"the court is only authorized to review the decree itself," and not to "effectively redraft the complaint" to inquire into other matters that the United States did not pursue. *Id.* at 1459–60. As this court recently confirmed in *SBC*

Communications, courts "cannot look beyond the complaint in making the public interest detennination unless the complaint is drafted so narrowly as to make a mockery of judicial power." SBC Commc'ns, 489 F. Supp. 2d at 15.

In its 2004 amendments, Congress made dear its intent to preserve the practical benefits of utilizing consent decrees in antitrust enforcement, adding the unambiguous instruction that "[n]othing in this section shall be construed to require the court to conduct an evidentiary hearing or to require the court to permit anyone to intervene." 15 U.S.C. 16(e)(2). The language wrote into the statute what Congress intended when it enacted the Tunney Act in 1974, as Senator Tunney explained: "[t]he court is nowhere compelled to go to trial or to engage in extended proceedings which might have the effect of vitiating the benefits of prompt and less costly settlement through the consent decree process." 119 Cong. Rec. 24,598 (1973) (statement of Senator Tunney). Rather, the procedure for the public interest determination is left to the discretion of the court, with the recognition that the court's "scope of review remains sharply proscribed by precedent and the nature of Tunney Act proceedings.' SBC Commc'ns, 489 F. Supp. 2d at 11.4

VIII. Determinative Documents

There are no determinative materials or documents within the meaning of the APPA that were considered by the United States in formulating the proposed Final Judgment.

Dated: January 24, 2008.
Respectfully submitted,
____/s/____

Damon J. Kalt Sanford M. Adler John C. Filippini (D.C. Bar # 165159) Danielle M. Ganzi

Attorneys, United States Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, Networks and Technology Enforcement Section, 600 E Street, NW., Suite 9500, Washington, DC 20530, (202) 307–6200.

[FR Doc. 08–532 Filed 2–7–08; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4410–11–M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Office of the Secretary

Submission for OMB Review: Comment Request

February 5, 2008

The Department of Labor (DOL) hereby announces the submission of the following public information collection request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (Pub. L. 104-13, 44 U.S.C. chapter 35). A copy of this ICR, with applicable supporting documentation; including among other things a description of the likely respondents, proposed frequency of response, and estimated total burden may be obtained from the RegInfo.gov Web site at http://www.reginfo.gov/ public/do/PRAMain or by contacting Darrin King on 202-693-4129 (this is not a toll-free number) / e-mail: king.darrin@dol.gov.

Interested parties are encouraged to send comments to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attn: Bridget Dooling, OMB Desk Officer for the Employment Standards Administration (ESA), Office of Management and Budget, Room 10235, Washington, DC 20503, Telephone: 202-395-7316 / Fax: 202-395-6974 (these are not toll-free numbers), E-mail: OIRA_submission@omb.eop.gov within 30 days from the date of this publication in the **Federal Register**. In order to ensure the appropriate consideration, comments should reference the OMB Control Number (see below).

The OMB is particularly interested in comments which:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the agency, including whether the information will have practical utility:
- Evaluate the accuracy of the agency's estimate of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used;
- Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected; and

• Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated, electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses.

Âgency: Employment Standards Administration

Type of Review: Extension without change of currently approved collection Title: Pre-Hearing Statement OMB Control Number: 1215–0085 Form Number: LS–18 Estimated Number of Respondents: 5,400

Total Estimated Annual Burden Hours: 918

Total Estimated Cost Burden: \$2,376 Affected Public: Individuals or households

Description: The Form LS-18 is used to refer cases to the Department's Office of Administrative Law Judges for formal hearing under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act [33 U.S. C. 901].

Darrin A. King,

Acting Departmental Clearance Officer. [FR Doc. E8–2368 Filed 2–7–08; 8:45 am] BILLING CODE 4510–CF–P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Opportunities in the Workforce System Initiative; Solicitation for Grant Applications (SGA) SGA/DFA PY 07–03, Amendment Number 1

AGENCY: Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Labor. **ACTION:** Amendment.

SUMMARY: The Employment and Training Administration published a document in the Federal Register of January 15, 2008, announcing the availability of funds and solicitation for grant applications for the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) Opportunities in the Workforce System Initiative. This amendment will make changes to the January 15 document by clarifying and correcting this Solicitation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Marsha Daniels, Grants Management

Specialist, Telephone (202) 693–3504.

Amendment

In the **Federal Register** of January 15, 2008, in FR Volume 73, Number 10, the

⁴ See United States v. Enova Corp., 107 F. Supp. 2d 10, 17 (D.D.C. 2000) (noting that the "Tunne Act expressly allows the court to make its public interest determination on the basis of the competitive impact statement and response to comments alone"); S. Rep. No. 93-298, 93d Cong., 1st Sess., at 6 (1973) ("Where the public interest can be meaningfully evaluated simply on the basis of briefs and oral arguments, that is the approach that should be utilized."); United States v. Mid-Am. Dairymen, Inc., 1977-1 Trade Cas. (CCH) ¶ 61,508, at 71,980 (W.D. Mo. 1977) ("Absent a showing of corrupt failure of the government to discharge its duty, the Court, in making its public interest finding, should * * * carefully consider the explanations of the government in the competitive impact statement and its responses to comments in order to determine whether those explanations are reasonable under the circumstances.'').