

the efficiency and, in some cases, perhaps double or triple the capacity of existing transmission lines. One example of this type of technology is the composite conductor wire, which offers great promise.

We would like the Department of Energy to provide the technical assistance to States and regional organizations that are interested in moving in these directions. We think there needs to be some opportunities made available to States and regional organizations to access technical assistance from the Department of Energy to help facilitate and achieve these goals. Our amendment will simply do that.

I thank Senator MURKOWSKI for working with me on the amendment. I think it is an amendment that will add to this bill and help us address some of the transmission issues as we plan for greater capabilities in the future to produce and to transmit energy through a grid across the country where energy is needed.

Mr. President, I urge adoption of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on this amendment?

If not, the question is on agreeing to amendment No. 3087.

Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3087) was agreed to.

Mr. BINGAMAN. I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. DORGAN. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 3088 TO AMENDMENT NO. 2917

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I send another amendment to the desk on behalf of Senator CONRAD and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the pending amendment is set aside.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN], for Mr. CONRAD, proposes an amendment numbered 3088.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

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

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To direct the Secretary of Energy to conduct an assessment of wind energy resources and transmission capacity for wind energy)

On page 64, on line 7, strike "resource," and insert "resource, together with an identification of any barriers to providing adequate transmission for remote sources of renewable energy resources to current and emerging markets, recommendations for removing or addressing such barriers, and ways to provide access to the grid that do not unfairly disadvantage renewable or other energy producers."

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, this amendment relates to a renewable energy assessment.

This amendment is to section 262 of amendment No. 2917. That section requires an annual resource assessment by the Secretary of Energy that reviews available assessments of renewable energy resources within the U.S. The report must contain an inventory of available amount and characteristics of renewable resources and such information as the Secretary believes would be useful in developing such resources, including terrain, population and load centers, location of resources and estimates of cost.

The amendment adds to the report identification of barriers to providing adequate transmission, and recommendations for removing such barriers, and ways to provide access to the grid that do not unfairly disadvantage renewable resources.

I think the amendment is agreeable to everyone. I urge the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the amendment?

The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, the amendment is agreed to on this side.

I want to also speak relative to Senator DORGAN's amendment. Obviously, we cosponsored that together. I am pleased it has been accepted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 3088.

Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 3088) was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas is recognized.

#### J.C. PENNEY'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, since we are at a lull in the debate on this very important bill, I take this opportunity to congratulate a company headquartered in Texas that is celebrating its 100th anniversary: the J.C. Penney Company.

I think it is incredible, when you think of a company that was started in 1902, that it is still going strong today. I think it is worthy of note.

The founder of J.C. Penney, James Cash Penney, was fond of saying to his workers that they were not building a business but a community. This is the kind of business philosophy I hope more businesses in America will adopt because businesses supporting communities means people are supporting communities, and that is what makes our country so strong.

J.C. Penney encourages its employees to volunteer in the community. They contribute to the local United Way across the country, which is so helpful in the quality of life for every community.

They are especially doing something that I want to point out because I know so many working parents worry about what happens with their children from the time school is out until they

can get home. J.C. Penney has made a tremendous effort to ease their employees' fears and anxieties by providing more places and more opportunities for children in afterschool programs across our country. This is the kind of thing that really makes a contribution to our way of life in America.

So I thank the employees of J.C. Penney for their commitment to building America's communities and for making a place for Americans to work to be a good place to work. I wish them the best and not only congratulate them on the last 100 years but for another 100 years of making the quality of life better for families throughout America.

Mr. President, I will yield to my friend, the Senator from Wyoming, where J.C. Penney actually started until they had the good sense to move to Texas to make their headquarters.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

Mr. ENZI. I thank the Senator from Texas.

Mr. President, it is with great pleasure that I get to bring you the rest of the story.

I have always said you can tell a lot about a country by learning about the leaders of that country. One of the areas of leadership on which this country can pride itself, worldwide, is its leadership in small business and in retailing. And we have a Wyoming boy who has done well. I want to share with you, for just a moment, his history and the history of the company he started.

I also have to tell you about a young man of 83 who has just taken up a career in writing in Wyoming. Since his retirement, he has written a book called "Pride, Power, Progress." His name is John "Ace" Bonar. He had a distinguished career and, as I say, has now taken up writing. He has written a very short history of an important man that I want to share with you.

To quote him:

The year was 1902. With the blessing of President Teddy Roosevelt the Panama Canal was being built. Roosevelt, who said, "Speak softly and carry a big stick," was also sending the United States Navy around the world to demonstrate its effectiveness.

And back in the states an unheralded project had started. In the tiny mining town of Kemmerer, Wyoming (population 1,000), a 27-year-old man had opened a dry goods store. James Cash Penney was his name. Son of an unordained Baptist minister father in Missouri, Penny, like his father was a strict disciplinarian. He adhered to honesty, thriftiness and hard work. "Jim," his father admonished, "you have no right to make money if you take advantage of people!"

At the age of 8, the younger Penney ran errands for a nickel. The \$2.50 that he saved was invested in pigs. On complaints of neighbors, he sold out. But he made \$60. At 12 years old he was horse trading and raising

watermelons on the family farm. He soon joined Hale Brothers Dry Goods Store in Hamilton at a \$2.27-a-month salary. His income increased to \$300 a year. But he left on doctor's orders. He had to go to a higher and dryer climate for his bronchial trouble. Arriving in Colorado he tried the butcher business in the town of Longmont. He soon sold out.

Against the advice of people Penney borrowed \$1,500 from a bank and used \$500 of his own hard-earned money to start a Golden Rule Store in Kemmerer. In Mr. Penney's words, "It was on April the 14th we opened our doors. I was assisted by my wife, a local girl, and a Methodist minister. Our sales that day were \$466.59, of which \$89.90 was shoes. I was warned that a cash business such as ours could not succeed. The miners received pay once a month and most spent it before the next day. And then business dropped as low as \$25 a day."

"I got new fight in my blood." James Cash Penney catered to the needs of a rural and "blue collar" clientele. Trade revived. He opened another store 75 miles away in Rock Springs, Wyoming. In 1913 the Golden Rule Stores became the J.C. Penney Company. By 1917 there were 175 stores in the United States. Penney operated on a cash basis. The coal company stores had offered only credit. He studied the market and concentrated only on necessary items for his customers.

A plain and devout man, Mr. Penney, as the story goes, was waiting on a man and his family in a Midwestern store. He took great pains in getting the family a perfect fit. They liked to buy at the friendly Penney stores. "I'd sure like to meet Mr. Penney someday!" Whereupon the salesman smiled and said quite simply while offering a handshake, "I am Mr. Penney!"

Mr. Penney at times would literally "pop up" unexpected at one of his growing chain of stores which was the nation's first chain store. There is an account of his encounters in a Milwaukee store where strolling down an aisle he noticed a display of men's corduroy pants marked \$3.98. He called the store manager on the carpet.

"These pants," said Mr. Penney, "sell at \$2.98!"

But Mr. Penney," pleaded the manager, "they are an excellent buy at this price!"

"You violate company policy!" the owner exploded. "You must give the customer the best value and make a reasonable profit!"

Penney's memory was remarkable, according to all accounts.

At the opening of a new Penney store in Minneapolis in 1970, it is told that a man came up to Mr. Penney and asked, "Do you remember me?"

Penney regarded the man for a moment, and smiled.

"Your name is Severt Tendall. I last saw you when you worked in the Cumberland, Wyoming, store in 1902."

About the only thing James Cash Penney didn't accomplish during his lifetime was to live to be 100 years old. He came very close to his wish. He was still a board member of his company until his death in 1971. He was 95 years old.

Does the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as you would have other do unto you," work today? Ask any of the managers of the 2,080 JCPenney outlets in Europe and across the nation.

Today the little Golden Rule Store in Kemmerer, Wyoming, stands as a National Historic Landmark. A tribute to James Cash Penney and his faith in his fellow man.

Back in Wyoming we have dedicated that historic location, the start of chain store retailing in the United States and the home of J.C. Penney.

The principles on which he built that store are important principles for this country, ones that keep retailing going. I am pleased to say that my dad worked as a shoe salesman for a while in the Golden Rule store in Thermopolis, WY. My mom repeated some phrases to me that were a part of that culture and are a part of my mission statement in the Senate; that is, do what is right; do your best; and treat others as you want to be treated.

I want to mention in more detail the Penney idea. Here are some of the statements that are made to all employees of the company, the challenge, the mission of Penney: To serve the public as nearly as we can to its complete satisfaction; to expect for the service we render a fair remuneration and not all the profit the traffic will bear; to do all in our power to pack the customer's dollar full of value, quality, and satisfaction; to continue to train ourselves and our associates so that the service we give will be more and more intelligently performed; to improve constantly the human factor in our business; to reward men and women in our organization through participation in what the business produces; to test our every policy, method, and act in this wise: "Does it square with what is right and just?"

J.C. Penney was the pioneer of retailing, the pioneer of chain stores, and one of the pioneers of catalogs. Catalogs were the way the West was served when distances were too great to get to stores. Some of it is still that way.

His principles are just as true for business today as they are for life. Adhering to these great principles actually usually leads to great success. That is one of the lessons we learned from J.C. Penney on this 100th anniversary of the effort he started that set him apart from his competitors and made him one of America's most famous and successful businessmen, a person who gives us guidelines for ways we should operate today, ways that will keep the United States in the forefront of free enterprise.

I yield the floor.

#### NATIONAL LABORATORIES PARTNERSHIP IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2001—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alaska.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I wonder if I could enter into a colloquy with Senator BINGAMAN to try to move the energy bill along. I have a list of the pending amendments. We have had our staffs working together to try to clear amendments. I think we have done a pretty good job, but there are a significant number remaining.

I know some Members have indicated their intent to bring them up, but we would like to have them come up. We are certainly ready. Perhaps we can identify some that we anticipate.

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, let me say in response to my colleague

from Alaska, I agree with him. We are trying very hard to persuade Senators to come to the floor and offer their amendments. Of all the potential amendments that might be offered by various Senators, we are trying to determine which they actually feel obligated to offer.

We have not been able to do that as yet. Maybe at a time when the Senator was not on the floor earlier today, I propounded a unanimous consent request that we specify a time or that we limit the amendments to those that are on our list. There was objection raised to that unanimous consent request.

I suggest again that perhaps we could work together over the next hour or so to get that list pared down and then once again propound that unanimous consent request and see if we couldn't get it agreed to at that time. That would at least give us a finite list of amendments so that we could then know what is the potential universe of amendments. But it is very important that we get some other amendments up and vote on them this afternoon. I think Senators are on notice that we are anxious to do that. I look forward to working with my colleague to get the list pared down so we can complete this bill.

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I certainly agree and am anxious to work with Senator BINGAMAN in moving this matter along. My list currently shows 73 amendments pending on the other side, many of which, I am sure, can be addressed without a vote and simply dispatched—if Members would come over and discuss them with the professional staff in an effort to try to respond to the interests of the individual Senators. We probably have 18 amendments that I have identified over here on which Republican Senators have indicated they want to try to work out something.

The generalization was made last night that we are filibustering the bill on this side. I want the record to reflect that clearly is not the case. In response to my friend's proposal that we limit amendments, I hope we get that agreement and that I can address the concerns of some of our Members. If there are any Members who want to add amendments to it, this is the time to do it. Then we can close out the amendment list and proceed to wind up this bill.

I want to make sure everybody understands that we are not filibustering this bill or attempting to hold it up. The only way to move it along is by the amendment process. We want to move it along. It is my intention to work with our side to get an agreement on amendments and encourage Members to come over here. I understand we may be setting this aside again this evening to go on election reform, when we can clearly continue to be on energy. But if that is the wish of the leadership, obviously, that is what we will do. I assure my friend from New