

ginning July 1, 1976, and ending September 30, 1976; and for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1976, and for each fiscal year thereafter there are authorized to be appropriated such sums, not to exceed \$500,000, as may be necessary to carry out this chapter.

(Pub. L. 91-540, §12, Dec. 9, 1970, 84 Stat. 1407; Pub. L. 94-360, §10, July 13, 1976, 90 Stat. 921.)

AMENDMENTS

1976—Pub. L. 94-360 substituted provisions authorizing \$125,000 to be appropriated for the period beginning July 1, 1976 and ending September 30, 1976, and \$500,000 to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1976, and each fiscal year thereafter, to carry out the purposes of this chapter, for provisions authorizing not more than \$100,000 to be appropriated annually to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 1976 AMENDMENT

Section 10 of Pub. L. 94-360 provided that the amendment made by that section is effective July 1, 1976.

CHAPTER 45—EMERGENCY LOAN GUARANTEES TO BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

- Sec.
1841. Emergency Loan Guarantee Board; establishment; membership; voting.
1842. Authority for loan guarantees; terms and conditions.
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1844. Security for loan guarantees.
1845. Requirements applicable to loan guarantees.
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1846. Powers and duties.
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- (b) General Accounting Office; audit; report to Board and Congress.
1847. Maximum obligation.
1848. Emergency loan guarantee fund.
- (a) Establishment; use; investment.
- (b) Guarantee fee; deposits in fund.
- (c) Payments; issuance of notes or other obligations when fund moneys insufficient; forms and denominations, maturities, terms and conditions, interest rate; public debt transaction.
1849. Federal Reserve banks as fiscal agents.
1850. Protection of Government's interest.
- (a) Attorney General, enforcement authority; payments into emergency loan guarantee fund.
- (b) Recovery rights; subrogation.
1851. Reports to Congress; recommendations.
1852. Termination date.

§ 1841. Emergency Loan Guarantee Board; establishment; membership; voting

There is created an Emergency Loan Guarantee Board (referred to in this chapter as the "Board") composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, as Chairman, the Chairman of the

Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Decisions of the Board shall be made by majority vote.

(Pub. L. 92-70, §2, Aug. 9, 1971, 85 Stat. 178.)

SHORT TITLE

Section 1 of Pub. L. 92-70 provided that: "This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the 'Emergency Loan Guarantee Act'."

EMERGENCY STEEL LOAN GUARANTEES AND EMERGENCY OIL AND GAS GUARANTEED LOANS

Pub. L. 106-51, Aug. 17, 1999, 113 Stat. 252, as amended by Pub. L. 106-102, title VII, §734, Nov. 12, 1999, 113 Stat. 1478; Pub. L. 107-63, title III, §336(a), Nov. 5, 2001, 115 Stat. 472, provided that:

"CHAPTER 1

"SEC. 101. EMERGENCY STEEL LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM. (a) SHORT TITLE.—This chapter may be cited as the 'Emergency Steel Loan Guarantee Act of 1999'.

"(b) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

"(1) the United States steel industry has been severely harmed by a record surge of more than 40,000,000 tons of steel imports into the United States in 1998, caused by the world financial crisis;

"(2) this surge in imports resulted in the loss of more than 10,000 steel worker jobs in 1998, and was the imminent cause of three bankruptcies by medium-sized steel companies, Acme Steel, Laclede Steel, and Geneva Steel;

"(3) the crisis also forced almost all United States steel companies into—

"(A) reduced volume, lower prices, and financial losses; and

"(B) an inability to obtain credit for continued operations and reinvestment in facilities;

"(4) the crisis also has affected the willingness of private banks and investment institutions to make loans to the United States steel industry for continued operation and reinvestment in facilities;

"(5) these steel bankruptcies, job losses, and financial losses are also having serious negative effects on the tax base of cities, counties, and States, and on the essential health, education, and municipal services that these government entities provide to their citizens; and

"(6) a strong steel industry is necessary to the adequate defense preparedness of the United States in order to have sufficient steel available to build the ships, tanks, planes, and armaments necessary for the national defense.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

"(1) BOARD.—The term 'Board' means the Loan Guarantee Board established under subsection (e).

"(2) PROGRAM.—The term 'Program' means the Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Program established under subsection (d).

"(3) QUALIFIED STEEL COMPANY.—The term 'qualified steel company' means any company that—

"(A) is incorporated under the laws of any State;

"(B) is engaged in the production and manufacture of a product defined by the American Iron and Steel Institute as a basic steel mill product, including ingots, slab and billets, plates, flat-rolled steel, sections and structural products, bars, rail type products, pipe and tube, and wire rod; and

"(C) has experienced layoffs, production losses, or financial losses since the beginning of the steel import crisis, in January 1998 or that operates substantial assets of a company that meets these qualifications.

"(d) ESTABLISHMENT OF EMERGENCY STEEL GUARANTEE LOAN PROGRAM.—There is established the Emergency Steel Guarantee Loan Program, to be administered by the Board, the purpose of which is to provide loan guarantees to qualified steel companies in accordance with this section.