doxycycline monohydrate capsules as commodity products. As the number of suppliers offering a therapeutically equivalent drug increases, the price for that drug generally decreases due to the direct competition between the existing suppliers and each additional supplier. The Proposed Acquisitions would combine two of only four companies offering the 50 mg and 75 mg strengths of generic doxycycline monohydrate capsules, likely leading consumers to pay higher prices.

In addition, the Proposed Acquisitions likely would cause significant anticompetitive harm to consumers by eliminating future generic competition that would otherwise have occurred in the mesalamine ER capsule market if Lupin and Gavis remained independent. The evidence shows that anticompetitive effects are likely to result from the Proposed Acquisitions due to the elimination of an additional independent entrant in the market for generic mesalamine ER. Customers and competitors expect that the price of this pharmaceutical product will decrease with new entry by Lupin and Gavis. Thus, absent a remedy, the Proposed Acquisitions will likely cause U.S. consumers to pay significantly higher prices for generic mesalamine ER.

IV. The Consent Agreement

The proposed Consent Agreement effectively remedies the competitive concerns raised by the acquisitions in the markets at issue by requiring Gavis to divest all its rights and assets relating to doxycycline monohydrate capsules and mesalamine ER to G&W. Founded in 1919, G&W is a privately held, family-owned, generic pharmaceutical company. G&W develops, manufactures, sells, and distributes generic pharmaceuticals and over-the-counter products within the United States.

The Commission's goal in evaluating possible purchasers of divested assets is to maintain the competitive environment that existed prior to the Proposed Acquisitions. If the Commission determines that G&W is not an acceptable acquirer, or that the manner of the divestitures is not acceptable, the proposed Order requires the parties to unwind the sale of rights to G&W and then divest the products to a Commission-approved acquirer within six months of the date the Order becomes final. The proposed Order further allows the Commission to appoint a trustee in the event the parties fail to divest the products as required.

The proposed Consent Agreement and Order contain several provisions to help ensure that the divestitures are successful. The proposed D&O requires that Lupin supply G&W with generic doxycycline monohydrate capsules for two years while Lupin transfers the manufacturing technology to G&W's facility. To ensure the success of the generic doxycycline monohydrate capsules divestiture, the proposed D&O requires Lupin to provide transitional services to assist G&W in establishing its manufacturing capabilities and securing all of the necessary FDA approvals. These transitional services include technical assistance to manufacture the product in substantially the same manner and quality employed or achieved by Gavis, and advice and training from knowledgeable employees of the parties.

To assist G&W with completing the regulatory work and setting up and validating the manufacturing for the generic mesalamine ER product, G&W will enter into a consulting agreement with Gavis's current CEO, Dr. Veerappan Subramanian, who will not be employed by Lupin post-transaction. Dr. Subramanian is the founder of Gavis and has previously served as the chief scientist for the company. He has been involved with the development and manufacturing of the generic mesalamine ER product since the company started the formulation. G&W will also inherit Gavis's ongoing patent litigation related to mesalamine ER. G&W intends to retain Gavis's current counsel to continue the litigation.

The purpose of this analysis is to facilitate public comment on the proposed Consent Agreement, and it is not intended to constitute an official interpretation of the proposed Order or to modify its terms in any way.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–04040 Filed 2–24–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File No. 151–0044]

Hikma Pharmaceuticals PLC and C.H. Boehringer Sohn AG & Co. KG; Analysis To Aid Public Comment

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Proposed Consent Agreement.

SUMMARY: The consent agreement in this matter settles alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair methods of competition. The attached Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes both the allegations in the draft complaint and the terms of the consent order—embodied in the consent agreement—that would settle these allegations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before March 22, 2016.

ADDRESSES: Interested parties may file a comment at *https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/hikmabenconsent* online or on paper, by following the instructions in the Request for Comment part of the **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** section below. Write ''In the Matter of Hikma Pharmaceuticals PLC and C.H. Boehringer Sohn AG & Co. KG,—Consent Agreement; File No. 151–0044'' on your comment and file your comment online at *https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/hikmabenconsent* by following the instructions on the web-based form. If you prefer to file your comment on paper, write ''In the Matter of Hikma Pharmaceuticals PLC and C.H. Boehringer Sohn AG & Co. KG,—Consent Agreement; File No. 151–0044'' on your comment and on the envelope, and mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite CC–5610 (Annex D), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW., 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex D), Washington, DC 20024.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jordan Andrew (202–326–3678), Bureau of Competition, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20580.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 6(f) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule 2.34, 16 CFR 2.34, notice is hereby given that the above-captioned consent agreement containing a consent order to cease and desist, having been filed with and accepted, subject to final approval, by the Commission, has been placed on the public record for a period of thirty (30) days. The following Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes the terms of the consent agreement, and the allegations in the complaint. An electronic copy of the full text of the consent agreement package can be obtained from the FTC Home Page (for February 19, 2016), on the World Wide Web, at *http://www.ftc.gov/os/actions.shtm.*

You can file a comment online or on paper. For the Commission to consider your comment, we must receive it on or before March 22, 2016. Write ''In the Matter of Hikma Pharmaceuticals PLC and C.H. Boehringer Sohn AG & Co. KG,—Consent Agreement; File No. 151–

0044'' on your comment. Your comment—including your name and your state—will be placed on the public record of this proceeding, including, to the extent practicable, on the public Commission Web site, at *http://www.ftc.gov/os/publiccomments.shtm.* As a matter of discretion, the Commission tries to remove individuals' home contact information from comments before placing them on the Commission Web site.

Because your comment will be made public, you are solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive personal information, like anyone's Social Security number, date of birth, driver's license number or other state identification number or foreign country equivalent, passport number, financial account number, or credit or debit card number. You are also solely responsible for making sure that your comment does not include any sensitive health information, like medical records or other individually identifiable health information. In addition, do not include any ''[t]rade secret or any commercial or financial information which . . . is privileged or confidential,'' as discussed in Section 6(f) of the FTC Act, 15 U.S.C. 46(f), and FTC Rule 4.10(a)(2), 16 CFR 4.10(a)(2). In particular, do not include competitively sensitive information such as costs, sales statistics, inventories, formulas, patterns, devices, manufacturing processes, or customer names.

If you want the Commission to give your comment confidential treatment, you must file it in paper form, with a request for confidential treatment, and you have to follow the procedure explained in FTC Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c).[1] Your comment will be kept confidential only if the FTC General Counsel, in his or her sole discretion, grants your request in accordance with the law and the public interest.

Postal mail addressed to the Commission is subject to delay due to heightened security screening. As a result, we encourage you to submit your comments online. To make sure that the Commission considers your online comment, you must file it at *https://ftcpublic.commentworks.com/ftc/hikmabenconsent* by following the instructions on the web-based form. If this Notice appears at *http://www.regulations.gov/#!home,* you also may file a comment through that Web site.

If you file your comment on paper, write ''In the Matter of Hikma Pharmaceuticals PLC and C.H. Boehringer Sohn AG & Co. KG,—Consent Agreement; File No. 151–0044'' on your comment and on the envelope, and mail your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, 600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., Suite CC–5610 (Annex D), Washington, DC 20580, or deliver your comment to the following address: Federal Trade Commission, Office of the Secretary, Constitution Center, 400 7th Street SW., 5th Floor, Suite 5610 (Annex D), Washington, DC 20024. If possible, submit your paper comment to the Commission by courier or overnight service.

Visit the Commission Web site at *http://www.ftc.gov* to read this Notice and the news release describing it. The FTC Act and other laws that the Commission administers permit the collection of public comments to consider and use in this proceeding as appropriate. The Commission will consider all timely and responsive public comments that it receives on or before March 22, 2016. You can find more information, including routine uses permitted by the Privacy Act, in the Commission's privacy policy, at *http://www.ftc.gov/ftc/privacy.htm.*

Analysis of Agreement Containing Consent Order To Aid Public Comment

The Federal Trade Commission (''Commission'') has accepted, subject to final approval, an Agreement Containing Consent Order (''Consent Agreement'') from Hikma Pharmaceuticals PLC (''Hikma'') and C.H. Boehringer Sohn AG & Co. KG (''Boehringer'') that is designed to remedy the anticompetitive effects that otherwise would have resulted from Hikma's proposed acquisition of forty-nine Abbreviated New Drug Applications (''ANDAs'') from Ben Venue Laboratories, Inc. (''Ben Venue''), a subsidiary of Boehringer, in five generic injectable pharmaceutical markets. Boehringer recently exited the markets related to these ANDAs when it ceased its manufacturing and other operations through Ben Venue. Under the terms of the proposed Consent Agreement, Hikma is required to divest to Amphastar Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (''Amphastar'') the Ben Venue ANDAs it will acquire from Boehringer related to acyclovir sodium injection, diltiazem hydrochloride injection, famotidine injection, prochlorperazine edisylate injection, and valproate sodium injection.

The proposed Consent Agreement has been placed on the public record for thirty days for receipt of comments from interested persons. Comments received during this period will become part of the public record. After thirty days, the Commission will again evaluate the proposed Consent Agreement, along with the comments received, in order to make a final decision as to whether it should withdraw from the proposed Consent Agreement, or make final the Decision and Order (''Order'').

Pursuant to a Sale and Purchase Agreement dated December 4, 2014 (''Proposed Acquisition''), Hikma proposes to acquire forty-nine ANDAs from Boehringer for approximately $5 million. The Commission alleges in its Complaint that the Proposed Acquisition, if consummated, would violate Section 7 of the Clayton Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 18, and Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended, 15 U.S.C. 45, by lessening future competition in the markets for acyclovir sodium injection, diltiazem hydrochloride injection, famotidine injection, prochlorperazine edisylate injection, and valproate sodium injection in the United States. The proposed Consent Agreement will remedy the alleged violations by replacing the competition that would otherwise be eliminated by the Proposed Acquisition.

I. The Relevant Products and Structure of the Markets

The relevant products are all generic versions of injectable pharmaceutical products. Generic versions of these products are usually launched after a branded product's patents expire, or a generic supplier successfully challenges such patents in court or reaches a legal settlement with the branded manufacturer. Once multiple generic suppliers enter a market, the branded drug manufacturer usually ceases to provide any competitive constraint on the prices for generic versions of the drug. Rather, the generic suppliers compete only against each other. Sometimes, however, a branded injectable drug manufacturer may choose to lower its price and compete against generic versions of the drug, in which case it would be a participant in the generic drug market.

The relevant products at issue and the structure of each of the relevant markets is as follows:

- Acyclovir sodium injection is an antiviral drug used to treat chicken pox, herpes, and other related infections. Three firms, Boehringer, Fresenius Kabi

[1] In particular, the written request for confidential treatment that accompanies the comment must include the factual and legal basis for the request, and must identify the specific portions of the comment to be withheld from the public record. *See* FTC Rule 4.9(c), 16 CFR 4.9(c).

AG (''Fresenius''), and AuroMedics Pharma LLC (''AuroMedics''), currently have ANDAs for this drug that have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (''FDA''). Only Fresenius and AuroMedics currently supply acyclovir sodium injection to the market. Hikma and one other firm are likely to enter the market in the near future. The Proposed Acquisition would therefore reduce the number of likely future suppliers of acyclovir sodium injection from five to four.

• Diltiazem hydrochloride injection is a calcium channel blocker and antihypertensive used to treat hypertension, angina, and arrhythmias. There are four firms that currently have FDA-approved ANDAs for diltiazem hydrochloride injection, Hikma, Boehringer, Hospira, Inc. (''Hospira''), and Akorn, Inc. (''Akorn''), but only Hikma, Hospira, and Akorn currently supply the market. No other firms are likely to enter the market in the near future. Thus, the Proposed Acquisition would reduce the number of likely future suppliers of diltiazem hydrochloride injection from four to three.

• Famotidine injection treats ulcers and gastroesophageal reflux disease. Three firms currently sell the vial presentation of famotidine injection, Hikma, Fresenius, and Mylan N.V. Boehringer has an FDA-approved ANDA for famotidine injection vials, but had no sales of the drug in 2014. No other companies appear to be poised to enter the market in the near future. The Proposed Acquisition would therefore reduce the number of likely future suppliers of famotidine injection from four to three.

• Prochlorperazine edisylate injection is an antipsychotic used to treat schizophrenia and nausea. Boehringer owned virtually the entire market for prochlorperazine edisylate injection in 2013, but it exited the market in mid-2014. Since that time, Heritage Pharmaceuticals Inc. has assumed all sales of prochlorperazine edisylate injection. Hikma is the only other company that has an FDA-approved ANDA for prochlorperazine edisylate injection, but it is not currently supplying the market. Another firm has prochlorperazine edisylate injection in its development pipeline and anticipates achieving FDA approval of its ANDA in the near future. Thus, the Proposed Acquisition would reduce the number of likely future suppliers of prochlorperazine edisylate injection from four to three.

• Valproate sodium injection is used to treat epilepsy, seizures, bipolar disorder, anxiety, and migraine headaches. There are two firms that currently supply valproate sodium injection in the market, Hikma and Fresenius. Boehringer has an FDA-approved ANDA for valproate sodium injection but exited the market in July 2014. Another firm has valproate sodium injection in its development pipeline and anticipates achieving FDA approval of its ANDA in the near future. Thus, the Proposed Acquisition would reduce the number of likely future suppliers of valproate sodium injection from four to three.

II. Competitive Effects

The transaction will reduce competition by decreasing the number of future suppliers in in each of these markets; in generic pharmaceutical products, prices generally decrease as the number of competing generic suppliers increases. In addition, the injectable pharmaceutical industry generally, and the generic products at issue in this investigation in particular, are highly susceptible to supply disruptions caused by the inherent difficulties of producing sterile liquid drugs. Recent manufacturing problems have made it difficult for customers to obtain sufficient quantities of, and contributed to price increases of, several of the generic injectable products impacted by this transaction. By reducing the number of likely future competitors in these markets, the Proposed Acquisition will likely create a direct and substantial anticompetitive effect on prices for each of the relevant products, absent the remedies required by the proposed Consent Agreement.

In each of the relevant markets, either Hikma or Boehringer, or both, currently do not supply an existing generic product. For markets in which Hikma is not a current competitor, it is likely to become one in the near future. Boehringer has recently exited each of these markets, but, absent the Proposed Acquisition, it would have had the incentive to sell these ANDAs to a third-party supplier who would likely bring these products to market. Hikma, which already has an approved ANDA or is likely to soon achieve FDA approval for an ANDA in each of the five relevant markets at issue, lacks that incentive, and thus, customers would be deprived of the price decreases that likely would have accompanied third-party entry into each of these concentrated markets.

III. Entry

Entry into each of these generic injectable product markets will not be timely, likely, or sufficient in magnitude, character, and scope to deter or counteract the likely anticompetitive effects of the Proposed Acquisition. The combination of drug development times and regulatory requirements, including FDA approval, takes well in excess of two years.

IV. The Consent Agreement

The Consent Agreement effectively remedies the Proposed Acquisition's anticompetitive effects in each relevant market. Under the Consent Agreement, Hikma is required to divest the Ben Venue ANDAs it will acquire from Boehringer related to acyclovir sodium injection, diltiazem hydrochloride injection, famotidine injection, prochlorperazine edisylate injection, and valproate sodium injection to Amphastar. Hikma must accomplish these divestitures and relinquish its rights no later than ten days after the acquisition.

Amphastar is a global pharmaceutical company based in Rancho Cucamonga, California and has over 1,200 employees worldwide. The company owns five pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities and produces a variety of branded and generic pharmaceutical products. Amphastar manufactures and sells sixteen injectable drug products in the United States, as well as a broad range of other pharmaceutical dosage formulations, including emulsions, suspensions, jellies, and lyophilized products. The company sells most of its products through long-standing relationships with major group purchasing organizations, drug wholesalers, and retailers in the United States. With its experience in generic markets, and in injectable products in particular, Amphastar is expected to replicate fully the competition that would otherwise have been lost as a result of the Proposed Acquisition.

The Commission's goal in evaluating possible acquirers of divested assets is to maintain the competitive environment that existed prior to the acquisition. If the Commission determines that Amphastar is not an acceptable acquirer, or that the manner of the divestitures or releases is not acceptable, the parties must unwind the sale or release of rights to Amphastar and divest the products to a Commission-approved acquirer within six months of the date the Order becomes final. In that circumstance, the Commission may appoint a trustee to divest the products if the parties fail to divest the products as required.

The proposed Consent Agreement contains several provisions to help ensure that the divestitures are successful. The Order requires Boehringer to maintain the economic viability, marketability, and

competitiveness of the assets to be divested until they are transferred to Hikma, and requires Hikma to do the same until such time as they are transferred to a Commission-approved acquirer. The Order also requires that the parties transfer all confidential business information, regulatory, formulation, and manufacturing reports, as well as provide access to employees who possess or are able to identify such information. Because the products related to the Boehringer (Ben Venue) ANDA assets have already exited the market, the Order does not require a transitional supply agreement.

The purpose of this analysis is to facilitate public comment on the proposed Consent Agreement, and it is not intended to constitute an official interpretation of the proposed Order or to modify its terms in any way.

By direction of the Commission.

Donald S. Clark,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2016–04039 Filed 2–24–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6750–01–P

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

[Notice-PBS–2015–01; Docket 2015–0002; Sequence 30]

Federal Management Regulation; Redesignation of Federal Building

AGENCY: Public Buildings Service (PBS), General Services Administration.

ACTION: Notice of a bulletin.

SUMMARY: The attached bulletin announces the redesignation of a Federal building.

DATES: This bulletin expires August 26, 2016. The building redesignation remains in effect until canceled or superseded by another bulletin.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service (PBS), Office of Portfolio Management, Attn: Chandra Kelley, 77 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, GA 30303, at 404–562–2763, or by email at *chandra.kelley@gsa.gov.*

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: This bulletin announces the redesignation of a Federal building. Public Law 114–48, 129 STAT. 488, dated August 7, 2015, designated the Hollings Judicial Center located at 83 Meeting Street in Charleston, South Carolina as the ''J. Waties Waring Judicial Center.''

Dated: February 17, 2016.

Denise Turner Roth,

Administrator of General Services.

General Services Administration

Redesignation of Federal Building

PBS–2015–01

TO: Heads of Federal Agencies

SUBJECT: Redesignation of Federal Building

1. *What is the purpose of this bulletin*? This bulletin announces the redesignation of a Federal building.

2. *When does this bulletin expire*? This bulletin announcement expires August 26, 2016. The building designation remains in effect until canceled or superseded by another bulletin.

3. *Redesignation.* The former and new name of the redesignated building is as follows:

Former name	New name
Hollings Judicial Center, 83 Meeting Street Charleston, SC 29401–2256.	J. Waties Waring Judicial Center, 83 Meeting Street Charleston, SC 29401–2256.

4. *Who should we contact for further information regarding redesignation of this Federal building?* U.S. General Services Administration, Public Buildings Service, Office of Portfolio Management, Attn: Chandra Kelley, 77 Forsyth Street SW., Atlanta, GA 30303, telephone number: 404–562–2763, or email at *chandra.kelley@gsa.gov.*

Dated:

Denise Turner Roth,

Administrator of General Services.

[FR Doc. 2016–03963 Filed 2–24–16; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6820–Y1–P

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Request for Nominations of Candidates To Serve on the World Trade Center Health Program Scientific/Technical Advisory Committee (the STAC or the Committee), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services

The CDC is soliciting nominations for membership on the World Trade Center (WTC) Health Program Scientific/Technical Advisory Committee (STAC).

Title I of the James Zadroga 9/11 Health and Compensation Act of 2010, Public Law 111–347 (Jan. 2, 2011), amended by Public Law 114–113 (Dec. 18, 2015), added Title XXXIII to the Public Health Service Act (PHS Act), establishing the WTC Health Program within HHS (42 U.S.C. 300mm to 300mm–61). Section 3302(a) of the PHS Act established the WTC Health Program STAC. The STAC is governed by the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (Pub. L. 92–463, 5 U.S.C. App.), which sets forth standards for the formation and use of advisory committees in the Executive Branch. PHS Act Section 3302(a)(1) establishes that the STAC will review scientific and medical evidence and make recommendations to the WTC Program Administrator on additional WTC Health Program eligibility criteria and on additional WTC-related health conditions. Section 3341(c) of the PHS Act requires the WTC Program Administrator to also consult with the STAC on research regarding certain health conditions related to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. The STAC may also be consulted on other matters related to implementation and improvement of the WTC Health Program, as outlined in the PHS Act, at the discretion of the WTC Program Administrator.

In accordance with Section 3302(a)(2) of the PHS Act, the WTC Program Administrator will appoint the members of the committee, which must include at least:

- 4 occupational physicians, at least two of whom have experience treating WTC rescue and recovery workers;
- 1 physician with expertise in pulmonary medicine;
- 2 environmental medicine or environmental health specialists;
- 2 representatives of WTC responders;
- 2 representatives of certified-eligible WTC survivors;
- 1 industrial hygienist;
- 1 toxicologist;
- 1 epidemiologist; and
- 1 mental health professional.

At this time the Administrator is seeking nominations for members fulfilling the following categories:

- Environmental medicine or environmental health specialist
- Occupational physician;
- Pulmonary physician;
- Representative of WTC responders;
- Representative of certified-eligible WTC survivors.