The FAA has determined that this amendment to 14 CFR part 97 is effective upon publication of each separate SIAP as amended in the transmittal. For safety and timeliness of change considerations, this amendment incorporates only specific changes contained for each SIAP as modified by FDC/P--NOTAMs.

The SIAPs, as modified by FDC P--NOTAM, and contained in this amendment are based on the criteria contained in the U.S. Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS). In developing these changes to SIAPs, the TERPS criteria were applied only to specific conditions existing at the affected airports. All SIAP amendments in this rule have been previously issued by the FAA in a FDC NOTAM as an emergency action of immediate flight safety relating directly to published aeronautical charts. The circumstances which created the need for all these SIAP amendments requires making them effective in less than 30 days.

Because of the close and immediate relationship between these SIAPs and safety in air commerce, I find that notice and public procedure before adopting these SIAPs is impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, where applicable, that good cause exists for making these SIAPs effective in less than 30 days.

Conclusion

The FAA has determined that this regulation only involves an established body of technical regulations for which
frequent and routine amendments are necessary to keep them operationally current. It, therefore—(1) is not a “significant regulatory action” under Executive Order 12866; (2) is not a “significant rule” under DOT regulatory Policies and Procedures (44 FR 11034; February 26, 1979); and (3) does not warrant preparation of a regulatory evaluation as the anticipated impact is so minimal. For the same reason, the FAA certifies that this amendment will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities under the criteria of the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

List of Subjects in 14 CFR Part 97

Air traffic control, Airports, Incorporation by reference, and Navigation (air).

Issued in Washington, DC, on October 25, 2013.

John Duncan,
Director, Flight Standards Service.

Adoption of the Amendment

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority delegated to me, Title 14, Code of Federal regulations, Part 97, 14 CFR part 97, is amended by amending Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, effective at 0901 UTC on the dates specified, as follows:

PART 97—STANDARD INSTRUMENT APPROACH PROCEDURES

1. The authority citation for part 97 continues to read as follows:

Authority: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40106, 40113, 40114, 40120, 44502, 44514, 44701, 44719, 44721–44722.

2. Part 97 is amended to read as follows:

By amending: § 97.23 VOR, VOR/ DME, VOR or TACAN, and VOR/DME or TACAN; § 97.25 LOC, LOC/DME, LDA, LDA/DME, SDF, SDF/DME; § 97.27 NDB, NDB/DME, § 97.29 ILS, ILS/DME, MLS, MLS/DME, MLS/NAVAID; § 97.31 RADAR SIAPs; § 97.33 RNAV SIAPs; and § 97.35 COPER SIAPs, identified as follows:

* * * Effective Upon Publication

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**FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION**

16 CFR Part 801

RIN 3084–AA91

Premerger Notification; Reporting and Waiting Period Requirements

**AGENCY:** Federal Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Federal Trade Commission ("Commission" or "FTC"), with the concurrence of the Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice (the "Assistant Attorney General" or the "Antitrust Division") (together the "Agencies"), is amending the Hart-Scott-Rodino Premerger Notification Rules (the "Rules") in order to provide a framework for determining when a transaction involving the transfer of rights to a patent or part of a patent in the pharmaceutical, including biologics, and medicine manufacturing industry (North American Industry Classification System Industry Group 3254) ("pharmaceutical industry") is reportable under the Hart Scott Rodino Act ("the Act," "HSR Act" or "HSR"). This final rule defines and applies the concepts of "all commercially significant rights," "limited manufacturing rights," and "co-rights" in determining whether the rights transferred with regard to a patent or a part of a patent in the pharmaceutical industry constitute a potentially reportable asset acquisition under the Act.

**DATES:** Effective Date: These final rule amendments are effective on December 16, 2013.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Robert L. Jones, Deputy Assistant Director, Premerger Notification Office, Bureau of Competition, Room H–303, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, DC 20580, (202) 326–3100, rjones@ftc.gov.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

**Statement of Basis and Purpose**

Section 7A of the Clayton Act requires the parties to certain mergers or acquisitions to file with the Agencies and to wait a specified period of time before consummating such transactions. The reporting requirement and the waiting period that it triggers are intended to enable the Agencies to determine whether a proposed merger or acquisition may violate the antitrust laws if consummated and, when appropriate, to seek a preliminary injunction in federal court to prevent consummation, pursuant to Section 7 of the Act.

Section 7A(d)(1) of the Act, 15 U.S.C. 16a(d)(1), directs the Commission, with the concurrence of the Assistant Attorney General, in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, 5 U.S.C. 553, to require that premerger notification be in such form and contain