

sion or any other person to use alternative methods for detecting lead as a screening method to determine whether further testing or action is needed.

**(g) Treatment as a regulation under the FHSA**

Any ban imposed by subsection (a) or rule promulgated under subsection (a) or (b) of this section, and section 1303.1 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations (as modified pursuant to subsection (f)(1) or (2)), or any successor regulation, shall be considered a regulation of the Commission promulgated under or for the enforcement of section 2(q) of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 U.S.C. 1261(q)).

(Pub. L. 110-314, title I, §101, Aug. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 3017; Pub. L. 112-28, §1, 10(b), Aug. 12, 2011, 125 Stat. 273, 283.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Federal Hazardous Substances Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(1), is Pub. L. 86-613, July 12, 1960, 74 Stat. 372, which is classified generally to this chapter. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1261 of this title and Tables.

The Consumer Product Safety Act, referred to in subsec. (c), is Pub. L. 92-573, Oct. 27, 1972, 86 Stat. 1207, which is classified generally to chapter 47 (§2051 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 2051 of this title and Tables.

This Act, referred to in subsec. (e)(3), is Pub. L. 110-314, Aug. 14, 2008, 122 Stat. 3016, known as the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 2008 Amendment note set out under section 2051 of this title and Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008, and not as part of the Federal Hazardous Substances Act which comprises this chapter.

AMENDMENTS

2011—Subsec. (a)(1). Pub. L. 112-28, §10(b), substituted “(as defined in section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)))” for “(as defined in section 3(a)(16) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)(16)))”.

Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 112-28, §1(a), added par. (3).

Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 112-28, §1(b)(1), added par. (1) and struck out former par. (1). Prior to amendment, text read as follows: “The Commission may, by regulation, exclude a specific product or material from the prohibition in subsection (a) if the Commission, after notice and a hearing, determines on the basis of the best-available, objective, peer-reviewed, scientific evidence that lead in such product or material will neither—

“(A) result in the absorption of any lead into the human body, taking into account normal and reasonably foreseeable use and abuse of such product by a child, including swallowing, mouthing, breaking, or other children’s activities, and the aging of the product; nor

“(B) have any other adverse impact on public health or safety.”

Subsec. (b)(2)(A). Pub. L. 112-28, §1(b)(2), substituted “include” for “include to.”

Subsec. (b)(5) to (8). Pub. L. 112-28, §1(b)(3), added pars. (5) to (7) and redesignated former par. (5) as (8).

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2011 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 112-28, §11, Aug. 12, 2011, 125 Stat. 283, provided that: “Except as provided otherwise, the amend-

ments made by this Act [amending this section and sections 2055a, 2056a, 2056b, 2057c, 2063, 2068, and 2076 of this title and enacting provisions set out as a note under section 2089 of this title] shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act [Aug. 12, 2011].”

DEFINITION

For definition of “Commission” used in this section, see section 2(a) of Pub. L. 110-314, set out as a note under section 2051 of this title.

**CHAPTER 31—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY MOVING IN COMMERCE**

**§§ 1281, 1282. Repealed. Pub. L. 103-272, §7(b), July 5, 1994, 108 Stat. 1379**

Section 1281, Pub. L. 87-221, §1, Sept. 13, 1961, 75 Stat. 494, related to willful destruction or injury, or attempted destruction or injury, of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce in possession of common or contract carriers, penalties for such acts, and proof of interstate or foreign nature of property. See section 80501 of Title 49, Transportation.

Section 1282, Pub. L. 87-221, §2, Sept. 13, 1961, 75 Stat. 494, provided that judgment of conviction or acquittal on merits under laws of any State or possession, District of Columbia, or Puerto Rico, was bar to prosecution under this chapter for same acts. See section 80501 of Title 49.

**CHAPTER 32—TELECASTING OF PROFESSIONAL SPORTS CONTESTS**

Sec.	
1291.	Exemption from antitrust laws of agreements covering the telecasting of sports contests and the combining of professional football leagues.
1292.	Area telecasting restriction limitation.
1293.	Intercollegiate and interscholastic football contest limitations.
1294.	Antitrust laws unaffected as regards to other activities of professional sports contests.
1295.	“Persons” defined.

**§ 1291. Exemption from antitrust laws of agreements covering the telecasting of sports contests and the combining of professional football leagues**

The antitrust laws, as defined in section 1 of the Act of October 15, 1914, as amended (38 Stat. 730) [15 U.S.C. 12], or in the Federal Trade Commission Act, as amended (38 Stat. 717) [15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.], shall not apply to any joint agreement by or among persons engaging in or conducting the organized professional team sports of football, baseball, basketball, or hockey, by which any league of clubs participating in professional football, baseball, basketball, or hockey contests sells or otherwise transfers all or any part of the rights of such league’s member clubs in the sponsored telecasting of the games of football, baseball, basketball, or hockey, as the case may be, engaged in or conducted by such clubs. In addition, such laws shall not apply to a joint agreement by which the member clubs of two or more professional football leagues, which are exempt from income tax under section 501(c)(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 [26 U.S.C. 501(c)(6)], combine their operations in expanded single league so exempt from income tax, if such agreement increases rather than decreases the number of professional football clubs so operating, and the provisions of which are directly relevant thereto.