

than planning and administration), the aggregate of all expenditures made by such State, political subdivision, or nonprofit organization (exclusive of Federal funds) for the purposes described in section 6002 of this title (other than expenditures for planning and administration) shall be available for such crediting, without regard to whether such expenditures were actually made in connection with such program.

(Pub. L. 103-267, title II, §202, June 16, 1994, 108 Stat. 726.)

SHORT TITLE

Section 201 of title II of Pub. L. 103-267 provided that: "This title [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the 'Children's Bicycle Helmet Safety Act of 1994'."

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in sections 6002, 6003 of this title.

§ 6002. Purposes for grants

A grant made under section 6001 of this title may be used by a grantee to—

- (1) enforce a law that requires individuals under the age of 16 to wear approved bicycle helmets on their heads while riding on bicycles;
- (2) provide assistance, to individuals under the age of 16 who may not be able to afford approved bicycle helmets, to enable such individuals to acquire such helmets;
- (3) develop and administer a program to educate individuals under the age of 16 and their families on the importance of wearing such helmets in order to improve bicycle safety; or
- (4) carry out any combination of the activities described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3).

The Administrator shall review grant applications for compliance with this section prior to awarding grants.

(Pub. L. 103-267, title II, §203, June 16, 1994, 108 Stat. 727.)

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 6001 of this title.

§ 6003. Report to Congress

Not later than May 1, 1997, the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration shall report to Congress on the effectiveness of the grant program established by section 6001 of this title. The report shall include a list of grant recipients, a summary of the types of programs implemented by the grantees, and any recommendation by the Administrator regarding how the program should be changed in the future.

(Pub. L. 103-267, title II, §204, June 16, 1994, 108 Stat. 727.)

§ 6004. Standards

(a) In general

Bicycle helmets manufactured 9 months or more after June 16, 1994, shall conform to—

- (1) any interim standard described under subsection (b) of this section, pending the establishment of a final standard pursuant to subsection (c) of this section; and

- (2) the final standard, once it has been established under subsection (c) of this section.

(b) Interim standards

The interim standards are as follows:

- (1) The American National Standards Institute standard designated as "Z90.4-1984".
- (2) The Snell Memorial Foundation standard designated as "B-90".
- (3) The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard designated as "F 1447".
- (4) Any other standard that the Commission determines is appropriate.

(c) Final standard

Not later than 60 days after June 16, 1994, the Commission shall begin a proceeding under section 553 of title 5 to—

- (1) review the requirements of the interim standards set forth in subsection (a) of this section and establish a final standard based on such requirements;
- (2) include in the final standard a provision to protect against the risk of helmets coming off the heads of bicycle riders;
- (3) include in the final standard provisions that address the risk of injury to children; and
- (4) include additional provisions as appropriate.

Sections 7, 9, and 30(d) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2056, 2058, 2079(d)) shall not apply to the proceeding under this subsection and section 11 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 2060) shall not apply with respect to any standard issued under such proceeding. The final standard shall take effect 1 year from the date it is issued.

(d) Failure to meet standards

(1) Failure to meet interim standard

Until the final standard takes effect, a bicycle helmet that does not conform to an interim standard as required under subsection (a)(1) of this section shall be considered in violation of a consumer product safety standard promulgated under the Consumer Product Safety Act [15 U.S.C. 2051 et seq.].

(2) Status of final standard

The final standard developed under subsection (c) of this section shall be considered a consumer product safety standard promulgated under the Consumer Product Safety Act.

(Pub. L. 103-267, title II, §205, June 16, 1994, 108 Stat. 727.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Consumer Product Safety Act, referred to in subsec. (d), is Pub. L. 92-573, Oct. 27, 1972, 86 Stat. 1207, as amended, 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.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 6006 of this title.

§ 6005. Authorization of appropriations

For the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration to carry out the grant program authorized by this chapter, there are authorized to be appropriated \$2,000,000 for fiscal year 1995,

\$3,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, and \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 1997.

(Pub. L. 103-267, title II, §206, June 16, 1994, 108 Stat. 728.)

§ 6006. “Approved bicycle helmet” defined

In this chapter, the term “approved bicycle helmet” means a bicycle helmet that meets—

- (1) any interim standard described in section 6004(b) of this title, pending establishment of a final standard under section 6004(c) of this title; and
- (2) the final standard, once it is established under section 6004(c) of this title.

(Pub. L. 103-267, title II, §207, June 16, 1994, 108 Stat. 728.)

CHAPTER 87—TELEMARKETING AND CONSUMER FRAUD AND ABUSE PREVENTION

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§ 6101. Findings

The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Telemarketing differs from other sales activities in that it can be carried out by sellers across State lines without direct contact with the consumer. Telemarketers also can be very mobile, easily moving from State to State.

(2) Interstate telemarketing fraud has become a problem of such magnitude that the resources of the Federal Trade Commission are not sufficient to ensure adequate consumer protection from such fraud.

(3) Consumers and others are estimated to lose \$40 billion a year in telemarketing fraud.

(4) Consumers are victimized by other forms of telemarketing deception and abuse.

(5) Consequently, Congress should enact legislation that will offer consumers necessary

protection from telemarketing deception and abuse.

(Pub. L. 103-297, §2, Aug. 16, 1994, 108 Stat. 1545.)

SHORT TITLE OF 2000 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 106-534, §1, Nov. 22, 2000, 114 Stat. 2555, provided that: “This Act [enacting provisions set out as notes under this section and section 3732 of Title 42, The Public Health and Welfare] may be cited as the ‘Protecting Seniors From Fraud Act’.”

SHORT TITLE

Section 1 of Pub. L. 103-297 provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter and section 9b of Title 7, Agriculture, and amending section 52 of this title] may be cited as the ‘Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act’.”

CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS

Pub. L. 106-534, §2, Nov. 22, 2000, 114 Stat. 2555, provided that: “Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) Older Americans are among the most rapidly growing segments of our society.

“(2) Our Nation’s elderly are too frequently the victims of violent crime, property crime, and consumer and telemarketing fraud.

“(3) The elderly are often targeted and retargeted in a range of fraudulent schemes.

“(4) The TRIAD program, originally sponsored by the National Sheriffs’ Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, and the American Association of Retired Persons unites sheriffs, police chiefs, senior volunteers, elder care providers, families, and seniors to reduce the criminal victimization of the elderly.

“(5) Congress should continue to support TRIAD and similar community partnerships that improve the safety and quality of life for millions of senior citizens.

“(6) There are few other community-based efforts that forge partnerships to coordinate criminal justice and social service resources to improve the safety and security of the elderly.

“(7) According to the National Consumers League, telemarketing fraud costs consumers nearly \$40,000,000,000 each year.

“(8) Senior citizens are often the target of telemarketing fraud.

“(9) Fraudulent telemarketers compile the names of consumers who are potentially vulnerable to telemarketing fraud into the so-called ‘mooch lists’.

“(10) It is estimated that 56 percent of the names on such ‘mooch lists’ are individuals age 50 or older.

“(11) The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Federal Trade Commission have provided resources to assist private-sector organizations to operate outreach programs to warn senior citizens whose names appear on confiscated ‘mooch lists’.

“(12) The Administration on Aging was formed, in part, to provide senior citizens with the resources, information, and assistance their special circumstances require.

“(13) The Administration on Aging has a system in place to inform senior citizens of the dangers of telemarketing fraud.

“(14) Senior citizens need to be warned of the dangers of telemarketing fraud before they become victims of such fraud.”

SENIOR FRAUD PREVENTION PROGRAM

Pub. L. 106-534, §3, Nov. 22, 2000, 114 Stat. 2556, provided that:

“(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Attorney General \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2001 through 2005 for programs for the National Association of TRIAD.

“(b) COMPTROLLER GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a re-