understand that all of them will get the opportunity that is America.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the remarks of Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ as she spoke of the importance of this remembrance today. It is important as Americans that we look back and understand. Life was not always as it is now. It has been different. America is a better place, and this bill is one that commemorates why we are a much better place today. I urge support of the resolution.

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

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to say H. Res. 721 appropriately honors the courage of the Mendez family to challenge discrimination and help open the doors of opportunity to all nonwhites through education.

I want to thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) and the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CANNON) for their work on this resolution recognizing the 60th anniversary of the historic Mendez v. Westminster decision, a decision that laid the groundwork for the Supreme Court ruling of Brown v. Board of Education. Again, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my strong support for H. Res. 721. This resolution recognizes the 60th anniversary of the landmark Mendez v. Westminster decision.

I want to thank my friend, Congressman CHARLIE GONZALEZ, for sponsoring this bill and championing the continued fight for civil and equal rights for the Latino community.

The Mendez v. Westminster decision ended segregation of Mexican American students in the state of California, and set the precedent for the history making Brown v. Board of Education decision of 1954.

I stand here today, a Mexican American serving in Congress, because of the courage of people like Sylvia Mendez and her father, Gonzalo Mendez.

They, along with other brave individuals, stood up for the 5,000 Hispanic-American children who were victims of unconstitutional discrimination, by being forced to attend separate "Mexican" schools in the school districts of Orange County.

This resolution recognizes the significance of this anniversary, and honors Sylvia Mendez for her continued efforts to fight for equality. It also encourages our schools to teach students about the historical significance of the Mendez v. Westminster case, and the positive impact it had on the future of America.

I urge my colleagues to show their support in the continuing fight against school segregation, and to cast a vote in favor of H. Res. 721.

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 721.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ENERGY STORAGE TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 2007

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3776) to provide for a research, development, and demonstration program by the Secretary of Energy to support the ability of the United States to remain globally competitive in energy storage systems for vehicles, stationary applications, and electricity transmission and distribution, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3776

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 ''Energy Storage Technology Advancement Act of 2007''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term ''Department'' means the Department of Energy;

(2) the term ''electric drive vehicle'' means—

(A) a vehicle that uses an electric motor for all or part of its motive power, including battery electric, hybrid electric, plug-in hybrid electric, fuel cell, and plug-in fuel cell vehicles, and rail transportation vehicles; or

(B) mobile equipment that uses an electric motor to replace an internal combustion engine for all or part of the work of the equipment;

(3) the term ''islanding'' means a distributed generator or energy storage device continuing to power a location in the absence of electric power from the primary source;

(4) the term ''microgrid'' means an integrated energy system consisting of interconnected loads and distributed energy resources, including generators and energy storage devices, which as an integrated system can operate in parallel with the utility grid or in an intentional islanding mode;

(5) the term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Energy;

(6) the term ''self-healing grid'' means a grid that is capable of automatically anticipating and responding to power system disturbances, including the isolation of failed sections and components, while optimizing its own performance and service to customers; and

(7) the term ''spinning reserve services'' means an amount of electric generating capacity in excess of the amount needed to meet peak electric demand.

SEC. 3. BASIC RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a basic research program to support the development of energy storage systems for electric drive vehicles, stationary applications, and electricity transmission and distribution, including research on—

(1) materials design;

(2) materials synthesis and characterization;

(3) electrolytes;

(4) surface and interface dynamics;

(5) modeling and simulation; and

(6) thermal behavior and life degradation mechanisms.

(b) FUNDING.—For activities carried out under this section, in addition to funding activities at National Laboratories, the Secretary shall award funds to, and coordinate activities with, a range of stakeholders including the public, private, and academic sectors.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for carrying out this section $50,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

SEC. 4. APPLIED RESEARCH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct an applied research program on energy storage systems to support electric drive vehicle, stationary application, and electricity transmission and distribution technologies, including research on—

(1) ultracapacitors;

(2) flywheels;

(3) batteries and battery systems (including flow batteries);

(4) compressed air energy systems;

(5) power conditioning electronics;

(6) manufacturing technologies for energy storage systems;

(7) thermal management systems; and

(8) hydrogen as an energy storage medium.

(b) FUNDING.—For activities carried out under this section, in addition to funding activities at National Laboratories, the Secretary shall award funds to, and coordinate activities with, a range of stakeholders including the public, private, and academic sectors.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for carrying out this section $80,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

SEC. 5. ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEMS DEMONSTRATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program of new demonstrations of advanced energy storage systems. These demonstrations shall be regionally diversified and shall expand on the Department's existing technology demonstration program. These demonstrations should include the participation of a range of stakeholders, such as rural electric cooperatives, investor owned utilities, municipally owned electric utilities, energy storage systems manufacturers, electric drive vehicle manufacturers, the renewable energy production industry, State or local energy offices, the fuel cell industry, and universities. Each of the demonstrations shall include one or more of the following objectives:

(1) Energy storage to improve the feasibility of ''micro-grids'' or ''islanding'', or the transmission and distribution capability to improve reliability in rural areas.

(2) Integration of an energy storage system with a self-healing grid.

(3) Use of energy storage to improve security to emergency response infrastructure.

(4) Integration with a renewable energy production source, either at the source or away from the source.

(5) Use of energy storage to provide ancillary services, such as spinning reserve services, for grid management.

(6) Advancement of power conversion systems to make them smarter, more efficient, able to communicate with other inverters, and able to control voltage.

(7) Use of energy storage to optimize transmission and distribution operation and power quality, which could address overloaded lines and maintenance of transformers and substations.

(8) Use of advanced energy storage for peak load management of homes, businesses, and the grid.

(9) Use of energy storage devices to fill up nonpeak generation periods for electricity demand to make better use of existing grid assets.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for carrying out this section $30,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

SEC. 6. VEHICLE ENERGY STORAGE DEMONSTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program of electric drive vehicle energy

storage technology demonstrations. These technology demonstrations shall be conducted through consortia, which may include energy storage systems manufacturers and their suppliers, electric drive vehicle manufacturers, rural electric cooperatives, investor owned utilities, municipal and rural electric utilities, State and local governments, metropolitan transportation authorities, and universities. The program shall demonstrate one or more of the following:

(1) Novel, high capacity, high efficiency energy storage, charging, and control systems, along with the collection of data on performance characteristics such as battery life, energy storage capacity, and power delivery capacity.

(2) Advanced onboard energy management systems, and highly efficient battery cooling systems.

(3) Integration of such systems on a prototype vehicular platform, including with drivetrain systems for passenger, commercial, and nonroad electric drive vehicles.

(4) New technologies and processes that reduce manufacturing costs.

(5) Integration of advanced vehicle technologies with electricity distribution system and smart metering technology.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for carrying out this section $30,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

SEC. 7. SECONDARY APPLICATIONS AND DISPOSAL OF ELECTRIC DRIVE VEHICLE BATTERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program of research, development, and demonstration of secondary applications of energy storage devices following service in electric drive vehicles, and of technologies and processes for final recycling and disposal of these devices.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for carrying out this section $5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2009 through 2014.

SEC. 8. COORDINATION AND NONDUPLICATION.

To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall coordinate activities under this Act with other programs and laboratories of the Department and other Federal research programs.

SEC. 9. COST SHARING.

The Secretary shall carry out the programs under sections 6 and 7 in compliance with section 988 (a) through (d) and section 989 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352(a) through (d) and 16353).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

□ 1645

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3776, the bill now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased that the House will consider today H.R. 3776, the Energy Storage Technology Advancement Act. I would like to thank my colleagues on the Science and Technology Committee for their unanimous support in making this a good, bipartisan piece of legislation.

In particular, I would like to thank my good friend and ranking member, Mr. HALL, for his interest in this field of research. In crafting H.R. 3776, I adopted several provisions from a bill Mr. HALL introduced earlier this year, and he and his staff have worked hard to make this a good bill.

H.R. 3776 authorizes research, development and demonstration activities for energy storage technologies that offer a wide range of economic, environmental and security benefits.

Stationary energy storage systems will bring efficiencies to the electric delivery system, will improve grid reliability and security, and can even help to postpone the need for additional, costly electric generation facilities.

Energy storage technologies can also help to integrate renewable energy sources into the grid by making electricity from these intermittent resources more stable and reliable.

Furthermore, advanced battery systems can revolutionize our transportation sector by allowing for more electric-drive vehicles, thus reducing our reliance on conventional transportation fuels.

But unfortunately, we may be fast losing our ability to develop and manufacture these technologies at home. Through the collaborative public-private research, development and demonstration programs authorized in H.R. 3776, we can ensure that the United States establishes a robust domestic manufacturing base for these technologies.

To truly transform the way we manage our energy use, we must do more than make incremental improvements to current technologies. Our economic and environmental security lies in our ability to deploy the next generation energy technologies. Advances in energy storage are vital to diversifying our energy supplies and transforming our transportation sector.

Once again, I thank my colleagues on the Science and Technology Committee for working with me on this legislation, and I urge all Members to support the bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3776, the Energy Storage Technology Advancement Act, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Electricity is the lifeblood of our country. Without reliable electricity, our country would not be the world leader that it is today. Therefore, anything that can be done to improve and secure the reliability of the electric grid should be supported and encouraged. H.R. 3776 aims to do just that by focusing research and development on ways to store energy which would not only assist in reliability, but also efficiency of fuel use and security of not only our grid but also, in a broader sense, of our country.

Energy storage would allow for the enhanced use of renewable energy such as wind and solar.

Currently, the ability of wind energy and solar energy to contribute electricity to the electric grid is tied to when the wind is blowing or when the sun is shining, therefore, making these sources not as reliable as conventional sources of energy such as coal, natural gas and nuclear. With energy storage, excess generation that is unable to be used at the time of generation can be stored for use at a later time. This allows for wind and solar energy to be potential sources of base load generation.

In addition to energy storage for stationary sources, there is also a promising field of energy storage for vehicles, the most recognizable example being batteries that would be used in plug-in hybrids. Plug-in hybrids would allow for a further decrease in transportation fuel consumption from conventional hybrids, thereby increasing our national security by decreasing our reliance on foreign sources of oil.

H.R. 3776 addresses the battery obstacle by including a research and development program into batteries and battery systems and a demonstration program to prove the viability of the R&D.

Madam Speaker, I'd like to thank the chairman of the Science and Technology Committee and sponsor of this bill for recognizing the importance of energy storage to our country's energy future and also for including portions of Ranking Member HALL's energy storage language that was included in H.R. 2483 and cosponsored by several members of the Science and Technology Committee.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, let me say there's no question that Mr. HALL played a major role in this, and I'm glad that we could have this type of, again, bipartisan unanimous bill.

If my friend from Washington State has no other speakers, I have none.

Mr. REICHERT. I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3776, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title was amended so as to read: ''A bill to provide for research, development, and demonstration programs

in advanced energy storage systems for electric drive vehicles, stationary applications, and electricity transmission and distribution applications, to support the ability of the United States to remain globally competitive in this field, and to promote the efficient delivery and use of energy.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL CHEMISTRY WEEK

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 751) supporting the goals and ideals of National Chemistry Week.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 751

Whereas chemistry is a vitally important field of science and technology that has transformed the world and enhanced and improved the quality of life around the globe;

Whereas the power of the chemical sciences has created the enabling infrastructure that delivers the foods, fuels, medicines and materials that are the hallmarks of modern life;

Whereas the contributions of chemical scientists and engineers are central to technological progress and to the health of many industries, including the chemical, pharmaceutical, electronics, agricultural, automotive, and aerospace sectors, and these contributions boost economic growth, create new jobs, and improve our health and standard of living;

Whereas the American Chemical Society, the world's largest scientific society, founded National Chemistry Week in 1987 to educate the public, particularly school age children, about the important role of chemistry in society and to enhance the appreciation of the chemical sciences;

Whereas this year marks the 20th anniversary of National Chemistry Week;

Whereas the theme of National Chemistry Week in 2007, ''The Many Faces of Chemistry'', was chosen to emphasize the extensive variety of careers available in the world of chemistry and to honor the tremendous diversity of people who have contributed and will contribute to the advancement of chemistry and all of its branches;

Whereas, in order to ensure our Nation's global competitiveness, our schools must cultivate the finest scientists, engineers, and technicians from every background and neighborhood in our society to create the innovations of tomorrow that will keep our Nation strong;

Whereas a disproportionately low number of minority, underprivileged female students are pursuing careers in science and technology, and it is crucial that we focus attention on increasing the participation of these under represented groups in science and technology fields; and

Whereas, during the week of October 22, which is National Chemistry Week, more than 10,000 National Chemistry Week volunteers from industry, government and academia reach and educate millions of children through hands-on science activities in local schools, libraries, and museums: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes that the important contributions of chemical scientists and engineers to technological progress and the health of many industries have created new jobs, boosted economic growth, and improved the Nation's health and standard of living;

(2) recognizes the need to increase the number of Americans from under represented groups participating in science and technology fields like chemistry;

(3) supports the goals of National Chemistry Week as founded by the American Chemical Society; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to observe National Chemistry Week with appropriate recognition, ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate the importance of chemistry to our everyday lives.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H. Res. 751, the resolution now under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in strong support, Madam Speaker, of H. Res. 751, a resolution recognizing the importance of chemistry and honoring National Chemistry Week. I want to congratulate the gentleman from Texas (Mr. REYES) for introducing this important resolution.

The importance of chemistry and chemical engineering in our lives cannot be overstated. These disciplines contribute to public health by helping to keep our water clean and our food pure. They contribute to advances in medicine through new biomaterials, drug design and drug delivery techniques. They help make cleaner and more efficient energy technologies possible, and they help keep toxins out of our home and our natural environment through the development of green chemicals and materials.

In short, chemistry and chemical engineering contribute in immeasurable ways to the economic strength, security and well-being of our Nation and all of its citizens.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of National Chemistry Week. National Chemistry Week was started as an annual event by the American Chemical Society in 1987 to make elementary and secondary school children and the general public more aware of what chemistry is and its importance to our everyday lives.

National Chemistry Week activities are carried out by local sections of the American Chemical Society located in all parts of our Nation. They work with local industry, schools and museums to develop hands-on activities, provide demonstrations and develop exhibits. Through these activities, they help stimulate the interest of young people in science and in pursuing careers in science and technology.

This Congress recently passed into law the America COMPETES Act. That bill was an important bipartisan effort to keep America competitive in the 21st century by supporting innovative research at universities and in industry, and by ensuring that there is a sufficient pipeline of students pursuing studies and careers in science and technology fields well into the future.

The goals of the National Chemistry Week fit well with the goals outlined in the COMPETES Act.

The theme of this year's National Chemistry Week is, ''The Many Faces of Chemistry.'' This theme emphasizes the diversity of chemistry careers, from science teacher to laboratory researcher, as well as the diversity of people in chemistry professions.

While women and minorities continue to be underrepresented in chemical science fields, they have made important contributions to chemistry.

Women received about one-third of all chemistry Ph.D.s in 2003. Hispanics and African Americans combined represent only 7 percent of all chemistry Ph.D.s awarded in 2003, even though they make up more than 25 percent of the entire U.S. population.

We will need to make use of all the talent we have to stay competitive in the 21st century, but it isn't just a numbers game. The interaction and collaboration of diverse individuals with differing perspectives enriches the process of discovery and innovation and helps give the U.S. an edge over countries that easily beat us on numbers.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate the American Chemical Society for its efforts to establish and sustain National Chemistry Week, and once again, I commend Mr. REYES and his cosponsors for introducing this resolution and urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing the importance of chemistry in our daily lives and the positive impact of National Chemistry Week by voting in favor of H. Res. 751.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. REICHERT. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 751, supporting the goals and ideals of National Chemistry Week, and I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

This year marks the 20th anniversary of National Chemistry Week, a concept that was first introduced in 1987 by the American Chemical Society to educate Americans about the contribution chemists and chemistry have made to our society. We first celebrated National Chemistry Day on November 6, 1987, with a parade in Washington, D.C. Because of the overwhelming enthusiasm for the day, 2 years later the