

Department of Consumer Affairs
California State Athletic Commission

COMMISSION MEETING

October 15, 2025



Peter R. Villegas, Chair
Dr. Vernon Williams, Vice Chair
Dr. AnnMaria De Mars, Commissioner
Ronald Fiore, Commissioner
Christopher Gruwell, Commissioner
Douglas J. Hendrickson, Commissioner
Scott Wetch, Commissioner
Andy Foster, Executive Officer



BUSINESS, CONSUMER SERVICES AND HOUSING AGENCY • GAVIN NEWSOM, GOVERNOR
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS • CALIFORNIA STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
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Members of the Commission

Peter Villegas, Chair
Dr. Vernon Williams, Vice Chair
AnnMaria De Mars
Ronald Fiore
Christopher Gruwell
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Scott Wetch

MEETING OF THE CALIFORNIA STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC COMMISSION MEETING

**Wednesday, October 15, 2025
10 a.m. - Conclusion of Business**

The State Athletic Commission will hold a public meeting, as noted above and via teleconference at the following locations:

1. State Athletic Commission
2005 Evergreen St., Suite 2010
Sacramento, CA 95815
2. 238 Townsend St
San Francisco, CA 94107
3. 10500 Civic Center Dr.
Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730
4. 6801 Park Terrance
Los Angeles, CA 90045
5. 141 Laurel Grove Ave
Kentfield, CA 94904
6. 244 Kearny Street, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA
7. 1717 Linda Vista Ave
Pasadena, CA 91103

FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND COMMENT FROM A REMOTE LOCATION, PLEASE LOG ON TO WEBEX:

<https://dca-meetings.webex.com/dca-meetings/j.php?MTID=md243d7f306ea24fed3ccafd234dde71c>

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Webinar number: 2484 576 8734

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Passcode: 27221015

Members of the public may but are not required to identify themselves. When signing into the Webex platform, participants may be asked for their name and email address. Participants who choose not to provide their names will need to provide a unique identifier such as their initials or another alternative, so that the meeting moderator can identify individuals who wish to make public comment. Participants who choose not to provide their email address may use a fictitious email address in the following sample format: XXXXXX@mailinator.com.

Public comments will be limited to two minutes unless, at the discretion of the Chair, circumstances require a shorter period; members of the public will not be permitted to “yield” their allotted time to other members of the public to make comments.

OPEN SESSION

1. Call to Order/Roll Call and Establishment of a Quorum.
2. Discussion and **Possible Action** regarding the Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act (H.R.4624).

CLOSED SESSION

3. The Commission will meet in closed session as authorized by Government Code §11126, subdivision (e)(1) to confer with and receive advice from its legal counsel regarding the following pending and threatened litigation: Gilbert Wayne Hedgpeth, Raul Caiz Jr, and Raul Caiz S. v. California State Athletic Commission, et al., Los Angeles County Superior Court, Case No. 18STCV05608.

OPEN SESSION

4. Public Comment on Items Not on The Agenda. (The Commission may not discuss or take action on any matter raised during this public comment section, except to decide whether to place the matter on the agenda of a future meeting pursuant to Government Code sections 11125 and 11125.7(a).)
5. Adjournment

Important Notices to the Public:

The time and order of agenda items are subject to change at the discretion of the Commission Chair. The meeting may be canceled without notice, for verification of the meeting, call (916) 263-2195. The meeting is open to the public except when specifically noticed otherwise, in accordance with the Open Meeting Act.

Public comments will be taken on agenda items at the time the item is heard. Total time allocated for public comment may be limited (see above).

The meeting is accessible to the physically disabled. To request disability-related accommodation, use the contact information below. Please submit your request at least five (5) business days before the meeting to help ensure availability of the requested accommodation.

California State Athletic Commission Meeting

October 15, 2025

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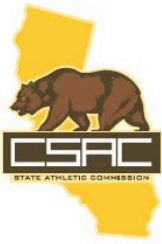
Contact Person: Patrisha Blackstock

(916) 263-2915 or Patrisha.blackstock@dca.ca.gov

California State Athletic Commission

2005 Evergreen St., Suite 2010

Sacramento, CA 95815



MEMORANDUM

DATE	October 15, 2025
TO	Chairman Peter Villegas and Commissioners California State Athletic Commission
FROM	H.R. 4624 Subcommittee-Commissioners De Mars and Gruwell Andy Foster, Executive Officer California State Athletic Commission
SUBJECT	Agenda Item #2- Discussion and Possible Action regarding the Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act (H.R. 4624)

BACKGROUND

On July 23, 2025, the Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act (H.R. 4624) was introduced into the House of Representatives by Representative Brian Jack (R-GA-3) and is co-sponsored by Representatives Sharica Davids (D-KS-3), Addison McDowell (R-NC-6), Christopher Smith (R-NJ-4), Derek Schmidt (R-KS-2), Jefferson Van Drew (R-NJ-2), Steven Horsford (D-NV-4), Haley Stevens (D-MI-11), and Shomari Figures (D-AL-2). H.R. 4624 will amend the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996.

The H.R. 4624 Subcommittee held meetings on September 18th, September 30th, October 3rd, and October 8th to discuss the proposed bill and meet with various stakeholders. During these meetings, opinions on both sides were heard and taken into account by the subcommittee.

Several stakeholders expressed apprehension about the potential length and exclusivity of fighter contracts. They cautioned that boxers could be locked into long-term agreements without guaranteed opportunities to compete. A number of individuals called for greater transparency in how fighter pay is reported and disclosed. They noted that the publicly reported earnings for MMA athletes often do not reflect the full compensation received, thus leading to confusion and potential inequities.

The subcommittee noted divided opinions among stakeholders regarding the pay scale released to the media in connection with H.R. 4624. Some individuals expressed concern that the proposed structure could result in lower earnings for high-profile fighters, particularly those who serve as major draws for events. While others felt that the new scale would benefit the majority of fighters, offering more consistent and equitable compensation across the board.

Opinions were also split on whether the bill could lead to monopolistic control within the boxing industry. Several stakeholders voiced apprehension about the potential influence of the UFC, suggesting its involvement might negatively affect boxing's independence and competitive diversity. Conversely, others viewed the UFC's participation as a catalyst for modernization and increased visibility for the sport. Some stakeholders widely praised the UFC for growing the sport of mixed martial arts and expressed high confidence in their chances of success in boxing based on the synergies of the other sports under the TKO banner. Several stakeholders seemed enthusiastic about boxers having a choice and the creation of multiple Unified Boxing Organizations (UBO) across the country.

Throughout its meetings, the subcommittee found unanimous support among stakeholders for the insurance-related provisions in H.R. 4624. Specifically:

- Training Coverage: All parties endorsed the requirement for insurance coverage during training periods.
- Event Insurance: There was also universal agreement on the need to increase the minimum insurance coverage required at sanctioned events, ensuring adequate protection in case of injury or other incidents.

In addition, stakeholders were uniformly in favor of the proposed minimum pay per round. However, it was strongly recommended that the legislation include language to tie this compensation to cost-of-living adjustments.

Notably, none of the individuals consulted expressed confidence in the current sanctioning bodies as being free of issues. All parties acknowledged the need for reforms to improve transparency, accountability, and fairness in the governance of professional boxing.

The subcommittee has identified a significant concern with the provision in H.R. 4624 that mandates pregnancy testing for boxers signed to a Universal Boxing Organization (UBO) contract. The subcommittee would like to see this language substantially revised to address privacy and body autonomy concerns for female athletes.

H.R. 4264 is included in the meeting materials for review as well as the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 as amended in 2000 by the Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act.

RECOMMENDATION

The subcommittee recommends that the Commission issue a formal statement of support for H.R. 4624, the Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act, with a strong recommendation to accept and amend the bill to include the UCLA and Loyola Marymount University recommendations of a state-level cost-of-living increase for the minimum purse and minimum insurance requirement.

The subcommittee also recommends that the boxing sanctioning organizations, independently, determine a cap or maximum fees to charge boxers and promoters so that the fighters are able to keep more of their hard-earned money, that the belt fee be waived for all world title bouts, and for the Association of Boxing Commissions ratings criteria be amended so that no more than one champion per weight class exists in the sanctioning organizations with the rare exception of an interim title.

The subcommittee strongly encourages UBOs to establish and operate training facilities within California. This aims to support California-based boxers signed to UBOs by allowing them to continue their professional boxing career without having to relocate out of state. By investing in local infrastructure, UBOs can foster talent, strengthen community ties, and reduce the personal and financial burdens associated with relocation.

The Commissioners will collaborate with the Governor's Office and members of Congress to build support for H.R. 4624. Executive Officer Foster and staff will carry this out in accordance with the directives issued by the Commissioners.

119TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4624

To amend the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 to establish requirements for unified boxing organizations, to further enhance the well-being of professional boxers, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 23, 2025

Mr. JACK (for himself and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Workforce, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To amend the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 to establish requirements for unified boxing organizations, to further enhance the well-being of professional boxers, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Muhammad Ali Amer-
5 ican Boxing Revival Act”.

1 **SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

2 The purposes of this Act are—

3 (1) to provide increased choice and opportunity
4 to professional boxers by allowing a professional
5 boxer to choose to participate in the alternative sys-
6 tem offered by a unified boxing organization; and

7 (2) to further enhance safety precautions that
8 protect the well-being of professional boxers.

9 **SEC. 3. UNIFIED BOXING ORGANIZATIONS.**

10 (a) IN GENERAL.—The Professional Boxing Safety
11 Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) is amended by add-
12 ing at the end the following:

13 **“SEC. 24. UNIFIED BOXING ORGANIZATIONS.**

14 “(a) ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM FOR COMPLIANCE WITH
15 THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ACT.—A unified boxing or-
16 ganization (in this section referred to as a ‘UBO’) shall
17 be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of
18 this Act if the UBO meets the conditions of this section
19 with respect to—

20 “(1) each boxer under contract with the UBO;
21 and

22 “(2) each professional boxing match organized
23 by the UBO (in this section referred to as a ‘covered
24 match’).

1 “(b) SAFETY AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS.—A condi-
2 tion of this section is that a UBO meets the requirements
3 of section 5.

4 “(c) MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—

5 “(1) ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.—

6 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A condition of this
7 section is that a UBO ensures that each boxer
8 who participates in a covered match undergoes
9 a medical examination conducted by a licensed
10 physician that measures the overall health con-
11 dition of the boxer and affirms the fitness of
12 the boxer to safely participate in a covered
13 match.

14 “(B) ELEMENTS.—A medical examination
15 under subparagraph (A) shall include the fol-
16 lowing:

17 “(i) A physical examination.

18 “(ii) An eye examination.

19 “(iii) A human immunodeficiency
20 virus test.

21 “(iv) A hepatitis B surface antigen
22 test.

23 “(v) A hepatitis C antibody test.

1 “(C) FREQUENCY.—A medical examination
2 of a boxer under subparagraph (A) shall
3 occur—

4 “(i) on or before the date on which
5 the boxer participates in the first covered
6 match of the boxer; and

7 “(ii) at least annually thereafter.

8 “(2) PREGNANCY TESTS.—

9 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A condition of this
10 section is that a UBO ensures that a female
11 boxer who participates in a covered match un-
12 dergoes, for each such match, a blood test that
13 affirms that the boxer is not pregnant.

14 “(B) TIMING.—A pregnancy test con-
15 ducted under subparagraph (A) with respect to
16 a covered match shall be carried out during the
17 14-day period preceding the date of the match.

18 “(3) MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING TESTS.—

19 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A condition of this
20 section is that a UBO ensures that each boxer
21 who participates in a covered match undergoes
22 the following tests that measure any abnor-
23 mality in the brain of the boxer and affirm the
24 fitness of the boxer to safely participate in a
25 covered match:

1 “(i) A magnetic resonance imaging
2 test of the brain.

3 “(ii) A magnetic resonance
4 angiography test of the brain.

5 “(B) FREQUENCY.—Except as provided
6 under subparagraph (C), the tests to be con-
7 ducted under subparagraph (A) shall occur—

8 “(i) on or before the date on which
9 the boxer participates in the first covered
10 match of the boxer; and

11 “(ii) at least every three years there-
12 after.

13 “(C) SPECIAL RULE.—

14 “(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding
15 subparagraph (B), in the case of a boxer
16 who suffers a knockout during a covered
17 match, a UBO shall require more frequent
18 tests under this paragraph.

19 “(ii) COST.—The cost of a test under
20 this subparagraph shall be the financial re-
21 sponsibility of the UBO concerned.

22 “(4) SUPPLEMENTAL MEDICAL EXAMINATION
23 FOR BOXERS WHO ARE 40 YEARS OF AGE OR
24 OLDER.—

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A condition of this
2 section is that a UBO ensures that a boxer who
3 participates in a covered match at the age of 40
4 or older undergoes, in addition to the medical
5 examination required under this subsection, a
6 supplemental medical examination conducted by
7 a licensed physician that affirms the fitness of
8 the boxer to safely participate in a covered
9 match.

10 “(B) ELEMENTS.—A supplemental medical
11 examination under subparagraph (A) shall in-
12 clude the following:

13 “(i) A chest X-ray.

14 “(ii) An electrocardiogram.

15 “(iii) A urinalysis to measure the
16 overall health condition of the boxer.

17 “(iv) A comprehensive metabolic panel
18 blood test.

19 “(C) FREQUENCY.—The tests to be con-
20 ducted under subparagraph (B) shall occur at
21 least annually, except that a chest X-ray under
22 subparagraph (B)(i) shall occur at least once
23 every six years.

24 “(d) PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE DURING
25 MATCHES.—

1 “(1) AMBULANCES.—

2 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A condition of this
3 section is that, as a prerequisite for a covered
4 match, a UBO provides, at a minimum, two
5 ambulances present on site of the match,
6 throughout the duration of the match, in addi-
7 tion to the ambulance required to be present on
8 site of the match under section 5(a)(2).

9 “(B) USE OF AMBULANCES.—An ambu-
10 lance provided for a match under subparagraph
11 (A) shall be for the exclusive use of any boxer
12 participating in the match.

13 “(C) REPLACEMENT AMBULANCE.—If an
14 ambulance provided for a match under subpara-
15 graph (A) leaves the site of the match, the
16 UBO shall replace the unit with another ambu-
17 lance.

18 “(2) RINGSIDE PRESENCE.—A condition of this
19 section is that, as a prerequisite for a covered
20 match, a UBO provides, at a minimum, three li-
21 censed physicians, who shall be continuously present
22 at ringside during the match, in addition to the li-
23 censed physician required to be present at ringside
24 during the match under section 5(a)(3).

1 “(3) COST.—The cost of satisfying the condi-
2 tions of this subsection shall be the financial respon-
3 sibility of the UBO concerned.

4 “(e) SUPPORT SERVICES FOR BOXERS UNDER CON-
5 TRACT WITH A UBO.—

6 “(1) EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES FOR TRAIN-
7 ING AND REHABILITATION.—A condition of this sec-
8 tion is that, during the period in which a boxer is
9 under contract with a UBO, the UBO ensures that
10 the boxer has access to equipment and facilities that
11 are operated by the UBO for training and rehabilita-
12 tion.

13 “(2) INSURANCE POLICY.—In addition to pro-
14 viding health insurance under section 5(a)(4), a con-
15 dition of this section is that, during the period in
16 which a boxer is under contract with a UBO, the
17 UBO ensures that the boxer has in effect an insur-
18 ance policy that provides medical coverage for any
19 injury sustained by the boxer during the period of
20 training for a covered match.

21 “(3) MEDICAL COORDINATOR.—A condition of
22 this section is that, during the period in which a
23 boxer is under contract with a UBO, the UBO as-
24 signs a medical coordinator to the boxer to assist the
25 boxer with satisfying medical and licensing require-

1 ments related to the participation of the boxer in a
2 covered match.

3 “(4) COST.—The cost of satisfying the condi-
4 tions of this subsection shall be the financial respon-
5 sibility of the UBO concerned, except the cost of any
6 deductible for health insurance under paragraph (2)
7 shall be the financial responsibility of the boxer con-
8 cerned.

9 “(f) ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM.—

10 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A condition of this section
11 is that a UBO has in effect a comprehensive anti-
12 doping program that includes the testing and re-
13 quirements related to such testing under this sub-
14 section.

15 “(2) IN-COMPETITION TESTING.—As a pre-
16 requisite for a covered match, the UBO shall ensure
17 that testing is conducted for at least half the boxers
18 participating in the matches organized by the UBO
19 for an event that—

20 “(A) occurs during the period beginning on
21 the date of a weigh-in for the match and ending
22 on the date of the match; and

23 “(B) determines whether a boxer is posi-
24 tive or negative for each substance prohibited
25 by—

1 “(i) the boxing commission of the
2 State in which the match is held; or

3 “(ii) in the case of a covered match
4 held within a reservation (as defined by
5 section 21), the tribal organization (as de-
6 fined by section 21 and that meets the re-
7 quirements of section 21) regulating the
8 match.

9 “(3) NO-NOTICE TESTING.—During the period
10 in which a boxer is under contract with a UBO, the
11 UBO may conduct testing—

12 “(A) with no advance notice to the boxer;
13 and

14 “(B) that determines whether a boxer is
15 positive or negative for each substance prohib-
16 ited by the UBO.

17 “(4) ADMINISTRATION OF TESTS.—An inde-
18 pendent third-party shall conduct the testing under
19 paragraphs (2) and (3), including with respect to—

20 “(A) carrying out each test;

21 “(B) determining the result of each test;

22 and

23 “(C) reporting a positive result of a test
24 to—

25 “(i) the UBO concerned; and

1 “(ii) if applicable—

2 “(I) the boxing commission of the
3 State in which a covered match is
4 held; or

5 “(II) the Association of Boxing
6 Commissions.

7 “(5) PENALTIES.—

8 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A UBO shall imple-
9 ment any penalty decided—

10 “(i) with respect to a positive test re-
11 sult received under paragraph (4) related
12 to the testing conducted under paragraph
13 (2), by—

14 “(I) the boxing commission of the
15 State in which a covered match is
16 held; or

17 “(II) the Association of Boxing
18 Commissions; and

19 “(ii) with respect to a positive test re-
20 sult reported by an independent third-
21 party under paragraph (4) related to the
22 testing conducted under paragraph (3), by
23 the independent third-party.

24 “(B) ASSESSMENT FOR PENALTIES.—In
25 imposing a penalty on a boxer for whom the

1 independent third-party reports a positive test
2 result under paragraph (4), the boxing commis-
3 sion, the Association of Boxing Commissions, or
4 the independent third-party described in sub-
5 paragraph (A) should assess—

6 “(i) the seriousness of the positive
7 test result in relation to the participation
8 of the boxer in a covered match; and

9 “(ii) the degree to which the boxer is
10 at fault for the positive test result.

11 “(6) LIST OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND
12 PENALTIES.—A UBO shall publish, and make avail-
13 able to the public on an on-going basis, a list that
14 identifies—

15 “(A) each substance tested for under the
16 anti-doping program of the UBO; and

17 “(B) each penalty imposed on a boxer
18 under paragraph (5).

19 “(7) CONTRACT REQUIREMENT.—A UBO shall
20 include in any contract entered into between the
21 UBO and a boxer regarding participation in covered
22 matches such terms and conditions as may be nec-
23 essary to require the boxer to submit to testing
24 under this subsection during the period of the con-
25 tract.

1 “(8) COST.—The cost of the anti-doping pro-
2 gram may not be the financial responsibility of the
3 boxer concerned.

4 “(g) BOXING CONDUCT POLICY.—

5 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A condition of this section
6 is that a UBO implements and ensures compliance
7 with a comprehensive boxing conduct policy that
8 prohibits a boxer, or any covered individual, who is
9 directly involved with or participates in a covered
10 match from—

11 “(A) placing a bet or wager, directly or
12 through a third party, on the match; and

13 “(B) sharing non-public information with a
14 third party that is material to the performance
15 of a boxer participating in the match or the
16 outcome of the match for the purpose of assist-
17 ing the third party in placing a bet or wager on
18 the match.

19 “(2) COMPLIANCE.—A UBO shall implement
20 and ensure compliance with procedures for moni-
21 toring and enforcing compliance with the boxing
22 conduct policy implemented under paragraph (1).

23 “(3) COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this
24 subsection, the term ‘covered individual’ means, with

1 respect to a boxer who participates in a covered
2 match, any of the following:

3 “(A) An adult living in the same household
4 as the boxer.

5 “(B) A coach, manager, or athletic trainer
6 of the boxer.

7 “(C) A physician or other medical profes-
8 sional who provides services to the boxer.

9 “(D) An employee, officer, or director of
10 the UBO concerned.

11 “(E) An agent of any such person who is
12 directly involved with or participates in a cov-
13 ered match.

14 “(h) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—A condition of this
15 section is that a UBO implements prohibitions against the
16 following:

17 “(1) Any direct or indirect financial interest in
18 the management of a boxer in relation to the partici-
19 pation of the boxer in a covered match.

20 “(2) Employment of, or making a payment to,
21 a manager who represents a boxer who participates
22 in a covered match, except—

23 “(A) when the boxer acts as their own
24 manager; or

1 “(B) for any consideration paid by the
2 UBO to the manager under the contract be-
3 tween the manager and the boxer.

4 “(3) Receiving or requesting from a boxer the
5 payment of a fee related to—

6 “(A) the ranking of the boxer; and

7 “(B) the participation of the boxer in a
8 covered match—

9 “(i) including any fee related to a
10 boxer participating in a covered match in
11 which the boxer will be challenging a
12 champion or defending a championship, in-
13 cluding any award; and

14 “(ii) excluding any cost related to a
15 boxer reimbursing a UBO for reasonable
16 expenses incurred by the UBO on behalf of
17 the boxer in relation to the participation of
18 the boxer in a covered match, including
19 any medical expense and travel expense.

20 “(i) BOXING COMMISSIONS.—

21 “(1) PROHIBITION.—A condition of this section
22 is that a covered match may not be held—

23 “(A) in a State without a boxing commis-
24 sion; or

1 “(B) within a reservation (as defined by
 2 section 21) under the jurisdiction of a tribal or-
 3 ganization (as defined by section 21) that does
 4 not meet the requirements of section 21.

5 “(2) JUDGES AND REFEREES.—A condition of
 6 this section is that a UBO meets the requirements
 7 of section 16.

8 “(j) FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION FILING.—

9 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A condition of this section
 10 is that, on the date in which a UBO intends to claim
 11 status as a UBO for purposes of this section, the
 12 UBO submits to the Federal Trade Commission and
 13 to the Association of Boxing Commissions informa-
 14 tion regarding the UBO, including the following:

15 “(A) The State in which the UBO is incor-
 16 porated.

17 “(B) The business address of the UBO.

18 “(C) The website of the UBO.

19 “(2) FORMAT; UPDATES.—To meet the condi-
 20 tion of this subsection, the UBO shall—

21 “(A) provide the information described in
 22 paragraph (1) in—

23 “(i) writing; and

24 “(ii) for any document greater than 2
 25 pages in length, electronic form; and

1 “(B) promptly notify the Federal Trade
2 Commission of any material change in the in-
3 formation submitted.

4 “(3) FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TO MAKE
5 INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC.—The Federal
6 Trade Commission—

7 “(A) shall make information received
8 under this subsection available to the public;
9 and

10 “(B) may assess the UBO a fee to offset
11 the costs the Commission incurs in processing
12 the information and in making the information
13 available to the public.

14 “(4) INTERNET ALTERNATIVE.—In lieu of sub-
15 mitting the information described in paragraph (1)
16 to the Federal Trade Commission, a UBO may pro-
17 vide the information to the general public by main-
18 taining a website on the internet that meets the fol-
19 lowing requirements:

20 “(A) Is readily accessible by the general
21 public using generally available search engines.

22 “(B) For full access to the information,
23 does not require a password or payment of a
24 fee.

1 “(C) Contains the information described in
2 paragraph (1) in a format that is easy to search
3 and use.

4 “(D) Is updated when there is a material
5 change in the information.

6 “(k) RELATIONSHIP WITH STATE LAW.—Nothing in
7 this section shall prohibit a State from adopting or enforce-
8 ing supplemental laws or regulations not inconsistent with
9 this section, or criminal, civil, or administrative fines for
10 violations of such laws or regulations.”.

11 (b) ENFORCEMENT.—Section 18(b) of the Profes-
12 sional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6309(b)) is
13 amended by adding at the end the following:

14 “(5) UNIFIED BOXING ORGANIZATIONS.—Any
15 officer or employee of a unified boxing organization
16 who willfully and knowingly violates, or coerces or
17 causes any other person to violate, section 24 shall,
18 upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1
19 year or fined not more than \$20,000, or both.”.

20 (c) DEFINITION.—Section 2 of the Professional Box-
21 ing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301) is amended by
22 adding at the end the following:

23 “(16) UNIFIED BOXING ORGANIZATION.—The
24 term ‘unified boxing organization’ means an associa-

1 tion, a league, or a centralized industry organization
2 in the private sector that—

3 “(A) organizes a professional boxing match
4 in a system in which a boxer under contract
5 with such association, league, or centralized in-
6 dustry organization competes against another
7 such boxer pursuant to unified rules; and

8 “(B) without reliance on a sanctioning or-
9 ganization operating independently of such as-
10 sociation, league, or centralized industry organi-
11 zation, implements a system for title belts and
12 ranking for boxers under contract with such as-
13 sociation, league, or centralized industry organi-
14 zation.”.

15 **SEC. 4. BOXING INDUSTRY STANDARDS.**

16 (a) BOXER SAFETY AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS.—
17 Section 5 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996
18 (15 U.S.C. 6304) is amended—

19 (1) in the section heading, by inserting “**AND**
20 **INDUSTRY**” after “**SAFETY**”;

21 (2) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

22 (A) by striking “No person” and inserting
23 the following:

24 “(a) HEALTH AND SAFETY OF BOXERS.—No per-
25 son”; and

1 (B) by inserting “, at a minimum,” after
2 “that provides”;

3 (3) in subsection (a), as so designated—

4 (A) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, in-
5 cluding an eye examination and blood work,”
6 after “physical examination”; and

7 (B) by striking paragraph (4) and insert-
8 ing the following:

9 “(4) For each boxer, health insurance that—

10 “(A) provides a minimum of \$25,000 in
11 medical coverage for any injuries sustained in
12 the match; and

13 “(B) with respect to any premium, is not
14 the financial responsibility of the boxer.”; and

15 (4) by adding after subsection (a), as des-
16 ignated by paragraph (2) of this subsection, the fol-
17 lowing:

18 “(b) MINIMUM PAYMENT TO BOXERS.—A promoter
19 or unified boxing organization shall pay a minimum of
20 \$150 to each boxer for each round in a match in which
21 the boxer participates.”.

22 (b) JUDGES AND REFEREES.—Section 16 of the Pro-
23 fessional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6307h)
24 is amended to read as follows:

1 **“SEC. 16 JUDGES AND REFEREES.**

2 “‘No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce,
3 or fight in a professional boxing match unless all referees
4 and judges participating in the match have been certified
5 and approved by—

6 “(1) the boxing commission responsible for reg-
7 ulating the match in the State where the match is
8 held; or

9 “(2) the Association of Boxing Commissions.”.

10 (c) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—Section 23 of the Profes-
11 sional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301) is
12 amended by adding at the end the following:

13 “(3) The amendments made in section 4(a) of
14 the Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act
15 shall take effect 30 days after the date of enactment
16 of such Act.”.

○

PROFESSIONAL BOXING SAFETY ACT OF 1996

[Public Law 104-272]

[As Amended Through P.L. 106-210, Enacted May 26, 2000]

【Currency: This publication is a compilation of the text of Public Law 104-272. It was last amended by the public law listed in the As Amended Through note above and below at the bottom of each page of the pdf version and reflects current law through the date of the enactment of the public law listed at <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/comps/>】

【Note: While this publication does not represent an official version of any Federal statute, substantial efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of its contents. The official version of Federal law is found in the United States Statutes at Large and in the United States Code. The legal effect to be given to the Statutes at Large and the United States Code is established by statute (1 U.S.C. 112, 204).】

AN ACT To provide for the safety of journeymen boxers, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. [15 U.S.C. 6301 note] SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996”.

SEC. 2. [15 U.S.C. 6301] DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

(1) **BOXER.**—The term “boxer” means an individual who fights in a professional boxing match.

(2) **BOXING COMMISSION.**—(A) The term “boxing commission” means an entity authorized under State law to regulate professional boxing matches.

(3) **BOXER REGISTRY.**—The term “boxer registry” means any entity certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions for the purposes of maintaining records and identification of boxers.

(4) **LICENSEE.**—The term “licensee” means an individual who serves as a trainer, second, or cut man for a boxer.

(5) **MANAGER.**—The term “manager” means a person who receives compensation for service as an agent or representative of a boxer.

(6) **MATCHMAKER.**—The term “matchmaker” means a person that proposes, selects, and arranges the boxers to participate in a professional boxing match.

(7) **PHYSICIAN.**—The term “physician” means a doctor of medicine legally authorized to practice medicine by the State in which the physician performs such function or action.

(8) **PROFESSIONAL BOXING MATCH.**—The term “professional boxing match” means a boxing contest held in the United States between individuals for financial compensation. Such

term does not include a boxing contest that is regulated by an amateur sports organization.

(9) **PROMOTER.**—The term “promoter” means the person primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing a professional boxing match. The term “promoter” does not include a hotel, casino, resort, or other commercial establishment hosting or sponsoring a professional boxing match unless—

(A) the hotel, casino, resort, or other commercial establishment is primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing the match; and

(B) there is no other person primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing the match.

(10) **STATE.**—The term “State” means each of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States, including the Virgin Islands.

(11) **EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE CONTRACT.**—The term “effective date of the contract” means the day upon which a boxer becomes legally bound by the contract.

(12) **BOXING SERVICE PROVIDER.**—The term “boxing service provider” means a promoter, manager, sanctioning body, licensee, or matchmaker.

(13) **CONTRACT PROVISION.**—The term “contract provision” means any legal obligation between a boxer and a boxing service provider.

(14) **SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION.**—The term “sanctioning organization” means an organization that sanctions professional boxing matches in the United States—

(A) between boxers who are residents of different States; or

(B) that are advertised, otherwise promoted, or broadcast (including closed circuit television) in interstate commerce.

(15) **SUSPENSION.**—The term “suspension” includes within its meaning the revocation of a boxing license.

SEC. 3. [15 U.S.C. 6302] PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to improve and expand the system of safety precautions that protects the welfare of professional boxers; and

(2) to assist State boxing commissions to provide proper oversight for the professional boxing industry in the United States.

SEC. 4. [15 U.S.C. 6303] BOXING MATCHES IN STATES WITHOUT BOXING COMMISSIONS.

(a) No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match held in a State that does not have a boxing commission unless the match is supervised by a boxing commission from another State and subject to the most recent version of the recommended regulatory guidelines certified and published by the Association of Boxing Commissions as well as any additional relevant professional boxing regulations and requirements of such other State.

(b) For the purpose of this Act, if no State commission is available to supervise a boxing match according to subsection (a), then—

(1) the match may not be held unless it is supervised by an association of boxing commissions to which at least a majority of the States belong; and

(2) any reporting or other requirement relating to a supervising commission allowed under this section shall be deemed to refer to the entity described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 5. [15 U.S.C. 6304] SAFETY STANDARDS.

No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match without meeting each of the following requirements or an alternative requirement in effect under regulations of a boxing commission that provides equivalent protection of the health and safety of boxers:

(1) A physical examination of each boxer by a physician certifying whether or not the boxer is physically fit to safely compete, copies of which must be provided to the boxing commission.

(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided under regulation of a boxing commission promulgated subsequent to the enactment of this Act, an ambulance or medical personnel with appropriate resuscitation equipment continuously present on site.

(3) A physician continuously present at ringside.

(4) Health insurance for each boxer to provide medical coverage for any injuries sustained in the match.

SEC. 6. [15 U.S.C. 6305] REGISTRATION.

(a) REQUIREMENTS.—Each boxer shall register with—

(1) the boxing commission of the State in which such boxer resides; or

(2) in the case of a boxer who is a resident of a foreign country, or a State in which there is no boxing commission, the boxing commission of any State that has such a commission.

(b) IDENTIFICATION CARD.—

(1) ISSUANCE.—A boxing commission shall issue to each professional boxer who registers in accordance with subsection (a), an identification card that contains each of the following:

(A) A recent photograph of the boxer.

(B) The social security number of the boxer (or, in the case of a foreign boxer, any similar citizen identification number or professional boxer number from the country of residence of the boxer).

(C) A personal identification number assigned to the boxer by a boxing registry.

(2) RENEWAL.—Each professional boxer shall renew his or her identification card at least once every 4 years.

(3) PRESENTATION.—Each professional boxer shall present his or her identification card to the appropriate boxing commission not later than the time of the weigh-in for a professional boxing match.

(c) HEALTH AND SAFETY DISCLOSURES.—It is the sense of the Congress that a boxing commission should, upon issuing an identification card to a boxer under subsection (b)(1), make a health and

safety disclosure to that boxer as that commission considers appropriate. The health and safety disclosure should include the health and safety risks associated with boxing, and, in particular, the risk and frequency of brain injury and the advisability that a boxer periodically undergo medical procedures designed to detect brain injury.

SEC. 7. [15 U.S.C. 6306] REVIEW.

(a) **PROCEDURES.**—Each boxing commission shall establish each of the following procedures:

(1) Procedures to evaluate the professional records and physician's certification of each boxer participating in a professional boxing match in the State, and to deny authorization for a boxer to fight where appropriate.

(2) Procedures to ensure that, except as provided in subsection (b), no boxer is permitted to box while under suspension from any boxing commission due to—

(A) a recent knockout or series of consecutive losses;

(B) an injury, requirement for a medical procedure, or physician denial of certification;

(C) failure of a drug test;

(D) the use of false aliases, or falsifying, or attempting to falsify, official identification cards or documents; or

(E) unsportsmanlike conduct or other inappropriate behavior inconsistent with generally accepted methods of competition in a professional boxing match.

(3) Procedures to review a suspension where appealed by a boxer, including an opportunity for a boxer, licensee, manager, matchmaker, promoter, or other boxing service provider to present contradictory evidence.

(4) Procedures to revoke a suspension where a boxer—

(A) was suspended under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) of this subsection, and has furnished further proof of a sufficiently improved medical or physical condition; or

(B) furnishes proof under subparagraph (C) or (D) of paragraph (2) that a suspension was not, or is no longer, merited by the facts.

(b) **SUSPENSION IN ANOTHER STATE.**—A boxing commission may allow a boxer who is under suspension in any State to participate in a professional boxing match—

(1) for any reason other than those listed in subsection (a) if such commission notifies in writing and consults with the designated official of the suspending State's boxing commission prior to the grant of approval for such individual to participate in that professional boxing match; or

(2) if the boxer appeals to the Association of Boxing Commissions, and the Association of Boxing Commissions determines that the suspension of such boxer was without sufficient grounds, for an improper purpose, or not related to the health and safety of the boxer or the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 8. [15 U.S.C. 6307] REPORTING.

Not later than 48 business hours after the conclusion of a professional boxing match, the supervising boxing commission shall re-

port the results of such boxing match and any related suspensions to each boxer registry.

SEC. 9. [15 U.S.C. ????] CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.

Within 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act, the Association of Boxing Commissions (ABC) shall develop and shall approve by a vote of no less than a majority of its member State boxing commissioners, guidelines for minimum contractual provisions that should be included in bout agreements and boxing contracts. It is the sense of the Congress that State boxing commissions should follow these ABC guidelines.

SEC. 10. [15 U.S.C. ????] PROTECTION FROM COERCIVE CONTRACTS.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—

(1)(A) A contract provision shall be considered to be in restraint of trade, contrary to public policy, and unenforceable against any boxer to the extent that it—

(i) is a coercive provision described in subparagraph (B) and is for a period greater than 12 months; or

(ii) is a coercive provision described in subparagraph (B) and the other boxer under contract to the promoter came under that contract pursuant to a coercive provision described in subparagraph (B).

(B) A coercive provision described in this subparagraph is a contract provision that grants any rights between a boxer and a promoter, or between promoters with respect to a boxer, if the boxer is required to grant such rights, or a boxer's promoter is required to grant such rights with respect to a boxer to another promoter, as a condition precedent to the boxer's participation in a professional boxing match against another boxer who is under contract to the promoter.

(2) This subsection shall only apply to contracts entered into after the date of the enactment of the Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act.

(3) No subsequent contract provision extending any rights or compensation covered in paragraph (1) shall be enforceable against a boxer if the effective date of the contract containing such provision is earlier than 3 months before the expiration of the relevant time period set forth in paragraph (1).

(b) PROMOTIONAL RIGHTS UNDER MANDATORY BOUT CONTRACTS.—No boxing service provider may require a boxer to grant any future promotional rights as a requirement of competing in a professional boxing match that is a mandatory bout under the rules of a sanctioning organization.

(c) PROTECTION FROM COERCIVE CONTRACTS WITH BROADCASTERS.—Subsection (a) of this section applies to any contract between a commercial broadcaster and a boxer, or granting any rights with respect to that boxer, involving a broadcast in or affecting interstate commerce, regardless of the broadcast medium. For the purpose of this subsection, any reference in subsection (a)(1)(B) to “promoter” shall be considered a reference to “commercial broadcaster”.

SEC. 11. [15 U.S.C. ????] SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) OBJECTIVE CRITERIA.—Within 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act, the Associa-

tion of Boxing Commissions shall develop and shall approve by a vote of no less than a majority of its member State boxing commissioners, guidelines for objective and consistent written criteria for the ratings of professional boxers. It is the sense of the Congress that sanctioning bodies and State boxing commissions should follow these ABC guidelines.

(b) **APPEALS PROCESS.**—A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with a boxing match, until it provides the boxers with notice that the sanctioning organization shall, within 7 days after receiving a request from a boxer questioning that organization's rating of the boxer—

(1) provide to the boxer a written explanation of the organization's criteria, its rating of the boxer, and the rationale or basis for its rating (including a response to any specific questions submitted by the boxer); and

(2) submit a copy of its explanation to the Association of Boxing Commissions.

(c) **NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE IN RATING.**—A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with a boxing match, until, with respect to a change in the rating of a boxer previously rated by such organization in the top 10 boxers, the organization—

(1) posts a copy, within 7 days of such change, on its Internet website or home page, if any, including an explanation of such change, for a period of not less than 30 days; and

(2) provides a copy of the rating change and explanation to an association to which at least a majority of the State boxing commissions belong.

(d) **PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.**—

(1) **FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION FILING.**—A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match unless, not later than January 31 of each year, it submits to the Federal Trade Commission and to the ABC—

(A) a complete description of the organization's ratings criteria, policies, and general sanctioning fee schedule;

(B) the bylaws of the organization;

(C) the appeals procedure of the organization for a boxer's rating; and

(D) a list and business address of the organization's officials who vote on the ratings of boxers.

(2) **FORMAT; UPDATES.**—A sanctioning organization shall—

(A) provide the information required under paragraph (1) in writing, and, for any document greater than 2 pages in length, also in electronic form; and

(B) promptly notify the Federal Trade Commission of any material change in the information submitted.

(3) **FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION TO MAKE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC.**—The Federal Trade Commission shall make information received under this subsection available to the public. The Commission may assess sanctioning organizations a fee to offset the costs it incurs in processing the information and making it available to the public.

(4) INTERNET ALTERNATIVE.—In lieu of submitting the information required by paragraph (1) to the Federal Trade Commission, a sanctioning organization may provide the information to the public by maintaining a website on the Internet that—

(A) is readily accessible by the general public using generally available search engines and does not require a password or payment of a fee for full access to all the information;

(B) contains all the information required to be submitted to the Federal Trade Commission by paragraph (1) in an easy to search and use format; and

(C) is updated whenever there is a material change in the information.

SEC. 12. [15 U.S.C. ????] REQUIRED DISCLOSURES TO STATE BOXING COMMISSIONS BY SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS.

A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in a State a statement of—

(1) all charges, fees, and costs the organization will assess any boxer participating in that match;

(2) all payments, benefits, complimentary benefits, and fees the organization will receive for its affiliation with the event, from the promoter, host of the event, and all other sources; and

(3) such additional information as the commission may require.

SEC. 13. [15 U.S.C. ????] REQUIRED DISCLOSURES FOR PROMOTERS.

(a) DISCLOSURES TO THE BOXING COMMISSIONS.—A promoter shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in a State a statement of—

(1) a copy of any agreement in writing to which the promoter is a party with any boxer participating in the match;

(2) a statement made under penalty of perjury that there are no other agreements, written or oral, between the promoter and the boxer with respect to that match; and

(3)(A) all fees, charges, and expenses that will be assessed by or through the promoter on the boxer pertaining to the event, including any portion of the boxer's purse that the promoter will receive, and training expenses;

(B) all payments, gifts, or benefits the promoter is providing to any sanctioning organization affiliated with the event; and

(C) any reduction in a boxer's purse contrary to a previous agreement between the promoter and the boxer or a purse bid held for the event.

(b) DISCLOSURES TO THE BOXER.—A promoter shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxer it promotes—

(1) the amounts of any compensation or consideration that a promoter has contracted to receive from such match;

(2) all fees, charges, and expenses that will be assessed by or through the promoter on the boxer pertaining to the event, including any portion of the boxer's purse that the promoter will receive, and training expenses; and

(3) any reduction in a boxer's purse contrary to a previous agreement between the promoter and the boxer or a purse bid held for the event.

(c) **INFORMATION TO BE AVAILABLE TO STATE ATTORNEY GENERAL.**—A promoter shall make information required to be disclosed under this section available to the chief law enforcement officer of the State in which the match is to be held upon request of such officer.

SEC. 14. [15 U.S.C. ???] REQUIRED DISCLOSURES FOR JUDGES AND REFEREES.

A judge or referee shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in a State a statement of all consideration, including reimbursement for expenses, that will be received from any source for participation in the match.

SEC. 15. [15 U.S.C. ???] CONFIDENTIALITY.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Neither a boxing commission or an Attorney General may disclose to the public any matter furnished by a promoter under section 13 except to the extent required in a legal, administrative, or judicial proceeding.

(b) **EFFECT OF CONTRARY STATE LAW.**—If a State law governing a boxing commission requires that information that would be furnished by a promoter under section 13 shall be made public, then a promoter is not required to file such information with such State if the promoter files such information with the ABC.

SEC. 16. [15 U.S.C. ???] JUDGES AND REFEREES.

No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match unless all referees and judges participating in the match have been certified and approved by the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in the State where the match is held.

SEC. 17. [15 U.S.C. 6308] CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.

(a) **REGULATORY PERSONNEL.**—No member or employee of a boxing commission, no person who administers or enforces State boxing laws, and no member of the Association of Boxing Commissions may belong to, contract with, or receive any compensation from, any person who sanctions, arranges, or promotes professional boxing matches or who otherwise has a financial interest in an active boxer currently registered with a boxer registry. For purposes of this section, the term "compensation" does not include funds held in escrow for payment to another person in connection with a professional boxing match. The prohibition set forth in this section shall not apply to any contract entered into, or any reasonable compensation received, by a boxing commission to supervise a professional boxing match in another State as described in section 4.

(b) FIREWALL BETWEEN PROMOTERS AND MANAGERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is unlawful for—

(A) a promoter to have a direct or indirect financial interest in the management of a boxer; or

(B) a manager—

(i) to have a direct or indirect financial interest in the promotion of a boxer; or

(ii) to be employed by or receive compensation or other benefits from a promoter, except for amounts received as consideration under the manager's contract with the boxer.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1)—

(A) does not prohibit a boxer from acting as his own promoter or manager; and

(B) only applies to boxers participating in a boxing match of 10 rounds or more.

(c) SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) PROHIBITION ON RECEIPTS.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no officer or employee of a sanctioning organization may receive any compensation, gift, or benefit, directly or indirectly, from a promoter, boxer, or manager.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) does not apply to—

(A) the receipt of payment by a promoter, boxer, or manager of a sanctioning organization's published fee for sanctioning a professional boxing match or reasonable expenses in connection therewith if the payment is reported to the responsible boxing commission; or

(B) the receipt of a gift or benefit of de minimis value.

SEC. 18. [15 U.S.C. 6309] ENFORCEMENT.

(a) INJUNCTIONS.—Whenever the Attorney General of the United States has reasonable cause to believe that a person is engaged in a violation of this Act, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate district court of the United States requesting such relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, against the person, as the Attorney General determines to be necessary to restrain the person from continuing to engage in, sanction, promote, or otherwise participate in a professional boxing match in violation of this Act.

(b) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—

(1) MANAGERS, PROMOTERS, MATCHMAKERS, AND LICENSEES.—Any manager, promoter, matchmaker, and licensee who knowingly violates, or coerces or causes any other person to violate, any provision of this Act, other than section 9(b), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 16, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than \$20,000, or both.

(2) VIOLATION OF ANTIEXPLOITATION, SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION, OR DISCLOSURE PROVISIONS.—Any person who knowingly violates any provision of section 9(b), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 16 of this Act shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than—

(A) \$100,000; and

(B) if a violation occurs in connection with a professional boxing match the gross revenues for which exceed

\$2,000,000, an additional amount which bears the same ratio to \$100,000 as the amount of such revenues compared to \$2,000,000, or both.

(3) **CONFLICT OF INTEREST.**—Any member or employee of a boxing commission, any person who administers or enforces State boxing laws, and any member of the Association of Boxing Commissions who knowingly violates section 17(a) of this Act shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than \$20,000, or both.

(4) **BOXERS.**—Any boxer who knowingly violates any provision of this Act shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000.

(c) **ACTIONS BY STATES.**—Whenever the chief law enforcement officer of any State has reason to believe that a person or organization is engaging in practices which violate any requirement of this Act, the State, as *parens patriae*, may bring a civil action on behalf of its residents in an appropriate district court of the United States—

(1) to enjoin the holding of any professional boxing match which the practice involves;

(2) to enforce compliance with this Act;

(3) to obtain the fines provided under subsection (b) or appropriate restitution; or

(4) to obtain such other relief as the court may deem appropriate.

(d) **PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.**—Any boxer who suffers economic injury as a result of a violation of any provision of this Act may bring an action in the appropriate Federal or State court and recover the damages suffered, court costs, and reasonable attorneys fees and expenses.

(e) **ENFORCEMENT AGAINST FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, STATE ATTORNEYS GENERAL, ETC.**—Nothing in this Act authorizes the enforcement of—

(1) any provision of this Act against the Federal Trade Commission, the United States Attorney General, or the chief legal officer of any State for acting or failing to act in an official capacity;

(2) subsection (d) of this section against a State or political subdivision of a State, or any agency or instrumentality thereof; or

(3) section 10 against a boxer acting in his capacity as a boxer.

SEC. 19. [15 U.S.C. 6310] NOTIFICATION OF SUPERVISING BOXING COMMISSION.

Each promoter who intends to hold a professional boxing match in a State that does not have a boxing commission shall, not later than 14 days before the intended date of that match, provide written notification to the supervising boxing commission designated under section 4. Such notification shall contain each of the following:

(1) Assurances that, with respect to that professional boxing match, all applicable requirements of this Act will be met.

(2) The name of any person who, at the time of the submission of the notification—

(A) is under suspension from a boxing commission; and

(B) will be involved in organizing or participating in the event.

(3) For any individual listed under paragraph (2), the identity of the boxing commission that issued the suspension described in paragraph (2)(A).

SEC. 20. [15 U.S.C. 6311] STUDIES.

(a) **PENSION.**—The Secretary of Labor shall conduct a study on the feasibility and cost of a national pension system for boxers, including potential funding sources.

(b) **HEALTH, SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT.**—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct a study to develop recommendations for health, safety, and equipment standards for boxers and for professional boxing matches.

(c) **REPORTS.**—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a). Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (b).

SEC. 21. [15 U.S.C. 6312] PROFESSIONAL BOXING MATCHES CONDUCTED ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

(1) **INDIAN TRIBE.**—The term “Indian tribe” has the same meaning as in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)).

(2) **RESERVATION.**—The term “reservation” means the geographically defined area over which a tribal organization exercises governmental jurisdiction.

(3) **TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.**—The term “tribal organization” has the same meaning as in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(l)).

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a tribal organization of an Indian tribe may, upon the initiative of the tribal organization—

(A) regulate professional boxing matches held within the reservation under the jurisdiction of that tribal organization; and

(B) carry out that regulation or enter into a contract with a boxing commission to carry out that regulation.

(2) **STANDARDS AND LICENSING.**—If a tribal organization regulates professional boxing matches pursuant to paragraph (1), the tribal organization shall, by tribal ordinance or resolution, establish and provide for the implementation of health and safety standards, licensing requirements, and other requirements relating to the conduct of professional boxing matches that are at least as restrictive as—

(A) the otherwise applicable standards and requirements of a State in which the reservation is located; or

(B) the most recently published version of the recommended regulatory guidelines certified and published by the Association of Boxing Commissions.

SEC. 22. [15 U.S.C. 6313] RELATIONSHIP WITH STATE LAW.

Nothing in this Act shall prohibit a State from adopting or enforcing supplemental or more stringent laws or regulations not inconsistent with this Act, or criminal, civil, or administrative fines for violations of such laws or regulations.

SEC. 23. [15 U.S.C. 6301 note] EFFECTIVE DATE.

The provisions of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1997, except as follows:

(1) Section 9 shall not apply to an otherwise authorized boxing commission in the Commonwealth of Virginia until July 1, 1998.

(2) Sections 5 through 9 shall take effect on July 1, 1997.