individual shareholder, member or partner of an eligible recipient of a covered loan for covered amounts used to pay payroll, employee benefits, rent, utilities and mortgage interest. No guarantee or collateral is required.
- **SBA Guarantee:** Up to 100% of 7(a) loans provided during the Covered Period are guaranteed by the SBA.
- **Fees:** Typical upfront and annual fees are waived. Agent fees will be paid by the lender out of fees lender receives from the SBA; agents may not collect fees from the borrower or loan proceeds.³³
- **Prepayment Penalties:** There are no prepayment penalties.³⁴

SBA 7(a) Loan Forgiveness: A notable feature of the CARES Act is its provision to eligible borrowers of loan forgiveness for covered loans in an amount equal to the sum of the following costs incurred and payments made during the 8-week period beginning on the date of origination of a covered loan (“Covered Forgiveness Period”): (a) payroll costs (with cash compensation capped at \$100,000 on an annualized basis for each employee)³⁵, (b) mortgage interest, (c) rent payments, and (d) utility payments. Any canceled indebtedness resulting from such loan forgiveness is expressly excluded from the borrower’s gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes.³⁶

75% of the forgiven indebtedness must be for payroll costs.³⁷ The amount of loan forgiveness available to the borrower is reduced in proportion by both (i) any reduction in employees retained during the Covered Forgiveness Period compared to the prior year based on the specific formula set forth in the legislation and (ii) the amount of any reduction in total salary or wages of any employee during the Covered Forgiveness Period that is in excess of 25% of the total salary or wages of the employee during the most recent full quarter during which the employee was employed before the Covered Forgiveness Period.

Borrowers may apply for forgiveness by submitting a request to the lender servicing their loan.³⁸ To encourage employers to rehire any employees who have been laid off due to COVID-19, there is no penalty if a borrower rehires an employee. The amount forgiven may not exceed the principal amount of the loan. In connection with a

³² *Id.* at p. 13. Note that interest payments are deferred, but interest will accrue during the deferral.

³³ Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-2-2020, p. 25.

³⁴ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act § 1102(a)(1) amending 15 U.S.C. 636(a)(2), new subsection (F) [SBA guarantee]; *id.* at § 1102(a)(2) amending 15 U.S.C. 636(a), new subsections (36)(K) [term], (L) [maximum interest rate], (M) [payment deferral], (F)(v) and (J) [waiver of personal guarantee requirement and collateral requirement], (H) [fee waiver] and (R) [prepayment penalty].

³⁵ Paycheck Protection Programs Loans, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Paycheck-Protection-Program-Frequently-Asked-Questions.pdf>, Question 7.

³⁶ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act § 1106(i).

³⁷ Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-2-2020, p. 16.

³⁸ Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Information Sheet, p. 3.

request for loan forgiveness, the borrower will be required to deliver supporting payroll documentation verifying the number of full-time equivalent employees and pay rates, as well as mortgage, lease and utility payments.³⁹

Application for 7(a) Loan: Applications may begin on April 3, 2020 for small businesses and sole proprietorships, and on April 10, 2020 for self-employed and independent contractors. The Information Sheet includes a link to the application for Payroll Protection Program 7(a) Loans.⁴⁰ Borrowers may apply through any existing SBA lender or through any federally insured depository institution, federally insured credit union, and Farm Credit System institution that is participating.⁴¹ Additional regulated lenders will be available to make these loans as they are approved and enrolled in the program by the SBA. The Information Sheet encourages Borrowers to apply as quickly as they can because there is a funding cap and lenders will require time to process the loan.

In evaluating the eligibility of a borrower for a 7(a) Loan the CARES Act states that a lender shall consider whether (a) the borrower was in operation on February 15, 2020 and (b) if the borrower either (i) had employees to whom it paid salaries and payroll taxes or (ii) paid independent contractors.⁴² Guidance from the SBA indicates that if an eligible borrower contracts with a Professional Employer Organization or similar payroll provider to process payroll and report payroll taxes, then payroll documentation provided by the PEO or other payroll provider will be considered to be acceptable PPP loan payroll documentation.⁴³

The FAQ issued by the SBA April 6th, 2020 specifically indicates that (i) Borrowers are required to apply the affiliation rules and certify that they are eligible⁴⁴ and (ii) lenders are not required to make an independent determination regarding the affiliation rules and can rely on the borrower's certification.⁴⁵ In connection with the application, the borrower is required to submit SBA Form 2483⁴⁶ and deliver payroll and tax documentation, in addition to making a good faith certification (i) that the uncertainty of current economic conditions makes the loan request necessary, (ii) acknowledging the funds will be used to retain workers and maintain payroll or make mortgage payments, lease payments and/or utility payments, (iii) that the borrower has not and will not receive

³⁹ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act § 1106(e); Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Information Sheet, p. 2.

⁴⁰ *Id.*; The application can be found at <https://www.sba.gov/funding-programs/loans/paycheck-protection-program-ppp>.

⁴¹ A list of SBA lenders is available at www.sba.gov.

⁴² Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act at § 1102(a)(2), amending 15 U.S.C. 636(a), new subsection (36)(F)(ii)(II).

⁴³ The guidance indicates that information from “a Schedule R (Form 941), Allocation Schedule for Aggregate Form 941 Filers, attached to the PEO’s or other payroll provider’s Form 941, Employer’s Quarterly Federal Tax Return, should be used if it is available; otherwise, the eligible borrower should obtain a statement from the payroll provider documenting the amount of wages and payroll taxes.” Paycheck Protection Programs Loans, Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs), <https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/Paycheck-Protection-Program-Frequently-Asked-Questions.pdf>, Question 10.

⁴⁴ *Id.* at Question 5.

⁴⁵ *Id.* at Question 4.

⁴⁶ Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-2-2020, p. 15.

another loan under the 7(a) program, (iv) the application contains no knowingly false statements,⁴⁷ (v) acknowledging that the lender will calculate the eligible loan amount using the applicant's submitted tax documents, and that these documents are the same as those submitted to the IRS and may be shared with the SBA's authorized representatives for the purposes of compliance with the SBA loan program requirements and all SBA reviews, and (vi) during the period beginning on February 15, 2020 and ending on December 31, 2020 that the borrower has not received amounts under 7(a) for the same purpose and duplicative of amounts applied under a covered loan.⁴⁸ While the application that is currently publically available does not include this, the Initial Interim Final Rule also includes a certification requirement that the applicant state that they were in operation on February 15, 2020 and had employees for whom it paid salaries and payroll taxes or paid independent contracts, as reported on a Form 1099-MISC.⁴⁹ Persons with ownership of greater than 20% of the borrower's equity must provide a signed certification of the items requested in the application, and the borrower must provide a list of affiliates (if any). Recipients of EIDLDP loans during the period beginning January 31, 2020 and ending on the date which covered loans are made available are not eligible for 7(a) loans offered under the CARES Act if the EIDLDP loan is used for payroll costs and other permitted used as described under the CARES Act.⁵⁰

EIDLDP Loan Terms

In order to be eligible for a EIDLDP Loan, in addition to the general eligibility requirements for small businesses under the 7(a) Loan program, such loans are required to be made to eligible businesses who have incurred economic injury as a result of declared disaster.⁵¹ Borrowers are also required to have an acceptable credit rating and show an ability to repay loans.⁵²

Other terms of the EIDLDP loans also differ from the 7(a) Loans. The maximum loan amount is \$2.0 million, though for a business who is a major source of employment the SBA has authority to waive the \$2.0 million statutory limit (but the general eligibility requirements will continue to apply). The maximum term for EIDLDP loans is 30 years and the proceeds may be used broadly, including to pay fixed debts, for payroll, accounts payable and other bills. However, proceeds may not be used to refinance long-term debt. EIDLDP loans have an interest rate of 3.75% for for-profit entities.

⁴⁷ Knowingly making a false statement to get a loan under this program is punishable by law. Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Information Sheet, p. 3.

⁴⁸ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act § 1102(a)(2), amending 15 U.S.C. 636(a), at new subsection (36)(R). Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) Information Sheet, p. 3-4.

⁴⁹ Small Business Administration – Business Loan Program Temporary Changes; Paycheck Protection Program - Interim Final Rule, 4-2-2020, p. 17.

⁵⁰ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act § 1102(a)(2), amending 15 U.S.C. 636(a), at new subsection (36)(Q).

⁵¹ The SBA takes into consideration the assistance available through business interruption policies and non-government sources, such as the business owner's personal savings or credit that maybe available from banks.

⁵² eCFR Title 13, Chapter 1, § 123.6.

For more information regarding these developments, please contact any member of the Firm's Banking and Credit, Capital Markets, Mergers & Acquisitions, Tax, or Executive Compensation and Employee Benefits Groups.

HOUSTON

Erland Modesto
+1-713-821-5627
emodesto@stblaw.com

Brandan Still
+1-713-821-5653
brandan.still@stblaw.com

Jason A. Hwang
+1-713-821-5669
jhwang@stblaw.com

Jason Lawrence
+1-713-821-5682
jason.lawrence@stblaw.com

NEW YORK CITY

Andrew Blau
+1-212-455-2380
andrew.blau@stblaw.com

Marcy G. Geller
+1-212-455-3543
mgeller@stblaw.com

Gregory T. Grogan
+1-212-455-2477
ggrogan@stblaw.com

Nancy L. Mehlman
+1-212-455-2328
nmehlman@stblaw.com

Zachary Fialkow
+1-212-455-2965
zachary.fialkow@stblaw.com

Sophie A. Staples
+1-212-455-3108
sophie.staples@stblaw.com

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Keith A. Noreika
+1-202-636-5864
keith.noreika@stblaw.com

Adam J. Cohen
+1-202-636-5578
adam.j.cohen@stblaw.com

The contents of this publication are for informational purposes only. Neither this publication nor the lawyers who authored it are rendering legal or other professional advice or opinions on specific facts or matters, nor does the distribution of this publication to any person constitute the establishment of an attorney-client relationship. Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP assumes no liability in connection with the use of this publication. Please contact your relationship partner if we can be of assistance regarding these important developments. The names and office locations of all of our partners, as well as our recent memoranda, can be obtained from our website, www.simpsonthacher.com.