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April 14, 2015

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL TO tim.lueckenhoff@pr.mo.gov
AND VIA REGULAR MAIL

Mr. Tim Lueckenhoff
Association of Boxing Commissions
c/o Missouri Office of Athletics
3605 Missouri Boulevard
Jefferson City, MO 65109

RE: *Joshua Temple on behalf of a class of himself and all similarly situated individuals
v. Fight Fax, Inc.*

Dear Mr. Lueckenhoff:

Enclosed please find an e-mail dated April 2, 2015 from Fight Fax to me. In this e-mail, they take the position that the Association of Boxing Commissions dictates to them whether World Series of Boxing matches are deemed professional or amateur.

Additionally, I am in receipt of your letter addressed to me dated March 24, 2015 in which you invited me to attend the ABC's annual meeting on July 27-29, 2015 to discuss my client's concerns with its membership. This letter also takes the position that "decisions to report results and classify them, as it relates to [my] client, is an action taken by each respective athletic commission's jurisdiction and not the Association of Boxing Commissions." In this regard, can you please provide me with an up-to-date listing of the classification status of each of Mr. Temple's fights that are listed on Fight Fax so that we can determine which jurisdictions are purportedly behind the classification of any WSB fights that are reported as professional bouts?

Furthermore, while I appreciate your invitation to discuss these issues at the ABC's annual meeting, I do not believe that delaying a resolution for several months is in my client's best interest, as he needs a resolution of the matter prior to turning professional.

Mr. Tim Lueckenhoff
April 14, 2015
Page 2 of 2

However, my client may be interested in agreeing to a consolidated, binding arbitration with Fight Fax, the ABC, and any athletic commission that is purportedly behind Fight Fax's classification of any of Mr. Temple's fights as professional contests. I believe that it may be in all parties' best interests to have a quick and cost effective resolution to this matter. Please let me know whether the ABC is interested in this possibility.

I await your response.

Very truly yours,

MCCARTHY, LEONARD, KAEMMERER, L.C.



BRYAN M. KAEMMERER

Cc: Mr. Joshua Temple (via regular mail)
Brian E. McGovern, Esq.
Fight Fax (officialrecords@fightfax.com)
Stephen Hess, Esq. (shess@shermanhoward.com)
Mr. Mike Martino (mmartino@usaboxing.org)
Mr. Nick Lembo (nick.lembo@lps.state.nj.us)
Mr. Todd Harlib (tjh5220@gmail.com)

Kaemmerer, Bryan

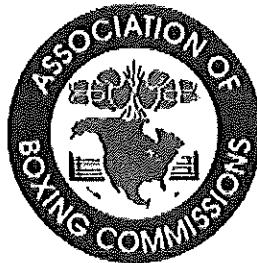
From: Fight Fax <officialrecords@fightfax.com>
Sent: Thursday, April 02, 2015 9:30 AM
To: Kaemmerer, Bryan
Subject: RE: Josha Temple

Mr. Bryan Kaemmerer.

We don't make a decision of which fight is pro or not. Will follow what the ABC say. In this particular case they ask us to keep a record of WSB fights until they make a determination and that's what we do.

From: Lueckenhoff, Tim [mailto:tim.lueckenhoff@pr.mo.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, March 24, 2015 2:53 PM
To: Kaemmerer, Bryan (bkaemmerer@mlklaw.com)
Cc: Miramontes, Ani; lembo, nick, nj; English, Pat
Subject: Josha Temple

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March 24, 2015

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Attorneys at Law
825 Maryville Center Drive, Suite 300
Town & Country, Missouri 63017-5946

Re: Joshua Temple
World Series of Boxing Contestant

Dear Mr. Kaemmerer:

As President of the Association of Boxing Commissions, I am compelled to respond to your letter dated March 24, 2015 to Fight Fax, Inc., regarding Joshua Temple, World Series of Boxing Contestant.

As you are aware Attorney Stephen A. Hess, representing USA Boxing, Inc., sent a letter to Nick Lembo, Chairman of the Association of Boxing Commissions Legal Committee on January 23, 2015 outlining the position that USA Boxing, Inc., takes regarding United States boxers participating in the World Series of Boxing. Please note that Mr. Lembo is merely, the Chairman of the Legal Committee and not general counsel to the Association of Boxing Commissions. It should be noted that decisions to report results and classify them, as it relates to your client, is an action taken by each respective athletic commission's jurisdiction and not the Association of Boxing Commissions. At this time, the ABC has not responded to that letter, rather sought an outside, independent opinion.

Please find the enclosed letter from Attorney Patrick C. English regarding this matter.

Furthermore, I would invite you to attend the annual meeting of the Association of Boxing Commissions July 27-29, 2015 in San Diego, CA to speak to our membership about your concerns. Our membership has been monitoring the World Series of Boxing from the onset and we look forward to hearing your perspective.

I will await your response.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tim Lueckenhoff", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Timothy J. Lueckenhoff
President
Association of Boxing Commissions

Enclosures

Cc: Nick Lembo, Chairman ABC Legal Committee
Anibal Miramontes, Fight Fax, Inc.
Patrick C. English, Attorney

DINES AND ENGLISH, L.L.C.

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OF COUNSEL
ALSO ADMITTED IN NEW YORK

January 30, 2015

VIA EMAIL/PDF

Tim Lueckenhoff, President
Association of Boxing Commission
c/o Missouri Office of Athletics
3605 Missouri Boulevard
Jefferson City, Missouri 65109

Nicholas B. Lembo, General Counsel
Association of Boxing Commission
c/o New Jersey Athletic Control Board
25 Market Street/1st Fl. – West Wing
PO Box 180
Trenton, NJ 08625

Re: World Series of Boxing

Dear Messrs. Lueckenhoff and Lembo:

We have reviewed the letter of Stephen A. Hess, on behalf of USA Boxing, and find its reasoning to be seriously flawed.

To understand a fundamental flaw in the reasoning one must understand the genesis and purpose of Fight Fax which is the current boxing registry.

Mr. Hess seems to think that Fight Fax was begun as a result of either the Muhammad Ali Act or the Professional Boxing Safety Act. This is incorrect.

Fight Fax was begun in 1984 by Ralph Citro under the initial name of "Computer Boxing Update." Computer Boxing Update was an annual record book to track the fights world over and was a central data base of up-to-date records of boxers.

Tim Lueckenhoff, President - Association of Boxing Commission
Nicholas B. Lembo, General Counsel – Association of Boxing Commission
January 30, 2015
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I do not know when the records of individual boxers became available upon request, but it was at least as early as 1993. This predated the Professional Boxing Safety Act which was enacted in 1996.

A major purpose for what is now known as Fight Fax has always been the health and safety of boxers. Thus, well before the Professional Boxing Safety Act many commissions reviewed the records of Fight Fax in order to ensure to minimize the risk of approving mismatches which could jeopardize the health and safety of boxers. Similarly, to the best of my knowledge, all commissions would report results to Fight Fax. Given that this system predated the Professional Boxing Safety Act, it is obvious that the Fight Fax system is not dependent upon federal law. Hence, any analysis of the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act and of the Professional Boxing Safety Act should not be the initial focus of any analysis. Indeed one could argue that such an analysis is completely irrelevant.

Just as with Fight Fax, the ABC predates the Professional Boxing and Safety Act. It was formed in the 1980s and its mission includes the following: “to promote uniformity of health and safety standards and other requirements pertaining to the conduct of combat sports events”, “to promote standard reporting of combat sports events between members, including results, injury reports, suspensions and other medical information”, and “to encourage communication, cooperation and uniformity in the supervision and regulation of combat sports among the members of the ABC.”

While the ABC also has a goal “to encourage adherence to and adherence to, and enforcement of, applicable federal laws by each member of the ABC”, its other goals stand entirely independent of any reference to federal law.

The World Series of Boxing (“WSB”) specifically promotes its events as “pro style boxing.”¹ In some jurisdictions WSB fighters sometimes fight as avowed professionals and sometimes as members of WSB teams, switching back and forth. Given that the primary purpose of Fight Fax is to determine the suitability of matches by avoiding mismatches, and ensuring the health and safety of fighters, it is entirely

¹ There are numerous documents issued by AIBA describing it as such. One such quote is “The World Series of Boxing is the only professional series in which boxers will retain their Olympic eligibility.”

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appropriate and in no way prohibited to include WSB fights as part of the Fight Fax record.

Let us use Vasyl Lomachenko as an example. Lomachenko fought six times under the WSB with the Russian WSB franchise. Would it not be a dangerous situation to match Lomachenko against your typical debut boxer? It is completely obvious that in order to properly evaluate whether such a bout would be a mismatch, Lomenchenko's WSB record would have to be evaluated and the only current mechanism for doing so is if such a record is included in the Fight Fax printout.

Further, Fight Fax also records medical suspensions. If a fighter who is competing with the WSB was to suffer a brain bleed, excluding the WSB fighters from the Fight Fax records would preclude commissions from knowing about the conditions, enhancing the risk of future injury. Both of these are conditions which the ABC and Fight Fax sought to remedy well prior to the enactment of the Professional Boxing Safety Act and hence definitions appearing in those acts are entirely irrelevant.

In this regard it is clear that the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act (hereafter the "Ted Stevens Act") allows AIBA and its National Federations to determine Olympic eligibility. In that regard the WSB could make a good argument that the Professional Boxing Safety Act and the Muhammad Ali Act were not intended to supersede the authority to determine Olympic eligibility. However, that is not at all what is at stake here and the argument that somehow the Ted Stevens Act prohibits inclusion of the WSB fights from Fight Fax is simply incorrect.

In approximately 1997² the ABC contracted with Fight Fax to be its official registry pursuant to federal law. However, nothing in that contract, in the slightest, prevents or should prevent Fight Fax from including WSB fighters from being included and the fact that the ABC designated Fight Fax as its official registry does not impair the preexisting independence of either the ABC and its goals or of Fight Fax.

² I am not sure, but I think this is the year.

Tim Lueckenhoff, President - Association of Boxing Commission
Nicholas B. Lembo, General Counsel – Association of Boxing Commission
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The Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act

Though not necessary to resolve the issue, we have also reviewed the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act, as it applies to the WSB structure. We were surprised by what we found that structure to be.

The letter sent on behalf of the USA Boxing leaves out several crucial facts relevant to applicability of the Act. We will address that later in this analysis.

The Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act was enacted in 1998. It essentially gave the United States Olympic Committee its federal charter and updated a similar act passed in 1978. An analysis of the entire act is beyond the scope of this letter, but a major purpose of the act was to give the USOC jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to United States participation in the Olympic Games “and other, similar international competitions. It has specifically been held not to preempt state law based legal claims.” Lee v. United States Taekwondo Union, 331 F.Supp.2d 1252 (D.Haw. 2004); Minnesota Made Hockey Inc. v. Minnesota Hockey Inc., 761 F.Supp.2d 843 (D.Minn. 2011).

Clearly, then, under the terms of the Ted Stevens Act USA Boxing, as an affiliate of the U.S. Olympic Committee, has the right to promulgate standards for Olympic participation (and similar international competitions such as the Pan American Games and the like).

Thus, as with USA Basketball, if USA Boxing wished to allow avowed professionals to participate in the Olympics, it would have that right.³ That does not mean, however, that, again taking basketball as an example, USA Basketball could, by designating professionals as amateurs, regulate a professional basketball team or exempt its player from regulations governing them.

³ USA Tennis, USA Hockey, USA Swimming, USA Skiing and USA Golf (to name but a few) allow individuals who meet the traditional definition for being designated as a professional to have Olympic eligibility, for instance.

Tim Lueckenhoff, President - Association of Boxing Commission
Nicholas B. Lembo, General Counsel – Association of Boxing Commission
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While USA Boxing cites the definitions of “amateur sports organizations” contained in 36 USC 220501(b) in its letter we wish to analyze one definition a bit further in light of the facts it left out.

An “amateur sports organization” is defined as “a not for profit corporation, association or other group organized in the United States that sponsors or arranges an amateur athletic competition.” (Emphasis added).

In fact, the teams for which these athletes compete are not non-profit entities at all. AIBA, through a legal entity named WSB S.A. (not the local federation – in this case USA Boxing) sells or grants franchises to profit making entities. The franchise is responsible for the recruitment of boxers, preparation of the teams, logistics, coaching and finances, including the specific contracts with fighters under which they will be paid. (From AIBA website). The teams are not even limited to boxers of a single nationality as a maximum of eight team members may be from other countries. WSB Rule 1.2. There is even a draft system for foreign boxers (WSB Rule 2.5). The teams can have up to five current AIBA Pro Boxers on its squad at any time. WSB Rule 2.14. AIBA Pro Boxers allows boxers with up to 20 professional bouts to compete in the AIBA Pro Boxing program. AIBA Rule 1.2.2.

AIBA is not “a not for profit corporation, association, or other group organized in the United States” using the definition of the Ted Stevens Act.⁴ The United States Franchise, was awarded by AIBA, through WSB S.A., not by the National Federation (USA Boxing). The U.S. Franchise, currently called the “USA Knockouts”, is a for profit entity limited liability company named the Sports and Entertainment Company, LLC, a profit making sports management company. Hence neither AIBA nor USA Knockouts is an “Amateur Sports Organization” within the definition of the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act.

In sum, the WSB is clearly not contemplated to be covered under the Ted Stevens Act. It is not governed by USA Boxing (a fact acknowledged in a recent ABC meeting by its officers) but rather by AIBA, a foreign entity not covered by the Ted Stevens Act.

⁴ It is headquartered in Switzerland.

Tim Lueckenhoff, President - Association of Boxing Commission
Nicholas B. Lembo, General Counsel - Association of Boxing Commission

January 30, 2015

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The franchises are run as for profit entities and, though not dispositive, it strongly appears that the WSB offshoot of AIBA is also designated as a profit making entity.

Further, in 2009 AIBA announced that it had signed a "Shareholders Agreement" for the WSB with IMG, a prominent "for profit" sports marketing firm. The contents of that agreement are not disclosed in the release. However, research has disclosed that AIBA and IMG formed a Swiss entity called WSB S.A. (S.A. is the equivalent of a corporation) of which they are co-owners. It is not listed as a non-profit entity.

Further analysis is not necessary. First, even if the Ted Stevens Amateur Sport Act applied, it would not bar including the result of WSB bouts in the Fight Fax data base. Secondly, it simply does not apply to a for profit franchise awarded by AIBA.⁵ The WSB, to the extent it conducts its fights in the U.S., is fully subject to the Muhammad Ali Act as are its franchisees.

Very truly yours,

DINES AND ENGLISH, L.L.C.

BY:

PATRICK C. ENGLISH

/mat

⁵ In reviewing the Ted Stevens Act we note that to be a national governing body for a sport a national federation such as USA Boxing must demonstrate that it "independently decides and controls all matters central to governance", it "does not delegate decision-making control of matters central to governance" and it "is free from outside restraint." 36 USC 220522(a)(5). If I represented USA Boxing I would be extremely concerned that the ceding of authority to AIBA violates the cited provisions, because facially they appear to have been violated.

SHERMAN & HOWARD

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Mr. Nick Lembo
General Counsel
Association of Boxing Commissions
c/o New Jersey Athletic Control Board
25 Market Street, 1st Floor West Wing
Trenton, New Jersey 08625

Re: World Series of Boxing

Dear Mr. Lembo:

I serve as General Counsel to USA Boxing, and I am writing at the request of Tim Lueckenhoff to explain USAB's perspective concerning the proper treatment of bouts that are contested as part of the World Series of Boxing's annual season. In particular, Mr. Lueckenhoff asked that I outline for you USAB's position that WSB bouts should not be treated as professional bouts, and that WSB boxers from the United States should not be given "professional" records for the matches in which they box. It is my understanding that Fight Fax, Inc. has recorded some of these bouts as "professional" in its official records.

At the outset, USAB notes that the question of whether a match is a "professional" bout is not a matter of intuition, common sense, or parsing words in ordinary English. Rather, whether a bout is "professional" is actually defined by – and limited by – federal law. There are two federal laws at issue from USAB's perspective: the Mohammed Ali Act (formally, the "Professional Boxer Safety Act"), and the Ted Stevens Olympic and Amateur Sports Act.

Congress promulgated the Amateur Sports Act to create the United States Olympic Committee and to require the recognition by the USOC of individual National Governing Bodies in each Olympic and Pan American sport. USA Boxing is the designated National Governing

Body for the sport of Boxing, and is responsible for the governance of boxing within the United State to the extent that it involves international and Olympic competition.

The Amateur Sports Act contains the following definitions:

(b) Definitions.--For purposes of this chapter--

(1) "amateur athlete" means an athlete who meets the eligibility standards established by the national governing body or paralympic sports organization for the sport in which the athlete competes.

(2) "amateur athletic competition" means a contest, game, meet, match, tournament, regatta, or other event in which amateur athletes compete.

(3) "amateur sports organization" means a not-for-profit corporation, association, or other group organized in the United States that sponsors or arranges an amateur athletic competition.

36 U.S.C. § 220501(b).

The Professional Boxer Safety Act, with which you are very familiar, was promulgated to ensure some measure of order in the regulation of professional boxing. Like the Amateur Sports Act, the Professional Boxer Safety Act contains precise definitions that serve to demarcate its coverage. Specifically, the Professional Boxer Safety Act sets out the following:

For purposes of this chapter:

(1) Boxer

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

...

(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.

...

(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.

15 U.S.C. § 6301.

The World Series of Boxing is a series of boxing matches between teams from different countries (including the United States) that is sponsored by AIBA, the International Boxing Association. AIBA governs international boxing as the International Federation for Boxing recognized by the International Olympic Committee just as USA Boxing governs international amateur and Olympic boxing within the United States as recognized by the USOC. Indeed, USAB is responsible for selecting WSB team members who compete on behalf of the USA Knockouts, the American WSB team. *See* USAB’s Athlete Selection Procedures for the 2016 Olympic Games, available online at <http://www.teamusa.org/USA-Boxing/Features/2014/December/03/2016-Olympic-Games-Athlete-Selection-Procedures>.

In summary, USAB regulates WSB matches, USAB is an “amateur sports organization” under the Amateur Sports Act, and by definition under the Professional Boxer Safety Act, a “professional boxing match” should be read to exclude WSB matches. Because a contestant who engages in a WSB match is thus not engaged in a “professional boxing match,” he does not constitute a “boxer” as that term is used in the Professional Boxer Safety Act.

USAB understands that some boxing commissions view WSB matches as professional bouts on the basis of whether the contestants are compensated in the traditional sense of being “professionals.” As noted above, while the Professional Boxer Safety Act uses compensation as the initial test of professionalism, it specifically excludes from the definition of professional boxing matches those matches that are regulated by an amateur sports organization.

Although USAB does not intend this letter to assess every state’s regulations or definitions, USAB believes that the Professional Boxer Safety Act requires, at the very least, that the “boxer registry” recognized by ABC adhere to the express boundaries of the Professional Boxer Safety Act, including its definitions. In addition, lest there be any lingering question about the matter, AIBA and USAB have agreed that WSB matches will be monitored to ensure that WSB bouts are not open to “professional” boxers as that term is used in the traditional sense.

Nick Lembo
January 23, 2015
Page 4

I am travelling over the next couple of weeks and apologize for signing this electronically. You can always reach me on my cell phone at 719.333.7207 if you are interested in discussing this matter further, and I appreciate your time in considering USAB's position.

Sincerely,

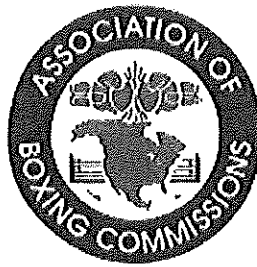
Stephen A. Hess

Stephen A. Hess

C: Tim Lueckenhoff, ABC
Mike Martino, USA Boxing

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March 10, 2014

Anthony Bartkowski
Executive Director
USA Boxing

Re: World Series of Boxing (WSB)

Dear Mr. Bartkowski:

Thank you for the e-mailed communication with regard to a discussion of USA Boxing's handling and beliefs with regard to the World Series of Boxing, (WSB).

Please note that the Association of Boxing Commissions, (ABC) shares the concerns raised in the letter dated March 5, 2014 and directed to USA Boxing President Charles Butler. This letter was authored by Pennsylvania State Athletic Commissioner Greg Sirb. In this letter, Mr. Sirb opines, in part, about subject matters discussed at ABC conventions and phone conferences.

In short, the WSB seems desirous of showcasing events which allow "amateurs" to obtain professional boxing style competition while maintaining their amateur status and Olympic eligibility. Details that have been arising along with this professional boxing style seem to be causing concerns at the State/Tribal regulatory level and with their application of pertinent federal law.

The concerns shared by many ABC members can be summarized as follows:

1. The provision of negotiated and performance based "stipends";
2. The recording and reporting of WSB bouts;
3. The signing of contractual documents;
4. The definition, or lack thereof, what constitutes an amateur boxer;
5. The promotional profit model;
6. The lack of typical amateur bout safety equipment and
7. The lack of medicals required for pro style competition.

My organizational legal counsel suggests that USA Boxing provide a written reply to the matters raised in both the aforementioned Mr. Sirb letter and this writing. Such a reply should include detailed answers to questions and issues posed and noted therein.

It might be more prudent to schedule a conversation after a formal reply to the established concerns are addressed.

Thank you for your cooperation and communication.

Looking forward to moving forward in a productive and positive fashion.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tim Lueckenhoff", with a stylized flourish at the end.

Timothy J. Lueckenhoff
President

C: Dr. Charles Butler
ABC Membership



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
2601 NORTH 3RD STREET
HARRISBURG, PA 17110

Gregory P. Sirb
Executive Director

Telephone: (717) 787-5720
Fax: (717) 783-0824

DATE: March 5, 2014

SUBJECT: Amateur/AIBA/WSB Boxing

TO: Charles F. Butler, President
USA Boxing

FROM: Gregory P Sirb, Executive Director
Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission

I write to you concerning the World Series of Boxing (WSB) events and the boxers involved.

I understand fully that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) recognizes the International Boxing Association (AIBA) as the only International Sports Federation for the sport of amateur boxing and that AIBA is authorized to establish the technical rules of their sport. I also note that USA Amateur Boxing is a member of AIBA and as such must adhere to AIBA rules and regulations.

The Pennsylvania State Athletic Commission has several concerns about the World Series of Boxing concept. I understand that one of the stated intents of the WSB events is to give high-caliber amateur boxers "pro-style competition" while retaining their amateur status and Olympic eligibility. However, this model presents real issues for the state and tribal boxing Commissions (like Pennsylvania) that have statutory laws that clearly require these WSB events to be considered professional (and not amateur) boxing events. Neither USA Boxing nor AIBA has legislative authority and cannot by fiat (or any sort of regulation) contradict or overrule state laws.¹ In my opinion, USA Boxing/AIBA must seek authority from each respective Athletic Commission in the location they are staging WSB events. If that state/tribal Commission determines that the WSB events may be treated as amateur events under state/tribal law, this settles that issue.

Another issue is how the World Series of Boxing should be treated under the Federal Boxing Law (the Ali Act). The act clearly spells out the definition of a professional boxing match as "a

¹ Article 14 of the USA Boxing bylaws clearly states that USA Boxing is subject to the AIBA statutes: "To the extent permitted by law, USA Boxing shall comply with all AIBA statutes/bylaws."

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. “ 15 USC §6302.

In the WSB Boxer Participation Agreement, it clearly states that the WSB boxers will be provided a “stipend” for their involvement in WSB. The details of the stipend (spelled out in Schedule-1 of the Agreement) list the amount and frequency of payments, so that the amount and frequency of compensation is clearly negotiable from boxer to boxer. I am not sure how (particularly in Pennsylvania) a Commission can say a WSB boxer, who has negotiated and signed a performance-based contract that pays him for his services, can be designated as an “amateur” boxer under federal or state law. Merely using the word “stipend” in these WSB contracts does not negate the fact that these boxers are being paid for their services.

So even if the WSB secures the approval from a state/tribal Commission to allow the bouts to be considered amateur, it appears that they still fall under the Ali Act because of the financial considerations paid to each boxer.

Another significant issue for state/tribal boxing commissions is safety. It is difficult for a boxing commission to ascertain a fighter’s record if WSB “pro-style” fight results are not listed with Fight Fax. Any WSB boxer (who may have lost by TKO/KO and who may have been injured) can simply go to the next state to compete. Take the case of boxer Matteo Modugno. He fought in Nevada under the WSB rules on 3-1-2013 and was placed on medical suspension by the Nevada Commission (for facial cuts) until 5-1-2013. Yet only 29 days later on 3-30-2013, Modugno competed again for the WSB in Italy. This non-reporting of results and not adhering to commission suspensions is of great concern to this Commission. It should also be stated that Modugno fought again under the WSB on 4-12-13 and then went back to the pro ranks and fought as a pro on 8-23-13 for the Italian Heavy-weight title. I am not sure how any US Commission can allow any boxer who has a documented pro record to compete as an amateur in their jurisdiction. (Modugno’s Fight Fax report is attached)

In order that I may become more informed about the WSB concept, I request that you provide an answer to the following questions:

- 1) Can the contracts that these boxers sign be amended to include payments per bout or bonus payments for wins?
- 2) Does AIBA or WSB rank the boxers in any manner?
- 3) There are clearly some boxers that already have “verified” pro records (Carlos Aquino and Michele Crudetti) – how can Commission regulators allow them to compete in an amateur WSB event? May these boxers go back and forth between competing as a WSB amateur and a pro boxer?
- 4) Are all WSB franchise holders non-profit entities?
- 5) Please explain why some amateur boxers competing for money/stipends in WSB events can retain their Olympic eligibility but other amateur boxers competing for the same amount of money/stipends and under the same WSB rules but with another sanctioning or promoter group lose their Olympic eligibility?
- 6) Please explain the BMA- the Boxing Marketing Arm of AIBA and the sole promoters of these national WSB events?

** We would like to continue a dialogue about the WSB events. However, in light of the information it has at this time, Pennsylvania would have to consider and regulate any WSB event as a professional boxing event. We make no determination and have no opinion on the issue of whether a WSB boxer retains his/her Olympic eligibility.

PENNSYLVANIA "POUND FOR POUND" THE BEST BOXING/ MMA IN THE COUNTRY

Fighter Report

03/05/2014

Name : MATTEO MODUGNO
 : PIACENZA ITALY
 : Heavyweight
 Date of Birth: 07/21/1987

Recono : 058582
 Won - Lost - Draw - KO'S
 17 2 0 8

NO.	DATE	OPPONENT/LOCATION		WT.	RESULT	TITLE	
001	05/21/2010	ALEXIYUN	SZEKELY	ITALY	TKO	1	PRO DEB
002	07/18/2010	SANDOR	BALOGH	ITALY	W	6	
003	09/09/2010	MICHAEL	ACHIOW	ITALY	KO	3	
004	11/26/2010	FERENC	ZSALEK	ITALY	TKO	1	
005	02/25/2011	VJEKOSLAV	BAJIC	ITALY	262 W	6	
006	04/22/2011	TOMAS	MRAZEK	ITALY	W	6	
007	05/07/2011	GABOR	FARKAS	ITALY	W	6	
008	06/11/2011	GABOR	FARKAS	ITALY	W	6	
009	08/19/2011	LASZLO	TOTH	ITALY	KO	3	
010	12/16/2011	PAOLO	VIDOZ	ITALY	266 W	10	ITALIAN
011	03/23/2012	ADNAN	BUHARALIJA	ITALY	TKO	6	
012	05/18/2012	ROSARIO	GUGLIELMINO	ITALY	273 TKO	3	ITALIAN
013	11/23/2012	JOHN	JOYCE	WALES	270 TKBY	4	WSB
014	01/12/2013	PAUL	KOON	ITALY	W	5	WSB
015	02/08/2013	ROSTYSLAV	ARKHYPENKO	KIEV	W	5	WSB
016	03/01/2013	SEAN	TURNER	NV	277 KO	2	WSB
017	03/30/2013	MICHAL	CIESLAK	ITALY	W	5	WSB
018	04/12/2013	OLEKSANDR	USYK	ITALY	TKBY	2	WSB
019	08/23/2013	FABIO	TUILACH	ITALY	278 TKO	6	ITALIAN

Comment Date: 03/01/2013
 Comments NV-SUSP UNTIL 05/01/13//CUT OVER LEFT EYE

Comment Date: 03/04/2013
 Comments NV-ID # ISSUED//EXP 03/01/17
 HEIGHT 6'6"

Sent VIA Email

August 2, 2011

Anthony Bartkowski
National Office USA Boxing
1 Olympic Plaza
Colorado Springs, CO 80909

Dear Mr. Bartkowski:

Please be advised that the World Series of Boxing (WSB) was an agenda item at the Association of Boxing Commissions (ABC) annual conference held in Washington, D.C., July 30-August 3, 2011. Following presentation by our legal committee, the full ABC body discussed the WSB at length. The following motion was made and unanimously passed (with one abstention):

The ABC recognizes only two designations of boxers -- professional and amateur.

The ABC recognizes no other in-between designated status.

As such, with the exception of one member commission which abstained, every attending commission member of the ABC, including state and tribal commissions, have affirmed WSB participants are participating in professional boxing and are subject to all applicable laws and rules of state and tribal commissions, as well as federal laws, including but not limited to:

- Issuance of a professional boxer federal Identification card;
- Licensed and regulated by a recognized state or tribal boxing commission;
- Professional boxing medical requirements;
- Suspensions reported and enforced by state and tribal boxing commissions;
- Results of all bouts reported as a professional boxer on Fight Fax, Inc. and other boxing registries. Note: Results are not to be reported with an asterisk or any other designation signifying anything other than the fighter having participated in a professional boxing contest.

If you, as USA Boxing, reach agreement with the US Olympic Committee to the effect that athletes participating in the WSB will be permitted to compete in the Olympic Games, the ABC will not object. To reiterate, however, the ABC views athletes participating in the WSB as professional boxers who will be held to all the same standards, laws and rules as other professional boxers competing in jurisdictions regulated by ABC member commissions.

Sincerely,

Tim Lueckenhoff, President

ABC

cc: All ABC member organizations; WSB.