CONGRESSIONAL RECORD— SENATE

July 27, 1999

this legislation to take a stand for our reservists.

In closing, I want to thank and acknowledge Jan Behn of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Dr. Harold V. Nelson of Louisville, Kentucky, who volunteer for SERRR, the Self-Employed Reserves and Retirees committee, for their support, years of sacrifice and experience that they lent to this bill.

I also want to thank the National Guard Association of the United States for backing this legislation and ask that the Association’s letter of support be included in the Record.

Mr. President, I thank my colleagues, particularly the 51 cosponsors of my bill, for their support of this important legislation.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be read the third time, and passed, and 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 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 bill 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 reads as follows:

A bill (H.R. 66) to preserve the cultural resources of 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.

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I am so very pleased that the Senate has passed H.R. 66, and taken a 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. My 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, which 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, Congress last year authorized 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 a place to explore the colors of 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 Historical 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 reads 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 has been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments; as follows:

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

SEC. 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 discriminatory.

(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 behavior is susceptible to manipulation by owners who have deprived boxers of fair opportunities for advancement, and have undermined public confidence in the integrity of the sport.

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 on interstate trade in the United States.

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.

Whereas the Congress seeks to improve the integrity and ensure fair practices of the professional boxing industry on a nationwide basis, and to approximate the 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.


(1) redesignating section 15 as 16, and inserting after section 14 the following:

(2) inserting after section 14 the following:

3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to protect the health 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 promote honorable competition in professional boxing and enhance the overall integrity of the industry.

4. PROTECTING BOXERS FROM EXPLOITATION.


(a) in section 15, after subsection (a) the following:

SEC. 15. PROTECTION FROM EXPLOITATION.

(a) CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.—

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

(ii) to have a direct or indirect financial interest in the management of a boxer, or who, as a result of the change is

(b) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Section 9 of such Act (15 U.S.C. 6306) is amended by—

(1) FTC FILING.—Not later than January 31st of each year, a sanctioning organization shall—

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

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

(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 organization, 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 to the ranking organization; and

(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—

(2) EXCEPT FOR SELF-PROMOTION AND MANAGER.—Paragraph (1) does not prohibit a boxers promoter, as his own promoter or manager.

SEC. 5. SANCTIONING ORGANIZATION INTEGRITY.

(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—

(b) APPRELS 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 fees, to submit information in connection to changing its rating of the boxer. Under the procedure, the sanctioning organization shall, within 14 days after receiving a request from a boxer questioning the organization’s rating of the boxer—

(1) provide to the boxer a written explanation of the organization’s criteria, its ratings 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 organization, 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 to the ranking organization; and

(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.

(1) PROVIDE THE INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER PARAGRAPH (1) IN WRITING, AND, FOR ANY DOCUMENT GREATER THAN 2 PAGES IN LENGTH, AS ELECTRONIC FORM; AND

(2) PROMPTLY NOTIFY THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION OF ANY MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED.
“(3) PT TO MAKE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO PUBLICATION—The Commission shall make information received under this subsection available to the public. The Commission may assess sanctioning organizations a fee for 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; and

“(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.

“C. EFFECT.—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) S A NCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS.—

“(1) PROHIBITION ON EXCISES.—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) JUDGES.—Before participating in a professional boxing match affiliated with the event, a referee or judge of a sanctioning organization shall provide 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; and

“(2) a statement in writing of—

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

“(B) 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 the [sanctioning] 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 or be expected to receive in connection with that match.

“(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.

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“SECTION 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 or authorizing a professional boxing match in a State, a sanctioning organization shall provide to the boxing commission of, or responsible for regulating matches in, that State a written statement of—

“(1) the identity of the parties that costs the organization will assess any boxer participating in that match; and

“(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 sanctioning or authorizing 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; and

“(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, benefits, or any compensation, gift, or benefit directly or indirectly from a promoter, boxer, or manager.

“(2) Exceptions.—Paragraph (1) does not apply to—

“(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. 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 of this Act” in subsection (b); and

“(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 be held in contempt of court by the court of the district in which the violation occurs, and such person may be sentenced as a contemnor in the same manner as a contemnor charged with any violation of any provision 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; and

“(3) to obtain the information from any source for judging that match.

“A civil action to enforce compliance with this Act may be brought 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 6(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.”

“(c) STATE BOXING COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS.—Section 7(a)(2) of such Act (15 U.S.C. 6306(a)(2)) is amended—

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

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

“(d) adding at the end thereof the following:

“(E) unprofessionallike conduct or other improper 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. 1386

(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 1386.
The amendment is as follows:

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

(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 23, strike “by”.

On page 10, 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 home-page.

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 “item” insert “9(c),”.

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

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 (or 10% 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 broadcaster.

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

On page 20, line 8, strike “by”.

On page 20, line 7, strike “by”.

**Mr. SESSIONS.** Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that 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. 1389**

(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 1389.

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 8, is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 18, as redesignated section 3 of this Act, as section 19; and

(2) by inserting after section 17 the following:

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

(1) **CONTRACT.—**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.

(2) **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 contract or agreement with any boxer, with whom the broadcaster has a contract, or against whom a boxer with whom the 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. 1603), as amended by section 8 of this Act, as 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. 1603(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. 6306(b)(2)) is amended by inserting before the period following: “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 31, 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 CAT scan 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.