

er, 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.

(8) The term “collectibles certification service” means a person recognized by collectors for providing independent certification that collectible items are genuine.

(9) The term “Trademark Act of 1946” means the Act entitled “An Act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of certain international conventions, and for other purposes”, approved July 5, 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1051 et seq.).

(Pub. L. 93-167, §7, Nov. 29, 1973, 87 Stat. 687; Pub. L. 113-288, §2(3), Dec. 19, 2014, 128 Stat. 3281.)

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.

The Trademark Act of 1946, referred to in par. (9), is act July 5, 1946, ch. 540, 60 Stat. 427, also popularly known as the Lanham Act, which is classified generally to chapter 22 (§1051 et seq.) of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title note set out under section 1051 of this title and Tables.

AMENDMENTS

2014—Pars. (8), (9). Pub. L. 113-288 added pars. (8) and (9).

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.

Sec.	
2210.	Reimbursement for costs of firefighting on Federal property.
2211.	Review of fire prevention codes.
2212.	Fire safety effectiveness statements.
2213.	Annual conference.
2214.	Public safety awards.
2215.	Reports to Congress and President.
2216.	Authorization of appropriations.
2217.	Public access to information.
2218.	Administrative provisions.
2219.	Assistance to Consumer Product Safety Commission.
2220.	Arson prevention, detection, and control.
2221.	Arson prevention grants.
2222, 2223.	Repealed.
2223a.	Review.
2223b.	Working group.
2223c.	Report and recommendations.
2223d.	Annual revision of recommendations.
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.	Staffing for adequate fire and emergency response.
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.