

## New Hart-Scott-Rodino Act Filing Thresholds, Filing Fees and Interlocking Directorate Thresholds Announced

February 5, 2024

The Hart-Scott-Rodino (HSR) Act thresholds that govern which mergers & acquisitions must be reported to the US Department of Justice (DOJ) and Federal Trade Commission (FTC) will increase slightly more than 7% in March 2024.

The key minimum “size-of-transaction” threshold will increase from \$111.4 million to \$119.5 million. The increases, which are based on changes in the US gross national product (GNP), will go into effect on March 6, 2024, thirty days after their publication in the Federal Register.

The HSR Act requires that parties to proposed mergers & acquisitions, including acquisitions of voting securities and assets, notify the DOJ and FTC and observe a statutory waiting period before closing if the transaction meets specified “size-of-person” and “size-of-transaction” thresholds – and does not fall within an exemption to the HSR Act.

The waiting period, which is 30 days for most transactions, historically has been terminated early when transactions do not present substantive issues, but the [Biden administration has stopped granting early terminations for most transactions since February 2021](#).

In addition to increasing the minimum “size-of-transaction” threshold, the most significant adjustments are the following:

- The “size-of-person” tests will increase from \$22.3 million to \$23.9 million and from \$222.7 million to \$239 million, with respect to the required level of annual net sales or total assets.
- The larger “size-of-transaction” threshold, which is applicable even if the “size-of-person” test is not met, will increase from \$445.5 million to \$478 million, meaning that acquisitions valued at more than \$478 million must be reported regardless of whether the “size-of-person” threshold is met (unless an exemption applies).

Adjustments also will be made to the six-tiered filing fee structure implemented last year by the agencies. The adjustments made to the deal value thresholds and fees are based on changes in the Department of Labor’s Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the year ending September 30 over the previous year (unlike the HSR filing thresholds, which are adjusted based on changes in GNP).

The current and new HSR filing fees are as follows:

2023 deal value thresholds	2024 deal value thresholds	2023 filing fee	2024 filing fee
Less than \$161.5 million	Less than \$173.3 million	\$30,000	\$30,000
\$161.5 million to less than \$500 million	\$173.3 million to less than \$536.5 million	\$100,000	\$105,000
\$500 million to less than \$1 billion	\$536.5 million to less than \$1.073 billion	\$250,000	\$260,000
\$1 billion to less than \$2 billion	\$1.073 billion to less than \$2.146 billion	\$400,000	\$415,000
\$2 billion to less than \$5 billion	\$2.146 billion to less than \$5.365 billion	\$800,000	\$830,000
\$5 billion or more	\$5.365 billion or more	\$2,250,000	\$2,335,000

Earlier this month, the FTC announced an adjustment to the maximum daily civil penalty for HSR violations, which is adjusted for inflation and calculated based on changes in the CPI for all urban consumers from October to October. The current maximum daily civil penalty is now \$51,744 per day, up from \$50,120 and effective as of January 10, 2024.

The FTC also announced revised dollar thresholds applicable to the size criteria applied under Section 8 of the Clayton Act, which governs the legality of interlocking directorates and is adjusted based on changes in GNP.

Under the updated Section 8 thresholds, interlocks may be prohibited if each corporation has capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating more than \$48,559,000 (up from \$45,257,000), with an exception if the competitive sales of either corporation are less than \$4,855,900 (up from \$4,525,700). The revised levels for these thresholds were effective as of January 22, 2024.

HSR filing analyses and determinations of which interlocking directorates may violate Section 8 of the Clayton Act are highly technical. If you have questions, please reach out to a member of your Cooley corporate or antitrust team.

This content is provided for general informational purposes only, and your access or use of the content does not create an attorney-client relationship between you or your organization and Cooley LLP, Cooley (UK) LLP, or any other affiliated practice or entity (collectively referred to as "Cooley"). By accessing this content, you agree that the information provided does not constitute legal or other professional advice. This content is not a substitute for obtaining legal advice from a qualified attorney licensed in your jurisdiction and you should not act or refrain from acting based on this content. This content may be changed without notice. It is not guaranteed to be complete, correct or up to date, and it may not reflect the most current legal developments. Prior results do not guarantee a similar outcome. Do not send any confidential information to Cooley, as we do not have any duty to keep any information you provide to us confidential. This content may be considered **Attorney Advertising** and is subject to our [legal notices](#).

## Key Contacts

Megan Browdie Washington, DC	mbrowdie@cooley.com +1 202 728 7104
Howard Morse Washington, DC	hmorse@cooley.com +1 202 842 7852
Sharon Connaughton Washington, DC	sconnaughton@cooley.com +1 202 728 7007

---

This information is a general description of the law; it is not intended to provide specific legal advice nor is it intended to create an attorney-client relationship with Cooley LLP. Before taking any action on this information you should seek professional counsel.

Copyright © 2023 Cooley LLP, 3175 Hanover Street, Palo Alto, CA 94304; Cooley (UK) LLP, 22 Bishopsgate, London, UK EC2N 4BQ. Permission is granted to make and redistribute, without charge, copies of this entire document provided that such copies are complete and unaltered and identify Cooley LLP as the author. All other rights reserved.