Legislative History of the Reauthorization of the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) (1990): Report 07

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Section 2. FTC Authority: This section deals with Federal Trade Commission issues.

(a) Directs that the FTC shall participate in, or have exclusive jurisdiction over, any enforcement of the criminal laws of the United States Code, including the provisions of section 1349, Title 18, that are the same as any of the laws prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts or practices.

(b) Requires the FTC to report to the Department of Justice on a regular basis on its efforts to enforce the criminal laws of the United States Code.

(c) Provides that the FTC's efforts to enforce the criminal laws of the United States Code shall be considered as a factor in determining whether the FTC should seek to recover civil penalties or enter into consent decrees.

Section 3. Money Laundering: This section amends the Money Laundering Act of 1986 to provide for civil penalties for violations of that Act.

(a) Increases the maximum civil penalty for violations of the Act to $1 million per violation.

(b) Provides for the imposition of civil penalties for violations of the Act by a financial institution that knows, or should have known, that the institution was the source of a criminal transaction.

Section 4. Bank Fraud: This section amends the Bankruptcy Code to provide for the recovery of money laundering and securities fraud.

(a) Provides for the recovery of money laundering and securities fraud as fraudulent conveyances.

(b) Provides for the recovery of money laundering and securities fraud as fraudulent transfers.

(c) Provides for the recovery of money laundering and securities fraud as fraudulent misrepresentations.

Section 5. Foreign Corrupt Practices: This section amends the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 to provide for the recovery of civil penalties and other remedies for violations of that Act.

(a) Increases the maximum civil penalty for violations of the Act to $5 million per violation.

(b) Provides for the imposition of civil penalties for violations of the Act by a financial institution that knows, or should have known, that the institution was the source of a criminal transaction.

(c) Provides for the imposition of civil penalties for violations of the Act by a financial institution that knows, or should have known, that the institution was the source of a criminal transaction.

Section 6. Fraudulent Conduct: This section amends the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for civil penalties for violations of that Act.

(a) Increases the maximum civil penalty for violations of the Act to $1 million per violation.

(b) Provides for the imposition of civil penalties for violations of the Act by a financial institution that knows, or should have known, that the institution was the source of a criminal transaction.

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Section 7. Criminal Forfeiture: This section amends the Criminal forfeiture Act of 1990 to provide for the recovery of money laundering and securities fraud.

(a) Provides for the recovery of money laundering and securities fraud as fraudulent conveyances.

(b) Provides for the recovery of money laundering and securities fraud as fraudulent transfers.

(c) Provides for the recovery of money laundering and securities fraud as fraudulent misrepresentations.

Section 8. Credit Fraud: This section amends the Fair Credit Reporting Act to provide for civil penalties for violations of that Act.

(a) Increases the maximum civil penalty for violations of the Act to $1 million per violation.

(b) Provides for the imposition of civil penalties for violations of the Act by a financial institution that knows, or should have known, that the institution was the source of a criminal transaction.

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Congressional Record — Senate

July 14, 1993

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today I am introducing legislation to enhance a very successful historic preservation effort already underway in Massachusetts and Rhode Island—the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor. This legislation will modify the boundaries of the corridor to include additional communities in the valley that are essential components of the region's history. It will also extend the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor Commission, which has been so effective in bringing local groups together to preserve these important cultural and natural resources. The bill will increase the Commission's funding, to build on current preservation endeavors and to define and establish new heritage areas and responsibilities that will result from the larger Corridor boundaries.

I am joined in this legislation by my colleagues from Massachusetts and Rhode Island, Senators JOHN KERRY, CLAIBORNE PELL, and JOHN CHAFEE, who have all shown a strong commitment to our effort to protect this vital part of our national heritage. A comprehensive bill is being introduced today in the House of Representatives by Congressman RICHARD NEAL, with the sponsorship of Congressmen PETER BLUTE, RONALD MACHTLY, and JACK REAM, who are working in the same spirit of bipartisan and bi-State cooperation.

The Blackstone corridor is unique in many respects. Historically, it is distinctive as the place where industrial America was born. The country's first factory, Slater Mill, was built on the banks of the Blackstone River. It was here that the widespread industrial use of water power in the United States was first demonstrated. Much of this early development is still intact, with approximately 10,000 historic structures, and a canal system and dams that harness the force of the river, which drops dramatically as it flows through the corridor. Dozens of 19th century mill villages and communities sprang up along the river to take advantage of the water's power. Many of the area's landscapes, the farms and pastures that provided food for the mill workers, and the beautiful woods and scenic areas along the river—remain intact for the enjoyment of visitors.

The Blackstone corridor is also distinctive because of its innovative and highly cost-effective way for the Federal Government to assist in preserving historic and natural resources. Rather than acquiring an inventory of individual properties, the Federal role is one of providing technical expertise and recognition. The efforts encourage local citizens, businesses, nonprofit historic and environmental organizations, colleges and universities, 20 local governments and State governments to work together to protect their valley's heritage, and to do so in a way that is consistent with Federal precedent and policy.

When the Blackstone corridor was first established by Congress in 1986 this public-private partnership was highly experimental. Neither Congress nor the Executive Branch could fully comprehend the concept—so different from the traditional Federal ownership and control—would work. Now, it is clear that the corridor is a success and serves as a model for similar efforts across our country. A report last year by the advisory board of the Secretary of the Interior on National Parks gave Blackstone a glowing endorsement, calling it a "model for other heritage areas and partnership model." Earlier this year, the National Trust for Historic Preservation hosted a conference on heritage areas. The Blackstone project was featured as the prime example of Federal seed money being used effectively to encourage local preservation.

Because the Blackstone corridor has been such an unqualified success, we believe that Congress should support the extension of the legislation and the corridor's Commission to include all communities in the Blackstone corridor area, including the rest of the valley's heritage. It is this comprehensive and inclusive approach that has made the corridor such a success, and it is this very feature that gives the Blackstone corridor such potential to serve as a comprehensive model for the protection of the entire corridor, including the headwaters of the Blackstone River, to tell a fuller story of America's industrial revolution.

Extension of the Blackstone Corridor Commission is also essential. Expiration law terminates the Commission's
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School of Excellence. Recognition goes to schools that es-
se additional leadership is education, a clear vi-
sion of mission shared by everyone.
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thorizations of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum Services.
Mr. Speaker, you and I have been in this Chamber for over a decade, and we have seen significant changes in the NEA, NEH, and IMLS. We have also seen the funding levels of these agencies decrease, and that is unacceptable.
HON. PAT WILLIAMS OF MONTANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1993
Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to extend the authorizations of the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Institute of Museum Services.
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HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ OF NEW JERSEY
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1993
Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the opportunity to offer my sincere congratulations to Ms. Bonnie Shapiro, the administrative director of the New Jersey Tenants Organization [NJTO]. Bonnie's commitment to tenants' rights runs deep. She has been active in tenant organizations for 24 years, including the last 11½ with NJTO, the Nation's oldest and largest tenant group.
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HON. RICHARD E. NEAL OF MASSACHUSETTS
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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1993
Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I want to go on record saying “thank you” to a dedicated, long-time public servant from my district, Mrs. Mary Driscoll of East Longmeadow, MA.

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Tribute to Bonnie Shapiro, Recipient of the New Jersey Tenants Organization's 14th Annual Ronald B. Atlas Leadership Award

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Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I bring to your attention the excellent work being done by the School of Excellence in Newark.

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