

Client Webinar

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HSR Form Change: Overview

On June 27, FTC, with concurrence from DOJ, announced proposed changes to the Premerger Notification and Report Form

- Substantially increases the number of documents and amount of information to be included with HSR filing
- First major change to HSR form since establishment of program in 1978
- Subject to 60-day comment period, which ends on August 28, 2023
 - Proposed rule could go into effect in 4-6 months
 - Potential for legal challenges to delay implementation of final rule

HSR Form Change: HSR Process In Brief

Hart-Scott-Rodino Act requires notification of certain transactions above a certain size (\$111.4 million as of 2023)

- Notification requires completion of HSR form
- HSR form includes details about the proposed transaction, merging parties, and affected industries
- Parties must also include specified documents with the HSR form, including the operative transaction document, and certain documents that analyze the competitive impact of the transaction
- Required detail is relatively light compared to other jurisdictions such as the EU

HSR Form Change: HSR Process In Brief (cont'd)

- Merging parties may not close transaction until the end of 30-day statutory waiting period (or 15 days for cash tender offers and certain transactions pursuant to bankruptcy)
- DOJ and FTC use this period to investigate whether transaction presents competitive questions that merit further inquiry
- At the end of waiting period, agencies can either:
 - Close their investigation
 - Ask for more time through a "pull and refile" request, or
 - Issue a Second Request (a very broad subpoena for documents and data)

HSR Form Change: Summary of Changes

The proposed form changes would require the provision of new or additional information and documents with the HSR form, including:

- Transaction terms and rationale
- Additional strategic and transaction-related documents
- Narrative descriptions about the transaction and the competitive landscape
- Key investors/stakeholders in acquiror and target
- Information regarding labor markets and employees

HSR Form Change: What's Not Changing

Other key features of the HSR regime remain the same:

- Statutory waiting periods of 15 or 30 days continue to apply
- HSR filings and attachments continue to be confidential and exempt from Freedom of Information Act requests
- HSR size-of-transaction/size-of-person filing thresholds applicable as of 2023 are unchanged
- Early termination remains suspended

Key Change: Draft Item 4 Documents

Current requirements:

- Production of *final* versions of item 4 documents
 - Item 4 includes studies, analyses, and reports prepared for an officer/director to analyze the transaction with respect to shares, competition, markets, etc.

- Production of non-privileged draft and final documents if they meet item 4 requirements
- Expands the scope to include deal team
 lead/supervisor(s) in addition to officers and directors

Key Change:

Competitive
Landscape
Narratives and
Anticipated
Future Revenues

Current requirements:

 NAICS/NAPCS codes and associated revenues for most recent year

- NAICS codes for products or services under development that would create an overlap within the next two years
- Narrative descriptions of:
 - Competitive landscape for overlaps (including sales data and top 10 customer information)
 - Supply chain for overlap products

Key Change: Production of Business Plans

Current requirements:

 Merging parties must produce business plans only if they qualify as item 4 materials (i.e., documents analyzing the transaction with respect to competition or shares, etc.)

- Production of ordinary course strategic plans if they discuss competition in overlaps and were shared with senior executives, regardless of whether they analyze the proposed transaction
- Goes back to one year before HSR filing

Key Change: Details of Prior Acquisitions

Current requirements:

- Identification of prior, overlapping transactions meeting certain size thresholds and completed in the last five years
- Applies only to acquiring person

- Identification of all prior acquisitions in the overlap areas, regardless of size, and regardless of whether the transaction was HSR-reportable, for the last ten years
- Applies both to acquiror and target

Key Change: Transaction Details

Current requirements:

- Basic description of transaction
- Transaction size

- A transaction diagram
- Projected closing timeline
- Identification of other jurisdictions reviewing the transaction

Key Change: Details of Organizational Structure

Current requirements:

 Minimal beyond identifying ultimate parent entity, acquiring entity, subsidiaries, certain minority holdings and minority shareholders

- Funds and MLPs must provide organizational charts showing all affiliates and associates
- Merging parties must also identify any entities that can "influence" the transaction, including creditors, directors, and board observers
- For Directors and Board Observers, parties must disclose all other boards on which the individual serves or served within the past two years as a officer, director, or board observer

Key Change: Labor Market and Employee Classification Information

Current requirements:

None

- Occupational categories for employees and geographic locations for five largest employee categories
- Identification of all workplace safety/labor law violations in the last five years (e.g., OSHA, NLRB, etc.)

Key Change: Miscellaneous

- Implementation of a document hold until HSR waiting period expires
- Disclosure of defense contracts
- Identification of messaging/communications systems used by filing entity
- Disclosure of subsidies from certain foreign entities and governments "of concern" (such as China, Russia, Iran, etc.)

HSR Form Change: Potential Ramifications

- Potentially much longer timeframes to prepare HSR filings
 - Standard ten-day period may no longer be tenable
 - Suitable timing to prepare HSR filing may vary by transaction
- Significantly increased cost and effort to prepare HSR filings
 - FTC estimates that the time required to prepare an HSR filing would increase from about 37 hours to 144 hours
 - Ultimate effects may be transaction- and fact-specific

HSR Form Change: Potential Ramifications (cont'd)

- Greater uncertainty around timing for regulatory clearance
 - In theory, provision of more information upfront could permit agencies to clear more transactions during initial 30-day waiting period
 - However, more information with HSR form may simply lead to more questions from staff and increase the number of "pull and refiles" and Second Requests
- Higher antitrust risk generally
 - Additional information included with HSR filing may lead to closer and more prolonged antitrust scrutiny of proposed transaction
 - Potential investigation of antitrust issues wholly unrelated to proposed transaction

HSR Form Change: Best Practices

- Review and update as appropriate existing document creation/retention guidance with the HSR form changes in mind
- Routinize antitrust and compliance training for deal teams, including on document creation
- Audit current strategic plans for problematic language/discussions
- Consider involving in-house or external antitrust counsel to review ordinary course documents and draft item 4 material subject to new HSR requirements if strategic M&A is being planned

HSR Form Change: Best Practices (cont'd)

- Review and update standard due diligence lists to account for new HSR information (e.g., expanded requests for labor law violations)
- For repeat filers, consider developing and maintaining a central repository of HSR-relevant information and documents (e.g., quarterly business reports, lists of past acquisitions)

- Question: Can I still file HSR on a letter of intent under the proposed rules?
- Answer: Yes. But merging parties would still need to complete the rest of the HSR form and submit a draft agreement or term sheet that describes the proposed transaction in detail.

- Question: How might the proposed HSR rules affect the timing to file HSR post-signing?
- Answer: We expect a significant increase from prevailing 5- and 10-business day standards, but this depends on the substance of the final rule. There will be ways to optimize the filing process to moderate the potential increase in these timeframes.

- Question: How might the proposed HSR rules affect negotiation of Outside Dates?
- Answer: Suitable outside dates may become much more difficult to predict in some circumstances. If the proposed rules are adopted, FTC/DOJ could have more leeway to "bounce" a filing they deem incomplete or inaccurate, making it more difficult to judge when regulatory waiting periods are expected to be complete.

- Question: How will the proposed HSR rules affect "hell or high water" and other regulatory efforts covenants?
- Answer: It will be transaction- and party-specific.

- Question: What kind of customer information would need to be provided under the proposed rule changes?
- Answer: If there is a competitive overlap, both acquiror and target would need to provide an individual's name, title, phone number, and email for their top 10 customers by units and revenues.

Questions and Final Thoughts

- Questions?
- Thoughts?

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