

Commission rules 210.21(a)(2), (b)(1). The ALJ also found that there is no indication that termination of the investigation in view of the settlement agreement would have an adverse impact on the public interest. No party petitioned for review of the ID. The Commission has determined not to review the ID and has terminated the investigation.

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: October 1, 2014.

Lisa R. Barton,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 2014-23843 Filed 10-6-14; 8:45 am]

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JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED STATES

Hearings of the Judicial Conference Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure

Federal Register Citation of Previous Announcement: 79FR 48250

AGENCY: Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure, Judicial Conference of the United States.

ACTION: Notice of cancellation of public hearing.

SUMMARY: The following public hearing on proposed amendments to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure has been canceled: Civil Rules Hearing, October 31, 2014, Washington, DC.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jonathan C. Rose, Secretary and Chief Rules Officer, Rules Committee Support Office, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, DC 20544, telephone (202) 502-1820.

Dated: October 1, 2014.

Jonathan C. Rose,

Secretary and Chief Rules Officer.

[FR Doc. 2014-23819 Filed 10-6-14; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

[Docket No. 2014R-25T]

Commerce in Explosives; 2014 Annual List of Explosive Materials

AGENCY: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF); Department of Justice.

ACTION: Notice of list of explosive materials.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and 27 CFR 555.23, the Department must publish and revise at least annually in the **Federal Register** a list of explosives determined to be within the coverage of 18 U.S.C. 841 *et seq.* The list covers not only explosives, but also blasting agents and detonators, all of which are defined as explosive materials in 18 U.S.C. 841(c). The Department further seeks to clarify that "pyrotechnic fuses" are explosives; and has, therefore, added this term to the List of Explosive Materials. This notice publishes the 2014 Annual List of Explosive Materials.

DATES: The list becomes effective October 7, 2014.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Paul Brown, Chief, Explosives Industry Programs Branch; Firearms and Explosives Industry Division; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; United States Department of Justice; 99 New York Avenue NE., Washington, DC 20226; 202 648-7120.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The list includes all mixtures containing any of the materials on the list. Materials constituting blasting agents are marked by an asterisk. While the list is comprehensive, it is not all-inclusive. The fact that an explosive material is not on the list does not mean that it is not within the coverage of the law if it otherwise meets the statutory definitions in 18 U.S.C. 841. Explosive materials are listed alphabetically by their common names followed, where applicable, by chemical names and synonyms in brackets.

The Department has added one new term, "Pyrotechnic fuses" that will appear after "Pyrotechnic compositions" on the List of Explosive Materials. The addition of this term will clarify that "pyrotechnic fuses" (e.g. black match, ignition fuse, quick match) that are not otherwise exempt as a component of ammunition or as black powder articles intended for the sporting, recreational, or cultural purposes in antique firearms or devices,

are regulated explosive materials regardless of their size or specific energetic composition. The addition of this term will not expand the list to include any materials not already covered under other names. ATF generally classifies pyrotechnic fuse as low explosives subject to the Federal explosives laws and implementing explosives regulations at 27 CFR Part 555—Commerce in Explosives and the U.S. Department of Transportation classifies them as Class 1 explosives. External burning pyrotechnic fuses that are components of small arms ammunition will remain exempt pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 845(a)(4); and safety and pyrotechnic fuses intended only for sporting, recreational, or cultural purposes in antique firearms (as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(16)), or antique devices, as exempted from the term "destructive devices" in 18 U.S.C. 921(a)(4)), will remain exempt pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 845(a)(5). The Department has not removed any listing since its last publication of the List of Explosive Materials.

This list supersedes the List of Explosive Materials dated October 28, 2013 (Docket No. 2013R-6T, 78 FR 64246).

Notice of the 2014 Annual List of Explosive Materials

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and 27 CFR 555.23, I hereby designate the following as explosive materials covered under 18 U.S.C. 841(c):

A

- Acetylides of heavy metals.
- Aluminum containing polymeric propellant.
- Aluminum ophorite explosive.
- Amatex.
- Amatol.
- Ammonal.
- Ammonium nitrate explosive mixtures (cap sensitive).
- *Ammonium nitrate explosive mixtures (non-cap sensitive).
- Ammonium perchlorate having particle size less than 15 microns.
- Ammonium perchlorate explosive mixtures (excluding ammonium perchlorate composite propellant (APCP)).
- Ammonium picrate [picrate of ammonia, Explosive D].
- Ammonium salt lattice with isomorphously substituted inorganic salts.
- *ANFO [ammonium nitrate-fuel oil].
- Aromatic nitro-compound explosive mixtures.
- Azide explosives.

B

- Baranol.
- Baratol.
- BEAF [1, 2-bis (2, 2-difluoro-2-nitroacetoxyethane)].
- Black powder.