

Management and Budget (OMB) for review and approval in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995. The proposed collection OMB 1140–0055 (Identification of Explosive Materials) is being revised due to a reduction in the number of respondents, the total responses and public burden hours associated with this IC, since the last renewal in 2019.

DATES: Comments are encouraged and will be accepted for an additional 30 days until January 19, 2023.

ADDRESSES: Written comments and recommendations for the proposed information collection should be sent within 30 days of publication of this notice to www.reginfo.gov/public/do/PRAMain. Find this particular information collection by selecting “Currently under 30-day Review—Open for Public Comments” or by using the search function.

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 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;
- 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:* Revision of a currently approved collection.

2. *The Title of the Form/Collection:* Identification of Explosive Materials.

3. *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:* Form number: None.

Component Sponsor: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, U.S. Department of Justice.

4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as a brief abstract:*

Primary: Business or other for-profit.
Other: None.

Abstract: Marking of explosives enables law enforcement entities better trace explosives from the manufacturer through the distribution chain to the end purchaser. This process is used as a tool in criminal enforcement activities.

5. *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* An estimated 2,066 respondents will respond to this IC approximately 520 times once annually, and it will take each respondent approximately 3 seconds twice per day to complete their responses.

6. *An estimate of the total public burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The estimated annual public burden associated with this collection is 895.3 or 895 hours, which is equal to 2,066 (total respondents) * 260 (# of workdays) * 0.001666 hours (average time to complete each response).

7. *An Explanation of the Change in Estimates:* The adjustment associated with this collection is a decrease in the number of respondents by 87. Consequently, the total responses and burden hours were reduced by 45,240 responses and 38 hours respectively, since the last renewal in 2019.

If additional information is required contact: Robert Houser, Department Clearance Officer, Policy and Planning Staff, Office of the Chief Information Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice Management Division, Two Constitution Square, 145 N Street NE, 3.E–206, Washington, DC 20530.

Dated: December 15, 2022.

Robert Houser,

Department Clearance Officer, Policy and Planning Staff, Office of the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Department of Justice.

[FR Doc. 2022–27546 Filed 12–19–22; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

[Docket No. 2022N–11]

Commerce in Explosives; 2022 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: This notice publishes the 2022 List of Explosive Materials, as required by law. The 2022 list is the same as the 2021 list published by ATF.

DATES: The list becomes effective December 20, 2022.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Marianna Mitchem, Chief; 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: Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and 27 CFR 555.23, the Department of Justice 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).

Each material listed, as well as all mixtures containing any of these materials, constitute “explosive materials” under 18 U.S.C. 841(c). Materials constituting blasting agents are marked by an asterisk. Explosive materials are listed alphabetically, and, where applicable, followed by their common names, chemical names, and/or synonyms in brackets. This list supersedes the List of Explosive Materials published in the **Federal Register** on December 23, 2021 (Docket No. 2021R–01, 86 FR 72996). However, the explosive materials on this list are the same as those on the 2021 Annual List of Explosive Materials.

The 2022 List of Explosive Materials is a comprehensive list, but is not all-inclusive. The definition of “explosive materials” includes “[e]xplosives, blasting agents, water gels and detonators. Explosive materials, include, but are not limited to, all items in the ‘List of Explosive Materials’ provided for in § 555.23.” 27 CFR 555.11. Accordingly, the fact that an explosive material is not on the annual list does not mean that it is not within coverage of the law if it otherwise meets the statutory definition of “explosives” in 18 U.S.C. 841(d) and (j). Subject to limited exceptions in 18 U.S.C. 845 and 27 CFR 555.141, only Federal explosives licensees and permittees may possess and use explosive materials, including those on the annual list.

Notice of the 2022 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.
 - Black powder based explosive mixtures.
 - Black powder substitutes.
 - * Blasting agents, nitro-carbo-nitrates, including non-cap sensitive slurry and water gel explosives.
 - Blasting caps.
 - Blasting gelatin.
 - Blasting powder.
 - BTNEC [bis (trinitroethyl) carbonate].
 - BTNEN [bis (trinitroethyl) nitramine].
 - BTTN [1,2,4 butanetriol trinitrate].
 - Bulk salutes.
 - Butyl tetryl.
- C**
- Calcium nitrate explosive mixture.
 - Cellulose hexanitrate explosive mixture.
 - Chlorate explosive mixtures.
 - Composition A and variations.
 - Composition B and variations.
 - Composition C and variations.
 - Copper acetylide.
 - Cyanuric triazide.
 - Cyclonite [RDX].
 - Cyclotetramethylenetetranitramine [HMX].
 - Cyclotol.
 - Cyclotrimethylenetrinitramine [RDX].
- D**
- DATB [diaminotrinitrobenzene].
 - DDNP [diazodinitrophenol].
 - DEGDN [diethyleneglycol dinitrate].
- Detonating cord.
- Detonators.
- Dimethylol dimethyl methane dinitrate composition.
- Dinitroethyleneurea.
- Dinitroglycerine [glycerol dinitrate].
- Dinitrophenol.
- Dinitrophenolates.
- Dinitrophenyl hydrazine.
- Dinitroresorcinol.
- Dinitrotoluene-sodium nitrate explosive mixtures.
- DIPAM [dipicramide; diaminohexanitrobiphenyl].
- Dipicryl sulfide [hexanitrodiphenyl sulfide].
- Dipicryl sulfone.
- Dipicrylamine.
- Display fireworks.
- DNPA [2,2-dinitropropyl acrylate].
- DNPD [dinitropentano nitrile].
- Dynamite.
- E**
- EDDN [ethylene diamine dinitrate].
 - EDNA [ethylenedinitramine].
 - Ednatol.
 - EDNP [ethyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].
 - EGDN [ethylene glycol dinitrate].
 - Erythritol tetranitrate explosives.
 - Esters of nitro-substituted alcohols.
 - Ethyl-tetryl.
 - Explosive conitrates.
 - Explosive gelatins.
 - Explosive liquids.
 - Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and hydrocarbons.
 - Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and nitro bodies.
 - Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and water insoluble fuels.
 - Explosive mixtures containing oxygen-releasing inorganic salts and water soluble fuels.
 - Explosive mixtures containing sensitized nitromethane.
 - Explosive mixtures containing tetranitromethane (nitroform).
 - Explosive nitro compounds of aromatic hydrocarbons.
 - Explosive organic nitrate mixtures.
 - Explosive powders.
- F**
- Flash powder.
 - Fulminate of mercury.
 - Fulminate of silver.
 - Fulminating gold.
 - Fulminating mercury.
 - Fulminating platinum.
 - Fulminating silver.
- G**
- Gelatinized nitrocellulose.
 - Gem-dinitro aliphatic explosive mixtures.
- Guanyl nitrosamino guanyl tetrazene.
- Guanyl nitrosamino guanylidene hydrazine.
- Guncotton.
- H**
- Heavy metal azides.
 - Hexanite.
 - Hexanitrodiphenylamine.
 - Hexanitrostilbene.
 - Hexogen [RDX].
 - Hexogene or octogene and a nitrated N-methylaniline.
 - Hexolites.
 - HMTD [hexamethylenetriperoxidediamine].
 - HMX [cyclo-1,3,5,7-tetramethylene 2,4,6,8-tetranitramine; Octogen].
 - Hydrazinium nitrate/hydrazine/aluminum explosive system.
 - Hydrazoic acid.
- I**
- Igniter cord.
 - Igniters.
 - Initiating tube systems.
- K**
- KDNBF [potassium dinitrobenzofuroxane].
- L**
- Lead azide.
 - Lead mannite.
 - Lead mononitroresorcinate.
 - Lead picrate.
 - Lead salts, explosive.
 - Lead styphnate [styphnate of lead, lead trinitroresorcinate].
 - Liquid nitrated polyol and trimethylolethane.
 - Liquid oxygen explosives.
- M**
- Magnesium ophorite explosives.
 - Mannitol hexanitate.
 - MDNP [methyl 4,4-dinitropentanoate].
 - MEAN [monoethanolamine nitrate].
 - Mercuric fulminate.
 - Mercury oxalate.
 - Mercury tartrate.
 - Metriol trinitrate.
 - Minol-2 [40% TNT, 40% ammonium nitrate, 20% aluminum].
 - MMAN [monomethylamine nitrate]; methylamine nitrate.
 - Mononitrotoluene-nitroglycerin mixture.
 - Monopropellants.
- N**
- NIBTN [nitroisobutametrial trinitrate].
 - Nitrate explosive mixtures.
 - Nitrate sensitized with gelled nitroparaffin.
 - Nitrated carbohydrate explosive.
 - Nitrated glucoside explosive.
 - Nitrated polyhydric alcohol explosives.

Nitric acid and a nitro aromatic compound explosive.
 Nitric acid and carboxylic fuel explosive.
 Nitric acid explosive mixtures.
 Nitro aromatic explosive mixtures.
 Nitro compounds of furane explosive mixtures.
 Nitrocellulose explosive.
 Nitroderivative of urea explosive mixture.
 Nitrogelatin explosive.
 Nitrogen trichloride.
 Nitrogen tri-iodide.
 Nitroglycerine [NG, RNG, nitro, glyceryl trinitrate, trinitroglycerine].
 Nitroglycide.
 Nitroglycol [ethylene glycol dinitrate, EGDN].
 Nitroguanidine explosives.
 Nitronium perchlorate propellant mixtures.
 Nitroparaffins Explosive Grade and ammonium nitrate mixtures.
 Nitrostarch.
 Nitro-substituted carboxylic acids.
 Nitrotriazolone [3-nitro-1,2,4-triazol-5-one].
 Nitrourea.

O

Octogen [HMX].
 Octol [75 percent HMX, 25 percent TNT].
 Organic amine nitrates.
 Organic nitramines.

P

PBX [plastic bonded explosives].
 Pellet powder.
 Penthrinite composition.
 Pentolite.
 Perchlorate explosive mixtures.
 Peroxide based explosive mixtures.
 PETN [nitropentaerythrite, pentaerythrite tetranitrate, pentaerythritol tetranitrate].
 Picramic acid and its salts.
 Picramide.
 Picrate explosives.
 Picrate of potassium explosive mixtures.
 Picratol.
 Picric acid (manufactured as an explosive).
 Picryl chloride.
 Picryl fluoride.
 PLX [95% nitromethane, 5% ethylenediamine].
 Polynitro aliphatic compounds.
 Polyolpolynitrate-nitrocellulose explosive gels.
 Potassium chlorate and lead sulfocyanate explosive.
 Potassium nitrate explosive mixtures.
 Potassium nitroaminotetrazole.
 Pyrotechnic compositions.
 Pyrotechnic fuses.
 PÿX [2,6-bis(picrylamino)] 3,5-dinitropyridine.

R

RDX [cyclonite, hexogen, T4, cyclo-1,3,5,-trimethylene-2,4,6,-trinitramine; hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-S-triazine].

S

Safety fuse.
 Salts of organic amino sulfonic acid explosive mixture.
 Salutes (bulk).
 Silver acetylide.
 Silver azide.
 Silver fulminate.
 Silver oxalate explosive mixtures.
 Silver styphnate.
 Silver tartrate explosive mixtures.
 Silver tetrazene.
 Slurried explosive mixtures of water, inorganic oxidizing salt, gelling agent, fuel, and sensitizer (cap sensitive).
 Smokeless powder.
 Sodamol.
 Sodium amatol.
 Sodium azide explosive mixture.
 Sodium dinitro-ortho-cresolate.
 Sodium nitrate explosive mixtures.
 Sodium nitrate-potassium nitrate explosive mixture.
 Sodium picramate.
 Squibs.
 Styphnic acid explosives.

T

Tacot [tetranitro-2,3,5,6-dibenzo-1,3a,4,6a tetrazapentalene].
 TATB [triaminotrinitrobenzene].
 TATP [triacetonetriperoxide].
 TEGDN [triethylene glycol dinitrate].
 Tetranitrocarbazole.
 Tetrazene [tetracene, tetrazine, 1(5-tetrazolyl)-4-guanyl tetrazene hydrate].
 Tetrazole explosives.
 Tetryl [2,4,6 tetranitro-N-methylaniline].
 Tetrytol.
 Thickened inorganic oxidizer salt slurried explosive mixture.
 TMETN [trimethylolthane trinitrate].
 TNEF [trinitroethyl formal].
 TNEOC [trinitroethylorthoformate].
 TNEOF [trinitroethylorthoformate].
 TNT [trinitrotoluene, trotyl, trilitite, triton].
 Torpex.
 Tridite.
 Trimethylol ethyl methane trinitrate composition.
 Trimethylolthane trinitrate-nitrocellulose.
 Trimonite.
 Trinitroanisole.
 Trinitrobenzene.
 Trinitrobenzenesulfonic acid [picryl sulfonic acid].
 Trinitrobenzoic acid.
 Trinitrocresol.
 Trinitrofluorenone.
 Trinitro-meta-cresol.

Trinitronaphthalene.
 Trinitrophenetol.
 Trinitrophenol.
 Trinitrophenol.
 Trinitroresorcinol.
 Tritonal.

U

Urea nitrate.

W

Water-bearing explosives having salts of oxidizing acids and nitrogen bases, sulfates, or sulfamates (cap sensitive).
 Water-in-oil emulsion explosive compositions.

X

Xanthomonas hydrophilic colloid explosive mixture.

Dated: December 12, 2022.

Steven M. Dettelbach,

Director.

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 22-5]

Jennings Staley, M.D.; Decision and Order

On October 8, 2021, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA or Government) issued an Order to Show Cause (OSC) to Jennings Staley, M.D., (Respondent) of California,¹ alleging that Respondent “committed such acts that would render [his] registration inconsistent with the public interest.” OSC, at 2 (citing 21 U.S.C. 823(f) and 824(a)(4)).

A hearing was held before DEA Administrative Law Judge Paul E. Soeffing (the ALJ) who, on June 10, 2022, issued his Recommended Rulings, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision (RD).^{2,3} Having reviewed

¹ The Government sought to revoke Respondent’s Certificates of Registration Nos. FS8992794 (909 Prospect Street, Suite 100C, La Jolla, CA 92037), FS7111519 (31888 Del Obispo Street, Suite C2, San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675), FS7522508 (420 Palladio Parkway, Suite 123, Folsom, CA 95630), FS4937922 (5016 Chesebro Road, Suite 210, Agoura Hills, CA 91301), and FS7568718 (23600 Rockfield Boulevard, Suite 2N, Lake Forest, CA 92630) and sought to deny Respondent’s pending applications for new DEA Registrations Control Nos. W21025364C (24251 Town Center Drive, Suite 175, Valencia, CA 91355) and W21018406C (corrected) (13728 Hesperia Rd., Suite 7, Victorville, CA 92395). OSC, at 1–2.

² The RD, which is summarized herein, found in favor of the Government and neither party filed exceptions.

³ After the RD was issued, but before the deadline for filing exceptions had passed, Respondent notified the ALJ that he voluntarily surrendered his five DEA Certificates of Registration, but that the