

paints and surface coatings to 90 ppm and the total lead content of accessible substrates to 100 ppm.) Some of the ways compliance with the soluble limit could be demonstrated are through:

- Component part testing showing that all of the component parts of the toy have a solubility of one or more of the eight elements of no more than their maximum allowable values; or
- Showing that the component parts' content limit for an element is at or below the maximum solubility limit allowed, which also indicates compliance with that limit. (This alternate route to show compliance is provided for by section 8.3.1 of the ASTM F963–11 standard).

The commenter should explain, in addition to the requested general information, how consistent compliance to the soluble limit of element(s) in a material or component part, can be assured without third party testing.

B. Phthalate Concentrations in Plasticized Component Parts

Section 108 of the CPSIA permanently prohibits the sale of any "children's toy or child care article" containing concentrations of more than 0.1 percent of the following chemicals:

- dibutyl phthalate (DBP);
- butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP); or
- di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP).

Section 108 prohibits on an interim basis the sale of "any children's toy that can be placed in a child's mouth" or "child care article" containing concentrations of more than 0.1 percent of:

- di-n-octyl phthalate (DnOP);
- diisononyl phthalate (DINP); or
- diisodecyl phthalate (DIDP),

pending review by a Chronic Hazard Advisory Panel (CHAP).

Section 108 of the CPSIA defines the terms "children's toy," "children's toy that can be placed in a child's mouth," and "child care article." Additional information is available at: <http://www.cpsc.gov/Regulations-Laws-Standards/CPSIA/Phthalates/Phthalates-Information>.

Phthalates commonly are used as plasticizers (softeners) in plastics. Phthalates also are used in other products, including, but not limited to, paints, inks, adhesives, sealants, air fresheners, and scented products. In August 2009, the Commission issued a statement of policy listing materials that:

- May contain phthalates, and therefore, should always be tested; and
- Normally do not contain phthalates, and therefore, may not require testing.

In the August 2012 NOR, a footnote indicated that the following materials

are not expected inherently to contain phthalates, and thus, do not require third party testing:

- Untreated/unfinished wood;
- Metal;
- Natural fibers;
- Natural latex; and
- Mineral products.

Staff is interested in information relating to materials that do not contain the prohibited phthalates in amounts greater than 1000 ppm. In addition to the requested general information, the commenter should explain how consistent compliance to the phthalates limits in a material or component part can be assured without third party testing.

C. Lead Content in Manufactured Wood Products

For the purposes of this RFI, "manufactured wood" refers to composite wood products that are wood-based materials, such as particle board, medium density fiber board, and plywood, consisting largely of natural, untreated wood and glues, adhesives, waxes, resins, and similar materials. Only these constituents are the subject of the RFI.

The Commission previously determined that natural wood (untreated, unadulterated, and uncoated) does not, and will not, contain lead in concentrations in excess of 100 ppm, as detailed in 16 CFR 1500.91. The Commission has not made a similar determination for the adhesives or other possible constituents of a manufactured wood product.

Manufactured wood products are complex, nonhomogeneous products. Therefore, some of the ways compliance with the lead content limit could be demonstrated are:

- By testing a sample of a finished product, which must contain no more than 100 ppm lead;
- Through component part testing of all the constituents of the manufactured wood, with test results showing that all of the constituents used to make the finished product contain no more than 100 ppm lead; or
- By demonstrating that a finished product will never exceed 100 ppm lead content, even if one or more constituents of the manufactured wood product contains lead in excess of 100 ppm.

As provided in 16 CFR 1500.91, a natural wood component part does not require testing.

The commenter should explain, in addition to the requested general information, how consistent compliance to the lead concentration limit of the finished manufactured wood or the

constituents can be assured without third party testing.

D. Synthetic Food Additives

As detailed in 16 CFR 1500.91, the Commission previously determined that natural materials, such as natural fibers and other plant-derived and animal-derived materials, do not contain lead in concentrations above 100 ppm. These natural materials could include substances that may be used as food additives. However, certain synthetic materials that may be used as food additives are not included in the Commission determinations. Therefore, if a synthetic food additive is used in manufacturing a children's product, the resulting finished product or component part is subject to the CPSC requirements for lead content for children's products, including the third party testing requirements.

Substances used as food additives are subject to the requirements of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), including 21 CFR part 172. Because 21 CFR part 172 does not require third party testing, compliance with FDA requirements is not sufficient to indicate compliance with section 101 of the CPSIA. To the extent that any synthetic food additive can be shown consistently not to contain lead at levels that exceed the specified lead content limits, recommendations could be made for future Commission action.

The commenter should explain, in addition to the requested general information, how consistent compliance to the lead content limit of the synthetic food additive(s) can be assured without third party testing.

Dated: April 11, 2013.

Todd A. Stevenson,

Secretary, Consumer Product Safety Commission.

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COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY

Privacy Act of 1974: New System of Records

AGENCY: Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA)

ACTION: Notice of a new system of records.

SUMMARY: CSOSA proposes to add a new system of records to its inventory of record systems subject to the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended, titled "Kiosk System." This action is necessary to meet the requirements of the Privacy Act to publish in the

Federal Register notice of the existence and character of records maintained by the agency (5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)). This system allows CSOSA to collect and maintain records on individuals under supervision who pose a very low level of risk to the community and allows those individuals to provide the information needed to fulfill his/her reporting requirement through the use of a self-service technology. This system has been in operation since April 2008 without incident. In the meantime, appropriate measures to ensure confidentiality, integrity and access controls have been maintained.

DATES: Submit written comments on or before May 16, 2013. This new system will be effective May 16, 2013 unless comments are received that would result in a contrary determination.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments, identified by "Kiosk System, CSOSA-21" to Rorey Smith, Deputy General Counsel and Chief Privacy Officer, Office of General Counsel, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 1380, Washington, DC, 20004, or to rorey.smith@csosa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Rorey Smith, (202) 220-5797, Office of General Counsel, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, Washington, DC 20004.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a, CSOSA proposes to establish a new system of records titled, "Kiosk System." This system of records is being established to allow individuals under supervision who pose a very low level of risk to the community to use the self-service technology to provide the information needed to fulfill his/her reporting requirement and to allow the Community Supervision Officer to meet the documented contact and supervision standards. This is the same information that would be confirmed/verified if the individual were meeting with his/her Community Supervision Officer in person.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), CSOSA has provided a report of this system of records to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress.

SYSTEM OF RECORDS:

Kiosk System—CSOSA-21

SYSTEM NAME:

Kiosk System.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

The Kiosk System application and database records are maintained at CSOSA, Office of Information Technology, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., 7th Floor, Washington, DC 20004.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individuals covered by the Kiosk System are individuals under supervision who are approved for reporting through the kiosk self-service technology. In addition, there is information on CSOSA staff members who are authorized to access and use the system.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

The system contains the following records: individual's name; date of birth; Identification Numbers: Police Department Identification (PDID), CSOSA Number, Probationer Identification Number (PIN); date when the offender's supervision expires; addresses and phone numbers (home, employment, school, emergency contact); email addresses; physical description and characteristics (eye color, hair color, ethnicity, race, height, weight; a hand biometric scan; selection to report for the use of illegal substances testing (random selection process); and information on any rearrests.

The system also contains the following records on CSOSA staff members: logon information (username); assigned role/permission level in the kiosk system; individual's name; and CSOSA phone number, email, title, supervisor, and office location.

AUTHORITY FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE SYSTEM:

Information maintained in the Kiosk System is collected pursuant to the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (the Act), Public Law 105-33, DC Official Code § 24-133. The Act grants CSOSA the authority to supervise District of Columbia individuals on probation, parole, and supervised release.

PURPOSE(S):

The purpose of the Kiosk System is to allow individuals under supervision who pose a very low level of risk to the community to use self-service technology to provide the information needed to fulfill his/her reporting requirement to CSOSA. The information confirmed/provided by the individual through the kiosk self-service technology allows the Community Supervision Officer to complete the required verifications and meet the documented contact and supervision standards.

In addition, the information on the CSOSA staff members is used to verify and validate that appropriate individuals are given access to the kiosk system, and to follow up as needed should there be issues with the accounts, access to the system, etc.

ROUTINE USES OF RECORDS MAINTAINED IN THE SYSTEM, INCLUDING CATEGORIES OF USERS AND THE PURPOSES OF SUCH USES:

CSOSA is not establishing routine uses for the Kiosk System at this time; however, CSOSA will make other disclosures generally permitted under 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act.

DISCLOSURE TO CONSUMER REPORTING AGENCIES:

None.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES FOR STORING, RETREIVING, ACCESSING, RETAINING, AND DISPOSING OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

STORAGE:

Records in this system are stored electronically or on paper in secure facilities behind a locked door. The records may be stored on magnetic disc, tape, other digital media, and/or on paper.

RETRIEVABILITY:

Offenders who are approved to report through the kiosk self-service technology can retrieve their information through the use of the Probationer Identification Number (PIN), in conjunction with the hand biometric scan. This combination allows the offender to properly identify him or herself to the kiosk self-service technology.

CSOSA staff members are able to search and retrieve the information by a number of personal identifiers: last name, first name, date of birth, Police Department Identification (PDID), PIN, or CSOSA Number.

SAFEGUARDS:

Records in this system are safeguarded in accordance with application laws, rules and policies, including federal and all applicable CSOSA automated systems security and access policies. Strict controls have been imposed to minimize the risk of compromising the information that is being stored. Access to the computer system containing the records in this system is limited to those offenders who are eligible, approved and enrolled for reporting through the kiosk self-service technology and to CSOSA staff members with appropriate clearances or permissions who have a need to know the information or to access to the system for the performance of their official duties.

RETENTION AND DISPOSAL:

The records retention schedule (DAA-0562-2012-0002) has been submitted by CSOSA to the National Archives and Records Administration for review and approval.

SYSTEM MANAGER(S) AND ADDRESS:

Associate Director, Community Supervision Services, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, 300 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004.

NOTIFICATION PROCEDURE:

Inquiries concerning this system should be directed to the Office of the General Counsel, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, DC 20004.

RECORD ACCESS PROCEDURES:

See "Notification Procedure" above.

CONTESTING RECORD PROCEDURES:

See "Notification Procedure" above.

RECORD SOURCE CATEGORIES:

The information in the Kiosk System comes from one of four sources: (1) The individual under supervision; (2) from another CSOSA IT system, when an individual is enrolled for kiosk reporting and specific existing data on the individual is pulled into the system from a staging database/staging tables associated with CSOSA's case management system (this provides the base demographic data needed by staff to properly identify the offender, and provides the initial residence, employment, school and emergency contact information that the offender will review, confirm and maintain via reporting through the kiosk self-service technology); (3) information generated by the Kiosk System; and (4) information entered by CSOSA staff, when the information entered by staff includes the capture of the hand biometric (offender's right hand), verification of the data in the system, disabling an offender from reporting through the kiosk self-service technology (at the end of supervision, or due to non-compliance), and re-enabling and offender to report through the kiosk self-service technology.

EXEMPTIONS CLAIMED FOR THE SYSTEM:

None.

Dated: April 10, 2013.

Rorey Smith,

Office of General Counsel, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency.

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COURT SERVICES AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY**Privacy Act of 1974: New System of Records**

AGENCY: Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency (CSOSA).

ACTION: Notice of a new system of records.

SUMMARY: CSOSA proposes to add a new system of records to its inventory of record systems subject to the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), as amended, titled "Biometric Verification System (CSOSA-20)." This action is necessary to meet the requirements of the Privacy Act to publish in the **Federal Register** notice of the existence and character of records maintained by the agency (5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)). The Biometric Verification System allows individuals under supervision to electronically check-in for office visits, programs, and drug lab testing.

DATES: Submit written comments on or before May 16, 2013. This new system will be effective May 16, 2013 unless comments are received that would result in a contrary determination.

ADDRESSES: You may submit written comments, identified by "Biometric Verification System, CSOSA-20" to Rorey Smith, Deputy General Counsel and Chief Privacy Officer, Office of General Counsel, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Room 1380, Washington, DC 20004, or to rorey.smith@csosa.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Rorey Smith, (202) 220-5797, Office of General Counsel, Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency, Washington, DC 20004.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: In accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a, CSOSA proposes to establish a new system of records titled, "Biometric Verification System." The system provides electronic data necessary for efficient accounting of an individual's participation in required events and allows CSOSA staff members to properly verify the individual's identity at the time of check-in by matching the individual's physical presence with photo and other information retrieved by the system, based on a successful match of the entered PIN and hand biometric. This system mitigates the risks associated with use of a physical sign-in log (e.g., inaccurate accounting for attendance, someone signing in for someone else, etc.) when an individual checks in for

an office visit, drug testing, or assigned intervention/assistance program.

In accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552a(r), CSOSA has provided a report of this system of records to the Office of Management and Budget and to Congress.

SYSTEM OF RECORDS:

Biometric Verification System—CSOSA-20.

SYSTEM NAME:

Biometric Verification System.

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION:

Unclassified.

SYSTEM LOCATION:

The Biometric Verification System application and database records are maintained at CSOSA, Office of Information Technology, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., 7th Floor, Washington, DC 20004.

CATEGORIES OF INDIVIDUALS COVERED BY THE SYSTEM:

Individuals covered by the system are those under supervision who are enrolled in the Biometric Verification System for the purpose of checking-in for an office visit, program activity or drug testing. In addition, there is information on CSOSA staff members who are authorized to access and use the system.

CATEGORIES OF RECORDS IN THE SYSTEM:

This system may contain, but is not limited to: Identification Numbers: Police Department Identification (PDID), CSOSA Number, Probationer Identification Number (PIN); a hand biometric scan; and information generated by the Biometric Verification System at the time of a successful check-in (date, time, location and venue of check-in).

In addition, categories of records on those under supervision that are displayed through (but not stored in) the Biometric Verification System include: individual's name; date of birth; identification numbers: Police Department Identification (PDID), CSOSA Number, Probationer Identification Number (PIN); supervision photo; supervision information (Community Supervision Officer's name, team number and branch)

Categories of records on CSOSA staff members in the Biometric Verification System include: logon information (username); assigned role/permission level in the system; individual's name; and agency phone number, email, title, supervisor, office location.