

ity required under such agreement or such memorandum is not violated again.

(H) Terms and conditions that specifically provide that if the confidentiality required under such agreement or such memorandum is violated with respect to antitrust evidence, notice of the violation will be given—

(i) by the foreign antitrust authority promptly to the Attorney General or the Commission with respect to antitrust evidence provided by the Attorney General or the Commission, respectively, and

(ii) by the Attorney General or the Commission to the person (if any) that provided such evidence to the Attorney General or the Commission.

(3) The term “Attorney General” means the Attorney General of the United States.

(4) The term “Commission” means the Federal Trade Commission.

(5) The term “Federal antitrust laws” has the meaning given the term “antitrust laws” in subsection (a) of section 12 of this title but also includes section 45 of this title to the extent that such section 45 applies to unfair methods of competition.

(6) The term “foreign antitrust authority” means a governmental entity of a foreign state or of a regional economic integration organization that is vested by such state or such organization with authority to enforce the foreign antitrust laws of such state or such organization.

(7) The term “foreign antitrust laws” means the laws of a foreign state, or of a regional economic integration organization, that are substantially similar to any of the Federal antitrust laws and that prohibit conduct similar to conduct prohibited under the Federal antitrust laws.

(8) The term “person” has the meaning given such term in subsection (a) of section 12 of this title.

(9) The term “regional economic integration organization” means an organization that is constituted by, and composed of, foreign states, and on which such foreign states have conferred sovereign authority to make decisions that are binding on such foreign states, and that are directly applicable to and binding on persons within such foreign states, including the decisions with respect to—

(A) administering or enforcing the foreign antitrust laws of such organization, and

(B) prohibiting and regulating disclosure of information that is obtained by such organization in the course of administering or enforcing such laws.

(Pub. L. 103-438, §12, Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4603.)

#### § 6212. Authority to receive reimbursement

The Attorney General and the Commission are authorized to receive from a foreign antitrust authority, or from the foreign state or regional economic integration organization represented by such foreign antitrust authority, reimbursement for the costs incurred by the Attorney General or the Commission, respectively, in conducting an investigation under section 6202 of

this title requested by such foreign antitrust authority, applying for an order under section 6203 of this title to assist such foreign antitrust authority, or providing antitrust evidence to such foreign antitrust authority under an antitrust mutual assistance agreement in effect under this chapter with respect to such foreign antitrust authority.

(Pub. L. 103-438, §13, Nov. 2, 1994, 108 Stat. 4605.)

### CHAPTER 89—PROFESSIONAL BOXING SAFETY

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#### § 6301. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter:

##### (1) Boxer

The term “boxer” means an individual who fights in a professional boxing match.

##### (2) Boxing commission

(A)<sup>1</sup> 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 medi-

<sup>1</sup> So in original. No subpar. (B) has been enacted.

cine 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.

(Pub. L. 104-272, § 2, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3309; Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(a), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 327.)

CODIFICATION

Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(a), which directed amendments to subsec. (a) of this section, was executed as if it directed amendments to this section rather than to subsec. (a) of this section to reflect the probable intent of Congress because this section does not contain a subsec. (a). See 2000 Amendment notes below.

AMENDMENTS

2000—Par. (9). Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(a)(1), inserted last sentence. See Codification note above.

Par. (10). Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(a)(2), inserted “, including the Virgin Islands” before the period at end. See Codification note above.

Pars. (11) to (15). Pub. L. 106-210, § 7(a)(3), added pars. (11) to (15). See Codification note above.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Pub. L. 104-272, § 23, formerly § 15, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3314, as renumbered § 23 by Pub. L. 106-210, § 4(1), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 322, provided that: “The provisions of this Act [enacting this chapter] shall take effect on January 1, 1997, except as follows:

“(1) Section 9 [now section 17, enacting section 6308 of this title] shall not apply to an otherwise authorized boxing commission in the Commonwealth of Virginia until July 1, 1998.

“(2) Sections 5 through 9 [enacting sections 6304 to 6308 of this title] shall take effect on July 1, 1997.”

SHORT TITLE OF 2000 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 106-210, § 1, May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 321, provided that: “This Act [enacting sections 6307a to 6307h of this title, amending this section and sections 6303, 6305, 6306, and 6308 to 6313 of this title, and enacting and amending provisions set out as notes under this section] may be cited as the ‘Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act.’”

SHORT TITLE

Pub. L. 104-272, § 1, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3309, provided that: “This Act [enacting this chapter] may be cited as the ‘Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996.’”

FINDINGS

Pub. L. 106-210, § 2, May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 321, provided that: “The Congress makes the following findings:

“(1) Professional boxing differs from other major, interstate professional sports industries in the United States in that it operates without any private sector association, league, or centralized industry organization to establish uniform and appropriate business practices and ethical standards. This has led to repeated occurrences of disreputable and coercive business practices in the boxing industry, to the detriment of professional boxers nationwide.

“(2) State officials are the proper regulators of professional boxing events, and must protect the welfare of professional boxers and serve the public interest by closely supervising boxing activity in their jurisdiction. State boxing commissions do not currently receive adequate information to determine whether boxers competing in their jurisdiction are being subjected to contract terms and business practices which may violate State regulations, or are onerous and confiscatory.

“(3) Promoters who engage in illegal, coercive, or unethical business practices can take advantage of the lack of equitable business standards in the sport by holding boxing events in States with weaker regulatory oversight.

“(4) The sanctioning organizations which have proliferated in the boxing industry have not established credible and objective criteria to rate professional boxers, and operate with virtually no industry or public oversight. Their ratings are susceptible to manipulation, have deprived boxers of fair opportunities for advancement, and have undermined public confidence in the integrity of the sport.

“(5) Open competition in the professional boxing industry has been significantly interfered with by restrictive and anticompetitive business practices of certain promoters and sanctioning bodies, to the detriment of the athletes and the ticket-buying public. Common practices of promoters and sanctioning organizations represent restraints of interstate trade in the United States.

“(6) It is necessary and appropriate to establish national contracting reforms to protect professional boxers and prevent exploitive business practices, and to require enhanced financial disclosures to State

athletic commissions to improve the public oversight of the sport.”

PURPOSES OF 2000 AMENDMENT

Pub. L. 106-210, §3, May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 322, provided that: “The purposes of this Act [see Short Title of 2000 Amendment note above] are—

“(1) to protect the rights and welfare of professional boxers on an interstate basis by preventing certain exploitive, oppressive, and unethical business practices;

“(2) to assist State boxing commissions in their efforts to provide more effective public oversight of the sport; and

“(3) to promote honorable competition in professional boxing and enhance the overall integrity of the industry.”

**§ 6302. Purposes**

The purposes of this chapter 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.

(Pub. L. 104-272, §3, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3310.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Jan. 1, 1997, see section 23 of Pub. L. 104-272, set out as a note under section 6301 of this title.

**§ 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 chapter, 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).

(Pub. L. 104-272, §4, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3310; Pub. L. 106-210, §7(e), May 26, 2000, 114 Stat. 328.)

AMENDMENTS

2000—Pub. L. 106-210 designated existing provisions as subsec. (a) and added subsec. (b).

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Jan. 1, 1997, see section 23 of Pub. L. 104-272, set out as a note under section 6301 of this title.

**§ 6304. Safety standards**

No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match without meeting each of the following require-

ments 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 October 9, 1996, an ambulance or medical personnel with appropriate resuscitation equipment continuously present on site.

(3) A physician continuously present at ring-side.

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

(Pub. L. 104-272, §5, Oct. 9, 1996, 110 Stat. 3310.)

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective July 1, 1997, see section 23(2) of Pub. L. 104-272, set out as a note under section 6301 of this title.

**§ 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 box-