

# The Antitrust Onslaught and Approaches by Which to Manage the Risk

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Arindam Kar and Jason Tilly | May 9, 2023

# Speakers



Arindam Kar
Shareholder
St. Louis
akar@polsinelli.com



Jason Tilly
Vice President and General Counsel
Curium Pharma North America



# **Topics**

- Antitrust Enforcement: President Biden and the Federal Antitrust Agencies
- Scanning for Risk: Civil Enforcement
- Scanning for Risk: Criminal Liability
- M&A Strategy Update
- Questions



# Antitrust Enforcement: President Biden and the Federal Antitrust Agencies

- •President Biden called for a "whole-of-government approach ... to address overconcentration, monopolization, and unfair competition" with a focus on healthcare, transportation, food and agriculture, technology, banking/finance and labor (across all sectors)
- Creation of joint agency cooperation/task forces
  - USDA—food and agriculture
  - •HHS—healthcare
  - DOL—labor practices
  - DOT—airline industry





# Antitrust Enforcement: President Biden and the Federal Antitrust Agencies

- •DOJ: "The era of lax enforcement is over"
- •FTC: "[L]ife and death consequences" to not enforce an expanded view of the antitrust laws
- Numerous public workshops to engage the public about antitrust expansion
- State of the Union: "Pass the bipartisan legislation to strengthen antitrust enforcement"
- More ongoing investigations than ever at DOJ and FTC



# **Unprecedented Upheaval and Policy Shifts in Antitrust Guidance and Enforcement**

- •FTC rescinds vertical merger guidelines
- FTC issues expansive new Section 5 policy statement
- DOJ withdraws three key healthcare antitrust guidelines
  - Some guidance had been in place for 30+ years
- Novel theories in merger blocking lawsuits
- Corporate compliance enforcement
- Pricing compliance enforcement
- Uptick in criminal prosecution and enforcement
  - First criminal attempted monopolization case in 40+ years





## Civil Risk: Antitrust and Labor

- FTC adopts an expansive interpretation of Section 5 of the FTC Act, which prohibits "unfair methods of competition in or affecting commerce."
  - "I know it when I see it": the FTC approach as to what constitutes unfair methods of competition under Section 5 of the FTC Act
  - Enforcing Section 5 without proof of harm, but rather based on history
  - FTC non-compete enforcement action and subsequent proposed a rule effectively banning non-competes against workers
    - First enforcement actions ever against noncompetes





## Civil Risk: Proposed Noncompete Ban

- Proposed FTC Non-Compete Rule will ban employers from:
  - Entering into, or attempting to enter into, a non-compete clause with a (worker includes independent contractors and unpaid laborers);
  - Maintaining a non-compete clause with a worker; or
  - Representing to a worker that the worker is subject to a non-compete clause unless there is a good faith basis for believing the non-compete is enforceable
  - Retroactive obligation to nullify existing agreements



# A Valentine's Day "Noisy exit"

- FTC Chair Christine Wilson (R) WSJ Op-Ed
   Announces Her Resignation From the Commission
  - "...disregard for the rule of law and due process ...and I refuse to give their endeavor any further hint of legitimacy"
  - "abuses of government power"
  - "concerns about the honesty and integrity.... staffers' discomfort...[with senior staff's] dishonesty and subterfuge...."





#### Ask the GC!

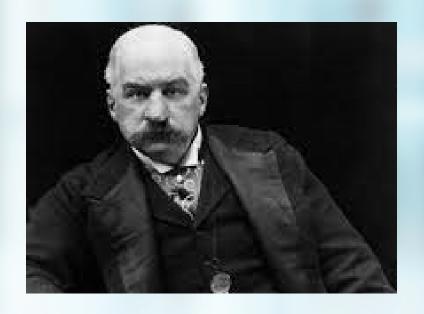
- Need to expand compliance to involve HR
- Review potential exposure to noncompete ban
  - Trend is already moving away from efficacy and viability of noncompetes
- Look to strengthen NDAs, non-solicitation, trade secret agreements/provisions



# Civil Risk: Interlocking Directorates

#### Interlocking what?

- Section 8 of the Clayton Act
- Per se illegal to have competing companies with overlapping board members
  - Concerns with facilitating collusion and Section 1 Sherman
     Act liability
- Since November 2022 DOJ has identified nineteen companies that have been in violation of the law
  - March 2023: AAG Kanter states that there are sixteen active Section 8 investigations





#### Ask the GC!

- Board governance for your own organization is important
- Monitor boards on which your officers and directors serve
  - Particularly important with private equity ownership
- While the penalties are not bad, the PR hit can be embarrassing
  - Grace period to address interlock (typically a resignation)
  - No civil penalties



#### **Civil Risk: Price Discrimination**



- What in the world is the Robinson-Patman Act?
  - Selling the same product to two competing dealers at a different price=price discrimination
    - Lots of complicated defenses (volume discounts is not one of them)
    - Treble damages for private litigants (disgruntled/disfavored distributor/reseller)
    - Also applies to buyers and brokers
- FTC price discrimination investigations—first ones in more than twenty years
  - Soft drinks
  - Alcohol
  - DOJ has no interest as the law and federal enforcement is "economically unwise"



#### Ask the GC!

- Pricing strategy and compliance is now more important than ever, especially in the consumer products sector (does not apply to services)
- Legal pricing audits to assess your pricing variances across distribution channels and geographies is a good way to assess an organization's risk profile
- Pricing strategy can be managed to minimize risk



### Criminal Risk: New theories being tested...but any success?

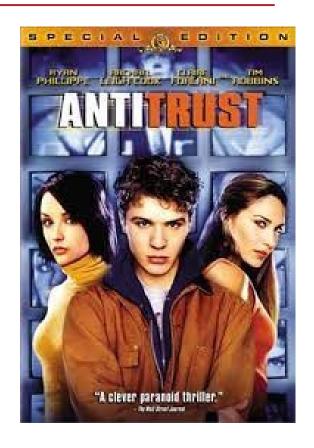
- DOJ has had mixed success in criminal wagefixing and no poach cases
  - Lost multiple trials in 2022, but also secured two plea deals
  - March 2023: new indictment for criminal wage fixing for nurses in the Las Vegas market
  - March 2023: DOJ loses trial in Maine regarding criminal wage fixing in home health space
  - April 2023: DOJ loses motion for judgment of acquittal regarding six aerospace executives on criminal no poach
  - One case going to trial sometime this year in the healthcare space
  - Still no signs of slowing down this new area of prosecution





## Criminal Risk: New theories being tested...but any success?

- Going to jail...for trying to monopolize?
  - Asphalt supplier called another supplier for a "strategic partnership"
  - Defendant suggested that he take highway crack-sealing business in Montana and Wyoming, the competitor could take Nebraska and South Dakota.
  - Competitor called the authorities; DOJ indicted defendant for criminal attempted monopolization under Section 2 of the Sherman Act
  - Penalty includes up to \$1 million in fines and up to 10 years in prison
  - Defendant pled guilty
    - Three years of probation, with six months of home detention, and fined \$27,000



#### Ask the GC!

- Training. Training. Training. Antitrust compliance training is more important than ever—does not matter what market share an organization has in a relevant market
- An effective compliance program not only includes training, but also periodic antitrust audits that give GCs invaluable info for risk management
  - Per DOJ: it is a key mitigating factor in corporate liability
  - Audits in particular can help identify inappropriate competitor contact(s), which can then be proactively addressed before an investigation/indictment



- We have already seen significant changes in the FTC's merger review practices in several areas:
  - More investigation of labor market issues in mergers, such as the effect of a hospital merger on salaries of health care workers
  - More investigation of relationships other than traditional horizontal competition, such as vertical relationships and information markets
  - More emphasis on potential competition



- No new guidelines have been announced yet, but
  - On March 31, FTC Chair Lina Kahn said that the agencies will release draft guidelines for public comment "in short order"
  - On February 3, Bureau of Competition (BC) Director
     Holly Vedova said that
    - "We are hoping to release guidelines for public comment in the coming months"
    - "I think it is fair to say that many of the general principles that are already guiding our BC merger enforcement efforts are likely to be reflected in the new guidelines"





 Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act required FTC to create new tiers for HSR filing fees. First restructuring since 2001

#### New Tiers:

- \$111.4 MM to \$161.5 MM ----> \$30,000
- \$161.5 MM to \$500 MM -----> \$100,000
- \$500 MM to \$1 B -----> \$250,000
- \$1 B to \$2 B -----> \$400,000
- \$2 B to \$5 B -----> \$800,000
- Over \$5 B -----> \$2,250,000





- Fees for smallest deals decrease; huge increase for largest deals, up by 800%
- Bill's sponsors and FTC argued filing fees had not kept pace with inflation or increase in merger activity
  - A recent estimate by the Congressional Budget Office suggests that the revised HSR filing fees will "increase filing fees by \$1.4 billion over the 2023-2027 period"
  - Expect enforcement to ramp up as this new funding comes online in 2023



- Delays in HSR review still common
  - Staff requests late in 30-day waiting period to "pull and refile"
- More transactions are receiving Second Requests
- Agency asking for timing agreement extensions
- PE acquisitions are receiving greater scrutiny from enforcers
  - Special scrutiny in roll-up acquisitions
  - Be mindful of onerous consent agreement terms



# M&A Update—don't forget the state enforcers!

# State premerger notification laws are expanding:



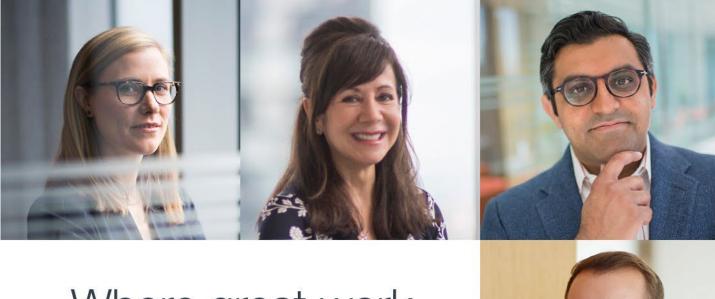
- State legislatures are increasingly enacting "mini-HSR" laws requiring premerger notification for transactions (mostly health care) but that may change
- The laws typically have much *lower* reporting thresholds than the federal premerger notification statute, the HSR Act, to allow for review of smaller transactions
- Many of these statutes apply to *any* health care transaction over a specified size—not just transactions involving non-profit health care entities
- At least one state (Oregon), asks parties to submit notification as far as 180 days before closing
- Some statutes require state regulators to make a "public interest determination"—it's not simply about notice
- State premerger notification is largely public—unlike the federal HSR process which is almost entirely confidential



#### Ask the GC!

- Get antitrust counsel on potential deals earlier to assess risks, even for nonreportable cases
  - Deals below HSR threshold can still be investigated or challenged
- If it reportable, make sure you spend the time and resources for a robust 4(c) sweep
  - Not doing so could bounce the filing or require a corrective filing
- Deals below HSR threshold could still require state notifications
  - Be mindful of states that are impacted
  - Be mindful of confidentiality issues with submissions
  - Work with government relations/legal to monitor state law changes





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