1 2	COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMMITTEES ON JUDICIARY AND EDUCATION
3	In re: Joint Public Hearing on Steroids
4	HB 855 and SB 454
5	* * * *
	Stenographic report of hearing held
6	in Rooms 1601-1604, State Office Building, Pittsburgh, PA
7	Monday,
8	July 10, 1989
9	1:00 p.m.
10	HON. GERARD KOSINSKI, ACTING CHAIRMAN
11	MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES ON JUDICIARY AND EDUCATION
12	Hon. Peter J. Daley Hon. Terrence F. McVerry Hon. John S. Davies Hon. Nicholas B. Moehlmann
13	Hon. Lois S. Hagarty Hon. John F. Pressmann Hon. David W. Heckler Hon. Robert D. Reber Hon. Alice S. Langtry Hon. James R. Roebuck
14	Hon. Paul McHale Hon. Paul Wass
15	Hon. Christopher K. McNally
16	Also Present:
17	Hon. Robert Godshall Hon. Thomas Murphy
18	Hon. Leo J. Trich, Jr. William Andring, Counsel, Judiciary Committee
	David Krantz, Executive Director, Majority Judiciary Comm.
19	Katherine Manucci, Majority Judiciary Committee Paul Dunkelberger, Research Analyst, Min. Judiciary Comm.
20	Jan Bissett, Research Analyst, Majority Education Comm.
21	Reported by:
22	Ann-Marie P. Sweeney, Reporter
23	
24	ANN-MARIE P. SWEENEY
25	536 Orrs Bridge Road Camp Hill, PA 17011
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ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: We're going to be calling the meeting to order soon. Is Representative Trich available? I'd like to call this combined meeting of the House Judiciary and Education Committee hearing to order.

The first part of business is for the Judiciary Committee. Tomorrow's meeting scheduled, or not even scheduled here but tentatively announced for this location has been canceled. Instead, at 10:00 a.m., at 10 a.m. we will be meeting at the 17th floor of the Flick Building, F-L-I-C-K, that's at Third and Grant Streets on the 17th floor, Common Pleas Court President Judge Paul Zavarella's chambers. We are taking a tour of the Common Pleas Court.

Now, the Education Committee, do you have any announcements tomorrow as far as the details of tomorrow's meeting?

MS. BISSETT: It's 9:30 tomorrow, it's the LEAP Program at the Mifflin Elementary School in Homestead, Pennsylvania, and I have directions from center city Pittsburgh to that facility if committee members do not have them. And that will last approximately until noon.

REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: May I add to that, Mr. Chairman?

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: There was, at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow, there was to have been a Judiciary Committee meeting on House Bills 1112, 1123 and 1124 having to do with child abuse murders. Those hearings were canceled by the Democrat House leadership for reasons which, in my estimation, are blatantly political. That hearing will be held by the minority, by the Republican members of the House Judiciary Committee here in this room tomorrow at 10:00 a.m. on those bills having to do with child abuse murders.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: House Bill 855 is the subject, and Senate Bill 454 is the subject of today's hearings. I am State Representative Jerry Kosinski from Philadelphia. I'm the Subcommittee Chair on Courts. I'm also a member of the Education Committee.

Would the members of the committee please introduce themselves? Starting on the left, Pete Daley.

REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: Representative Pete Daley, 49th District, Washington County.

REPRESENTATIVE PRESSMANN: Jack Pressmann, 132nd District, Lehigh County.

REPRESENTATIVE DAVIES: John Davies, 129th District, Berks and Lebanon Counties.

1	REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: Dave Heckler, 143rd
2	District, Bucks County.
3	REPRESENTATIVE McVERRY: Terry McVerry, 42nd
4	Legislative District, South Hills, Allegheny County.
5	REPRESENTATIVE WASS: Paul Wass, 62nd
6	District, Indiana County.
7	REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: Nick Moehlmann,
8	Minority Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Lebanon
9	County.
10	MR. DUNKELBERGER: Paul Dunkelberger, staff
11	member of the Republican Judiciary Committee.
12	MR. ANDRING: Bill Andring, Democratic
13	Counsel of the committee.
14	MR. KRANTZ: Dave Krantz, Executive
15	Director, House Democrats Judiciary Committee.
16	REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: Alice Langtry, 40th
17	District, South Hills area of Pittsburgh.
18	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: And two more
19	arrivals. We have Representative Paul McHale from Lehigh
20	County, and Representative Bob Reber of Montgomery County.
21	We're going to give them a second to catch their breath.
22	Representative Trich, who is the State
23	Representative in the 47th District, and I believe the
24	prime sponsor of House Bill 855, of which I'm a cosponsor,
25	will be with us for opening remarks.

Could I advise all speakers to please keep their remarks to about 20 minutes and allow time for us to ask questions?

Representative Trich.

REPRESENTATIVE TRICH: Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

members of the Judiciary Committee for your willingness to meet concerning House Bill 855, one that I feel is very important to all of amateur sports and to our young people in general. The concerns addressed in this legislation are real and the need for tighter controls relative to the abuses of anabolic steroids, in my estimation, is also real.

my background warrants my interest in this legislation, for nearly 15 years I had the pleasure of personally being involved with amateur youth sports. From 1971 through 1986, I served as a national administrator with the PONY Baseball program founded in our Commonwealth. From 1980 through 1986, similar responsibilities also include my position as Vice President of the United States Baseball Federation. Additionally, from 1980 through and including the Los Angeles Summer Games of '84, I served as a member of the United States Olympic Committee.

anabolic steroids goes beyond the headlines of professional and Olympic class athletes, studies show that these drugs are now getting into the hands of amateur athletes, even at the junior high level. A recent Penn State study shows that between 6 and 8 percent of the male athletes polled across the country have used or continue to use steroids. A 3-percent figure of 8th and 9th graders was also reported, with 12th graders or seniors admitting to the highest rate, or 8 percent. Female use, fortunately, is substantially lower, but unfortunately, even their use is on the increase. In total, a conservative estimate now shows that near a half million high school students have used or continue to use these drugs.

Realizing that the problem of misusing

Young people see the use of anabolic steroids as a means by which they can quickly become faster, stronger, and athletically better. Some coaching staffs and other leadership positions have encouraged that concept. Unfortunately, what has not been stressed are the adverse effects of these drugs when misused: Liver disorders, blood disorders, temporary and in some cases permanent infertility, as well as heart damage are but a few of the problems associated with the side effects of anabolic steroids.

The Penn State report goes on to say that of those who have admitted using these drugs, 38 percent said that they did so for the first time at age 15 or younger, and I found that somewhat alarming and surprising. Nearly half of these users, 44 percent, indicated that they have used more than one drug at the same time, something that they referred to as "stacking." Again, in a way to perhaps heighten their abilities on the athletic field. 38 percent stated that they had administered these drugs both orally and by injection. The largest percentage of users, 47 percent, did so because they felt it would enhance their athletic performance. Appearance was selected as the main reason by 26 percent of this user group, and although not accepted as a medical practice in this country, 11 percent said that they took anabolic steroids for injury prevention or treatment.

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While it was reported that nearly 60 percent of these drugs were obtained from other athletes, coaches, trainers, et cetera, the black market, if you will, more than 20 percent, or one-fifth, listed their primary source as from having received those medications from a health care professional; for example, a physician or a pharmacist or veterinarian.

To address this problem, it was my intent to deal with anabolic steroids in a realistic, defined

manner. Having them placed in a Schedule II controlled substance status is, in my mind, indeed justifiable. With research help from support staff in Harrisburg, it was found that at least 10 other States have seen fit to deal with this growing problem. It was, therefore, my objective to look at those sister States and their legislation and to use their findings as a guide to take the best of all worlds, so to speak. With that accomplished, House Bill 855 was developed and assigned to your committee for consideration. Amendments were made from this Judiciary Committee, copies of which are attached in my report, which, by the way, members of the committee, I have for you, and were acceptable to myself as the prime sponsor.

On June 13th, I announced yet another amendment dealing with one of those 20 items previously listed in the bill as one of the steroids themselves known as the Human Growth Hormone. Let me paraphrase from that memo that was sent to each of you as committee members for the purpose of entering them into today's records.

Again, this communique was sent to the House Judiciary Committee members only June 13th. "This communique is merely to update you relative to House Bill 855. Concerns have been expressed to my office and that of Chairman Caltagirone's regarding a specific drug named

in the bill - Human Growth Hormone, or HGH.

"Since presenting this bill to your committee, I have held four different meetings with various professional (medical, drug manufacturers) concerning human growth hormones. I have found this drug to be very much in control at present. Only a limited number of doctors are permitted to prescribe HGH and it can only be obtained through two pharmaceutical manufacturers in this country. The drug itself is not a steroid," as I had found out later on, "and is neither chemically or functionally related to anabolic steroids."

"Based in large part on the above information, and in that the use of HGH is primarily used for children with severe growth disorders known as dwarfism, it is my intention to amend House Bill 855 by eliminating 'human growth hormone' from the list of the steroids proposed for Schedule II classification."

I realize that procedurally I cannot do this today because there may not be a quorum, but certainly would want this committee to take that into consideration at your earliest possible date to have that particular item eliminated from the listing.

It should also be noted that the Pennsylvania Medical Society, in a letter sent to my office on April 24, 1989, indicated support of House Bill

855 with only a few reservations, and I might add that those reservations have now been dealt with, thanks to the amendments offered by the Judiciary Committee. Let me again go on to again paraphrase very quickly from their letter. This is a letter dated April 21st to the members of the Judiciary Committee by a Dr. Gerald L. Andriole, I believe, President of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, of Lemoyne, Pennsylvania.

"I am writing in response to your request for position on the Pennsylvania Medical Society regarding House Bill 855. This legislation would include anabolic steroids as a Schedule II controlled substance in recognition that it is a substance with a high potential for abuse. The Society agrees with the assessment and has a policy position supporting legislation to 'classify anabolic steroids as a controlled substance.' The Society believes that the requirements for recording distribution of controlled substances and the severe penalties are appropriate with regard to anabolic steroids."

The letter concludes by stating, "The Society has reviewed other legislation that would prohibit the use of anabolic steroids by high school athletes. Although we can support that intent of those other proposals, you should be aware that there are valid clinical applications of this substance which for medical

reasons may benefit those athletes. The Society therefore believes that House Bill 855 should be enacted into law...."

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Others will testify before this distinguished committee today and I hope many will be in favor of it. Undoubtedly, there may be some who will oppose it. The request that I made of this committee to hold public hearings was two-fold: One, to gain the additional input so that various aspects of this issue could be looked at all in an effort to fine tune the legislation itself. That, I'm confident, will take place. The second part of my request dealt with the hope that additional publicity would bring to light the critical problem that exists at the amateur ranks concerning Moms and dads who consider themselves well steroids. meaning and in some instances even assist Bobby and Susan to get access to anabolic steroids, all in the hope that they're going to gain an athletic scholarship at a fine university or perhaps acquire a professional career in sports and to gain the lucrative contracts that go with that, presently do not realize the amount of harm that can be done and is being done to their children.

Practitioners must also realize the long-term negative effects of their liberal distribution of anabolic steroids. Publicity from this hearing and

1 future projects will help us get our story told. 2 Again, I would like to thank this committee 3 for their time in working on a bill with me, first of all, 4 and secondly, for your willingness to take time from a 5 very busy summer schedule in this particular committee to 6 take time to hold this public hearing. As I indicated 7 earlier, I do have this report in written form that I will 8 now distribute it for the record and would also ask that 9 other members who are here to speak on behalf of the bill 10 could also be heard. 11 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Questions? 12 (No response.) 13 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Thank you, 14 Representative. 15 REPRESENTATIVE TRICH: Thank you very much. ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: From left to 16 17 right, Representative Davies. By the way, the Chair accepted 18 19 Representative Davies' motion to suspend the rules and you 20 may remove all jackets, members. 21 REPRESENTATIVE DAVIES: Thank you, Mr. 22 Chairman.

BY REPRESENTATIVE DAVIES: (Of Rep. Trich)

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Q. In discussion of the Senate version which the Education Committee had, we ran into a problem with

that particular bill because it again only spoke of athletics. In your definition of "practitioners shall not prescribe," my concern is if the kids find out that it gives them strength, that there are other children that might be attempted to use it in the performing arts, for example, dance and the rest of it, and that may be in that prescription, but I'm not sure that the veins of music such as developing a voice and so forth and so on. Would you have any objections to expanding that?

A. None whatsoever, sir. As a matter of fact, I think that the real concern is that we often only think of young amateur athletes when we talk about the concerns that I've already alluded to, and certainly that would be true of any youngster who may just want to increase his or her physique to impress their girlfriend or boyfriend. That, too, is a problem, so therefore I would welcome such a suggestion.

Q. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative Heckler.

REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BY REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: (Of Rep. Trich)

Q. Representative Trich, I agree that the human growth hormone provision in the bill represents a problem

for those for whom that is medically necessary. Is there a potential or have you discovered in your research into this matter a potential for abuse? In other words, if we strike that, is that going to become then a hormone of choice for abuse?

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Α. Okay. I'll answer that in two ways. of all, it's my understanding that Dr. Thomas Foley will be testifying later and will deal with that certainly on a much better level than I can. I can at least share this with the committee, and please understand that I was not anxious, let's say, to make this bill so broad that it really didn't do what we were intending to do and make it too lenient. As it has been explained to me, there are only two companies, the Eli Lilly Company and Genentech, who manufacture this drug. Secondly, there are only, I believe, less than 6,000 doctors around the country who can even prescribe it. When they do prescribe the drug, the drug goes directly from the manufacturer straight to the patient, so it's not even dealt with at local pharmacies, as an example.

So with that in mind, I felt that the controls were certainly tight enough that it might be certainly well worth our efforts not to cause additional hardship to those individuals by striking it from the record. Again, I feel confident about that. I believe,

1	again, that Dr. Foley will reiterate that commentary and
2	probably even increase that.
3	Q. Thank you.
4	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: No further
5	questions?
6	Oh, I'm sorry. Representative Pressmann.
7	BY REPRESENTATIVE PRESSMANN: (Of Rep. Trich)
8	Q. Has PIAA taken a position on your bill or
9	these other bills?
10	A. They have certainly not not to my
11	knowledge, Representative, have they indicated to me that
12	they would be against it, but in all fairness, nor have
13	they sent me a letter in support of it. I think they were
14	waiting to see what was going to happen with the multitude
15	of bills that were coming out of the Education Committee
16	in addition to this one, Jack, but nothing in writing.
17	Q. Does the PIAA have any kind of policy on
18	steroid use now?
19	A. It's my understanding that the only laws
20	that presently exist on the books, and Representative
21	McNally, who I believe just snuck in with us, Chris, on
22	this area you may even know more about this than I do,
23	certainly. He's shaking his head "no." That's not fair.
24	It's my understanding that to date, the only

rules that are written into those regulations deal with

drugs, period, not specifically anabolic steroids, but I can't answer that beyond that question.

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The reason I ask about that, I graduated from high school quite a while ago and even in those days they had anabolic steroids. The big one was Dianabol. think we called all steroids Dianabol. Everything was "roids" and "bols," and there were certain guys that did them, and they seemed to be bigger guys. So this is not, you know, a new problem. I'm glad to see that it's being recognized. I'm glad to see that the increased publicity with medal winners, taking their medals away, will make young athletes see that this is not the answer to their athletic success. I think that what you're doing here is important also because there has been concerns raised recently about the fact that professional athletes use it in spite of the fact that there are supposedly laws against possession and use of these drugs, and I think by making it just a little bit more serious maybe we can drive the issue home a little bit harder.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Further questions?

(No response.)

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: I'd like to introduce, already Representative Chris McNally has been

1 introduced, and also Representative Lois Hagarty of 2 Montgomery County. 3 If I do not have any objection, I'd like to 4 invite Representative Trich to join us in our 5 deliberations today. 6 (No response.) 7 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Seeing no objections, Representative, you're more than welcome to 8 9 join this esteemed panel. 10 REPRESENTATIVE TRICH: Thank you, sir. 11 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Dr. Hays is next, 12 but protocol dictates me calling up Representative Robert 13 Godshall of the 53rd District in Montgomery County first. 14 Representative Godshall. 15 REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: I can wait. I'll 16 wait until -- I appreciate that very much, Jerry, but I'll 17 wait until where I can fit in on the agenda. 18 there are some people that want to go down to Washington 19 that are ahead of me and I also agree that they can come 20 in first. 21 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Fine. No problem 22 whatsoever. 23 Dr. Hays. Dr. Lewis Hays is Chairman of the 24 Board, United States Baseball Federation.

I'd also like to extend the same courtesy,

without hearing objection, to Representative Godshall to sit with us today and ask questions before he testifies.

(No response.)

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REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Thank you, sir.

DR. HAYS: Mr. Chairman, gentlemen, ladies.

I speak on behalf of the United States Baseball Federation, and these papers will be in your hands very shortly. First, just a word about what is the United States Baseball Federation. There is a brief description on the bottom of the front page. The United States Baseball Federation is the national governing body for all amateur baseball within the United States, particularly where it involves international competition, and it comes about as a follow-up of the Sports Act of 1978 in which the United States Olympic Committee was created as the governing body for all amateur athletics within the United States. And the USOC is made up then of national governing bodies for each of the individual supports. And it's been my privilege to have represented that organization both as a member of the House of Delegates of the USOC and more specifically as Chairman of the Board of the United States Baseball Federation.

My statement will be quite brief. I simply want to thank you, as a committee, for the opportunity to speak to you on this matter, and the United States

Baseball Federation wants to go on record as supporting House Bill 855 and any other legislation which would put controls on the use and the abuse of anabolic steroids. Steroids have become a very real problem among the nation's young people, especially the young athletes. And those of us who are involved in amateur athletics have seen an increased use of these very dangerous drugs by sports participants. They are too readily available, and they are just too easy to get.

According to this recent Penn State study which was referred to and published in the American Medical Society Journal, steroid use and the abuse by young athletes is on the rise, and dramatically so.

We're concerned about this on two levels. The first being concern for the individual's health, the second being concern for what this abuse does to amateur athletes on the whole.

We have a concern about what steroid use will do to an athlete who is participating in a sport. Certainly the athlete opens up for himself or herself to more injury and more serious injury. We who are in the business of promoting -- we are in the business of promoting good health, and that's why the use of steroids is so disturbing. Abuse of anabolic steroids hurts all amateur athletes. The use is contrary to everything we

stand for and believe is right.

Based upon that Penn State study, which, by the way, was the first definitive nationwide study on steroid abuse, we have learned just how widespread this problem really has become.

This is what we have learned:

- --Up to half a million children are using anabolic steroids.
- --Steroids are readily available in high school and junior high school locker rooms and in local gyms.
- --The non-medical use of steroids has been estimated at \$100 million.
- --Another 20 to 25 percent of all steroid users get their drugs from the medical community.

Now, we must crack down on the availability of these drugs, and this could very well be that first step. That's why those of us who are involved in amateur athletics support Representative Trich's bill. Amateur athletes should be judged on their natural ability and to that which they develop by practice, not on their medically enhanced abilities. That's why the United States Olympic Committee and the International Olympic Committee have taken a strong stand against the use of steroids. They're bad for you and they're bad for sports.

1 I have taken the prerogative, if you will 2 note, to have attached on the back a column which was just 3 in today's paper, and I give it there because there is 4 much we don't know, but it certainly raises a lot of 5 questions, and I am grateful for this opportunity of 6 speaking on behalf of support of the bill. 7 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Thank you, Dr. 8 Hays. 9 Ouestions from the committee? We're being joined right now by 10 11 Representative Tom Murphy of Allegheny County. If I do 12 not hear any objection, would we allow Representative 13 Murphy to sit and ask questions. 14 Are there any objections? 15 (No response.) 16 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: I see no 17 objections. 18 Representative Pressmann. 19 BY REPRESENTATIVE PRESSMANN: (Of Dr. Hays) 20 Dr. Hays, one of the, I think, important Q. 21 things for people, and I think you can attest to this, is 22 that everybody thinks of steroids only being used by the 23 linemen in football, the heavy weight men in track and

field, the weight lifters, but am I correct that in

baseball, in gymnastics, whatever, cycling, we've seen

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this use?

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There is no question about it. You do identify with the big guy, but it's available to and is being used by persons of smaller stature for the same purposes, because they are either in weight categories or for some other reason or they hope that their chances of enhanced participation is available by this process. Baseball players, of course, are of many shapes and sizes, but that does not control their abuse. And one of the most difficult things that we have do deal with particularly in the area of international sports is this whole problem of sifting this problem out and dealing with it. It takes more time than the administration of the things that we have dedicated our lives to doing, and this has so complicated the process, the expenditures of money are tremendous for this purpose. It costs about \$200, round number ballpark figure, just to test an athlete who is eligible to compete on one of these teams, and that's just the beginning.

- Q. Do all athletes who make the United States team, say in baseball, are they all tested for illegal drug use?
- A. Not only once but two or three times in the course of the year. Let me cite a classic example. USA baseball team which won the gold in Seoul last year is in

training right now in Millington, Tennessee. They are tested before they come in and tested at random during the course of the summer so that when we get to the international games at the end of the year that we have not let anything slip by. The very embarrassing situation that happened to Canada with their runner last year, this is difficult to keep in check, but this is a process that is continuous, very costly, but very necessary to protect, you know, the sport, the United States of America who these people are representing, the whole process.

- Q. Do you test other athletes that are registered as United States Baseball Federation members other than those who are on the national team?
- those that are participating in international competition. The United States Baseball Federation is made up of all of the national amateur baseball organizations from little league through PONY Baseball that I've been identified with, American Legion, each of those persons or organizations have their own drug control organization. It is from those groups which the international representatives for international competition are drawn, and all of them, there has been a very extensive program done by the national high school organization in this whole area, and many of the organizations, the constituent

1	bodies that make up the United States Baseball Federation
2	have adopted that or similar programs for the control of
3	this practice.
4	Q. Thank you.
5	REPRESENTATIVE PRESSMANN: Thank you, Mr.
6	Chairman.
7	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative
8	Wass.
9	REPRESENTATIVE WASS: Thank you, Mr.
10	Chairman.
11	BY REPRESENTATIVE WASS: (Of Dr. Hays)
12	Q. Sir, you referred to steroids as a drug, is
13	that right? It's a drug?
14	A. That's the category in which we deal with
15	it, yes.
16	Q. It's a drug. Who do you believe should be
17	responsible for the enforcement or control of this drug?
18	A. The production of it or use?
19	Q. Who should be in control? Here's a
20	youngster that bought a drug or got it. Who should pay
21	the price?
22	A. Well, the practice ought to start at home,
23	of course, you know, in the control or use of it.
24	Q. Should the penalty be on the one

administering, making it available, should it be on the

person purchasing it? Where should the penalty, who should be the person--

A. First and foremost, those who are making it available, and there probably should be lesser penalties for users. This is a difficult balance to maintain, but I don't think anybody should be just free to use it at random. Certainly the provider of the substance should be at the top of the list, in my judgment.

REPRESENTATIVE WASS: Representative Trich do you want to respond to that?

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Do you want to respond to that, Representative?

REPRESENTATIVE TRICH: If I may, and again, in fairness to Dr. Hays and some of the other people who will be testifying, in fairness, the bill itself was created to in fact do exactly what Dr. Hays -- as a matter of fact, I should let him go ahead and answer the question because he's going to do better than I am, I'm sure. The penalties that we want to impose are on those who make the drugs available. It would be great to say that we can do it on every street corner. That's not going to happen. But where we can begin at least is at the professional medical society end of it. The pharmacists, the doctors who are just making those drugs a little too available.

The intent of the bill, as you will see, is

geared directly at them. Not so much the user, that young athlete, although he's not or she would not be certainly innocent in this, but we felt that the heavy punishment should in fact be on the person who is administering the drug. We felt that that was the direction to go initially, and that's the intent of the bill and why it was designed that way.

To go one step further, in each of the instances that I looked at from 10 other States, Representative, each of those instances showed that that's where the penalties that they have imposed were directed, at those who administer the drugs, not trying to cripple, if you will, some youngster's ability to function as an athlete for many years to come. So again, the design was really towards those who administer and not necessarily at those who are in fact mainly the users.

REPRESENTATIVE WASS: What about the producer?

REPRESENTATIVE TRICH: Again, I would probably characterize them as being the person who administers because they make the drug available.

REPRESENTATIVE WASS: Thank you.

That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative

McNally.

REPRESENTATIVE McNALLY: Yes

BY REPRESENTATIVE McNALLY: (Of Dr. Hays)

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- Dr. Hays, I think everyone is probably most concerned about the health effects on young people who use steroids, but one comment that I found, actually two comments that you made that I found interesting were that amateur athletes should be judged on their natural and practiced abilities, not on their medically enhanced abilities, and that steroids are bad for sports. And I quess sort of an ancillary effect of this steroids use, and maybe you can elaborate on this, is that we've always, at least in this country, promoted the amateur ideal that, you know, people engage in sports and athletic activities not so they can win competitions as much as to excel at a particular event or sport, and that to the extent that we allow steroids to be used, we're really undermining that amateur ideal and we're really asking people to engage in sports so that they can win, as though winning is everything. And again, I think that the use of steroids sort of undermines those amateur values that I think you are really at the heart of what America really means.
- A. You probably have stated it as well as I can. Those of us who have committed our lives to the promotion of amateur athletics in one form or another work on that premise, that there are certain God-given talents

and the individual uses those to the best of his ability both for personal recreation, for fun, for whatever it is. But because we are a part of the American instinct to compete and hopefully to win, there are abuses along the way. But when you add additional ingredients to that inherent characteristic of Americans, then it gets extremely difficult to deal with, and those of us who are committed to amateur athletics in particular find this very repulsive, repugnant. It is the antithesis of what we are seeking to do, and, you know, professional athletics has not helped us much in recent days in this whole area by some of the practices that have been involved.

Q. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Thank you, Dr. Hays. We appreciate your comments and being with us today.

DR. HAYS: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: I'd like to call next Mr. William Schmidt.

(No response.)

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: I'm sorry, I'm going to have to make a change in the schedule, and I wish that staff would tell us a little bit more ahead of time.

Mr. Roy Gillespie of PONY Baseball,

Incorporated. I'm sorry. Please share your comments with us, sir.

MR. GILLESPIE: Gentlemen, my name is Roy GIllespie. I'm the President of PONY Baseball, Incorporated, headquarters for a national youth baseball agency which also entails girls' softball program. I come to you in that position and as the father of eight children, all of whom have been involved in sports and who are now young adults, the youngest being 24, and to the best of my knowledge have escaped the use of drug enhancement performances.

I would express my appreciation to you for allowing PONY Baseball to offer its input on the abuse of anabolic steroids among our nation's young people.

Before I specifically comment on House Bill 855, let me tell you a bit about the organization I represent and why we support this legislation and have a sincere interest in it. PONY Baseball was founded 38 years ago to Protect Our Nation's Youth. The name "PONY" is an acronym for that phrase. Our expressed purpose is to help young people develop into healthier and happier adults through the experience gained from a community-based summer baseball and girls' softball program. Today we are the facilitating agency for many thousands of young players age 7 through 18. Children

have the opportunity to learn the game, to compete in an atmosphere conducive to good sportsmanship and the establishment of lifelong friendship. We want to provide good, clean fun for thousands of young people through baseball and softball. We have an inherent interest in the health and welfare of our nation's youth, and that's why I'm here today to urge you to pass House Bill 855.

We are concerned about the rising abuse of anabolic steroids by our young people. We are concerned about parents purchasing drugs to chemically manipulate their children's physiques in attempts to add height, bulk, and muscle mass. The potential ravages that these drugs can bring to a young man or woman are just too serious and life threatening. We know that young people are getting these dangerous drugs. According to the previously alluded to Penn State study in 1988, nearly 7 percent of all 12th grade male students have used or do use anabolic steroids. Of that number, 21 percent receive the drugs from a health professional, the rest of them receive them from either mail order or black market.

We need to wave a red flag before the eyes of parents of young athletes. These drugs are too readily available. They are too deadly to get into the hands of young people and into the hands of parents who seek to enhance the physical development of young athletes without

an understanding of the long-term consequences.

when we at PONY Baseball promote sports activity, we don't support the idea that to be the best you necessarily have to be the biggest or the strongest. We promote sports because we want our young people to know the physical good and experience the enjoyment that can come from healthy, fair competition. We support the idea that to be the best you have to work hard to learn technique and improve performance level. We want children to learn the discipline and self-sacrifice needed to operate as part of a team. We want children to develop to their fullest potential through hard work, practice, and dedication and compete fair without drug-induced advantages.

As a leader of a youth sports agency, I commend all of you for addressing this particularly difficult issue. There are so many negative influences in life to which our young people are subjected on a daily basis. We would like to provide a drug-free opportunity for children to enjoy summer baseball and softball within the PONY Baseball concept. We want kids to know that they can compete with the physical attributes they have and can improve through practice, dedication, and hard work. We want them to know that drugs do not have to be a part of the athletic scene.

1 I hope the legislature will provide the 2 leadership necessary to address this very real problem. 3 The baseball diamond should be a safe place for kids to 4 play, to grow, and develop. Probably every young person 5 who plays the game of baseball and softball harbors the 6 dream of some day becomming a hero in major league or 7 Olympic competition. I have a concern that steroid abuse 8 will bring this, quote, "field of dreams" an emphasis on 9 all of the wrong things. That's why we support this 10 legislation to protect our nation's youth. 11 Thank you very much, gentlemen. 12 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Thank you, Mr. 13 Gillespie. 14 Before we go on to questioning, I'd like to 15 recognize Representative Jim Roebuck from Philadelphia, a 16 member of the Education Committee, today. 17 Questions? 18 Representative Wass. 19 BY REPRESENTATIVE WASS: (Of Mr. Gillespie) 20 Q. Sir, if I may follow up on my question of 21 the previous presenter. You are concerned about parents 22 purchasing. Do you believe that there should be a liability on that parent? There should be a penalty for 23

the parent that purchases this drug for the child?

A.

I think, Representative, at this time that

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	3.
1	parents need to be fully informed of the potential danger
2	of what I choose to call a drug that is sold to them and
3	that the provider, be it physician, trainer, and so forth,
4	should bear that responsibility. I think that parents are
5	obtaining these items without being fully aware of the
6	potential danger, because I'm not sure any of us really
7	know that at this stage.
8	Q. So you don't feel that the parents should be
9	penalized when they purchase the drug for their child?
10	A. No, I would go back, again, as has been
11	stated, to the producer, the manufacturer who is making
12	the drug available.

Q. Thank you very much.

REPRESENTATIVE WASS: That's all I have, Mr. Chairman.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Further questions?

(No response.)

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Mr. Gillespie, thank you for your time today.

On the agenda next was to be Mr. William Schmidt, Director of Amateur Marketing for Gatorade Corporation. He is not present, he is not going to testify today and that's a shame because we really could have used some Gatorade, if that's acceptable to the new

Ethics Act. I don't know. Representative Heckler, would that be okay?

REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: Only in small quantities.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Okay. On the agenda next is Mr. Jack Rea, that would be R-E-A, for the record. He is the Athletic Trainer of Washington and Jefferson College. Mr. Rea.

MR. REA: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for this opportunity to come before you this afternoon on the anabolic steroids. I have been the athletic trainer at Washington and Jefferson College for the past 29 years. I am a member of the National Athletic Trainers Society. I am a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Athletics, in which we are required to be certified in the State of Pennsylvania. The report I have prepared contains several actual facts of harm of anabolic steroids. The information was provided by James C. Vailos, M.D., of Georgetown University and a football player at the University of South Carolina.

Anabolic steroids are chemical androgenic derivatives of testosterone. Testosterone is the most potent and androgenic hormone provided by a male's testes. Unfortunately, anabolic steroids are being used by people

who want to get bigger, stronger muscles, and these drugs are obtained without a prescription from a medical professional.

What happens when an adult uses steroids?

They have anxiety attacks, cannot sleep properly, have body spasms, contemplate suicide, put blame on others for their mistakes, and are always looking to start a fight.

Where does this start? Sometimes it begins with parents who want their child to be better than the rest and get an athletic scholarship. Some coaches want to win at any cost. Example: In 1983, a naive male reported to Columbia, South Carolina for football practice, at which time he found out all the information he had received was false. He was red-shirted for one year to get bigger and faster. He was asked if he wanted to take "juice" so he could beef up and fight back.

What are the side effects? Cancer, liver damage, heart disease, sex problems (testicles begin to shrink), severe cases of acne on the back, loss of hair, high blood pressure, pink and puffy skin, swollen face and neck, colitis and bleeding rectally, walking pneumonia, bronchitis, roaring in the ears which will probably never leave.

Where are these steroids found so easily?

The majority are found at bodybuilders' and power lifters'

1	gyms. Some pay as high as \$10,000. Others \$800 for 10
2	injections over an 8-week period. Often when a parent
3	witnesses these conditions, their actions are, don't
4	worry, you're just tired and worn out. They must
5	recognize these warning signs.
6	I, Jack Rea, Jr., support Representative Leo
7	Trich on House Bill 855.
8	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Thank you, Mr.
9	Rea.
LO	BY ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: (Of Mr. Rea)
ւո	Q. I have a couple questions.
L2	A. Yes, sir.
13	Q. Washington and Jefferson would be a small
L 4	college athletic program, Division III NAIA?
15	A. NCAA, sir.
L6	Q. Okay, Division III?
L7	A. Yes, sir.
18	Q. Okay. In your travel not only to Washington
L 9	and Jefferson but to other Division III schools, is
30	steroid use that much of a problem?
21	A. I am fortunate and able to say not to my
22	knowledge.
23	Q. So I would imagine that since the emphasis
24	is not on big-time athletics there you wouldn't have much
25	of a problem.

1	Does the NCAA take any action against those
2	using steroids or institutions using steroids?
3	A. We were fortunate in the last three years to
4	be in the NCAA playoffs in football. I was notified by
5	the NCAA that I would have to have facilities available
6	for screening and testing, so, yes they do take big steps
7	in Division III football, which I'm proud of.
8	Q. And I know they do it in Division I because
9	some people do test positive.
10	A. Yes. Yes.
11	Q. I remember a few things.
12	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Okay, further
13	questions?
14	Excuse me, Representative Pressmann?
15	REPRESENTATIVE PRESSMANN: I remember
16	Bosworth being
17	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Yes. I was just
18	going to mention him.
19	Representative Heckler.
20	REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: Thank you, Mr.
21	Chairman.
22	BY REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: (Of Mr. Rea)
23	Q. Let me say first of all, sir, that you have
24	a high calling. You and trainers like you play a very
25	important role in the lives of young athletes. We've
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1	heard, we've all read and I think there's been some
2	reference earlier today to the use of steroids on perhaps
3	a more theoretically selective basis to help injuries
4	heal, either by doctor's prescriptions or in some cases
5	perhaps by trainers and colleagues. Do you have any
6	knowledge of that practice or can you shed any light on
7	that?
8	A. No, sir, I can't. In fact, when I heard it
9	today for the first time I was a little shocked that
10	steroids were being used for medication for injury
11	problems that may arise. In the 29 years at Washington
12	and Jefferson, I have never had a doctor prescribe any
13	type of steroids for medical purposes.
14	Q. Thank you.
15	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Anything further?
16	(No response.)
17	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Thank you, Mr.
18	Rea.
19	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Now I'd like to
20	call Representative Robert Godshall from Montgomery
21	County, the 53rd District, one of our colleagues.
22	REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Thank you, Mr.
23	Chairman.

I'd like to thank Representative Trich for

asking me out here and also for the committee for allowing

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me the opportunity to testify. On behalf of my brother, who's an orthopaedic surgeon well known in sports medicine in southeastern Pennsylvania, works with Dr. DiStefano, another prominent name in southeastern Pennsylvania in sports medicine, and he's prepared a statement, so my testimony will be a statement from him and then introduction to a paper that was just recently given at a seminar in which he attended.

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"Representative Trich and members of the Judiciary Committee: I would like to take this opportunity to strongly register my support for House Bill 855. I am an orthopaedic surgeon who has been practicing orthopaedic surgery with a subspecialty in sports medicine for approximately 25 years. In the last 10 years of my practice, I have become increasingly aware of the fact that many athletes even at the high school level are becoming involved with anabolic steroids. These athletes and bodybuilders have seen their friends take anabolic steroids and almost immediately bulk up. They need only to read the paper and see others who have been on steroids break world records. Because of the competitiveness of our society and the competitive nature of many athletes, there is no other incentive needed to get them on to steroids. This is especially enticing to the young athlete weighing about 150 to 170 pounds and who, for

example, wants to play college football. I have seen this body type come to my office on numerous occasions asking for my professional help in putting them safely on anabolic steroids. These are not bad kids but kids that have a strong desire to compete equally with individuals of different body builds. It is the competitive nature of this group that leads them into the world of anabolic steroids.

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"One of the most impressive medical talks that I recently attended was presented by a physician from Florida. This man was a competitive swimmer in high school and college. He was on anabolic steroids for six years. He had his first heart attack at the age of 28 and his second heart attack at the age of 32. He attributes both of these heart attacks to the use of anabolic steroids. He is presently 36 years old and doesn't know how long he is going to be able to live. He has -- he has very serious heart problems and in his message he said that we must tell athletes that while anabolic steroids work, they will ruin the lives of the people taking them. He felt that for every year an athlete was on anabolic steroids, he is going to lose five years of his life. is living proof of this statement. This is a much more dramatic and honest way to approach athletes concerning anabolic steroids.

"The problems with these drugs is that a person who is on anabolic steroids for a short period becomes very impressed with the changes in his body. He notes muscular development and possibly even enhancement of his competitive endeavors. He may then try to get off steroids for a period of time and almost immediately loses muscle bulk. He then gets back on the drugs and we have the start of an addictive problem. It is my impression that there probably are just as many people addicted to anabolic steroids as there are to other hardcore drugs in this country today.

"I strongly favor House Bill No. 855. In addition, I might offer the following comments: It is my experience that many of these drugs are sold in a so-called health club or bodybuilding clubs." This is what Jack Rea just reported in front of me. "These drugs are sold on the pretense that they are completely natural and safe. I am not sure if the clubs are licensed. If they are licensed, I would recommend an amendment into the bill which would cause the club to lose its license if these drugs were sold or dispensed on the club premises.

"Thank you for allowing me to present this testimony. Sincerely yours, Dr. Richard Godshall, Chief of Orthopaedics, Grand View Hospital; Clinical Professor of Orthopaedics, Temple University."

with that, I have another introduction to a paper that I would like to share with the committee. The paper is a lengthy paper. I am only going to go over the introduction, and I will make the complete paper available for the record at a later date, including the introduction. This paper was given by Dr. William M. Taylor, M.D., Non-Surgical Sports Medicine, Fellow of American College of Sports Medicine, Physician Crew Chief of the U.S. Olympic Drug Control Program, and the Board of Governors of the American Academy of Sports Physicians.

"Two of the most common drug issues in the clinical practice of sports medicine today are the self-use of synthetic anabolic androgenic steroids by athletic patients and the prescription of non-steroidal anti-inflamatory drugs to active patients with acute musculoskeletal injuries. There are over 20 common types of synthetic anabolic androgenic steroids, henceforth referred to simply as steroids—" thank goodness for me.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: We'll have to have you try to figure out the education formula ESBE and WADMs and that.

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: As I said, I was going to present this paper in in full.

Okay. "--currently used by athletes and physique enthusiasts, and in this paper these steroids

will be grouped together, even though several of these agents will have some differing effects on self-users.

"With the discussion of non-steroidal anti-inflamatory drugs, henceforth called NSAIDs, several relevant prescribing criteria will be discussed in order to define specific differences between the drugs in this class." That gets through the technical stuff.

"Self-use of synthetic anabolic androgenic steroids: Scope of the problem.

"There is currently an ongoing steroid epidemic within the United States which is fueled primarily by a well-developed black market network. Steroid abuse has been labeled the fastest growing form of drug abuse in the United States, with estimates of well over 1 million regular uses. To place this number into perspective, Federal estimates reveal that there are approximately a half a million heroin addicts and a half a million regular Crack cocaine users in the United States currently. Moreover, the abuse of steroids tends to occur in a different segment of society than is usually affected with the other forms of psychoactive drug abuse. The non-medical use of these steroids poses significant health risks for the users and ethical and moral backlashes for most physicians who deal with this issue.

"The black market for steroids. A survey of

100 Florida steroid users in 1980 revealed that only 15 percent of the users had obtained their drugs legally from a licensed physician, and the remaining 85 percent of the users had purchased drugs which had been diverted from pharmaceutical companies to black market dealers. By '83, larger black market distributors of steroids and other drugs began to distribute promotional material and postcards advertising steroids to health club members. For example, one black market distributor mailed Christmas cards with naked women posed in front of a Christmas tree decorated with vials of steroids and growth hormones with the statement of 'Have a hormonious, festive season.'

"In 1986 the U.S. Food and Drug
administration, FDA, estimated that the steroid diversion
had reached \$100 million annually, which represents the
largest diversion of a general prescription drug in United
States history. The primary distribution point for
steroids today is health clubs. Combined efforts of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of
Justice, the American Medical Association, and the FDA
resulted in a recent crackdown in the diversion of these
steroids, but a subsequent survey reveals that steroid
supply has continued to increase in health clubs of
several major cities.

"The major, primary source of domestic raids

of black market steroids is genetic pharmaceutical companies—" I'm sorry, that's "generic pharmaceutical companies. Imported and veterinary grades of steroids seized by police from a major black market supplier made up nearly 50 percent of the steroids sold to athletes and physique enthusiasts. Other non-controlled prescription drugs are also diverted and distributed by steroid dealers, including human growth hormone, diuretics, antibiotics, estrogen blockers, thyroid hormones, and other drugs. This indicates that general prescription drugs are easily diverted for profit, if there is an established market for them."

Now, that's an introduction of the paper, and I will make that paper available, and hopefully maybe some of you can pronounce the words that I sort of, you know, rolled over. But my brother feels very strongly about the use of steroids. He asked me to come out here and give that paper for him, which I appreciate the opportunity of doing. I'll answer any questions.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Questions?

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Except for pronunciations.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative Heckler.

REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: I just wanted to

1	make the observation that two observations, really.
2	First of all, Bob, as you know, your brother, who of
3	course practices in the district immediately north of
4	mine, is certainly one of the most distinguished and
5	respected orthopaedic surgeons in our entire area. And I
6	just want to make the observation that I'm reassured, I
7	was always confident that I could distinguish between the
8	two of you. When I saw you sitting there and the paper
9	from him, I thought that I had lost that, but now I'm
10	reassured and very happy to have his comments.
11	REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Thank you, Dave.
12	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Anything further?
13	(No response.)
14	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative
15	Godshall, thank you.
16	REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: Thank you, Mr.
17	Chairman.
18	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative
19	Murphy, do you care to make any comments or make a
20	statement?
20 21	statement? REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: (Indicating in the
21	REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: (Indicating in the
21 22	REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: (Indicating in the negative.)

Pediatrics, Department of Endocrinology, Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. Dr. Foley, I hope you don't use the same acronym as Children's Hospital in Philadelphia does.

DR. FOLEY: No, we're CHP in Pittsburgh.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Okay.

DR. FOLEY: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon and thank you for the opportunity to speak before you regarding House Bill 855. My name is Tom Foley. I'm not speaker of the House, though I wouldn't mind that job. I am Professor of Pediatrics at the University of Pittsburgh, and a pediatric endocrinologist at Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. I'm here today to share my knowledge about human growth hormone and how the proposed amendment to the Controlled Substance, Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act will negatively impact patients regarding treatment with human growth hormone.

Before I begin comments on human growth hormone, I would like to commend you for the action that you have taken to control the inappropriate use of anabolic steroids. Your bill is an important first step to control the abuse of these drugs in athletics, and I might parenthetically comment that I think it's important that Pennsylvania play a leadership role and set the

precedent nationally, for we are recognized through the country and I think even throughout the world as a State with excellence in athletics and the resource of excellent athletes, and we must set this precedent. I also would parenthetically say that any young child or young adolescent that takes anabolic steroids will have an effect on the skeletal maturation that is detrimental to their growth and might result in stunting of their adult height.

However, I am concerned about including human growth hormone in this bill along with anabolic steroids. Human growth hormone is legitimately prescribed for children who secrete inadequate amounts of growth hormone, causing dwarfism. These conditions, known collectively as growth hormone deficiency, affect between 10,000 and 15,000 children nationally and prevent a child from growing normally. By taking human growth hormone three or more times each week for years, these children usually are able to obtain a reasonably normal size as an adult and lead normal lives.

As the proposed amendment currently reads, human growth hormone would be classified as an anabolic steroid and place anabolic steroids in Schedule II of the State Controlled Substances Act. This would make the possession of more than three vials of human growth

hormone illegal except for physicians, pharmacists, and manufacturers. Patients requiring human growth hormone typically need between two and three vials per week. As we usually dispense a three-month supply to our patients, our patients would be in violation of this limit. House Bill 855, if passed, would cause our patients and their families considerable inconvenience.

Human growth hormone differs from anabolic steroids in several ways, and therefore should not be included in this legislation. First, human growth hormone differs in structure and function from the anabolic steroids. Anabolic steroids are testosterone-like compounds that have a variety of indications related to their tissue-building properties. The anabolic steroids are taken by athletes in an effort to increase their strength. There is no evidence that human growth hormone increases strength in normal children or adults.

The second difference is in the control of distribution. Human growth hormone is distributed through a home health care company or hospital pharmacy. The vast majority of prescriptions are written by pediatric endocrinologists, with the remainder written by adult endocrinologists. However, anabolic steroids can be obtained at any drug store with all kinds of physicians writing prescriptions.

Further, the potential for abuse is different for human growth hormone due to its cost and difficulty to administer. Human growth hormone costs the average dwarfed child about \$12,000 per year and would cost much more for adults, obviously, because they would need a larger dose. Human growth hormone must be administered by injection or it's ineffective. In contrast, anabolic steroids only cost adults several hundred dollars per year and many types can be taken as a pill.

anabolic steroid and therefore as a Schedule II drug is incorrect and will have a negative impact on our patients in several ways. As I have said, children with growth hormone deficiency take human growth hormone three or more times per week for years. For these children, there are no other alternatives that will allow them to grow and reach normal development. Where diagnosed, these patients and families are already under stress and are adjusting to cope with their child's illness and necessary lengthy treatment course. These families must learn how to administer their children's medication and must travel several times each year to Children's Hospital for us to monitor the child's progress. Placing human growth hormone in the same class as anabolic steroids and some

narcotics will confuse these children and their parents and may cause them to be reluctant to start or continue treatment.

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Scheduling human growth hormone, as the law will require, will add to the recordkeeping burden of any person handling the drug. Most likely this will increase the cost of this already expensive drug. The law will also require that all prescriptions for human growth hormone be handwritten and will prohibit any refills of prescriptions. This will require patients to obtain a new written prescription from their physicians each time they need more human growth hormone. Because human growth hormone is taken for many years, some patients may take it for as long as 15 years or more, if diagnosed early. This will result in a substantial burden on patients, physicians, and pharmacists. Given the small amount that patients will be allowed in their possession, patients will have to return to their physicians and pharmacies every week, or perhaps even more frequently.

For these reasons, I firmly believe that the proposed law inappropriately treats human growth hormone and anabolic steroids similarly. The proposed law will greatly complicate the long-term treatment of children who are dependent upon human growth hormone for normal growth and development. For these patients and their families, I

ask you to remove human growth hormone from House Bill 855, as I understand today is a suggestion by Representative Trich.

With my written testimony I have attached for your review a copy of a resolution adopted by the society representing the Pediatric Endocrinologists of North America, of which I am a member. The contents of this resolution are consistent with my testimony.

I thank you and will be happy to address any questions that you all may have.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Thank you, Dr. Foley.

I just have a comment before we start with the questions. This is one of the reasons we do have hearings. We are not an all-knowing body, contrary to popular belief, and in many cases when a bill is proposed, many times because of something that may have been in the news or in reaction to a situation we do not know of a situation where there could be a valid exception. In this case, we had a trainer who dealt with a number of different drugs, Mr. Rea, not knowing that steroids could be used for human growth hormone, and frankly, till today I, myself, did not know either. And speaking for the committee, this is exactly why we go out and solicit testimony from people in the field who are experts, such

as yourself, and you do us a very good public service by commenting. Remember, we are a reactive body and again, our intelligence level is only as good as the people who we represent. So thank you very much.

Questions?

Representative Daley.

REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: Thank you, Mr.

Chairman.

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BY REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: (Of Dr. Foley)

Q. Following your statement I think is in line with my question. Being a Pittsburgher, or basically a Pittsburgher, being from the Pittsburgh vicinity, we are all aware of Steve Courson and some of the problems that publicly I think that people are now becoming aware of the use or maybe the abuse of anabolic steroids has caused to that young man and in terms of him needing a heart transplant at this point. I think that has done more in light of that publicity to bring the public's attention to the problem. But I'm reading your resolution and I come from a background of my family was involved with medicine and I know that anabolic steroids can be used for other things other than what they are being used for in terms of this discussion. Maybe for the education of the committee, let's talk about possibly what anabolic steroids could be used for and the positive effects of

those?

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I think that, and I won't prolong the Α. Sure. discussion, but there are certain anemias, severe anemias, aplastic anemias, that respond to anabolic steroids and They were one of early uses of that drug. testosterone. There are various causes of hypogonadism, we call it, ineffective secretion of male hormone due to various reasons, either testes doesn't form or it doesn't properly work, and we treat even our patients with growth hormone deficiency with testosterone in order to enable them to have a normal sexual development in puberty and normal sexual function as an adult, and that's an important use of testosterone. Let me emphasize again, that's testosterone. That's a natural hormone that the body secretes.

We have also used in the past a drug which is on the list called Oxandrolone. This drug has been shown to be helpful in stimulating growth but not male development in children who make normal amounts of growth hormone but have other causes of dwarfism and are psychologically adversely affected because of their shortness and their lack of puberty. That medication is only used at the most for a year or two. It's not the same as a human growth hormone. So there are specific indications for the use of medications that are classified

as true anabolic steroids.

Now, there's also a drug on the list called human chorionic gonadotropin. That compound is similar to the pituitary hormones that stimulate the ovary in the female and the testes in the male to stimulate pubertal development. I don't know whether there are any obstetricians/gynecologists to testify or comment on this substance. We have used this substance for short-term therapy to cause descent of the testes in infants who do not have descent. Again, that's over a limited course of several days to several weeks. That is something I think we could deal with within this legislation.

So that there are certain drugs - human chorionic gonadotropin, Oxandrolone, and testosterone - on that list that have very legitimate medical indications that we, as endocrinologists, and to a lesser extent other physicians, would find their use worthwhile and appropriate.

Q. My question, as a follow-up to that, is that according to the proposed legislation, it says in "Professional Prescription, Administration, and Dispensing. -- A practitioner shall not prescribe, administer or dispense any anabolic steroid for the purpose of enhancing a person's performance in an exercise, sport or game." But there are cases in which it

could be prescribed, and this is almost like a value judgment in terms of a prescription, because I don't think there's any pharmacist that's going to write down that this is for someone to play better or enhance their muscle bulk or whatever it may be. So there are legitimate reasons why it could be prescribed in certain cases.

- A. Yes. I was a little concerned and interested to hear the comment earlier that other individuals that use their body such as in the arts, in the ballet, might use this, and maybe that should be included. I would hope that would not be the case and I don't know whether that's a possibility, but someone may get that idea that they could perform better physically in other aspects of the theater and arts as well. A girl certainly wouldn't be able to sing very well, but--
 - Q. Baritone?

- A. --but there are concerns outside of athletics.
- Q. Then the question is, is it abuse or is it use, or is it use and abuse?
 - A. For other medical reasons?
 - Q. Right.
- A. Specific medical reasons it would be of use. The anemia, possibly certain forms of short stature, the endocrinologist would use one drug. This HCG, human

1 chorionic gonadotropin, in specific instances. Otherwise, 2 I think those drugs are open to the same abuses. 3 So it's the abuse of anabolic steroids that 4 really have brought about the problem, not so much the 5 use? 6 Α. That's right. Yeah. 7 Q. Okay. 8 Α. They're still going to have use and they're 9 going to have to be used within the constraints of this 10 legislation, but I think one always deals with risk 11 benefit, and the risk of abuse seems to me, with anabolic 12 steroids, greater than the benefit to the minority of 13 people that would use them legitimately. 14 Q. Let me, as a footnote, and maybe I might be 15 wrong with this, it is my understanding that some research 16 has been done with anabolic steroids in respiratory 17 distress. Are you aware of any? 18 Not sufficiently aware to comment 19 professionally, but I am aware of that. I doubt that that 20 is going to -- I think there are other forms of therapy on 21 the forefront that will be much more specific for the 22 abnormality of the disease and more appropriate for 23 treatment. 24 Q. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE DALEY: Thank you, Mr.

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Chairman.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative

Reber.

REPRESENTATIVE REBER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BY REPRESENTATIVE REBER: (Of Dr. Foley)

- Q. Dr. Foley, from your professional overview over the years, have you ever seen a situation where someone was treated, and I hesitate using this word but I'll use it anyway, from the legitimate treatment for medical purposes with types of anabolic steroids, has gone on to then become proficient in exercise, sport, or a game, that there would be any correlation, and as a result of a scenario like that possibly happening, I guess what I'm really saying is are we in any way hurting a practitioner who administers bona fide medical treatment through the use of these particular drugs, if you will, and then that person then goes on to excel? Is there any problem for that practitioner? I guess the question would come down to intent at the time of the prescription?
 - A. Yeah, I think that's important.
- Q. Do you have any problem though with the way this is written for the professional?
- A. No, I don't know of a study or of a group of instances that has been scientifically evaluated to show

that, you know, that using an anabolic steroid has had any beneficial effect for a patient to which it was prescribed medically. Parenthetically or an aside to that comment would be the use, as I mentioned, the testosterone specifically for people who do not make it, and I think that's important, and if someone has a medical disease, one that comes to mine is Klinefelter's Syndrome, a chromosomal disease in which they cannot make normal amounts of male hormone. They should not be deprived of this treatment and they should have the same equal opportunity to compete in Olympics and professional sports as anyone else.

So there are indications for the use of, in this instance, a specific biologic hormone that this individual needs for their body replacement. So we think of the use of testosterone, for instance, as a replacement therapy not as an enhancing of physical strength and aptitude. I know of no indication that the other is indicated.

REPRESENTATIVE REBER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative Langtry.

REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: Yes.

BY REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: (Of Dr. Foley)

Q. Dr. Foley, are anabolic steroids or the human growth hormone, are they dealt with at the Federal level as far as substance classification?

- A. To me, I don't think they are at the moment, but I am not -- certainly they are not handled by us in writing prescriptions. I mean, growth hormone is very restricted, as I described in the testimony, in its distribution and who is permitted to write the prescriptions and how it's handled, but I don't know, although there is some -- I understand that there may be some Federal legislation in this regard. I'm not aware of that at the moment.
 - Q. Okay. And the second question.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative Langtry, Representative Trich--

REPRESENTATIVE TRICH: Just very quickly.

As a matter of fact, Representative Langtry, presently there is consideration at the Federal level on legislation very similar to what we're talking about, so that they are in fact working on that. As a matter of fact, the gentleman who had mentioned earlier the former Pittsburgh Steeler and former Tampa Bay Buccaneer player testified, and I was hoping to have his testimony to submit also and will still try to do that, but he testified recently at Federal hearings, within the last month, I'd say.

REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: But as it stands now, there's no conflict?

REPRESENTATIVE TRICH: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: Okay, fine.

BY REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: (Of Dr. Foley)

- Q. Second question, Dr. Foley. Do you have House Bill 855? And there's a list of elements, some 20 elements that are considered part of anabolic steroids. If the human growth medicine were, let's say it were removed from this bill, would any of these -- would we have a problem with any of these substances here insofar as the human growth hormone is concerned? Because the bill says, anabolic steroid includes any of these materials. Would the human growth hormone include any of these 20 elements?
- A. Human growth hormone is a specific chemical secreted by the pituitary gland at the base of the brain, and it's largely protein with 191 amino acids. It is not a steroid, so that a steroid is a compound that has these various certain chemical rings to which other atoms are attached, and a specific class of drugs and hormones. So that human growth hormone structurally has no relationship to anabolic steroids.

That's also true for, number 1, chorionic gonadotropin. That's a hormone that actually comes from

the placenta, but its structure is more analogous to human growth hormone than it is to anabolic steroids. But if you inject that substance into a male, it will cause the male to make more male hormones, so that that may be the reason it's included. Whether or not it's actually been shown to be a drug of abuse, I do not know.

The other substances are all steroids. The ones that we use are testosterone, number 18, which is the natural male hormone that is attached to a substance called proprianate, which makes you able to inject it. There are various proprianate and anthate, they are various salts that are attached to testosterone. But testosterone is the natural male hormone, and that's a steroid. But human growth hormone, number 20, chorionic gonadotropin, number 1, are not steroids and are technically, or from a scientific point of view, inappropriately listed as an anabolic steroid. Now, whether that would cause any legal challenge in the future, I don't know.

- Q. I guess that's my question. Do you have problems with any of these elements listed insofar as the context of the bill is concerned, assuming that the human growth hormone may be exempted from this bill?
- A. The only question I would have would be number 1, and perhaps the way it's phrased, "acts in the

same manner on the human body," perhaps that would correct that question with that compound.

Q. Thank you very much.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative Roebuck.

BY REPRESENTATIVE ROEBUCK: (Of Dr. Foley)

- Q. Dr. Foley, I wonder if you could comment on the long-term effects where you're administering the anabolic steroid with the human growth hormone, do you get the same kinds of effects over the long term even where you're treating, per se, dwarfism? Do you ultimately find the person becomes also more liable to all the other negative impacts referred to today?
- Q. Well, we'd have to answer that in two ways. One, with human growth hormone, we try and administer this drug in a dose that is in the range of a replacement of what the body does not make, although it is true that as we reach the older age, the adolescent age, that there seems to be some resistance to the doses and one increases the dose higher, but I don't think we reach the position of danger, or at least we're not aware of that at the moment, in sufficiently high doses to cause the same side effects as one sees in the rare cause of giantism, the very tall person due to a tumor of the pituitary, or the adult with acromegaly. So I don't think with human growth

hormone we are using doses that in the long-term are detrimental to the health of the child.

Now that we have much more growth hormone since 1985 because of our work in DNA technology, this concern resides within my colleagues and myself that there may be a dose above which it could be hazardous. Now, with anabolic steroids I think it's a different question. Aside from testosterone and human chorionic gonadotropin, these are not naturally secreted substances but are synthetically produced analogs with variable, usually greater, potency than testosterone. Their side effects I think have been already discussed, and I think it's a serious concern about the use of these drugs. Even in the lower doses one does not know whether in the long-term they're hazardous, so I think it's an entirely different situation when one uses a naturally occurring hormone and a synthetically-derived chemical on long-term effects.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative McNally.

REPRESENTATIVE McNALLY: Yes.

BY REPRESENTATIVE McNALLY: (Of Dr. Foley)

Q. Doctor, I guess maybe the flip side of
Representative Langtry's question is what I wanted to ask.
For example, it was my understanding that perhaps zinc or
maybe some other compounds are used when particularly a

child is rather small in stature and you want to increase that child's growth, and so I'm wondering, are there any elements or compounds, chemicals, that are not listed in this bill that can be used for the same purposes as these steroids and in fact could be abused that we might take a look at regulating?

A. Well, that's a good question, and I at the moment off the top of my head cannot think of any. I think it is true that if you have zinc deficiency you will not grow and you should replace it with zinc, and there are other trace metals that one could apply. I don't think that people, on the other hand, are going out and loading up their children with zinc. I don't think that's going to be an abuse particularly for a sport. And, you know, you always read in the papers certain anecdotal comments that if you eat this kind of food or do this kind of exercise, et cetera, that you may grow better, and I think there are a lot of so-called wives' tales in this regard.

There may be one comment that is true, that if you get a good night's sleep you might grow better because deep sleep is the time when you make your own growth hormone, and most of your growth hormone is made during sleep. So if you stay up all night you may not make enough growth hormone and not grow. But I don't know

-- I can't comment at the moment that there are other substances at the moment to consider to be included that have potential abuse for growth. If they are, they are probably going to surface as these are controlled, but at the moment I don't know.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative McHale.

REPRESENTATIVE McHALE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

BY REPRESENTATIVE McHALE: (Of Dr. Foley)

- Q. Doctor, can human growth hormone be produced synthetically in any manner?
- A. It's a natural hormone. It is now produced by biosynthetic technology. For many years -- Dr. Raven gave the first person growth hormone in 1957. That was extracted after death from human pituitary glands because all other growth hormones are not effective in the human, and some abuse has been giving patients animal growth hormones that are totally ineffective in anything, so that that hopefully is disappearing. Until 1985, all growth hormone administered throughout the world came from pituitary glands post mortem. As DNA technology, recombinant DNA technology, I'm not sure you're familiar with this technique, but if you grow bacteria that has the gene to make growth hormone, the bacteria will make tons

of growth hormone exactly the same compound as our pituitary glands make, and that's the current technology.

- Q. If you would estimate of the human growth hormone which is now being prescribed, what proportion is produced synthetically and what proportion is produced naturally?
- A. All of it is now synthetic in the United States. The reason being that there was some question in 1984, '85, of a serious neurologic disease that might have been caused by the extraction process of the human growth hormone from post mortem pituitary glands. We don't think that that's a serious problem, but at that point, all growth hormone from human sources was discontinued. Fortunately, at that time, technology had just advanced at a point where this alternate source became available.

 Now, in some parts of the world, they may still be using the human-derived hormone, but not in North America. It's all biosynthetically produced by recombinant DNA technologists.
- Q. I noticed in your testimony you indicated that the average cost for a child taking the human growth hormone was approximately \$12,000 per year. Why is the cost so high, and do you anticipate any changes in technology which would lower that cost?
 - A. The cost is high partly because of

development, partly because it is a complex protein that requires very precise purification from this vat. I've actually been in the plant where it essentially looks like a brewery where they grow all the bacteria, but from this big vat they must then purify the hormone to ultra-pure specifications so that none of the other products are contaminating and harmful to the patient. So that there is an expense in this process. I think in the future the price will decrease. At the present, the two products in the United States are protected by an orphan drug status, whereas in Europe there are three other sources which may wish in the future to compete in the U.S. market, at which time the price will drop perhaps 5, 10 years from now. I think at this point the price will remain at this level and not show a change until perhaps into the next century.

- Q. One of the reasons why steroids are so widely abused is the fact that they are relatively inexpensive. In the near future then I gather from your previous response you don't anticipate that human growth hormone would come down to a price range where it, too, would be readily available?
 - A. Right.

Q. You anticipate, I gather, that it will remain, at least in the foreseeable future, as a substance that is relatively expensive?

1	A. Well, I wish I could forecast the market, I
2	could retire, but I don't know what the cost of these
3	products will be in the future. It is possible that
4	somebody may find a very simple, inexpensive method to
5	produce this hormone and it will be as inexpensive as the
6	anabolic steroids, but I have no idea that I am not
7	aware of any technology that is even on the drawing board
8	that will enable this to happen, so I don't expect, from
9	my gut feeling, that there will be a drop in the price in
10	the next 5 to 10 years.
11	Q. Thank you, Doctor.
12	REPRESENTATIVE McHALE: Thank you, Mr.
13	Chairman.
14	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative
15	Heckler.
16	REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: Thank you, Mr.
17	Chairman.
18	BY REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: (Of Dr. Foley)
19	Q. Doctor, first of all, I want to thank you.
20	You've made me feel considerably better about my
21	17-year-old son's penchant for sleeping as much as
22	possible. Maybe he is just growing.
23	I just want to clear up a couple of things
24	which I think I know the answer to already, and then ask

one very dumb question.

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Number one, Schedule II drugs and materials can be prescribed. They are -- but generally speaking, given they have a potential for abuse but a recognized potential, therapeutic potential, and therefore in general they can be prescribed?

- A. Um-hum.
- Q. So that we are creating certain burdens and limitations by making these substances Schedule II in that there's a closer monitoring or a more elaborate reporting as you've outlined, but in general if a physician were to determine that any of these materials are appropriate for therapeutic purpose they prescribe them?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. I believe you've answered this, but I'd like to just be very clear in my own mind: Do you see, let's assume the scenario that Representative McHale outlined where human growth hormone becomes very readily available at an inexpensive price, is there a potential for abuse? Would my son, for instance, who is about 6 feet and wants to be 6'2", would he want to grab some of this?
- A. Yes, that's a potential concern in the future. We think now -- actually, all the things that I've mentioned are reasons not to consider that at the present time. But 5 to 10 years from now if it's very

cheap, if there is known abuse that can be documented as that nice study at Penn State with anabolic steroids, then we would certainly ourselves want to support the concept that this drug should be under better control. But I think at the moment it is under very good control. It is too expensive for general abuse, unless you're a multimillionaire, and I think it is not being abused. And it does have the difficulty that it has to be injected each day, which is not too convenient either.

- Q. Well, taking the position, again, some of these young men have been described in some of the other testimony, somebody who is 170 pounds and wants to play college linebacker and really wants to be 200. Is this something they would conceivably use? What is it? We know anabolic steroids pump you up, bulk up your muscle tissue.
- A. Right. I don't think there is a study to document the efficacy of growth hormone in increasing muscle bulk or strength. What we are concerned in the future is the use of this by parents who are 5 feet tall and want their children to be 5'9", 5'10", so they can be President of the United States, because everybody knows the taller you are, the better likelihood you'll become President. That is a concern and that, again, should be controlled by the physician through the current existing

1	system to avoid that type of abuse, but that's more than
2	statural height where growth hormone does have an effect.
3	And theoretically, the more growth hormone you get,
4	perhaps the greater you should grow. That is a concern,
5	but I think a different issue under a different system of
6	control.
7	Q. Okay, so that it's more directed to stature
8	than it is to the muscle tissue?
9	A. That's right, stature and not muscle bulk.
10	Q. My dumb question, and then I'll relinquish
11	the floor. There are other varieties of steroids besides
12	anabolic steroids?
13	A. Yes. That's not a dumb question at all. In
14	fact, I would be very concerned if you controlled
15	Cortisol. Cortisol is estrogen, female hormone. There
16	are multiple steroids that are not anabolics, classified
17	as anabolic steroids, that you certainly do not want to
18	consider.
19	REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: Thank you, Mr.
20	Chairman.
21	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative
22	McVerry.
23	BY REPRESENTATIVE McVERRY: (Of Dr. Foley)
24	Q. Dr. Foley, there was testimony that a lot of

anabolic steroids seemed to be available in health clubs

or gymnasiums and physical fitness type places. Not to demonstrate my naivete, but if they are available there, do you just get them from somebody who works there or is there a physician who prescribes them or how do people actually get them, if you know?

A. Yeah, I'm not really sure. I have heard that even in this area. It's possible there are drug order--

Q. Mail order?

- A. I see these catalogs that you can order drugs. I'm sure if you pay the right type of person they will be able to order them through a mail order, maybe use a physician's name and number. I'm sure there are many ways you can obtain these drugs outside of the usual stream. And again, you know, not all physicians are honest either.
- Q. Do you think that they're gotten by people who are attempting to make themselves more athletically attractive through streams of other than physician prescriptions?
- A. I would think there are sources in that regard, and I think the Penn State study supports that.
- Q. If I took any of these between number 2 and 18, would they basically have the same effect on me? I mean, if I went into a gymnasium and somebody said, do you

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want to take these steroids, and I wouldn't know what they were, could it be any one of those and they would have essentially the same type of an effect?

They would probably have different potency. Α. But again, it depends on -- you test a drug for potency by injecting it in an animal or testing it in some culture system or some type of method to prove its potency and then it's designated to have so much potency per milligram or per unit weight, and then it is made up and given as a So it's possible that something that's 10 milligrams is equally as potent as 100 milligrams just because the 100 milligrams is not as potent per size. the potency is different in these products, and so that some pills may have more of an androgen effect than others, and some may be associated with greater side effects than others. I could not tell you which fall into what category and which ones to avoid and which ones to take, other than the fact that testosterone is a natural hormone and if given by injection should not be associated with side effects. Only rarely.

- Q. If you didn't have access to these anabolic steroids but did have access to human growth hormone, would it have the same effect on you?
- A. No. Human growth hormone mainly stimulates linear growth. The male hormones mainly stimulate muscle

bulk and strength and the male voice and hair
distributions.

Q. Would the human growth hormone have that
same effect irrespective of the age or maturity of the
individual who was taking it? If you're already a full
grown adult, whatever that is -- would it help us short

guys?

- A. I'm afraid not. Once your bones fuse, the growth center between the shafts of the bone fuse, then you no longer grow, and that's why somewhere between 14 and 18 usually, even later sometimes, you don't grow.
- Q. So would it have a potential negative effect on your body or would you just--
- A. It could if given in high doses, and this is a disease in adults known as acromegaly, where there's a pituitary tumor that secretes constant amounts of growth hormone, and that does have several vascular, muscle, joint, diabetic-like side effects to excessive amounts.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: If you small guys want any tips on how to bulk up.

Representative Murphy.

REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: I really was going to ask the same question. I think it's important that the human growth hormone, Doctor, what you're saying is that its impact really is in a relatively narrow range of age

1 and that for abuse it's either going to have to be the 2 parents, very rarely would it be the user themself using 3 it? 4 DR. FOLEY: Yes, that's right. 5 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative 6 Wass. 7 BY REPRESENTATIVE WASS: (Of Dr. Folev) 8 Sir, can one detect a user? 0. 9 Α. Of growth hormone? 10 Yes, in any other way than testing? Q. 11 Excuse me again? Α. 12 Can you recognize a user? Q. 13 Α. Of growth hormone? 14 No, of this steroids without some type of a Q. 15 Can you physically--Oh, oh, I see what you mean. Not that I'm 16 17 aware of. I think you need to look--You can't walk into a classroom and say, 18 Q. 19 that guy is using it? 20 Well, you could sort of suspect it perhaps, A. 21 particularly in an 8-year-old that was taking it that you 22 would really begin to wonder, but that's unusual. I mean, 23 I think you'd need to look in urinary secretion of 24 anabolic steroids, and growth hormone you probably could 25 not look at the urine. Possibly in the future, but at the

1	moment you would have to do a blood test to find out if
2	they are taking growth hormone.
3	Q. Thank you very much, Doctor.
4	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Further
5	questions?
6	Representative McNally.
7	REPRESENTATIVE McNALLY: I just want to
8	thank Dr. Foley for giving the definitive explanation of
9	why Michael Dukakis lost the election. It's all a matter
10	of height.
11	REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: He had a few other
12	things going for him.
13	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative
14	Trich.
15	REPRESENTATIVE TRICH: First of all, I, too,
16	want to thank Dr. Foley and to even go on record, if I
17	may, as a person who has been involved with this bill
18	certainly on a day-to-day basis. The cooperation that I
19	have received as a legislator from a professional such as
20	Dr. Foley and also representatives of the pharmaceutical
21	role, Eli Lilly being represented today, has been
22	outstanding, and they have done so in a very professional
23	manner and they have offered assistance rather than trying

to fight the process, so to speak. And as a new

legislator, I certainly appreciate that and wanted to go

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on record in that light.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Thank you.

Doctor, very informative. Thank you.

DR. FOLEY: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Next up on the agenda is Ms. Barbara Parees.

MS. PAREES: Thank you, Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen.

In my job as Director of Educational
Services at the Community College of Allegheny County, I
have given testimony in the past usually on educational
issues not related to people I know, and I would say it's
a very different experience today to be here as a parent
of a child who has a growth hormone deficiency. My
primary goal in coming today was to say that children
receiving human growth hormone should not be included in
legislation regarding the abuse of anabolic steroids, and
I was greatly relieved to hear Representative Trich's
opening remarks and to know that he has received enough
information at this point in time to cause him to remove
human growth hormone from that list of steroids included
in House Bill 855.

My remarks then are of a personal nature and personal point of view as a parent of a child. Bradley, when he was 2 years olds, had fallen below the third

percentile for boys, which meant that his height was not on the growth chart, and he did not grow at all between the ages of 2 and 4, so by the time he went to Kindergarten, he was about 25 inches tall and I took him to school on the first day and I clearly recall getting him into the classroom and having a mother stop in the doorway of the classroom and call to her husband, "Come here, Harry, I want you to see this little kid. He has all lunch box that's bigger than he is." And you shake your head and I do, too, and I clearly remember it and I share that with you as a way of saying that the children struggle every day to grow tall and also to grow psychologically normally, and I think that including them in a bill and legislation such as this puts them in a light then which they do not belong, and it puts them in connection with people abusing a drug that they need medically to grow.

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From a practical point of view, Bradley, since that time, has received an injection of human growth hormone daily. It's a painful injection. It means that he and I have to connect every day. He is now 17 years old, and that becomes difficult with a 17-year-old's work and school schedules, as well as mine. It was stated that the average cost for children is about \$12,000. Bradley's treatment costs \$51,000 every year, and I do gladly pay

that. I always tell people I have to pay the mortgage, I pay the car payment, and then I have a book to Children's Hospital that looks just like the car payment book. And I pay that willingly and gladly, but I would resent the extra cost that would be included if this hormone was to be included in this bill that would require us to go to the clinic more often. In fact, the amount of growth hormone that I would be permitted to have in my possession would be enough for just 6 days of treatment for Bradley, and I have in my refrigerator enough right now to put me in jail for about 20 years should this go into effect.

I live in the Pittsburgh area. I moved here from West Virginia when Bradley was diagnosed after two years of traveling back and forth, and it would be an inconvenience, at the very least, for us to go every six days to pick up hormone. For parents who live in the tri-State area, it would be prohibitive.

Lastly, regarding Bradley's participation in high school athletics, I would say that it has been the single most significant factor for him in his psychological development. He's small. He's working today and was not able to come. He would tell you that he's 5 feet tall, and he is almost 5 feet tall, and we celebrated recently when he tipped the scales at 100 pounds. So his use of the human growth hormone hardly

1 enhances his athletic experience but in fact makes it 2 possible at all. 3 I commend you for your efforts here today 4 and thank you for this opportunity to represent his point 5 of view. 6 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Could I ask if 7 Bradley's a soccer player? MS. PAREES: No, Bradley plays ice hockey, 8 9 and you make a good point because hockey and soccer are 10 two sports where it counts to be close to the ground, and 11 he also is on the high school golf team. 12 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: I hated guys like 13 that, and I hate guys on the golf course like that. I 14 can't drive a ball any distance and these guys just go 15 boom, so tell him from somebody who's not as athletically 16 talented as him that I envy him. 17 MS. PAREES: Thank you. 18 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: So any questions 19 from the committee members? 20 Representative McVerry. 21 BY REPRESENTATIVE MCVERRY: (Of Ms. Parees) 22 How much longer will Bradley take this Q. 23 treatment? 24 Well, from onset of puberty you have

approximately 5 to 7 more years to grow, and Bradley is

definitely in puberty, sleeps all day and stays up all
night, and so chance would say that his bone ends are not
yet closed, and they X-ray his bones every 3 months to see
what stage of development they're at, so he has maybe 2
more years to grow, and that he grows about not quite 2
inches a year. So he could reach 5'4", and we're real
excited about that. His prognosis without this would have
been about 3 feet 4 or 5. So when he was 16 and able to
get in a car and drive, that was a major goal, something
that we had really hoped for and were very pleased about.
Q. Did I hear you correctly to say that his

- treatment is \$51,000 a year?
 - A. That's just for the serum.
 - Q. Not \$5,100?

No, \$51,000. A.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Further questions?

Representative Trich.

REPRESENTATIVE TRICH: As a parent, and by the way, thank you for taking time to come and testify today and for making people like myself aware of that problem.

Just out of curiosity, are insurances presently accepting that drug as one that they will help reimburse on the costs?

1 MS. PAREES: Yes, they do. They reimburse a 2 significant portion of that. 3 REPRESENTATIVE TRICH: Thank you. 4 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Is he a goal 5 tender? 6 MS. PAREES: No, he's a right winger. 7 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Well, must be a 8 Republican then. 9 REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: We'll take him, 10 happily. ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Ms. Parees. 11 12 again, thank you very much because you're on the front 13 lines and we need all the information we can get. 14 Miss Erin Brooks, a member of the American 15 Natural Bodybuilding Conference. 16 Miss Brooks, the floor is yours. 17 MS. BROOKS: Hello, panel. Thank you for 18 allowing me to be on your agenda today. 19 As stated, my name is Erin Brooks and I am a 20 member of the American Natural Bodybuilding Conference, 21 which does promote natural bodybuilding or drug-free. Ι 22 am from Punxsutawney, PA, which is about 80 miles 23 northeast of here, better known for its groundhog 24 folklore, but that's not why I'm here today. Punxsutawney 25 is a small town with approximately 7,000 people in it, and most of them are elderly or middle aged. There are very few people that are my age or youth, let's say.

This is a bottle of Dianabol. I got it from a guy in my gym. Just for the record, I have never taken steroids and I would never take them. The point that I'm trying to make is there are thousands of these bottles which exist all over the country, all over Pennsylvania, under perhaps some of your sons', but I hope not, under their beds in shoe boxes, in locker rooms, in their dresser drawers.

Basically, the point I'm trying to make is that if we have a problem in Punxsutawney, we have a problem everywhere. I'm here to tell you why steroids are a problem in your hometown, about the widespread use of steroids and why we need to do something about this problem.

Before I begin, I'd like to share with you a little bit about my background. As stated, I am a bodybuilder, but I also have an interest in the law. I graduated in 1984 from Penn State University with a degree in Administration of Justice. I've worked for the district attorneys of Montgomery and Jefferson Counties. I attended Municipal Police Academy and graduated first in my class, and I am a certified paralegal currently working for the district attorney of Jefferson County in his

private practice. And as stated, I am a competitive bodybuilder.

Now, this leads me to my first point, why steroids are a problem that we should be concerned about. Now, most likely, none of you have ever really come face-to-face with this problem. It's not like we see these people standing out on street corners begging for money to buy steroids or strung out on them or anything. Certainly I wouldn't be aware of the problem if I hadn't become a bodybuilder. Bodybuilding is a sport, some of you may not be familiar with it, it's a sport which promotes muscular and physical development through weight training and proper diet techniques.

Where this falls into the whole scheme of things is that people who are involved in sports consult weight lifters and bodybuilders for their expertise in dealing with training. There is this misconception that only bodybuilders or weight lifters are taking these drugs, and that's simply not the case. I train in a local gym, it's very small, there are no fancy machines in there, it's mostly free weights. The lifters in there range from anybody from a junior high to high school age to doctors and lawyers. It's the only gym in town. When I first started lifting, I had no idea that we had this problem. I thought that only the guys in the magazines

were taking these things. Well, I was completely naive. I was totally wrong. I've spent a lot of time in the gym training. I've come into contact with a lot of regional and local athletes, not just bodybuilders, and I can tell you without reservation we have a definite steroid problem.

I'm going to give you three examples of people just from my gym who I know personally. The first boy is a local farm boy who is underweight, very determined, he wants to look like the guys in the magazines. He hears about a shortcut called steroids and thinks he can build muscles rapidly and without too much work if he takes them. So, he goes to our local dealer, gets a few bottles and starts taking three to four times the recommended dosages that you're supposed to take for these things. Well, I've tried to exert some influence in the gym by denouncing these things and he was off of them for a while. I understand yesterday somebody told me that he is back on them, and I have seen changes in his physique in this regard.

Two other boys who are local high school all-American types, they're on the wrestling team, played football, they are looking for college scholarships, they got involved in steroids and within weeks they were acting like junkies. They were in the restroom of my gym

shooting each other up with hypodermic needles in the bathroom. Unbelievable. In addition to the physical changes, they developed this very anti-social behavior, very aggressive, started to provoke fights in the gym and outside the gym. One of them became heavily involved in the black market now, I understand.

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The last person who I know, I went to school with this kid. He played for a Division III college which is very close to me. He went to school on a college football scholarship and I saw him just the other week and he had this huge scar all the way around his chest, and I asked him what happened. He said he couldn't cut college football, and I said, "Well, what did you mean? " He said, "Well, the coaches were forcing me to take steroids." He said he couldn't compete without them. In other words, he had to conform if he wanted to be on the team. Well, while they're on these steroids, their health is not monitored by any sort of sports physician, or anybody else, for that matter. He developed a tumor inside of his lung cavity which was approximately the size of a grapefruit, and the doctors told him that it was definitely steroid related. Now he's wondering about the long-term effects of the steroid abuse which he has undertaken.

Based on the information that I've gathered

in Smalltown, USA, approximately 26 percent of the people in my gym have either taken steroids or they are on them currently, and I think that that number is minimal because I don't know of everybody who's taking them. You know, please keep in mind, this is a town of about 7,000 people, so like I said, if it's happening here, it's happening everywhere.

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This leads me to my second point, which is exactly how widespread the problem is. Now, certainly Punxsutawney is not the epicenter of this problem. are thousands of little communities just like ours out there with a gym. I'm the only competitive bodybuilder in Jefferson County, so that means that anyone else that's taking these steroids, I don't know why they're taking them, but certainly some of them are on sports teams, but a lot of them are just taking them because they are trying to get their egos geared towards being big and fitting in with the rest of that crowd. Other gyms in other towns I'm sure have identical problems. I know one locally, I was talking about this with a Pennsylvania State Trooper who is an undercover narcotics agent, he told me that in the Clearfield YMCA they were selling steroids out of the refrigerator like vitamins.

So what I'm here to say is that it's a growing problem. Ten years ago when I was in high school,

I guess it was longer than that, but you never heard of steroid use on the local level. Well, now the kids are actively involved in steroid use. The younger students are training right alongside with the older kids that are also taking them, and the older kids are setting the example, the bad example for the younger kids, and there we have it. It's a cycle now. Without direct action, this problem is only going to get more severe.

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This leads me to my third point is why we need to do something about this. I think we need to strike at the root of this problem, and that is the availability of the steroids themselves. I know of some guys in my hometown who are heavily involved in the black market, and if you think that these things are not flowing, here I have a bottle with me today. You're absolutely wrong. They are out there and they're easy to get. The counterfeiters are also a problem because what they are doing is taking these steroids and cutting them with other agents, which I'm not sure what they are, and then selling them, so there's also a flimflam aspect to this where people are making money off things that aren't even "legitimate," quote, unquote.

The lack of education for the youngsters is also dangerous. Again, when I was in high school, nobody said, don't take these steroids, they're bad for you.

Well, the kids are not getting that fundamental background in the health classes that really pronounce each and every one of these side effects and what could possibly happen to them if they are involved in steroid abuse.

A third thing that I perceive in this is that the kids are taking the steroids based on the advice of other users and the people that are involved in the black market. For example, I have this little publication with me, it's called "The Anabolic Reference Guide." This is an underground type of manual and this goes from A to Z and it's a how-to on how to take steroids.

From here I would like to comment on the growth hormone, which is contained in this publication.

REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: Dr. Foley, have you ever seen this? We might try to get a copy for you.

MS. BROOKS: Well, I would urge anyone that wants a copy to please let me know.

These steroids in here are rated on a scale of 1 to 4 stars, depending on the benefit that you derive from them versus the lack of side effects that you get from them, and in this publication, and believe me, I'm no expert, it does give human growth hormone 4 stars, which is the best. I know a kid from Punxsutawney who is taking \$800 worth of human growth hormone per month in an effort to increase his physical or promote his physical

appearance.

The current law that we have, I really don't think that it's necessary for me to get into how inadequate it really is. I've consulted with my boss on this who's been the district attorney of my county for the past 12 years and basically he said that under the current law, there is really nothing that he could do to prosecute someone who is distributing this junk. The Pharmacy Act doesn't really cover the situation. They didn't really intend for the Pharmacy Act to cover the black market. I know that the law is really confusing to the layman.

The way House Bill 855 is written, a small amount of steroids will not be unlawful, that being three 2cc bottles. Well, from my sources, that's enough for a whole cycle. So this isn't the kind of drug where the more and more you take it the better high you're going to get out of it. That's not the situation here.

Under that sort of introduction, if we wanted to make that bill into law, that would almost be analogous to possessing five pounds of marijuana for personal use. So really, that's a more than adequate amount of steroids for an athlete who wants to get big.

You might hear people say, well, we don't know what steroids are going to do to your body within the next 10 or 20 years, so why should we worry about it? I

respectfully assert today that you, as legislators, have an opportunity to make sure that nothing happens to these people in the next 10, 20, 30 years and that these people are still around and they don't die of heart attacks.

That's all I have.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Thank you.

BY ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: (Of Ms. Brooks)

- Q. I find it interesting that your DA said he couldn't prosecute, because he certainly can prosecute the person after the pharmacist who sells it.
- A. No, I think he was saying under the Controlled Substance Act it would be very difficult for him to make a successful prosecution of that.
 - Q. Right.

- A. There is one section, I believe -- I don't really want to get too technical here, but the non-proprietary drugs, I believe, which is listed in the back of House Bill 855.
 - Q. Right.
- A. That goes into the sale. Well, it could be argued by a defense attorney that steroids don't fit into the category of non-proprietary drugs simply because I believe they define it in the Controlled Substance Act as drugs of a glandular origin. Well, these can be synthetically derived, so that blows that. You know, it's

just not precise enough.

- Q. Okay. We will take that back because the Judiciary Committee can tighten up language within the bill and maybe as a companion to the bill, but I'm surprised by your testimony today because, quite frankly, I didn't think it was that big of a problem outside of the population that goes in for bodybuilding or sports. When it hits Punxsutawney, you know it's pretty bad.
- A. That's where it really got my attention to this problem.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative Roebuck.

BY REPRESENTATIVE ROEBUCK: (Of Ms. Brooks)

- Q. Ms. Brooks, could you just comment on the response of bodybuilders to this problem, since you talk about bodybuilding as a sport? Is there any pressure in that sport to isolate those who are on steroids or to put the pressure on those not to do it?
- A. It depends on the organization. Now, right now there are two major organizations in the United States which are involved in bodybuilding, that being the NPC, the National Physique Committee, and the ANBC, which is the particular organization that I'm involved in. Now, the ANBC has come out, we most definitely denounce any sort of drug use, and any bodybuilding contest that I

enter is drug tested. Now, as far as the NPC, they have had a reputation in the past as not being a drug-free organization. Right now they say they would like to become drug-free. Most recently I was in a contest that was drug-free, but at this point in time they haven't come out and taken the steps that the ANBC has in order to get rid of this.

As far as the pressure on the bodybuilders,
I feel there is a tremendous amount of pressure on them in
order to remain clean. From what I understand, I could
never really compete with the people you see in the
magazines simply because I'm not on steroids.

- Q. The contests that we see on television, are they likely to be drug-free or not drug-free?
 - A. Not drug-free.

Q. So that's certainly a major problem.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative Langtry.

REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: Yes.

BY REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: (Of Ms. Brooks)

- Q. I'd like to talk about that bottle that's in front of you. Do I understand correctly that someone in your gym gave you that?
- Q. I asked them if I could bring it down here. I borrowed it from them, yes.

- 1 Okay. Do you know how many doses or Q. 2 whatever it is that are in there, how much it costs, and 3 how they came to have that? 4 Okay, the person that I borrowed it from 5 today got it through the black market. There are, I 6 think, 100 tablets in here of 5 milligrams each. As far 7 as what they paid for it, it's probably somewhere in the 8 neighborhood of, oh, about \$4. Let me look it up in here. 9 They give you costs in here also.
 - How long a period is that supply, the numbers of pills?

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Here, let me quote from "The Anabolic Reference Handbook" here. "Average dosages for Dianabol have been 15 milligrams to 30 milligram per day," and these are 5 milligram tablets, "oral, or 50 milligrams to 100 milligrams a week injectable. This drug can still be purchased for a fair price of about \$30 a bottle."

REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY: What's the human growth hormone? I'm curious to see, how much does it say about that?

MS. BROOKS: It says in here that they're astronomical. Let's see. "Growth hormone products, because several false products have shown up on the black market, obviously to cash in on the big price tag. If you can find a doctor to prescribe the HGH to you, that would

1	be the very best way to go. It shows up on the market
2	very rarely.
3	REPRESENTATIVE REBER: Tom, I have a Batman
4	comic book. Batman uses steroids here, if you want to
5	refer to that as well.
6	REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: I'd like to finish
7	up.
8	BY REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: (Of Ms. Brooks)
9	Q. Are you suggesting that there are
10	underground factories that manufacture this?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q. And these are somebody's house or wherever
13	it may be?
14	A. Yes, I'm suggesting that. I know that to be
15	true.
16	Q. Okay. And do you have any idea where some
17	of these manufacturers exist? Just yes or no.
18	A. Yes, I do.
19	Q. Okay. So regionally, area wide, there's
20	probably a place that manufactures these anabolic
21 _	steroids?
22	A. Most definitely.
23	Q. Okay.
24	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative
25	Hagarty.

1	BY REPRESENTATIVE HAGARTY: (Of Ms. Brooks)
2	Q. Ms. Brooks, when you refer to a black
3	market, who is selling the drugs? Are these kids?
4	Adults?
5	A. They're both. Really, there are kids and
6	adults selling them, and basically anybody that wants to
7	sell them. If you wanted to go out and sell them
8	tomorrow, they'd let you.
9	Q. Are they the same people who are selling
10	other illegal drugs?
11	A. No, usually not. This is usually people who
12	are very interested in bodybuilding, but here again,
13	remember that bodybuilding incorporates a lot of its
14	principles into all you know, people come to me and
15	say, will you train me, I'm on the football team? You
16	know, so I'm using my expertise and knowledge in order to
17	show them how to become stronger.
18	Q. And they're making a profit, I take it, of
19	selling the drugs?
20	A. Most definitely. They're making a profit on
21	things that aren't even steroids. They're counterfeits.
22	They're placebos.
23	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: I think in

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Godshall.

brother's testimony and his contacts through the medical society down home, again, with orthopaedic people and so forth, they found that they figure it's only about 20 percent of the steroids that are really prescribed by doctors, and a lot of those are for legitimate purposes. 80 percent, I think the Penn State study also verified that, approximately 80 percent come from the black market and wherever, and that's manufacturers of them out of homes or wherever. 80 percent of all the steroid users, and that's, I think, what you said too that you agree with.

MS. BROOKS: Well, I don't know of anybody who's on steroids from a doctor's prescription, and I've had most of the people, you know, I gave you the figure of 26 percent of the people in my gym that are taking them. Well, they've talked to me about it. I'm a friend of everybody in the gym and, you know, they've said to me, well, you know, I want to get off the juice or whatever. And none of them received the drug from a doctor.

REPRESENTATIVE GODSHALL: I think that testimony that I had in here in this one paper that I was going to present to the committee said that there was \$100 million a year, and that goes back a few years, is what with the sales amounted to, \$100 million a year. And that's a heck of a lot of money for steroids when they're

1 1	only looking at \$30 a bottle. It is a lot of steroids.
2	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative
3	Wass.
4	REPRESENTATIVE WASS: Ma'am, I'm 28 miles
5	from Punxsutawney and all I'm interested in is how do I
6	get into your class?
7	REPRESENTATIVE HAGARTY: A sexist remark
8	here.
9	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative
10	Heckler.
11	REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: Tell him just to
12	pay up.
13	BY REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: (Of Ms. Brooks)
14	Q. I'm wondering, the Dianabol, is it, that you
15	brought with you, what you have there is manufactured by
16	some legitimate pharmaceutical company?
17	A. That's debatable.
18	Q. Oh, it's not
19	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: May I see that?
20	You can toss it over.
21	MS. BROOKS: Sure.
22	(Ms. Brooks passed the bottle to Acting
23	Chairman Kosinski.)
24	MS. BROOKS: It could be, but, see, what
25	they do is they make it and they'll put it in something

that looks legitimate.

BY REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: (Of Ms. Brooks)

- Q. I see. I see. So this could be--
- A. I guess there are certain ways that you can determine whether or not they are counterfeit, and again, this guide here gets into that. Particularly I think they are looking for the stamp on the individual pill or the marking on the pill and whether or not the bottle is sealed with the plastic around it.
- Q. Well, I know we've seen this for years in some of the drugs of abuse, the speed-related prescription drugs, that there are vast quantities produced in the legitimate market that just sort of mysteriously find their way into the black market, and I'm wondering, well, certainly what you've had to tell us is very valuable. I hope -- will it be possible for us to have that manual as a part of the record? I assume -- this is a State office building. The odds are there's a Xerox machine somewhere in this building.

REPRESENTATIVE REBER: Does it work?

REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: The odds are somewhat slimmer there's one that works, but if it would be possible, perhaps after the hearing, for us to arrange for that. That is some very striking testimony.

MS. BROOKS: Sure. There's another

reference book out which is called, "The Underground Steroid Handbook," and I couldn't get a hold of a copy of that. The gentleman, if I can use that term, that publishes it is in jail right now, from what I understand. His name is Dan Duquesne. But I understand that that's even a little bit more comprehensive than this, although bodybuilders do really refer to this very strongly.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Can we have somebody from the staff copy that now so that we don't have to delay Miss Brooks?

Further questions?
Representative McHale.

BY REPRESENTATIVE McHALE: (Of Ms. Brooks)

- Q. I gather in the past the word simply has not been communicated very accurately, particularly to high school students and perhaps others who have never before used steroids, regarding the long-term detrimental impact of this kind of drug consumption. In light of the horror stories that I've been hearing today, is that word beginning to be communicated? Is there at least an early stage of an effective educational process so that people know that when they take this kind of substance they are dramatically increasing the likelihood of heart failure and other related problems?
 - A. I would say no, absolutely not, because, for

example, the kid in my gym, the farm boy who was on them, you know, one day I sat down with him and I told him, look, you don't want to do this. This is not a good idea. He's back on them again. But I really don't think that in communities such as ours where we're pretty isolated from the big problems of the big cities and so on, and I honestly don't think that anything has really made an impact thus far in the media on the youth of our society. I think this thing with Ben Johnson has definitely brought it out to the forefront a little bit, but it's not enough. We need it in the health classes to let them know. And we also need to really make an impact on the coaches that this should not be going on both at the high school and the college level.

- Q. It just seems to me that if we did a better job of communicating the tragedy of Mr. Courson's story and other similar events, that the best form of addressing this problem and deterrence would be more effective. I find it difficult to believe that that farm boy would be taking anabolic steroids at this point if he knew the tragedy that such consumption brought into Mr. Courson's life.
- A. And he's unique in that he is not in high school. He's younger than I am. I believe he might be 20, 21 years of age, but he's not even a competing

1 athlete. He's not a bodybuilder, not even a Rec 2 Department sports that are sponsored by the community. 3 He's just trying to become bigger. The guys in the 4 magazine, those are his idols. 5 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Further 6 questions? 7 Representative McNally. 8 REPRESENTATIVE MCNALLY: 9 BY REPRESENTATIVE MCNALLY: (Of Ms. Brooks) 10 0. First, would you be able to tell us, I think 11 one example you related was a young man who had had a 12 tumor related to steroid use and that the steroid use was 13 sort of promoted by an athletic program at a Division III 14 school, is that right? 15 A. That's correct. I believe it's a Division 16 III school. 17 Q. Is it a State school? 18 A. Yes, it is. 19 And what would you think about sort of Q. 20 expanding beyond this legislation where say, for example, 21 that young man, using his case as an example, where a 22 physician of an institution or an organization which sort 23 of -- I'm trying to think of the exact word, but 24 encouraged someone to use steroids, might be held liable

for all of the damages that might result from that, even

though it may have actually been with the consent of that particular individual?

- A. Are you talking about a litigious--
- Q. A civil liability.

- A. Okay. Hum. I'm not a lawyer and I don't really know where that would fit into the scheme of civil litigation. I suppose if somebody wanted to bring suit against a college for that particular reason, they're certainly entitled to do that, and if they got enough good medical experts, they could possibly find a verdict in their favor. But I really think that perhaps what they could do is maybe have some sort of NCAA sanctions against them, like they would be suspended for a certain period of time if they were found to have steroids in their locker rooms.
- Q. Well, I guess maybe I can narrow the question a little bit. You know, obviously a person who uses steroids is making a personal decision to use steroids, and for selfish reasons I suppose, you know, because they want to be more competitive or be bigger or whatever, but at the same time there is apparently a pressure put on them to use steroids?
 - A. Um-hum.
- Q. If I understand your testimony correctly.

 And so I guess what I'm asking you in your opinion, do you

think it's fair to place the greater responsibility and sanctions upon those institutions or people who are creating that pressure and, you know, shift the responsibility from the individual who may elect to use them but, I don't know, is in a sense a victim of that pressure?

A. I guess in my personal opinion I feel very strongly that, yes, they should have greater penalties imposed on them for pressuring a kid to think that he can't compete in college football unless he does this to his body, and them being the authority and the kid being just perhaps a freshman or sophomore in college that's trying to make the team. Well, certainly I think that they should be held to a greater accountability than the kid that's lost in this football program trying as hard as he can to make the team.

Q. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative Davies.

BY REPRESENTATIVE DAVIES: (Of Ms. Brooks)

- Q. What you're saying is that the dosage has to be lowered in this piece of legislation so that it's more prohibitive?
- A. Yes. I feel that way. I think if you give them an inch, they're going to take a mile. If you allow

them to have three 2cc bottles, that's all they need.

And what they'll do, it this is legal to possess this much, they can get great quantities, pass it out to their friends and say, here, hang on to this until I'm done with this cycle. That way they'll be abiding by the law. You know, this isn't the kind of thing where the more joints you smoke, the higher you get. It's not like that.

- Q. With your training, is there any other suggestion as to -- you're saying at a YMCA it was supposed to be prevalent. Is there any other deterrent that could be built into this piece of legislation as far as facilities, making restrictions on facilities or on availability in facilities or any such thing?
- A. I was thinking about that, and I'm not really sure. I don't really think that health clubs have to be licensed, per se, with any particular athletic organization or, you know, I'm not sure if they have their own sort of society that sort of governs them, their own governing body, I should say. You know, I really haven't thought about that too hard.
 - Q. Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Any further?
Representative Moehlmann.

REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: On the same line of questioning as Representative Davies. At the committee

meeting at which we discussed this legislation, an amendment was presented, and I believe adopted, but I don't recall, but at any rate, the amendment is there, and the language, 25 labels or three 2cc bottles was or will be stricken, but the amended language would be 25 trade packages. Now, that language was given to us by the Department of Health, and I'm not sure that I know just what trade packages mean. Do you? REPRESENTATIVE McHALE: No, but it was their recommendation that we use that terminology. REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: But let's assume

REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: But let's assume that trade package means -- a trade package would be a dose, as in the case of a pill or a capsule, or in the case of a liquid I don't know what a trade package would be. I suppose it would be whatever small--

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: It's equivalent to what a doctor gives you. If you've ever gone into a doctor's office and he says, here take this. Small amounts, small dosage.

REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: Like a sample?

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Yes.

BY REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: (Of Ms. Brooks)

Q. Do I understand you correctly, your feeling would be -- your feeling might be that there should not be a limit beneath which it's appropriate, or at least

defensible, for a non-physician or a person for whom it's not been prescribed to possess this juice?

- A. Yeah, I agree with that. In other words, yes, that's true. I don't think that anybody should be allowed to have any amount of steroid that has not been prescribed by a physician for a medically necessary reason. There's abuse inherent right in having a small amount of it.
- Q. Yeah. I gather from your testimony these amounts that we think in the bill are small amounts are really functionally large amounts, is that correct?
 - A. That's correct.

Q. Thank you for your answer.

REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: Mr. Chairman, I would very much like to hear Dr. Foley's comment on pretty much that same point, on what we're really talking about in terms of dosages with what we thought were small amounts.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Doctor?

DR. FOLEY: I think that comment is appropriate. I think a nonprescription possession should be not acceptable legally. Should be illegal. Only prescription drugs properly prescribed for an indicated cause which is legitimate for -- in a cause indicated according to the packaging information for these steroids.

REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: Do you agree also 1 2 with Miss Brook's comment that these amounts, like 25 3 labels or 25 trade packages or three 2cc bottles, which we 4 thought were really small amounts, are actually, in terms 5 of dosage, rather large amounts? 6 DR. FOLEY: Actually, I don't really use 7 these drugs. I can't comment. The only medicine I use is 8 testosterone, and we can give, I think, five monthly doses 9 in one vial, and that's about all we use. 10 REPRESENTATIVE MOEHLMANN: Thank you, Dr. 11 Foley, and thank you very much, Miss Brooks. 12 MS. BROOKS: You're welcome. ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Further 13 14 questions? 15 (No response.) 16 ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Miss Brooks, 17 again, thank you very much for your testimony again. Very 18 enlightening. And also, please take the bottle with you. 19 MS. BROOKS: Oh, one more thing before I go. 20 This is a petition which was signed at a bodybuilding 21 contest that I was in, and it says, "We, the undersigned 22 citizens of Pennsylvania, feel that steroids are very 23 harmful physically and psychologically. As the current PA 24 law reads, steroids are illegal to possess or consume, and

we feel that steroids should be classified as a Schedule

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II narcotic which requires a prescription to possess and consume.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: We will make that part of the record. Thank you very much.

Our next testifant today will be Ms. Linda Schnupp and her son, Trevor Schnupp.

MS. SCHNUPP: Thank you. I'm accompanied by my restless young man here who has asked that he not give any actual testimony but will be happy to answer questions when I'm finished.

parent of a child receiving human growth hormone. I'm not here to address the subject of anabolic steroids, but I do support that portion of this pending legislation. First, I would like to thank Representatives Langtry, Petrone, McVerry, and Trich for their responses to letters my husband and I wrote expressing our concerns about House Bill 855. Representative Lantry's diligence and interest in our situation provided the opportunity for me to testify today.

As a parents of a child receiving human growth hormone therapy, I would like you to understand the difficulties that we have faced in the past year. We have realized and brought to our doctor's attention that our son was not growing at the expected minimum rate of 2

inches per year. We have observed his peers towering over him as they began their pubescent growth spurt and heard their cruel remarks to our son. Let me assure you that the pecking order of biggest to smallest still exists and will leave its emotional scars.

We watched our son endure, with bravery and cooperation, the tedious, painful, and emotionally draining experience of two hospitalizations and a series of outpatient testing to diagnose the cause of his lack of growth. All this was necessary for documentation that a child does medically meet the criteria for human growth hormone replacement therapy. There are strict Federal guidelines that must be met before physicians can prescribe this medication, and documentation must be updated constantly for justification of continued treatment. By pharmaceutical definition, human growth hormone stimulates the linear growth in children who lack adequate normal androgenous growth hormone.

In order for treatment to begin, we had to be taught by a home health nurse how to properly store, mix, and inject the medication. The adjustment to the three times a week injections has been difficult. The entire process takes about 20 minutes per injection because the medication must be mixed fresh each time using sterile conditions. My husband, Trevor, and I share these

responsibilities, while our daughter Tory, age 11, stays as far away from the whole process as possible.

Because human growth hormone is a protein, there is a burning sensation felt with every injection. Trevor was able to inject himself two weeks into therapy. It was two months before I could adjust to this and bring myself to give the injections. We are so proud of the way Trevor has handled this. We are also pleased to report that he has grown 4 inches in 9 months of human growth replacement therapy.

Even with this positive response to the medication, it's hard to forget the other problems the situation has brought to our family. The cost of Trevor's medical care is approximately \$50,000 annually. For an average family, this is overwhelming. Simple travel has become another obstacle because the medication must be refrigerated. We have just received a cold pack carrying case from the pharmaceutical company for this purpose, which should make things a little easier. However, House Bill 855, if passed without the proposed amendment, would mean that we could be jailed and fined for carrying just one dose of medication to a grandparent's house. This is not fair to our children.

We must also address the issue of limiting the amount of medication that we can keep in our

possession. In reality, if this bill is passed without a specific amendment, we would have to visit our physician's office three times a week for injections. The inconvenience and expense of this would make treatment much more difficult. We do not need more obstacles and stresses added to our child's life.

In conclusion, we would suggest to you that it is not enough to strike human growth hormone from the list included in these bills but rather urge to you include a statement to House Bill 855 and Senate Bill 454 that states specifically that human growth hormone, used for legitimate medical purposes, is not included in this legislation. By doing this, you will leave no doubt in the minds of uninformed law enforcement officials or school board directors as to the legitimacy of human growth hormone replacement therapy.

Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Questions?
Representative McNally.

REPRESENTATIVE McNALLY: Yes

BY REPRESENTATIVE McNALLY: (Of Ms. Schnupp)

Q. Mrs. Schnupp, thanks very much for your testimony, and Ms. Parees as well. You know I, and I think I probably reflect the sentiment of everyone on the committees today, I sympathize entirely with your view,

and I think Representative Trich supports your view as well, but the one thing that I would ask you as parents to do, because based on what Mr. McHale asked earlier and Dr. Foley's testimony, is that at some point this particular human growth hormone could become more readily available and more likely to be abused, and you might want to lobby your position about this to tell him or her that it's important that they as physicians not allow this hormone to be abused in the future. But, you know, if it is abused, it will create a problem that will have to be addressed and that the onus of that legislation is going to fall most harshly upon families like your own. And so physicians and parents, I think, really have a responsibility to make sure that this hormone is not abused so that we can avoid any kind of complication or problems for your son.

when we were traveling, we made a trip to visit friends on the eastern part of the State and then went on to go to the Statue of Liberty. And that was difficult. If we had not had the friend's refrigerator, because we didn't have this cold pack at that point, you can't give it to a motel to store in their refrigerator. You have to -- we did, anyway. We were advised by the home health agency to keep the syringes and the supplies locked in the trunk of our

car, but because of the weather, we couldn't do that with the cold carrying case that we did take along. It does become an obstacle to overcome and it is a burden. Trevol was very concerned that we might have to give our address because we have \$10,000 worth of medication, as Barbara said, in our refrigerator, and it is sometimes scary to think about that, and he was concerned about security, that sort of thing. It's something that we not only feel but our children, as he's an older patient who is only 9 months into therapy, feel. And it is an overwhelming responsibility. The first time the Federal Express man pulled up and left this 3-month supply, I called my husband and said, you know, I'm really worried. I never was concerned about this before.

So I think we do feel this responsibility. Hopefully, the drug will become less expensive. We are aware of that with the expense involved though that we certainly, you know, don't want to drop a vial or anything that would in any way prohibit his, you know, not being able to use it, so you have to be very careful with everything you do with it.

Q. I never had any doubt in my mind that you understood the responsibility, but even as Dr. Foley indicated, there may be just one or two physicians that are not as honest, perhaps, as they ought to be, and it's

important that we tell them and emphasize that point with them.

Yeah, that's probably true.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Questions?

Representative Langtry.

REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: Yes.

BY REPRESENTATIVE LANGTRY: (Of Ms. Schnupp)

A.

- Q. In my many conversations with Linda, I neglected to ask this question: Are you aware of any other sources of human growth hormone? Have you ever been approached, other than through a legitimate, apparently, source that you're using now? Are you aware of any other method to receive this?
- A. Not at all. In fact, as a parent, when you're told that there are only two drug companies that make it, and there was a time, as Dr. Foley said, just a few years ago, when they were using actual pituitary extract from cadavers that it was not available for certain periods of time, and now that it isn't and it is manufactured, so to speak, it is a relief to know that it is available, even if only through two sources, two drug companies.
- Q. Well, how would you account for Miss Brooks' testimony that apparently HGH is one of the best?
 - A. But you have to understand in her testimony

1	also that she did state that it's almost impossible to
2	get. At least I got that impression from what she was
3	reading, that even though they might want to use it, it's
4	only by a doctor's prescription, and if you have a doctor
5	that's not going to be honest about prescribing, then
6	there's no control over that. But I don't think you can
7	penalize these children for that situation.
8	Q. So to the best of your knowledge, there's n
9	other than a legitimate source to supply human growth

- hormone?
- Not that I have ever heard of. No. A. No. Not at all.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Representative Davies.

BY REPRESENTATIVE DAVIES: (Of Ms. Schnupp)

- Q. That growth factor, that seems phenomenal, or is that normal or is that better than normal?
 - The 4 inches?
 - Q. Yes.

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A. From what we understand, from what our doctor has said, the more a child needs it, the more and the quicker the response you will get to the medication, and Trevor definitely needed it. And you usually, within the first 18 months to 2 years, have a more rapid growth than you do after that, and since he started on it late to

1	begin with, we are very fortunate that he has had this
2	very rapid growth at this point. He will slow down. He
3	won't be getting 4 inches every 9 months from here on,
4	most likely. It's just the fact that initially he had
5	that.
6	REPRESENTATIVE DAVIES: How are you feeling,
7	Trevor?
8	MR. SCHNUPP: Fine.
9	REPRESENTATIVE DAVIES: Fine?
10	MR. SCHNUPP: Yeah.
11	REPRESENTATIVE DAVIES: You don't notice any
12	difference at all?
13	MR. SCHNUPP: Well, sometimes I do.
14	REPRESENTATIVE DAVIES: Do you?
15	MR. SCHNUPP: Yeah. Like I'm losing a
16	little weight and I'm getting rid of some of my stomach
17	and stuff.
18	REPRESENTATIVE DAVIES: Uh-huh. Thank you.
19	REPRESENTATIVE HECKLER: Maybe we can look
20	into getting some of that.
21	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Trevor, how old
22	are you?
23	MR. SCHNUPP: 14.
24	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: 14.
25	Okay, Mrs. Schnupp and Trevor, thank you for

sharing your testimony with us today.

MS. SCHNUPP: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: We have one more testifant who is not on who asked to be recognized. Dr. Scott Witon, Ph.D. He's a competitive bodybuilder and also a judge of such competitions. Scott?

MR. WITON: Thank you.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: For the record, could you give your complete name?

MR. WITON: It is Scott L. Witon.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Spell Witon,

please?

MR. WITON: W-I-T-O-N.

First of all, let me say why I asked to be put on the agenda, and I am thankful for doing so. I'm here as a factfinding representative for Senator Pecora. I do work for him full-time, I teach at a college part-time. I've been a competitive weight lifter for between 20 and 25 years. I felt compelled, knowing Erin Brooks' testimony and things, to give a little more about firsthand type of information about steroids in a gym and the problem it poses. I have trained with many topnotch bodybuilders on the steroids scene. I mean, the people you see in the magazines. I was once in an argument with one less than five years ago who was being trained by one

of the top officials of the NPC, why do I not take them?

He said, quite frankly asked me, do you want to be a

Cadillac or a Volkswagen? I told him my outlook on that,

it depends on how long the engine lasts. He didn't seem

too enthused over that. There was quite a large

difference in size between him and I.

There is no way a person in the ANBC, even a champion, can compete on that level without them. When I first went to college it was in 1970. At that time, one of my first research reports was on this particular subject. Paul Toomey, at that time, who was a decathlete for the United States, claimed to take only 20 milligrams a month in his preparations. Now we have people now taking much more than that a day, and you can go into any gym other than a few where the owners are so vehemently against it that they will not encourage people to buy memberships if they know they're even remotely associated with them. But you can enter any gym and buy them very readily. The problem is one of having a ready supply and also having the effects being so visual.

Now, the America College of Sports Medicine has not helped in this endeavor. Because of the lack of empirical evidence showing the effects of steroids on muscle size and strength, they claim that it could only be a placebo effect. Any competitive bodybuilder, however,

knows that it is much more than a placebo effect. If it were a placebo effect, you'd see people who are taking them not having the effects, and quite frankly, I've never seen that. While there may not be this empirical evidence to the street people, it's very, very -- it's one of fact that if you take steroids, you're going to have these effects.

Now also, as was in previous testimony, it's not the case that they know of the adverse effects.

Whether it's a lack of education or just the fact that so many people do take them, become very, very popular, I mean Arnold Schwartzenager and certain things has boasted of it. How do you have heroes like this and yet say that it has negative effects? At the same time, while we all hear of him, I was told of one who only needed a wider casket because he died. So you don't hear of those, but you can see readily of the people in the magazines making a living.

In the early 1970s, I played college football. I found that there were no 200-pound middle linebackers. The coach told me, it's either get on it or have the future of pro football eliminated. I had them in my hand, I took them for three days. I then flushed them. These were provided for me, and readily so for every player on our team if they so desired. And this was not a

1 large school, Youngstown State University. It was there, 2 and I know of a lot of friends of mine who went, attended 3 Penn State, Pitt, all the other large schools, same 4 situation there at that time. Now, I'm sure that the NCAA 5 with their actions, that that might have ceased, but 6 believe me, there is no -- if you want them, you can get 7 them. And the problem is manifold in the youth, and I 8 think that it's very important that you look at this bill 9 seriously as a statement to youth about the future. 10 Now, I also want to make it clear that I'm 11 not here saying anything about what Frank might have to 12 say about it. This is only my personal testimony, and I

want to differentiate that from my professional status

Thank you.

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with him.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Questions?
Representative Roebuck.

BY REPRESENTATIVE ROEBUCK: (Of Dr. Witon)

- Q. There seems to be a clear double standard here. You're talking about competitive bodybuilding where steroid use seems to be common and acceptable, yet in many other sports it's now prohibited. I wonder if you could comment on that as a factor?
- A. Well, it's not only that but it's also competitive bodybuilding within the different agencies of

bodybuilding. For instance, as Erin Brooks is a member of the ANBC, I also am a judge at that organization, as well as a competitor. To compete, you have to take a polygraph test where they ask you if you've taken them in the last five years, and if you have, if you show positive, you cannot compete. Now, I and other people I know that support these types of natural contests, they have -- I, myself, I have called up NPC tournaments and I've said, "I want to compete. I just got off of them five months ago and I know I shouldn't have done them. Can I compete?" And they say, "No problem." You have a double standard even within bodybuilding.

on, and I don't think it's been in depth enough about the amount of value, you're talking about an illicit drug, and at \$100 million I do not think -- I think that's very conservative. There was a TV show where it said it was a billion dollar industry to the underworld, and now as you people know, when you're talking about that kind of money, you don't have to look far for people to get engaged in it.

And teaching also in ethics at a college, I run into young people who, you know, have the philosophy that if you're successful, it's good. Quite frankly, we're fighting a little bit here against the American way.

When you see Brian Bosworth on TV against drugs and then you find out he took steroids and he says to his followers, I never considered that a drug, it creates a double standard. When you see the people on the tube all the time giving you this visual feedback, when you watch NFL games and realize that to compete at that level, almost every lineman has to take them, and probably almost every back. And even though Ben Johnson is caught, you're talking about probably 60, 70 percent of all the competitors take them.

What does this say about our heroes? How does this filter down to the youth in the gym? It's just such a problem, and I've run into the behavioral tragedies it's caused in the life of a lot of people. I have seen people go through marriages, I have seen people run their cars into walls, and they would say because of the change in their behavior is so dramatic. Unless you're really involved with them, I know that I'm getting carried away here, but if you get involved with them and in the sports, even football or other things, the effects that they have are so dramatic that, you know, I don't think I'm overstating any of it.

ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Questions further?

(No response.)

1	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Dr. Witon, thanks
2	again.
3	DR. WITON: Thanks.
4	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: A few
5	announcements before we adjourn.
6	First of all, is there anybody left who
7	would like to testify?
8	(No response.)
9	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Seeing just staff
LO	members, reporters, and John Milady.
11	I just want to remind the Education
12	Committee members, Jan Bissett has your assignment for
13	tomorrow. Again, the House Judiciary members, we will
L 4	meet at 10:00 a.m. at the Flick Building at Third and
L 5	Grant, 17th floor.
16	MR. KRANTZ: Mr. Chairman, I've been told
17	it's Fifth and Grant.
18	ACTING CHAIRMAN KOSINSKI: Fifth and Grant.
19	We will make that correction. Fifth and Grant, the Flick
20	Building, 17th floor, with President Judge of Allegheny
21	County Court of Common Pleas, Judge Paul Zavarella.
22	Seeing no further business, this hearing is
23	hereby adjourned. Thank you.
24	(Whereupon, the proceedings were concluded
25	at 4:00 p.m.)

I hereby certify that the proceedings and evidence are contained fully and accurately in the notes taken by me during the hearing of the within cause, and that this is a true and correct transcript of the same.

,

ann-marie P. Sweeney

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