

hard of hearing, or have a speech disability may dial 711 (TTY, TDD, or TeleBraille) to access telecommunications relay services. Individuals outside the United States should use the relay services offered within their country to make international calls to the point-of-contact in the United States.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Gila and Salt River Meridian, Arizona

The plat, in one sheet, representing the survey of a portion of the south boundary of Township 40 North, Range 26 East (north boundary), a portion of the Sixth Guide Meridian East (west boundary), the east boundary, and the subdivisional lines, and the subdivision of certain sections, Township 39 North, Range 25 East, accepted May 24, 2022, and officially filed May 26, 2022, for Group 1213, Arizona.

This plat was prepared at the request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The plat, in one sheet, representing the metes-and-bounds survey of the Canyon de Chelly National Monument boundary, partially surveyed Township 31 North, Range 27 East, accepted September 26, 2022, and officially filed September 28, 2022, for Group 1219, Arizona.

This plat was prepared at the request of the United States Forest Service.

The plat, in two sheets, representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the east and north boundaries, Township 5 North, Range 10 West, Navajo Special Meridian, the dependent resurvey of a portion of the Eighth Standard Parallel North through Ranges 26 and 27 East (north boundary), the dependent resurvey of a portion of the west boundary, the survey of the east boundary and a portion of the subdivisional lines, the subdivision of certain sections and the metes-and-bounds survey of the Canyon de Chelly National Monument boundary, Township 32 North, Range 27 East, accepted September 26, 2022, and officially filed September 28, 2022, for Group 1219, Arizona.

This plat was prepared at the request of the United States Forest Service.

The plat, in one sheet, representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines and the subdivision of section 20, Township 23 North, Range 30 East, accepted July 6, 2022, and officially filed July 8, 2022, for Group 1220, Arizona.

This plat was prepared at the request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The plat, in one sheet, representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the south boundary, a portion of the

subdivisional lines, the subdivision of section 31, and a metes-and-bounds survey through sections 30 and 31, partially surveyed Township 6 South, Range 21 West, accepted November 29, 2022, and officially filed December 1, 2022, for Group 1218, Arizona.

This plat was prepared at the request of the United States Army.

The plat, in one sheet, representing the dependent resurvey of a portion of the subdivisional lines, the subdivision of sections 5, 6 and 8, and a metes-and-bounds survey through Sections 5, 6 and 8, Township 7 South, Range 21 West, accepted November 29, 2022, and officially filed December 1, 2022, for Group 1218, Arizona.

This plat was prepared at the request of the United States Army.

A person or party who wishes to protest any of these surveys must file a written notice of protest within 30 calendar days from the date of this publication with the Arizona State Director, Bureau of Land Management, stating that they wish to protest.

A statement of reasons for a protest may be filed with the notice of protest to the State Director, or the statement of reasons must be filed with the State Director within 30 days after the protest is filed. Before including your address, or other personal information in your protest, please be aware that your entire protest, including your personal identifying information, may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Authority: 43 U.S.C. chap. 3.

Geoffrey Graham,

Chief Cadastral Surveyor of Arizona.

[FR Doc. 2023-08711 Filed 4-24-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4331-12-P

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS-SER-VIIS-35617; PS.SSELA386.00.1]

Land Exchange at Virgin Islands National Park

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice of land exchange.

SUMMARY: The National Park Service has identified a federally owned parcel of land to be suitable for disposal by exchange. The selected Federal land to be exchanged is within the boundary of the Virgin Islands National Park (Park) but is not essential for administration of

the park unit. The land was surveyed during a National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)/Environmental Assessment process for cultural resources and endangered and threatened species.

DATES: The effective date of this boundary revision is April 25, 2023.

COMMENTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION:

The comment period on the proposed exchange ends 45 days from the date of publication. Information may be obtained from or comments pertaining to this exchange should be addressed to Russell Webb, Supervisory Realty Specialist, russell_webb@nps.gov and at the above referenced address. Adverse comments will be evaluated, and this action may be modified or vacated accordingly. In the absence of any action to modify or vacate, the land exchange will proceed as proposed.

Detailed information concerning this exchange including precise legal descriptions, Land Protection Plan, and environmental assessment are available at the Land Resources Program Office—National Park Service, 2975 Horseshoe Dr. S, Suite 800, Naples, Florida 34104. The documents specific to the Environmental Assessment/NEPA requirements and the Finding of No Significant Impact are located as follows: <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/StJohnLandExchange>.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The authority for this exchange is the Act of October 5, 1962, Public Law 87-750, Stat 746, Sec. 2, the Act of July 15, 1968 (54 U.S.C. 102901), and Title 31 V.I. Code § 231a (referred to and cited as the Virgin Islands School Land Exchange Act). The lands granted by the United States in the exchange should be of approximately equal value to the property being acquired and located within the authorized boundaries of the Park. Any difference must be corrected with monetary compensation.

Fee ownership to the federally-owned-land to be exchanged is described as follows: VIIS Tract 01-137A is an 11.3-acre parcel of land acquired by the United States of America by deed recorded in Deed Book 9-X on Page 266 at the District of St. Thomas, St. John Island Clerk's Office. The land is being conveyed in fee simple by a Quitclaim Deed with restrictive covenants and a discretionary right of reverter.

In exchange for the federally owned parcel of land, the United States of America will acquire a 17.97-acre parcel of land currently owned by The Territorial Government of the U.S. Virgin Islands (GVI) lying within the boundary of the Park. The land is being

acquired in fee simple with a discretionary right of reverter.

The exchange is necessary to benefit the Park by preserving an undeveloped dry tropical forest and to assist GVI in support of its primary educational needs by providing a suitable location for a future school on the island that was diminished substantially by hurricane damage years ago. Currently, students must commute by boat each day or relocate to St. Thomas during the school year to complete a public high school education.

Mark A. Foust,

Regional Director, Interior Region 2.

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BILLING CODE 4312-52-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

United States v. Activision Blizzard, Inc.; Proposed Final Judgment and Competitive Impact Statement

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(b)–(h), that a proposed Final Judgment, Stipulation, and Competitive Impact Statement have been filed with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in *United States of America v. Activision Blizzard, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 1:23-cv-00895. On April 3, 2023, the United States filed a Complaint alleging that Activision Blizzard, Inc. (“Activision”) and the teams in the *Overwatch* and *Call of Duty* Leagues owned by Activision agreed to suppress wages for professional esports players through the imposition of a “Competitive Balance Tax,” which penalized any team that paid total annual compensation to its players above a certain threshold set by Activision, in violation of section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1.

The proposed Final Judgment, filed at the same time as the complaint, requires Activision to certify that it has ended all rules in the *Overwatch* and *Call of Duty* Leagues that impose an upper threshold on compensation for any player or players in those leagues; prohibits Activision from reinstating or implementing any rule that imposes an upper limit on compensation for any player or players in any professional esports league owned or controlled by Activision; requires Activision to provide notice of the meaning and requirements of the Final Judgment to all teams and players in professional esports leagues owned or controlled by

Activision; requires Activision to implement a revised antitrust compliance policy; and imposes cooperation and reporting requirements.

Copies of the complaint, proposed Final Judgment, and Competitive Impact Statement are available for inspection on the Antitrust Division’s website at <http://www.justice.gov/atr> and at the Office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Copies of these materials may be obtained from the Antitrust Division upon request and payment of the copying fee set by Department of Justice regulations.

Public comment is invited within 60 days of the date of this notice. Such comments, including the name of the submitter, and responses thereto, will be posted on the Antitrust Division’s website, filed with the Court, and, under certain circumstances, published in the **Federal Register**. Comments should be submitted in English and directed to Chief, Civil Conduct Task Force, Antitrust Division, Department of Justice, 450 Fifth Street NW, Suite 8600, Washington, DC 20530 (email address: ATRJudgmentCompliance@usdoj.gov).

Suzanne Morris,

Deputy Director Civil Enforcement Operations, Antitrust Division.

United States District Court for the District of Columbia

United States of America, Department of Justice, Antitrust Division, 450 Fifth Street NW, Washington, DC 20530, *Plaintiff*, v. Activision Blizzard, Inc., 3100 Ocean Park Blvd., Santa Monica, California 90405, *Defendant*.

Civil Action No.: 1:23-cv-00895 (Cobb, J.)

Complaint

The United States of America brings this civil antitrust action against Activision Blizzard, Inc. (“Activision”). Activision, a leading video game developer, owns and operates professional esports leagues built around two of its most popular team-based games, *Overwatch* and *Call of Duty*. For years, Activision and the independently owned teams in each league agreed to impose a “Competitive Balance Tax.” The Tax, which effectively operated as a salary cap, penalized teams for paying esports players above a certain threshold and limited player compensation in these leagues. This conduct had the purpose and effect of limiting competition between the teams in each league for esports players and suppressed esports players’ wages. This conduct violates

section 1 of the Sherman Act, 15 U.S.C. 1, and should be enjoined.

I. Industry Background

1. Today, few pastimes in the United States match the popularity and cultural impact of video games. An estimated 60 percent of Americans report they play video games on a weekly basis, and total consumer spending on video games in the United States reportedly topped \$56 billion in 2022. Today’s video game fans are not just interested in *playing*, but *watching* others play their favorite games on streaming sites such as Twitch and YouTube.

2. Two of Activision’s most popular multiplayer video games are *Overwatch* and *Call of Duty*. *Overwatch* became one of the best-selling video games in 2016, its first year of release, and has since attracted millions of players. Since the release of the original *Call of Duty* game in 2003, Activision has published 18 additional titles in the series and reportedly has sold more than 400 million units, making it one of the best-selling video game franchises in history.

3. To capitalize on the success of *Overwatch* and *Call of Duty*, Activision created two professional esports leagues that feature teams comprising the very best *Overwatch* and *Call of Duty* players in the world. Launched in 2018, Activision’s *Overwatch* League currently has 20 city-based teams located across North America, Europe, and Asia. The popularity of Activision’s *Overwatch* League has been a leading contributor to the growth of esports in the United States. Soon after, in 2020, Activision launched its *Call of Duty* League with twelve teams using the same city-based model as the *Overwatch* League.

4. The *Overwatch* and *Call of Duty* Leagues have generated hundreds of millions of dollars for Activision from franchise fees, sponsorship revenues, exclusive streaming deals with YouTube, and the *Overwatch* League’s television broadcast deal with Disney (including subsidiaries ESPN and ABC). Millions of viewers around the world have tuned in to watch professional *Overwatch* and *Call of Duty* players compete in league matches. In the inaugural season of the *Overwatch* League, 107 million viewers streamed matches over Twitch. By the next year, it was the most watched esports league in the world with more than 75.9 million hours watched. The *Call of Duty* League’s official streaming channels attract more than 15 million views per month, and more than 300,000 viewers tuned in to the inaugural league championship in 2020.