

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, and 2002 to carry out this Act, which may remain available until extended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] and the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR], each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON].

(Mr. SAXTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

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

Mr. Speaker, we are now considering H.R. 2233, the Coral Reef Conservation Act of 1997.

The gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] and I and the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] introduced this bill to promote conservation of coral reef ecosystems.

The Committee on Resources Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife, and Oceans, which I chair, had two coral-reef-related hearings this year, and it is very clear that coral reefs are an important natural resource for coastal nations worldwide and many U.S. States and territories. Reefs generate significant tourism, provide habitat for many commercial fisheries, and protect coastlines from storm damage.

Unfortunately, coral reefs worldwide are also in great danger from both natural and human-induced causes. In the U.S. waters near Florida, six new coral reef diseases have been identified in the last 5 years, and they are spreading rapidly. In the Philippines, an astounding 70 percent of native reef environments have been obliterated by destructive fishing practices such as, believe it or not, dynamiting and cyanide fishing.

This bill establishes a coral reef conservation fund which is modeled after existing programs such as the very successful African elephant conservation program. This fund will contain both appropriated moneys and donations. Grants from the fund will support conservation projects which benefit coral reefs worldwide.

The bill authorizes \$1 million to be appropriated into the fund annually for the next 5 years and requires that all grants be matched by other funds on a one-to-one basis.

Mr. Speaker, this type of conservation approach has been very successful for African elephants and other threatened species. I believe that this bill can make a difference in reducing damage to coral reefs worldwide. I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the bill.

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

(Mr. FARR of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 2233. This bill will help provide much needed funding

for research and conservation projects at coral reef ecosystems. The health of these ecosystems is in decline globally due to a wide range of threats, including nonsource pollution, destructive fishing practices, unwise coastal development, and global climate change. If we do not act decisively and soon, there will be no reefs left to save in just a few years.

Why is it important to save it? The reefs essentially are the rain forests of the ocean. That is where most of the biological life live. If we lose these reefs, we lose much more than just their picturesque beauty, we lose a world class storehouse of marine biodiversity and a renewable economic resource that is vital to coastal and insular nations.

H.R. 2233 is a good first step in addressing these problems. The amendment before the House requires a match for every Federal dollar so that research funds can even go further than originally drafted. I support the amendment. I urge all my colleagues on this side of the aisle to do so as well.

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

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

I would just conclude by saying that the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] and I made note of some successes that we have had over the last decade in terms of protecting the ocean habitat.

While this is one of the great failures of humankind in the way we have taken the coral reef systems for granted and the practices that we have continued to perpetuate that have caused great damage to the coral reef systems, which, as Mr. FARR eloquently pointed out, are immensely important to the ocean ecosystems and the interdependence of life in the oceans, when we held our hearings and it was brought to light publicly that two of the ways, two of the techniques of fishing are through the use of dynamite and cyanide, I looked at those issues with some disbelief. But we should not look at those issues with disbelief because they are, in fact, practices that are used which do cause great damage not only to the coral reef system but, obviously, to other life in the oceans as well.

While we have had some successes over the last 10 years, it is pretty obvious that our work is not completed. Passage of this bill is perhaps a good first step in addressing the problems that are still to be addressed.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2233, the Coral Reef Conservation Act, a bill introduced by our colleagues JIM SAXTON and NEIL ABERCROMBIE.

While there may be only a few scattered corals in Alaska, coral reefs represent a new frontier source for medicines and lifesaving products. In addition, they provide natural protection for coastlines from high waves, storm surges, coastal erosion, and accompanying threats to human life and property.

Furthermore, coral reefs are particularly important in generating tourism, and they contain some of the world's most productive marine habitats. These reefs make a real contribution to the economies where they are located.

This bill is a positive effort to protect our Nation's coral reefs, and I am confident that the Department of Commerce will effectively manage the Coral Reef Conservation Fund.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2233, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 2233, the bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

#### CANADIAN RIVER RECLAMATION PROJECT

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2007) to amend the Act that authorized the Canadian River reclamation project, Texas, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to allow use of the project distribution system to transport water from sources other than the project, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2007

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

#### SECTION 1. USE OF DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM OF CANADIAN RIVER RECLAMATION PROJECT, TEXAS, TO TRANSPORT NONPROJECT WATER.

The Act of December 29, 1950 (chapter 1183; 43 U.S.C. 600b, 600c), authorizing construction, operation, and maintenance of the Canadian River reclamation project, Texas, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall allow use of the project distribution system (including all pipelines, aqueducts, pumping plants, and related facilities) for transport of water from the Canadian River Conjunctive Use Groundwater Project to municipalities that are receiving water from the project. Such use shall be subject only to such environmental review as is required under the Memorandum of Understanding,