

Dist. LEXIS 84787, at \*3. Instead, “[t]he balancing of competing social and political interests affected by a proposed antitrust consent decree must be left, in the first instance, to the discretion of the Attorney General.” *W. Elec. Co.*, 993 F.2d at 1577 (quotation marks omitted). “The court should bear in mind the flexibility of the public interest inquiry: the court’s function is not to determine whether the resulting array of rights and liabilities is one that will best serve society, but only to confirm that the resulting settlement is within the reaches of the public interest.” *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1460 (quotation marks omitted); see also *United States v. Deutsche Telekom AG*, No. 19–2232 (TJK), 2020 WL 1873555, at \*7 (D.D.C. Apr. 14, 2020). More demanding requirements would “have enormous practical consequences for the government’s ability to negotiate future settlements,” contrary to congressional intent. *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1456. “The Tunney Act was not intended to create a disincentive to the use of the consent decree.” *Id.*

The United States’ predictions about the efficacy of the remedy are to be afforded deference by the Court. See, e.g., *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1461 (recognizing courts should give “due respect to the Justice Department’s . . . view of the nature of its case”); *United States v. Iron Mountain, Inc.*, 217 F. Supp. 3d 146, 152–53 (D.D.C. 2016) (“In evaluating objections to settlement agreements under the Tunney Act, a court must be mindful that [t]he government need not prove that the settlements will perfectly remedy the alleged antitrust harms[;] it need only provide a factual basis for concluding that the settlements are reasonably adequate remedies for the alleged harms.” (internal citations omitted)); *United States v. Republic Servs., Inc.*, 723 F. Supp. 2d 157, 160 (D.D.C. 2010) (noting “the deferential review to which the government’s proposed remedy is accorded”); *United States v. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.*, 272 F. Supp. 2d 1, 6 (D.D.C. 2003) (“A district court must accord due respect to the government’s prediction as to the effect of proposed remedies, its perception of the market structure, and its view of the nature of the case.”). The ultimate question is whether “the remedies [obtained by the Final Judgment are] so inconsonant with the allegations charged as to fall outside of the ‘reaches of the public interest.’” *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1461 (quoting *W. Elec. Co.*, 900 F.2d at 309).

Moreover, the Court’s role under the APPA is limited to reviewing the remedy in relationship to the violations that the United States has alleged in its complaint, and does not authorize the Court to “construct [its] own hypothetical case and then evaluate the decree against that case.” *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1459; see also *U.S. Airways*, 38 F. Supp. 3d at 75 (noting that the court must simply determine whether there is a factual foundation for the government’s decisions such that its conclusions regarding the proposed settlements are reasonable); *InBev*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 84787, at \*20 (“[T]he ‘public interest’ is not to be measured by comparing the violations alleged in the complaint against those the court believes could have, or even should have, been alleged”). Because the “court’s authority to review the decree depends entirely on the government’s exercising its prosecutorial discretion by bringing a case in the first place,” it follows that “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. *Microsoft*, 56 F.3d at 1459–60.

In its 2004 amendments to the APPA, Congress made clear its intent to preserve the practical benefits of using judgments proposed by the United States in antitrust enforcement, Public Law 108–237 § 221, and added 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); see also *U.S. Airways*, 38 F. Supp. 3d at 76 (indicating that a court is not required to hold an evidentiary hearing or to permit intervenors as part of its review under the Tunney Act). This language explicitly wrote into the statute what Congress intended when it first 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 Sen. Tunney). “A court can make its public interest determination based on the competitive impact statement and response to public comments alone.” *U.S. Airways*, 38 F. Supp. 3d at 76 (citing *Enova Corp.*, 107 F. Supp. 2d at 17).

## 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: October 14, 2021.  
Respectfully submitted,  
For Plaintiff  
United States of America:  
/s/Bashiri Wilson  
Bashiri Wilson (DC Bar #),  
Trial Attorney  
United States Department of Justice,  
Antitrust Division,  
Defense, Industrials, and Aerospace  
Section,  
450 Fifth Street NW, Suite 8700,  
Washington, DC 20530,  
Telephone: (202) 476–0432,  
Facsimile: (202) 514–9033,  
Email: [Bashiri.wilson@usdoj.gov](mailto:Bashiri.wilson@usdoj.gov).  
\*Lead Attorney to be Noticed.

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Antitrust Division

#### Granting of Requests for Early Termination of the Waiting Period Under the Premerger Notification Rules

Section 7A of the Clayton Act, 15 U.S.C. 18a, as added by Title II of the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, requires persons contemplating certain mergers or acquisitions to give the Federal Trade Commission and the Assistant Attorney General advance notice and to wait designated periods before consummation of such plans. Section 7A(b)(2) of the Act permits the agencies, in individual cases, to terminate this waiting period prior to its expiration and requires that notice of this action be published in the **Federal Register**. The following transactions were granted early termination—on the date indicated—of the waiting period provided by law and the premerger notification rules. The listing includes the transaction number and the parties to the transaction. The Federal Trade Commission and the Assistant Attorney General for the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice made the grants. Neither agency intends to take any action with respect to this proposed acquisitions during the applicable waiting period.

## EARLY TERMINATION GRANTED

10/05/2021

20210814 .....	G	Wienerberger AG; General Shale Brick, Inc.; Boral Limited; LSF9 Stardust Super Holdings, L.P.; Meridian Brick LLC.
20210815 .....	G	Wienerberger AG; General Shale Brick, Inc.; Boral Limited; LSF9 Stardust Super Holdings, L.P.; Meridian Brick LLC.

10/08/2021

20212025 .....	G	Gray Television, Inc.; Meredith Corporation.
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10/12/2024

20211339 .....	G	VEPF Torreys Aggregator, LLC; ClassPass Inc.
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10/19/2021

20211210 .....	G	Neenah Enterprises, Inc.; Neenah Foundry Company; Alex Lane DeBogory; U.S. Holdings, Inc.; United States Foundry & Manufacturing Corporation; Eagle Metal Processing and Recycling, Inc.
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Suzanne Morris,

Chief, Premerger and Division Statistics,  
Antitrust Division, Department of Justice.

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1121-0243]

**Agency Information Collection  
Activities; Proposed eCollection  
eComments Requested; Extension  
Without Change of a Currently  
Approved Collection: Grants  
Management System (JustGrants  
System)****AGENCY:** Office of Justice Programs,  
Department of Justice.**ACTION:** 30-Day notice.**SUMMARY:** The Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs, Office of Justice Programs, will be submitting the following information collection request to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.**DATES:** Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for 30 days until November 24, 2021.**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** If you have additional comments especially on the estimated public burden or associated response time, suggestions, or need a copy of the proposed information collection instrument with instructions or additional information, please contact Jennifer Yeh, (202) 532-5929, Acting Deputy Director, Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice, 810 7th Street NW, Washington, DC 20530.**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Written comments and suggestions from the

public and affected agencies concerning the proposed collection of information are encouraged. Your comments should address one or more of the following four points:

- Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, 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;
- Evaluate whether and if so how the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected can be enhanced; 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.

**Overview of This Information Collection**(1) *Type of Information Collection:* Extension without change of a currently approved collection; non-substantive name change.(2) *The Title of the Form/Collection:* The existing title is the Community Partnership Grants Management System. Going forward, this collection will be referred to as the JustGrants System collection. The JustGrants System is the successor system to the Community Partnership Grants Management System, and encompasses and replaces the functionality of the latter.(3) *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:*

NA. The applicable component within the Department of Justice is Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management, in the Office of Justice Programs.

(4) *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:* The primary respondents are state, local, and tribal governments, institutions of higher education, non-profit organizations, and other organizations applying for DOJ grants. JustGrants is a web-based grants applications system and award management system. It provides automated support throughout the award lifecycle, and facilitates reporting to Congress and other interested agencies. The system stores essential information required to comply with the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA). JustGrants has also been designated the OJP official system of record for grants activities by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA).(5) *An Estimate of the Total Number of Respondents and the Amount of Time Estimated for an Average Respondent to Respond:* An estimated 57,945 organizations will respond to the collections under JustGrants and on average it will take each of them from .17 to 9 hours to complete various award lifecycle processes within the system, varying from application submission, award management and reporting, and award closeout (a total average of 29.17 hours for all processes).(6) *An Estimate of the Total Public Burden (in hours) Associated with the collection:* The estimated public burden associated with this application is 160,528 hours.

If additional information is required contact: Melody Braswell, Department Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution