are going to be hurt, that a lot of single-parent families headed by women are going to be hurt? Am I right that a lot of children who live in these families are going to be hurt? Am I right that a lot of families who have been put under because of medical bills are going to be hurt? Am I right that families—because the husband or the wife, the mother who earns, loses his or her job and finds themselves in terrible circumstances—are going to be hurt?

I think I am right. If I am wrong, I will be prayerfully thankful to be wrong. If I am right and you are wrong, you will want to know you are wrong so we can do something in a hurry before a whole lot of ordinary citizens get hurt very badly by this legislation.

Every Senator should vote for this amendment. There is no reason to vote no.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second? There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. REID. I yield the floor and ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2111) making appropriations for energy and water development for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senate from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) for FRANKEN and Mr. LEVIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. KOHL, Mr. WELSTON, Ms. CLINTON, Mr. BATH, and Mr. VOINOVICH proposes an amendment numbered 987.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To set aside funds to conduct a study on the effects of oil and gas drilling in the Great Lakes)

On page 2, line 18, before the period, insert the following:

"...of which such sums as are necessary shall be used by the Secretary of the Army to conduct and submit to Congress a study that examines the known and potential environmental effects of oil and gas drilling activity in the Great Lakes (including effects on the shorelines and water of the Great Lakes): Provided, That during the fiscal year for which this Act makes funds available and during each subsequent fiscal year, no Federal or State permit or lease shall be issued for oil and gas drilling on or under 1 or more of the Great Lakes (including in or under any river flowing into or out of the lake)"

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, my amendment, which is a bipartisan amendment, and which shares the strong support of colleagues from around the Great Lakes Basin, seeks to protect the waters of the Great Lakes by asking for a study of the impact of any oil and gas drilling in our Great Lakes. And it places a moratorium on new drilling until we have factual scientific review of the danger of any potential oil and gas drilling.

In case my colleagues are not aware, 30 to 50 new oil and gas drilling permits could be issued as soon as the next few weeks for extraction under Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. This is moving forward only in the waters of the State of Michigan despite the overwhelming opposition of almost all local communities that would be affected by drilling and by the public at large.

We want to see these oil rigs dotting the shoreline of Lake Michigan or any of our beaches around the Great Lakes.

This amendment says that before anything as serious as this picture shows would occur we want to make sure that the Army Corps of Engineers does a complete study and analysis, and that we have thoughtful consideration of the impact this would create.

I want to make it clear that this is a local and regional issue. Drilling in the Great Lakes is not a part of President Bush’s energy strategy, nor is it a component of any of the major energy bills pending in Congress.

We are talking about the Great Lakes Basin. We have one of our Nation’s most precious public natural resources. As you can imagine, the citizens of the Great Lakes and all of the States involved are very proud and protective of the Great Lakes waters.

We have 33 million people who rely on the Great Lakes for their drinking water, including 10 million from Lake Michigan alone.

Millions of people use the Great Lakes each year to enjoy the beaches, great fishing, and boating. We welcome everyone to come and enjoy the splendor of the Great Lakes.

The latest estimate shows that recreational fishing totals $1.5 billion to Michigan’s tourist economy alone. The Great Lakes confines also are home to wetlands, dunes, and endangered species and plants, including the rare piping plover, Michigan monkey flower, Pitcher’s thistle, and the dwarf-lake iris. Lake Michigan alone contains over 417 coastal wetlands, the most of any Great Lake.

As you can see, we are proud of our lakes. All of the States surrounding the Great Lakes have a stake in what happens in these waters, as do all of us, because this is 20 percent of the world’s drinking water and our nation’s most precious public natural resources. As you can imagine, the citizens of the Great Lakes and all of the States involved are very proud and protective of the Great Lakes waters.

We have 33 million people who rely on the Great Lakes for their drinking water, including 10 million from Lake Michigan alone.

Millions of people use the Great Lakes each year to enjoy the beaches, great fishing, and boating. We welcome everyone to come and enjoy the splendor of the Great Lakes.

Great Lakes drilling would place the Great Lakes ecosystem, and a vital source of drinking water at great risk for a small amount of oil.

Last year, Michigan produced about 2 minute’s worth of oil from Great Lakes drilling of seven wells that have been in place since 1979. Since 1979, Michigan’s wells have only produced 33 minutes of oil. U.S. consumers use 7 billion barrels per year.

This is not about a large source of oil. We are deeply concerned about the risks involved in drilling.

We cannot stress enough how important tourism is to the Michigan economy. Families from all over the country come to visit Mackinaw Island and the hundreds and hundreds of miles of
stated that he "doesn't want any oil
Governor McCullum's spokeswoman
opposition to Great Lakes drilling.
proved.
featured before any drilling could be ap-
Governor Bob Taft has stated that
Great Lakes.
Republican Governors who have come

done, particularly along our shorelines.
previously, the moratorium and study
states, as we know, from Minnesota,
 interconnected and they border eight
that our State. That is why we have to
year.
only need to have the Federal Government
issue because it affects more than just
Great Lakes are all inter-
spill in Lake Michigan could wash up on
means that an oil spill in Lake
Michigan. That is why we need to have
Federal Government study this
study the safety and environmental
impact of drilling under the Great
Lakes. It places a moratorium on new

Once this study is concluded, Con-
gress can review this information and
decide whether or not the moratorium
should continue.
not a partisan issue. I am
joining with colleagues on both sides of
the aisle led by Senator FITZGERALD
from Illinois, my Republican colleague.
I am so pleased to have colleagues on
both sides of the aisle coming together
to protect our wonderful natural re-
source called the Great Lakes.
We have in addition two prominent
Republican Governors who have come
out strongly against drilling in the
Great Lakes.
If I might read their statements,
Ohio Governor Bob Taft has stated that
he cannot see any situation where he
would support drilling under Lake
Erie.
Governor Taft has ruled out drilling
under the lake, saying many environ-
mental issues would need to be consid-
ered before any drilling could be ap-
proved.
That was April 11 of this year.
Second, the Governor of Wisconsin,
Gov. Scott McCullum, also stated his
opposition to Great Lakes drilling.
Governor McCullum's spokeswoman
stated that he "doesn't want any oil
exploration in the Great Lakes. If it's
for oil and it's going to interfere with
the Great Lakes, then he opposes it."
That was June 5 of this year.
This is a bipartisan issue—a joining
together of those of us who believe
very strongly that we have a special re-
ponsibility as stewards of this wonder-
ful natural resource.
I encourage my colleagues to join us
from both sides of the aisle to support
this study and this prudent approach
by placing a moratorium and studying
this critical issue before anything
moves forward.
It is important that 20 percent of
the world's supply of fresh water be
protected and that we be responsible
in our approach. I am pleased I have
from around the Great Lakes colleagues
who are joining me in this important
amendment.
I thank the chairman of the sub-
commitee for his assistance as well,
Senator REID, and colleagues and staff
who have been involved in putting this
critical amendment together.
I yield the floor.
Mr. REID. I suggest the absence of
a quorum.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk
will call the roll.
The legislative clerk proceeded to
call the roll.
Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I ask
unanimous consent that the order for the
quorum call be rescinded.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without
objection, it is so ordered.
Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, 33 million
people rely on the Great Lakes for
drinking water, including 10 million on
Lake Michigan alone. Millions of people
use our Great Lakes for recreation,
such as swimming, fishing, and boat-
ing. We are home to endangered
species. Even advocates of drill-
ing acknowledge that some damage at
the shoreline is inevitable from more
and more slant drilling. It just is not
worth the potential harm for the small
amount of oil that could be produced in
the Great Lakes. That is all we are
thinking about, a very small drop in a
very large bucket, taking risks that we
should not be taking with about 20 per-
cent of the world's supply of fresh
water.
The Great Lakes are a shared natural
resource. That means that many of the
States need to work together in order
to protect them. What that also means
is that if we are going to protect them,
we must work at a broader level than
just one State. That is why Governors
of many States have stated their oppo-
sition to drilling of the kind which is
being proposed.
One of our highest priorities in the
Great Lakes area is to protect the eco-
logical health of the Great Lakes and
the economic and recreational value of
our lands, our wetlands, our beaches,
and our shorelines.
This amendment would accomplish
that goal. I hope this body will support
the amendment. I believe most of the
Senators from the Great Lakes States
support the amendment. It is an issue
which is much broader than one State.
We should be very leery, and very care-
ful, before action is taken without ade-
quate study of slant drilling beneath
the Great Lakes because of the poten-
tial ecological damage that could be
done, particularly along our shorelines.
The order before the Senate will
give a strong endorsement to the
amendment of Senator STABENOW. It is
the cautious, conservative thing to do.
It does not jeopardize more than a
minute amount of our energy supply,
and it does that for a very good one—
the protection of one of the world's
truly great natural assets, the source
of about 20 percent of the world's fresh
water.
I yield the floor.
Mr. DOMENICI. I suggest the absence
of a quorum.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk
will call the roll.
The legislative clerk proceeded to
call the roll.
Mr. REID. Mr. President, we have
consulted with the two managers, and
Senators STABENOW, LEVIN, and FITZ-
GERALD who have an interest in this
issue. We are confident we will resolve
the issue. We have staff now working
on preparing the necessary amend-
ment, and we will do that subject to
the approval of the movers of this
amendment. In the meantime, we ask
that we move off this amendment, that
it be set aside, and that we move to
Senator HATCH, who wants to move to
the bankruptcy bill, which is now part
of the order before the Senate.
The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under a
previous order, the Senate will resume
consideration of the bankruptcy

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, may I
have 30 seconds before we do that?
I want to clear up the record. We
have not spoken yet. This idea about
drilling in the Great Lakes is not part
of President Bush's energy policy. So
we are not here arguing that the Pres-
dent should not get what he wants;
their policy does not involve the notion
of drilling in the Great Lakes. We are
trying to put something together that
would be a moratorium that would be
satisfactory to the Great Lakes' Senators. We should have that ready soon, which is why we will be willing to accept and go to conference and do everything we can to keep it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. President, I thank Senator DOMENICI and Senator REID and also the sponsor of this amendment, Senator STABENOW. I have been pleased to support this amendment, which would place a moratorium on drilling for oil in the Great Lakes. As a Senator from a State which has a large urban area—namely, the city of Chicago—and the surrounding communities that rely on Great Lakes water for drinking water, I think this moratorium is well advised.

Illinois, as a practical matter, doesn't sit off its Lake Michigan coast. The issue has arisen, however, in Senator STABENOW's State. I think this amendment has worked out very well. I appreciate Senator DOMENICI's commitment to work to try to hold this amendment in conference.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I rise to thank Senator DOMENICI and Senator REID for working with us on this amendment to put together something that is a reasonable moratorium while a study is being conducted by the Army Corps of Engineers. As my friend from Illinois mentioned, this is important to all of us in the Great Lakes. We want to make sure that wise decisions are made. And for those of us in Michigan, we are extremely concerned about any effort to move ahead now with drilling in oil and gas reserves.

I thus rise and look forward to working with them to make sure this language moves all the way through the process and, in fact, becomes law.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I commend Senators STABENOW and FITZGERALD and all the co-sponsors of this amendment. It is a very reasonable outcome that has been agreed to. Their leadership is really important in getting this done. We are very grateful for the support of Senator REID and Senator DOMENICI for this outcome and their commitment to fight for the Senate position in conference.

I yield the floor.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise in support of Senator STABENOW's amendment. This amendment simply asks that a study be conducted on the environmental effects of drilling in the Great Lakes. And to give that study time to be completed, a moratorium be placed on drilling for the next 2 years.

Before we put in jeopardy one of the world's largest bodies of freshwater, it is sound public policy that we first have a better understanding of the impact drilling would have on the Great Lakes.

After all, the Great Lakes contain 20 percent of the world's fresh water and 95 percent of the freshwater in the United States. The Great Lakes contain 6 quadrillion gallons of freshwater—only the polar ice caps and Lake Baikal in Siberia contain more.

Preserving our world's supply of freshwater is becoming increasingly important as the population grows. Think of it this way, if you put all the water in the world in a 1 gallon container, 1 tablespoon of that would represent all the freshwater in the world. And ½ of that tablespoon would represent the freshwater from the Great Lakes.

Lake Michigan alone provides safe drinking water for more than 10 million people every day. More than 33 million people live in the Great Lakes basin.

In addition to providing vital drinking water, the Great Lakes are a source of a thriving tourism industry, and provide ecological diversity and habitat for migratory waterfowl and fish.

Last week, the Senate passed my amendment to the Interior spending bill to prevent energy developing in our national monuments. Much like our national monuments, the Great Lakes will do little to add to our energy independence.

The 13 directionally drilled wells on the Michigan shore (7 of which are still in operation) have produced, since 1979, less than half a million barrels of oil. In contrast, the United States consumes more than 18 million barrels of oil a day, according to the American Petroleum Institute. So all the oil drilled from the Great Lakes in the past 20 years has amounted to less than 1 hour's worth of U.S. oil consumption.

As many as 30 new wells have been proposed for oil drilling under Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. Even if we produced 30 times as much oil from these new wells as we have from the older ones, it wouldn't supply enough crude oil to keep the United States running for one day.

A serious accident could contaminate Lake Michigan and put at risk the drinking water used by millions of people from Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Putting our Nation's largest supply of fresh water at risk for less than a day's worth of oil makes no sense.

Modern technology may reduce the chances for a bad oil spill, but there are always uncontrollable factors, as we saw with the Exxon Valdez. Who would have thought that just one tanker could do so much damage? The Exxon Valdez measured 986 feet long—about the size of three football fields. But it spilled 10.8 million gallons of oil. It affected about 1,300 miles of shoreline. And it cost about $2.1 billion for Exxon to clean up.

Proponents of drilling in the Great Lakes focus on the revenues to be gained or the oil to be produced. Senator DOMENICI and Senator REID, in their amendment, ask the quorum call be rescinded. Let's take care to protect our natural resources, and explore for oil and gas in environmentally safe locations. There is no sound reason to put the Great Lakes at risk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I think we are ready to go to a vote on the Wellstone amendment. So I raise a point of order that the amendment of the Senator from Minnesota is not germane.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is not well taken.

Mr. HATCH. As I understand it, the yeas and nays have been ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I suggest we move to a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call—

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, we are going to have a vote in a moment. I understand the Chair ruled in my favor on the point of order. I am glad that the Chair did so.

Let me be real clear about this amendment. There is no delay whatsoever. This is one amendment. There could be many amendments. This is one amendment. We have had Senators on both sides of this question. Some of us have argued very much in the positive about this legislation, and some of us have argued very much in the negative about this legislation.

Let the General Accounting Office take a look at this 2 years from now and give us a careful evaluation about how it is working, look at its impact on chapter 7, look at its impact on chapter 13, look at its impact on low- and moderate-income citizens, look at its impact on children and single-parent families. That is all my amendment says.

I say to colleagues, if I am wrong about this legislation, which I believe

BANKRUPTCY ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 2001—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah is recognized.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.