July 18, 1983

To Our Clients

Takeovers -- A public Interest Test for Big Deals

Representative Rodino has introduced a bill (attached) that would establish a public interest test for acquisitions that would result in the acquiror having more than \$5 billion in assets and more than 25,000 employees. We will follow the bill closely.

M. Lipton

Attachment

98TH CONGRESS H. R. 3561

To modify the application of the Clayton Act to certain large acquisitions.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 13, 1983

Mr. RODING (for himself and Mr. SEIBERLING) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To modify the application of the Clayton Act to certain large acquisitions.

- Be it enacted by the Senate and Douse of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 5 That the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12 et seq.) is amended by
- 4 inserting after section 7A the following new section:
- 5 "SEC. 7B. (a) The Assistant Attorney General or the
- 6 Federal Trade Commission may extend the waiting period
- 7 specified in subsection (b)(1) of section 7A (including any ex-
- 8 tension of such period under subsection (e)(2) of such section)

1	for a period not to exceed sixty days if, as a result of the
2	occurrence of the proposed acquisition to which such section
3	applies—
4	"(1) the value of the assets held in the United
5	States by the acquiring person would exceed
6	\$5,000,000,000; and
7	"(2) the aggregate number of employees in the
8	United States of the acquiring person and all the per-
9	sons in which the acquiring person owns a controlling
. 10	interest would exceed 25,000;
11	unless the divestiture requirements of subsection (b) are satis-
12	fied.
13	"(b)(1) For purposes of subsection (a), the divestiture
14	requirements of this subsection are satisfied if—
15	"(A) in the two-year period ending on the date
16	the proposed acquisition is scheduled to be consummat-
17	ed or is consummated, the acquiring person divests
18	itself of the ownership or, by relinquishing voting secu-
19	rities, the working control of assets—
20	"(i) held in the United States by the acquir-
21	ing person, the issuer of such voting securities, or
22	any entity in which such issuer owns a controlling
23	interest; and
24	"(ii) having an aggregate value of not less
25	than the assets held in the United States and of

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1	which ownership or, by the obtaining of voting se-
2	curities, working control will be acquired in the
3	acquisition; and
4	"(B) such divestiture has not been relied upon to
5	exclude any other acquisition from the operation of this
6	section.
7	(2)(A) Acquisitions of assets in the ordinary course of
8	business and acquisitions of voting securities that do not
9	confer on the acquiring person working control of the assets
10	of the issuer of such securities shall be excluded for purposes
11	of paragraph (1).
12	"(B) Acquisitions of assets held in the United States and
13	valued in the aggregate at less than \$100,000,000 and acqui-
14	sitions of voting securities that confer working control of the
15	assets of the issuer of such securities which, together with all
16	entities such issuer controls, holds in the United States total
17	assets of less than \$100,000,000 shall be excluded for pur-
15	poses of paragraph (1).
19	"(c) The Assistant Attorney General or the Federal
20	Trade Commission may request additional information or
21	documentary material pursuant to section 7A(e)(1) to deter-
22	mine whether the divestiture requirements of subsection (b)
28	are satisfied.

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	1 "(d)(1) No proposed acquisition with respect to which
	2 subsection (a) applies may be consummated if it is unlikely
	3 that such acquisition would serve the public interest.
	4 "(2) If the Assistant Attorney General or the Federal
,	5 Trade Commission determines that it is unlikely that a pro-
1	6 posed acquisition with respect to which subsection (a) applies
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8	ant Attorney General or the Federal Trade Commission shall
8	so notify the parties to the proposed acquisition and shall
10	seek appropriate relief. In determining whether it is unlikely
11	
12	sistant Attorney General or the Federal Trade Commission,
13	as the case may be, may consider the views of any person,
14	including parties to the transaction, their employees, their
15	customers, and interested agencies of Federal, State, and
16	local governments on all relevant matters, including whether
17	it is likely that the acquisition would—
18	"(A) maintain and promote existing or potential
19	competition in the market for any good or service
20	within the United States;
21	•
22	"(B) result in the effective and productive man-
23	agement of corporate assets, the offering of new goods
24	or services, the enhancement of the quality or reliabil-
25	ity of existing goods or services, or the reduction in
-	price of such goods or services;

1	(C) unduly disrupt management or employees
2	and
3	"(D) in light of the probable benefits, result in ex-
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5	"(e) No person, other than the Attorney General or the
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7	obtain any other relief for any violation of this section.".
8	SEC. 2. (a) Section 7A of the Clayton Act is amended—
9	(1) in subsection (b)—
10	(A) in paragraph (1)(B) by inserting "of this
11	section or subsection (a) of section '7B" before the
12	period at the end thereof, and
13	(B) in paragraph (3) by inserting "and sec-
14	tion 7B" after "this section", and
15	(2) in subsection (g)(2) by inserting "of this sec-
16	tion or subsection (a) of section 7B" after "extended
17	under subsection (e)(2)" each place it appears.
13	(h) Section 16 of the Clayton Act is amended by insert-
19	ing ", except as provided in section 7B(e)," after "That".