

royalty and other mineral revenues due on oil, gas, and geothermal resources produced from Federal and Indian lands. ONRR also shares the data with the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement, Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Tribal and State governments for their land and lease management responsibilities. The requirement to report accurately and timely is mandatory. Please refer to the chart for all reporting requirements and associated burden hours.

(b) *Information Collections:* This ICR covers the paperwork requirements under 30 CFR part 1210, subparts B, C, and D, and part 1212, subpart B as follows:

(1) *Royalty Reporting:* Regulations at 30 CFR part 1210, subparts B and D and part 1212, subpart B, require a lessee to report and remit royalty on oil, gas, and geothermal resources, and to make, retain, and, upon request, provide for inspection accurate and complete records demonstrating proper royalty and other payment. A lessee submits ONRR form 2014, *Report of Sales and Royalty Remittance*, monthly to report royalty on oil, gas, and geothermal leases. Each line contains the royalty owed and the basic elements necessary to calculate the royalty, such as lease number, agreement number, unit number, product code, sales type, sales volume, sales value, processing allowances, transportation allowances, royalty value prior to allowances, and royalty value less allowances. A lessee also uses the form to report certain rents.

(2) *Production Reporting:* Regulations at 30 CFR part 1210, subparts C and D and part 1212, subpart B, require an operator to submit production reports if it operates a Federal or Indian oil and gas lease or federally approved unit or communitization agreement, and to make, retain, and, upon request, provide for inspection accurate and complete records for demonstrating royalty payment. An operator uses the following forms for production accounting and reporting:

(i) *Form ONRR-4054, Oil and Gas Operations Report:* An operator submits this report monthly. Part A tracks the oil and gas volume produced from each Federal or Indian well. Part B tracks disposition of the oil and gas. Part C tracks the oil and gas inventory on the property. ONRR compares the production information with the sales and other royalty data that a lessee submits on form ONRR-2014 to ensure that the lessee paid and reported the proper royalty on the reported oil and

gas production. ONRR also uses the information from parts A, B, and C to track all oil and gas from the point of production to the point of first sale or other disposition.

(ii) *Form ONRR-4058, Production Allocation Schedule Report:* Unless certain conditions are met, an operator must submit this report if it operates an offshore facility measurement point (FMP) handling production from a Federal oil and gas lease or federally approved unit agreement that is commingled (with approval) with production from any other source prior to measurement for royalty determination. The report is filed monthly to allocate the production to each source. ONRR uses the data to verify accurate production and royalty reporting.

*Title of Collection:* Royalty and Production Reporting.

*OMB Control Number:* 1012-0004.

*Form Numbers:* ONRR-2014, ONRR-4054, and ONRR-4058.

*Type of Review:* Extension of a currently approved collection.

*Respondents/Affected Public:* Businesses.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Respondents:* 3,048 oil, gas, and geothermal reporters.

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Responses:* 11,929,280 lines of data.

*Estimated Completion Time per Response:* Varies between 1 and 7 minutes per line, depending on the activity. The average completion time is 1.69 minutes per line. The average completion time is calculated by first multiplying the estimated annual burden hours from the table below (337,933) by 60 to obtain the total annual burden minutes (20,275,980) is divided by the estimated annual number of lines submitted from the table below (11,929,280).

*Total Estimated Number of Annual Burden Hours:* 337,933 hours.

*Respondent's Obligation:* Mandatory.

*Frequency of Collection:* Monthly.

*Total Estimated Annual Non-Hour Burden Cost:* ONRR identified no "non-hour cost" burden associated with this collection of information.

An agency may not conduct or sponsor and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

The authority for this action is the PRA (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*).

**Kimbra G. Davis,**

*Director, Office of Natural Resources Revenue.*

[FR Doc. 2021-19552 Filed 9-9-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4335-30-P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1535-1536 (Final)]

### Methionine From Japan and Spain

#### Determinations

On the basis of the record<sup>1</sup> developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission ("Commission") determines, pursuant to the Tariff Act of 1930 ("the Act"), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports of methionine from Japan and Spain, provided for in subheadings 2930.40.00 and 2930.90.46 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the U.S. Department of Commerce ("Commerce") to be sold in the United States at less than fair value ("LTFV").<sup>2,3</sup>

#### Background

The Commission, pursuant to section 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)), instituted antidumping duty investigations, effective July 29, 2020, following receipt of petitions filed with the Commission and Commerce by Novus International Inc., St. Charles, Missouri. Effective, February 24, 2021, the Commission established a general schedule for the conduct of the final phase of its investigations on methionine, following a preliminary determination by Commerce that imports of methionine from France were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of March 9, 2021 (86 FR 13585). In light of the restrictions on access to the Commission building due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission conducted its hearing by video conference on May 11, 2021. All persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to participate.

The investigation schedules became staggered when Commerce: (i)

<sup>1</sup> The record is defined in § 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

<sup>2</sup> 86 FR 38983 and 86 FR 38985 (July 23, 2021).

<sup>3</sup> The Commission also finds that imports subject to Commerce's affirmative critical circumstances determination are not likely to undermine seriously the remedial effect of the antidumping duty order on Spain.

Postponed the final determinations for its antidumping duty investigations regarding methionine from Japan and Spain; and (ii) reached an earlier final antidumping duty determination concerning methionine from France. On June 30, 2021, the Commission issued a final affirmative determination in its antidumping duty investigation of methionine from France (86 FR 35826, July 7, 2021). Following notification of final determinations by Commerce that imports of methionine from Japan and Spain were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 735(a) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(a)), notice of the supplemental scheduling of the final phase of the Commission's antidumping duty investigations was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of August 2, 2021 (86 FR 41513).

The Commission made these determinations pursuant to § 735(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)). It completed and filed its determinations in these investigations on September 7, 2021. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 5230 (September 2021), entitled *Methionine from Japan and Spain: Investigation Nos. 731-TA-1535-1536 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 7, 2021.

**Lisa Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2021-19563 Filed 9-9-21; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 7020-02-P**

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1197]

### Certain Portable Gaming Console Systems With Attachable Handheld Controllers and Components Thereof II: Commission Determination To Review in Part a Final Initial Determination, and on Review, To Find No Violation of Section 337; Termination of the Investigation

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to review a final initial determination ("ID") with respect to whether the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement was satisfied, and on review, has determined to take no position on the

issue. The Commission has determined not to review the remainder of the ID, and thereby finds no violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The investigation is terminated.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

Robert Needham, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708-5468. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email [EDIS3Help@usitc.gov](mailto:EDIS3Help@usitc.gov). General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on (202) 205-1810.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** On May 4, 2020, the Commission instituted this investigation based on a complaint filed on behalf of Gamevice, Inc. of Simi Valley, California ("Gamevice"). 85 FR 26492-93 (May 4, 2020). The complaint alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain portable gaming consoles with attachable handheld controllers and component thereof by reason of infringement of one or more of claims 1-4, 6-8, and 12-18 of U.S. Patent No. 10,391,393 ("the '393 patent"). *Id.* The Commission's notice of investigation named as respondents Nintendo Co., Ltd. of Kyoto, Japan, and Nintendo of America, Inc. of Redmond, Washington. *Id.* at 26493. The Office of Unfair Import Investigations ("OUII") is participating in this investigation. *Id.* The Commission subsequently terminated the investigation with respect to claims 13-16 of the '393 patent. Order No. 6 (Aug. 14, 2020), *unreviewed by Comm'n Notice* (Sept. 10, 2020) (terminating claims 13-15); Order No. 10 (Dec. 7, 2020), *unreviewed by Comm'n Notice* (Jan. 5, 2021) (terminating claim 16).

On July 2, 2021, the presiding administrative law judge issued the subject ID finding no violation of section 337. The ID found that Gamevice failed to show that Nintendo infringed claims 1-4, 6-8, 12, 17, and 18 of the '393 patent. The ID also found that Nintendo showed by clear and convincing evidence that claims 1-4, 6-8, 16-18, 20, and 22 of the '393 patent

are invalid. The ID found that Gamevice showed that at least one of its domestic industry products practices claims 8-11 of the '393 patent, and that Gamevice established the economic prong with respect to that product, and therefore satisfied the domestic industry requirement with respect to valid claims 9-11 of the '393 patent.

On July 19, 2021, Gamevice petitioned for review with respect to the ID's findings on noninfringement and invalidity with respect to claims 1-4, 6, 7, and 12 of the '393 patent, thereby abandoning its case with respect to claims 8, 16-18, 20, and 22 of the '393 patent. *See* 19 CFR 210.43(b)(2) (stating that "[a]ny issue not raised in petition for review will be deemed to have been abandoned by the petitioning party"). That same day, Nintendo contingently petitioned for review with respect to the ID's validity findings regarding claims 17, 19, and 21 based on indefiniteness, regarding claim 12 based on obviousness, and regarding claims 1-4, 6-8, and 17-18 based on a lack of adequate written description. On July 27, 2021, Gamevice and Nintendo opposed each other's petitions, and OUII opposed both petitions.

Having examined the record of this investigation, including the ID, the petitions for review, and the responses thereto, the Commission has determined to review and take no position on the issue of whether Gamevice demonstrated that it satisfied the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement. *Beloit Corp. v. Valmet Oy*, 742 F.2d 1421, 1423 (Fed. Cir. 1984). The Commission has determined not to review the remainder of the ID. The investigation is hereby terminated with a final determination of no violation of section 337.

The Commission vote for this determination took place on September 3, 2021.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1337), and in part 210 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR part 210).

By order of the Commission.

Issued: September 3, 2021.

**Lisa Barton,**

*Secretary to the Commission.*

[FR Doc. 2021-19510 Filed 9-9-21; 8:45 am]

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