

the offense, the victim had not attained the age of 14 years and the offender had attained the age of 18 years; and

(B) the number of convictions described in subparagraph (A) that constitute second or subsequent convictions of the defendant of an offense described in that subparagraph.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than March 1, 2000, and on March 1 of each year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report, which shall include—

(A) the information collected under paragraph (1) with respect to each State during the preceding calendar year; and

(B) the percentage of cases in each State in which an individual convicted of an offense described in paragraph (1)(A) was previously convicted of another such offense in another State during the preceding calendar year.

It was decided in the { Yeas 412 affirmative } Nays 15

¶65.10

[Roll No. 212]

AYES—412

- Abercrombie, Ackerman, Aderholt, Allen, Andrews, Archer, Armye, Bachus, Baird, Baker, Baldacci, Baldwin, Ballenger, Barcia, Barr, Barrett (NE), Barrett (WI), Bartlett, Barton, Bass, Bateman, Becerra, Bentsen, Bereuter, Berkley, Berman, Berry, Biggart, Bilbray, Bilirakis, Bishop, Blagojevich, Biley, Blumenauer, Blunt, Boehlert, Boehner, Bonilla, Bonior, Bono, Borski, Boswell, Boucher, Boyd, Brady (PA), Brady (TX), Brown (FL), Brown (OH), Bryant, Burr, Burton, Buyer, Callahan, Calvert, Camp, Campbell, Canady, Cannon, Capps, Capuano, Cardin, Carson, Castle, Chabot, Chambliss, Chenoweth, Clayton, Clement, Clyburn, Coble, Coburn, Collins, Combest, Condit, Cook, Cooksey, Costello, Cox, Coyne, Cramer, Crane, Crowley, Cubin, Cummings, Cunningham, Danner, Davis (FL), Davis (VA), Deal, DeFazio, DeGette, Delahunt, DeLauro, DeLay, DeMint, Deutsch, Diaz-Balart, Dickey, Dicks, Dingell, Dixon, Doggett, Dooley, Doolittle, Doyle, Dreier, Duncan, Duinn, Edwards, Ehrlich, Emerson, Engel, English, Eshoo, Etheridge, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Farr, Fattah, Filner, Fletcher, Foley, Forbes, Ford, Fossella, Fowler, Franks (NJ), Frelinghuysen, Frost, Gallegly, Ganske, Gejdenson, Gekas, Gephardt, Gibbons, Gilchrest, Gillmor, Gilman, Gonzalez, Goode, Goodlatte, Goodling, Gordon, Goss, Graham, Granger, Green (TX), Green (WI), Greenwood, Gutierrez, Gutknecht, Hall (OH), Hall (TX), Hansen, Hastings (FL), Hastings (WA), Hayes, Hayworth, Hefley, Herger, Hill (IN), Hill (MT), Hilleary, Hilliard, Hinchey, Hinojosa, Hobson, Hoeffel, Hoekstra, Holden, Holt, Hooley, Horn, Hostettler, Hoyer, Hulshof, Hunter, Hutchinson, Hyde, Insee, Isakson, Istook, Jackson-Lee (TX), Jefferson, Jenkins, John, Johnson (CT), Johnson, E. B., Johnson, Sam, Jones (NC), Kanjorski, Kaptur, Kelly, Kennedy, Kildee, Kind (WI), King (NY), Kingston, Kleczka, Klink, Knollenberg, Kolbe, Kucinich, Kuykendall, LaFalce, LaHood, Lampson, Lantos, Largent, Larson, Latham, LaTourette, Lazio, Leach, Levin, Lewis (CA), Lewis (GA), Lewis (KY), Linder, Lipinski, LoBiondo, Lofgren, Lowey, Lucas (KY), Lucas (OK), Luther, Maloney (CT), Maloney (NY), Manzullo, Markey, Mascara, Matsui, McCarthy (MO), McCarthy (NY), McCollum, McCrery, McDermott, McGovern, McHugh, McInnis, McIntosh, McIntyre, McKeon, McKinney, McNulty, Meenan, Menendez, Metcaif, Mica, Millender-McDonald, Miller (FL), Miller, Gary, Miller, George, Minge, Mink, Moakley, Mollohan, Moore, Moran (KS), Moran (VA), Morella, Murtha, Myrick, Nadler, Napolitano, Neal, Nethercutt, Ney, Northup, Norwood, Nussle, Dogstar, Obey, Oliver, Ortiz, Ose, Owens, Oxley, Packard, Clay, Conyers, Frank (MA), Jackson (IL), Jones (OH), Kilpatrick, Lee, Martinez, Meek (FL), Meeks (NY), Payne, Roybal-Allard, Scott, Waters, Watt (NC), Brown (CA), Davis (IL), Ehlers, Houghton, Kasich, Thomas, Brown (CA), Davis (IL), Ehlers, Houghton, Kasich, Thomas, Weiner

- Levin, Lewis (CA), Lewis (GA), Lewis (KY), Linder, Lipinski, LoBiondo, Lofgren, Lowey, Lucas (KY), Lucas (OK), Luther, Maloney (CT), Maloney (NY), Manzullo, Markey, Mascara, Matsui, McCarthy (MO), McCarthy (NY), McCollum, McCrery, McDermott, McGovern, McHugh, McInnis, McIntosh, McIntyre, McKeon, McKinney, McNulty, Meenan, Menendez, Metcaif, Mica, Millender-McDonald, Miller (FL), Miller, Gary, Miller, George, Minge, Mink, Moakley, Mollohan, Moore, Moran (KS), Moran (VA), Morella, Murtha, Myrick, Nadler, Napolitano, Neal, Nethercutt, Ney, Northup, Norwood, Nussle, Dogstar, Obey, Oliver, Ortiz, Ose, Owens, Oxley, Packard, Pallone, Pascrell, Pastor, Paul, Pease, Pelosi, Peterson (MN), Peterson (PA), Petri, Phelps, Pickering, Pickett, Pitts, Pombo, Pomeroy, Porter, Portman, Price (NC), Pryce (OH), Quinn, Radanovich, Rahall, Ramstad, Rangel, Regula, Reyes, Reynolds, Riley, Rivers, Rodriguez, Roemer, Rogan, Rogers, Rohrabacher, Ros-Lehtinen, Rothman, Roukema, Royce, Rush, Ryan (WI), Ryun (KS), Sabo, Salmon, Sanchez, Sanders, Sandlin, Sanford, Sawyer, Saxton, Scarborough, Schaffer, Schakowsky, Sensenbrenner, Serrano, Sessions, Shadegg, Shaw, Shays, Sherman, Sherwood, Shimkus, Shows, Shuster, Simpson, Sisisky, Skeen, Skelton, Slaughter, Smith (MI), Smith (NJ), Smith (TX), Smith (WA), Snyder, Souder, Spence, Spratt, Stabenow, Stark, Stearns, Stenholm, Strickland, Stump, Stupak, Sununu, Sweeney, Talent, Tancredo, Tanner, Tauscher, Tauzin, Taylor (MS), Taylor (NC), Terry, Thompson (CA), Thompson (MS), Thornberry, Thune, Thurman, Tiahrt, Tierney, Toomey, Towns, Trafficant, Turner, Udall (CO), Udall (NM), Upton, Velazquez, Vento, Visclosky, Vitter, Walden, Walsh, Wamp, Watkins, Watts (OK), Waxman, Weldon (FL), Weldon (PA), Weller, Wexler, Weygand, Whitfield, Wicker, Wilson, Wise, Wolf, Woolsey, Wu, Wynn, Young (AK), Young (FL)

NOES—15

- Clay, Conyers, Frank (MA), Jackson (IL), Jones (OH), Kilpatrick, Lee, Martinez, Meek (FL), Meeks (NY), Payne, Roybal-Allard, Scott, Waters, Watt (NC), Brown (CA), Davis (IL), Ehlers, Houghton, Kasich, Thomas, Weiner

NOT VOTING—7

So the amendment was agreed to.

¶65.11 RECORDED VOTE

A recorded vote by electronic device was ordered in the Committee of the Whole on the following amendment submitted by Mr. HYDE:

Add at the end the following new title:

TITLE —PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM THE CULTURE OF VIOLENCE

SEC. ____ . PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM EXPLICIT SEXUAL OR VIOLENT MATERIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 71 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§ 1471. Protection of minors

“(a) PROHIBITION.—Whoever in interstate or foreign commerce knowingly and for monetary consideration, sells, sends, loans, or exhibits, directly to a minor, any picture, photograph, drawing, sculpture, video game, motion picture film, or similar visual representation or image, book, pamphlet, magazine, printed matter, or sound recording, or other matter of any kind containing explicit sexual material or explicit violent material which—

“(1) the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find, taking the material as a whole and with respect to minors, is designed to appeal or panders to the prurient, shameful, or morbid interest;

“(2) the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find the material patently offensive with respect to what is suitable for minors; and

“(3) a reasonable person would find, taking the material as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value for minors;

shall be punished as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

“(b) DEFINITIONS.—As used in subsection (a)—

“(1) the term ‘knowingly’ means having general knowledge of, or reason to know, or a belief or ground for belief which warrants further inspection or inquiry of—

“(A) the character and content of any material described in subsection (a) which is reasonably susceptible of examination by the defendant; and

“(B) the age of the minor;

but an honest mistake is a defense against a prosecution under this section if the defendant made a reasonable bona fide attempt to ascertain the true age of such minor;

“(2) the term ‘minor’ means any person under the age of 17 years; and

“(3) the term ‘sexual material’ means a visual depiction of an actual or simulated display of, or a detailed verbal description or narrative account of—

“(A) human male or female genitals, pubic area or buttocks with less than a full opaque covering;

“(B) a female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any portion thereof below the top of the nipple;

“(C) covered male genitals in a discernibly turgid state;

“(D) acts of masturbation, sodomy, or sexual intercourse;

“(E) physical contact with a person’s clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or if such person be a female, breast;

“(4) the term ‘violent material’ means a visual depiction of an actual or simulated display of, or a detailed verbal description or narrative account of—

“(A) sadistic or masochistic flagellation by or upon a person;

“(B) torture by or upon a person;

“(C) acts of mutilation of the human body; or

“(D) rape.

“(c) PENALTIES.—The punishment for an offense under this section is—

“(1) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 5 years, or both, in the case of an offense which does not occur after a conviction for another offense under this section; and

“(2) a fine under this title or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both, in the case of an offense which occurs after a conviction for another offense under this section.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 71 of

title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“1471. Protection of minors.”.

SEC. ____ . PRE-PURCHASE DISCLOSURE OF LYRICS PACKAGED WITH SOUND RECORDINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that retail establishments engaged in the sale of sound recordings—

(1) should make available for on-site review, upon the request of a person over the age of 18 years, the lyrics packaged with any sound recording they offer for sale; and

(2) should post a conspicuous notice of the right to review described in paragraph (1).

“(b) DEFINITION.—The term ‘retail establishment’ means any physical place of business which sells directly to a consumer, but does not include mail order, catalog, or on-line sales of sound recordings.

SEC. ____ . STUDY OF EFFECTS OF ENTERTAINMENT ON CHILDREN.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—The National Institutes of Health shall conduct a study of the effects of video games and music on child development and youth violence.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall address—

(1) whether, and to what extent, video games and music affect the emotional and psychological development of juveniles; and

(2) whether violence in video games and music contributes to juvenile delinquency and youth violence.

SEC. ____ . TEMPORARY ANTITRUST IMMUNITY TO PERMIT THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY TO SET GUIDELINES TO HELP PROTECT CHILDREN FROM HARMFUL MATERIAL.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Television is seen and heard in nearly every United States home and is a uniquely pervasive presence in the daily lives of Americans. The average American home has 2.5 televisions, and a television is turned on in the average American home 7 hours every day.

(2) Television plays a particularly significant role in the lives of children. Figures provided by Nielsen Research show that children between the ages of 2 years and 11 years spend an average of 21 hours in front of a television each week.

(3) Television has an enormous capability to influence perceptions, especially those of children, of the values and behaviors that are common and acceptable in society.

(4) The influence of television is so great that its images and messages often can be harmful to the development of children. Social science research amply documents a strong correlation between the exposure of children to televised violence and a number of behavioral and psychological problems.

(5) Hundreds of studies have proven conclusively that children who are consistently exposed to violence on television have a higher tendency to exhibit violent and aggressive behavior, both as children and later in life.

(6) Such studies also show that repeated exposure to violent programming causes children to become desensitized to and more accepting of real-life violence and to grow more fearful and less trusting of their surroundings.

(7) A growing body of social science research indicates that sexual content on television can also have a significant influence on the attitudes and behaviors of young viewers. This research suggests that heavy exposure to programming with strong sexual content contributes to the early commencement of sexual activity among teenagers.

(8) Members of the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) adhered for many years to a comprehensive code of conduct that was based on an understanding of the influence

exerted by television and on a widely held sense of responsibility for using that influence carefully.

(9) This code of conduct, the Television Code of the National Association of Broadcasters, articulated this sense of responsibility as follows:

(A) “In selecting program subjects and themes, great care must be exercised to be sure that the treatment and presentation are made in good faith and not for the purpose of sensationalism or to shock or exploit the audience or appeal to prurient interests or morbid curiosity.”.

(B) “Broadcasters have a special responsibility toward children. Programs designed primarily for children should take into account the range of interests and needs of children, from instructional and cultural material to a wide variety of entertainment material. In their totality, programs should contribute to the sound, balanced development of children to help them achieve a sense of the world at large and informed adjustments to their society.”.

(C) “Violence, physical, or psychological, may only be projected in responsibly handled contexts, not used exploitatively. Programs involving violence present the consequences of it to its victims and perpetrators. Presentation of the details of violence should avoid the excessive, the gratuitous and the instructional.”.

(D) “The presentation of marriage, family, and similarly important human relationships, and material with sexual connotations, shall not be treated exploitatively or irresponsibly, but with sensitivity.”.

(E) “Above and beyond the requirements of the law, broadcasters must consider the family atmosphere in which many of their programs are viewed. There shall be no graphic portrayal of sexual acts by sight or sound. The portrayal of implied sexual acts must be essential to the plot and presented in a responsible and tasteful manner.”.

(10) The National Association of Broadcasters abandoned the code of conduct in 1983 after three provisions of the code restricting the sale of advertising were challenged by the Department of Justice on antitrust grounds and a Federal district court issued a summary judgment against the National Association of Broadcasters regarding one of the provisions on those grounds. However, none of the programming standards of the code were challenged.

(11) While the code of conduct was in effect, its programming standards were never found to have violated any antitrust law.

(12) Since the National Association of Broadcasters abandoned the code of conduct, programming standards on broadcast and cable television have deteriorated dramatically.

(13) In the absence of effective programming standards, public concern about the impact of television on children, and on society as a whole, has risen substantially. Polls routinely show that more than 80 percent of Americans are worried by the increasingly graphic nature of sex, violence, and vulgarity on television and by the amount of programming that openly sanctions or glorifies criminal, antisocial, and degrading behavior.

(14) At the urging of Congress, the television industry has taken some steps to respond to public concerns about programming standards and content. The broadcast television industry agreed in 1992 to adopt a set of voluntary guidelines designed to “proscribe gratuitous or excessive portrayals of violence”. Shortly thereafter, both the broadcast and cable television industries agreed to conduct independent studies of the violent content in their programming and make those reports public.

(15) In 1996, the television industry as a whole made a commitment to develop a comprehensive rating system to label programming that may be harmful or inappropriate for children. That system was implemented at the beginning of 1999.

(16) Despite these efforts to respond to public concern about the impact of television on children, millions of Americans, especially parents with young children, remain angry and frustrated at the sinking standards of television programming, the reluctance of the industry to police itself, and the harmful influence of television on the well-being of the children and the values of the United States.

(17) The Department of Justice issued a ruling in 1993 indicating that additional efforts by the television industry to develop and implement voluntary programming guidelines would not violate the antitrust laws. The ruling states that “such activities may be likened to traditional standard setting efforts that do not necessarily restrain competition and may have significant pro-competitive benefits . . . Such guidelines could serve to disseminate valuable information on program content to both advertisers and television viewers. Accurate information can enhance the demand for, and increase the output of, an industry’s products or services.”.

(18) The Children’s Television Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-437) states that television broadcasters in the United States have a clear obligation to meet the educational and informational needs of children.

(19) Several independent analyses have demonstrated that the television broadcasters in the United States have not fulfilled their obligations under the Children’s Television Act of 1990 and have not noticeably expanded the amount of educational and informational programming directed at young viewers since the enactment of that Act.

(20) The popularity of video and personal computer (PC) games is growing steadily among children. Although most popular video and personal computer games are educational or harmless in nature, some are extremely violent. One recent study by Strategic Record Research found that 64 percent of teenagers played video or personal computer games on a regular basis.

(21) Game players of violent games may be cast in the role of shooter, with points scored for each “kill”. Similarly, advertising for such games often touts violent content as a selling point—the more graphic and extreme, the better.

(22) Due to their increasing popularity and graphic quality, video games may increasingly influence impressionable children.

(23) Music is another extremely pervasive and popular form of entertainment. American children and teenagers listen to music more than any other demographic group. The Journal of American Medicine reported that between the 7th and 12th grades the average teenager listens to 10,500 hours of rock or rap music, just slightly less than the entire number of hours spent in the classroom from kindergarten through high school.

(24) Teens are among the heaviest purchasers of music, and are most likely to favor music genres that depict, and often appear to glamorize violence.

(25) Music has a powerful ability to influence perceptions, attitudes, and emotional state. The use of music as therapy indicates its potential to increase emotional, psychological, and physical health. That influence can be used for ill as well.

(b) PURPOSES; CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are to permit the entertainment industry—

(A) to work collaboratively to respond to growing public concern about television pro-

gramming, movies, video games, Internet content, and music lyrics, and the harmful influence of such programming, movies, games, content, and lyrics on children;

(B) to develop a set of voluntary programming guidelines similar to those contained in the Television Code of the National Association of Broadcasters; and

(C) to implement the guidelines in a manner that alleviates the negative impact of television programming, movies, video games, Internet content, and music lyrics on the development of children in the United States and stimulates the development and broadcast of educational and informational programming for such children.

(2) CONSTRUCTION.—This section may not be construed as—

(A) providing the Federal Government with any authority to restrict television programming, movies, video games, Internet content, or music lyrics that is in addition to the authority to restrict such programming, movies, games, content, or lyrics under law as of the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(B) approving any action of the Federal Government to restrict such programming, movies, games, content, or lyrics that is in addition to any actions undertaken for that purpose by the Federal Government under law as of such date.

(C) EXEMPTION OF VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS ON GUIDELINES FOR CERTAIN ENTERTAINMENT MATERIAL FROM APPLICABILITY OF ANTITRUST LAWS.—

(1) EXEMPTION.—Subject to paragraph (2), the antitrust laws shall not apply to any joint discussion, consideration, review, action, or agreement by or among persons in the entertainment industry for the purpose of developing and disseminating voluntary guidelines designed—

(A) to alleviate the negative impact of telecast material, movies, video games, Internet content, and music lyrics containing—

(i) violence, sexual content, criminal behavior; or

(ii) other subjects that are not appropriate for children; or

(B) to promote telecast material, movies, video games, Internet content, or music lyrics that are educational, informational, or otherwise beneficial to the development of children.

(2) LIMITATION.—The exemption provided in paragraph (1) shall not apply to any joint discussion, consideration, review, action, or agreement that—

(A) results in a boycott of any person; or

(B) concerns the purchase or sale of advertising, including restrictions on the number of products that may be advertised in a commercial, the number of times a program may be interrupted for commercials, and the number of consecutive commercials permitted within each interruption.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ANTITRUST LAWS.—The term “antitrust laws”—

(i) has the meaning given it in subsection (a) of the first section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12(a)), except that such term includes section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45) to the extent such section 5 applies to unfair methods of competition; and

(ii) includes any State law similar to the laws referred to in subparagraph (A).

(B) INTERNET.—The term “Internet” means the combination of computer facilities and electromagnetic transmission media, and related equipment and software, comprising the interconnected worldwide network of computer networks that employ the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol or any successor protocol to transmit information.

(C) MOVIES.—The term “movies” means theatrical motion pictures.

(D) PERSON IN THE ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY.—The term “person in the entertainment industry” means a television network, any person that produces or distributes television programming (including theatrical motion pictures), the National Cable Television Association, the Association of Independent Television Stations, Incorporated, the National Association of Broadcasters, the Motion Picture Association of America, each of the affiliate organizations of the television networks, the Interactive Digital Software Association, any person that produces or distributes video games, the Recording Industry Association of America, and any person that produces or distributes music, and includes any individual acting on behalf of any of the above.

(E) TELECAST.—The term “telecast material” means any program broadcast by a television broadcast station or transmitted by a cable television system.

(d) SUNSET.—Subsection (d) shall apply only with respect to conduct that occurs in the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending 3 years after such date.

(e) REPORT.—The Attorney General shall report to the Congress, not later than 90 days after the period described in subsection (d), on the effect of the exemption made by this section.

SEC. ____ PROMOTING GRASSROOTS SOLUTIONS TO YOUTH VIOLENCE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT.—The Attorney General shall, subject to appropriations, award a grant to the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise (referred to in this section as the “National Center”) to enable the National Center to award subgrants to grassroots entities in the following 8 cities:

- (1) Washington, District of Columbia.
(2) Detroit, Michigan.
(3) Hartford, Connecticut.
(4) Indianapolis, Indiana.
(5) Chicago (and surrounding metropolitan area), Illinois.
(6) Dallas, Texas.
(7) Los Angeles, California.
(8) Norfolk, Virginia.
(9) Houston, Texas.

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a subgrant under this section, a grassroots entity referred to in subsection (a) shall submit an application to the National Center to fund intervention models that establish violence-free zones.

(2) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In awarding subgrants under this section, the National Center shall consider—

(A) the track record of a grassroots entity and key participating individuals in youth group mediation and crime prevention;

(B) the engagement and participation of a grassroots entity with other local organizations; and

(C) the ability of a grassroots entity to enter into partnerships with local housing authorities, law enforcement agencies, and other public entities.

(c) USES OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds received under this section shall be used for youth mediation, youth mentoring, life skills training, job creation and entrepreneurship, organizational development and training, development of long-term intervention plans, collaboration with law enforcement, comprehensive support services and local agency partnerships, or other activities to further community objectives in reducing youth crime and violence.

(2) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The National Center, in cooperation with the Attorney

General, shall also provide technical assistance for startup projects in other cities.

(3) FISCAL CONTROLS.—The Attorney General is authorized to establish and maintain all appropriate fiscal controls of sub-grantees under subsection (a).

(d) REPORTS.—The National Center shall submit a report to the Attorney General evaluating the effectiveness of grassroots agencies and other public entities involved in the demonstration project.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—
For purposes of this section—

(1) the term “grassroots entity” means a not-for-profit community organization with demonstrated effectiveness in mediating and addressing youth violence by empowering at-risk youth to become agents of peace and community restoration; and

(2) the term “National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise” is a not-for-profit organization incorporated in the District of Columbia.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

- (A) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2000;
(B) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2001;
(C) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2002;
(D) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2003; and
(E) \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2004.

(2) RESERVATION.—The National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise may use not more than 20 percent of the amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) in any fiscal year for administrative costs, technical assistance and training, comprehensive support services, and evaluation of participating grassroots entities.

It was decided in the { Yeas 146
negative } Nays 282

Table with 3 columns: Roll No. 213, AYES—146, and a list of names including Aderholt, Archer, Arney, Bachus, Baker, Bartlett, Barton, Bereuter, Bilbray, Bilirakis, Bliley, Blunt, Boehlert, Brady (TX), Bryant, Buyer, Callahan, Calvert, Canady, Chabot, Chambliss, Chenoweth, Clement, Coburn, Collins, Combest, Cook, Cubin, Cunningham, Danner, Deal, DeLay, DeMint, Duncan, Ehlers, Emerson, English, Everett, Ewing, Franks (NJ), Frelinghuysen, Gallegly, Gilchrist, Gillmor, Goode, Goodlatte, Goodling, Granger, Greenwood, Gutknecht, Hall (OH), Hall (TX), Hansen, Hayes, Hefley, Herger, Hill (MT), Hilleary, Hobson, Holden, Horn, Hostettler, Hunter, Hyde, Isakson, Istook, Jenkins, Johnson (CT), Johnson, Sam, Jones (NC), Kelly, King (NY), Kingston, LaHood, Largent, Lazio, Lewis (KY), Lipinski, LoBiondo, Lucas (KY), Lucas (OK), Maloney (CT), McCrery, McHugh, McIntosh, McIntyre, McKeon, Metcalf, Mica, Miller, Gary, Mollohan, Norwood, Oxley, Packard, Peterson (MN), Peterson (PA), Pickering, Pitts, Portman, Radanovich, Ramstad, Regula, Reynolds, Riley, Rogers, Roukema, Ryun (KS), Saxton, Sessions, Shadegg, Shaays, Sherwood, Shimkus, Shows, Shuster, Simpson, Skelton, Smith (MI), Smith (NJ), Smith (TX), Souder, Spence, Stearns, Stenholm, Stump, Sweeney, Talent, Tancredo, Taylor (MS), Taylor (NC), Tiahrt, Traficant, Turner, Upton, Vitter, Walden, Watkins, Watts (OK), Weldon (FL), Weldon (PA), Whitfield, Wicker, Wilson, Wise, Wolf, Young (FL)