

retary may require the temporary marking of any horse during the period of its detention for the purpose of identifying the horse as detained. A horse which is detained subject to this paragraph shall not be moved by any person from the place it is so detained except as authorized by the Secretary or until the expiration of the detention period applicable to the horse.

(2) Any equipment, device, paraphernalia, or substance which was used in violation of any provision of this chapter or any regulation issued under this chapter or which contributed to the soring of any horse at or prior to any horse show, horse exhibition, or horse sale or auction, shall be liable to be proceeded against, by process of libel for the seizure and condemnation of such equipment, device, paraphernalia, or substance, in any United States district court within the jurisdiction of which such equipment, device, paraphernalia, or substance is found. Such proceedings shall conform as nearly as possible to proceedings in rem in admiralty.

(Pub. L. 91-540, § 6, Dec. 9, 1970, 84 Stat. 1406; Pub. L. 94-360, § 7, July 13, 1976, 90 Stat. 918.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1976—Subsec. (a). Pub. L. 94-360 substituted provisions increasing the maximum amount of fine that can be imposed and the maximum length of imprisonment that can be ordered for knowingly performing enumerated activities prohibited under this chapter, for provisions authorizing a maximum civil penalty of \$1,000 for each unintentional violation of this chapter, requiring notice to an alleged violator prior to assessment of any penalty and authorizing the institution of civil actions by the Attorney General to enforce such penalties.

Subsec. (b). Pub. L. 94-360 substituted provisions relating to imposition of civil penalties up to \$2,000, criteria for imposition of particular amounts, and procedures for review and enforcement of civil penalties, for provisions authorizing fines up to \$2,000 and/or imprisonment up to six months for intentional violations of provisions of this chapter or any regulation issued thereunder.

Subsecs. (c) to (e). Pub. L. 94-360 added subsecs. (c) to (e).

#### § 1826. Notice of violations to Attorney General

Whenever the Secretary believes that a willful violation of this chapter has occurred and that prosecution is needed to obtain compliance with this chapter, he shall inform the Attorney General and the Attorney General shall take such action with respect to such matter as he deems appropriate.

(Pub. L. 91-540, § 7, Dec. 9, 1970, 84 Stat. 1406.)

#### § 1827. Utilization of personnel of Department of Agriculture and officers and employees of consenting States; technical and other non-financial assistance to State

##### (a) Assistance from Department of Agriculture and States

The Secretary, in carrying out the provisions of this chapter, shall utilize, to the maximum extent practicable, the existing personnel and facilities of the Department of Agriculture. The Secretary is further authorized to utilize the officers and employees of any State, with its consent, and with or without reimbursement, to assist him in carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

##### (b) Assistance to States

The Secretary may, upon request, provide technical and other nonfinancial assistance (including the lending of equipment on such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines is appropriate) to any State to assist it in administering and enforcing any law of such State designed to prohibit conduct described in section 1824 of this title.

(Pub. L. 91-540, § 8, Dec. 9, 1970, 84 Stat. 1406; Pub. L. 94-360, § 8, July 13, 1976, 90 Stat. 920.)

#### AMENDMENTS

1976—Pub. L. 94-360 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a) and added subsec. (b).

#### § 1828. Rules and regulations

The Secretary is authorized to issue such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

(Pub. L. 91-540, § 9, Dec. 9, 1970, 84 Stat. 1406.)

#### SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 1824 of this title.

#### § 1829. Preemption of State laws; concurrent jurisdiction; prohibition on certain State action

No provision of this chapter shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of the Congress to occupy the field in which such provision operates to the exclusion of the law of any State on the same subject matter, unless there is a direct and positive conflict between such provision and the law of the State so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together. Nor shall any provision of this chapter be construed to exclude the Federal Government from enforcing the provision of this chapter within any State, whether or not such State has enacted legislation on the same subject, it being the intent of the Congress to establish concurrent jurisdiction with the States over such subject matter. In no case shall any such State take any action pursuant to this section involving a violation of any such law of that State which would preclude the United States from enforcing the provisions of this chapter against any person.

(Pub. L. 91-540, § 10, Dec. 9, 1970, 84 Stat. 1406.)

#### § 1830. Omitted

#### CODIFICATION

Section, Pub. L. 91-540, § 11, Dec. 9, 1970, 84 Stat. 1406; Pub. L. 94-360, § 9, July 13, 1976, 90 Stat. 920; Pub. L. 104-66, title I, § 1012(b), Dec. 21, 1995, 109 Stat. 711, which required the Secretary of Agriculture to include information on matters covered by this chapter, together with recommendations for legislative and other action, as part of the annual report submitted to Congress under section 2155 of title 7, terminated, effective May 15, 2000, pursuant to section 3003 of Pub. L. 104-66, as amended, set out as a note under section 1113 of Title 31, Money and Finance. See, also, page 44 of House Document No. 103-7.

#### § 1831. Authorization of appropriations

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this chapter \$125,000 for the period be-

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.
1843. Limitations and conditions of loan guarantees.
- (a) Necessary findings.
- (b) Term of loans; renewal.
- (c) Interest rates, determination; guarantee fee.
1844. Security for loan guarantees.
1845. Requirements applicable to loan guarantees.
- (a) Stock dividends or other payments, prohibition; waiver.
- (b) Managerial changes.
- (c) Financial statement; access to documents.
- (d) Exhaustion of remedies.
- (e) Protective provisions; advances.
- (f) Loan security, priority; collateral.
1846. Powers and duties.
- (a) Board; inspection of documents; disapproval of certain transactions.
- (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.