

Brain Trauma Foundation, a leading medical group dedicated to preventing and treating brain injury. Additionally, USAEq has passed a rule in support of the concept of the bill, requiring all children to wear ASTM approved helmets and strongly recommending that all adults do so as well. Further, in the Chronicle of the Horse, the trade publication for the Master of Foxhounds Association, the U.S. Equestrian Team, the U.S. Pony Clubs, The National Riding Commission, the Foxhound Club of North America, the National Beagle Club, the U.S. Dressage Foundation, the American Vaulting Association, and North American Riding for the Handicapped Association, and the Intercollegiate Horse Show Association, an article was published endorsing the ASTM rule. Given the wide range of organizations that endorse this bill, or have endorsed the ASTM rule, it is clear that riders, coaches, and medical professionals alike recognize the need for a standard, tested helmet design.

I would like to draw my colleague's attention to some alarming statistics that further demonstrate the importance and expediency of this bill. Emergency rooms all across America have to deal with an influx of horse-related injuries each year. Nationwide in 1999, an estimated 15,000 horse-related emergency department visits were made by youths under 15 years old. Of these injuries, head injuries were by far the most numerous and accounted for around 60 percent of equestrian-related deaths. These injuries occurred, and continue to occur, at all ages and at all levels of riding experience. That an inadequately protected fall from a horse can kill is not surprising when you examine the medical statistics. A human skull can be shattered by an impact of less than 6.2 miles per hour, while horses can gallop at approximately 40 miles per hour. A fall from two feet can cause permanent brain damage, and a horse elevates a rider to eight feet or more above the ground. These statistics make it evident that horseback riding is a high-risk sport. While all riders acknowledge this fact, reducing the risk of serious injury while horseback riding is attainable through the use of appropriate head protection. We should pass this bill, and pass it soon, to ensure that head protection for equestrian events is safe and effective.

American consumers deserve to be confident that their protective gear, should they choose to wear it, offers real protection. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 4954. An act to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for a vol-

untary program for prescription drug coverage under the Medicare Program, to modernize and reform payments and the regulatory structure of the Medicare Program, and for other purposes.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 4231. An act to improve small business advocacy, and for other purposes.

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 5011. An act making appropriations for military construction, family housing, and base realignment and closure for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated.

POM-262. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to Medicare coverage of oral cancer drugs; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 65

Whereas, cancer is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the State of Hawaii and throughout the Nation; and

Whereas, cancer is disproportionately a disease of the elderly, with more than half of all cancer diagnoses occurring in persons age 65 or older, who are thus dependent on the federal Medicare program for provision of cancer care; and

Whereas, treatment with anti-cancer drugs is the cornerstone of modern cancer care, elderly cancer patients must have access to potentially life-extending drug therapy, but the Medicare program's coverage of drugs is limited to injectable drugs or oral drugs that have an injectable version; and

Whereas, the nation's investment in biomedical research has begun to bear fruit with a compelling array of new oral anti-cancer drugs that are less toxic, more effective and more cost-effective than existing therapies, but, because such drugs do not have an injectable equivalent, they are not covered by Medicare; and

Whereas, non-coverage of these important new products leaves many Medicare beneficiaries confronting the choice of either substantial out-of-pocket personal costs or selection of more toxic, less effective treatments that are covered by the program; and

Whereas, Medicare's failure to cover oral anti-cancer drugs leaves at risk many beneficiaries suffering from blood-related cancers like leukemia, lymphoma, and myeloma, as well as cancers of the breast, lung, and prostate; and

Whereas, certain Members of the United States Congress have recognized the necessity of Medicare coverage for all oral anti-cancer drugs and introduced legislation in the 107th Congress to achieve that result (H.R. 1624; S. 913), now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Twenty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2002, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Congress of the United States in respectfully requested to enact legislation requiring the Medicare program to cover all oral anticancer drugs; and be it further.

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, members of Hawaii's congressional delegation, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

POM-263. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Michigan relative to the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 211

Whereas, in 1934, Federal Prison Industries (FPI) was created as a wholly owned government corporation. Today, FPI operates 103 factories, with over 21,000 inmate workers and annual sales of more than \$500 million per year. The operation offers over 150 products. FPI enjoys significant advantages over private manufacturers making similar products because of government procurement policies, including a "mandatory source" requirement for government agencies; and

Whereas, With obvious personnel and benefits advantages over private sector firms, there is a clear penalty to employers and workers under the current situation. Some of the most respected companies in many fields suffer significantly from the unfair competition from FPI; and

Whereas, In Michigan, the impact of current FPI policies has been strongly felt by many working families. Last year, Michigan lost thousands of manufacturing jobs; and

Whereas, Congress is presently considering a measure that would bring comprehensive reforms to the operations of FPI. The Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act would address directly the present unfair government purchasing policies. This legislation, H.R. 1577, includes specific requirements that FPI would have to follow to achieve fairness and promote the training of inmates. Under the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act, FPI would compete for contracts in a manner that minimizes unfair advantages and ensures that government agencies get the best value for taxpayer dollars. The legislation also includes numerous accountability measures, increased emphasis on preparing inmates for a return to society, and enhanced restitution for victims of crime; and

Whereas, A more appropriate approach to prisoner-based manufacturing will not only bring fairness to the marketplace and thousands of America's working families, but it also will enhance the federal corrections system; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to enact the Federal Prison Industries Competition in Contracting Act; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-264. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to veterans benefits to Filipino veterans of the United States Armed Forces; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 26

Whereas, the Philippine Islands, as a result of the Spanish-American War, were a possession of the United States between 1898 and 1946; and

Whereas, in 1934, the Philippine Independence Act (P.L. 73-127) set a ten-year timetable for the eventual independence of the