

jury associated with the performance of all-terrain vehicles.

**(4) Certain provisions not applicable**

Sections 2056 and 2058 of this title shall not apply to promulgation of any amendment of the product safety standard under paragraph (2). Judicial review of any amendment of the standard under paragraph (2) shall be in accordance with chapter 7 of title 5.

**(c) Requirements for 3-wheeled all-terrain vehicles**

Until a mandatory consumer product safety standard applicable to 3-wheeled all-terrain vehicles promulgated pursuant to this chapter is in effect, new 3-wheeled all-terrain vehicles may not be imported into or distributed in commerce in the United States. Any violation of this subsection shall be considered to be a violation of section 2068(a)(1) of this title and may also be enforced under section 2066 of this title.

**(d) Further proceedings**

**(1) Deadline**

The Commission shall issue a final rule in its proceeding entitled “Standards for All Terrain Vehicles and Ban of Three-wheeled All Terrain Vehicles”.

**(2) Categories of youth ATVS**

In the final rule, the Commission, in consultation with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, may provide for a multiple factor method of categorization that, at a minimum, takes into account—

- (A) the weight of the ATV;
- (B) the maximum speed of the ATV;
- (C) the velocity at which an ATV of a given weight is traveling at the maximum speed of the ATV;
- (D) the age of children for whose operation the ATV is designed or who may reasonably be expected to operate the ATV; and
- (E) the average weight of children for whose operation the ATV is designed or who may reasonably be expected to operate the ATV.

**(3) Additional safety standards**

In the final rule, the Commission, in consultation with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, shall review the standard published under subsection (a)(1) and establish additional safety standards for all-terrain vehicles to the extent necessary to protect the public health and safety. As part of its review, the Commission shall consider, at a minimum, establishing or strengthening standards on—

- (A) suspension;
- (B) brake performance;
- (C) speed governors;
- (D) warning labels;
- (E) marketing; and
- (F) dynamic stability.

**(e) Definitions**

In this section:

**(1) All-terrain vehicle or ATV**

The term “all-terrain vehicle” or “ATV” means—

(A) any motorized, off-highway vehicle designed to travel on 3 or 4 wheels, having a seat designed to be straddled by the operator and handlebars for steering control; but

(B) does not include a prototype of a motorized, off-highway, all-terrain vehicle or other motorized, off-highway, all-terrain vehicle that is intended exclusively for research and development purposes unless the vehicle is offered for sale.

**(2) ATV action plan**

The term “ATV action plan” means a written plan or letter of undertaking that describes actions the manufacturer or distributor agrees to take to promote ATV safety, including rider training, dissemination of safety information, age recommendations, other policies governing marketing and sale of the ATVs, the monitoring of such sales, and other safety related measures, and that is substantially similar to the plans described under the heading “The Undertakings of the Companies in the Commission Notice” published in the Federal Register on September 9, 1998 (63 FR 48199–48204).

(Pub. L. 92–573, §42, as added Pub. L. 110–314, title II, §232(a), Aug. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 3071.)

CODIFICATION

August 14, 2008, referred to in subsec. (a)(2)(B), was in the original “the date of enactment of the Act” and was translated as reading “the date of enactment of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008”, which enacted this section, to reflect the probable intent of Congress.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Subsec. (c) of this section effective on the date that is 30 days after Aug. 14, 2008, see section 239(a) of Pub. L. 110–314, set out as an Effective Date of 2008 Amendment note under section 2051 of this title.

**CHAPTER 48—HOBBY PROTECTION**

Sec.	
2101.	Marking requirements.
2102.	Private enforcement.
2103.	Enforcement by Federal Trade Commission.
2104.	Imports.
2105.	Application of other laws.
2106.	Definitions.

**§ 2101. Marking requirements**

**(a) Political items**

The manufacture in the United States, or the importation into the United States, for introduction into or distribution in commerce of any imitation political item which is not plainly and permanently marked with the calendar year in which such item was manufactured, is unlawful and is an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act [15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.].

**(b) Coins and other numismatic items**

The manufacture in the United States, or the importation into the United States, for introduction into or distribution in commerce of any imitation numismatic item which is not plainly and permanently marked “copy”, is unlawful and is an unfair or deceptive act or practice in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act [15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.].

**(c) Rules and regulations**

The Federal Trade Commission shall prescribe rules for determining the manner and form in which items described in subsection (a) or (b) of this section shall be permanently marked.

**(d) Exemption**

Subsections (a) and (b), and regulations under subsection (c) of this section, shall not apply to any common carrier or contract carrier or freight forwarder with respect to an imitation political item or imitation numismatic item received, shipped, delivered, or handled by it for shipment in the ordinary course of its business.

(Pub. L. 93-167, § 2, Nov. 29, 1973, 87 Stat. 686.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Trade Commission Act, referred to in subsecs. (a) and (b), is act Sept. 26, 1914, ch. 311, 38 Stat. 717, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter I (§41 et seq.) of chapter 2 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 58 of this title and Tables.

## EFFECTIVE DATE

Section 8 of Pub. L. 93-167 provided that: "This Act [enacting this chapter] shall apply only to imitation political items and imitation numismatic items manufactured after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 29, 1973]."

## SHORT TITLE

Section 1 of Pub. L. 93-167 provided: "That this Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the 'Hobby Protection Act'."

**§ 2102. Private enforcement**

If any person violates section 2101(a) or (b) of this title or a rule under section 2101(c) of this title, any interested person may commence a civil action for injunctive relief restraining such violation, and for damages, in any United States District Court for a district in which the defendant resides or has an agent. In any such action, the court may award the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorneys' fees.

(Pub. L. 93-167, § 3, Nov. 29, 1973, 87 Stat. 686.)

**§ 2103. Enforcement by Federal Trade Commission****(a) Statutory authority**

Except as provided in section 2102 of this title, this chapter shall be enforced by the Federal Trade Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act [15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.].

**(b) Incorporation of Federal Trade Commission Act provisions**

The Commission shall prevent any person from violating the provisions of this chapter in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act [15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.] were incorporated into and made a part of this chapter; and any such person violating the provisions of this chapter shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in said Federal Trade Commission Act, in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers,

and duties as though the applicable terms and provisions of the said Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated into and made a part of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 93-167, § 4, Nov. 29, 1973, 87 Stat. 686.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Trade Commission Act, referred to in text, is act Sept. 26, 1914, ch. 311, 38 Stat. 717, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter I (§41 et seq.) of chapter 2 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 58 of this title and Tables.

**§ 2104. Imports**

Any item imported into the United States in violation of section 2101(a) or (b) of this title or regulations under section 2101(c) of this title shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture under the customs laws.

(Pub. L. 93-167, § 5, Nov. 29, 1973, 87 Stat. 687.)

**§ 2105. Application of other laws**

The provisions of this chapter are in addition to, and not in substitution for or limitation of, the provisions of any other law of the United States or of the law of any State.

(Pub. L. 93-167, § 6, Nov. 29, 1973, 87 Stat. 687.)

**§ 2106. Definitions**

For purposes of this chapter:

(1) The term "original political item" means any political button, poster, literature, sticker, or any advertisement produced for use in any political cause.

(2) The term "imitation political item" means an item which purports to be, but in fact is not, an original political item, or which is a reproduction, copy, or counterfeit of an original political item.

(3) The term "original numismatic item" means anything which has been a part of a coinage or issue which has been used in exchange or has been used to commemorate a person or event. Such term includes coins, tokens, paper money, and commemorative medals.

(4) The term "imitation numismatic item" means an item which purports to be, but in fact is not, an original numismatic item or which is a reproduction, copy, or counterfeit of an original numismatic item.

(5) The term "commerce" has the same meaning as such term has under the Federal Trade Commission Act [15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.].

(6) The term "Commission" means the Federal Trade Commission.

(7) The term "United States" means the States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(Pub. L. 93-167, § 7, Nov. 29, 1973, 87 Stat. 687.)

## REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Trade Commission Act, referred to in par. (5), is act Sept. 26, 1914, ch. 311, 38 Stat. 717, as amended, which is classified generally to subchapter I (§41 et seq.) of chapter 2 of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see section 58 of this title and Tables.

**CHAPTER 49—FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL**

Sec.	
2201.	Congressional findings.
2202.	Declaration of purpose.
2203.	Definitions.
2204.	United States Fire Administration.
2205.	Public education.
2206.	National Academy for Fire Prevention and Control.
2207.	Fire technology.
2208.	National Fire Data Center.
2209.	Master plans.
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2221.	Arson prevention grants.
2222, 2223.	Repealed.
2223a.	Review.
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2223e.	“Emergency response personnel” defined.
2224.	Listings of places of public accommodation.
2225.	Fire prevention and control guidelines for places of public accommodation.
2225a.	Prohibiting Federal funding of conferences held at non-certified places of public accommodation.
2226.	Dissemination of fire prevention and control information.
2227.	Fire safety systems in federally assisted buildings.
2228.	CPR training.
2229.	Firefighter assistance.
2229a.	Expansion of pre-September 11, 2001, fire grant program.
2230.	Surplus and excess Federal equipment.
2231.	Cooperative agreements with Federal facilities.
2232.	Burn research.
2233.	Removal of civil liability barriers that discourage the donation of fire equipment to volunteer fire companies.
2234.	Encouraging adoption of standards for firefighter health and safety.

**§ 2201. Congressional findings**

The Congress finds that—

(1) The National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, established pursuant to Public Law 90-259, has made an exhaustive and comprehensive examination of the Nation’s fire problem, has made detailed findings as to the extent of this problem in terms of human suffering and loss of life and property, and has made ninety thoughtful recommendations.

(2) The United States today has the highest per capita rate of death and property loss from fire of all the major industrialized nations in the world.

(3) Fire is an undue burden affecting all Americans, and fire also constitutes a public health and safety problem of great dimensions. Fire kills 12,000 and scars and injures 300,000 Americans each year, including 50,000

individuals who require extended hospitalization. Almost \$3 billion worth of property is destroyed annually by fire, and the total economic cost of destructive fire in the United States is estimated conservatively to be \$11,000,000,000 per year. Firefighting is the Nation’s most hazardous profession.

(4) Such losses of life and property from fire are unacceptable to the Congress.

(5) While fire prevention and control is and should remain a State and local responsibility, the Federal Government must help if a significant reduction in fire losses is to be achieved.

(6) The fire service and the civil defense program in each locality would both benefit from closer cooperation.

(7) The Nation’s fire problem is exacerbated by (A) the indifference with which some Americans confront the subject; (B) the Nation’s failure to undertake enough research and development into fire and fire-related problems; (C) the scarcity of reliable data and information; (D) the fact that designers and purchasers of buildings and products generally give insufficient attention to fire safety; (E) the fact that many communities lack adequate building and fire prevention codes; and (F) the fact that local fire departments spend about 95 cents of every dollar appropriated to the fire services on efforts to extinguish fires and only about 5 cents on fire prevention.

(8) There is a need for improved professional training and education oriented toward improving the effectiveness of the fire services, including an increased emphasis on preventing fires and on reducing injuries to firefighters.

(9) A national system for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of fire data is needed to help local fire services establish research and action priorities.

(10) The number of specialized medical centers which are properly equipped and staffed for the treatment of burns and the rehabilitation of victims of fires is inadequate.

(11) The unacceptably high rates of death, injury, and property loss from fire can be reduced if the Federal Government establishes a coordinated program to support and reinforce the fire prevention and control activities of State and local governments.

(Pub. L. 93-498, § 2, Oct. 29, 1974, 88 Stat. 1535.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The National Commission on Fire Prevention and Control, established pursuant to Public Law 90-259, referred to in par. (1), refers to the Commission established pursuant to Pub. L. 90-259, title II, §§ 201-207, Mar. 1, 1968, 82 Stat. 36, which provisions were set out as a note under section 278f of this title. The Commission has expired pursuant to sections 203(c) and 207 of Pub. L. 90-259.

SHORT TITLE OF 2008 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 110-376, § 1, Oct. 8, 2008, 122 Stat. 4056, provided that: “This subtitle [probably should be “This Act”, enacting section 2234 of this title, amending sections 2203, 2206 to 2208, 2216, and 2218 of this title and section 321d of Title 6, Domestic Security, and enacting provisions set out as a note under this section] may be cited as the ‘United States Fire Administration Reauthorization Act of 2008.’”