

They have, to date, received pledges for nearly all of the estimated \$3 million it will take to replace the library at Columbine High School. Other pending pledges could bring them close to the full amount they need to replace this scene of horror with one of hope. This is just one outstanding example of a community pulling together in a grassroots effort to lift itself up free of governmental intervention and regulation. I would encourage every American capable of sharing to help all of the families whose lives were abruptly and forever changed by the events at Columbine in whatever way they can.

Mr. President, there is good and evil present among us in human nature. We never know when we will be faced with either. I pray no family has ever to face the sadness and grief visited on the victims and the families of those in Columbine High School one year ago today. I also pray that peace comes to all of our families through the gentle spirit of all the victims taken from us in Columbine High School, and those who will live with the pain caused that day. That spirit lives on in all of us and has been best described by the students and community of Littleton who proudly proclaim: "We are Columbine."

CARHART V. STENBERG

Mr. KERREY. Mr. President, on April 25, 2000 the United States Supreme Court will hear arguments in the Carhart v. Stenberg case. As a lifelong Nebraskan, I have received several requests to take a prominent public position with regard to this case, including a request that I file an amicus brief, also known as a "friend of the court" brief in this case. I am honored by these requests, but remain determined not to become officially involved in this case before the Supreme Court. I have come to believe that active involvement in matters before the courts, particularly the U.S. Supreme Court, would be an ineffective use of the power of the Senate office which I hold in trust for all Nebraskans.

However, I do not want my silence and absence from these amicus briefs to be mistaken for something that it is not. Because I have had several opportunities as a Nebraska Senator to debate this issue, and because this landmark case before the Supreme Court affects Nebraskans directly, I feel compelled to explain to Nebraskans my thoughts on this important issue.

On September 24, 1999, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a Nebraska district court decision that a Nebraska statute banning a medical procedure commonly known as "partial-birth abortion" is unconstitutional. The appellate court sustained the decision on the grounds that the Nebraska law creates an undue burden on women seeking abortions.

It is my sincere belief that the Eighth Circuit's decision should be sustained. In sum, the law adopted by the State of

Nebraska (LB 23, June 9, 1997) is too vague to be enforced without placing an undue burden on a woman making this difficult choice. The Supreme Court should uphold the Eighth Circuit's decision because this law bans procedures commonly used for second trimester abortions and will affect any Nebraska doctor who performs either the D&E (dilation and evacuation) or D&X (dilation and extraction) procedure. This statute makes the act of performing legal medical procedures a Class III felony (up to 20 years in jail) and subjects a participating physician to the loss of his or her license.

Each year, five thousand women in Nebraska, with the help and counsel of their loved ones, their doctors and their clergy, face the very difficult decision to end a pregnancy. None of us believe that they make their decision lightly. They are guided by their moral beliefs and by the previous decisions of the Supreme Court giving elected State and Federal officials a legal foundation upon which to effectuate, and in some cases limit, the scope of their choices.

The central problem with the Nebraska law is that legislators made no attempt to abide by previous Court decisions. Called the "Partial Birth Abortion Ban" by its sponsors, the bill has been inaccurately characterized as "banning certain late term abortions." In reality, the bill does not concern itself with late term abortions—neither curbing them nor banning them—which the Court gives lawmakers the capacity to do. Instead the bill seeks to ban a medical procedure used to end a pregnancy without reference to when that procedure is used. Moreover, it bans a medical intervention that is very difficult to define with the precision needed under law to give both doctors and those who enforce the law the guidance they need.

Given this uncertainty, the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals found that LB 23 was unconstitutional. Writing for the majority, former Chief Judge Richard Arnold explained that it created an undue burden on women because, in many instances, it would ban the most common and safest procedure for second-trimester abortions. The Court pointed out that the term "partial birth abortion" has "no fixed medical or legal content" and that the Nebraska statute is too broad.

Most second and third-term abortions occur in situations where a woman would have preferred, indeed desperately wanted, to carry the baby full term. The doctor made a recommendation based upon a threat to the life and health of the mother if the pregnancy were to continue. A law like Nebraska's would make doctors who perform this procedure liable for prosecution, with penalties that include loss of their license to practice medicine and time in jail. The threat of these penalties could result in physicians choosing not to treat women with a history of high-risk pregnancies.

We are wrong to presume that women no longer die during child birth or abortion. Medical science has reduced but not eliminated the risk associated with either. We must not deny women their ability to freely choose to undergo an abortion, or the access to physician care necessary to ensure their safety.

Freedom of choice in reproductive decision-making is a constitutional guarantee established by this Court with limitations. Nebraska's law fundamentally ignores the limitations allowed and not allowed by the Court's previous decisions. If it is sustained, it will imperil the safety and well-being of women throughout our state. We cannot allow misinformation to obscure the broad consensus in America that women must decide for themselves how best to live their lives. Moreover, it is equally important that no one be denied the safe and appropriate medical treatment necessary to make a reproductive decision which this law would do.

It is my hope that this statement will help Nebraskans better understand my position on this very important matter.

PIPELINE SAFETY

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I would like to share with my colleagues some recent developments on the pipeline safety legislation I introduced two months ago. I'm pleased to report that in the past week, we've made a lot of progress.

About 10 months have passed since a gasoline pipeline in Bellingham, Washington ruptured—spilling more than 275,000 gallons of gasoline. That pipeline disaster killed three young people, and left thousands of people in my state wondering about the safety of the pipelines near their homes.

We can't undo what happened in Bellingham—it will never be the same. But we can make sure that what happened in Bellingham doesn't happen anywhere else.

There are 2.2 million miles of pipelines running across the country—bringing us the energy we need to fuel our cars and heat our homes. They run near our schools, houses and communities. We have a responsibility to make sure these pipelines are safe. And it is clear that the current laws are not sufficient.

That's why I introduced my pipeline safety bill back in January. Since that time, I have been meeting with the Administration, with Senators, safety officials, citizen groups, and industry representatives.

This week, I spoke at a national conference on pipeline safety here in Washington, D.C. It was hosted by the National Pipeline Reform Coalition, SAFE Bellingham, and the Cascade Columbia Alliance.

I can tell you that people all across the country are following this issue closely, they understand the problem, and they are calling for action.

I want to be clear. We cannot wait any longer—and we can certainly not let this year pass without improving our nation's inadequate pipeline safety laws.

The danger posed by aging, corroded pipelines is not going away. In fact, it's getting worse.

Since 1986, there have been more than 5,700 pipeline accidents, 325 deaths, 1,500 injuries. More than \$850 million in environmental damage. On average there is 1 pipeline accident every day, and 6 million hazardous gallons are spilled every year.

In the two months since I introduced my pipeline safety bill, at least 20 states—almost half of the country—have experienced pipeline accidents. Let me repeat that. In just two months, 20 more states have had pipeline accidents.

Just last week there was a major pipeline spill in Maryland. The clock is ticking, and the list of affected communities is growing.

Back home in Washington state, there is a great deal of impatience that Congress has not acted on pipeline safety measures. This editorial by the Bellingham Herald—from April 5th—gives you a good sense of how many of my constituents feel.

It's titled, *Wake Up, Pipeline Bill Is On The Way*. It's addressed to Congress, and it says, in part:

Don't know if you had a chance to look at our pipeline bill, but we're sending you a message. We want you to hear us loud and clear.

And later it says:

* * * even though what happened in Bellingham could happen in any one of your home states, we feel you aren't giving this issue much attention.

As this editorial says—these accidents can happen in any of our states. I don't want another community to go through what the people of Bellingham, Washington have gone through. We can make pipelines safer today.

My bill addresses five key areas of pipeline safety: My bill will expand state authority over pipeline safety. My bill will improve inspection and prevention practices. My bill will invest in new safety technology. My bill will expand the public's right to know about problems with pipelines. Finally, my bill will increase funding to improve pipeline safety by providing funds for new state and federal pipeline safety programs.

I'm proud to say that we are making progress. And I want to share with you some recent developments.

Yesterday, Senator MCCAIN announced that he has scheduled a hearing on pipeline safety for May 11, and he has committed to marking up a pipeline safety bill by the end of May. He also introduced his own pipeline safety bill.

As you may recall, in February, I sent a letter to Senator MCCAIN asking for a hearing. Last week, I spoke with him in person about it, and he pledged

to work with me on this issue. As he told me, "this is the right thing to do."

I would like to commend Senator MCCAIN for moving the process forward. I would also like to share with the Senate the important work done by the parents of the young people who were killed in the Bellingham explosion, especially Mr. Frank King. On Tuesday, Mr. King met with Senator MCCAIN's staff, and in bringing his own personal story to the Senate—he has helped move this legislation forward.

I'm pleased today to become the Democratic sponsor of Senator MCCAIN's bill. This bill contains many of the elements of the legislation I introduced back in January. The bill also includes some of the good elements of the Administration's proposal, which was introduced this week.

Senator MCCAIN, as chairman of the Commerce Committee, has done a service to our nation and the state of Washington by providing his leadership on this important topic.

During the committee process, I hope we can all work together in a bipartisan manner to make the McCain-Murray bill even more effective at improving pipeline safety. There is still a long way to go, and I look forward to working with Senator MCCAIN on this important issue.

Another step forward took place this week, when the Clinton/Gore Administration sent its pipeline safety proposal to Congress. Working with us, the Administration has crafted a proposal which includes many of my priorities: It places a clear value on the importance of safety. It strengthens community "right to know" provisions. It improves inspection standards. It invests in research and development for inspection devices. And it increases penalties for safety violations.

This proposal is a good first step, and now we will work to improve it. Clearly, there are some differences on the partnership with states provisions and other areas, and I will be working to strengthen them within the legislative process. I should add that the Administration's bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senators HOLLINGS and SARBANES, and in the House by Representatives SHUSTER, OBERSTAR, FRANKS, and WISE.

I want to commend the Vice President, who learned about this issue when he was in Washington state. He recognized the importance of pipeline safety, and he has been working to prompt the Administration to act quickly. I also appreciate the work Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater has done. Shortly after the explosion, he stationed a pipeline inspector in Washington state.

So clearly we are making some progress, but there is still much more to do. Unfortunately, the Senate leadership has not expressed a lot of interest in pipeline safety.

I recently received a note from the majority leader's office—listing almost 50 bills that he has deemed "Legisla-

tive Calendar Items" which he hopes to consider prior to the August recess. Pipeline safety was not on his list. Now, I know priority lists are flexible, and I hope we can get a pipeline safety bill through the committee and onto the Senate floor for consideration before August.

We need to pass a pipeline safety bill, and we need to do it now. I again ask my colleagues to stand with the thousands of people who have been adversely affected by pipeline disasters and pass a bill that will make sure no other community has to suffer from another pipeline disaster.

We have a strong pipeline safety bill. We have Administration support. And we have a commitment from the Commerce Committee leadership to pass legislation this year.

This is our chance for safer pipelines, for safer communities, and for peace of mind. We have a bill. It's up to this Congress, this year to make sure this opportunity doesn't pass us by.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, April 12, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,764,655,944,486.86 (Five trillion, seven hundred sixty-four billion, six hundred fifty-five million, nine hundred forty-four thousand, four hundred eighty-six dollars and eighty-six cents).

One year ago, April 12, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,663,867,000,000 (Five trillion, six hundred sixty-three billion, eight hundred sixty-seven million).

Five years ago, April 12, 1995, the Federal debt stood at \$4,874,101,000,000 (Four trillion, eight hundred seventy-four billion, one hundred one million).

Ten years ago, April 12, 1990, the Federal debt stood at \$3,087,071,000,000 (Three trillion, eighty-seven billion, seventy-one million).

Fifteen years ago, April 12, 1985, the Federal debt stood at \$1,729,937,000,000 (One trillion, seven hundred twenty-nine billion, nine hundred thirty-seven million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,034,718,944,486.86 (Four trillion, thirty-four billion, seven hundred eighty million, nine hundred forty-four thousand, four hundred eighty-six dollars and eighty-six cents) during the past 15 years.

THE OCCASION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, as Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, it is my great pleasure to congratulate the Library of Congress, and Dr. Billington, the Librarian on the occasion of the Library's Bicentennial. The Library is America's oldest Federal cultural institution, and was established on April 24, 1800. It houses the largest and most extensive collection in history, and is one of the nation's assets. Congress is very proud of