

years. Our Nation's inner cities and rural communities will be even harder hit as their teachers move to suburban schools or leave the teaching profession altogether. That is why I am sponsoring the Teach For America Act.

Teach For America is the national corps of exceptional recent college graduates of all academic majors who commit two years to teach in public schools. Teach For America's corps members and alumni become lifelong leaders in the effort to ensure that all children in our Nation have an equal chance to succeed in life. Since its inception in 1990, more than 12,000 individuals have joined Teach For America, directly impacting the lives of over 2 million students in under-resourced schools across the country.

This legislation will help Teach For America grow to over 7,500 corps members in 32 communities teaching over 600,000 low-income students every day. It will do so by providing funding for Teach For America to expand its program of recruiting, selecting, training, and supporting new teachers.

Teach For America's alumni lead the way for fundamental long-term change across the country. After their two years of service, 63 percent of Teach For America alumni remain in education as teachers, principals, school founders and policy advisors. Others, equipped with insight gained through their classroom experience, go on to work in a variety of fields—including law, medicine, and social work—and continue to increase opportunities for children living in low-income communities.

The Teach For America Act addresses the need to effectively build a corps of dedicated, talented college graduates to teach and make a lasting impact in our underserved communities. I am hopeful that my Senate colleagues from both sides of the aisle will join me in moving this legislation to the floor without delay.

By Mrs. CLINTON (for herself, Mr. SPECTER, Ms. MIKULSKI, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BIDEN, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 960. A bill to establish the United States Public Service Academy; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will create an undergraduate institution designed to cultivate a generation of young leaders dedicated to public service. The United States Public Service Academy Act, (The PSA Act), will form a national academy to serve as an extraordinary example of effective, national public education.

The tragic events of September 11 and the devastation of natural disasters such as Hurricanes Katrina and Rita underscore how much our Nation depends on strong public institutions and competent civilian leadership at all levels of society.

We must take a step forward in the 110th Congress with a positive agenda to ensure competent civilian leadership and improve our Nation's ability to respond to future emergencies and to confront daily challenges. That is why Senator SPECTER and I have come together to sponsor the PSA Act.

This legislation will create the U.S. Public Service Academy to groom future public servants and build a corps of capable civilian leaders. Modeled after the military service academies, this academy will provide a four-year, federally-subsidized college education for more than 5,000 students a year in exchange for a five year commitment to public service.

The PSA Act will meet critical national needs as the baby-boomer generation approaches retirement. Already, studies show looming shortages in the Federal civil service, public education, law enforcement, the non-profit sector and other essential areas. Academy graduates will help to fill the void in public service our Nation will soon face by serving for five years in areas such as public education, public health, and law enforcement.

Unfortunately our young people are priced out of public service careers all too often with the average college graduate owing more than \$20,000 in student loans. A recent study conducted by the Higher Education Research Institute found that more than two-thirds of the 2005 freshman class expressed a desire to serve others, the highest rate in a generation. By providing a service-oriented education at no cost to the student, the PSA Act will tap into the strong desire to serve that already exists among college students while erasing the burden of enormous college debt.

The establishment of a United States Public Service Academy is an innovative way to strengthen and protect America by creating a corps of well-trained, highly-qualified civilian leaders. I am hopeful that my Senate colleagues from both sides of the aisle will join me today to move this legislation to the floor without delay.

By Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. DOMENICI, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. SALAZAR, Mr. OBAMA, and Mr. WEBB):

S. 962. A bill to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to reauthorize and improve the carbon capture and storage research, development, and demonstration program of the Department of Energy and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I am pleased to be able to introduce the Department of Energy Carbon Capture and Storage Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 2007, along with my co-sponsors, Senators DOMENICI, TESTER, BUNNING, SALAZAR, OBAMA, and WEBB. This bipartisan bill reauthorizes and improves the carbon capture and storage program at the De-

partment of Energy that was first explicitly authorized in the Energy Policy Act of 2005. With the attention that the topic of global warming has been getting, it is becoming ever clearer that we need answers to the practical questions of what needs to occur so that we can decide on the role that carbon capture and storage will play in our future energy system. This bill, as well as a bill that has previously been referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, S. 731, begins to lay the foundation for a bipartisan and effective approach to these issues.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 962

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 "Department of Energy Carbon Capture and Storage Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 2007".

SEC. 2. CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.

Section 963 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16293) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "**RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**" and inserting "**AND STORAGE RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND DEMONSTRATION**";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "research and development" and inserting "and storage research, development, and demonstration"; and

(B) by striking "capture technologies on combustion-based systems" and inserting "capture and storage technologies related to energy systems";

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(5) to expedite and carry out large-scale testing of carbon sequestration systems in a range of geological formations that will provide information on the cost and feasibility of deployment of sequestration technologies."; and

(4) by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

"(c) PROGRAMMATIC ACTIVITIES.—

"(1) ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT UNDERLYING CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE TECHNOLOGIES.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out fundamental science and engineering research (including laboratory-scale experiments, numeric modeling, and simulations) to develop and document the performance of new approaches to capture and store carbon dioxide.

"(B) PROGRAM INTEGRATION.—The Secretary shall ensure that fundamental research carried out under this paragraph is appropriately applied to energy technology development activities and the field testing of carbon sequestration activities, including—

"(i) development of new or improved technologies for the capture of carbon dioxide;

"(ii) modeling and simulation of geological sequestration field demonstrations; and

"(iii) quantitative assessment of risks relating to specific field sites for testing of sequestration technologies.