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FTC Announces 2024 Thresholds Under HSR Act and Clayton Act

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The Federal Trade Commission has announced revisions to HSR Act and Clayton Act Section 8 thresholds, which are indexed annually in alignment with prior year economic activity. As is our annual practice, this alert identifies the adjustments that are likely to be the most relevant to our clients and reiterates several important practice tips.

The Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, commonly known as the HSR Act, requires parties to certain transactions to notify the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice and to observe a waiting period prior to completing the transaction. The HSR Act enables antitrust regulators to review transactions, investigate and address potential competitive concerns prior to completion and carries monetary penalties for failure to comply — adjusted for 2024 to **$51,744** per day.

Section 8 of the Clayton Act prohibits certain overlaps in officers or directors between competing companies — to guard against anti-competitive coordination and information exchanges that can arise from simultaneous board membership. Thus, as a general rule a person cannot serve on the boards of two competing companies. This has been an area of stepped-up enforcement for the FTC in recent years.

Expected to become effective on or after February 23, *the basic* ***HSR notification threshold will be increased to $119.5 million****.*

Unless exempt, a person or entity that directly or indirectly acquires assets or voting securities (or LP or LLC interests) in excess of the HSR reporting threshold may be required to file notification under the Act and to observe the applicable waiting period before completing the transaction. Subsequent transactions involving the acquisition of additional interests in the same company typically are exempt from further notification — unless a S*ubsequent Notification Threshold* is exceeded (see chart below).

Under the revised thresholds, transactions valued at $478 million or less will be subject to the HSR Act only if the parties also meet the size-of-person thresholds. The size-of-person threshold is generally met where a person with annual sales or total assets of $239 million makes an acquisition where the target or the target's parent has annual sales or total assets of $23.9 million. The size-of-person threshold is also met where the smaller entity acquires the larger — though less common. Transactions valued at more than $478 million are subject to the HSR Act without regard to the size-of-person, unless exempt.

Summary of the HSR Act's threshold adjustments:

SIZE-OF-TRANSACTION		Current Thresholds	New Thresholds
Jurisdictional Threshold	Basic Notification Threshold	$111.4 million	$119.5 million
		$222.7 million	$239 million
	Subsequent Notification Thresholds	$1.1137 billion	$1.195 billion
		25% (if value exceeds $2.2274 billion)	25% (if value exceeds $2.39 billion)
		50% (where value exceeds $111.4 million)	50% (where value exceeds $119.5 million)
SIZE-OF-PERSON		**Current Thresholds**	**New Thresholds**
Jurisdictional Threshold	Size-of-Person Thresholds	$22.3 million	$23.9 million
		$222.7 million	$239 million
	Size-of-Person Inapplicable Where Transaction Exceeds	$445.5 million	$478 million

Filing Fees

The FTC also announced new filing fee amounts:

Transaction Size	Filing Fee
More than $119.5 but less than $173.3 million	$30,000
At least $173.3 million but less than $536.5 million	$105,000

Transaction Size	Filing Fee
At least $536.5 million but less than $1.073 billion	$260,000
At least $1.073 billion but less than $2.146 billion	$415,000
At least $2.146 billion but less than $5.365 billion	$830,000
At least $5.365 billion	$2,335,000

Practice Tip 1 – Officers and Directors can have HSR Filing Obligations:

Consider HSR filing obligations in all types of transactions, including smaller transactions, minority investments, follow-on investments, joint ventures, asset acquisitions and exercises of warrants or options. HSR enforcement extends, for instance, to company executives acquiring stock in their employers. Under the rules, when a company employee or director acquires company stock that results in an aggregate holding valued above the HSR reporting threshold, filing obligations can arise. The most common form of "corrective filing" relates to this very scenario, *so now is a good time to review executive holdings and employee stock ownership plans to make sure HSR notification triggers are properly accounted for and tracked.*

Practice Tip 2 – Consider Incremental Acquisitions:

Also consider the current value of minority positions to plan accordingly for potential HSR filing and waiting period requirements when participating in follow-on offerings and investments. Review minority holdings that may have appreciated above the HSR reporting threshold and plan for future incremental purchases that may trip the initial or subsequent notification thresholds.

Practice Tip 3 – Patent Licensing Transactions May be Subject to HSR Reporting:

Consider HSR reporting in patent licensing transactions, even where the up-front payments may be below the reporting threshold. The HSR valuation rules with respect to these types of transitions take additional factors into account, including the current fair market value of a hypothetical fully-paid, royalty-free license.

Practice Tip 4 – Directorships in Competing Companies can create an Antitrust Violation — Revised Clayton Act Section 8 Thresholds:

Always consider Clayton Act Section 8 when installing board members of potentially competing portfolio companies that are not under common control. Section 8 enforcement has become an area of focus for both the FTC and the Department of Justice. This is a good time to examine whether violations exist and to cure them, ideally within the one-year grace period.

Clayton Act Section 8 is particularly relevant for investment funds taking minority positions in competing companies and seeking board representation. Under the statute, no person, or representative of the same person or entity, is permitted to serve simultaneously as a director or officer of competing companies, but there are carve-outs and exceptions.

The prohibitions of Section 8 are limited to cases in which each of the companies has, under the revised thresholds, capital, surplus and undivided profits of more than $48,559,000. Even where the threshold is met, however, the restrictions do not apply where the competitive sales of *either* company represent less than 2 percent of its total sales or are less than $4,855,900 — or where the competitive sales of *each* company represent less than 4 percent of its total sales. The statute also permits directors and officers whose appointments were not prohibited at the time of appointment to continue to serve for up to a year after the Section 8 thresholds are exceeded; thus, the revised Clayton Act Section 8 thresholds can potentially eliminate an existing violation, which is not the case with the HSR threshold revisions.

Correct application of the HSR Act and Clayton Act Section 8 can be complex and requires careful analysis. Read our blog post for more information regarding proposed changes to the HSR filing process.

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