more. To them I say JOE MOAKLEY was as good as they come. He was a true public servant in every positive sense and I stand today to honor this gentleman of all time.

TRIBUTE TO GILDA'S CLUB

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 2001

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Gilda's Club of New York City on the occasion of its sixth anniversary. Since opening its doors in 1995, Gilda's Club has welcomed over 2,600 people—men, women and children—all of whom have been affected by cancer. The Club was founded in honor and named after the late Gilda Radner. While best known for her work as a comedienne, Radner's legacy continues in Gilda's Club as it carries out her dying wish: that persons, like herself, living with cancer would find a community in which to meet, support, and share with those also struggling with this deadly disease.

Gilda's Club is a non-profit organization that provides free-of-charge services to anyone living with cancer, from those struggling with their own illnesses to their families and friends. Most noteworthy of these services is the Club's innovative and effective Basic III 'Plus' program. The program focuses on providing members with an emotional and social foundation from which to draw hope and strength. From encouragement in Support and Networking Groups, to education in Lectures and Workshops, to family bonds in Noogieland, The Family Focus and Team Convene, the Basic III 'Plus' program covers all the bases in creating the network patients need to heal both emotionally and physically.

This network is made possible by the volunteers and members of Gilda's Club, who strive to create a welcoming atmosphere for newcomers. These members and volunteers form lasting bonds while participating in Club programs. It is this unique bond that allows members to feel comfortable turning to the Club in their times of need. Executive Director Joel Sesser most accurately describes the Club as "a special community at the crossroads of the world." Everyone, regardless of their sex, religion, or ethnic background, is guaranteed loving care and support at Gilda's Club.

For the hope and spirit it has provided to its members and the inspiration it provides to the community, I offer my sincere congratulations to Gilda's Club of New York City for its six years of exceptional service.

THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2001

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 2001

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Emergency Food Assistance Enhancement Act. My bill increases commodity purchases for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) to help emergency feeding organizations—food banks, food pantries, soup kitchens—meet the needs of their communities. It also provides more federal support for the cost of storing, transporting, and distributing food donated to these organizations by the federal government and private sources. A total of up to $40 million a year of money that is not being used for employment and training programs is earmarked for these food purchases and handling costs, in addition to the $100 million a year now set aside for TEFAP food purchases and $45 million a year appropriated for storage, transportation, and distribution costs.

Food banks and other organizations meet the needs of their communities by managing donations from the government and private sectors, and most government donations are from TEFAP. It is a unique program that has the ability to provide nutritious domestic food products to needy Americans, while at the same time providing direct support to the agriculture community. Although federal food donations through the TEFAP are not the only source of the food distributed by food banks and others, they are key because they provide distributing agencies with some certainty as to their inventory and contribute greatly to the variety of food items that are offered. TEFAP grants for storage, transportation, and distribution costs also enable these agencies to efficently handle a large volume of federal and private donations. In the 1996 welfare reform act, Congress made TEFAP commodity purchases mandatory because of the integral role it has in providing food aid to needy families and individuals.

TEFAP benefits are a quick fix, something to get families through tough times. TEFAP gives them the support they need, but it doesn't catch them in a cycle of dependency. These food purchases also provide much needed support to the agriculture community. While other food assistance programs are much larger, TEFAP purchases have a much more direct impact on agriculture producers.

The 1997 Balanced Budget Act included hundreds of millions of dollars for employment and training programs aimed at able-bodied adults between the ages of 18 and 50 without dependents whose eligibility for food stamps was restricted by a work requirement set up in the 1996 welfare reform law. The bulk of the money is dedicated to employment/training programs that keep unemployed able-bodied adults on the food stamp rolls, if they participate. But much of it is going unspent. Several hearings and reports have said that this money is unspent because few are taking advantage of employment and training assistance offered through the Food Stamp program; states running the program are not seeing a demand and are not drawing on this funding. The unused pool of employment and training money now tops $200 million, and continues to grow. At the same time, food banks and other emergency food providers report increased demand from this group and others.

Why not put the money where the need is? The Secretary of Agriculture continually reviews states' spending of their Food Stamp program allocations for employment and training programs. If a state doesn't use the money allocated to it, the Secretary can reallocate it to another state that can use it. My bill does nothing to change or restrict this authority. It simply allows the Secretary to tap up to $40 million a year in unspent and unreallocated employment and training funds for TEFAP commodity purchases and storage, transportation, and distribution costs.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that the Emergency Food Assistance Enhancement Act will enjoy resounding and rapid support from the full House of Representatives. It is important that we increase commodity purchases for this important program and help emergency food providers handle the maximum volume of food donations possible.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MENTAL HEALTH JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 2001

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to announce the introduction of the Mental Health Juvenile Justice Act of 2001. I am pleased to be joined by 32 original cosponsors who share my strong desire to improve the treatment of children with mental health needs who enter the juvenile justice system.

The rate of mental disorders is significantly higher among youth in the juvenile justice system than among youth in the general population. Federal studies suggest that as many as 60% of incarcerated youth have some mental health disorder and 20% have a severe disorder. In my home state of California, a recent study by the California Youth Authority found that 35% of boys in its custody and 73% of girls need mental health or substance abuse treatment.

We also know that many youngsters in the juvenile justice system have committed minor, non-violent offenses or status offenses. While they may be better served through the mental health system, often times these youngsters are incarcerated in juvenile facilities because of a lack of access to or the availability of mental health programs in the community. These youngsters, their families, and society, could be better served if we made available appropriate local mental health, substance abuse, and educational services as an alternative to incarceration, particularly for first offenders and non-violent offenses.

Our nation's juvenile justice system cannot adequately serve the needs of children with mental health disorders. Juvenile facilities are overcrowded and lack the necessary programming required to accommodate the needs of these youthful offenders. Staff working in these facilities are not trained to work with children in need of mental

Mental health treatment and services have been proven more effective than incarceration in preventing troubled young people from reoffending and are less expensive than prison. In the long run, they are even more cost-effective to us as a society, because they increase

the odds that a young person will become a responsible, productive, taxpaying citizen rather than a permanent ward of the state.

The bill we are introducing today, the Mental Health Juvenile Justice Act, would help create alternatives to incarceration, particularly for first time non-violent offenders, and improve conditions in youth correctional institutions by:

Providing funds to train juvenile justice personnel on the identification and need for appropriate treatment of mental disorders and substance abuse, and on the use of community-based alternatives to placement in juvenile correctional facilities.

Providing block grant funds and competitive grants to states and localities to develop local mental health diversion programs for children who come into contact with the justice system and broaden access to mental health and substance abuse treatment programs for incarcerated children with emotional disorders.

Establishing a Federal Council to report to Congress on recommendations to improve the treatment of youth with serious emotional and behavioral disorders who come into contact with the justice system.

Strengthening federal courts' ability to remedy abusive conditions in state facilities under which juvenile offenders and prisoners with mental illness are being held.

We need to reform our juvenile justice system to ensure that it preserves the basic rights and human dignity of the children and youth housed in its facilities. And, while alternatives to incarceration may not work for all youth, for those who must serve time in a juvenile correctional facility we have an obligation to ensure that they have access to appropriate medical and psychiatric treatment and qualified staff.

The Mental Health Juvenile Justice Act offers these reforms and includes the appropriate safeguards for youth who would be better served in mental health and substance abuse treatment programs. I look forward to working with my colleagues in enacting this legislation.

TESTIMONY OF ARTHUR T. KATSAROS

HON. MELISSA A. HART

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 14, 2001

Ms. HART. Mr. Speaker, today the House Science Committee, subcommittee on Energy, held a hearing on the ''President's National Energy Policy: Hydrogen and Nuclear Energy Research and Development Legislation.'' One gentleman that was asked to testify was Arthur T. Katsaros, who spoke on behalf of Air Products and Chemicals, Inc., a Pennsylvania based company that has been researching and developing the utilization of hydrogen as a fuel source. With the recent coverage of energy and our plans for future use in the United States, I would ask that his testimony be submitted for others to view and learn more about this abundant source:

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman, Ms. Woolsey, and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testify this morning on a subject that may seem futuristic but is actually upon us—the utilization of hydrogen as a fuel source. No matter what one's perspective is on climate change and the role of fossil fuels in the current economy, there is a broad consensus that the United States and the world are moving toward a ''hydrogen economy'' in which fuel is abundant, efficient, renewable, and non-polluting. There is debate over how soon hydrogen will be widely available as a fuel source, but little debate over hydrogen's many virtues. I am pleased to address the viability of hydrogen as a fuel source today and in the years and decades ahead, and to address perfectly legitimate concerns about assuring its safe use. I ask that my full testimony be submitted for the record.

I am Arthur Katsaros, Group Vice President for Engineered Services and Development with Air Products and Chemicals, Inc, a Fortune 500 company based in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and with operations throughout the world. Air Products is among, the world's largest companies in the industrial gas business, and is the leading producer of third-party hydrogen worldwide. Air Products is a recent past chair of the National Hydrogen Association (NHA), whose members include industrial gas producers, automobile manufacturers, energy providers, chemical companies, universities, and research institutions. I am pleased to be appearing on behalf of both Air Products and the NHA.

SUPPORT FOR HYDROGEN FUTURE ACT

NHA members wholeheartedly support reauthorization of the Hydrogen Future Act. Indeed, given the focus on hydrogen in the National Energy Policy recently released by the White House, we hope that funding for hydrogen will be increased rather than held constant. The timing is right for the United States to be putting scarce research and development resources into hydrogen as a fuel source.

The public is clearly committed to environmental protection. Energy concerns have also come to the fore, both as a result of electricity disruptions in California and the higher fuel prices that we all are facing. Policy makers will find it impossible to discuss energy policy without having to also debate environmental impact. Embracing hydrogen certainly appears to be one answer to the tension between a clean environment and bountiful energy—it provides a method for delivering energy to stationary as well as mobile sources without pollution (its byproduct of combustion is water).

For reasons of environmental protection and sustainability, America needs to be on a path that relies increasingly less on carbon as a source of energy—we have moved over the past 150 years from coal, to oil, to natural gas, and we believe eventually our economy will be based primarily on hydrogen.

HYDROGEN IS A SAFE FUEL SOURCE

Every day, millions of pounds of hydrogen are used—and used safety—in hundreds of industries across the country and around the world (50 million pounds daily in the U.S. alone). As the world's largest third-party hydrogen generator and supplier, Air Products has been addressing hydrogen safety, storage, transportation and other infrastructure concerns for decades. We put an extremely high value on safety at Air Products. The American Chemistry Council last year gave Air Products its highest award for safety. Our experience shows that hydrogen can be handled safely when guidelines for its safe storage, handling and use are observed.

Hydrogen is a fuel, and as a fuel it has combustible properties. Hydrogen's combustion properties warrant the same caution any fuel should be given, and like all fuels there are safety measures unique to hydrogen (most people do not refill their own propane tanks, for example, yet propane is widely used at home). There is no scientific or practical barrier to the safe use of hydrogen as a fuel.

Safety technologies for hydrogen have progressed in several areas. Gas detection and measurement capability has advanced based in part on the extensive investment of the Department of Energy in the last few years. Several of these technologies are becoming available as commercial products. Hydrogen flame detection has progressed mainly from the commercialization of technology used by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). NASA today uses infrared and ultraviolet detection systems that can detect not only invisible flames produced by burning hydrogen, but also those hidden behind a screen of smoke. In addition, a series of hydrogen sensors has proven to be capable of detecting hydrogen leaks prior to ignition.

Air Products operates hundreds of miles of hydrogen pipelines in the U.S. In California alone, we produce approximately 300 million standard-cubic-feet-per-day of hydrogen, which is transported to petroleum refiners in the state to reduce the sulfur, olefins and aromatics content in transportation fuels. Safety is the paramount concern in the operation of our hydrogen pipelines. Our pipeline integrity management program—which exceeds regulatory requirements—includes risk assessment studies that typically result in the use of multiple safety technologies on our hydrogen pipelines, including heavier pipeline wall thickness, excess flow valves and isolation valves, along with intensive testing, inspection and maintenance procedures. We have been working closely with the U.S. DOT Office of Pipeline Safety on the development of regulations increasing safety practices on hydrogen and other flammable gas pipelines. The promulgation of these regulations will be critical to the development of a safe and reliable hydrogen pipeline infrastructure in the U.S.

In addition to delivering hydrogen to customers through pipelines, Air Products also liquefies hydrogen at cryogenic temperatures (−423 °F) and transports it by truck and barge. We drive 15,000-gallon hydrogen tanker trucks millions of miles per year on U.S. highways without incident. NASA, the largest consumer of liquid hydrogen in the world. has been buying hydrogen for the space program from Air Products for over 35 years under consecutive competitive contracts, totaling over 300 million pounds of liquid hydrogen. Every Space Shuttle flight has been powered by our liquid hydrogen.

CODES AND STANDARDS TRANSLATE INTO PUBLIC TRUST

Hydrogen energy safety is based on three primary elements: regulatory requirements, capability of safety technology, and the systematic application of equipment and procedures to minimize risks. Industry currently implements many successful proprietary methodologies for safely handling large amounts of hydrogen. There are several codes and standards specifically for hydrogen fuel applications that are under development by international, U.S. and industry organizations (including ISO, DOE and NHA). There are also many efforts underway to standardize hydrogen system component manufacture for hydrogen safety in a variety of potential commercial hydrogen market applications.

Widespread hydrogen use will require that safety be intrinsic to all processes and systems. To develop a hydrogen infrastructure