

fication 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) of this section, 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.

(Pub. L. 104-272, § 6, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3310; Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(c), (f), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 328.)

AMENDMENTS

2000—Subsec. (b)(2). Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(c), substituted “4 years” for “2 years”.

Subsec. (c). Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(f), added subsec. (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) of this section, 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, licensee, manager,

matchmaker, promoter, or other boxing service provider, including an opportunity for a boxer 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) of this section 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 chapter.

(Pub. L. 104-272, § 7, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3311; Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(b), (d), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 328.)

AMENDMENTS

2000—Subsec. (a)(2)(E). Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(b), added subpar. (E).

Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(d), substituted “boxer, licensee, manager, matchmaker, promoter, or other boxing service provider” for “boxer” the first place appearing.

**§ 6307. Reporting**

Not later than 48 business hours after the conclusion of a professional boxing match, the supervising boxing commission shall report the results of such boxing match and any related suspensions to each boxer registry.

(Pub. L. 104-272, § 8, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3311.)

**§ 6307a. Contract requirements**

Within 2 years after May 26, 2000, 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.

(Pub. L. 104-272, § 9, as added Pub. L. 106-210, § 4(2), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 322.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 9 of Pub. L. 104-272 was renumbered section 17 and is classified to section 6308 of this title.

**§ 6307b. 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 May 26, 2000.

(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) of this section to "promoter" shall be considered a reference to "commercial broadcaster".

(Pub. L. 104-272, §10, as added Pub. L. 106-210, §4(2), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 322.)

PRIOR PROVISIONS

A prior section 10 of Pub. L. 104-272 was renumbered section 18 and is classified to section 6309 of this title.

**§ 6307c. Sanctioning organizations**

**(a) Objective criteria**

Within 2 years after May 26, 2000, the Association 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 in-

directly, 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—