

man and the presidency. But don't take my world for it—Take the word of the tens of thousands of visitors who tour his boyhood home every year.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Ronald Reagan's boyhood home of Dixon, Illinois in Congress and I am proud to sponsor legislation that will ensure that the opportunity to experience the place where he was raised will be available to all Americans for years to come. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 400, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HEALING OPPORTUNITIES IN PARKS AND THE ENVIRONMENT PASS ACT

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2976) to provide for the issuance of a special entrance pass for free admission to any federally owned area which is operated and maintained by a Federal agency and used for outdoor recreation purposes to the survivors, victims' immediate families, and police, fire, rescue, recovery, and medical personnel directly affected by the September 11, 2001, terrorist hijackings and the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2976

*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 "Healing Opportunities in Parks and the Environment Pass Act".

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The trauma associated with the terrorist hijackings and attacks of September 11, 2001, has been significant for the survivors, victims' immediate families, and police, fire, rescue, recovery, and medical personnel directly involved in this national tragedy.

(2) America's system of national parks, forests, and public lands provides significant opportunities to renew, refresh, and strengthen the physical, mental, and spiritual well-being of those who use them.

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act to help those directly impacted by the tragic events of September 11, 2001, by enhancing opportunities for the use of America's national parks, forests, and public lands as a means of aiding in their recovery from the trauma associated with these tragic events.

##### SEC. 3. HOPE PASS.

(a) ISSUANCE.—The Secretary of the Interior shall make available at no cost to qualified individuals a special entrance pass which shall be known as the "Hope Pass" and shall provide for free admission into any federally owned area which is operated and maintained by a Federal agency and used for outdoor recreation purposes.

(b) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUALS.—A qualified individual shall be—

(1) an individual who was present at the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, or the site of the aircraft crash at Shanksville, Pennsylvania, at the time, or in the immediate aftermath of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001;

(2) an individual who had an immediate family member killed as a direct result of the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001; or

(3) any police, fire, rescue, recovery, or medical personnel who directly responded to the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001.

(c) CONDITIONS.—Each Hope Pass shall—

(1) be issued upon acceptance by the Secretary of the Interior of an application from a qualified applicant which shall include a signed statement attesting to the applicant's eligibility for the pass;

(2) be valid for the life of the qualified pass holder; and

(3) provide free admission to qualified pass holders and their immediate family when accompanied by the qualified pass holder.

(d) NONELIGIBILITY.—No individual identified by the Attorney General of the United States to have been a participant or conspirator in the terrorist-related aircraft crashes of September 11, 2001, or their family shall be eligible to receive a Hope Pass.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CULBERSON). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH).

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2976, the Healing Opportunities in our Parks and Environment Act, was introduced by the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. RAHALL).

September 11 is a day not one of us will ever forget. The events of that day are seared deep into our memories. Each one of us will recall where we were, what we were doing, and how the events of the day impacted us personally.

Some, of course, were impacted more directly. Many lost family members, were injured, or narrowly escaped harm; or because in the course of carrying out their duties as medical or rescue workers, were called upon to aid survivors and victims. As a Nation, we deeply appreciate the great sacrifices made as a consequence of the events of September 11.

Following these tragic and emotional events, many have sought refuge in the natural beauty of America's natural

parks and public lands. These lands have the ability to serve, at least in part, as a healing opportunity to those who were most affected by these terrible events.

H.R. 2976 would create a new HOPE pass to authorize entry into our federally owned parks and public land for victims, families, survivors, and medical and rescue personnel and their immediate families when accompanied by a holder. Some think this new pass can serve in some small measure as an attempt to help heal the wounds of this tragic event. I urge an "aye" vote on the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) and thank him for his help on this legislation. He is the chairman of the subcommittee. I would like to thank the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Utah (Mr. HANSEN), for his support, as well.

Over the last 2 months, Members of Congress have stepped outside party boundaries, joining together and unanimously supporting millions of dollars in aid to victims, families, and rescue workers affected by the September 11 attacks.

However, in addition to financial assistance, I believe it is important for us to provide other forms of relief for these victims and their families during the grieving and recovery process.

In times of crisis, many of us find solace in our religion. In addition, we can find solace in that great cathedral of nature. That is the premise of this bill, the Healing Opportunities in the Parks and Our Environment, or HOPE, Act.

Simply put, this legislation would direct the Secretary of the Interior to create a program under which the survivors and families of the victims of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, as well as the emergency personnel who responded to that crisis, may visit our national parks, forests, and public lands free of charge.

This program is modeled after what is known as the Golden Eagle Pass, with the exception that it would be valid for a lifetime.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said, "Nature is a symbol of the spirit," and "Nature turns all malfeasance to good." There may come a time when a fireman, a nurse, or a survivor who has seen far too much pain and suffering may decide that a day at the lake with his or her family would provide welcome relief.

Let us continue to aid these victims and family members as we already have financially. Let us provide them Emerson's symbol of spirit to aid in their healing. In this way, we can strive to keep hope alive in the wake of

the tragic events of September 11, and indeed, of only yesterday, when an airliner once again went down in New York City, as we recover and we rebuild.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of the legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. RADANOVICH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2976.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2828, H.R. 400, and H.R. 2976, the three bills just considered.

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

There was no objection.

#### EMERGENCY SECURITIES RESPONSE ACT OF 2001

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3060) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to augment the emergency authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3060

*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 "Emergency Securities Response Act of 2001".

##### SEC. 2. EXTENSION OF EMERGENCY ORDER AUTHORITY OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

(a) EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY.—Paragraph (2) of section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l(k)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

"(2) EMERGENCY ORDERS.—(A) The Commission, in an emergency, may by order summarily take such action to alter, supplement, suspend, or impose requirements or restrictions with respect to any matter or action subject to regulation by the Commission or a self-regulatory organization under the securities laws, as the Commission determines is necessary in the public interest and for the protection of investors—

"(i) to maintain or restore fair and orderly securities markets (other than markets in exempted securities);

"(ii) to ensure prompt, accurate, and safe clearance and settlement of transactions in securities (other than exempted securities); or

"(iii) to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the substantial disruption by the emergency of

(I) securities markets, investment companies, or any other significant portion or segment of such markets, or (II) the transmission or processing of securities transactions.

"(B) An order of the Commission under this paragraph (2) shall continue in effect for the period specified by the Commission, and may be extended. Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the Commission's action may not continue in effect for more than 30 business days, including extensions. If the actions described in subparagraph (A) involve a security futures product, the Commission shall consult with and consider the views of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. In exercising its authority under this paragraph, the Commission shall not be required to comply with the provisions of section 553 of title 5, United States Code, or with the provisions of section 19(c) of this title.

"(C) An order of the Commission under this paragraph (2) may be extended to continue in effect for more than 30 business days if, at the time of the extension, the Commission finds that the emergency still exists and determines that the continuation of the order beyond 30 business days is necessary in the public interest and for the protection of investors to attain an objective described in clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of subparagraph (A). In no event shall an order of the Commission under this paragraph (2) continue in effect for more than 90 calendar days."

(b) DEFINITION OF EMERGENCY.—Paragraph (6) of section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78l(k)(6)) is amended to read as follows:

"(6) DEFINITION OF EMERGENCY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'emergency' means—

"(A) a major market disturbance characterized by or constituting—

"(i) sudden and excessive fluctuations of securities prices generally, or a substantial threat thereof, that threaten fair and orderly markets; or

"(ii) a substantial disruption of the safe or efficient operation of the national system for clearance and settlement of transactions in securities, or a substantial threat thereof; or

"(B) a major disturbance that substantially disrupts, or threatens to substantially disrupt—

"(i) the functioning of securities markets, investment companies, or any other significant portion or segment of the securities markets; or

"(ii) the transmission or processing of securities transactions."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the bill.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3060, the Emergency Securities Response Act. This legislation will provide the Securities and Exchange Commission with a vitally important tool to ensure the continued health and operation of our Nation's financial marketplace in the event of an emergency that threatens our securities markets, as did the attacks on September 11, 2001.

September 11 was a dark day in our Nation's history. The terrorist attacks inflicted great human and physical loss in our country and, in particular, in New York City, the financial capital of the world.

The damage to lower Manhattan, home of the world's largest stock market and the heart of our Nation's financial marketplace, suspended the operation of the U.S. equities markets for the longest period since World War I.

Mr. Speaker, those were indeed 4 days in which traders were incapable of getting to those markets; and our discussions up there with the major players, the New York Stock Exchange, the NASDAQ, the American Stock Exchange, indicated how severe the damage was, particularly for the inability of the traders of the New York Stock Exchange to even get physically into the exchange, not to mention, of course, the problems that they had with the electrical systems and with the telephone system.

Had it not been for the hard work of Verizon with the power company, with all people working at NASDAQ and in the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange, literally they would have been unable to open even that Monday after September 11.

I had the honor to appear in New York with the Treasury Secretary and the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission to witness the reopening and closing of the markets that day, and it was a proud day for all Americans that those markets were up and running, providing the kind of liquidity and the kind of market activity that we have come to expect from those great markets.

To facilitate the successful reopening of those equities markets, the Securities and Exchange Commission used, for the first time, emergency powers granted in the wake of the market crash of 1987 to ease certain regulatory restrictions temporarily. The measures the Commission took helped to increase liquidity and promote stability.

The Commission and its Chairman, Harvey Pitt, along with the financial markets and firms based in New York, as well as those outside New York, who pitched in to help their competitors and colleagues, deserve special recognition for their efforts in restoring normalcy to those markets.

However, the Commission's emergency authority under current law is