

one third live in Europe. It has been our "hands-off" leadership in the United States that has enabled the Internet to grow so dramatically across the world.

The internationalization of the Internet is further evidenced by the widespread availability of IP address allocations, the vast majority of which are outside the United States. For IPv4 addresses, 33% went to the Asia Pacific Region, 32% to North America, 31% to Europe, 3% to South America and 1% to Africa. For IPv6, 56% of addresses went to Europe, 23% to the Asia Pacific Region, 17% to North America, 3% to Latin American and 1% to Africa. These figures clearly show that the current mechanisms for oversight of Internet addressing and numbering have led to an explosion of Internet usage not just in the United States but worldwide.

Far from governing the Internet, the United States has followed what can best be described as a policy of benign neglect. The Department of Commerce plays no role in the internal governance or day-to-day operations of ICANN. Rather, the relationship between the Department of Commerce and ICANN is governed by contract, not regulation. The Department of Commerce provides oversight simply to ensure that ICANN fulfills its responsibilities under that agreement. The true policy-making body here is ICANN, not the Department of Commerce. Moreover, ICANN's role under that agreement is best described as creating an open forum for technical coordination, to ensure the continued stability and openness of the Internet.

What's needed now is not the abandonment of the ICANN's existing management of IP addressing. Rather, what's needed is a continuation of the policies that have made IP address and domain name management stable, secure, efficient and open. At present, participation in ICANN is open to all who share ICANN's mission of technical coordination. ICANN holds public meetings throughout the year, and across the world. ICANN's staff represents seven different countries and its Board represents twelve nationalities. ICANN is already an international body managing IP addressing and numbering—a private-sector, non-profit, non-governmental international body that's been directly responsible for fostering an open, stable, and worldwide Internet.

For all of these reasons, I took great pleasure in reading today that negotiators from more than 100 nations agreed yesterday to leave ICANN, under the oversight of the Department of Commerce, in charge of managing the IP address and domain name systems. This multilateral agreement represents a resounding validation of the role ICANN continues to play, and a resounding validation of the resolution we are considering here today.

I strongly urge my colleagues to support this important resolution, and join me in voting in favor of it.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 268, regarding oversight of the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers. As we have been discussing here today, the foundational structure of the Internet is under attack. But this attack is not from cyber terrorists, or high school kids run amok. Rather this attack comes from people who would like to impose the heavy hand of government on a system that is the most powerful example of freedom we may have ever seen.

How powerful? Here are a few statistics: More than 1 billion users worldwide; more than half a trillion annual commercial transactions; more than a trillion dollars in private investment; the largest source of news reporting in the world; and the largest communications backbone in the world.

But this amazingly powerful engine of commerce and freedom is being attacked as not inclusive enough for the rest of the world.

These critics want to replace today's simple system with three new quasi-governmental bodies to oversee the Internet and related public policy issues. Ultimately, these bodies would rule on freedom of speech, privacy, e-commerce, spam, cyber-security, and cyber-crime. They would take the positions of China, Iran and Syria into account when establishing standards for free speech. They would listen to Cuba on questions of eCommerce. They would listen to Congo on questions of cyber-crime.

There are those who have characterized this debate as being the U.S. vs. the world. But in fact, this debate is about freedom from government vs. government intervention.

I think the U.S. has shown great restraint in supporting an ICANN whose functions are limited to just the most technical management functions.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in sending a message to the world that the Internet needs no U.N. "Governance". Freedom on the Internet needs a light touch, not a heavy hand. Support H. Con. Res. 268 and support internet freedom from big government.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of H. Con. Res. 268, which expresses the sense of the Congress regarding support for the current oversight structure for the Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN).

The Internet is the technological wonder of this generation. Established as means for a very select few researchers and scientists to share information, the Internet has developed into a powerful research, business, and recreational tool that shapes the world in which we live.

As lawmakers, we must ensure that we do nothing that will inhibit further development and innovation of this marvelous system that we call the World Wide Web. I fear that efforts to change the way the Internet is governed may do just that. The current structure has been in place for nearly 8 years. That structure includes the important work done by ICANN. Since 1998 the number of Internet users has grown tremendously in size both within the United States and throughout the world.

This legislation affirms ICANN's stewardship during this time of unprecedented technological innovation and change in the way we communicate with friends, conduct business, and learn about the world in which we live. For these reasons and others, I voice my strong support for ICANN and this resolution.

An element of particular interest to my district, Guam, relates to our inclusion in the Asia-Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC) Regional Internet Registry. Except for Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa, all other U.S. jurisdictions are included in the American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN). This distinction in Regional Internet Registry membership has presented several

technical challenges for Internet users in Guam. For instance, Internet users in Guam who wish to access and download files from a website registered under ARIN are sometimes restricted from doing so. Some websites have controls built around the Regional Internet Registries to guard against intellectual property rights infractions. In the case of Internet users in Guam, access is restricted to some ARIN registered websites. These restrictions have disrupted Internet commerce and limited participation of U.S. citizens in Guam in Internet-based government services.

The Internet provides Guam with a vital link to the continental United States. The Internet factors heavily in communication between family members living on Guam and in the continental United States. The Internet is also essential for firms on Guam wishing to conduct business with firms located in the continental United States. Furthermore, with the aid of the Internet, Guam's citizens can have better and greater access to the Federal Government. I have written to ICANN regarding the Regional Internet Registry issue and the challenges that APNIC membership has presented for Internet users in Guam. With the attention and oversight of the Department of Commerce, I hope this and other issues affecting protocols for Guam-based servers and Internet users can be resolved in a manner favorable to my constituents. The continuance of Department of Commerce oversight of ICANN management of the Internet presents us the best opportunity to resolve these issues in a manner favorable to Guam. Therefore, I support passage of H. Con. Res. 268.

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 268.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM FURTHER ENHANCED BORROWING AUTHORITY ACT OF 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4133) to temporarily increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for carrying out the national flood insurance program.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 4133

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Flood Insurance Program Further Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005".

SEC. 2. INCREASE IN BORROWING AUTHORITY.

The first sentence of subsection (a) of section 1309 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4016(a)), as amended by the National Flood Insurance Program Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-65; 119 Stat. 1998), is amended by striking “\$3,500,000,000” and inserting “\$8,500,000,000”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY).

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my support today to Congressman FITZPATRICK's efforts to increase the borrowing authority for the National Flood Insurance Program through H.R. 4133, the additional borrowing authority for the National Flood Insurance Program.

Last month in the immediate aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, I introduced H.R. 3669, the National Flood Insurance Program Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005. That piece of legislation increased FEMA's borrowing authority for flood insurance by \$2 billion, which went a long way in helping the Department's flood insurance response at that time.

The Fitzpatrick bill would provide an additional \$5 billion in borrowing authority to help ensure that the NFIP has sufficient funding on a cash basis in the short term. This bill would allow FEMA to continue payment of the initial claims resulting from Hurricanes Katrina, Rita and Wilma, while the administration further evaluates the extent of the damage and the most potential means to cover all potential claims.

Last month, the Housing Subcommittee received testimony from the director of National Flood Insurance Program, who estimated that Katrina and Rita flood insurance claims could exceed \$22 billion. These claims from those whose homes or businesses have been damaged or destroyed by Hurricane Katrina, Rita, and now Wilma, are not a new obligation. I would like to stress that it is not a new obligation. They are the result of a legal promise that we, the United States Government, have made to these homeowners and business owners when Congress passed the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and subsequent revisions.

Homeowners and business owners agreed to pay premiums, communities agreed to adopt building codes to mitigate flood dangers, and the Federal Government agreed to provide insurance coverage to policyholders after a disaster.

Every single one of these claims represents someone who has taken the responsible course of action by purchasing flood insurance and paying premiums to the United States Government. We not only have a legal obligation, Mr. Speaker, to honor our com-

mitments but we have a moral obligation to provide the coverage we have promised to provide to these citizens who have been through so much in their lives.

The Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity already held four hearings this year on this important program, including an August field hearing in rural Ohio.

As the damage assessments and insurance claims begin to come in from the gulf coast region, we will continue our oversight of course of the NFIP. The National Flood Insurance Program is a valuable tool in addressing the losses incurred throughout this country due to floods. It ensures that businesses and families have access to affordable flood insurance that would not be available on the open market.

It is a pleasure to be here today with my friend from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT). I would like to commend the Members who have supported this bill and give due diligence and a real thank you to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK), who has stepped up to the plate to carry this bill and do the right thing to help people that are in very severe trauma right now in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed a pleasure to be here and to be here with my good friend from Ohio (Mr. NEY) on this very, very important and timely subject.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, H.R. 4133, which is the National Flood Insurance Program Further Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005, which would temporarily increase the borrowing authority of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for carrying out the National Flood Insurance Program.

This bill increases the borrowing authority by \$5 billion to \$8.5 billion. While this is a dramatic and unprecedented increase, it still will not be enough. Estimates are that the flood insurance program will need upwards of \$30 billion to pay the claims from the unprecedented hurricane season led by Hurricane Katrina, and paying the claims is the contractual obligation of the Federal Government to those people who paid for and maintained policies under this important government program.

It goes without saying that the flood insurance program needs to be reformed so that it can meet the needs that arise from unprecedented disasters. Additionally, additional funding should come with an assurance that we are not going to put people right back in harm's way. We need to prevent this same situation from occurring in the future.

Today, this morning, the Financial Services Committee is debating a bill that will be a good start at that re-

form. I was present this morning and participated in that debate where many of my colleagues on the committee spoke passionately and set forth ideas and plans to respond to the Katrina tragedy and to help homeowners get back on their feet.

It is clear that my colleagues care, and I am pleased to reported that reform legislation that will benefit people living in harm's way is on its way to this floor.

Mr. Speaker, it is so fitting because there is just one week before Thanksgiving and; as we go home this weekend and next weekend, it will be comforting to know that while we are in the comfort of celebrating Thanksgiving, that we are also putting forward this measure today which gives a measure of thankfulness and giving.

Mr. Speaker, this is a necessary bill which fulfills our obligation to people who have legitimate and legal claims under the flood insurance program and who need that money now to begin rebuilding their shattered lives.

I urge swift passage.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. FITZPATRICK of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership and the leadership of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) with regard to the National Flood Insurance Program and the willingness of assistance to flood victims throughout the United States.

□ 1415

Mr. Speaker, no one could have anticipated the sheer amount of devastation that was brought upon this Nation in the wake of Hurricanes Rita and Katrina. Cities, towns, entire communities along the gulf coast were practically wiped out and off the map due to high flooding, pounding wind and constant driving rain.

Although Congress took immediate action to pass a supplemental relief package to assist the impacted communities along the gulf, one important program in particular remains in need of our attention and of our support, the National Flood Insurance Program.

I am pleased to bring to the floor today H.R. 4133, the National Flood Insurance Program Further Enhanced Borrowing Act of 2005. This important piece of legislation will empower residents of the gulf coast by increasing the National Flood Insurance Program's ability to borrow funds from the U.S. Treasury to cover claims resulting from these recent and devastating hurricanes.

Congress authorized the National Flood Insurance Program in 1968 following a series of historic hurricanes in the mid-1950s and 1960s. At that time, Mr. Speaker, affordable flood insurance was not generally available from the private insurance industry. The concept that gave birth to this program

was the idea that the Federal Government would make flood insurance available to the people if their local governments agreed to adopt and enforce measures to make future construction safer from flooding.

The National Flood Insurance Program provides insurance at actuarial, risk-based rates, including consideration for catastrophic losses. Currently, more than 20,000 communities in all 50 States and U.S. territories voluntarily participate in the National Flood Insurance Program, and the program insures in excess of \$800 billion in assets, which breaks down to more than 4.7 million policies for homes, for businesses and other non-residential properties.

Since 1986, the National Flood Insurance Program has been financially self-supporting for the average historic loss year, but during periods of high losses, the NFIP has borrowed from the United States Treasury. Each time the NFIP has had to borrow from the Treasury, the loans have been repaid with interest from policyholder premiums and related fees, and at no cost to this Nation's taxpayers.

However, the impact of Katrina and Rita will place a historic strain on the National Flood Insurance Program. Simply put, the National Flood Insurance Program was not designed to handle a series of events such as those we have experienced throughout the current hurricane season.

For example, Mr. Speaker, and this statistic is staggering, since the program's inception, the National Flood Insurance Program has paid out a total of \$15 billion in claims to cover more than 1.3 million reported losses. For this hurricane season, FEMA estimates that more than 225,000 Katrina and Rita NFIP claims are likely to be filed, exceeding \$22 billion, a number far surpassing the total amount of claims paid throughout the entire history of the National Flood Insurance Program.

Although the President signed into law H.R. 3669, which increased the borrowing authority by \$2 billion, current flood insurance claims projection for Hurricanes Katrina and Rita indicate additional borrowing authority will be necessary. My legislation will temporarily increase FEMA's borrowing authority for flood insurance by \$5 billion.

Mr. Speaker, FEMA is quickly running out of money. We need to act now to enable this stopgap measure to cover claims from the gulf coast. We should not think of this as a new obligation. It is not. Instead, it is a necessary step to keep a legal promise that Congress made to homeowners and business owners when Congress passed the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. We have a moral obligation to honor our commitments and to provide the coverage we have promised to provide and help flood victims who need to rebuild their homes and their lives.

I ask my colleagues for their support and seek passage of this important legislation.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague from Georgia's courtesy in permitting me to speak on this bill, and I rise in support of it. It is a very important initial step that we need to make.

I take modest exception with my friend, the primary sponsor of this legislation, because I do think the range of disasters actually were, in fact, foreseeable and foreseen. I have been talking about this precise situation on the floor of the House for several years. It is one of the reasons why I worked in the previous Congress to deal with the reform of the Flood Insurance Act that was signed by President Bush last summer.

As I mentioned the last time we had an extension on the floor to extend the borrowing authority, this is absolutely critical. We must do it, we should do it, but it is only part of an overall solution.

I deeply appreciate the leadership that has been displayed by Chairman OXLEY, Ranking Member FRANK and Mr. NEY and Ms. WATERS in the hearing that was held today in Financial Services, looking at the long-term consequences of the flood insurance program and where it needs to go.

The simple fact is that what we saw in the gulf region from East Texas to the Florida Panhandle is not something that is unforeseen or something that is not going to occur again. In fact, science tells us that we are seeing coastal erosion. We have seen increases in storm events. Over 70 percent of the American population lives in areas where they are in harm's way to one or more natural disasters, of which flooding is the most frequent and the most damaging. We need to not just extend the borrowing authority. We need to look at the fundamentals of the program as Financial Services did today.

It is time to stop the fiction that somehow a levee protects people and they should not have flood insurance. People behind the levee in the 100-year flood plain absolutely should be mandated to have flood insurance, since we are at the point where the "flood of the century" is happening two times a decade. We need to change that definition, and in fact, the proposal to study or even extend flood insurance requirements for people in the 500-year flood plain is probably in order.

We need to be looking consistently at the big picture. We cannot afford to throw more and more taxpayer dollars at people who are going to repeatedly be in harm's way. Our hearts go out to the victims of Katrina and Rita, and I absolutely approve this legislation and extending the borrowing authority and not burying it in the flood insurance rates. That is not fair to everybody else.

However, we do need to make fundamental changes in that program, build

on the reforms of last session. We need to make sure that people in repetitive flood loss situations are either moved out of harm's way or they flood proof their property. FEMA must get on the stick in implementing the reforms that we passed last session, and we need to expand the scope of the program itself.

This will make sure that people change their behaviors. It will put more money into the program by people who should be investing in it, and we will be able to have a more coordinated approach to make sure that we are not only fiscally responsible but we are helping people stay out of harm's way in the first place.

Last but by no means least, Mr. Speaker, our attention needs to go beyond the flood insurance program. We have people who are in danger for wind storms, mud slides, wildfires, forest fires. I have already mentioned coastal erosion. This is all part of a big picture, to sort out the limits of where the Federal Government provides relief as a last resort for an unforeseen natural disaster and where the private sector steps in to extend the principle of insurance.

Along the way, we make some changes so that State and local governments are responsible for what happens in their communities. I must say, as I began working on issues related to Katrina recovery, I was stunned to find that there were three Louisiana parishes and seven Mississippi counties that do not even have building codes. I am not talking about comprehensive plans and zoning. I am talking about building codes. It is time that we coordinate what we do on the Federal Government to provide resources, carrots and sticks, to make sure that we have a balanced partnership to save people's lives, limit damage and, of course, be responsible with the taxpayers' money.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. HART).

(Ms. HART asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, I especially thank Chairman NEY, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK), and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) for moving this legislation today and Chairman OXLEY as well of the Financial Services Committee.

There has been a significant amount of attention paid to the National Flood Insurance Program, especially in recent years, as we have seen an increased number of hurricanes and events causing serious flooding across the Nation.

I rise in support of the gentleman from Pennsylvania's legislation. He clearly has identified an issue that is part of the problem with getting relief for people who actually have purchased and paid premiums over a number of years for flood insurance, that we need to have enough there to help them recover.

I also want to highlight a need that we have regarding review of the flood insurance program, to make improvements to that program, and I want to thank Chairman NEY for also holding hearings on that issue and allowing many of our constituents to participate. I want to compliment his Housing Subcommittee for examining this program at a hearing, especially on the 14th of April and a series of follow-ups.

Fourteen months ago, there was a significant flooding event that affected most of my district with quite severe flooding. Many homes and businesses suffered extensive damage. My staff and I worked hard to assist constituents with as many of their NFIP claims as we could. Unfortunately, still this many months later, many of my constituents have not had their claims settled. Their property is still uninhabitable, and they are still living with families or friends or in hotels.

This is not an isolated incident. It is not just Western Pennsylvania. It includes many of our colleagues who have testified and have brought their constituents to the hearing I mentioned from Virginia, Maryland, Florida and other States.

The problems fall into three main categories: One, improper coverage. They were ill-informed and purchased policies that were not appropriate. Two, they just had inaccurate information about the adjustments and low estimates, therefore, not recovering enough money. Three, they had difficulty contesting or challenging estimates that were incorrect.

I hope that additional assistance will be provided that is offered in the gentleman's bill to make sure claims can be settled and we can continue helping people, but I also hope that the committee will continue to address many of the problems that my constituents and many other victims around the country have faced, continue the review and revamping of this program, on which so many people depend and often at a very tragic time so that it will help them recover, not hinder them.

Mr. SCOTT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, let me again thank the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. SCOTT) and the staff of the minority and the majority for their fine work on this and, of course, gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) who has shown great interest in these issues, again helping people in his area and across the United States.

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as a proud cosponsor of H.R. 4133, the National Flood Insurance Program Further Enhanced Borrowing Authority Act of 2005. This bill recognizes the need for increased borrowing authority under the National Flood Insurance Plan.

Last year, the 2004 hurricane season resulted in over 75,000 claims totaling close to \$2 billion dollars paid out in NFIP coverage. Today, FEMA estimates that more than

225,000 Katrina and Rita-related NFIP claims are likely to be filed, exceeding \$22 billion, and far surpassing claims paid in the entire history of this program.

Many of my constituents in Southwest Louisiana have been devastated by the loss of home and property since Hurricane Rita struck. They are anxious to rebuild, but local communities need Federal resources so they can begin to recover and rebuild their infrastructure and neighborhoods.

Now, FEMA is quickly running out of money. This legislation would allow for a temporary increase in FEMA's borrowing authority from \$3.5 billion to \$8.5 billion, through 2008.

These claims are not a new obligation, but rather the result of a legal promise our government made to these homeowners and business owners when Congress passed the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968.

Mr. Speaker, the flood victims in Southwest Louisiana, and throughout the Gulf region, need to rebuild their homes and their lives. Congress not only has a legal obligation, but a moral obligation to assist them in this effort. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. NEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4133.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 4133.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

□ 1430

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1065, UNITED STATES BOXING COMMISSION ACT

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 553 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 553

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1065) to establish the United States Boxing Commission to protect the general welfare of boxers and to ensure fairness in the sport of professional boxing. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General

debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour, with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendments recommended by the Committees on Energy and Commerce and the Judiciary now printed in the bill, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. Notwithstanding clause 11 of rule XVIII, no amendment to that amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the amendment in the nature of a substitute made in order as original text. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BOOZMAN). The gentleman from Florida (Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART) is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART of Florida. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 553 is a fair rule. It provides for consideration of H.R. 1065, the United States Boxing Commission Act. The rule allows for consideration of the amendments, all the amendments that were submitted to the Rules Committee. We are making in order all the amendments that were submitted to the Rules Committee.

It also provides 1 hour of general debate, with 40 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and 20