

(13)(i) *Candles made with metal-cored wicks.* Candles manufactured or imported on or after October 15, 2003, made with metal-cored candlewicks, unless:

(A) The metal core of each candlewick has a lead content (calculated as the metal) of not more than 0.06 percent of the total weight of the metal core; and

(B) Each outer container or wrapper in which candles subject to paragraph (a)(13)(i)(A) of this section are shipped, including each outer container or wrapper in which such candles are distributed to a retail outlet, is labeled "Conforms to 16 CFR 1500.17(a)(13)." For purposes of this paragraph (B), the term "outer container or wrapper" does not include the immediate container in which candle(s) is/are intended to be displayed at retail or during use in the home, unless that container or wrapper is also the only container or wrapper in which the candle(s) is/are shipped to a retailer.

(ii) *Metal-cored candlewicks.* Metal-cored candlewicks manufactured or imported on or after October 15, 2003, unless:

(A) The metal core of each candlewick has a lead content (calculated as the metal) of not more than 0.06 percent of the total weight of the metal core; and

(B) Each outer container or wrapper in which candlewicks subject to paragraph (a)(13)(ii)(A) of this section is shipped, including each outer container or wrapper of a shipment distributed to a retail outlet, is labeled "Conforms to 16 CFR 1500.17(a)(13)." For purposes of this paragraph (B), the term "outer container or wrapper" does not include the immediate container in which candlewick(s) is/are intended to be displayed or sold at retail, unless that container or wrapper is also the only container or wrapper in which the candlewick(s) is/are shipped to a retailer.

(iii) *Findings*—(A) *General.* To issue a rule under section 2(q)(1) of the FHSA, 15 U.S.C. 1261(q)(1), classifying a substance or article as a banned hazardous substance, the Commission must make certain findings and include them in the regulation. These findings are discussed in paragraphs (a)(13)(iii)(B) through (D) of this section.

(B) *Voluntary Standard.* One alternative to the ban that the Commission considered is to take no mandatory action, and to depend on a voluntary standard. One organization has a standard for candlewicks intended to address the potential for substantial illness posed by such wicks and candles with such wicks. The Commission has found that the standard is technically unsound and that substantial

compliance with it is unlikely. Furthermore, there is no evidence that the standard has been adopted and implemented by candlewick or candle manufacturers.

(C) *Relationship of Benefits to Costs.* The Commission estimates that the ban will reduce the potential for exposure to lead and resulting lead poisoning because there is no "safe" level of lead in the blood. The annual cost to the candle/wick industry of the ban is estimated by the Commission to be in the range of \$100,000 to \$300,000. On a percentage basis these costs represent only 0.005 to 0.015 percent of the overall value of candle shipments in 2000, which was approximately \$2 billion. Accordingly, the Commission finds that the benefits from the regulation bear a reasonable relationship to its costs.

(D) *Least burdensome requirement.* The Commission considered the following alternatives: no action; labeling all metal-cored candles with wicks containing more than 0.06 percent lead by weight of the metal; recordkeeping for shipments of wicks containing 0.06 percent or less lead by weight of the metal and of candles with such wicks; and relying on the voluntary standard. Neither no action, nor labeling, nor reliance on the voluntary standard would adequately reduce the risk of illness. Recordkeeping for shipments of wicks and of candles was not the least burdensome requirement that would prevent or adequately reduce the risk of illness. Therefore the Commission finds that a ban on candlewicks containing more than 0.06 percent lead by weight of the metal and candles with such wicks is the least burdensome requirement that would prevent or adequately reduce the risk of illness.

(b) [Reserved].

Dated: April 9, 2003.

**Todd A. Stevenson,**

*Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.*

#### Appendix—

##### List of Relevant Documents

(This Appendix Will Not Appear in the Code of Federal Regulations)

The following documents contain information relevant to this rulemaking, can be accessed on the world-wide web at [www.cpsc.gov](http://www.cpsc.gov), and are available for inspection at the Office of the Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission, Room 502, 4330 East-West Highway, Bethesda, Maryland 20814:

1. Briefing memorandum from Kristina M. Hatlelid, Ph.D., M.P.H., Toxicologist, Directorate for Health Sciences, to the Commission, "Petition HP 00-3 to Ban

Lead-cored Candlewicks," December 12, 2000.

2. Memorandum from K.M. Hatlelid, Ph.D., M.P.H., Toxicologist, Directorate for Health Sciences, to Mary Ann Danello, Ph.D., Associate Executive Director, Directorate for Health Sciences, "Review of Lead Emissions from Candles," November 15, 2000.
3. Memorandum from Carolyn Meiers, Engineering Psychologist, Human Factors, to Kristina Hatlelid, Ph.D., M.P.H., Directorate for Health Sciences, "Labeling of Candles with Lead-cored Wicks (Petition HP 00-3)," October 18, 2000.
4. Briefing memorandum from Kristina M. Hatlelid, Ph.D., M.P.H., Toxicologist, Directorate for Health Sciences, to the Commission, "Proposal to Ban Lead-Cored Candlewicks," March 18, 2002.
5. Memorandum from Mary F. Donaldson, CPSC Directorate for Economic Analysis to Kristina Hatlelid, CPSC Directorate for Health Sciences, "Preliminary Regulatory Analysis of a Proposed Ban of Lead in Candlewicks," March 5, 2002.
6. "Briefing Package for Ban of Candles with Lead-containing Wicks and Wicks for Candle-making that Contain Lead—Final Rule," Kristina M. Hatlelid, Ph.D., M.P.H., Toxicologist, Directorate for Health Sciences, March 27, 2003.

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 28 CFR Part 16

[AAG/A Order No. 012-2003]

#### Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation

**AGENCY:** Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The Department of Justice, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF), is exempting five Privacy Act systems of records from the subsections of the Privacy Act listed below. The five systems of records were published in the **Federal Register** on January 24, 2003 (68 FR 3551). As described in this rule, the exemptions are necessary to protect law enforcement and investigatory information and functions of ATF.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** This final rule is effective April 18, 2003.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mary Cahill (202) 307-1823.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** The exemptions will be applied only to the extent that information in a record is subject to exemption pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(j) and (k).

On November 25, 2002, the President signed into law the Homeland Security

Act of 2002, Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135 (2002). Under Title XI, Subtitle B of the Act, the "authorities, functions, personnel, and assets" of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms are transferred to the Department of Justice, with the exception of certain enumerated authorities that were retained by the Department of the Treasury. The functions retained by the Department of the Treasury are the responsibility of a new Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau. Section 1111 of the Homeland Security Act further provides that the Bureau will retain its identity as a separate entity within the Department of Justice known as the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). The transfer took effect January 24, 2003.

In accordance with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, 5 U.S.C. 552a, on January 24, 2003, ATF published its Privacy Act systems of records and converted certain ATF systems of records from Department of the Treasury systems to Department of Justice systems pursuant to the reorganization and transfer of ATF to the Department of Justice. (The publication of these systems of records as Justice systems does not rescind the Treasury/ATF systems of records, as they govern the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau within the Department of the Treasury.) There has been no change in the maintenance or operations of the systems of records by ATF, nor has there been a change in the exemptions claimed. Rather, these systems notices were published to reflect the transfer of ATF to the Department of Justice.

Because the transfer of ATF to the Department of Justice was effective on January 24, 2003, it was necessary to immediately establish all appropriate exemptions to the Privacy Act in order to protect law enforcement and investigatory information and functions of ATF. These exemptions needed to be effective on January 24, 2003, the date of the transfer. It would be contrary to the public interest to allow the disclosure of information that could compromise ongoing investigations and law enforcement activities of the ATF. Accordingly, pursuant to the good cause exceptions found at 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B) and (d)(3), the Department found that notice and public procedure on this rule were impracticable and contrary to the public interest.

However, comments were requested on or before March 25, 2003. No comments were received. Therefore, the Department of Justice is issuing a final rule.

### Regulatory Flexibility Act

This rule relates to individuals, as opposed to small business entities. Nevertheless, pursuant to the requirements of the Regulatory Flexibility Act 5 U.S.C. 601-612, the rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

### List of Subjects in 28 CFR Part 16

Administrative practices and procedures, Courts, Freedom of Information, and Privacy.

Accordingly, the interim rule amending 28 CFR part 16 which was published at 68 FR 3392 on January 24, 2003, is adopted as final without change.

Dated: April 9, 2003.

**Paul R. Corts,**

*Assistant Attorney General for Administration.*

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## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### Bureau of Prisons

#### 28 CFR Part 551

[BOP-1002-F]

RIN 1120-AA03

### Public Works and Community Service Projects

**AGENCY:** Bureau of Prisons, Justice.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** This document finalizes Bureau of Prisons (Bureau) interim rules on volunteer community service projects. Volunteer community service projects provide for the public good. They are developed by local government or by a non-profit charitable organization for Bureau approval. This rule provides for inmates' voluntary participation in a volunteer community service project. We intend this rule to promote the public interest and provide for the security and good order of the institution by reducing inmate idleness.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** May 19, 2003.

**ADDRESSES:** Office of General Counsel, Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street, NW., Washington, DC 20534.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Sarah Qureshi, Office of General Counsel, Bureau of Prisons, phone (202) 307-2105.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** In this document, the Bureau finalizes its regulations in 28 CFR part 551, subpart F, on Public Works and Community Service Projects. We published this rule

in the **Federal Register** as an interim rule on January 19, 1993 (58 FR 5210).

Under the interim rule, a volunteer community service project provides for the public good, in keeping with the overall goals of the community, such as community-wide beautification and public safety. The project must be developed by local government or by a non-profit charitable organization for Bureau approval. A community service project is not a work assignment. Any inmate who chooses to participate does so voluntarily, and may not receive performance pay for participation in the project.

Existing Bureau regulations provide for inmate monetary contributions to an international, national, or local organization, including political parties, so long as the contribution does not violate any law or regulation (*see* 28 CFR 551.50). This amendment expands this policy by specifying how an inmate may choose to make a contribution of time and effort through participation in an approved volunteer community service project. The charitable activity resulting from participation in a volunteer community service project may not impair contracts for services in the community.

We published this rule as an interim final rule on January 19, 1993 (58 FR 5210). Since we received no comments on this rule, we are publishing it as final, without change.

### Executive Order 12866

This regulation has been drafted and reviewed in accordance with Executive Order 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review", section 1(b), Principles of Regulation. The Director, Bureau of Prisons has determined that this rule is not a "significant regulatory action" under Executive Order 12866, section 3(f), and accordingly this rule has not been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

### Executive Order 13132

This regulation will not have substantial direct effects on the States, on the relationship between the national government and the States, or on distribution of power and responsibilities among the various levels of government. Under Executive Order 13132, this rule does not have sufficient federalism implications for which we would prepare a Federalism Assessment.

### Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons, under the Regulatory Flexibility Act (5 U.S.C. 605(b)), reviewed this regulation. By approving it, the Director certifies