

# DOWNLOAD PDF DOCUMENT 16: H.R. 3866 ANABOLIC STEROID CONTROL ACT OF 2004

## Chapter 1 : Browse subject: Baseball players | The Online Books Page

*H.R. (th): Anabolic Steroid Control Act of This was a vote to pass H.R. (th) in the House. This vote was taken under a House procedure called "suspension of the rules" which is typically used to pass non-controversial bills.*

Committee on the Judiciary, Washington, DC. The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2 p. Howard Coble Chair of the Subcommittee presiding. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. Although steroid use was banned under the Anabolic Steroids Control Act of , many substances have since been developed that have essentially the same effect on the body as anabolic steroids. These steroid precursors have been banned by the International Olympic Committee and other professional athletic associations, but remain legal to purchase in the United States. The Anabolic Steroid Control Act of will add these new drugs to the list of controlled substances and provide increased penalties for any individual who traffics in steroids within 1, feet of an athletic facility. Recently, the problem of steroid abuse has gotten a great deal of media attention. Two weeks ago, the Senate Commerce Committee conducted a hearing to highlight the problem of performance enhancing drugs in professional athletes and professional athletics. This Committee is concerned with the prevalence of steroids in professional sports as well as the adverse health effects these drugs have on adults and adolescents. There have been numerous studies citing side effects associated with steroid use. Some of the long-term consequences of steroid use include liver disorders, high blood pressure, extreme mood swings and severe acne. Other side effects found in men include male breast development, reduced sperm count and infertility. Women can experience the cessation of menstrual cycle, male patterned baldness, facial hair growth and deepening of the voice. Sadly, the use of these performance enhancing drugs is glamorized by professional athletics. The message that adolescents are receiving, I fear, is that the use of performance enhancing drugs is necessary to compete and should be used regardless of the adverse health effects. This message is not only received at the college and high school levels, but evidence suggests that middle school students have not become immune to the perils of steroid abuse. Adolescents are at risk for the side effects outlined above as well as premature skeletal maturation and accelerated puberty changes, which may result in stunted growth. This trend is alarming, but even more disturbing is that many of these precursor steroids are not yet illegal. This legislation will add these drugs to the controlled substance list, making it more difficult for adults and adolescents to obtain these harmful drugs. I want to thank the witnesses who were able to be here today and look forward to their testimony. I am pleased to recognize my friend from Virginia, the Ranking Member, Mr. I am pleased to join you in convening this hearing on H. This legislation updates the ban on steroids to include the several steroid precursors that have been developed since the ban when steroids went into effect. These precursors have been shown to cause the same reaction to the body as anabolic steroids and are just as dangerous in terms of side effects and long-term damage potential. Currently, they are not illegal. They are widely used by athletes and others seeking to enhance muscle and body development. In addition to direct ingestion, these drugs are also showing up in over-the-counter nutrition and dietary supplements. Of course, the important concern driving the bill is the impact of these drugs and precursors on children. Some young athletes are using drugs with the belief that they will become great in their sport and gain money and fame. In addition to risk and disqualification from playing sports, they also risk all of the medical problems that you mentioned, even death. And mentioning death, Mr. He seems to be smiling approvingly. Many of these new drugs and precursors could legitimately be made available for prescriptions by physicians to legitimately treat conditions and many medical conditions. Chairman, I am pleased to join you in the efforts to get these drugs out of the category of easy access to children and others unaware of their potential damaging effects and look into the laboratory to determine the legitimate beneficial uses. I look forward to the testimony of the witnesses on these issues and other issues that may come up. We are pleased to have the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Keller, join us as well. And without objection, all opening statements of Members will be made a part of the record. Our first witness today is one of our colleagues. I will echo what Mr. I, too am a cosponsor of the bill.

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Our first witness is one of our colleagues here in the House, Representative John Sweeney. Congressman Sweeney has served the 20th district of New York since January and currently serves on the House Appropriations Committee, where he has been assigned to the Subcommittee on Transportation and Treasury, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice and State and the Subcommittee on Homeland Security. After working his way through college, he received a Bachelor of Arts degree from Russell Sage College. The following year, he was appointed head of the Rensselaer County DWI prevention program and continued working while studying law and earned his law degree from Western New England School of Law. This has nothing to do with steroids, Mr. Does my memory serve me correctly that Arrow Shirts are made in New York? Arrow shirts were made in Troy, New York for many years. He serves as an advisor to the chief of operations and DEA manager on all matters pertaining to the formulation, direction and coordination of worldwide programs associated with the diversion of legally controlled substances and listed chemicals. He has served as vice president of the U. Hale was awarded his undergraduate from the University of Illinois, Urbana and his medical degree from the University of Illinois at Chicago. Our final witness I will introduce in absentia because he is en route. I think he made an incorrect turn, but he is on his way. But our final witness will be not unknown to many of you sports enthusiasts. Robert Hazelton is from Howard Lake, Minnesota. Hazelton is a former heavyweight boxer who knows firsthand about the dangers of steroid use. Hazelton began his boxing career in , a time when many people were not aware of the dangers of steroids. Hazelton has learned these dangers and has traveled around the country to share his story with others. It is good to have all of you with us and we will welcome Mr. Hazelton when he does arrive, which should be momentarily. Your 5-minute red light warning is your notification that your time has elapsed. But good to have all of you with us. Sweeney, we will start with you. Chairman, I thank you very much and thank you, Ranking Member Scott, for having the foresight and the diligence to go forward with this hearing. Keller, it is always good to see you, and I thank you very much for the opportunity. Chairman, I submit my statement for the record, but I have to tell you I feel like a wanderer who is emerging from the deep dark throes of a wooded area having for 4 years now talked about this issue. And with all of the very important priorities that we face here with all the important discussions, it is difficult to get people to focus on this particular issue. And since that time, a lot of science has evolved and developed and some substantive data has evolved and developed that shows us that unfortunately, some manufacturers, driven by their desire for profit and desires to do a number of things and some athletes and individuals tried to find ways to skirt that exclusion of these products. And the industry can and will, we have learned, make minor chemical changes to a product after it is deemed illegal, making such negligible changes that currently enable a manufacturer to reintroduce a different product into the market place as a legal substance. In fact, half a dozen of the prior steroid precursor and designer steroid manufacturers voluntarily last year agreed they would stop selling these products over the counter and stop manufacturing them. You may ask why a proprietor, why someone involved in homeland security or why someone from Troy, New York got involved in this process. And more than talk about the substance of the law, I want to talk about the human elements of this. Chairman, about 4 years ago, I had the opportunity, and on occasion, worked out with my then 15, 16 year old son, who is an avid sports fan, who was an avid athlete in baseball, football, all the sports you would expect an average American kid to be involved in. And he asked me what I thought about that and he asked me if I thought it would make him perform better, make him faster and stronger; what I thought about the use of that. He said, dad, how bad can this be? The Government has had to check this out. You folks have had to check this out. This has to be good for you. That started me on a journey through the U. Olympic facilities in Lake Placid, which is in my district, and through a variety of other sports entities in this Nation researching the facts and what was really involved in the steroid precursor phenomenon. I found that as you had mentioned in your opening statement, there were a number of very serious and debilitating side effects to adults. And with that and cutting quickly to the other end of it, I introduced legislation 3 years ago that now is embodied in the Anabolic Steroid Control Act that sits before you today. Fortunately, the next year, another good colleague of ours, Tom Osborne, the former coach of the Nebraska

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Cornhuskers, came to Congress and immediately, within the first month, got on our bill and became a strong proponent of the bill. Sensenbrenner and the Ranking Member, Mr. I have to tell you as a parent in this country, I have to say thank you very much. This Committee is the first Committee to step forward and provide the kind of leadership that we have needed. And we have made great progress. There is a lot more that needs to be happening in questions and answers that maybe I can get into that a little bit with you. And I thank you for the opportunity. It is an honor to be here today to discuss a bill I have had the pleasure of introducing with Chairman Sensenbrenner and Ranking Member Conyers, H. My colleagues, Congressman Osborne and Congressman Berman have also joined us in this bipartisan effort to protect our children from the dangers of steroid precursors. I am happy to provide some background on this legislation, the vital need for its passage, and explain why it is an issue of such personal importance to me. First, some brief history. Since that time, new products called steroid precursors have become popular. These substances, as the U. It is now clear steroid precursors pose the same dangers as other steroids and should be illegal. Unfortunately, experience has taught us that a profit-driven industry can, and will, make minor chemical changes to a product after it is deemed illegal. Making such negligible changes currently enables a manufacturer to reintroduce the product into the marketplace as a legal substance.

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## Chapter 2 : Controlled Substances Act : Legislative history

*Anabolic Steroid Control Act of - Amends: (1) the Controlled Substances Act to subject an offense of manufacturing, distributing, or possessing with intent to distribute an anabolic steroid within 1, feet of a sports facility to twice the maximum penalty otherwise imposed for a controlled substance violation; and (2) the Anabolic.*

Synthetic derivatives of testosterone quickly followed, and by the end of the following decade both testosterone and its derivatives were applied with varying degrees of success for a number of medical conditions. It was not until the s, however, that athletes began to discover that AAS could greatly increase their muscularity. According to John Ziegler the first confirmed use of an AAS in an international competition was, at the weightlifting championships in Vienna in , when the Russians weightlifters are said to have used testosterone. While in the Eastern bloc programs of training went as far as forcing some athletes to take AAS, in the United States sports physicians, including John Ziegler, and medical texts were still widely proclaiming that AAS were ineffective in helping athletes gain muscle, but acknowledged the usefulness of AAS for debilitated patients. The package insert for Dianabol , an AAS of choice at the time, stated unequivocally "anabolic steroids do not enhance athletic ability. This open label study, conducted by J. More serious health risks are associated with longer cycles, such as testicular atrophy , gynecomastia , heart problems, liver diseases, and in extreme cases, permanent suppression of the HPTA, necessitating permanent testosterone replacement therapy. A steroid cycle is the period in time where an individual is actively taking anabolic steroids. A cycle typically lasts 7â€”14 weeks. Although this practice is anecdotally documented in bodybuilding literature, its effects in humans are poorly studied. For ethical reasons, well-controlled clinical investigations have been mostly restricted to single agent regimens. Thus, AAS administration can result in hypogonadism and oligospermia , leading to infertility, because both LH and FSH are required for spermatogenesis. Bodybuilding literature suggests that post-cycle treatment with chorionic gonadotropin hCG may speed recovery by stimulating LH production. A few medical case reports support this practice, but controlled studies are lacking. Many athletes who discontinue AAS have their sperm morphology normalize within 4 months, but some individuals required up to 1 year for normalisation of sperm morphology and motility. Unlike HPGA suppression, the occurrence of this side-effect is unpredictable. It is not known whether this practice is effective, nor if it poses any health risks. Studies in the United States have shown anabolic steroid users tend to be mostly middle-class heterosexual men with a median age of about 25 who are noncompetitive bodybuilders and non-athletes and use the drugs for cosmetic purposes. Such use is prohibited by the rules of the governing bodies of many sports. Anabolic steroid use occurs among adolescents, especially by those participating in competitive sports. It has been suggested that the prevalence of use among high-school students in the U. Celebrity controversies In , NFL football player Lyle Alzado died from brain cancer, which he attributed to the use of anabolic steroids. Some have assumed this was due to anabolic steroids. Anabolic steroids are banned by all major sports bodies including the Olympics , [27] the National Basketball Association , [28] the National Hockey League , [29] as well as the National Football League. Many other countries have similar legislation prohibiting anabolic steroids in sports including Denmark, [35] France, [36] the Netherlands [37] and Sweden. Those guilty of buying or selling anabolic steroids in Canada can be imprisoned for up to 18 months. Import and export also carry similar penalties. On the other hand, anabolic steroids are readily available without a prescription in some countries such as Mexico and Thailand. United States The history of the U. By the early s, after anabolic steroids were scheduled in the U. In the Controlled Substances Act, anabolic steroids are defined to be any drug or hormonal substance chemically and pharmacologically related to testosterone other than estrogens , progestins , and corticosteroids that promote muscle growth. The act was amended by the Anabolic Steroid Control Act of , which added prohormones to the list of controlled substances , with effect from January 20, On June 21, , Real Sports aired a segment discussing the legality and prohibition of anabolic steroids in America. Anti-Doping Agency and a prominent

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anti-steroid activist. When pressed for scientific evidence by correspondent Armen Keteyian that anabolic steroids are as "highly fatal" as is often claimed, Wadler admitted there was no evidence. Bryant Gumbel concluded the "hoopla" concerning the dangers of anabolic steroids in the media was "all smoke and no fire".

United Kingdom In the United Kingdom, anabolic steroids are classified as class C drugs for their illegal abuse potential, which puts them in the same class as benzodiazepines. In a study published in the *Lancet* suggested that anabolic steroids are less dangerous than most other illegal substances. Like most significant smuggling operations, organized crime is involved. A large stash of anabolic steroid vials confiscated during "Operation Raw Deal" undertaken by the Drug Enforcement Administration which ended in September. In September the DEA wrapped up an month international investigation of illicit anabolic steroid use in which arrests were made and which targeted over 25 Chinese companies which produced raw materials for producing steroids and human growth hormone. The companies exported raw products to Mexico, where the consumer products were packaged. The investigation, dubbed "Operation Raw Deal," was the largest anabolic steroid operation in United States history and involved China, Mexico, Canada, Australia, Germany and Thailand among other countries. The investigation also focused on online message boards where advice was given on how to use anabolic steroids and the DEA also intercepted hundreds of thousands of e-mails. The DEA has also stated that the e-mails intercepted were compiled into a massive database of names which could lead to months or years of future arrests of steroid users. In the s, most U. However, in many other regions, particularly Eastern Europe, they are still produced in quantity. European anabolic steroids are the source of most medical grade anabolic steroids sold illegally in North America. Anabolic steroids are still in wide use for veterinary purposes, and often contain the same components as those prepared for humans but without the same quality control. Illegal anabolic steroids are sometimes sold at gyms, competitions, and through the mail, but may also be obtained through pharmacists, veterinarians, and physicians. Individuals also produce fake steroids and attempt to sell them over the Internet, causing a wide variety of health concerns.

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### Chapter 3 : Browse subject: Athletes -- Biography | The Online Books Page

*The Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security will conduct the first meeting on H.R. , the "Anabolic Steroid Control Act of " Page 7 PREV PAGE TOP OF DOC This hearing examines the dangers of the use of steroids for professional athletes as well as college, high school and even middle school athletes.*

MDMA is also one of the easiest illegal drugs to obtain. Its effects are similar to those of amphetamines and hallucinogens. First developed as an appetite suppressant in , MDMA was used as a psychotherapeutic tool and also started to become available on the street in the late s and early s. One reason Ecstasy can be especially dangerous is the lack of content control. Ingredients are hard to get and manufacturers of the drug often use substitutes, mixing other harmful additives with the already dangerous mix. Herbal Ecstasy is another form of MDMA that is composed of ephedrine ma huang or pseudoephedrine and caffeine from the kola nut. Also sold in tablet form, Herbal Ecstasy can cause permanent brain damage and death. Though not currently classified as a controlled substance, Herbal Ecstasy shares many of the same qualities and effects as MDMA. Anabolic Steroids Anabolic steroids are synthetically produced versions of the naturally occurring male hormone, testosterone. Both males and females have testosterone produced in their bodies: The full name for this class of drugs is androgenic promoting masculine characteristics anabolic tissue building steroids the class of drugs. Some of the common street names for anabolic steroids include: Currently, there are more than different types of anabolic steroids that have been developed, and each requires a prescription to be used legally in the U. Anabolic steroids can be taken orally, injected intramuscularly, or rubbed on the skin when in the form of gels or creams. These drugs are often used in patterns called cycling, which involves taking multiple doses of steroids over a specific period of time, stopping for a period, and starting again. Users also frequently combine several different types of steroids in a process known as stacking. By doing this, users, more properly abusers, believe that the different steroids will interact to produce an effect on muscle size that is greater than the effects of using each drug individually. The escalation of steroid abuse can vary with different types of training. Bodybuilders and weight lifters tend to escalate their dose to a much higher level than do long distance runners or swimmers. However, the current law regarding steroids causes regulatory delay, especially with respect to steroids that we know are hormonally, chemically or pharmacologically related to testosterone. Orrin Hatch R-UT , remarked: The latter, I would think. If supplements are being adulterated by illegal labs, why then should supplements get a bad rap? Steroids and sports doping is all about unethical pharmacies and illegal labs. Case in point, in January , a count DEA indictment was unsealed charging 12 pharmacists and pharmacy owners with participating in a conspiracy that dispensed and sold thousands of dosages of anabolic steroids, including powerful veterinary steroids approved for animal use only. Another case in point: In the raid, agents seized over vials and 1, capsules of anabolic steroid pills.

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### Chapter 4 : Ergogenic use of anabolic steroids : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

*Attest: Clerk. th CONGRESS 2d Session H. R. \_\_\_\_\_ AN ACT To amend the Controlled Substances Act to provide increased penalties for anabolic steroid offenses near sports facilities, and for other purposes.*

Chairman, members of the committee, good morning. My name is Dr. Thank you for the opportunity to testify regarding this important health issue. I am also a physician who has been practicing medicine for more than 40 years. Our mission is to protect and preserve the health of athletes, the integrity of competition, and the well-being of sport through the elimination of doping. Recently USADA has received increased media attention for its role in the investigation into the existence and use by elite athletes of the designer steroid, THG. However, USADA is equally concerned about a class of anabolic substances that are readily available in the United States on the shelves of supermarkets and nutrition stores, as well available for order on thousands of internet sites. These products, marketed and sold as allegedly "safe" dietary supplements, contain substances, such as androstenedione and norandrostenedione and are one chemical step away from anabolic steroids. Once ingested these products are converted within the body into anabolic steroids. The availability of these products is a significant public health issue that transcends sport and places American consumers at risk. The perils of anabolic steroid use are well known. In Olympic sport, the most notable, systematic state-supported program of doping with anabolic steroids was conducted by the East Germans from until the Berlin Wall fell. One of the anabolic substances developed by the East Germans as part of their doping program was androstenedione. In the body, androstenedione metabolizes into the anabolic steroid, testosterone. The documented side effects of the East German steroid program, particularly for women athletes, were tragic. These side effects include damage to the liver and reproductive system, susceptibility to cancers, and permanent masculinization of women. It is also well known that men who abuse steroids and steroid precursors risk serious health consequences including gynecomastia, baldness, shrunken testicles, infertility and susceptibility to aggressive behavior or rage. For adolescents who use steroids the side effects can include all of the above, as well as a strong likelihood that natural growth will be arrested or otherwise detrimentally affected. Despite all of these well-known health consequences, for approximately the last eight years, American consumers have been able to walk into their corner nutrition store and buy products containing androstenedione. In , after certain popular professional athletes acknowledged using androstenedione, sales of these supplements in the United States, particularly among teenagers, dramatically increased. The popular demand for androstenedione gave birth to an entire industry. Now the nutrition store shelves, and the internet, are flooded with products containing various steroid precursors. For example, norandrostenedione, which metabolizes in the body into the steroid nandrolone, another controlled substance, is present in hundreds of over-the-counter products. Last Thursday, the Food and Drug Administration took action against androstenedione and acknowledged that there is a "serious and substantial concern" about the safety of products containing androstenedione. USADA fully supports this important action and encourages the FDA to immediately take action against the remaining steroid precursor products on the market. Currently the introduction of these products is governed by the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act. Under DSHEA a supplement manufacturer is not required to prove to the government that its precursor product is safe prior to putting it on the shelf. Instead, DSHEA places the burden on the government to take action against unsafe products after they reach the shelves. The androstenedione example makes clear, that by the time the agencies are able to take action against a specific steroid precursor; unscrupulous manufacturers will already have made minor chemical changes to the product and reintroduced it into the marketplace. While we hope the FDA will promptly address those other products, legislative action needs to be taken to discourage the continued introduction of new steroid precursor products. Significantly, steroid precursor manufacturers fully exploit the protection offered by DSHEA and actively tout precursor products as "natural" and "legal" in order to raise the false implication that they offer a safe alternative to controlled anabolic steroids. At the same

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time, the marketers of these products glorify the muscle-building qualities of these substances and reinforce the association between these products and those very same controlled anabolic steroids. These products are marketed under names that reinforce their connection to anabolic steroids, including "Cycloroid," "Masterbolan," "Anabol-X," "Paradrol," and "Animal Stak. While I believe these products raise a health concern for all American consumers who are duped into taking them, I am particularly concerned about the susceptibility of adolescents to the advertising message of steroid precursors. In a society where high school athletes can sign multi-million dollar endorsement contracts, we cannot expect teenagers to ignore advertisements claiming that these products are "safe alternatives" to steroids and will make them "ripped," "huge," improve their athletic performance and give them the body of their dreams. The manufacturers certainly have no motivation to reveal the serious health consequences associated with their products to the adolescents who are buying them, and unfortunately, there is no law requiring disclosure of those health consequences. For Olympic athletes, who know to avoid these products, there remains another concern. In increasing numbers, athletes are failing doping tests after taking mislabeled dietary supplements. Studies have shown that an alarmingly high percentage of dietary supplements contain doping substances that are not disclosed on the label. For example, a recent study of dietary supplements by the International Olympic Committee found that 41 percent of the products from American companies contained a steroid precursor or banned substance not disclosed on the label. USADA believes that the current effectively unregulated availability of products containing steroid precursors in the United States is a health crisis that affects not just elite athletes, but every American teenager who dreams of athletic success, and every consumer who takes one of these products without being informed of the risks. Additionally, because of the risk of contamination, American consumers who believe they are taking perfectly safe nutritional products may unknowingly be ingesting steroid precursors. There is simply no credible argument supporting the over-the-counter availability of products containing steroid precursors. The time has come to put a stop to the proliferation of these dangerous products. I would also like to thank Senators Biden, Hatch, Grassley and Harkin for their attention to this matter and commend their introduction of the Senate version of this bill. These bills amend the Controlled Substances Act by scheduling the substances I have discussed here today and by making it easier to schedule any anabolic steroid precursors introduced by manufacturers in the future. USADA believes that these bills are the appropriate solution to the steroid precursor problem. We urge full support for these bills and we are hopeful that they will be rapidly passed by Congress. I would like to thank this Committee for its time and its interest in this important public health issue and for inviting me to share my thoughts on the dangers posed to American consumers by products containing steroid precursors. Following such hearings, the members of committees or subcommittees "mark up" the bills they are considering. This term comes from the procedure of going through bills line by line and making changes to the original bill. Sometimes, when similar bills or bills addressing the same issue have been introduced, they are combined in the markup process. In cases of subcommittee involvement, when the subcommittee has completed its markup and a vote to approve the bill has occurred, the subcommittee reports out the bill to the full committee with jurisdiction. When no subcommittee is involved, or in a case in which a full committee has reviewed the work of a subcommittee and the full committee has voted to approve the bill, the full committee reports out the bill for a vote, this time to the floor of the Senate or the House. At this point, the administration can formally weigh in with support for or opposition to a bill. If a committee has voted to report a bill favorably, a member of the committee staff, in the name of a committee member, writes the committee report. This is an extremely important document. The committee report describes the purposes and scope of the bill and the reasons why the committee recommends its approval by the entire Senate or House. Committee reports are very useful and informative documents in recording the legislative history of a public law. They are used by courts in considering matters related to particular laws that have been enacted and by executive branch departments and agencies as guidance for implementing enacted laws. These documents provide a rich source of information regarding legislative proposals that have reached this stage of legislation development for those who are interested in the history,

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purpose, and meaning of the enacted laws. Generally, a committee report contains a section-by-section analysis in which the purpose of each section of a bill is described. All changes in existing law that the bill would require are indicated in the report, and the text of laws being repealed by the bill are set out. Committee amendments to a bill as it was originally referred to the committee are described at the beginning of the report, and explanations of the amendments are included. Executive communications pertaining to the bill usually are quoted in full in the report.

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### Chapter 5 : Testimony on the Anabolic Steroid Control Act of - Health Policy

*H.R. (th) was a bill in the United States Congress. A bill must be passed by both the House and Senate in identical form and then be signed by the President to become law. This bill was introduced in the th Congress, which met from Jan 7, to Dec 9, Legislation not enacted by.*

This work is protected by copyright and may be linked to without seeking permission. Permission must be received for subsequent distribution in print or electronically. Please contact mpub-help umich. An analysis of patterns of media coverage, legislation, and adoption of tougher penalties are explored, followed by an analysis of specific legislation in an attempt to identify its specific goals and target populations. The paper first analyzes recent Supreme Court cases and current federal legislation to determine if Congress acted legally in investigating Major League Baseball. Finally, it will examine the goals and justifications of a specific piece of legislation, the Clean Sports Act of . Because anabolic steroids remain a problem among teenage and amateur athletes, this revisitation of the issue from a communications perspective will allow administrators to more efficiently combat the problem and media professionals to more effectively cover it. A history of media influence on Major League Baseball steroid policies. Published online May, Anderson then named numerous other Olympic and professional athletes BALCO had provided with steroids, a report which triggered a media frenzy surrounding the widespread use of anabolic steroids in Major League Baseball MLB. Through observations and interviews, the book detailed the BALCO scandal until the laboratory was federally busted. Partly due to intense media coverage and subsequent federal legislation, Major League Baseball MLB instituted its most stringent anabolic steroids testing policy in . Increasingly, concentrated media coverage of steroids in sports and among teenage athletes has prompted Congress to enact legislation creating tougher federal penalties for steroids violations. Legislation has lengthened the list of illegal substances, in turn causing baseball to strengthen its internal testing policies. Congress has repeatedly targeted adolescents, citing a link between use by professional athletes and subsequent abuse among teenage populations. Investigations by Congress have raised questions regarding the legality of government intervention with MLB, a private enterprise. This research analyzes whether Congress was indeed within its legal means to investigate baseball. It then outlines patterns of media coverage, legislation, and adoption of tougher penalties, and examines an example of proposed legislation in attempt to identify its specific goals and target populations. The issue, although seemingly fading, remains timely because anabolic steroids are a problem for not only professional sports and athletes, but are being used in increasing numbers by teenage and amateur athletes as well. A survey of American high school students revealed that 4. Department of Health and Human Services reported that as many as 1. Use has been associated with a wide range of short and long-term negative health effects. Short-term effects range from acne and development of female breast tissue in men to psychological issues such as increased aggression and irritability National Institute on Drug Abuse, Steroid abuse has also been associated with heart attacks, strokes and other cardiovascular diseases National Institute on Drug Abuse, The first section of the paper will analyze recent Supreme Court cases and current federal legislation to determine if Congress acted legally in investigating baseball. Finally, section III will examine the goals and justifications of a specific piece of legislation, the Clean Sports Act of . The Act created five schedules of controlled substances based on three criteria: Hearings were held to determine if steroids should be listed among the list of controlled substances in the Controlled Substances Act. Ultimately, lawmakers decided they should be classified as controlled substances, resulting in the Anabolic Steroids Control Act of . It was another direct and more potent attack on the sale and use of anabolic steroids. With this listing came tougher penalties as well. This bill sought to clarify the existing definition of anabolic steroids and provide additional educational outlets. Bush then signed the bill into law in October of . Although steroids had been banned under the Anabolic Steroids Control Act of , many new substances were developed that were not technically considered steroids under the existing definition. This attempt to target and protect young people is a theme that has

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continuously occurred and will be discussed further in Section III. Through this legislation, the federal government can regulate the possession, sale and trafficking of anabolic steroids. Established in , the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform investigates all levels of government agencies and activities. It is the main investigative committee in the U. House of Representatives and is concerned with federal programs and any matters with federal policy implications. The Committee can therefore investigate the use of anabolic steroids in federal programs, but MLB, as a private enterprise, would not fall within the scope of the Committee. The Supreme Court therefore had to supply the final ingredient. MLB has operated throughout its existence under an antitrust exemption. In three cases, *Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore v. New York Yankees* , and *Flood v. Kuhn* , the Supreme Court has given Congress, not the court system, the authority to remove or uphold this exemption and, in turn, regulate baseball. Congress has never enacted legislation removing this exemption. In , the Supreme Court ruled baseball exempt from the Sherman Act, a federal statute aimed at limiting cartels and monopolies. No major league team, however, bought out or compensated the Baltimore Terrapins. The owner of the Terrapins alleged that the major leagues intended to impose a monopoly upon the baseball business *Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore v. National League of Professional Baseball Clubs* , He claimed that MLB destroyed the Federal League by buying teams or inducing all teams to leave the league except Baltimore. The United States Constitution gives Congress the authority to regulate commerce with foreign Nations and among the states and Indian tribes. The plaintiffs claimed MLB fell under this definition. A player therefore had no power to negotiate contracts with other teams and was obligated to negotiate a contract with the same team. This clause often came under attack for antitrust violations and was the centerpiece of later cases. In a unanimous decision, the High Court ruled that the nature of baseball qualifies it as not engaging in interstate commerce. This travel inevitably crossed state lines. However, interstate travel is not essential, but incidental *Federal Baseball Club of Baltimore v. Baseball games* , according to Holmes and the Court, are exhibitions and state affairs. Because all revenue is generated from the actual games, not travel, the interstate travel required for the playing of MLB games is not an essential aspect of baseball. The case served as precedent until , when *Toolson v. New York Yankees* again brought the question before the Supreme Court. The Yankees owned all rights to Toolson and refused to add him to their roster. The Newark Bears folded in and Toolson was assigned to another Yankees affiliate in the minor leagues, to which he refused to report. He then filed a lawsuit in the district court in Los Angeles, claiming that baseball should not be exempt from antitrust laws because the reserve clause is a restraint of trade. The case then moved to the Supreme Court, which voted and, in a one paragraph per curiam opinion, affirmed the decision by invoking *stare decisis*. The Court reasoned that in the 31 years since *Federal Baseball Club* , the ruling had been under consideration by Congress but no legislation had been passed removing the exemption, indicating an implicit desire to keep baseball exempt. *New York Yankees* , The Court also established that changes to the exemption should occur through legislative action, not court decisions. Justices Harold Burton and Stanley Reed dissented in the ruling. Burton argued that certain aspects of baseball, including huge crowds traveling across state lines, broadcasting revenues and recruitment of players outside the country qualified baseball as interstate commerce. Burton also wrote that baseball never addressed the question of, if in fact baseball were characterized as interstate commerce in *Federal Baseball Club* , would it still be exempt from antitrust laws, but only ruled that baseball was not interstate commerce. In , the issue was brought before the Court for the third time in *Flood v. Curt Flood* began his major league career in with the Cincinnati Reds, was traded to the St. Louis Cardinals in and, at the age of 31, was again traded from St. Louis to the Philadelphia Phillies in Flood therefore asked the Commissioner of MLB at the time, Bowie Kuhn, to be made a free agent and given the opportunity to negotiate with another team. The request was denied. The Major League Baseball Players Association, a union consisting of Major League players, unanimously supported Flood in the case while baseball, in its own defense, argued that the reserve clause was an essential element of the game and was necessary in protecting against huge salaries and maintaining a level playing field. The case was then brought to the Supreme Court. The Court again upheld the *Federal Baseball Club* and

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Toolson precedents by a margin, although for a different reason. This conclusion was still not enough, however, for the Court to overrule *Federal Baseball Club* and *Toolson*. The hesitance to overrule the precedents stemmed from the lack of Congressional action on the matter. The Court did not want to change what had not been acted upon by Congress in over 50 years. The Court affirmed the ruling, reasoning that although MLB was in fact engaging in interstate commerce, changes to its antitrust exemption should be made through Congressional legislation, not through the courts. In two dissents, Justices Douglas, with whom Justice Brennan concurred, wrote that he regretted having joined the majority in *Toolson*. He wrote that *Federal Baseball Club* should now be overturned and baseball not be exempt from antitrust laws. Justice Marshall also dissented, joined by Brennan, and wrote that baseball should fall under antitrust laws unless Congress decided otherwise. Justice Powell took no part in the case. To this day, this ruling has not been overturned. Section II Media reports and coverage of steroids scandals, including the BALCO scandal, have influenced Congressional action, and Congressional authority, combined with same increased media pressure, resulted in more stringent testing policies in baseball. The pattern began largely in the mids as media reports of anabolic steroids in sports began to skyrocket, including increasing stories of steroid abuse among high school and college athletes. At the time, steroids were not illegal and no testing policies existed in Major League Baseball, but reports still began to surface of widespread drug use in baseball and other sports. Department of Justice, the Food and Drug Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to investigate and prosecute black market steroids dealers. By , the Task Force had taken legal action times in 27 states. Congress continued to be wary of steroids and by specifically attacked them for the first time by passing the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of . Fearing the legislation not powerful enough, the Anabolic Steroids Control Act of listed steroids as Schedule III controlled substances, a pattern which would continue. Sensing the threats after the passing of the Anabolic Steroids Control Act, MLB commissioner Fay Vincent himself addressed steroids for the first time in , issuing a memo to every team warning that steroids would be included among the list of banned substances. The memo did not outline a specific steroids testing policy and no player could be tested for any substance without probable cause.

### Chapter 6 : Under Mounting Pressure: A History of Media Influence on Major League Baseball Steroid Poli

*October 22, Full Title An act to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the definition of anabolic steroids and to provide for research and education activities relating to steroids and steroid precursors.*

### Chapter 7 : House votes to ban prohormones - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) Forums

*The perils of anabolic steroid use are well known. In Olympic sport, the most notable, systematic state-supported program of doping with anabolic steroids was conducted by the East Germans from until the Berlin Wall fell.*

### Chapter 8 : Anabolic Steroid Control Act of

*Public Law - An act to provide for an additional temporary extension of programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of through April 2, , and for other purposes.*

### Chapter 9 : H.R. (th): Anabolic Steroid Control Act of -- [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

*Anabolic Steroid Control Act of report (to accompany H.R. ) (including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office).*