

investigation under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337 (“section 337”), based on a complaint filed by Bissell Inc. and Bissell Homecare, Inc., both of Grand Rapids, Michigan (collectively, “Complainants” or “Bissell”). See 87 FR 13311–12 (March 9, 2022). The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 based upon the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain wet dry surface cleaning devices by reason of infringement of certain claims of the ’735 patent, the ’428 patent, the ’949 patent, the ’541 patent, and the ’769 patent. *Id.* The complaint further alleges that a domestic industry (“DI”) exists. *Id.* The notice of investigation names as respondents Tineco Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. of Suzhou City, China; TEK (Hong Kong) Science & Technology Ltd. of Hong Kong, China; and Tineco Intelligent, Inc. of Seattle, Washington (collectively, “Respondents”). *Id.* The Office of Unfair Import Investigations is not participating in this investigation.

On March 24, 2023, the Chief Administrative Law Judge (“CALJ”) issued a final initial determination (“FID”), finding that a violation of section 337 has occurred in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, or the sale within the United States after importation, of certain wet dry surface cleaning devices that infringe one or more of claims 1, 13, and 15 of the ’735 patent or claim 1 of the ’428 patent. The FID further finds no violation of section 337 with respect to the asserted claims of the ’949 patent, the ’769 patent, and the ’541 patent. On April 7, 2023, the CALJ issued a recommended determination (“RD”) on remedy and bond recommending that the Commission issue a limited exclusion order and cease and desist orders if a violation is found. The RD further recommends setting a bond of \$49.01 per covered iFloor 3 product, \$99.01 per covered Floor One S3 product, and \$0 per any other infringing accused product imported during the period of Presidential review.

On April 7, 2023, Complainants filed a combined petition and contingent petition requesting review of the FID’s findings of non-infringement as to the ’949, ’541, and ’769 patents, that Complainants failed to satisfy the technical prong for the ’541 patent, that certain redesigned accused products do not infringe the ’735 and ’428 patents, and waiver of Complainants’ infringement argument as to the ’428 patent. Complainants also sought contingent review of certain economic

prong findings. That same day, Respondents filed a combined petition and contingent petition requesting review of the FID’s findings that the original accused products infringe the ’735 and ’428 patents, that the asserted claims of the ’735 and ’428 patents are not invalid, that Complainants satisfied the technical prong of the domestic industry requirement as to the ’735 and ’428 patents, and that Complainants satisfied the economic prong of the DI requirement for all of the asserted patents. Respondents also sought contingent review of the FID’s findings that the asserted claims of the ’949, ’541, and ’769 patents are not invalid for obviousness. On April 17, 2023, Complainants and Respondents filed their respective responses to the petitions for review.

On April 10, 2023, the Commission issued a notice requesting submissions from non-parties on the public interest. See 88 FR 22479–80 (April 13, 2023). On May 8, 2023, Representative Hillary J. Scholten submitted a response to the Commission’s notice seeking public interest submissions. EDIS Doc. ID 795898 (May 8, 2023). On May 9, 2023, Bissell filed a submission on the public interest, pursuant to Commission Rule 210.50(a)(4). See 19 CFR 210.50(a)(4).

On August 1, 2023, the Commission determined to review the FID in part. See 88 FR 52208–09 (Aug. 7, 2023). Specifically, the Commission reviewed the FID’s findings that: (1) Respondents do not infringe the ’949, ’541, and ’769 patents; (2) Complainants did not satisfy the technical prong of the domestic industry requirement for the ’541 patent; (3) the asserted claims of the ’735 and ’428 patents are not invalid; and (4) Complainants satisfied the economic prong of the domestic industry requirement under subsections 337(a)(3)(B) and (C). *Id.* at 52208. The Commission determined not to review, and thus adopted, the FID’s other findings. *Id.* The Commission requested briefing on remedy, the public interest, and bonding, but it did not request additional briefing on the violation issues listed above. *Id.* at 52208–09.

On August 15, 2023, Complainants and Respondents filed their respective responses to the Commission’s request for briefing on remedy, bond, and the public interest. On August 22, 2023, Complainants and Respondents filed their replies to each other’s responses.

Having reviewed the record in this investigation, including the final ID and the parties’ petitions and responses thereto, the Commission has determined that Respondents have violated section 337 by importing into the United States, selling for importation, or selling in the

United States after importation certain wet dry surface cleaning devices that infringe one or more of claims 1, 13, and 15 of the ’735 patent or claim 1 of the ’428 patent. The Commission finds no violation with respect to the ’949 patent, the ’541 patent, or the ’769 patent.

Upon consideration of the RD, and the parties’ and third party’s submissions on remedy, bonding and the public interest, the Commission has determined that the appropriate remedy is: (i) a limited exclusion order prohibiting Respondents from importing wet dry surface cleaning devices that infringe one or more of claims 1, 13, and 15 of the ’735 patent or claim 1 of the ’428 patent; and (ii) a cease and desist order against each Respondent. The Commission has determined to set a bond in the amount of \$99.01 per covered iFloor 3 product, \$99.01 per covered Floor One S3 product, and \$0 per any other covered product imported during the 60-day period of Presidential review (see 19 U.S.C. 1337(j)(3)). The Commission has determined that the public interest factors do not preclude issuance of a remedy.

The Commission issues its opinion herewith setting forth its determinations on certain issues. This investigation is hereby terminated.

The Commission’s orders and opinion were delivered to the President and United States Trade Representative on the day of their issuance.

The Commission voted to approve these determinations on December 18, 2023.

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: December 18, 2023.

Sharon Bellamy,

Supervisory Hearings and Information Officer.

[FR Doc. 2023–28229 Filed 12–21–23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives

[Docket No. 2023N–01]

Commerce in Explosives; 2023 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 2023 List of Explosive Materials, as required by law. The 2023 list is the same as the 2022 list published by ATF, except the 2023 list adds “pyrotechnic stars.” These materials are “pyrotechnic compositions” and have long been covered under that term. ATF is adding “pyrotechnic stars” for clarity.

DATES: The list becomes effective December 22, 2023.

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 20, 2022 (Docket No. 2022N-11, 87 FR 77888).

The Department is adding “pyrotechnic stars” to the 2023 List of Explosive Materials. Pyrotechnic stars are pellets, cubes, balls, or similar configurations of explosive materials that are typically used in aerial fireworks to create color effects. Pyrotechnic stars have long been on the List under the current term “pyrotechnic compositions.” To eliminate any confusion as to whether the term “pyrotechnic compositions” covers pyrotechnic stars, and to clarify that pyrotechnic stars are covered under the Federal explosives regulations at 27 CFR part 555, ATF is adding the term “pyrotechnic stars” to the List.

The 2023 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 2023 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 [hexamethylenetriperoxidodiamine].
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 trimethylolmethane.
Liquid oxygen explosives.
- M*
- Magnesium ophorite explosives.
Mannitol hexanitrate.
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.
Pyrotechnic stars.
PYX [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.
Sodatol.
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 [trimethylolethane trinitrate].
 TNEF [trinitroethyl formal].
 TNEOC [trinitroethylorthocarbonate].
 TNEOF [trinitroethylorthoformate].
 TNT [trinitrotoluene, trotyl, trilit, 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.

Date approved: December 18, 2023.

Steven M. Dettelbach,
 Director.

[FR Doc. 2023-28253 Filed 12-21-23; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-FY-P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[OMB Number 1117-0053]

Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed eCollection eComments Requested; Reinstatement of a Previously Approved Collection; Leadership Engagement Survey

AGENCY: Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice.

ACTION: 60-Day notice.

SUMMARY: The Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice (DOJ), 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 60 days until February 20, 2024.

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 Tammie S. Pugh, Office of Research and Analysis, Drug Enforcement Administration, 8701 Morrisette Drive, Springfield, VA 22152, Telephone 571-776-2496, *Tammie.S.Pugh@dea.gov*.

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.

Abstract: The DEA Leadership Engagement Survey (LES) is an initiative mandated by the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration to improve the competencies and proficiency of leadership across the DEA,

Overview of This Information Collection

1. *Type of Information Collection:* Reinstatement of a previously approved collection.
2. *The Title of the Form/Collection:* DEA Annual Leadership Engagement Survey.
3. *The agency form number, if any, and the applicable component of the Department sponsoring the collection:* There is not a form number for this collection. It is an online survey. The applicable within the Department of Justice is the Drug Enforcement Administration, Human Resources Division.
4. *Affected public who will be asked or required to respond, as well as the obligation to respond:* Affected Public: Federal Government (Contractors, and Task Force Officers (TFOs)). The obligation to respond is mandatory per 5 U.S.C. part II.
5. *An estimate of the total number of respondents and the amount of time estimated for an average respondent to respond:* It is estimated that 2,600 Federal employees and 2,400 Contractors will take 20 minutes to complete the survey.
6. *An estimate of the total annual burden (in hours) associated with the collection:* The total annual burden hours for this collection is 1,667 hours.
7. *An estimate of the total annual cost burden associated with the collection, if applicable:* \$0.

Activity	Number of respondents	Frequency	Total annual responses	Time per response (minutes)	Total annual burden (hours)
Task Force Officers	2,600	1/annually	2,600	20	867
Contractors	2,400	1/annually	2,400	20	800
Unduplicated Totals	5,000	5,000	1,667

If additional information is required contact: Darwin Arceo, Department

Clearance Officer, United States Department of Justice, Justice

Management Division, Policy and Planning Staff, Two Constitution