

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 918), as amended, was read the third time, and passed.

PRESERVATION OF ROUTE 66 CULTURAL RESOURCES

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of H.R. 66, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 66) to preserve the cultural resources of the Route 66 corridor and to authorize the Secretary of Interior to provide assistance.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read the third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 66) was considered read the third time and passed.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am so very pleased that the Senate has passed H.R. 66, and taken an historic step in preserving one of America's cultural treasures—Route 66. I have long championed preservation of Route 66, the "Mother Road," which changed and shaped America in the twentieth century. This body had already passed my legislation earlier this year, S. 292, the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Act. Congresswoman HEATHER WILSON of Albuquerque, New Mexico, reintroduced a companion bill (H.R. 66) in the House of Representatives, and after a few amendments, we have finally got legislation which will preserve the unique cultural resources along the famous Route and authorize the Interior Secretary to provide assistance through the Park Service. I have been working for this day for nine years.

This legislation almost became law at the end of the 105th Congress, but failed to pass in the House of Representatives due to last minute political wrangling. However, no one has ever questioned the merit of this legislation.

I introduced the "Route 66 Study Act of 1990," which directed the National Park Service to determine the best ways to preserve, commemorate, and interpret Route 66. As a result of that study, I introduced legislation last Congress authorizing the National Park Service to join with Federal, State, and private efforts to preserve aspects of historic Route 66, the Nation's most important thoroughfare for East-West migration in the twentieth century.

H.R. 66 authorizes a funding level over 10 years and stresses that we want

the Federal Government to support grassroots efforts to preserve aspects of this historic highway. The Secretary of the Interior can now support State, local, tribal, and private organizations' efforts to preserve these resources.

Designated in 1926, the 2,200-mile Route 66 stretched from Chicago to Santa Monica, CA. It rolled through eight American States and three time zones. In New Mexico, it went through the communities of Tucumcari, Santa Rosa, Albuquerque, Grants, and Gallup. New Mexico added to the aura of Route 66, giving new generations of Americans their first experience of our colorful culture and heritage. Route 66 allowed generations of vacationers to travel to previously remote areas and experience the natural beauty and cultures of the Southwest and Far West.

While mobility of Americans has increased, few have forgotten the impact of this two-lane roadway of our youth. The "Grapes of Wrath" illustrates how depression-era families utilized this "Mother Road" to escape the dust bowl and start new lives in the West. The western U.S. was later opened to tourism, and many people learned the beauties of this entire country, Midwest to West. And I think a few folks discovered that New Mexico really is the Land of Enchantment.

The bill is designed to assist private efforts to preserve structures and other cultural resources of the historic Route 66 corridor. I am pleased that as we reach the turn of the century, we have recognized this historic landmark, and the impact it had on this Nation in this century.

I thank my colleagues for once again recognizing the importance of this legislation. I also want to thank the many New Mexicans and the National Historic Route 66 Federation for their support and help in this effort. Finally we will have a law recognizing the twentieth century equivalent to the Santa Fe Trail.

MUHAMMAD ALI BOXING REFORM ACT

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 161, S. 305.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 305) to reform unfair and anti-competitive practices in the professional boxing industry.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

S. 305

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

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) Professional boxers are vulnerable to exploitative business practices engaged in by certain promoters and sanctioning bodies which dominate the sport. Boxers do not have an established representative group to advocate for their interests and rights in the industry.

(3) 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 be violative of State regulations, or are onerous and confiscatory.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(6) Open competition in the professional boxing industry has been significantly interfered with by restrictive and anti-competitive 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.

(7) It is necessary and appropriate to establish national contracting reforms to protect professional boxers and prevent exploitative business practices, and to require enhanced financial disclosures to State athletic commissions to improve the public oversight of the sport.

(8) Whereas the Congress seeks to improve the integrity and ensure fair practices of the professional boxing industry on a nationwide basis, it deems it appropriate to name this reform in honor of Muhammad Ali, whose career achievements and personal contributions to the sport, and positive impact on our society, are unsurpassed in the history of boxing.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to protect the rights and welfare of professional boxers by preventing certain exploitative, oppressive, and unethical business practices they may be subject to on an interstate basis;

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

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

SEC. 4. PROTECTING BOXERS FROM EXPLOITATION.

The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.) is amended by—

- (1) redesignating section 15 as 16; and
(2) inserting after section 14 the following:

“SEC. 15. PROTECTION FROM EXPLOITATION.

“(a) CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Any contract between a boxer and a promoter or manager shall—

“(A) include mutual obligations between the parties;

“(B) specify a minimum number of professional boxing matches per year for the boxer; and

“(C) set forth a specific period of time during which the contract will be in effect, including any provision for extension of that period due to the boxer’s temporary inability to compete because of an injury or other cause.

“(2) 1-YEAR LIMIT ON COERCIVE PROMOTIONAL RIGHTS.—

“(A) The period of time for which promotional rights to promote a boxer may be granted under a contract between the boxer and a promoter, or between promoters with respect to a boxer, may not be greater than 12 months in length 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, as a condition precedent to the boxer’s participation in a professional boxing match against another boxer who is under contract to the promoter.

“(B) A promoter exercising promotional rights with respect to such boxer during the 12-month period beginning on the day after the last day of the promotional right period described in subparagraph (A) may not secure exclusive promotional rights from the boxer’s opponents as a condition of participating in a professional boxing match against the boxer during that period, and any contract to the contrary—

“(i) shall be considered to be in restraint of trade and contrary to public policy; and

“(ii) unenforceable.

“(C) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as pre-empting any State law concerning interference with contracts.

“(3) PROMOTIONAL RIGHTS UNDER MANDATORY BOUT CONTRACTS.—Neither a promoter nor a sanctioning organization may require a boxer, in a contract arising from a professional boxing match that is a mandatory bout under the rules of the sanctioning organization, to grant promotional rights to any promoter for a future professional boxing match.

“(b) EMPLOYMENT AS CONDITION OF PROMOTING, ETC.—No person who is a licensee, manager, matchmaker, or promoter may require a boxer to employ, retain, or provide compensation to any individual or business enterprise (whether operating in corporate form or not) recommended or designated by that person as a condition of—

“(1) such person’s working with the boxer as a licensee, manager, matchmaker, or promoter;

“(2) such person’s arranging for the boxer to participate in a professional boxing match; or

“(3) such boxer’s participation in a professional boxing match.

“(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

“(1) PROMOTION AGREEMENT.—A provision in a contract between a promoter and a boxer, or between promoters with respect to a boxer, that violates subsection (a) is contrary to public policy and unenforceable at law.

“(2) EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENT.—In any action brought against a boxer to recover

money (whether as damages or as money owed) for acting as a licensee, manager, matchmaker, or promoter for the boxer, the court, arbitrator, or administrative body before which the action is brought may deny recovery in whole or in part under the contract as contrary to public policy if the employment, retention, or compensation that is the subject of the action was obtained in violation of subsection (b).”.

(b) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Section 9 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 6308) is amended by—

(1) striking “No member” and inserting “(a) REGULATORY PERSONNEL.—No member”; and

(2) adding at the end thereof the following:

“(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—

“(A) a boxer’s promoter (or a promoter who is required to be licensed under State law) to have a direct or indirect financial interest in that boxer’s licensed manager or management company; or

“(B) a licensed manager or management company (or a manager or management company that, under State law, is required to be licensed)—

“(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) EXCEPTION FOR SELF-PROMOTION AND MANAGEMENT.—Paragraph (1) does not prohibit a boxer from acting as his own promoter or manager.”.

SEC. 5. SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION INTEGRITY REFORMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), as amended by section 4 of this Act, is amended by—

(1) redesignating section 16, as redesignated by section 4 of this Act, as section 17; and

(2) by inserting after section 15 the following:

“SEC. 16. SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS.

“(a) OBJECTIVE CRITERIA.—A sanctioning organization that sanctions professional boxing matches on an interstate basis shall establish objective and consistent written criteria for the ratings of professional boxers.

“(b) APPEALS PROCESS.—A sanctioning organization shall establish and publish an appeals procedure that affords a boxer rated by that organization a reasonable opportunity, without the payment of any fee, to submit information to contest its rating of the boxer. Under the procedure, the sanctioning organization shall, within 14 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 any response to any specific questions submitted by the boxer); and

“(2) submit a copy of its explanation to the President of the Association of Boxing Commissions of the United States and to the boxing commission of the boxer’s domiciliary State.

“(c) NOTIFICATION OF CHANGE IN RATING.—If a sanctioning organization changes its rating of a boxer who is included, before the change, in the top 10 boxers rated by that organization, or who, as a result of the change is included in the top 10 boxers rated by that orga-

nization, then, within 14 days after changing the boxer’s rating, the organization shall—

“(1) mail notice of the change and a written explanation of the reasons for its change in that boxer’s rating to the boxer at the boxer’s last known address;

“(2) post a copy, within the 14-day period, of the notice and the explanation on its Internet website or homepage, if any, for a period of not less than 30 days; and

“(3) mail a copy of the notice and the explanation to the President of the Association of Boxing Commissions.

“(d) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—

“(1) FTC FILING.—Not later than January 31st of each year, a sanctioning organization shall submit to the Federal Trade Commission—

“(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; 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) FTC 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 a easy to search and use format; and

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

(b) CONFLICT OF INTEREST.—Section 9 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 6308), as amended by section 4 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(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 under section 17; or

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

(c) SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION DEFINED.—Section 2 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(11) SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘sanctioning organization’ means an organization that *sanctions* or 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.”

SEC. 6. PUBLIC INTEREST DISCLOSURES TO STATE BOXING COMMISSIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), as amended by section 5 of this Act, is amended by—

(1) redesignating section 17, as redesignated by section 5 of this Act, as section 18; and

(2) by inserting after section 16 the following:

“SEC. 17. REQUIRED DISCLOSURES TO STATE BOXING COMMISSIONS.

“(a) SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS.—Before [sanctioning] *sanctioning* or *authorizing* a professional boxing match in a State, a sanctioning organization shall provide to the boxing commission of, or responsible for [sanctioning] *regulating* matches in, that State a written 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.

A sanctioning organization that receives compensation from any source to refrain from exercising its authority or jurisdiction over, or withholding its sanction of, a professional boxing match in any State shall provide the information required by paragraphs (2) and (3) to the boxing commission of that State.

“(b) PROMOTERS.—Before a professional boxing match organized, promoted, or produced by a promoter is held in a State, the promoter shall provide [a statement in writing] to the boxing commission of, or responsible for [sanctioning] *regulating* matches in, that State—

“(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 *in writing* 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 statement in writing of—

“(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; [and]

“(B) all payments, gift, or benefits the promoter is providing to any sanctioning organization affiliated with the [event.] *event*; and

“(C) *any reduction in the amount or percentage of a boxer’s purse after—*

“(i) *a previous agreement concerning the amount or percentage of that purse has been reached between the promoter and the boxer; or*

“(ii) *a purse bid held for the event.*

“(c) JUDGES.—*Before participating in a professional boxing match as a judge in any State, an individual shall provide to the boxing commission of, or responsible for regulating matches in, that State a statement in writing of all payments, including reimbursement for expenses, and any other benefits that individual will receive from any source for judging that match.*

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

“[(d)] (e) EXCEPTION.—The requirements of this section do not apply in connection with a professional boxing match scheduled to last less than 10 [rounds.] rounds.

“(f) CONFIDENTIALITY OF AGREEMENTS.—*Neither a boxing commission nor an Attorney General may disclose to the public any matter furnished by a promoter under subsection (b)(1) or subsection (d) except to the extent required in public legal, administrative, or judicial proceedings brought against that promoter under State law.*”

SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT.

Section 10 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6309) is amended by—

(1) inserting a comma and “other than section 9(b), 15, 16, or 17,” after “this Act” in subsection (b)(1);

(2) redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (b) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively, and inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) VIOLATION OF ANTI-EXPLOITATION, SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION, OR DISCLOSURE PROVISIONS.—Any person who knowingly violates any provision of section 9(b), 15, 16, or 17 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 the violations occur in connection with a professional boxing match the gross revenues for which exceed \$2,000,000, such additional amount as the court finds appropriate, or both.”; and

(3) adding at the end thereof the following:

“(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.”

SEC. 8. PROFESSIONAL BOXING SAFETY ACT AMENDMENTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301), as amended by section 5(c) of this Act, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

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

(b) RENEWAL PERIOD FOR IDENTIFICATION CARDS.—Section 6(b)(2) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6305(b)(2)) is amended by striking “2 years.” and inserting “4 years.”

[(b)] (c) STATE BOXING COMMISSION PROCEDURES.—Section 7(a)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 6306(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking “or” in subparagraph (C);

(2) by striking “documents.” at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting “documents; or”; and

(3) adding at the end thereof the following: “(E) unsportsmanlike conduct or other inappropriate behavior inconsistent with generally accepted methods of competition in a professional boxing match.”

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Committee amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1368

(Purpose: To incorporate a number of changes suggested by the Attorney General, and for other purposes)

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, Senator McCain has an amendment at the desk. I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), for Mr. MCCAIN, proposes an amendment numbered 1368.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 5, line 2, before “The” insert “(a) IN GENERAL.—”

On page 9, between lines 17 and 18, insert the following:

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) apply to contracts executed after the date of enactment of this Act.

On page 9, line 25, strike “by”.

On page 10, beginning in line 3, strike “that sanctions professional boxing matches on an interstate basis”.

On page 11, line 2, strike “within 14 days”.

On page 11, line 4, insert “within 5 business days” before “mail”.

On page 11, line 8, strike “post a copy, within the 14-day period,” and insert “immediately post a copy”.

On page 11, line 14, strike “Commissions.” and insert “Commissions if the organization does not have an address for the boxer or does not have an Internet website or homepage.”

On page 12, line 20, strike “ALTERNATIVE.—In lieu of” and insert “POSTING.—In addition to”.

On page 12, line 23, strike “may” and insert “shall”.

On page 15, line 1, strike “by”.

On page 18, line 11, after “9(b),” insert “9(c),”

On page 18, line 15, strike “the violations occur” and insert “a violation occurs”.

On page 18, beginning in line 17, strike “such additional amount as the court finds appropriate,” and insert “an additional amount which bears the same ratio to \$100,000 as the amount of the gross revenues in excess of \$2,000,000 bears to \$2,000,000.”

On page 18, line 19, strike “and”.

On page 18, between lines 19 and 20, insert the following:

(3) striking in “section 9” in paragraph (3), as redesignated, and inserting “section 9(a)”;

and

On page 18, line 20, strike “(3)” and insert “(4)”.

On page 19, line 4, strike “which the practice involves;” and insert “that involves such practices;”.

On page 19, line 15, strike the closing quotation marks and the second period.

On page 19, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

“(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, 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 15 against a boxer acting in his capacity as a boxer.”

On page 20, line 5, strike “amended—” and insert “amended by—”.

On page 20, line 6, strike “by”.

On page 20, line 7, strike “by”.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the amendment be considered as read and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1368) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1369

(Purpose: To establish contract requirements for broadcasting)

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, there is a second amendment at the desk. I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), for Mr. REID, proposes an amendment numbered 1369.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 18, line 11, strike “or 17” and insert 17, or 18”.

On page 20, after line 13, insert the following:

SEC. 9. REQUIREMENTS FOR CONTRACTS BETWEEN BOXERS AND BROADCASTING COMPANIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 1603 et seq.), as amended by section 6, is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 18, as redesignated by section 6 of this Act, as section 19; and

(2) by inserting after section 17 the following:

“SEC. 18. CONTRACTS BETWEEN BOXERS AND BROADCASTING COMPANIES.

“(a) CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.—Any contract between a boxer and a broadcaster for the broadcast of a boxing match in which that boxer is competing shall—

“(1) include mutual obligations between the parties; and

“(2) specify either—

“(A) the number of bouts to be broadcast; or

“(B) the duration of the contract.

“(b) PROHIBITIONS.—A broadcaster may not—

“(1) require a boxer to employ a relative or associate of the broadcaster in any capacity as a condition of entering into a contract with the broadcaster;

“(2) have a direct or indirect financial interest in the boxer’s manager or management company; or

“(3) make a payment, or provide other consideration (other than of a de minimus amount or value) to a sanctioning organization or any officer or employee of such an organization in connection with any boxer with whom the broadcaster has a contract, or against whom a boxer with whom is broadcaster has a contract is competing.

“(c) NOTIFICATION OF REDUCTION IN AGREED AMOUNT.—If a broadcaster has a contract

with a boxer to broadcast a match in which that boxer is competing, and the broadcaster reduces the amount it agreed to pay the boxer under that contract (whether unilaterally or by mutual agreement), the broadcaster shall notify, in writing within 48 hours after the reduction, the supervising State commission for that match of the reduction.

“(d) ENFORCEMENT.—

“(1) CONTRACT.—A provision in a contract between a broadcaster and a boxer that violates subsection (a) is contrary to public policy and unenforceable at law.

“(2) PROHIBITIONS; NOTIFICATION.—For enforcement of subsections (b) and (c), see section 10.”.

(b) BROADCASTER DEFINED.—Section 2 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301), as amended by section 8 of this Act, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(13) BROADCASTER.—The term ‘broadcaster’ means any person who is a licensee as that term is defined in section 3(24) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(24)).”.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1369) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 1370

(Purpose: To standardize the physical examinations that each boxer must take before each professional boxing match and to require a brain CAT scan every two years as a requirement for licensing a boxer)

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, there is a final amendment at the desk, and I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Alabama (Mr. SESSIONS), for Mr. MOYNIHAN, proposes an amendment numbered 1370.

The amendment is as follows:

On page 20, after line 13, add the following:

(d) STANDARDIZED PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS.—Section 5(1) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6304(1)) is amended by inserting after “examination” the following: “, based on guidelines endorsed by the American Medical Association, including a circulo-respiratory check and a neurological examination.”.

(e) CAT SCANS.—Section 6(b)(2) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6305(b)(2)) is amended by inserting before the period the following: “and, with respect to such renewal, present proof from a physician that such boxer has taken a computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan within the 30-day period preceding that date on which the renewal application is submitted and that no brain damage from boxing has been detected”.

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on January 3, 1999, Jerry Quarry, a perennial heavyweight boxing champion contender in the 1960’s and 1970’s, died of pneumonia brought on by an advanced state of dementia pugilistica. He was 53. The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 was an excellent step toward making professional boxing safer for its participants. Nevertheless, it contains several gaps.

The amendment I proposed here today is aimed at protecting professional fighters by requiring more rigorous prefight physical examinations and by requiring a brain catscan before a boxer can renew his or her professional license.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be agreed to, the bill be read a third time and passed, as amended, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 1370) was agreed to.

The bill (S. 305), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

(The bill will be printed in a future edition of the RECORD.)

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1999

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, July 28. I further ask consent that on Wednesday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. SESSIONS. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will reconvene tomorrow morning at 9:30 a.m. In accordance with a previous order, the Senate will begin a cloture vote on the substitute amendment to the juvenile justice bill at 9:45 a.m. Following the vote, it is the intention of the majority leader to begin consideration of the reconciliation bill. By statute, the reconciliation bill is limited to 20 hours of debate, and therefore it is hoped that the Senate can make significant progress on that bill on Wednesday. It is expected that the Senate will complete action on that legislation on Thursday, or Friday, if necessary.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SESSIONS. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:33 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, July 28, 1999 at 9:30 a.m.