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**BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

**In the Matter of the Arbitration of Contract
Dispute Between:**

ANDRE WARD,

Boxer,

and

**GOOSSEN TUTOR PROMOTIONS, LLC,
INC.,**

Promoter.

ORDER OF THE ARBITRATOR

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DECISION

This matter came on regularly for hearing before the Executive Officer of the California State Athletic Commission, Andrew Foster, at 1:00 p.m. on April 9, 2014, pursuant to a Request for Arbitration filed by promoter, Goossen Tutor Promotions, (GTP). This matter was duly noticed and served pursuant to written notification to all parties i.e., First Amended Notice of Arbitration. (See Exh. 1, First Amended Notice of Arbitration.)

PARTIES

Promoter, GTP was represented by attorneys Bert Fields and James Molen. Also present from GTP were Dan Goossen and Benjamin Reder. The boxer, Andre Ward (Ward) did not personally attend the arbitration, however, Ward was represented by his counsel, Alan Rader. The Arbitrator was Andrew Foster, the Executive Officer of the Commission. Also present was James M. Ledakis, Supervising Deputy Attorney General, acting as legal counsel for the arbitrator.

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1 At the conclusion of the hearing, the matter was submitted. The arbitrator now makes the
2 following findings:

3 **LICENSE HISTORY OF BOXER AND PROMOTER**

4 1. Ward is a professional boxer who was and is duly licensed by the California State
5 Athletic Commission. Ward's promoter, GTP, was and is duly licensed by the California State
6 Athletic Commission. Accordingly, both parties fall within the jurisdiction of the Commission.
7 (See Exhs. 2 and 3, license certifications for Ward and GTP.)

8 **JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSION**

9 2. Business and Professions Code section 18640, states:

10 The commission has the sole direction, management, control of, and
11 jurisdiction over all professional and amateur boxing, professional and amateur
12 kickboxing, all forms and combinations of forms of full contact martial arts contests,
13 including mixed martial arts, and matches or exhibitions conducted, held, or given
14 within this state. No event shall take place without the prior approval of the
15 commission. No person shall engage in the promotion of, or participate in, a boxing
16 or martial arts contest, match, or exhibition without a license, and except in
17 accordance with this chapter and the rules adopted hereunder.

18 3. Paragraph 17 of the Ward/GTP promotional agreement, entitled, "Forum Selection",
19 states as follows:

20 Any controversies and/or disputes concerning and/or arising under this
21 Agreement and/or arising under the addendum shall be conducted in accordance with
22 the California State Athletic Commission: Addendum to Promotional Contract,
23 Sections C(1) and C(2), which is incorporated herein.¹

24 4. "Addendum to Promotional Contract", Section C(1) and C(2), state in pertinent part:

25 1. That all contests or exhibitions of boxing which are conducted during the
26 term of the promotional contract in the State of California shall in all respects be held
27 in conformity with the laws of the State of California and the rules and regulations
28 now or hereafter adopted, amended, or repealed by the commission. Said laws and
rules are incorporated herein and made a part hereof by reference.

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¹ See Exhibit 11, Promotional Agreement between Ward and GTP dated April 6, 2011.

1 2. All controversies concerning the validity and/or enforceability of the
2 promotional contract and this addendum shall be submitted for arbitration in the
3 following manner:

4 Within two (2) weeks after the origin of such dispute or controversy,
5 either or both parties hereto may notify the commission of the existence of
6 such dispute and of a desire and willingness to refer such dispute to
7 arbitration, whereupon the commission shall by itself, or through another
8 duly appointed by it, conduct a hearing at a time and place reasonably
9 convenient to all interested parties and witnesses; notification of the time
10 and place of such be given to all interested persons at their last known place
11 of address. The parties hereto agree in the event of submission of any such
12 controversy to arbitration that the decision of such arbitrator shall be final
13 and binding upon the parties hereto and each of them agree to be bound
14 thereby.

15 5. Paragraph 5 of the agreement, entitled, "Disability or Postponement", states as
16 follows:

17 (i) In the event that fighter shall become partially disabled and/or injured during
18 the Term, and/or any extension thereof; or (ii) should Fighter become unable and/or
19 unwilling for any reason whatsoever to participate in or train for any Bout offered to
20 Fighter by Promoter; or (iii) should Fighter be prevented from participating in any
21 Bout due to any athletic commission or boxing commission order affecting Fighter; or
22 (iv) should the telecast of any Bout in which Fighter is participating in the main event
23 be postponed or cancelled for any reason whatsoever; so (v) if Fighter desires to take
24 an extended time off from his professional boxing career; or (vi) if Fighter shall fail
25 for any reason whatsoever to participate in any Bouts offered to Fighter by Promoter;
26 or (vii) if Fighter is in material breach or default hereunder; then in addition to any
27 other rights and remedies Promoter may have, in the event of any of the preceding as
28 set forth above in this section 5, the term of this agreement and addendum shall be
extended by an additional subsequent addendum executed by the parties and
approved by the Commission.²

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

6. On April 6, 2011, Ward entered into the subject three year Exclusive Promotional
Rights Agreement (Promotional Agreement) with GTP commencing on Ward's first bout after
the Super Six Tournament, which was September 8, 2012, where Ward TKO'd Chad Dawson for
his 26th victory and retention of his middleweight title. All parties agreed on the record during
the arbitration that September 8, 2012 was the official start date of the three year Promotional
Agreement. Hence, with a start of September 8, 2012, the current expiration of the agreement is

² See Exhibit 11, Promotional Agreement between Ward and GTP dated April 6, 2011.

1 September 8, 2015. (See Exh. 11, Promotional Agreement between Ward and GTP dated April 6,
2 2011.)

3 7. On June 15, 2013, Ward requested arbitration pursuant to the April 6, 2011
4 promotional agreement before the Commission to have the agreement declared invalid and
5 unenforceable. Ward's request for arbitration went forward as scheduled on June 25, 2013,
6 resulting in a final decision dated June 28, 2013, wherein the Commission upheld the Promotional
7 Agreement as valid and enforceable as to all parties. (See Exh 12-Arbitration Decision dated June
8 28, 2013)

9 8. On December 19, 2013, GTP requested that the State Athletic Commission arbitrate a
10 second dispute arising out of the same promotional agreement dated April 6, 2011, between Ward
11 and GTP. (See Exh. 1, First Amended Notice of Arbitration.) GTP alleges that Ward breached
12 the promotional agreement by his disability and/or unwillingness to fight. As a result of Ward's
13 legitimate disability and failure to cooperate in accepting fights, GTP requests that the
14 promotional agreement be extended 16 months.

15 **FINDINGS OF FACT**

16 9. Andre Ward is 31 years old, 6'1", 168 pounds, and has a professional record of 27-0,
17 with 14 knock outs. In 2011, he was named Sports Illustrated, Ring Magazine, and Boxing
18 Writers Association fighter of the year. He is the consensus number 2 pound for pound fighter in
19 the world; Ring Magazine Middleweight World Champion; WBA Super Middleweight World
20 Champion; 2004 Olympic Gold Medalist and boxing commentator. (See Exh. 4, Andre Ward's
21 Official Website.)

22 10. GTP was founded in 2002 by Dan Goossen, and is committed to the professional
23 sport of boxing by promoting boxing events and utilizing long established and respected
24 associations with television broadcast networks. (See Exh. 5, GTP Website.)

25 11. In June of 2013, Ward filed a request for arbitration with the Commission which was
26 heard and decided. Afterwards, in December of 2013, GTP filed –the currently pending request
27 for arbitration with the Commission. Thus, both Ward and GTP have invoked their rights under
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1 the promotional agreement to have their disputes resolved by the Commission via binding
2 arbitration.

3 12. Ward requests that the Commission stay this arbitration until the Los Angeles
4 Superior Court rules on the parties pending cross-motions for determination of the validity of the
5 Ward/GTP promotional agreement and the validity of the arbitration clause. Ward argues that the
6 Arbitrator should defer rendering a decision as to the validity of the promotional agreement until
7 after Ward's declaratory relief action can be concluded in Superior Court.

8 13. At the beginning of the arbitration hearing, Ward's counsel objected to the arbitration
9 and declared that Ward would not participate in the proceedings. Accordingly, Ward did not
10 personally attend the arbitration, nor did Ward offer any declarations in support of his counsel's
11 arguments posited at the arbitration. However, Mr. Rader, counsel for Ward, did attend and
12 introduced Exhibit 13, 10 pages of e-mail exchanges between Ward's manager, James Prince, and
13 promoter Dan Goossen; Exhibit 14, a medical release signed by Dr. Michael Dillingham, which
14 cleared Ward to fight on July 3, 2013; and lastly, Exhibit 15, a letter affirming that Ward was
15 willing to fight.

16 14. In response, GTP offered the declaration of Dan Goossen along with several attached
17 exhibits supporting its position. In addition, after having been duly sworn to testify, Mr. Goossen
18 testified at length at the arbitration. Ward's counsel was given the opportunity to cross examine
19 Mr. Goossen but he declined.

20 15. Ward's counsel argued as to the invalidity of the promotional agreement, the lack of
21 the Arbitrator's jurisdiction to hear the first arbitration (filed by Ward in June of 2013), and the
22 lack of the Arbitrator's jurisdiction to decide the current arbitration (filed by GTP in December of
23 2013.) Ward's counsel, present at all times during the arbitration, did a professional and
24 persuasive job of advocating for Ward and against every position asserted by GTP at the
25 arbitration.

1 **WARD'S POSITION: THE PROMOTIONAL AGREEMENT IS VOID; THE FIRST**
2 **ARBITRATION DECISION IS INVALID; AND THE ARBITRATOR LACKS**
3 **JURISDICTION TO DECIDE THIS DISPUTE**

4 16. Ward argues that the original promotional agreement is void because it allegedly
5 violates Labor Code section 2855, which limits personal service contracts to seven years. Ward
6 alleges that the promotional agreement exceeds seven years, and therefore it is void and any
7 arbitration arising out of the agreement is likewise void and unenforceable. (See Exh. 7, Ward's
8 Opening Arbitration Brief.)

9 17. Ward argues that this Commission can not legally rule on Ward's claim under Labor
10 Code section 2855, as this issue is reserved for the Superior Court to decide and not for the
11 Commission to decide.

12 18. In the alternative, Ward requests that if the Commission decides it has jurisdiction to
13 decide the validity of the promotional agreement, then the Arbitrator should delay publication of
14 its decision until after the Superior Court rules on the validity of the agreement in late August
15 2014.

16 19. Lastly, Ward argues that if the Arbitrator finds the agreement valid and enforceable,
17 then the period of incapacity due to Ward's shoulder injury should not be more than six months.
18 (See Exh. 7, Ward's Brief, page 10, lines 8-12.)

19 **GTP'S POSITION: PROMOTIONAL AGREEMENT IS VALID, THE FIRST**
20 **ARBITRATION DECISION IS VALID; AND THE ARBITRATOR HAS**
21 **JURISDICTION TO DECIDE THIS DISPUTE**

22 20. In response to Ward's argument that the promotional agreement is illegal and
23 unenforceable, GTP asserts several arguments. First, on June 15, 2013, Ward exercised his right
24 to arbitrate this very same promotional agreement before the very same Arbitrator. After a duly
25 noticed arbitration, on June 28, 2013, the Commission held the agreement valid and enforceable.
26 (See Exh. 12, Arbitrator's Decision dated June 28, 2013.)

27 21. Ward's prior June 28, 2013, arbitration brief was received into evidence without
28 objection. The Arbitrator notes that conspicuously missing from Ward's Brief in that prior
arbitration arising from the same contractual agreement is any argument that the promotional

1 agreement violated Labor Code section 2855. (See Exh. 16, Ward Arbitration Brief dated June
2 29, 2013.)

3 22. In 2011, Ward and Goossen entered into a three year Promotional Rights Agreement
4 and Addendum, which was received into evidence Exhibit 11. Ward's manager, James Prince,
5 was also a party to the agreement. Neither Square Ring, Inc. nor Showtime was a party to the
6 Promotional Agreement.³ A true and correct copy of the Promotional Agreement was attached to
7 Dan Goossen's declaration. This agreement was also duly approved in writing by the
8 Commission.⁴ (See Exh. 11, Promotional Agreement between Ward and GTP, dated April 6,
9 2011, and Exh. 20, Goossen Declaration, par. 4.)

10 23. The promotional agreement between Goossen and Ward was negotiated by and
11 through their respective counsel, and the agreement went through several drafts before being
12 signed by the parties. In the negotiations, Ward stressed his increased value in the
13 marketplace and used that asserted market value to force a substantial increase in his fees and
14 to obtain a signing bonus. Ward demanded and received a \$550,000 signing bonus plus a
15 dramatic improvement in his fees per bout, with a minimum of \$1,750,000 plus pay-per-view
16 percentages. In his first bout under the subject new agreement, Ward received and retained
17 \$1.750 million dollars and in his second bout under the new agreement Ward received and
18 retained \$1.9 million,⁵ for a total of \$3.65 million. (See Exh. 20, Goossen Declaration, par. 5.)

19 24. Pursuant to section 2(a) of the Promotional Agreement, the agreement
20 became effective upon Ward's "first bout immediately after [Ward's] participation in the

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22 ³ Ward asserts that a prior fight agreement, which involved Square Ring, Inc., Showtime
23 and GTP, and the current agreement which only involves GTP constitutes a series of contracts
24 that were reached while a prior agreement was in effect and that the combined term of both
25 contracts exceeded seven years and the agreement violates Labor Code section 2855. The parties
26 and circumstances surrounding the contracts were different, but Ward failed to prove his claim of
27 combining the contracts because he offered no evidence to support his position at the arbitration.
28 Further, Ward asserted this issue was reserved solely for the Superior Court.

⁴ The declaration of Dan Goossen was received into evidence along with attachments as
Exhibit 20, without objection; Goossen was present and available for cross examination by
Ward's counsel, who declined to cross examine him, accordingly, Goossen's declaration is
uncontroverted.

⁵ The Commission notes that Ward received an additional \$100,000 as an overweight
penalty from Rodriguez.

1 Showtime Super Six Tournament" (Promotional Agreement par. 2(a)). That "first bout"
2 occurred September 8, 2012. Accordingly, the 2011 Promotional Agreement took effect
3 September 8, 2012, nine months after the 2009 multi-bout contract ended; and the contract
4 year ran from September 8 of each year to September 8 of the next year. (See Exh. 20,
5 Goossen Declaration, par. 6.)

6 25. In November 2012, Ward suffered a shoulder injury, for which he had
7 surgery. This resulted in cancellation of a fight with Kelly Pavlik and resulted in Ward's
8 inability to fight for a period of several months. (See Exh. 20, Goossen Declaration, par. 7.)

9 26. In June of 2013, while still recovering from shoulder surgery. Ward invoked the
10 arbitration clause of the Promotional Agreement to commence an arbitration before the
11 Commission, seeking to invalidate the agreement. As the 2013 arbitration brought to
12 light, Ward's action to exclude Goossen from talking to HBO⁶ had caused HBO to delay
13 arranging for any Ward bout until his legal situation was cleared up. On June 28, 2013,
14 after an evidentiary hearing, the arbitrator held that the Promotional Agreement was "valid."
15 The arbitrator also found that Goossen can "still adequately represent Mr. Ward's interest and
16 obtain bouts that would advance Mr. Ward's career and serve Mr. Ward's interest." (See Exh.
17 12, Arbitrator's Decision dated 6-28, 2013, and Exh. 20, Goossen Declaration, par. 8.)

18 27. After recovering from his injury and inactive as a boxer, Ward insisted on a "tune
19 up" fight with a lesser opponent, but HBO would not pay him the amount he demanded for
20 such a fight. Finally, that issue was resolved by Ward's agreement to fight Edwin Rodriguez.
21 However, Rodriguez was not available until November 16, 2013. Thus, Ward's injury and
22 surgery, plus his insistence on a "tune up" fight for money HBO wouldn't pay prevented his
23 getting into the ring from November 2012 until November 2013, a total of 12 months. (See
24 Exh. 20, Goossen Declaration, par. 9.)

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26 ⁶ HBO is a rival premium network to Showtime, both TV networks derive substantial
27 revenues from subscription television throughout the world. HBO negotiates with a fighter's
28 promoter to determine a licensing fee payment to be paid to the promoter. Ward excluded GTP
from HBO negotiations and this resulted in a delay in GTP acquiring future fights for Ward.

1 28. On December 9, 2013, Ward filed a lawsuit against GTP in Los Angeles Superior
2 Court asking the Court to declare that the Promotional Agreement was invalid. Since filing
3 that lawsuit, Ward and his manager, James Prince, have been relatively uncooperative in
4 assisting Goossen in his efforts to procure Ward a fight. For example, in February 2014,
5 having been advised that Ward was willing to fight Mikkel Kessler, Goossen obtained an
6 offer for a Ward-Kessler fight. The offer was not accepted, but the evidence adduced at the
7 arbitration hearing demonstrated that it was a good faith offer. (See Exh. 20, Goossen
8 Declaration, par. 10.)

9 **PURPOSE OF CALIFORNIA STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION**

10 29. The California State Athletic Commission's Mission Statement is to protect the
11 public. Indeed, California Business and Professions Code section 18602, states:

12 Protection of the public shall be the highest priority for the State Athletic
13 Commission in exercising its licensing, regulatory, and disciplinary functions.
14 Whenever the protection of the public is inconsistent with other interests sought to be
15 promoted, the protection of the public shall be paramount.

15 **STANDARD OF PROOF**

16 30. The requisite standard of proof for arbitration is set forth in CCR 227(f), which
17 provides, in pertinent part, that the party requesting arbitration has the burden of proof as follows:

18 (a) A person who seeks arbitration of a contract dispute pursuant to Rule 221
19 shall send a written request for arbitration to the commission's headquarters and to the
20 Office of the Attorney General at the address designated on the form. The request
21 shall be on a form prescribed by the commission and shall contain all of the following
22 information:

21 . . .

22 (f) The party requesting arbitration bears the burden of proving his or her case
23 by a preponderance of the evidence. . .

24 **REMEDIES/EVALUATION/CONCLUSION**

25 1. Exclusive authority of the California State Athletic Commission to arbitrate
26 promotional contracts exists by reason of the express language of the contract set forth in
27 paragraph 17, of the April 6, 2011, "Promotional Agreement." (See Exhibit 11, Promotional
28 Agreement between Ward and GTP dated April 6, 2011.)

1 2. Exclusive jurisdiction of the California State Athletic Commission to arbitrate this
2 dispute is statutorily mandated under Business & Professions Code section 18640, and under
3 California Code of Regulations, Title 4, Rule 220-Form of Contract, Rule 221, Provisions of
4 Contract, and Rule 227, Arbitration Procedures, which governs arbitration of contract disputes
5 between licensees. (See Exhibits 2 and 3, license certificates for Ward and GTP.)

6 3. Based on the above, the Arbitrator finds that the Commission has jurisdiction over it's
7 licensees, that is Ward-a licensed boxer, and GTP-a licensed promoter, to hear and to resolve
8 contract disputes between them.

9 4. The arbitrator finds that the promotional agreement dated April 6, 2011, was duly
10 negotiated by the parties and their attorneys and that both Ward and GTP were intimately
11 involved in the details. Both Ward and GTP appeared before the Commission with the
12 promotional agreement, which was signed by the parties and approved in writing by the
13 Commission. The agreement was again affirmed by Ward when he negotiated and accepted a
14 \$550,000 signing bonus from GTP, and thereafter collected 3.65 million dollars in purses for his
15 next two bouts. After accepting the benefits of the promotional agreement, Ward sought to
16 invalidate the agreement in his June 2013 arbitration request to the Commission. However, after
17 Ward presented evidence and fully participated in the June 2013 arbitration, the Commission
18 affirmed the validity of the agreement.

19 5. California law requires that "if a party believes the entire contractual agreement or a
20 provision for arbitration is illegal, it must oppose the arbitration on this basis before participating
21 in the process or forfeit the claim." *Cummings v. Future Nissan* (2005) 128 Cal.App. 4th 321,
22 328. (See Exh. 7, Ward's Brief, page 2, lines 4-15.)

23 6. The Commission finds that at Ward's June 2013 arbitration request, Ward failed to
24 raise the issue that the promotional agreement was illegal, or that it allegedly violated Labor Code
25 section 2855. Ward invoked the arbitration clause and fully participated in the June 2013
26 arbitration. For this reason, the Commission finds that like in *Cummings v. Future Nissan, supra*,
27 128 Cal.App. 4th 321, 328, Ward has forfeited the claim that the June 2013 arbitration and
28 decision was illegal. Therefore, the June 2013 prior arbitration decision was and is valid, and this

1 present arbitration is likewise authorized, both via statutory authority as well as the provisions of
2 the agreement itself.

3 7. The Commission re-affirms the validity of the agreement and now considers GTP's
4 arbitration request to determine the appropriate amount of time to be added back onto the
5 agreement to make up for the time of Ward's disability, or inability to fight.

6 8. Ward concedes that if the promotional agreement was valid, which the Commission
7 hereby concludes, then the "issue of whether the agreement should be extended for any period
8 due to incapacitating injury would properly be a subject for arbitration before the Commission."
9 (See Exh. 7, Ward's Brief, page 10, lines 1-12.)

10 9. Whenever possible, and in the best interests of boxing, the Commission will carry out
11 the expectations of the parties to a valid promotional agreement. In this instance, Ward expected
12 to and did receive several million dollars for fighting. GTP expected to and did receive a
13 percentage of fight revenues in exchange for arranging and promoting Ward's fights for three
14 years. The Commission underscores the importance of honoring GTP's and Ward's expectations,
15 and does so by affirming the terms and conditions of the promotional agreement upon which both
16 parties have detrimentally relied.

17 10. Ward asserts that due to his shoulder injury, he was incapacitated for six months, and
18 this the promotional agreement should only be extended six months. (See Exhibit 7, Ward's Brief,
19 page 10, lines 1-12.) Ward was medically cleared on July 3, 2013. (See Ward's Exhibit 14,
20 Medical Clearance.) Accordingly, Ward asserts the promotional agreement should end on March
21 8, 2016, which is six months added to the current expiration of September 8, 2015.

22 11. The Commission holds that GTP has met its burden of proof to establish by a
23 preponderance of the evidence that the contract is valid, and that time should be added to the
24 expiration of the promotional agreement. According to GTP, after Ward's November 2012
25 shoulder injury, and after receiving his medical clearance in July 2013, Ward demanded a "tune
26 up fight" with a lesser opponent. This resulted in a significant delay because HBO would not pay
27 Ward the high dollar purse for a lesser opponent. After exercising due diligence to find Ward a
28 "tune up fight", GTP arranged for Ward to fight Edwin Rodriguez on November 16, 2013. GTP

1 asserts that Ward's high dollar demand for a "tune up fight", resulted in a one year delay from
2 November 2012 (shoulder injury) to November 2013, when Ward fought Rodriguez. Further,
3 GTP asserts that since Ward filed his lawsuit in Los Angeles Superior Court in December 2013,
4 Ward has been uncooperative in working with GTP to arrange fights. Accordingly, GTP requests
5 an additional four months from December 2013 to April 2014, for a total of 16 months. (See Exh.
6 20, Goossen Declaration, paragraphs 4-7.)

7 12. The Commission finds that Ward suffered a shoulder injury in November 2012, and
8 that he was unable and/or unwilling to fight again until November 16, 2013, when he accepted the
9 Rodriguez fight. Therefore, (12) twelve months shall be added to the agreement. In addition,
10 based upon the e-mail communications between Ward's manager and Dan Goossen, and the
11 direct and uncontroverted testimony of Dan Goossen, the Commission finds that Ward was
12 uncooperative with GTP. According to Dan Goossen's testimony, from late December 2013,
13 after Ward filed his civil lawsuit against GTP, Ward refused to cooperate with GTP's promotional
14 efforts to contract a future fight. Based thereon, the Commission finds that from December 2013
15 through April 9, 2014, the date of Goossen's testimony and the date of this arbitration, Ward was
16 uncooperative with GTP. Therefore the Commission adds an additional four months to the
17 promotional agreement, for a total of 16 months.

18 13. Lastly, the Commission finds that Ward's recovery from shoulder surgery would
19 require a reasonable amount of time for Ward to get back into fighting shape after his medical
20 clearance. The Arbitrator recognizes that it takes many weeks to properly train for a
21 championship fight and concludes that training for a fight counts as time spent on a fighter's
22 agreement. Therefore, the Arbitrator grants Ward credit for two months of training towards his
23 fight with Rodriguez, thereby deducting 2 months from the 16 month extension, resulting in a 1
24 month extension to the promotional agreement. The Commission finds that the promotional
25 agreement, which started on September 8, 2012 and would otherwise have expired on September
26 8, 2015, is extended, and shall now expire on November 8, 2016.

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3 **ORDER**

4 **WHEREFORE, THE FOLLOWING ORDER is made:**

5 The arbitration is resolved in favor of validating the promotional agreement dated April 6,
6 2011 between Goossen Tutor Promotions and Andre Ward;

7 Based upon the incapacity and/or uncooperativeness of Andre Ward to fight, (14) fourteen
8 months shall be added to the promotional agreement's original expiration date of September 8,
9 2015, thereby extending the promotional agreement's expiration to November 8, 2016.

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11 This decision shall become effective on April 29, 2014.

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13 DATE: April 29 2014

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17 Andrew Foster, Executive Officer
18 California State Athletic Commission

19 SD2014706539