

MUHAMMAD ALI AMERICAN BOXING
REVIVAL ACT OF 2026

FEBRUARY 25, 2026.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WALBERG, from the Committee on Education and Workforce,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4624]

The Committee on Education and Workforce, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 4624) to amend the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 to establish requirements for unified boxing organizations, to further enhance the well-being of professional boxers, and for other purposes, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act of 2026”.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Act are—

(1) to provide increased choice and opportunity to professional boxers by allowing a professional boxer to choose to participate in the alternative system offered by a unified boxing organization; and

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

SEC. 3. UNIFIED BOXING ORGANIZATIONS.

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

“SEC. 24. UNIFIED BOXING ORGANIZATIONS.

“(a) **ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ACT.**—A unified boxing organization (in this section referred to as a ‘UBO’) shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this Act if the UBO meets the requirements of section 5 and the conditions of this section with respect to—

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

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

“(b) **SAFETY AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS; MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A condition of this section is that a UBO meets the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, in addition to the requirements of section 5.

“(2) **SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO KNOCKOUTS.**—In the case of a boxer who suffers a knockout during a covered match, a UBO shall require that (in addition to the examinations required for such boxer pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B)(iii)) the boxer undergo the applicable examinations described in section 5(a)(1)(B)(iii) relating to brain health prior to participating in the boxer’s next covered match.

“(3) **SUPPLEMENTAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR BOXERS WHO ARE 40 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A UBO shall ensure that a boxer who participates in a covered match at the age of 40 or older undergoes (in addition to the physical examinations required pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B)(iii) and paragraph (2) of this subsection, as applicable) a supplemental physical examination conducted by a licensed physician that affirms the fitness of the boxer to safely participate in a covered match.

“(B) **ELEMENTS.**—A supplemental physical examination under subparagraph (A) shall include each of the following:

“(i) A chest X-ray.

“(ii) A comprehensive metabolic panel blood test.

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

“(C) **FREQUENCY.**—The supplemental physical examination to be conducted under subparagraph (A) shall occur at least annually, except that the chest X-ray required under subparagraph (B)(i) shall occur at least once every 6 years.

“(c) **PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE DURING MATCHES.**—

“(1) **AMBULANCES.**—A condition of this section is that a UBO provides (in addition to the ambulance required to be provided by such UBO pursuant to section 5(a)(2)) for at least 1 additional ambulance to be continuously present on site of a covered match.

“(2) **RINGSIDE PRESENCE.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A condition of this section is that a UBO provides (in addition to the licensed physician required to be provided by such UBO pursuant to section 5(a)(3)) for at least 1 additional licensed physician to be continuously present at ringside during a covered match.

“(B) **CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.**—Beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act of 2026, each physician required to be provided by a UBO shall have a certification obtained through a certification program administered by the Association of Boxing Commissions in partnership with the Association of Ring-side Physicians (or any successor organization).

“(d) **SUPPORT SERVICES FOR BOXERS UNDER CONTRACT WITH A UBO.**—A condition of this section is that, during the period in which a boxer is under contract with a UBO, the UBO shall ensure such boxer has each of the following:

“(1) **EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES FOR TRAINING AND REHABILITATION.**—The boxer has access to equipment and facilities that are operated by the UBO for training and rehabilitation.

“(2) **INSURANCE POLICY.**—In addition to the health insurance provided to the boxer pursuant to section 5(a)(4), the boxer has in effect an insurance policy that provides medical coverage for any injury sustained by the boxer during the period of training for a covered match.

“(3) **MEDICAL COORDINATOR.**—A medical coordinator is assigned to the boxer to assist the boxer with satisfying medical and licensing requirements related to the participation of the boxer in a covered match.

“(e) **COMPREHENSIVE ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM.**—

“(1) **REQUIREMENT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A condition of this section is that a UBO has in effect a comprehensive anti-doping program that includes the testing and requirements related to such testing under this subsection.

“(B) LIST OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND PENALTIES.—A UBO shall, on an annual basis, publish, and make available to the public, a list that identifies, with respect to the preceding year—

“(i) each substance tested for under the comprehensive anti-doping program of the UBO; and

“(ii) each penalty imposed on a boxer under paragraph (6).

“(2) IN-COMPETITION TESTING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The UBO shall ensure that testing is conducted, in accordance with paragraph (5), for at least half the boxers participating in each covered match organized by such UBO for an event.

“(B) TIMING.—Testing required under subparagraph (A) shall—

“(i) occur during the period beginning on the date of a weigh-in for a covered match and ending on the date of the match; and

“(ii) determine whether a boxer is positive or negative for each substance prohibited by—

“(I) the boxing commission of the State in which the match is held; or

“(II) in the case of a covered match held within a reservation (as defined by section 21), the tribal organization (as defined by section 21 and that meets the requirements of section 21) regulating the match.

“(3) NO-NOTICE TESTING.—In addition to the testing required under paragraph (2), during the period in which a boxer is under contract with a UBO, the UBO may conduct testing, with no advance notice to the boxer and in accordance with paragraph (5), to determine whether such boxer is positive or negative for each substance prohibited by the UBO.

“(4) SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED BY UBO.—The UBO shall prohibit any substance described in section 7(a)(2)(C)(ii), except that the UBO may elect to not test a boxer participating in a covered match for any substance that is not prohibited by the boxing commission of the State in which the match is being held or the tribal organization described in paragraph (2)(B)(ii)(II) that is regulating the match.

“(5) ADMINISTRATION OF TESTS.—An independent third-party shall conduct the testing under paragraphs (2) and (3), which shall include—

“(A) carrying out each such test;

“(B) determining the result of each such test; and

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

“(i) the UBO concerned;

“(ii) the boxing commission of the State in which a covered match is held or the tribal organization regulating the match; and

“(iii) the Association of Boxing Commissions.

“(6) PENALTIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A UBO shall implement any penalty decided—

“(i) with respect to a positive test result related to the testing conducted under paragraph (2), by—

“(I) the boxing commission of the State in which a covered match is held or the tribal organization regulating the match; or

“(II) the Association of Boxing Commissions; and

“(ii) with respect to a positive test result related to the testing conducted under paragraph (3), by the independent third-party conducting such testing.

“(B) ASSESSMENT FOR PENALTIES.—In imposing a penalty on a boxer for whom the independent third-party reports a positive test result under paragraph (2) or (3), the boxing commission, the Association of Boxing Commissions, or the independent third-party described in subparagraph (A) shall consider—

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

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

“(7) CONTRACT REQUIREMENT.—A UBO shall include in any contract entered into between the UBO and a boxer regarding participation in covered matches such terms and conditions as may be necessary to require the boxer to submit to testing under this subsection during the period of the contract.

“(f) REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS.—In addition to the requirements described in subsection (e)(7), a contract between a UBO and a boxer shall meet each of the following requirements:

“(1) During the 30-day period ending on the last day of such contract, the boxer may not be prohibited from communicating with another UBO or a promoter.

“(2) Such contract shall—

“(A) specify the minimum payment that such boxer will receive for participating in a round of a boxing match, which shall be at least \$200 per round; and

“(B)(i) arrange that such boxer fight in a minimum of 1 boxing match every 6 months; or

“(ii) ensure that such boxer is paid an amount that is not less than 10 times the minimum payment for such boxer for 1 round as specified pursuant to subparagraph (A), except that this clause shall not apply if an injury prevents the boxer from fighting and the boxer is collecting insurance for such injury pursuant to subsection (d)(2), or the boxer refuses or is otherwise unable to fight for reasons beyond the control of the UBO, including inability of the boxer to travel or the boxer’s failure to maintain relevant licensure.

“(3) Such contract may not exceed 6 years.

“(g) BOXING CONDUCT POLICY.—

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

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

“(B) sharing non-public information with a third party that is material to the performance of a boxer participating in the match or the outcome of the match for the purpose of assisting the third party in placing a bet or wager on the match.

“(2) COMPLIANCE.—A UBO shall implement and ensure compliance with procedures for monitoring and enforcing compliance with the boxing conduct policy implemented under paragraph (1).

“(3) COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ‘covered individual’ means, with respect to a boxer who participates in a covered match, any of the following:

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

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

“(C) A physician or other medical professional who provides services to the boxer.

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

“(E) An agent of any such person who is directly involved with or participates in a covered match.

“(h) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—A condition of this section is that a UBO implements prohibitions against the officers or employees of the UBO, or any representative of the UBO, engaging in any of the following:

“(1) Any direct or indirect financial interest in the management of a boxer in relation to the participation of the boxer in a covered match.

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

“(A) when the boxer acts as the boxer’s own manager; or

“(B) for any consideration paid by the UBO to the manager under the contract between the manager and the boxer.

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

“(A) the ranking of the boxer; and

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

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

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

“(i) BOXING COMMISSIONS.—

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

“(A) in a State without a boxing commission; or

“(B) within a reservation (as defined by section 21) under the jurisdiction of a tribal organization (as defined by section 21) that does not meet the requirements of section 21.

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

“(j) FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), a condition of this section is that a UBO is financially responsible for the costs of meeting the requirements of section 5 and the conditions of this section.

“(2) COST OF ANY DEDUCTIBLE.—The cost of any deductible for any health insurance required to be provided by the UBO for a boxer shall be the financial responsibility of the boxer.

“(k) FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION FILING.—

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

“(A) The State in which the UBO is incorporated.

“(B) The business address of the UBO.

“(C) The website of the UBO.

“(2) FORMAT; UPDATES.—To meet the condition of this subsection, the UBO shall—

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

“(i) writing; and

“(ii) for any document greater than 2 pages in length, 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—

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

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

“(4) INTERNET ALTERNATIVE.—In lieu of submitting the information described in paragraph (1) to the Federal Trade Commission, a UBO may provide the information to the public by maintaining a website on the internet that meets the following requirements:

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

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

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

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

“(l) RELATIONSHIP WITH STATE LAW.—Nothing in this section shall prohibit a State from adopting or enforcing supplemental laws or regulations not inconsistent with this section, or criminal, civil, or administrative fines for violations of such laws or regulations.”

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—Section 18(b) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6309(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

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

(c) DEFINITIONS.—Section 2 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6301) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (7) and inserting the following:

“(7) PHYSICIAN.—The term ‘physician’ means a doctor of medicine, with a degree of Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, who is legally authorized to practice medicine by the State in which the physician performs such function or action.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(16) UNIFIED BOXING ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘unified boxing organization’ or ‘UBO’ means an association, a league, or a centralized industry organization in the private sector that—

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

“(B) without reliance on a sanctioning organization operating independently of such association, league, or centralized industry organization, im-

plements a system for title belts and ranking for boxers under contract with such association, league, or centralized industry organization.”.

SEC. 4. BOXING INDUSTRY STANDARDS.

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

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

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

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

“(a) **HEALTH AND SAFETY OF BOXERS.**—No person”; and

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

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

(A) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

“(1) **PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—A physical examination of each boxer by a physician certifying whether or not the boxer is physically fit to safely compete, copies of which shall be provided to the boxing commission by such physician.

“(B) **MINIMAL MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—A physician may certify as required under subparagraph (A) only if the examinations described in clause (iii) are conducted, which examinations shall be valid only for the amount of time prior to a match indicated in such table.

“(ii) **VALIDITY.**—No examination shall be valid unless it is conducted by a physician, in person, and includes a written opinion that the result of such examination does not contraindicate that a boxer is able to compete safely.

“(iii) **REQUIRED EXAMINATIONS.**—The examinations described in this clause are those set forth in the following table:

“Required examinations	Validity
Complete physical examination, including blood work	1 year
Dilated eye examination	1 year
Heart examinations (Electrocardiogram, and for a boxer aged 40 years or older, a stress test)	1 year
Antibody tests (Negative Human Immunodeficiency Virus antibody, Hepatitis B antigen, and Hepatitis C antibody)	6 months
Brain health examinations (For a boxer aged 40 years or older, a magnetic resonance image (MRI) scan and a magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) of the brain; for a boxer under age 40, an MRI of the brain or neurologic examination conducted by a neurologist)	1 year
In the case of a female fighter, a pregnancy test	14 days”;

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking “Except” and inserting “**AMBULANCE; EQUIPMENT.**—Except”;

(ii) by striking “an ambulance or medical personnel” and inserting “an ambulance and medical personnel”;

(C) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) **PHYSICIAN.**—A physician continuously present at ringside who, beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act of 2026, shall have a certification obtained through a certification program administered by the Association of Boxing Commissions in partnership with the Association of Ring-side Physicians, or any successor organization.”; and

(D) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:

“(4) **INSURANCE.**—For each boxer, health insurance that—

“(A) provides a minimum of \$50,000 in medical coverage for any injuries sustained in the match and \$15,000 in accidental death coverage for any fatality arising from such match; and

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

(4) by adding after subsection (a), as designated by paragraph (2) of this subsection, the following:

“(b) **MINIMUM PAYMENT TO BOXERS.**—A promoter or unified boxing organization shall pay a minimum of \$200 to each boxer for each round in a match in which the boxer participates.”; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) **SIMPLIFICATION OF TITLES.**—

“(1) SINGULAR TITLES.—A sanctioning organization or unified boxing organization shall award only 1 championship title for each weight class.

“(2) INTERIM TITLES.—A sanctioning organization or unified boxing organization may not award an interim championship title except in the case of an injury or illness to a reigning titleholder, refusal or inability by the reigning titleholder to defend his title, or for reasons beyond the control of the boxer, including inability to travel.”.

(b) REVIEW.—Section 7 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6306) is amended—

(1) subsection (a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) Procedures to ensure that—

“(A) drug tests shall be administered—

“(i) for any title bout; and

“(ii) at random for all other bouts, provided that tests are administered for not less than 50 percent of such other bouts; and

“(B) such drug tests shall screen, at a minimum, for any substance listed on the most current edition of ‘The World Anti-Doping Code, The Prohibited List International Standard’ of the World Anti-Doping Agency, except that a boxing commission may elect not to screen for such a substance if the use of such substance is not prohibited by the State in which the match is being held or the tribal organization (as defined in section 21) that is regulating the match.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) CONSISTENT STANDARDS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

“(1) uneven development of standards and practices by boxing commissions (including tribal organizations in compliance with section 21) has enabled matches that would not have been authorized by boxing commissions with robust standards and practices, and that boxers have been seriously injured or killed as a result;

“(2) the Association of Boxing Commissions (in this subsection referred to as the ‘ABC’), in partnership with the Association of Ringside Physicians, is well-positioned to identify policies and practices most conducive to boxer safety and wellbeing; and

“(3) the ABC should, accordingly, publish and maintain—

“(A) a model legislative and regulatory code for professional boxing, derived from—

“(i) State policies that are most protective of boxers’ safety, health, wellbeing, and economic opportunity;

“(ii) rigorous sporting authority guidelines, such as the USA Boxing protocols for medical suspension; and

“(iii) expert consensus statements from the Association of Ringside Physicians and other sports medicine organizations;

“(B) best practices recommendations for oversight of professional boxing and implementation of legal duties by boxing commissions; and

“(C) an annual report card of boxing commission conformance with such model codes and best practices.”.

(c) JUDGES AND REFEREES.—Section 16 of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6307h) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 16. JUDGES AND REFEREES.

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

“(1) the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in the State where the match is held; or

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

(d) CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Section 17(c)(2)(A) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6308(c)(2)(A)) is amended by striking “or reasonable expenses in connection therewith”.

(e) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Paragraphs (1) and (3) of section 21(a) of the Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (15 U.S.C. 6312(a)) are amended by striking “25 U.S.C. 450b” and inserting “25 U.S.C. 5304”.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE AND APPLICATION.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act, and shall apply with respect to boxing matches that take place on or after the date that is 30 days after such date of enactment.

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 4624, the *Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act*, is to amend the *Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996* to provide increased choice and opportunity for professional boxers by allowing them to choose to participate in an alternative system offered by a Unified Boxing Organization and to enhance safety and industry standards for professional boxers.

COMMITTEE ACTION

119TH CONGRESS

First Session—Hearing

On December 4, 2025, the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections held a hearing titled “In Their Corner: Creating More Opportunities for American Boxers.” The hearing examined the existing safety and health protections for professional boxers, the potential result of strengthening boxer protections, and considerations in creating a new alternative system in which professional boxers can compete. Testifying were Mr. Lawrence Epstein, Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer, Ultimate Fighting Championship, Las Vegas, Nevada; Mrs. Lonnie Ali, Widow of Muhammad Ali and Co-Founder, Muhammad Ali Center, Louisville, Kentucky; Mr. Patrick English, Principal, Partner and Owner, Dines and English, LLC, Clifton, New Jersey; and Mr. Andy Foster, Executive Officer, California State Athletic Commission, Sacramento, California.

Legislative Action

On July 23, 2025, Representative Brian Jack (R-GA) introduced H.R. 4624, the *Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act*, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Workforce (the Committee) and Committee on Energy and Commerce. On January 21, 2026, the Committee considered H.R. 4624 in legislative session and reported it favorably, as amended, to the House of Representatives by a recorded vote of 30–4. The Committee considered the following amendments to H.R. 4624:

1. Chairman Tim Walberg (R-MI) offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute (ANS) increasing and expanding safety protections and medical examination requirements for all professional boxers participating in covered matches; increasing the minimum pay per round and medical coverage requirements; adding an accidental death coverage requirement for all professional boxers; requiring ringside physicians participating in covered matches to receive certification through the Association of Boxing Commissions, in partnership with the Association of Ringside Physicians; and naming the required substances for which boxers must be tested. The amendment was adopted by voice vote.
2. Representative Mark Harris (R-NC) offered an amendment changing the number of required ringside physicians to two and the number of ambulances that must be continuously on site to two during covered matches organized by a Unified Boxing Organization (UBO). The amendment was adopted by voice vote.

3. Representative Ilhan Omar (D–MN) offered an amendment establishing required minimum provisions for contracts between a UBO and a boxer, which include allowing a boxer to communicate with another UBO or promoter during the final 30-day period of a contract, setting the minimum payment of \$200 per round, and requiring UBOs to either arrange for a boxer to fight in at least one match every six months or ensure that boxer is paid at least 10 times the minimum payment for one round. Finally, the amendment prohibits contracts from exceeding six years. The amendment was adopted by voice vote.

COMMITTEE VIEWS

Introduction

Federal interest and involvement in professional boxing goes back to the 1950s when the federal government successfully prosecuted the International Boxing Club, a mafia-affiliated boxing promotion organization. Congress also involved itself in boxing in the early 1960s through a series of investigations and hearings.¹ Congressional interest in boxing continued because of the sport's ties to organized crime, its inherent health and safety risks, exploitative practices, and the decentralized network of state boxing commissions.²

The limited number of title opportunities and the decentralized structure of the boxing industry gave promoters considerable influence within the industry. Promoters held the power to shape boxers' careers, and this control enabled promoters to pressure boxers into signing exclusive contracts, which were often seen as exploitative. Because rankings heavily influence the availability of match opportunities, sanctioning organizations (which issue rankings and sanction high-profile title fights) also held significant leverage that they could exert through their ranking decisions.³

State boxing commissions are primarily responsible for regulating professional boxing matches. In the 1980s, a coalition of state boxing commissions formed the Association of Boxing Commissions (ABC) to establish a national regulatory body for professional boxing in the United States.⁴ The ABC issued “Unified Rules” and regulatory guidelines that have been widely adopted by state commissions and govern most matches in the United States.

However, the lack of uniformity among state boxing commissions in enforcing these requirements spurred federal action.⁵ In 1996 and 2000, Congress passed two laws that addressed the inconsistent standards among state boxing commissions and the exploitative relationships among boxers, managers, promoters, and sanctioning organizations.

¹ https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/IF/PDF/IF12982/IF12982.2.pdf.

² <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CRPT-104hrpt875/html/CRPT-104hrpt875.htm>.

³ https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/IF/PDF/IF12982/IF12982.2.pdf.

⁴ <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC2625747/pdf/jnma00911-0049.pdf>.

⁵ <https://www.congress.gov/committee-report/104th-congress/senate-report/159/1?outputFormat=txt>.

Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996

The Professional Boxing Safety Act of 1996 (PBSA)⁶ set uniform procedures to improve and expand the system of safety precautions that protect the welfare of professional boxers and to assist state boxing commissions in providing proper oversight of professional boxing matches.⁷ Specifically, the PBSA prohibits any person from arranging, promoting, organizing, producing, or fighting in a professional boxing match held in a state that has no boxing commission unless the match is supervised by a commission from another state and subject to the most recent ABC guidelines. The PBSA also requires the following in order for a match to take place: a physician certifying the boxer is physically fit to safely compete, an ambulance or medical personnel with appropriate resuscitation equipment continuously present on site, a physician continuously present at ringside, and health insurance for each boxer.

Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act

Professional boxing operates without any private sector association, league, or centralized industry organization to establish uniform business practices and ethical standards. The authority of ABC and sanctioning organizations is limited. Even after enactment of the PBSA, there were disreputable and coercive business practices in the boxing industry.⁸ In response, in 2000, Congress passed the *Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act* (Ali Act) as an amendment to the PBSA to address these practices and to provide state boxing commissions with more effective oversight of the sport.⁹

The Ali Act aimed to protect boxers from coercive contracts with promoters, primarily by limiting the maximum amount of time a boxer could be under a contract to 12 months. The Ali Act also places compensation and disclosure obligations on promoters and sanctioning organizations. In addition, it sets procedures for state boxing commissions to prohibit boxers from fighting under certain circumstances.

Need for Additional Safety and Health Protections

Currently, the PBSA mandates some safety and health requirements and other protections for boxers that must be met in order to conduct a boxing match. The health risks inherent in boxing and other combat sports have continued to be a concern, even with the safety measures in place under the PBSA. Researchers continue to study the long-term effects of traumatic brain injury in boxing and the potential impact of stronger safety measures and improved protective regulations for boxers.¹⁰ The PBSA does not require neurological testing such as a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) test for boxers as part of their mandated physical examination. Moreover, issues surrounding chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE)¹¹ were not as widely discussed when the PBSA was enacted. In a Subcommittee on Workforce Protections hearing on December 4, 2025,

⁶ Pub. L. No. 104-272 (1996).

⁷ <https://www.congress.gov/committee-report/104th-congress/senate-report/159/1/outputFormat=txt>.

⁸ <https://www.congress.gov/committee-report/106th-congress/house-report/449/1>.

⁹ Pub. L. No. 106-210 (2000).

¹⁰ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2772529423010317>.

¹¹ <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC3706825/>.

Mrs. Lonnie Ali, co-founder of the Muhammad Ali Center and widow to Muhammad Ali, emphasized in her testimony the “moral obligation to protect the brain health of those who entertain and inspire us through sports.”¹²

Today, the use of prohibited performance-enhancing substances is also a primary concern for boxer safety and health.¹³ The lack of consistent enforcement of the PBSA among state athletic commissions has at times allowed for the use of performance-enhancing drugs with little oversight or consequences.¹⁴

Additionally, states have also enacted laws providing professional boxers with pay and insurance coverage minimums. For instance, Pennsylvania passed a minimum payment requirement for professional boxers,¹⁵ and West Virginia requires that boxers be provided a minimum of \$20,000 in insurance coverage for injuries sustained during a sanctioned boxing match.¹⁶ The PBSA does not have a minimum insurance coverage requirement, and even ABC’s regulatory guidelines require only a minimum of \$10,000 in coverage.¹⁷ During the December 4, 2025, Workforce Protections Subcommittee hearing, Mr. Andy Foster, Executive Officer of the California State Athletic Commission, highlighted the issue of states with low coverage requirements:

More importantly, it is a good public policy to ensure the health and safety of fighters. Most states require less than a \$25,000 medical insurance policy per event, and medical bills that exceed those states’ minimums are often uncollectable.¹⁸

Benefits of UBOs

UBOs would mandate additional safety and health protections for participating boxers, which UBOs will generally pay for, not the boxer. UBOs would also bring new competition into the boxing industry and would not replace the current system of professional boxing. Instead, UBOs would offer boxers an alternative system in which to compete as well as the flexibility to leave a UBO and compete in a different UBO or compete in a traditional sanctioning organization system. During the December 4, 2025, Workforce Protections Subcommittee hearing, Mr. Lawrence Epstein, Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Ultimate Fighting Championship, discussed the potential for UBOs to increase boxer choice and opportunities:

Under the UBO system, boxers will have freedom to sign competitive multi-year contracts, which enhances their ability to better plan their careers and secure long-term, stable income. Boxers will have freedom to negotiate contracts with UBOs to maximize their value outside of the

¹² https://edworkforce.house.gov/uploadedfiles/ali_testimony.pdf.

¹³ <https://www.bbc.com/sport/boxing/66455710>.

¹⁴ <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/07/26/sports/boxing-new-york-inspector-general-athletic-commission.html>; <https://sports.yahoo.com/oscar-valdezs-positive-drug-test-exposes-boxings-problematic-anti-doping-system-222051713.html>.

¹⁵ <https://www.palegis.us/statutes/consolidated/view-statute?txtType=PDF&ttl=05>.

¹⁶ <https://athleticcommission.wv.gov/media/11771/download?inline> at 6.

¹⁷ <https://www.abcboxing.com/abc-regulatory-guidelines/>.

¹⁸ https://edworkforce.house.gov/uploadedfiles/foster_testimony.pdf.

traditional sanctioning bodies system. More bidders for boxers' services will lead to higher purses.¹⁹

Conclusion

The Ali Act and the PBSA were enacted decades ago, and there has been no substantive update to federal laws on professional boxing since then. With the conversation surrounding CTE and other emerging medical issues that could affect boxers, the advancement of performance-enhancing substances, and the higher cost of health care, increasing safety standards for all professional boxers is a critical part of promoting this sport's growth. Additionally, aspiring boxers should be able to pursue their dream without sacrificing their well-being or financial stability. Updating the PBSA would ensure a safer, more equitable framework that both protects boxers and allows professional boxing to evolve responsibly.

H.R. 4624 SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

Section 1—Short title

The short title is “Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act of 2026.”

Section 2—Purposes

This section identifies the purposes of H.R. 4624, which are to provide increased choice and opportunity for professional boxers by allowing them to choose to participate in an alternative system offered by a UBO, and to enhance safety precautions for boxers.

Section 3—Unified Boxing Organizations

Section 3(a) of H.R. 4624 adds a new section 24 to the PBSA, which includes the following provisions:

- Section 24(a) provides for an alternative system known as a UBO and deems a UBO to be in compliance with the PBSA so long as it meets certain requirements for matches organized by the UBO and its participating boxers.
- Section 24(b) requires a UBO to meet all the safety and industry standards contained in section 4 of H.R. 4624 regarding boxing industry standards, including comprehensive medical examinations, minimum pay, and insurance coverage. Section 24(b) also describes the required supplementary examinations and testing a UBO must conduct for each boxer participating in a covered match under certain circumstances. These examinations and testing include examinations relating to brain health between the time a boxer suffers a knockout and his or her next covered match. Additionally, boxers who are 40 years of age or older must receive a comprehensive metabolic panel blood test and urinalysis at least annually and a chest x-ray at least every six years.
- The PBSA currently requires one licensed physician and either one ambulance or one medical personnel with appropriate resuscitation equipment to be present at all professional boxing matches. Section 24(c) requires a UBO to provide at least one additional ambulance continuously present at the site of a cov-

¹⁹ https://edworkforce.house.gov/uploadedfiles/epstein_testimony.pdf.

ered match and one additional licensed ringside physician to be continuously present during a covered match. Further, each physician mandated for a covered UBO match must have certification obtained through a certification program administered by the Association of Boxing Commissions in partnership with the Association of Ringside Physicians. This certification requirement will become effective two years after the date of enactment of H.R. 4624.

- Section 24(d) requires a UBO to provide training and rehabilitation facilities and equipment for its contracted boxers. During the period in which a boxer is under contract with a UBO, and in addition to the existing health insurance requirements of the PBSA, the UBO must ensure that the boxer has an insurance policy that provides medical coverage for injuries sustained by the boxer during the training period for a covered match. A UBO must also provide a medical coordinator to the boxer to assist the boxer with satisfying medical and licensing requirements relating to their participation in covered matches.

- Section 24(e) mandates that UBOs have a comprehensive anti-doping testing program that is administered by a third party and which includes no-notice urinalysis testing. There must be in-competition testing for at least half of the boxers participating in the matches organized by the UBO for a given event. The UBO must also implement penalties decided by the independent third-party, the state boxing commission, or ABC. The UBO must additionally prohibit any substance described in section 4(b) of H.R. 4624, which describes what drug tests must screen. In the event of a positive test, the result must be reported to the relevant UBO, the respective state or tribal boxing commission, and ABC.

- Section 24(f) establishes required minimum provisions for contracts between a UBO and a boxer, which include allowing a boxer to communicate with another UBO or promoter during the final 30-day period of a contract, setting the minimum payment of \$200 per round, and requiring UBOs to either arrange for a boxer to fight in at least one match every six months or ensure the boxer is paid at least 10 times the minimum payment for one round, so long as certain conditions are met. Section 24(f) also prohibits contracts between a UBO and a boxer from exceeding six years.

- Section 24(g) requires UBOs to establish comprehensive boxing conduct policies which, at a minimum, address betting or wagering by boxers and covered individuals and the sharing of material performance related non-public information for the purpose of assisting a third party placing a bet or wager on a boxing match. “Covered individuals” are defined as an adult living in the same house as the boxer; a coach, manager, or trainer; a physician or medical professional who provides services to the boxer; an employee, officer, or director of the UBO concerned; or an agent representing someone directly involved with or participating in a covered match.

- Section 24(h) requires UBOs to implement conflict-of-interest rules that prohibit any direct or indirect financial interest in the management of a boxer in relation to the participation of

the boxer in a covered match, and employing or paying a boxer's manager, except when the boxer is self-managed, or for payments made by the UBO to the manager under the boxer-manager agreement. Section 24(h) also prohibits UBOs from receiving or requesting fees relating to a boxer's ranking and a boxer's participation in a match, including fees for title fights. This prohibition, however, does not cover reasonable reimbursements for expenses incurred by a UBO on behalf of a boxer, such as non-covered medical and travel expenses.

- Section 24(i) prohibits boxing matches from being held in a state without a boxing commission or within an Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of a tribal organization that does not meet PBSA requirements for boxing matches conducted on Indian reservations. A UBO must also meet the requirements of the PBSA regarding judges and referees.

- Section 24(j) establishes that a UBO is financially responsible for the costs of meeting the requirements of PBSA section 5 regarding safety standards and new PBSA section 24(b)–(e) regarding medical examinations, medical care, support services, and the anti-doping program, except the cost of any deductible for any health insurance required to be provided by the UBO for a boxer shall be the financial responsibility of the boxer.

- Section 24(k) establishes filing requirements for UBOs when they intend to claim status as a UBO. Filings must be submitted to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and ABC and must include the state in which the UBO is incorporated and the business address and website of the UBO. However, instead of submitting this information to the FTC, a UBO may provide the information to the general public by maintaining a website where the information is readily accessible.

- Section 24(l) states that the requirements in new section 24 of the PBSA do not prohibit states from adopting or enforcing supplemental laws or regulations that are not inconsistent with new PBSA section 24, or corresponding criminal, civil, or administrative fines for violations of such laws or regulations.

Section 3(b) of H.R. 4624 adds enforcement penalties for any officer or employee of a UBO who willfully and knowingly violates and is convicted of violating section 3(a) of H.R. 4624 regarding UBO requirements shall be imprisoned for no more than one year or fined not more than \$20,000, or both.

Section 3(c) of the bill revises the definition of “physician” in the PBSA to mean a doctor of medicine with a degree of Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, who is legally authorized to practice medicine by the state in which the physician performs such functions. Section 3(c) also defines UBO to mean a system operating independently of sanctioning organizations and in control of its own title belts and rankings in which a boxer under contract competes with another boxer under contract with the same association, league, or centralized organization.

Section 4—Boxing industry standards

Section 4(a) of the bill amends the PBSA to enhance boxing safety provisions and improve industry standards for all professional boxers by updating the minimum medical examination require-

ments and the validity of such examinations. Section 4(a) also requires that an ambulance and medical personnel be present at each boxing match. In addition, a ringside physician must be continuously present at the site of the match and must be certified through the program described in new PBSA section 24(c), noted above.

Section 4(a) further establishes a minimum of \$50,000 in medical coverage for injuries sustained in a covered match, as well as a minimum of \$15,000 in accidental death coverage for any fatality during a covered match. Additionally, section 4(a) ensures that a promoter or UBO pays at least \$200 per round per boxer for each covered match in which they participate. Finally, section 4(a) requires a UBO or sanctioning organization to award only one championship title for each weight class and prevents these entities from issuing interim championship titles under certain conditions.

Section 4(b) of the bill amends the PBSA to implement new drug-testing procedures for all professional boxers by testing for at least half of the boxers participating in the matches and for requiring boxers to be screened, at a minimum, for substances listed on the latest edition of “The World Anti-Doping Code, The Prohibited List International Standard,” published by the World Anti-Doping Agency. However, a boxing commission may elect not to screen for substances that are on the list but are not prohibited by the state in which the match is being held or by the tribal organization regulating the match.

Section 4(b) encourages ABC, in partnership with the Association of Ringside Physicians, to publish and maintain a model legislative and regulatory code for professional boxing, which includes best practices, guidelines, and an annual report card of boxing commission conformance with these recommendations. Finally, section 4(b) amends the PBSA regarding conflicts of interest to prohibit a sanctioning organization from receiving payment by a promoter, boxer, or manager that is not part of the published fee for sanctioning a professional boxing match.

EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENTS

The amendments, including the amendment in the nature of a substitute, are explained in the body of this report.

APPLICATION OF LAW TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of Public Law 104–1.

UNFUNDED MANDATE STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 423 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, Pub. L. No. 93–344 (as amended by Section 101(a)(2) of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104–4), the Committee traditionally adopts as its own the cost estimate prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. The Committee reports that because this cost estimate was not timely submitted to

the Committee before the filing of this report, the Committee is not in a position to make a cost estimate for H.R. 4624.

EARMARK STATEMENT

H.R. 4624 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of House rule XXI.

ROLL CALL VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires the Committee Report to include for each record vote on a motion to report the measure or matter and on any amendments offered to the measure or matter the total number of votes for and against and the names of the Members voting for and against.

Date: 1/21/2026

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE RECORD OF COMMITTEE VOTE

Roll Call:8

Bill: 4624

Amendment Number:N/A

Disposition: Passed by a Full Committee Roll Call Vote

Sponsor/Amendment: H.R. 4624

Rep. Jack (GA)

Name & State	Aye	No	Not Voting	Name & State	Aye	No	Not Voting
Mr. WALBERG (MI) (Chairman)	X			Mr. SCOTT (VA) (Ranking)	X		
Mr. WILSON (SC)	X			Mr. COURNTEY (CT)		X	
Mrs. FOXX (NC)	X			Ms. WILSON (FL)		X	
Mr. THOMPSON (PA)	X			Ms. BONAMICI (OR)		X	
Mr. GROTHMAN (WI)	X			Mr. TAKANO (CA))		X	
Ms. STEFANIK (NY)			X	Ms. ADAMS (NC)	X		
Mr. ALLEN (GA)	X			Mr. DESAULNIER (CA)	X		
Mr. COMER (KY)			X	Mr. NORCROSS (NJ)	X		
Mr. OWENS (UT)	X			Ms. MCBATH (GA)	X		
Ms. MCCLAIN (MI)	X			Ms. HAYES (CT)	X		
Mrs. MILLER (IL)	X			Ms. OMAR (MN)	X		
Ms. LETLOW (LA)	X			Ms. STEVENS (MI)	X		
Mr. KILEY (CA)	X			Mr. CASAR (TX)			X
Mr. RULLI (OH)	X			Ms. LEE (PA)	X		
Mr. MOYLAN (GU)	X			Mr. MANNION (NY)	X		
Mr. ONDER (MO)	X			Ms. GRIJALVA (AZ)	X		
Mr. MACKENZIE (PA)	X						
Mr. BAUMGARTNER (WA)	X						
Mr. HARRIS (NC)	X						
Mr. MESSMER (IN)	X						
Mr. FINE (FL)	X						

TOTALS: Ayes: 30

Nos: 4

Not Voting: 3

Total: 37/ Quorum:34/ Report: Passed

(21 R - 16 D)

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with clause (3)(c) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the goal of H.R. 4624 is to amend the *Public Boxing Safety Act of 1996* to establish requirements for Unified Boxing Organizations and to further enhance the well-being of professional boxers.

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

No provision of H.R. 4624 establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

STATEMENT OF OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

In compliance with clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII and clause 2(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

REQUIRED COMMITTEE HEARING

In compliance with clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following hearing held during the 119th Congress was used to develop or consider H.R. 4624: On December 4, 2025, the Subcommittee on Workforce Protections held a hearing entitled “In Their Corner: Creating More Opportunities for American Boxers.”

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY AND CBO COST ESTIMATE

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and with respect to requirements of clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, a cost estimate was not made available to the Committee in time for the filing of this report. The Chairman of the Committee shall cause such estimate to be printed in the Congressional Record upon its receipt by the Committee.

COMMITTEE COST ESTIMATE

Clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an estimate and a comparison of the costs that would be incurred in carrying out H.R. 4624. However, clause 3(d)(2)(B) of that Rule provides that this requirement does not apply when, as with the present report, the Committee has requested a cost estimate for the bill from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

PROFESSIONAL BOXING SAFETY ACT OF 1996

* * * * *

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) **PHYSICIAN.**—*The term “physician” means a doctor of medicine, with a degree of Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, who is legally authorized to practice medicine by the State in which the physician performs such function or action.*

(8) **PROFESSIONAL BOXING MATCH.**—The term “professional boxing match” means a boxing contest held in the United States between individuals for financial compensation. Such term does not include a boxing contest that is regulated by an amateur sports organization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (A) between boxers who are residents of different States; or
- (B) that are advertised, otherwise promoted, or broadcast (including closed circuit television) in interstate commerce.

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

(16) UNIFIED BOXING ORGANIZATION.—The term “unified boxing organization” or “UBO” means an association, a league, or a centralized industry organization in the private sector that—

- (A) organizes a professional boxing match in a system in which a boxer under contract with such association, league, or centralized industry organization competes against another such boxer pursuant to unified rules; and
- (B) without reliance on a sanctioning organization operating independently of such association, league, or centralized industry organization, implements a system for title belts and ranking for boxers under contract with such association, league, or centralized industry organization.

* * * * *

SEC. 5. SAFETY AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS.

[No person] (a) *HEALTH AND SAFETY OF BOXERS.*—No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match without meeting each of the following requirements or an alternative requirement in effect under regulations of a boxing commission that provides, *at a minimum*, 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.]

(1) *PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—A physical examination of each boxer by a physician certifying whether or not the boxer is physically fit to safely compete, copies of which shall be provided to the boxing commission by such physician.

(B) *MINIMAL MEDICAL REQUIREMENTS.*—

(i) *IN GENERAL.*—A physician may certify as required under subparagraph (A) only if the examinations de-

scribed in clause (iii) are conducted, which examinations shall be valid only for the amount of time prior to a match indicated in such table.

(ii) *VALIDITY*.—No examination shall be valid unless it is conducted by a physician, in person, and includes a written opinion that the result of such examination does not contraindicate that a boxer is able to compete safely.

(iii) *REQUIRED EXAMINATIONS*.—The examinations described in this clause are those set forth in the following table:

<i>Required examinations</i>	<i>Validity</i>
<i>Complete physical examination, including blood work</i>	<i>1 year</i>
<i>Dilated eye examination</i>	<i>1 year</i>
<i>Heart examinations (Electrocardiogram, and for a boxer aged 40 years or older, a stress test)</i>	<i>1 year</i>
<i>Antibody tests (Negative Human Immunodeficiency Virus antibody, Hepatitis B antigen, and Hepatitis C antibody)</i>	<i>6 months</i>
<i>Brain health examinations (For a boxer aged 40 years or older, a magnetic resonance image (MRI) scan and a magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) of the brain; for a boxer under age 40, an MRI of the brain or neurologic examination conducted by a neurologist)</i>	<i>1 year</i>
<i>In the case of a female fighter, a pregnancy test</i>	<i>14 days</i>

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

[(3) A physician continuously present at ringside.

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

(3) *PHYSICIAN*.—*A physician continuously present at ringside who, beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act of 2026, shall have a certification obtained through a certification program administered by the Association of Boxing Commissions in partnership with the Association of Ring-side Physicians, or any successor organization.*

(4) *INSURANCE*.—*For each boxer, health insurance that—*

(A) *provides a minimum of \$50,000 in medical coverage for any injuries sustained in the match and \$15,000 in accidental death coverage for any fatality arising from such match; and*

(B) *with respect to any premium, is not the financial responsibility of the boxer.*

(b) *MINIMUM PAYMENT TO BOXERS*.—*A promoter or unified boxing organization shall pay a minimum of \$200 to each boxer for each round in a match in which the boxer participates.*

(c) *SIMPLIFICATION OF TITLES*.—

(1) *SINGULAR TITLES*.—*A sanctioning organization or unified boxing organization shall award only 1 championship title for each weight class.*

(2) *INTERIM TITLES.*—A sanctioning organization or unified boxing organization may not award an interim championship title except in the case of an injury or illness to a reigning titleholder, refusal or inability by the reigning title holder to defend his title, or for reasons beyond the control of the boxer, including inability to travel.

* * * * *

SEC. 7. REVIEW.

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

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

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

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

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

(C) failure of a drug test;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(5) *Procedures to ensure that—*

(A) *drug tests shall be administered—*

(i) *for any title bout; and*

(ii) *at random for all other bouts, provided that tests are administered for not less than 50 percent of such other bouts; and*

(B) *such drug tests shall screen, at a minimum, for any substance listed on the most current edition of "The World Anti-Doping Code, The Prohibited List International Standard" of the World Anti-Doping Agency, except that a boxing commission may elect not to screen for such a substance if the use of such substance is not prohibited by the State in which the match is being held or the tribal organization (as defined in section 21) that is regulating the match.*

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

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

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

(c) **CONSISTENT STANDARDS.**—*It is the sense of Congress that—*

(1) *uneven development of standards and practices by boxing commissions (including tribal organizations in compliance with section 21) has enabled matches that would not have been authorized by boxing commissions with robust standards and practices, and that boxers have been seriously injured or killed as a result;*

(2) *the Association of Boxing Commissions (in this subsection referred to as the “ABC”), in partnership with the Association of Ringside Physicians, is well-positioned to identify policies and practices most conducive to boxer safety and wellbeing; and*

(3) *the ABC should, accordingly, publish and maintain—*

(A) *a model legislative and regulatory code for professional boxing, derived from—*

(i) *State policies that are most protective of boxers’ safety, health, wellbeing, and economic opportunity;*

(ii) *rigorous sporting authority guidelines, such as the USA Boxing protocols for medical suspension; and*

(iii) *expert consensus statements from the Association of Ringside Physicians and other sports medicine organizations;*

(B) *best practices recommendations for oversight of professional boxing and implementation of legal duties by boxing commissions; and*

(C) *an annual report card of boxing commission conformance with such model codes and best practices.*

* * * * *

[SEC. 16. JUDGES AND REFEREES.

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

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(1) *the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in the State where the match is held; or*

(2) *the Association of Boxing Commissions.*

SEC. 17. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.

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

(b) **FIREWALL BETWEEN PROMOTERS AND MANAGERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—It is unlawful for—

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

(B) a manager—

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

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

(2) **EXCEPTIONS.**—Paragraph (1)—

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

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

(c) **SANCTIONING ORGANIZATIONS.**—

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

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

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

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

SEC. 18. ENFORCEMENT.

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

(b) **CRIMINAL PENALTIES.**—

(1) **MANAGERS, PROMOTERS, MATCHMAKERS, AND LICENSEES.**—

Any manager, promoter, matchmaker, and licensee who know-

ingly violates, or coerces or causes any other person to violate, any provision of this Act, other than section 9(b), 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, or 16, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than \$20,000, or both.

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

(A) \$100,000; and

(B) if a violation occurs in connection with a professional boxing match the gross revenues for which exceed \$2,000,000, an additional amount which bears the same ratio to \$100,000 as the amount of such revenues compared to \$2,000,000, or both.

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

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

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

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

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

(2) to enforce compliance with this Act;

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

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

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

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

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

- (2) subsection (d) of this section against a State or political subdivision of a State, or any agency or instrumentality thereof; or
- (3) section 10 against a boxer acting in his capacity as a boxer.

* * * * *

SEC. 21. PROFESSIONAL BOXING MATCHES CONDUCTED ON INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

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

- (1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term “Indian tribe” has the same meaning as in section 4(e) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. [450b] 5304(e)).
- (2) RESERVATION.—The term “reservation” means the geographically defined area over which a tribal organization exercises governmental jurisdiction.
- (3) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term “tribal organization” has the same meaning as in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. [450b] 5304(l)).

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

- (1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a tribal organization of an Indian tribe may, upon the initiative of the tribal organization—
 - (A) regulate professional boxing matches held within the reservation under the jurisdiction of that tribal organization; and
 - (B) carry out that regulation or enter into a contract with a boxing commission to carry out that regulation.
- (2) STANDARDS AND LICENSING.—If a tribal organization regulates professional boxing matches pursuant to paragraph (1), the tribal organization shall, by tribal ordinance or resolution, establish and provide for the implementation of health and safety standards, licensing requirements, and other requirements relating to the conduct of professional boxing matches that are at least as restrictive as—
 - (A) the otherwise applicable standards and requirements of a State in which the reservation is located; or
 - (B) the most recently published version of the recommended regulatory guidelines certified and published by the Association of Boxing Commissions.

* * * * *

SEC. 24. UNIFIED BOXING ORGANIZATIONS.

(a) ALTERNATIVE SYSTEM FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS ACT.—A unified boxing organization (in this section referred to as a “UBO”) shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of this Act if the UBO meets the requirements of section 5 and the conditions of this section with respect to—

- (1) each boxer under contract with the UBO; and
- (2) each professional boxing match organized by the UBO (in this section referred to as a “covered match”).

(b) SAFETY AND INDUSTRY STANDARDS; MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—A condition of this section is that a UBO meets the requirements of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subsection, in addition to the requirements of section 5.

(2) *SPECIAL RULE RELATING TO KNOCKOUTS.*—In the case of a boxer who suffers a knockout during a covered match, a UBO shall require that (in addition to the examinations required for such boxer pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B)(iii)) the boxer undergo the applicable examinations described in section 5(a)(1)(B)(iii) relating to brain health prior to participating in the boxer's next covered match.

(3) *SUPPLEMENTAL PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR BOXERS WHO ARE 40 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—A UBO shall ensure that a boxer who participates in a covered match at the age of 40 or older undergoes (in addition to the physical examinations required pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B)(iii) and paragraph (2) of this subsection, as applicable) a supplemental physical examination conducted by a licensed physician that affirms the fitness of the boxer to safely participate in a covered match.

(B) *ELEMENTS.*—A supplemental physical examination under subparagraph (A) shall include each of the following:

(i) A chest X-ray.

(ii) A comprehensive metabolic panel blood test.

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

(C) *FREQUENCY.*—The supplemental physical examination to be conducted under subparagraph (A) shall occur at least annually, except that the chest X-ray required under subparagraph (B)(i) shall occur at least once every 6 years.

(c) *PROVISION OF MEDICAL CARE DURING MATCHES.*—

(1) *AMBULANCES.*—A condition of this section is that a UBO provides (in addition to the ambulance required to be provided by such UBO pursuant to section 5(a)(2)) for at least 1 additional ambulance to be continuously present on site of a covered match.

(2) *RINGSIDE PRESENCE.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—A condition of this section is that a UBO provides (in addition to the licensed physician required to be provided by such UBO pursuant to section 5(a)(3)) for at least 1 additional licensed physician to be continuously present at ringside during a covered match.

(B) *CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.*—Beginning on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of the Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act of 2026, each physician required to be provided by a UBO shall have a certification obtained through a certification program administered by the Association of Boxing Commissions in partnership with the Association of Ring-side Physicians (or any successor organization).

(d) *SUPPORT SERVICES FOR BOXERS UNDER CONTRACT WITH A UBO.*—A condition of this section is that, during the period in which a boxer is under contract with a UBO, the UBO shall ensure such boxer has each of the following:

(1) *EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES FOR TRAINING AND REHABILITATION.*—The boxer has access to equipment and facilities that are operated by the UBO for training and rehabilitation.

(2) *INSURANCE POLICY.*—In addition to the health insurance provided to the boxer pursuant to section 5(a)(4), the boxer has in effect an insurance policy that provides medical coverage for any injury sustained by the boxer during the period of training for a covered match.

(3) *MEDICAL COORDINATOR.*—A medical coordinator is assigned to the boxer to assist the boxer with satisfying medical and licensing requirements related to the participation of the boxer in a covered match.

(e) *COMPREHENSIVE ANTI-DOPING PROGRAM.*—

(1) *REQUIREMENT.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—A condition of this section is that a UBO has in effect a comprehensive anti-doping program that includes the testing and requirements related to such testing under this subsection.

(B) *LIST OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES AND PENALTIES.*—A UBO shall, on an annual basis, publish, and make available to the public, a list that identifies, with respect to the preceding year—

(i) each substance tested for under the comprehensive anti-doping program of the UBO; and

(ii) each penalty imposed on a boxer under paragraph (6).

(2) *IN-COMPETITION TESTING.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—The UBO shall ensure that testing is conducted, in accordance with paragraph (5), for at least half the boxers participating in each covered match organized by such UBO for an event.

(B) *TIMING.*—Testing required under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) occur during the period beginning on the date of a weigh-in for a covered match and ending on the date of the match; and

(ii) determine whether a boxer is positive or negative for each substance prohibited by—

(I) the boxing commission of the State in which the match is held; or

(II) in the case of a covered match held within a reservation (as defined by section 21), the tribal organization (as defined by section 21 and that meets the requirements of section 21) regulating the match.

(3) *NO-NOTICE TESTING.*—In addition to the testing required under paragraph (2), during the period in which a boxer is under contract with a UBO, the UBO may conduct testing, with no advance notice to the boxer and in accordance with paragraph (5), to determine whether such boxer is positive or negative for each substance prohibited by the UBO.

(4) *SUBSTANCES PROHIBITED BY UBO.*—The UBO shall prohibit any substance described in section 7(a)(2)(C)(ii), except that the UBO may elect to not test a boxer participating in a covered match for any substance that is not prohibited by the

boxing commission of the State in which the match is being held or the tribal organization described in paragraph (2)(B)(ii)(II) that is regulating the match.

(5) *ADMINISTRATION OF TESTS.*—An independent third-party shall conduct the testing under paragraphs (2) and (3), which shall include—

- (A) carrying out each such test;
- (B) determining the result of each such test; and
- (C) reporting a positive result of such a test to—
 - (i) the UBO concerned;
 - (ii) the boxing commission of the State in which a covered match is held or the tribal organization regulating the match; and
 - (iii) the Association of Boxing Commissions.

(6) *PENALTIES.*—

(A) *IN GENERAL.*—A UBO shall implement any penalty decided—

(i) with respect to a positive test result related to the testing conducted under paragraph (2), by—

(I) the boxing commission of the State in which a covered match is held or the tribal organization regulating the match; or

(II) the Association of Boxing Commissions; and

(ii) with respect to a positive test result related to the testing conducted under paragraph (3), by the independent third-party conducting such testing.

(B) *ASSESSMENT FOR PENALTIES.*—In imposing a penalty on a boxer for whom the independent third-party reports a positive test result under paragraph (2) or (3), the boxing commission, the Association of Boxing Commissions, or the independent third-party described in subparagraph (A) shall consider—

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

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

(7) *CONTRACT REQUIREMENT.*—A UBO shall include in any contract entered into between the UBO and a boxer regarding participation in covered matches such terms and conditions as may be necessary to require the boxer to submit to testing under this subsection during the period of the contract.

(f) *REQUIRED CONTRACT PROVISIONS.*—In addition to the requirements described in subsection (e)(7), a contract between a UBO and a boxer shall meet each of the following requirements:

(1) During the 30-day period ending on the last day of such contract, the boxer may not be prohibited from communicating with another UBO or a promoter.

(2) Such contract shall—

(A) specify the minimum payment that such boxer will receive for participating in a round of a boxing match, which shall be at least \$200 per round; and

(B)(i) arrange that such boxer fight in a minimum of 1 boxing match every 6 months; or

(ii) ensure that such boxer is paid an amount that is not less than 10 times the minimum payment for such boxer for 1 round as specified pursuant to subparagraph (A), except that this clause shall not apply if an injury prevents the boxer from fighting and the boxer is collecting insurance for such injury pursuant to subsection (d)(2), or the boxer refuses or is otherwise unable to fight for reasons beyond the control of the UBO, including inability of the boxer to travel or the boxer's failure to maintain relevant licensure.

(3) Such contract may not exceed 6 years.

(g) **BOXING CONDUCT POLICY.**—

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

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

(B) sharing non-public information with a third party that is material to the performance of a boxer participating in the match or the outcome of the match for the purpose of assisting the third party in placing a bet or wager on the match.

(2) **COMPLIANCE.**—A UBO shall implement and ensure compliance with procedures for monitoring and enforcing compliance with the boxing conduct policy implemented under paragraph (1).

(3) **COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.**—In this subsection, the term “covered individual” means, with respect to a boxer who participates in a covered match, any of the following:

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

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

(C) A physician or other medical professional who provides services to the boxer.

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

(E) An agent of any such person who is directly involved with or participates in a covered match.

(h) **CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.**—A condition of this section is that a UBO implements prohibitions against the officers or employees of the UBO, or any representative of the UBO, engaging in any of the following:

(1) Any direct or indirect financial interest in the management of a boxer in relation to the participation of the boxer in a covered match.

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

(A) when the boxer acts as the boxer's own manager; or

(B) for any consideration paid by the UBO to the manager under the contract between the manager and the boxer.

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

(A) the ranking of the boxer; and

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

(i) including any fee related to a boxer participating in a covered match in which the boxer will be challenging a champion or defending a championship, including any award; and

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

(i) **BOXING COMMISSIONS.**—

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

(A) in a State without a boxing commission; or

(B) within a reservation (as defined by section 21) under the jurisdiction of a tribal organization (as defined by section 21) that does not meet the requirements of section 21.

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

(j) **FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to paragraph (2), a condition of this section is that a UBO is financially responsible for the costs of meeting the requirements of section 5 and the conditions of this section.

(2) **COST OF ANY DEDUCTIBLE.**—The cost of any deductible for any health insurance required to be provided by the UBO for a boxer shall be the financial responsibility of the boxer.

(k) **FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION FILING.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A condition of this section is that, on the date in which a UBO intends to claim status as a UBO for purposes of this section, the UBO submits to the Federal Trade Commission and to the Association of Boxing Commissions information regarding the UBO, including the following:

(A) The State in which the UBO is incorporated.

(B) The business address of the UBO.

(C) The website of the UBO.

(2) **FORMAT; UPDATES.**—To meet the condition of this subsection, the UBO shall—

(A) provide the information described in paragraph (1) in—

(i) writing; and

(ii) for any document greater than 2 pages in length, 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—

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

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

(4) **INTERNET ALTERNATIVE.**—In lieu of submitting the information described in paragraph (1) to the Federal Trade Commission, a UBO may provide the information to the public by

maintaining a website on the internet that meets the following requirements:

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

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

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

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

(l) RELATIONSHIP WITH STATE LAW.—Nothing in this section shall prohibit a State from adopting or enforcing supplemental laws or regulations not inconsistent with this section, or criminal, civil, or administrative fines for violations of such laws or regulations.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

INTRODUCTION

H.R. 4624, the *Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act* (MAABRA), would amend the federal law governing safety, transparency, and integrity in the sport of professional boxing. Thanks to Committee Democrats, the version of MAABRA that was approved by the Committee on Education and Workforce on a bipartisan basis was significantly better than the introduced version. Committee Democrats are providing these additional improvements to the bill and continue to press for answers to relevant questions. Regrettably, the rush of this bill to the House Floor has foreclosed the full consideration of the points laid out below.

CURRENT LAW ON PROFESSIONAL BOXING

The first federal law to address issues in professional boxing, the *Professional Boxing Act of 1996* (Boxing Act),¹ required state boxing commissions to oversee all professional boxing events; established some data and reporting systems, including a requirement for all boxers to maintain an identification card from a state commission; prohibited medically-suspended fighters from participating in boxing events; and required adequate medical services to be available at ringside. The Boxing Act also banned conflicts of interest between state boxing commissions and other industry interests.

Congress pressed further and enacted the *Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act* (Ali Act)² in 2000 to address unscrupulous business practices. The Ali Act amended the Boxing Act to establish economic and ethical protections for boxers and bring more integrity to the sport. The Ali Act erected conflict-of-interest firewalls between sanctioning organizations, promoters, and managers. Given the importance of rank to boxers' attractiveness to audiences and promoters, eligibility for matches, and potential earnings, the Ali Act also directed the Association of Boxing Commissions and Combative Sports (ABC) to recommend objective criteria for boxer rating and required sanctioning organizations to publicly report their rating criteria and offer boxers opportunities to appeal rating decisions.

With respect to boxing contracts, the Ali Act erected safeguards for boxers from what it called "coercive contracts," such as contracts with very long terms and agreements making matches with fighters under contract with a promoter contingent on the other fighter signing over promotional rights for long terms.³ To protect boxers' ability to seek and maintain respected titles, the Ali Act

¹Pub. L. No. 104-272 (1996).

²Pub. L. No. 106-210 (2000).

³Boxing Act § 9(a).

also prohibited any boxing service provider⁴ from requiring future promotional rights as a condition of competition in a bout deemed mandatory by a sanctioning organization for defending a championship title.⁵

The Ali Act granted boxers who suffer economic injury from violations of these provisions a private right of action to bring civil actions to recover damages, court costs, and reasonable attorneys' fees.⁶ This right is acknowledged as a mechanism that has practically ended coercive provisions in American boxing contracts, even though federal and state enforcement of the Boxing Act has otherwise been described as "spotty and, in some respects, non-existent."⁷

THE BILL AS INTRODUCED

When introduced, MAABRA focused primarily on amending the Boxing Act to create a new type of boxing enterprise: a Unified Boxing Organization (UBO), which would be allowed to combine elements of a sanctioning organization with the roles of a promoter. The bill called for UBOs to invest more heavily in health, safety, and well-being of boxers under contract, through provisions including heightened requirements for medical testing prior to matches, an obligation for a UBO to ensure that boxers have training facilities, and increased numbers of ambulances and ringside physicians at matches organized by UBOs.

The bill also required that boxers be provided medical insurance for accidental injuries during matches and set a minimum payment for professional boxers of \$150 per round for any professional boxing match.

IMPROVEMENTS DRIVEN BY COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS

The Majority's Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute (ANS) incorporated several Democratic proposals and, as a result, improved the underlying legislation in the following key areas:

Health and Safety

- Ensuring qualified ringside care providers by requiring that ringside physicians (1) have a degree of Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, and (2) obtain certification of training in sports medicine for combat sports, to be provided by the Association of Boxing Commissions (ABC) in conjunction with the Association of Ringside Physicians or other sports medicine authorities.
- Improving emergency preparedness at boxing matches by requiring organizers of professional boxing matches to provide both an ambulance and emergency medical personnel on site.

⁴The term *boxing service provider* is a collective name in the Boxing Act to group together the boxing professionals other than the boxer—sanctioning organizations, promoters, matchmakers, managers, and members of the boxer's team (such as a trainer). *Id.* §2(12).

⁵*Id.* §9(b).

⁶*Id.* §18(d).

⁷*Ali Presses Congress for National Boxing Commission*, CBC (Sept. 9, 2004), <https://www.cbc.ca/sports/ali-presses-congress-for-national-boxing-commission-1.502828> (quoting testimony of Muhammad Ali).

- Extending robust pre-bout medical testing requirements to non-UBO boxers in addition to boxers under contract with a UBO.

Economic Security and Opportunity for Boxers

- Increasing the new minimum coverage for match-related injuries from \$25,000 to \$50,000.
- Adding a new requirement for \$15,000 in accidental death coverage.
- Increasing the new minimum payment to boxers from \$150 per round to \$200 per round.

Integrity of the Sport

- Establishing consistent drug testing policies for professional boxing matches by incorporating the World Anti-Doping Agency's list of tested substances.
- Requiring drug testing for every title bout and at least half of other matches.
- Addressing the problem of proliferating titles⁸ by limiting sanctioning organizations and UBOs to awarding no more than one championship title per weight class and restricting the circumstances under which an interim title may be awarded.
- Recommending the ABC develop model legislation and regulations and issue an annual report card on boxing commission adoption of those models.
- Limiting sanctioning organizations to charging only a published fee, not additional expenses such as first-class flights and dining per diems, for sanctioning a professional boxing match.

Committee Democrats contributed further improvements during the markup. Rep. Ilhan Omar (D–MN), Ranking Member of the Workforce Protections Subcommittee, offered an amendment developed with Rep. Haley Stevens (D–MI), a cosponsor of MAABRA. Approved on voice vote, the Omar/Stevens amendment provides some protections for boxers under contract with a UBO to be able to enter free agency without coercive control from the UBO through provisions that do the following:

- Secure boxers' ability to negotiate with promoters or competing UBOs in the last 30 days of a current UBO contract;
- Require UBOs to specify a minimum payment for bouts in their contracts with boxers;
- Guarantee at least one match every six months or a minimum pay-out, in order to reduce the risk that a UBO could coerce a boxer by depriving or threatening to deprive a boxer from any opportunity to fight and earn money; and
- Limit contract duration to a maximum of six years.

The provisions in the Omar/Stevens amendment help to reduce the risk that a UBO could exert enormous control over boxers' careers and potentially the sport of boxing itself. The case example for this risk is the mixed martial arts (MMA) promotion Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC). UFC's owners are, by all accounts,

⁸Lance Pugmire, *New Ali Act's One Belt Per Weight Class Plan Answers One of Boxing's Ills*, BOXING SCENE (Jan. 22, 2026), <https://www.boxingscene.com/articles/new-ali-acts-one-belt-per-weight-class-plan-answers-one-of-boxings-ills>.

the driving force behind MAABRA, as they plan to launch Zuffa Boxing, a new Saudi-backed boxing promotion⁹ modeled on UFC.¹⁰ UFC's business practices, including long-term contracts that automatically extended their length for many reasons and severe limitations on fighters' ability to negotiate with rival MMA promotions, have been cited in multiple lawsuits alleging antitrust violations (one of which recently settled for \$375 million).¹¹ The provisions of the Omar/Stevens amendment would prevent UFC's owners from replicating some of those same practices in their Zuffa Boxing promotion.

AREAS FOR FURTHER IMPROVEMENT

Although significantly improved since its introduction, MAABRA would benefit from additional improvement in the following areas:

Health and Safety

- Establishing a right for boxers under contract with a UBO to be able to challenge an assigned opponent that a boxer believes to be an unsafe mismatch.¹²
- Requiring UBOs to cover the cost of deductibles for mandated health insurance.
- Encouraging public and occupational health researchers, such as the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, to harness medical data arising from professional boxing and the requirements of the Boxing Act to improve the public's understanding of health and safety, particularly regarding brain health, for boxers, other athletes, workers, and victims of violence and injury.

Economic Security and Opportunity for Boxers

- Indexing the minimum insurance premiums and bout payments to inflation.
- Protecting boxers' ability to earn ancillary income through endorsement deals by prohibiting a UBO from collecting any fees from boxers' sponsors or from unduly burdening a boxer's ability to secure and maintain an endorsement deal, including wearing or otherwise using any product (including a product with a visible logo) during participation in any boxing-related

⁹A *promotion* or *promoter* is a person or business that arranges combat sports events by setting up matches, contracting with boxers, booking venues, securing media contracts, and ensuring compliance with legal and sanctioning organization rules. Promoters contract with fighters for exclusive promotional rights over a period of time in exchange for providing a certain number of fights with a minimum guaranteed compensation. Scott Baglio, *The Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act: The First Jab at Establishing Credibility in Professional Boxing*, 68 *FORD. L. REV.* 2257, 2261 (2000).

¹⁰Karim Zidan, *How the Ali Act Overhaul Is Clearing the Path for a Saudi-Backed Takeover of Boxing*, *GUARDIAN* (Aug. 1, 2025), <https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2025/aug/01/ali-act-saudi-boxing-reform-ko-zuffa-congress>.

¹¹Final Judgment and Order Approving Class Action Settlement, *Le v. Zuffa, LLC*, No. 2:15-cv-01045-RFB-BNW (D. Nev. Mar. 3, 2025), <https://www.saverilawfirm.com/hubfs/final-settlement-approval-zuffa-mma-fights.pdf>. Another case is still pending. See Antitrust Class Action Complaint, *Cirkunovs v. Zuffa, LLC*, No. 2:25-cv-00914 (D. Nev. May 23, 2025), [https://www.saverilawfirm.com/hubfs/ECF%201%20-%20Complaint%20\(002\).pdf](https://www.saverilawfirm.com/hubfs/ECF%201%20-%20Complaint%20(002).pdf).

¹²The term *mismatch* is often used to describe matches between boxers of such uneven physical capacity, talent, or readiness that the resulting bout is a lopsided affair that jeopardizes the safety and wellbeing of one of the fighters. See, e.g., *When a Superfight Becomes a Mismatch*, *BOXING NEWS* (May 1, 2019), <https://boxingnewsline.net/news/when-a-superfight-becomes-a-mismatch/>; Sean Cunningham, *Boxing and the Dangerous Art of the Mismatch*, *INSIDE HOOK* (Dec. 13, 2017), <https://www.insidehook.com/sports/boxing-dangerous-art-mismatch>.

activity, provided that such product does not compromise the safety or integrity of such activity.¹³

- Prohibiting a UBO from forbidding a boxer to train, prepare, or live in any state (for example, barring a boxer from residing in California¹⁴).

Integrity of the Sport

- Ensuring the enforceability of Boxing Act rights by prohibiting any contract between a boxer and a UBO or boxing service provider from including clauses that bar class action proceedings, mandate bringing disputes to private arbitration rather than the courts, limit available remedies, or require boxers to pay a UBO's attorney fees for any reason.¹⁵
- Regulating boxer ratings by UBOs (which MAABRA currently leaves unregulated) by requiring either (1) that ratings be determined by a pool of reporters, none of which may have any business relationship with any owner or executive of a UBO,¹⁶ or (2) that ratings be subject to the same requirements of objective criteria and appeals that apply to sanctioning organizations.

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

It is not clear why the Committee Majority rushed to advance this legislation, especially given that all the questions for the record (QFRs) from Democratic Committee members still have not been addressed by witnesses in the Committee's one and only hearing on this topic, a Workforce Protections Subcommittee hearing on December 4, 2025.¹⁷

Rep. Mark Takano (R-CA) posed two questions for witness Andy Foster, Executive Officer of the California State Athletic Commission:

1. Have you had any conversations with TKO Holdings, Zuffa Boxing, Endeavor Group, or anyone associated with the UFC or Zuffa Boxing about possible employment?
2. If the answer to (1) is *yes*, did you disclose such conversations with other members of the California Athletic Commission?

¹³UFC reportedly undermined its fighters' ability to earn outside income through endorsement deals, first by requiring sponsors to pay a "sponsor tax" to be eligible to have a fighter display their logo, then by eliminating fighters' ability to display their own sponsors' logos altogether in favor of a UFC-wide deal with Reebok and then with Venum. Ben Fowlkes, *As Reebok Gives Way to Venum, Looking Back at the Deal That Changed the UFC*, N.Y. TIMES (Apr. 2, 2021), <https://www.nytimes.com/athletic/2494154/2021/04/02/as-reebok-gives-way-to-venum-look-ing-back-at-the-deal-that-changed-the-ufc/>. Prior to the Reebok deal in 2014, UFC fighters earned most of their revenue through outside endorsement deals. *Id.*

¹⁴Zuffa Boxing contracts reportedly forbid boxers from training in California, because of state laws that are particularly friendly to athletes and entertainers. Thomas Hauser, *Zuffa Boxing Says It Will Save the Sport—But the Fine Print Shows that Fighters May Pay the Price*, THE GUARDIAN (Jan. 28, 2026), <https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2026/jan/28/zuffa-boxing-contract-dana-white-reform>.

¹⁵*See id.* (describing Zuffa Boxing contract clauses requiring arbitration, prohibiting class actions, enabling bilateral attorney fees, and barring punitive damages, injunctions, and other relief).

¹⁶A conflict-of-interest provision could prove necessary, given that the leadership of the Saudi backers of Zuffa Boxing now owns *The Ring*, a boxing publication with a long pedigree. Sean Crose, *Turki Alalshikh Buys Ring Magazine*, BOXING INSIDER (Nov. 12, 2024), <https://www.boxinginsider.com/headlines/turki-alalshikh-buys-ring-magazine/>.

¹⁷The video of *In Their Corner: Creating More Opportunities for American Boxers: Hearing Before the Wrkf. Prots. Subcomm. of the H. Comm. on Educ. & Wrkf.*, 109th Cong. (2025), is available at <https://democrats-edworkforce.house.gov/hearings/in-their-corner-creating-more-opportunities-for-american-boxers>.

sion during its consideration of public comments from the commission's meetings on September 8 and October 5 of this year about H.R. 4624 or during its consideration of a position to take with regard to H.R. 4624?

Additionally, Rep. Ilhan Omar, Ranking Member of the Workforce Protections Subcommittee, posed several questions to Foster (reproduced below without footnotes):

1. From your perspective as a regulator, how would the creation of a unified boxing organization (UBO) change the role and authority of state athletic commissions like CSAC with respect to:

- a) Licensing fighters, promoters, and officials;
- b) Approving and supervising events held in your states; and
- c) Enforcing medical suspensions and other health/safety-related orders

2. Critics of the Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act ("Revival Act") argue that it would effectively exempt UBO fighters from key Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act ("Ali Act") protections against coercive contracts, lack of financial transparency, and conflicts of interest.

- a) Which Ali Act provisions would still clearly apply to UBO fighters and events in your state?
- b) Are there any protections under your jurisdiction that would be harder to enforce, or no longer enforceable, if a major league operated as a UBO?

3. During the hearing you and others suggested that there would be multiple UBOs established, potentially increasing competition. Can you be more specific about:

- a) What types of entities do you realistically expect to form additional UBO besides TKO/Zuffa? Please name any such entities with which you have had conversations about such plans or that you anticipate would form a rival UBO.
- b) What, if anything, can state commissions do to encourage a genuinely competitive field of UBOs rather than a single dominant league?

4. How do you expect (a) the UBO model, (b) the proposed \$150/bout minimum, and (c) the proposed \$25,000 minimum for health coverage to affect small club show promoters and smaller venues that currently run local cards under CSAC oversight?

5. What are the likely implications for young or mid-level California fighters trying to build their records and make a living especially if one large UBO captures most dates and TV money?

6. If a single large UBO becomes dominant in championship-level boxing:

- a) What tools would CSAC realistically have to enforce stricter safety or transparency standards if the UBO disagreed or threatened to move events?
- b) Are there additional authorities or federal backstops you believe athletic commissions would need in order to avoid losing leverage over a powerful league-style organization?

7. You already mentioned one potential amendment to the Revival Act (around indexing the fighter pay provisions to inflation). Before Congress votes on any reforms to the Ali Act, what other amendments would you recommend in order to improve the Revival Act?

These questions remain unanswered. Legislation should not move until the hearing record is complete so that Congress can be better informed about the issues at stake. Until then, moving the legislation is premature.

CONCLUSION

It remains unclear why professional boxing has suddenly become a priority for this Committee, especially over continued pressing issues such as wage theft, workplace cancer, mine safety, and chemical facility disasters. Boxing appears to be experiencing a significant revival even without any change in the law,¹⁸ and it is reaching millions of fans as it has shifted from cable to streaming.¹⁹ However, for the reasons stated above, Committee Democrats were pleased to have been able to vastly improve H.R. 4624 and welcome the opportunity to continue strengthening the bill as it proceeds through the legislative process.

ROBERT C. “BOBBY” SCOTT,
Ranking Member.

¹⁸Karl Freitag, *Who Says Boxing Is Dead?*, FIGHT NEWS (Mar. 17, 2022), <https://fightnews.com/who-says-boxing-is-dead/129354> (“In the most recent Harris Poll, boxing now ranks as the fourth most-popular sport in the United States, behind only football, baseball, and basketball. And ahead of MMA. Ahead of ice hockey. Ahead of soccer. Ahead of tennis. Ahead of golf.”); *Boxing Thrives as Gen Z Seeks Star Stories—US Sports Fans Research*, TWO CIRCLES, <https://twocircles.com/gb/articles/boxing-genz-star-stories/> (reporting survey finding that boxing was the fourth favorite sport for Gen Z fans) (last visited Feb. 10, 2026).

¹⁹For example, in September 2025, Netflix hosted a championship boxing match that it said reached 41 million viewers. Emmanuel Morgan, *On the Ropes, Boxing Seeks a Jolt from Streaming*, N.Y. TIMES (Dec. 19, 2025), <https://www.nytimes.com/2025/12/19/arts/television/jake-paul-anthony-joshua-boxing-streaming.html>. To put this figure in context, Nielsen Media Research and the National Football League reported that the wild-card football playoff games in January 2025 were watched by an average of 32 million viewers. Joe Reedy, *NFL Sees Increased Viewership for Wild-Card Round, Eyes More for Divisional Games*, ABC NEWS (Jan. 16, 2026), <https://abcnews.go.com/Entertainment/wireStory/nfl-sees-increased-viewership-wild-card-round-eyes-129297708>. Fights on streaming—in both the celebrity and traditional segments of the sport, and in both men’s and women’s matches—keep setting records for audience and revenue. See, e.g., Aditya Badola, *Jake Paul vs Tyson: \$80M Netflix Fight Beat Championship Boxing*, ARTHNOVA (Oct. 28, 2025), <https://arthnova.com/jake-paul-tyson-netflix-fight-made-more-money-than-real-boxing/>; Andreas Hale, *Canelo-Crawford Drew Over 41 Million Viewers, Netflix Says*, ESPN (Sept. 15, 2025), https://www.espn.com/boxing/story/_/id/46274888/terence-crawford-wins-canelo-alvarez-drew-41-million-viewers-netflix-says; Andreas Hale, *Katie Taylor-Amanda Serrano 3 to Headline All-Women’s Card*, ESPN (Mar. 6, 2025), https://www.espn.com/boxing/story/_/id/44134727/katie-taylor-amanda-serrano-3-headline-all-women-card; *Paul-Tyson Fetches Non-Vegas Record \$18.1M Revenue; Sets Streaming Record*, REUTERS (Nov. 19, 2024), <https://www.reuters.com/sports/paul-tyson-fetches-non-vegas-record-181m-revenue-sets-streaming-record-flm-2024-11-19/> (reporting record-setting gate revenue and streaming audience).

BRETT GUTHRIE, KENTUCKY
CHAIRMAN

FRANK PALLONE, JR., NEW JERSEY
RANKING MEMBER

ONE HUNDRED NINETEENTH CONGRESS
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
2125 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6115
Majority (202) 225-3641
Minority (202) 225-2927

February 4, 2026

The Honorable Tim Walberg
Chairman
Committee on Education and Workforce
2176 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Walberg:

I write regarding H.R. 4624, the "Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act." While there are provisions of the legislation that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, I wanted to notify you that the Committee will forgo action on the bill so that it may proceed expeditiously to the House floor for consideration.

This is done with the understanding that the Committee's jurisdictional interests over this and similar legislation are in no way diminished or altered. In addition, the Committee reserves the right to seek conferees on H.R. 4624 and requests your support when such a request is made.

I would appreciate your response confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 4624 and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the committee report on the bill or in the Congressional Record during consideration of the bill on the House floor.

Sincerely,



Brett Guthrie
Chairman



COMMITTEE ON
EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2176 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6100

February 4, 2026

The Honorable Brett Guthrie
Chairman
Committee on Energy and Commerce
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Guthrie:

Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Education and Workforce and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R.4624, the *Muhammad Ali American Boxing Revival Act*, so that the measure may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your foregoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will include the exchange of these letters in the Committee on Education and Workforce's report to accompany this legislation. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together on matters of shared jurisdiction during this Congress. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tim Walberg".

Tim Walberg
Chairman

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