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**IDAPA 03
TITLE 01
CHAPTER 01**

IDAPA 03 - STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

03.01.01 - RULES OF THE STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION

000. LEGAL AUTHORITY.

Rulemaking authority is vested in the Athletic Commission in Title 54, Chapter 4, Idaho Code. (3-3-94)

001. TITLE AND SCOPE.

These rules are to be known and cited at IDAPA 03.01.01, "Rules of the State Athletic Commission". These rules are intended to provide clarification on the methods and restrictions of unarmed combat in Idaho. (3-3-94)

002. WRITTEN INTERPRETATIONS.

In accordance with Section 67-5201(19)(b)(iv), Idaho Code, this agency does not have written statements which pertain to the interpretation of the rules of this chapter, or to the documentation of compliance with the rules of this chapter. (3-3-94)

003. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS.

Persons wishing to appeal the provisions of this chapter should seek administrative relief pursuant to the provisions of IDAPA 04.11.01.000, et. seq., "Idaho Rules of Administrative Procedure of the Attorney General". (3-3-94)

004. PUBLIC RECORDS.

The records associated with the coordinator are subject to the provisions of the Idaho Public Records Act, Title 9, Chapter 1, Idaho Code. (3-3-94)

005. -- 009. (RESERVED).

010. DEFINITIONS.

01. Champion. A person who has been formally acknowledged supreme in a branch of athletics or game of skill and who is ready to contend with any qualified challenger. (3-3-94)

02. Commission. The Idaho Athletic Commission created under Title 54, Chapter 4, Idaho Code, or designated representative. (3-3-94)

03. Passbook. A document which records the results of each contest in which a boxer participates, including any injuries sustained, medical treatment received or suspensions ordered. (3-3-94)

04. Physician. A doctor of medicine certified by the commission. (3-3-94)

05. Stub. That part of the ticket retained by a person entering the arena after the ticket has been collected. (3-3-94)

06. Ticket. That part of the ticket retained by the promoter upon a person's entrance to the arena. (3-3-94)

011. -- 049. (RESERVED).

050. COMMISSIONS REPRESENTATIVES AND EMPLOYEES.

The jurisdiction, duties and responsibilities of every representative and employee of the commission must be established by the executive director with the approval of the commission. Every employee is under the general supervision of the executive director. (7-1-93)

051. -- 099. (RESERVED).

100. LICENSING.

01. Application for License. An application for a license must be made in writing on a form supplied by the commission and be verified under oath by the applicant for the following: (3-3-94)

- a. Professional boxer; (3-3-94)
- b. Professional wrestler; (3-3-94)
- c. Promoter; (3-3-94)
- d. Matchmaker; (3-3-94)
- e. Manager; (3-3-94)
- f. Second, including a trainer; (3-3-94)
- g. Referee; (3-3-94)
- h. Judge; (3-3-94)
- i. Timekeeper; or (3-3-94)
- j. Physician. (3-3-94)

02. Subject to Conditions. Every license issued is subject to the conditions and agreements set forth in the application. (3-3-94)

03. False Statements. Any false statement of a material matter in such an application is a ground for: (3-3-94)

- a. Denial of the application; or (3-3-94)
- b. Revocation of the license, if the license has already been issued. (3-3-94)

101. AGE AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF BOXER.

01. Age of Boxer. A boxer must have his application for license reviewed by the commission so that his experience and fitness may be considered before a license is issued, if the boxer has: (3-3-94)

- a. Not reached eighteen (18) years of age; or (3-3-94)
- b. Reached thirty-six (36) years of age. (3-3-94)

02. Poor Vision. The commission will not issue a license to box to any applicant who is found to be blind in one (1) eye or whose vision in one (1) eye is so poor that a physician recommends that no license be granted. Exceptions will not be made due to exemplary vision in the good eye. (3-3-94)

03. Cerebral Hemorrhage. The commission will not issue a license to box to any person who has suffered a cerebral hemorrhage. (3-3-94)

04. Serious Head Injuries. The commission will review the application of any person who has suffered a serious head injury before a license is issued to that person. (3-3-94)

102. ABILITY OF BOXER.

01. Satisfy Commission. Before a license to box is issued by the commission to any person, the commission must be satisfied of the person's ability to compete. (3-3-94)

02. Questioned Ability of Boxer. If a boxer's ability to perform is questioned for any reason, the commission may hold a hearing to determine: (3-3-94)

a. Whether the person's license to box should be revoked; or (3-3-94)

b. Whether he should be granted a license to box. (3-3-94)

103. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF BOXER.

01. Examination by Physician. Any boxer who has applied for a license or a renewal of his license must be examined by a physician. The physician shall establish the boxer's physical and mental fitness for competition. (3-3-94)

02. Additional Examination. Any boxer licensed by the commission who participates in a boxing contest outside of the state of Idaho may be required to take this examination again before being allowed to box in Idaho. (3-3-94)

03. Drug Abuse. The Commission will not issue a license to an athlete who has a recent history of drug abuse, without proof of participation in a recognized drug rehabilitation program and/or submission to urinalysis. (3-3-94)

04. HIV Testing. The Commission will not issue a license to an athlete who has tested positive to the HIV virus. A current test report must accompany the license application. (3-3-94)

104. ISSUANCE AND POSSESSION OF PASSBOOK.

01. Passbook Requirement. Before a license to box is issued by the commission, the applicant for that license must have a valid passbook issued by the commission or the proper regulatory agency of another jurisdiction. An Idaho boxer must hold a valid passbook to compete in Idaho. (3-3-94)

02. Penalties. An Idaho boxer who fails to present his passbook before a contest may be refused permission to compete or may be charged a penalty for his failure to do so. The penalty for failing to present a valid passbook will be not more than two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250), to be determined by a member of the commission. (3-3-94)

03. Passbooks Issued. The commission may issue passbooks to qualified residents of Idaho. (3-3-94)

04. Residence Changes. A boxer whose residence changes from one (1) jurisdiction to Idaho must secure a passbook issued by the Idaho State Athletic Commission. (3-3-94)

05. Requirements After Obtaining Passbook. A boxer who holds a passbook in good standing from another jurisdiction must pass a physical before competing in any contest in Idaho and pay the annual licensing fee. (3-3-94)

06. Recording on Passbook. The passbook of each boxer must be held by the commission representative during each contest. The commission representative shall record the results of the contest, including any injuries sustained, medical treatment received or suspensions ordered, in the passbook before returning it to the boxer. (3-3-94)

07. Reporting. The commission will, as soon as possible, report to the proper regulatory agencies and reporting services in other jurisdictions, the results of each contest held in Idaho, including any injuries sustained or suspensions ordered. (3-3-94)

105. HONORING ACTIONS OF REGULATORY AGENCIES IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS.

The commission may honor the following actions of agencies in other jurisdictions which regulate boxing or wrestling: (3-3-94)

- 01. Suspension.** A suspension of a contestant ordered for: (3-3-94)
 - a.** Medical safety; (3-3-94)
 - b.** A violation of a law or rule governing boxing or wrestling which also exists in this state; or (3-3-94)
 - c.** Any other conduct which discredits boxing or wrestling, as determined by the commission. (3-3-94)

02. Passbook Refused for Medical Safety. The refusal to issue a passbook to an applicant on the basis of medical safety. (3-3-94)

106. TIME BETWEEN CONTESTS.

Without the special permission of the commission, a boxer may not compete in this state unless: (3-3-94)

01. Four Days. Four (4) days have elapsed since his last contest if the contest lasted not more than four (4) rounds. (3-3-94)

02. Seven Days. Seven (7) days have elapsed since his last contest if the contest lasted five (5) or six (6) rounds. (3-3-94)

03. Fourteen Days. Fourteen (14) days have elapsed since his last contest if the contest lasted nine (9) or ten (10) rounds. (3-3-94)

04. Twenty-One Days. Twenty-one (21) days have elapsed since his last contest if the contest lasted nine (9) or ten (10) rounds. (3-3-94)

05. Forty-Five Days. Forty-five (45) days have elapsed since his last contest if the contest lasted eleven (11) or twelve (12) rounds. (3-3-94)

06. Sixty Days. Sixty (60) days have elapsed since his last contest if the contest lasted thirteen (13), fourteen (14), or fifteen (15) rounds. (3-3-94)

107. FEMALE BOXERS.

01. Qualified as a Boxer. A female boxer must be qualified to perform as a boxer before she enters a contest. (3-3-94)

02. Limitation. A female boxer shall not engage in a contest with a male boxer. (3-3-94)

03. General Requirements. In addition to meeting such requirements of this chapter as are applicable to boxers generally, a female shall: (3-3-94)

- a.** Use a mouthpiece specially designed for her mouth; (3-3-94)
- b.** Wear ten (10) ounce gloves in a contest; (3-3-94)
- c.** Wear a breast protector as a binder; (3-3-94)
- d.** Have her hair secured in a manner that does not interfere with the vision or safety of either contestant; (3-3-94)
- e.** Use a minimum of cosmetics; and (3-3-94)

f. For each contest in which she competes, have two (2) uniforms in contrasting colors, each uniform consisting of a body shirt, blouse, and shorts. (3-3-94)

04. Addendum Requirement. A female boxer shall, in addition to signing the contract, sign an addendum indicating that to her knowledge she is not pregnant and that the contest will not take place during a menstrual period. (3-3-94)

05. Limitation on Contest. A contest between female boxers must be limited to ten (10) rounds or two (2) minutes duration. (3-3-94)

06. Separate Dressing Rooms. The promoters of a contest between female boxers shall provide them with adequate separate dressing rooms. (3-3-94)

07. Annual Physical Examination. The annual physical examination of a female boxer shall include an examination of the pelvis. Before each contest, the examining physician shall make an abdominal examination and shall examine the breasts and note any masses. (3-3-94)

108. REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSE AS A PROMOTER.

01. Requirements. Any person applying for a license as a promoter may be required to appear before the commission and be prepared to prove his: (3-3-94)

a. Integrity; (3-3-94)

b. Financial stability; and (3-3-94)

c. Knowledge of the responsibilities involved in the promotion of boxing and wrestling programs. (3-3-94)

02. Provide Waivers. The applicant, or a person he has designated if approved by the commission, must provide all waivers necessary to the conduct of the commission's investigation of the applicant's suitability. (3-3-94)

109. MANAGER ACTING AS SECOND.

A manager licensed by the commission may act as a second without having a second's license. (3-3-94)

110. REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSE AS REFEREE, JUDGE, OR TIMEKEEPER, AND LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

01. Qualifications. To qualify for a license as a referee, judge, or timekeeper of boxing contests, an applicant must: (3-3-94)

a. Be at least twenty-one (21) years of age; (3-3-94)

b. Have no record of conviction of a felony or other crime involving moral turpitude; (3-3-94)

c. Have had at least one (1) year experience in either amateur or professional boxing as a referee, judge, or timekeeper, whichever is appropriate; (3-3-94)

d. Submit verifications from three (3) persons of his proficiency as a referee, judge, or timekeeper, whichever is appropriate; and (3-3-94)

e. Except as otherwise provided in this section, successfully pass the commission annual examination and successfully complete an internship established by the commission. (3-3-94)

02. Equivalent Qualifications. In lieu of the examination and internship, the commission may accept

satisfactory evidence of equivalent qualifications possessed by an applicant who: (3-3-94)

- a. Is currently licensed in another state or country; or (3-3-94)
- b. Formerly held a Idaho license which lapsed in good standing. (3-3-94)

03. Other Functions. A person holding a current Idaho license or who formerly held an Idaho license which lapsed in good standing may be licensed by the commission without examination or internship to perform an officiating function other than that for which he is or was licensed if the commission determines that he is qualified to perform that function. (3-3-94)

04. Ring Officials Determination. The commission will determine when additional ring officials are needed and when licensing examinations for ring officials will be conducted. (3-3-94)

05. Validity of Licenses. Each license issued pursuant to this section is valid until December 31 of each year. An application for renewal must be submitted to the commission by December 1 of each year accompanied by the appropriate renewal fee. The renewal of a license is not automatic. The applicant's past performance and abilities may be considered in evaluating his application for renewal. (3-3-94)

111. REQUIREMENTS FOR LICENSE AS RINGSIDE PHYSICIAN.

01. Licensed Annually. Ringside physicians shall be licensed annually as need for their services is determined by the commission. (3-3-94)

02. Board of Medicine. Ringside physicians shall be currently licensed by the Idaho Board of Medicine. (3-3-94)

03. Not Automatic Renewal. The renewal of a license as a ringside physician is not automatic. The applicant's past performance and abilities may be considered in evaluating his application for renewal. (3-3-94)

04. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation. A ringside physician must be certified annually to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation. (3-3-94)

112. APPLICANTS, LICENSEES, AND OFFICIALS.

Any ring official, any person licensed by the commission and any applicant for a license must submit to the commission any forms, records, and statements at the times and manner as directed by the commission. (3-3-94)

113. GROUNDS FOR DENIAL OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE.

The commission may deny an application or revoke a license if it finds that the applicant or licensee or any partner, officer, director, stockholder, or employee of the applicant or licensee has: (3-3-94)

01. Subject to Discipline. Performed any act which would, if performed by a licensee, subject the licensee to discipline pursuant to Subsection 100.02; or (3-3-94)

02. Other Dealings. Knowingly dealt or consorted with any person who: (3-3-94)

- a. Has been convicted of a felony; (3-3-94)
- b. Engages in illegal bookmaking; (3-3-94)
- c. Engages in any illegal gambling activity; (3-3-94)
- d. Is a reputed underworld character; (3-3-94)
- e. Has a recent history of drug abuse; (3-3-94)
- f. Is under suspension from any other commission; or (3-3-94)

- g. Is engaged in any activity or practice which is detrimental to the best interests of boxing. (3-3-94)

114. PROCEDURE AFTER LICENSE HAS BEEN DENIED OR REVOKED.

01. Denial. Any applicant who has been denied a license by the commission may not file a similar application until one (1) year after denial by the commission. Any application for a license filed within the one (1) year period may be denied without a hearing. (3-3-94)

02. Revocation. Anyone who has had his license revoked may not petition for reinstatement or apply for a new license until one (1) year after the revocation. Any petition for reinstatement or application for license filed within the one (1) year period may be denied without hearing. (3-3-94)

115. -- 199. (RESERVED).

200. CONTRACT BETWEEN MANAGER AND BOXER.

01. Contractual Obligations. The commission may refuse to honor a contract between a manager and a boxer unless it is filed with the commission at least forty-eight (48) hours before a scheduled contest and it complies with the requirements of this section. The commission will honor a contract between a manager and a boxer only if the term of the contract is not more than four (4) years. Such a contract may contain an option which permits the manager, at the expiration of the initial term, to renew the contract for an additional period of not more than two (2) years. A manager intending to exercise an option to renew shall, at least sixty (60) days before the expiration of the initial term of the contract, send a written notice to the commission and the boxer of his intent. The renewal shall be deemed effective unless the boxer: (3-3-94)

a. Notifies the commission in writing that the validity of the contract is currently in litigation in a court of competent jurisdiction; or (3-3-94)

b. Has requested arbitration under the provisions of the contract. (3-3-94)

02. After Contract Services. A manager may not contract to receive the services of a boxer under his management for a match which is scheduled to take place after the expiration of the contract. (3-3-94)

03. Options. A contract between a boxer and a manager may provide for voluntary binding arbitration of disputes by the commission. If so agreed, the arbitration must be conducted by a member of the commission mutually agreed upon by the two (2) parties or, if there is no agreement, by a member of the commission appointed by the chairman. The arbitration must be conducted pursuant to generally accepted arbitration standards. (3-3-94)

04. Contract Approval. The commission may approve a contract entered into in another jurisdiction by a person who is not a resident of Idaho if: (3-3-94)

a. The contract is on file with and is approved by the body regulating boxing in the other jurisdiction; and (3-3-94)

b. The terms of the contract comply with the requirements of this section. If the terms of the contract exceed the limitations contained in this section, the commission may honor the contract to the extent of those limitations. (3-3-94)

05. Manager Limitations. A manager may not negotiate or sign for matches for a boxer who is not under contract to him. Any boxer who does not have a contract with a licensed manager must sign for his own contest and sign the receipt for his own purse. A manager or managers may not participate separately or collectively in more than thirty-three and one-third percent (33 1/3%) of the boxer's earnings in the ring. (3-3-94)

06. Interest in Contract. An interest which a boxer or a manager has in a contract may not be assigned unless: (3-3-94)

- a. A copy of the proposed assignment is submitted to the commission; and (3-3-94)
- b. The commission approves the assignment. (3-3-94)

07. Manager Responsibilities. If a manager signs only for a boxer's appearance at a contest, a copy of the manager's authorization to negotiate and sign for the boxer must accompany the contract which he concluded with the promoter. If the manager does not send a copy of his authorization, the commission may deny any application received from the boxer or manager pending a hearing before the commission. (3-3-94)

201. MANAGER'S ADVANCES TO BOXER -- ACCOUNTING.

Any manager who advances or lends any money to any boxer or incurs indebtedness on behalf of a boxer shall furnish an accounting in writing to the boxer every ninety (90) days. The accounting must be verified by the manager and set forth each item of indebtedness owed by the boxer, the date that the indebtedness occurred, the purpose of the indebtedness, and the name of the person to whom the debt is owed. (3-3-94)

202. CONTRACT BETWEEN PROMOTER AND BOXER.

01. Gate Receipts. A promoter may not deduct any amount from the gate receipts, other than for any federal taxes and the fees prescribed herein until all boxers who are to be paid a percentage of the receipts have been paid, unless the amount to be paid to the boxer is specified in his contract. (3-3-94)

02. Contract Prohibitions. (3-3-94)

a. A contract which provides that a boxer must fight exclusively for one (1) promoter or at his option is prohibited. (3-3-94)

b. A contract which provides that a boxer is to pay for the services of his opponent is prohibited. (3-3-94)

203. FILING CERTAIN CONTRACTS WITH COMMISSION.

01. Main and Semi-Main Events. A contract between a promoter and a boxer for the main and semi-main events of a boxing or wrestling program must be placed on file with the commission at least seven (7) working days before the event unless the commission gives special approval for filing the contract closer to the time of weighing in. (3-3-94)

02. Other Boxers. Contracts for all boxers who will be contending in the program must be filed before the scheduled time for weighing in. (3-3-94)

03. Disciplinary Action. A promoter or matchmaker who fails to file a contract for any participant whose name is released to the news media is subject to disciplinary action. (3-3-94)

04. Media Contracts. Any contract by the promoter for the sale, lease or other use of rights to broadcast, televise including a right to make a closed-circuit telecast, or take motion pictures of a boxing or wrestling contest must be placed on file with the commission at least five (5) working days before the event unless the promoter obtains special approval from the commission for filing the contract at a time closer to the event. (3-3-94)

204. PERCENTAGE OF GATE RECEIPTS TO BOXER.

Each contestant working on a percentage basis, must be paid on the basis of the net receipts of each exhibition after state and federal taxes, ring expenses and the price of complimentary tickets upon which a price is specified, have been deducted. (3-3-94)

205. PROMOTER'S ADVANCES TO CONTESTANT OR MANAGER OR OCCURRENCE OF DEBT ON HIS BEHALF.

01. Restrictions. A promoter licensed by the commission shall not directly or indirectly make any loan or advance to any boxer, wrestler or manager except as provided in this rule. (3-3-94)

02. Any Indebtedness Restricted. A promoter shall not, directly or indirectly, create any indebtedness which becomes the obligation of a boxer, wrestler or manager unless the promoter has the express written permission of the commission for that action. (3-3-94)

206. FAILURE OF CONTESTANT TO APPEAR.

Any contestant who fails to appear in a boxing show in which he signed a contract to appear, without a written excuse determined to be valid by the commission or a certificate from a physician designated by the commission in advance in case of physical disability is subject to disciplinary action. Any boxer who files a certificate from a physician designated by the commission stating that he is unable to fulfill a contract because of physical disability shall, on being restored to the eligible list, fulfill his contract with the same opponent or a suitable substitute specified in the contract within a reasonable time, that period to be set by the commission, unless the boxer is release from the contract by mutual agreement. (3-3-94)

207. PAYMENT OF CONTESTANT.

01. Payment in Full. Every contestant must be paid in full according to his contract, and no part of his remuneration may be withheld except by order of the commission, nor may any part of his remuneration be returned through arrangement with his manager to any matchmaker or promoter, except as otherwise provided in this section. (3-3-94)

02. Prior Written Commitments. With the prior written permission of a member of the commission, a promoter may withhold from the purse of a boxer money advanced to the boxer for transportation and maintenance in preparation for a contest, if their agreement so provides. (3-3-94)

03. Manager's Share. A manager's share of the purse may be deducted and paid directly to the manager if the contract so specifies. (3-3-94)

04. Pending Action. If arbitration of a contract entered into by a manager and boxer is pending before the commission or if the contract is in litigation in a court of competent jurisdiction, the commission may: (3-3-94)

a. Withhold the amount in dispute in the commission's trust fund until resolution of the dispute; or (3-3-94)

b. Pay the disputed amount to the clerk of the court in which the litigation is pending. (3-3-94)

05. Prior Approval of Commission. Neither a contestant nor his manager may assign his share of the purse, or any portion thereof, without the approval of the commission. If a contestant or manager wants to assign his share of the purse, he must file a written request with the commission at least seven (7) working days before the contest. (3-3-94)

208. PAYMENT OF PURSE.

01. Payment Made. All payment of purses must be made: (3-3-94)

a. Immediately after the contest or exhibition; or (3-3-94)

b. If the contestant is to receive a percentage of the net receipts, immediately after that percentage is determined by a person designated by the commission, unless otherwise ordered by the commission. (3-3-94)

02. Receipts. Except as otherwise provided, before the start of a contest or exhibition, the promoter shall deliver to the commission, checks or cash for all payments to the entitled persons. The commission shall provide the promoter a written receipt for any cash received. (3-3-94)

03. Signatures. Immediately after the contest or exhibition, the person designated by the commission will release the checks or cash to the entitled persons and will obtain their signatures on a list in which they acknowledge the payment. (3-3-94)

04. Reconciliation. The promoter may withhold an amount of not more than ten percent (10%) of the purse for payment of expenses incurred by the contestant. A reconciliation of those expenses and payment of the undistributed portion of the purse must be made to the commission on the commission's form within seven (7) working days after the contest. The reconciliation must bear written approval of the contestant before it is submitted. If good cause is shown, the chairman of the commission may grant an extension of the date for reconciliation for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days after the contest. (3-3-94)

05. Alternative Payment. The commission may permit a form of payment other than those specified in this section. A promoter who wishes to pay the purse by an alternative method of payment shall: (3-3-94)

- a. Submit a written application to the commission at least thirty (30) days before the contest. (3-3-94)
- b. Describe in detail the alternative method of payment contemplated. (3-3-94)
- c. Show good cause for a waiver of the provisions of outlined in this section. (3-3-94)
- d. Comply with all requirements of the commission regarding the production of relevant information. (3-3-94)
- e. Follow precisely the procedural directives of the commission if the request is granted. (3-3-94)

209. RETAINING PORTION OF PURSE PENDING DETERMINATION OF WHETHER PENALTY WILL BE CHARGED.

At any time before the award of a purse to a contestant, a commissioner may specify any amount not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) which must be retained from the contestant's purse and transferred from the promoter to the commission. The money will not be given to the contestant until the commission determines that no penalty in lieu of revoking the contestant's license will be charged for any action or condition of the contestant. Any amount so specified is not a limitation upon the amount of a penalty which may be charged. (3-3-94)

210. -- 299. (RESERVED).

300. SURETY BOND FOR PROGRAM OF BOXING OR WRESTLING.

01. Requirement. Every promoter who applies for a license to present a program of boxing or wrestling must furnish a surety bond to the commission in an amount deemed by the commission to be adequate to ensure reimbursement to the purchasers of tickets for the program. (3-3-94)

02. Various Locations. The promoter may apply one (1) bond to more than one (1) location if no more than one (1) location covered by the same bond is scheduled for a program on any given calendar date. (3-3-94)

03. Total Sum. Each bond must be conditioned for the payment to the commission of a sum equivalent to the total sale of tickets: (3-3-94)

a. If the main event is not held on the date advertised, unless the event is subsequently held on a date fixed by the commission; and (3-3-94)

b. If the main event is neither held on the original date advertised nor on a subsequent date fixed by the commission. (3-3-94)

04. Sum Due. The sum is due within fifteen (15) days after default, to ensure reimbursement to the purchasers of tickets for the event, if the reimbursement of ticket holders is ordered by the commission. (3-3-94)

301. APPROVAL OF PROGRAM BY COMMISSION.

01. Prior Approval. No contest shall be held without the prior approval of the commission. (3-3-94)

02. Written Request for Approval. A request for approval of a date for a program of boxing or wrestling must be made in writing to the commission at the time the promoter submits his sanction application unless the commission allows the request for approval of a date to be made at a later time. (3-3-94)

03. Disciplinary Action. The failure of the promoter to notify the commission of a cancellation at least seven (7) calendar days before the date for the program will result in the forfeiture of the sanction fee and may subject the promoter to disciplinary action. (3-3-94)

302. PERMIT REQUIRED PRIOR TO ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIFIC DATE FOR CONTEST.
A promoter must apply in writing to the commission for a permit to hold a contest on a specific date, before he may announce or advertise the contest or exhibition. (3-3-94)

303. PROGRAM FOR CHARITY.

01. Application. A person who wishes to present a program of boxing or wrestling for charitable purposes must file with the commission a sanction application to present the program. The application must contain the name of the charity, charitable fund or organization which is to benefit from the program and the amount or percentage of the receipts of the program which is to be paid to the charity. (3-3-94)

02. Certified, Itemized Statement. Within seventy-two (72) hours after such a program is held, the promoter shall furnish to the commission a certified itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the program and the net amount paid to the charitable fund or organization. If the promoter fails to file the statement within the prescribed time, the commission: (3-3-94)

- a.** May suspend or revoke the promoter's license. (3-3-94)
- b.** Shall not thereafter issue a permit to the promoter for the holding of any program for charitable purposes. (3-3-94)

304. ARRANGEMENT OF MATCH FOR PROMOTER.
A boxing or wrestling match may not be arranged on behalf of any promoter except by a licensed matchmaker. (3-3-94)

305. MANAGERS -- LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF BOXERS.
A manager may not have more than three (3) boxers under his management in any one (1) program unless he has obtained written permission to do so from the commission. (3-3-94)

306. NUMBER OF ROUNDS SCHEDULED ON ONE PROGRAM.
A promoter shall not schedule fewer than twenty-five (25) rounds of boxing on any one (1) program. (3-3-94)

307. CERTAIN PERSONS RETAINED BY PROMOTER MUST HAVE LICENSES.
A promoter shall not retain a person for any of the following positions unless he is licensed by the commission: (3-3-94)

- 01. Referee.** (3-3-94)
- 02. Second.** (3-3-94)
- 03. Timekeeper.** (3-3-94)
- 04. Boxer.** (3-3-94)
- 05. Wrestler.** (3-3-94)
- 06. Matchmaker.** (3-3-94)
- 07. Physician.** (3-3-94)

08. Judge. (3-3-94)

308. OFFICIALS OF BOXING OR WRESTLING MATCHES.

01. Officials Described. The officials of boxing and wrestling matches are the referee, judges, timekeeper, physician, and commission's representative. (3-3-94)

02. Commission Involvement. All the officials are approved and assigned by the commission. The promoter may select the announcer, subject to the commission's approval. (3-3-94)

309. REFEREES.

01. Selection. The Commission will select the referee for the main event in championship contests and for contests which the commission considers to be special events. The commission will set the fee which the referee is entitled to receive for an event. (3-3-94)

02. Protests. If any licensee of the commission protests the assignment of a referee, the protesting licensee will be given a hearing by the commission if time permits. If time does not permit, the matter will be heard by two (2) commissioners in order to make such disposition of the protest as the facts may justify. Protests not made in a timely manner may be summarily rejected. (3-3-94)

03. Physical Examination. Each referee licensed by the commission must annually undergo a complete physical examination, including an eye examination conducted by an optometrist or ophthalmologist. The licensee must produce all records of the examination at the request of the commission. (3-3-94)

310. JUDGES.

01. Selection. The commission will select the judges for the main event in championship contests and for any other contests which the commission considers to be special events. (3-3-94)

02. Protests. If any licensee of the commission protests the assignment of a judge, the protesting license will be given a hearing by the commission if time permits. If time does not permit, the matter will be heard by two (2) commissioners in order to make such disposition of the protest as the facts may justify. Protests not made in a timely manner may be summarily rejected. (3-3-94)

03. Fees. The commission will set the fee which the judges are entitled to receive for an event. (3-3-94)

04. Station of Judges. The judges must be stationed ringside at places designated by the commission. (3-3-94)

05. Physical Examination. Each judge licensed by the commission may be required to submit to or provide proof of a complete physical examination, including an eye examination. (3-3-94)

311. ADMISSION OF CERTAIN LICENSEES TO PROGRAM.

The promoter of a boxing program shall admit to it any referee, judge, ringside physician, inspector, or timekeeper who is licensed by the commission and presents his card evidencing that license. (3-3-94)

312. PAYMENT OF FEE TO OFFICIAL DESIGNATED BY COMMISSION.

A promoter must pay the fee set by the commission to any person whom the commission directs to officiate in a contest or exhibition of boxing or wrestling promoted by that promoter. (3-3-94)

313. POSTPONEMENT OF PROGRAM.

01. Prior Approval. A promoter may not postpone a program of boxing or wrestling unless the postponement is approved by the commission. (3-3-94)

02. No Fault Postponement. If a postponement of a program becomes necessary through no fault of the promoter, the commission will grant an extension of the contracts and set a new date. (3-3-94)

03. Limitations on Postponement. A small advance sale is not a legitimate reason for postponement. Indoor boxing and wrestling programs may not be called off or canceled on account of storms or for any other reason not expressed in this chapter except with an affirmative vote by at least a majority of the commission. (3-3-94)

04. Advance Notice. A boxing or wrestling program must not be called off by the promoter without one (1) week prior written approval of the Commission. (3-3-94)

314. MAIN AND SEMI-MAIN EVENTS.

This section applies to the main and semi-main events in a program of boxing. (3-3-94)

01. Notice. The promoter shall request commission approval of any change in an announced or advertised program for the main and semi-main events in a program of boxing at least one (1) week before the contest. Notice of any change or substitution must also be conspicuously posted at the box office of the premises where the program is to be held and announced from the ring before the opening contest. (3-3-94)

02. Refunds. If such change occurs and any patron desires to have the price of his ticket refunded, the promoter must refund the patron's money if he presents his ticket or the ticket stub at the box office before the contest is scheduled to begin. The box office must remain open a reasonable length of time to redeem such tickets. (3-3-94)

03. Substitutions. A boxer may not substitute for another boxer in a contest which is the main and semi-main events in a program of boxing unless the commission approves the substitution. (3-3-94)

315. BOXER NOT USED IN PROGRAM MUST BE USED IN NEXT PROGRAM OR REIMBURSED.

If a promoter engages a boxer for a contest in a program of boxing but does not use him in that program, he must be used in the next program staged by the promoter or be reimbursed pursuant to their contract. (3-3-94)

316. SOLICITATION IN THE ARENA.

A person may not solicit in any arena for boxing or wrestling without the written permission of the commission. (3-3-94)

317. CONTAINERS.

All drinks at a boxing or wrestling program must be dispensed in paper or plastic cups. (3-3-94)

318. -- 399. (RESERVED).

400. ADMISSION FEE AT QUARTERS WHERE BOXER TRAINS.

01. Fee. An admission fee may not be charged to enter the quarters where a boxer is training unless the commission has authorized the charging of admission. Where such an admission fee is charged, the commission will consider the charge to be for the privilege of seeing an exhibition of boxing. (3-3-94)

02. State Fee. The state fee on those gross receipts, exclusive of any federal taxes paid thereon, must be sent to the commission with the report. (3-3-94)

401. APPROVAL OF FACILITIES BY COMMISSION BEFORE TICKETS MAY BE SOLD.

The sale of tickets for any proposed contest or exhibition is prohibited until: (3-3-94)

01. Approval. Plans and statements showing the seating arrangements and the location of tickets of each price have been approved by the commission; and (3-3-94)

02. Other Considerations. The aisle spacing, exit facilities, and the location of appliances to extinguish fires have been approved by the appropriate county or municipal authority. (3-3-94)

402. TICKETS LIMITED TO SEATING CAPACITY OF ARENA.

The sale of tickets for an event may not exceed the seating capacity of an indoor arena and no ticket may be issued for standing room. A person may not be sold the right of admission without a ticket. (3-3-94)

403. TICKETS.

01. Inventory. The ticket outlet shall to the commission an inventory, which he affirms under oath to be correct, of all the tickets issued. (3-3-94)

02. Notification. The promoter shall notify the ticket outlet of the requirements of this section. (3-3-94)

404. CONTENTS OF TICKETS.

01. General. Every ticket must have the price, name of the promoter, and date of the program plainly on it. (3-3-94)

02. Changes. Requests for changes in ticket prices or dates of programs must be made in writing to the commission for approval. (3-3-94)

03. License to Sell. Tickets may not be sold by any person except through an agency holding a license to sell the tickets unless the sale is first approved by the commission. (3-3-94)

405. COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS.

01. Limitation. A promoter may not issue complimentary tickets for more than two percent (2%) of the seats in the house without the commission's written authorization. The commission does not consider complementary tickets which it authorizes under this section to constitute part of the total gross receipts from admission fees for the purposes of calculating the commission taxes. (3-3-94)

02. More Than Two Percent Issued. If complimentary tickets are issued for more than two percent (2%) of the seats in the house: (3-3-94)

a. Each boxer or wrestler who is working on a percentage must be paid his percentage of the normal price of all complimentary tickets in excess of two percent (2%) of the seats in the house unless the contract between him and the promoter provides otherwise and stipulates the number of complimentary tickets which will be issued; and (3-3-94)

b. If a service charge is made for complimentary tickets, the boxer or wrestler is entitled to be paid his percentage of that service charge, less any deduction for federal taxes and fees. (3-3-94)

406. PROVISIONS OF TICKETS WITHOUT CHARGE OR AT REDUCED RATES.

01. Without Charge. Each promoter shall provide tickets without charge to: (3-3-94)

a. The commission's members and representatives; (3-3-94)

b. Principles and seconds who are engaged in a contest which is part of the program; and (3-3-94)

c. Holders of lifetime passes issued by the commission. (3-3-94)

02. No Fees. Persons who receive tickets pursuant to this section are not liable for the payment of any fees for those tickets. (3-3-94)

03. Optional Charges. Each promoter may provide tickets without charge or at a reduced rate to: (3-3-94)

a. Any of his employees, and if the promoter is a corporation, to a director or officer, who is regularly employed or engaged in promoting such programs, whether or not his duties require him to be admitted to the particular program and whether or not he is on duty at the time of that program; (3-3-94)

b. A journalist who is performing his duties as such; and (3-3-94)

c. A fireman or police officer who is performing his duties as such. (3-3-94)

04. Duties Required. Each promoter shall perform the following duties in relation to the issuance of complimentary tickets issued: (3-3-94)

a. Each ticket issued to a journalist must be clearly marked "PRESS". No more tickets may be issued to journalists than will permit comfortable seating in the press area. (3-3-94)

b. Seating at the press tables or in the press area must be limited to journalists who are actually covering the contest and to other persons designated by the commission. (3-3-94)

c. A list of passes issued to journalists must be submitted to the commission. (3-3-94)

d. Only one (1) complimentary ticket may be issued to any one (1) manager, second, boxer, wrestler or other person licensed by the commission. (3-3-94)

e. Any credential issued by the promoter which allows an admission to the event without a ticket must be approved in advance by the commission. Requests for the issuance of such credentials must be made at least five (5) hours before the first contest on the program. (3-3-94)

05. Admission Criteria. Admission of any person who does not hold a ticket or who is not specifically exempted pursuant to this section is a ground for suspension or revocation of the promoter's license or the assessment of a penalty. (3-3-94)

06. Fees. The commission shall collect all fees and taxes due on any ticket which is not specifically exempt pursuant to this section, and for any person who is admitted without a ticket in violation of this section. (3-3-94)

407. ALLOCATION OF SEATS FOR MEDIA.

The promoter may allocate seats for the media, subject to the commission's final approval of the allocation. (3-3-94)

408. SPECULATION IN TICKETS PROHIBITED.

01. Prevent Speculation. A promoter who holds boxing or wrestling matches shall exercise extraordinary caution to prevent speculation in tickets. (3-3-94)

02. No Other Price. The promoter may not sell any tickets for a price other than the price printed thereon. The promoter may not, without the commission's permission, change the price of tickets at any time after they have been placed on sale or sell them at any time during the program for less than tickets for the same seats were offered or sold before the program commenced. (3-3-94)

409. TICKETS SOLD AT REDUCED PRICE.

Any ticket for a boxing event sold for less than the price printed on the ticket must be over stamped with the actual price charged. The over stamp must be placed on the printed face of the ticket as well as the stub retained by the holder of the ticket. (3-3-94)

410. TICKETS -- EXCHANGE, REDEMPTION AND RETURN.

A person may only exchange tickets at the box office. A ticket may not be redeemed after the show has taken place. Tickets which agencies have not sold must be returned to the box office not later than one (1) hour before the show is scheduled to begin. (3-3-94)

411. TICKETS -- REMOVAL AND POSSESSION OF STUB.

A holder of a ticket for a program of boxing or wrestling must not be allowed: (3-3-94)

01. Gate. To pass through the gate of the premises where the program is being held unless his ticket is separated from the stub; or (3-3-94)

02. Occupy Seat. To occupy a seat unless he is in possession of the stub. (3-3-94)

412. DUTIES OF USHERS AND DOORMEN; RESPONSIBILITY OF PROMOTER.

01. Usher Duties. An usher shall see that: (3-3-94)

a. Patrons get the seats corresponding with their ticket stubs; and (3-3-94)

b. Anyone who occupies a seat for which he does not have the ticket stub is asked to vacate or, if necessary, is ejected. (3-3-94)

02. Promoter Responsibilities. The promoter is subject to disciplinary action by the commission if: (3-3-94)

a. Any usher allows an unsold seat to be occupied by a patron not holding a stub for the seat. (3-3-94)

b. Any doorman admits any person without a ticket to the program. (3-3-94)

413. TICKETS FOR READMISSION.

A promoter may not issue a ticket to a person for the purpose of readmitting him if he leaves the arena and then wishes to reenter the arena, unless the promoter has obtained the commission's written permission for such an issuance. (3-3-94)

414. TICKETS -- SEALING IN CANS DURING BOUT; COUNTING.

The representatives of the commission may check numbers and places of cans for tickets at gates and have the cans sealed and padlocked. After the show the representatives may require the cans to be opened and the tickets counted under their supervision. (3-3-94)

415. TICKETS -- REMOVAL AND RETENTION AFTER MATCH; DESTRUCTION.

01. Removal. All tickets and stubs sold or unsold, other than unsold reel tickets, used for any boxing contest or wrestling exhibition may be removed to the office of the commission by a representative of the commission after the promoter and representative have completed computation of gate receipts and tax due thereon. (3-3-94)

02. Destruction. After the tickets and stubs have been held for at least fifteen (15) days by the commission, the commission will destroy them. If the tickets are not taken by the representative, they must be retained by the promoters for at least six (6) months. Those tickets may be destroyed after they have been held for at least thirty (30) days and written permission has been granted by the commission for the destruction of such tickets. Tickets must be kept in separate packages for each show so that an audit can be made at any time by the commission. (3-3-94)

416. -- 499. (RESERVED).

500. SANITATION.

01. Sanitary Conditions. Each promoter is responsible for and must correct any violation of the regulations of the commission or the state board of health regarding the sanitary condition of dressing rooms, showers, water bottles, towels or other equipment. (3-3-94)

02. Reporting. Physicians and the commission shall make a particular examination before or during each program of boxing or wrestling to discover any violation of such regulations, and any such violation must be

reported to the commission immediately. (3-3-94)

501. REQUIRED NUMBER OF AMBULANCES; NOTICE TO AMBULANCE SERVICE AND HOSPITAL.

01. Required Number of Ambulances. The following number of ambulances must be present at the site of any program of boxing or wrestling involving full contact: (3-3-94)

a. Where the anticipated attendance is four thousand (4,000) persons or more but less than eight thousand (8,000) persons, one (1) ambulance is required. (3-3-94)

b. Where the anticipated attendance is eight thousand (8,000) persons or more, two (2) ambulances are required. (3-3-94)

02. Promoter Requirements. Each promoter of such a program shall, without regard to the size of the anticipated attendance: (3-3-94)

a. Give notice of the time, date and site of the program to the ambulance service or emergency medical service which is located nearest to the site of the program and ascertain from the service the length of time required for one (1) of its ambulances to reach the site. (3-3-94)

b. Give such a notice to the nearest hospital and the persons in charge of its emergency room. (3-3-94)

c. Before the start of the program, certify to a member of the commission that the requirements of this section have been met. (3-3-94)

502. DRESSING ROOMS -- ONLY AUTHORIZED PERSONS ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER.

01. Authorized Persons to Enter. On the day of a contest only the following people are allowed in the dressing room of a boxer; (3-3-94)

a. The boxer's manager; (3-3-94)

b. The boxer's seconds; (3-3-94)

c. Any representative of the promoter; and (3-3-94)

d. Any representative of the commission. (3-3-94)

02. Other Persons. The promoter shall furnish a doorman or doormen at the entrance to the dressing rooms to enforce this section. (3-3-94)

503. BOXING GLOVES.

The gloves used in a boxing contest must meet the following requirements. (3-3-94)

01. General. The gloves must be examined by the representative of the commission and the referee. If padding in any of the gloves is found to be misplaced or lumpy or if any of the gloves are found to be imperfect, they must be changed before the contest starts. No breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves is permitted. (3-3-94)

02. Glove Specifications. The gloves for every main event must be new, furnished by the promoter, and of the size specified by the commission. (3-3-94)

03. Sanitary. If gloves to be used in preliminary bouts have been used before, they must be whole, clean and in sanitary condition. The gloves are subject to inspection by the referee or representative of the commission. If found to be unfit, they must be immediately discarded and replaced with gloves meeting the requirements of this section. (3-3-94)

04. Extra Set. Each promoter must have an extra set of gloves of the appropriate weight available at the glove table to be used in case gloves are broken or otherwise damaged during the course of a bout. (3-3-94)

05. Weight of Gloves. Each contestant must wear gloves which weigh not less than eight (8) ounces and not more than ten (10) ounces except that the commission will set the weight of gloves to be used in a championship fight. Eight (8) ounce gloves shall be used for all weight classes through Middleweight. Super middleweight and above shall use ten (10) ounce gloves. (3-3-94)

06. Distal Portion. All gloves must have the distal portion of the thumb attached to the body of the glove so as to minimize the possibility of injury to an opponent's eye. (3-3-94)

504. BANDAGING OF BOXER'S HANDS.

01. General. Bandages may not exceed one (1) winding of surgeon's adhesive tape, not over one and one-half (1 1/2) inches wide, placed directly on the hand to protect the part of the hand near the wrists. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice but may not extend within three-fourths (3/4) inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist. (3-3-94)

02. Additional Requirements. Each contestant shall use soft surgical bandage not over two (2) inches wide, held in place by not more than six (6) feet of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand. Up to one (1) fifteen (15) yard roll of bandage may be used to complete the wrappings for each hand. Strips of tape may be used between the fingers to hold down the bandages. (3-3-94)

03. Witnesses. Bandages must be adjusted in the dressing room in the presence of a representative of the commission and both contestants. Either contestant may waive his privilege of witnessing the bandaging of the opponent's hands. (3-3-94)

505. EQUIPMENT OF THE CHIEF SECOND.

01. Equipment. The chief second shall equip himself with: (3-3-94)

a. A clear plastic water bottle; (3-3-94)

b. A bucket containing ice; (3-3-94)

c. A solution of a kind approved by the commission for stopping hemorrhaging; (3-3-94)

d. Adhesive tape; (3-3-94)

e. Gauze; (3-3-94)

f. Scissors; and (3-3-94)

g. One (1) extra mouthpiece. (3-3-94)

02. Ammonia. No ammonia may be used in the ring. (3-3-94)

03. Ring Physician. The ring physician or commission's representative may at any time inspect the contents of the chief second's first-aid kit. (3-3-94)

506. BOXING RING.

A boxing ring must meet the following requirements: (3-3-94)

01. Ring Dimensions. The ring must be not less than sixteen (16) feet square not more than twenty-four (24) feet square within the ropes. The ring floor must extend at least eighteen (18) inches beyond the ropes. The ring floor must be padded with ensolite or another similar closed-cell foam. Padding must extend beyond the ring

ropes and over the edge of the platform, with a top covering of canvas, duck or similar material tightly stretched and laced to the ring platform. Material that tends to gather in lumps or ridges must not be used. (3-3-94)

02. Ring Platform. The ring platform must not be more than four (4) feet above the floor of the building, and must be provided with suitable steps for use of contestants. Ring posts must be of metal, not more than three (3) inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a height of fifty-eight (58) inches above the ring floor. Rings posts must be at least eighteen (18) inches away from the ropes. (3-3-94)

03. Ropes. There must be four (4) padded ring ropes, not less than one (1) inch in diameter and wrapped in soft material. The lower rope must be eighteen (18) inches above the ring floor and offset four (4) inches to the outside of the ring from the ropes above. (3-3-94)

507. BELL OR GONG.

There must be a bell or gong at the ring no higher than the floor level of the ring. The bell or gong must produce a clear tone easily heard by the contestants. (3-3-94)

508. EQUIPMENT OF A TIMEKEEPER.

Every timekeeper shall have the equipment prescribed by the commission and shall carry out the duties directed by the representative or the commission. (3-3-94)

509. -- 599. (RESERVED).

600. WEIGHTS AND CLASSES OF BOXERS.

01. Classes and Weights. The classes and weights for each class are shown in the following schedule: (3-3-94)

- a.** Strawweight -- up to one hundred five (105) pounds. (3-3-94)
- b.** Light-Flyweight -- over one hundred five (105) to one hundred eight (108) pounds. (3-3-94)
- c.** Flyweight -- over one hundred eight (108) to one hundred twelve (112) pounds. (3-3-94)
- d.** Super Flyweight -- over one hundred twelve (112) to one hundred fifteen (115) pounds. (3-3-94)
- e.** Bantamweight -- over one hundred fifteen (115) to one hundred eighteen (118) pounds. (3-3-94)
- f.** Super Bantamweight -- over one hundred eighteen (118) to one hundred twenty-two (122) pounds. (3-3-94)
- g.** Featherweight -- over one hundred twenty-two (122) to one hundred twenty-six (126) pounds. (3-3-94)
- h.** Super Featherweight -- over one hundred twenty-six (126) to one hundred thirty (130) pounds. (3-3-94)
- i.** Lightweight -- over one hundred thirty (130) to one hundred thirty-five (135) pounds. (3-3-94)
- j.** Super Lightweight -- over one hundred thirty-five (135) to one hundred forty (140) pounds. (3-3-94)
- k.** Welterweight -- over one hundred forty (140) to one hundred forty-seven (147) pounds. (3-3-94)
- l.** Super Welterweight -- over one hundred forty-seven (147) to one hundred fifty-four (154) pounds. (3-3-94)
- m.** Middleweight -- over one hundred fifty-four (154) to one hundred sixty (160) pounds. (3-3-94)

- n.** Super Middleweight -- over one hundred sixty (160) to one hundred sixty-eight (168) pounds. (3-3-94)
- o.** Light-Heavyweight -- over one hundred sixty-eight (168) to one hundred seventy-five (175) pounds. (3-3-94)
- p.** Cruiserweight -- over one hundred seventy-five (175) to one hundred ninety-five (195) pounds. (3-3-94)
- q.** Heavyweight -- all over one hundred ninety-five (195) pounds. (3-3-94)

02. Exceeding Weight Allowances. No contest may be scheduled and no contestants may engage in a boxing contest without the approval of the commission or the commissions's representative if the difference in weight between contestants exceeds the allowance shown in the following schedule: (3-3-94)

- a.** Up to one hundred eighteen (118) pounds -- not more than three (3) pounds. (3-3-94)
- b.** One hundred eighteen (118) to one hundred twenty-six (126) pounds -- not more than five (5) pounds. (3-3-94)
- c.** One hundred twenty-six (126) to one hundred thirty-five (135) pounds -- not more than seven (7) pounds. (3-3-94)
- d.** One hundred thirty-five (135) to one hundred forty-seven (147) pounds -- not more than nine (9) pounds. (3-3-94)
- e.** One hundred forty-seven (147) to one hundred sixty (160) pounds -- not more than eleven (11) pounds. (3-3-94)
- f.** One hundred sixty (160) to one hundred seventy-five (175) -- not more than twelve (12) pounds. (3-3-94)
- g.** One hundred seventy-five (175) to one hundred ninety-five (195) pounds -- not more than twenty (20) pounds. (3-3-94)
- h.** One hundred ninety-five (195) pounds and over -- no limit. (3-3-94)

03. Weigh-Ins on Day of Contest. If a weigh-in is scheduled on the day of the contest, weight loss in excess of two (2) pounds after the time of the weigh-in is not permitted. (3-3-94)

601. CHAMPIONS.

- 01. General.** This section applies to a boxer who has been declared the champion of his class. (3-3-94)
- 02. Title Not at Stake.** A champion may engage in a contest in which his title is not at stake if the commission consents to the contest. (3-3-94)
- 03. Title at Stake.** The title of a champion is at stake if the official weighing in shows is opponent to be within the maximum weight limit of the class. Contests for the championship of the state must be held at twelve (12) rounds. If a champion in a match which has been approved by the commission for the championship of the state has, within two (2) hours after the scheduled time for the weigh-in, failed to make the specified weight, his title must be declared vacant. (3-3-94)
- 04. Fighting a Boxer from Heavier Class.** The commission may permit a champion to fight a boxer belonging to a heavier class, but no restriction of minimum weight may be placed on the opponent to prevent his weighing in as a contender for the title. The difference in weight between the contestants may not exceed twenty (20)

pounds unless both weigh over one hundred ninety-five (195) pounds. (3-3-94)

05. Commission Names Champions. The commission may name professional boxing champions of the state each year in each weight class. A championship may be lost by default, forfeit or inability to make the weight, but a championship may only be won in a contest. (3-3-94)

06. Defending a Title. The titles of champions of the state must be defended at least once every six (6) months. If a boxer does not defend his title within this period, his title is automatically vacated. (3-3-94)

07. Presentation of Championship Belt to Commission Before Title Contest. Every boxer who holds a belt for winning the championship of the state must present the belt to the commission's representative when the title is being defended. Any donor of a championship belt must be approved by the commission. (3-3-94)

602. WEIGH-IN, EXAMINATION OF BOXER MAY BE ORDERED BY THE COMMISSION.
Any boxer who has signed a contract to box on a promoter's program is subject to an order by the commission to appear at any time to be weighed or examined by any physician whom the commission may designate. (3-3-94)

603. ADVANCE APPEARANCE OF BOXERS SCHEDULED TO FIGHT IN MAIN EVENT.

01. When to Appear. Each boxer who is scheduled to fight in a main event except a boxer in a regularly scheduled weekly bout must be present in any place specified by the promoter at least three (3) days before the scheduled day of the bout for the purpose of training, publicity and whatever other purpose the promoter may desire, unless the boxer has the commission's express written approval to be absent. (7-1-93)

02. Expenses. Unless otherwise provided for in the contract, the boxer's expenses for this purpose must be borne by the promoter. If a boxer fails to comply with this requirement, the promoter may, subject to approval of the commission, deduct ten percent (10%) of the offending boxer's purse. (7-1-93)

604. WEIGHING IN OF CONTESTANTS.

01. Attendees and Scales Used at Weigh-In. Each contestant must be weighed in the presence of the public, the other contestant, a representative of the commission and an official representing the promoter, on scales approved by the commission at any place designated by the commission. (3-3-94)

02. Attire. The boxer must have all weights stripped from his body before he is weighed in, but he may wear shorts. (3-3-94)

03. Attendance by Media. Representatives of newspapers and the electronic news media who properly identify themselves as such must be admitted to each official weighing in of a contestant. (3-3-94)

04. Security. The owner or operator of the premises in which the weighing in is held shall provide adequate security for the contestant and other persons who are present. (3-3-94)

605. FORFEITURE FOR FAILURE TO MAKE WEIGHT.

01. Failure to Make Weight. Any boxer who fails to make the weight agreed upon in his contract forfeits: (3-3-94)

a. Ten percent (10%) of his purse if no lesser amount is set by the commissioner's representative; or (3-3-94)

b. A lesser amount set by the commission, unless the weight difference is one (1) pound or less. (3-3-94)

02. Dividing Forfeit. A forfeit must be divided equally between the other boxer and the commission. (3-3-94)

03. Exception. Except as otherwise provided, if, during the two (2) hours following the time of the weighing in, a boxer is able to make the weight or weighs less than one (1) pound outside the agreed limits, no forfeit may be imposed or fine assessed upon him. (3-3-94)

606. PHYSICAL AND EYE EXAMINATION OF CONTESTANTS AT TIME OF WEIGHING IN.
A physician designated by the commission shall give each contestant a thorough physical and eye examination at the time of his weighing in before the bout. (3-3-94)

607. PHYSICIAN -- SUITABLE PLACE TO EXAMINE CONTESTANT; FEE; EMERGENCY TREATMENT.

01. Suitable Examination Place. The promoter shall provide the physician designated by the commission a suitable place to examine each contestant. (3-3-94)

02. Fees. The physician is entitled to receive a fee for his services at a bout. (3-3-94)

03. Emergency Treatment. The physician shall give any injured contestant temporary or emergency treatment in the arena or dressing room and no additional fee may be charged. (3-3-94)

608. PHYSICIAN'S DETERMINATION OF FITNESS OF CONTESTANTS AND REFEREE; CERTIFICATION; REPORT.

01. Determination of Physician. The physician who examines any contestant or referee who has contracted to participate in a boxing program shall determine that a contestant or referee shall not participate in the program and shall immediately report his finding to the promoter and commission's representative if: (3-3-94)

a. The contestant is unfit for competition; or (3-3-94)

b. The referee is unfit for officiating. (3-3-94)

02. Written Certification. If the examining physician find that the contestants and referees are in good physical condition, the physician shall, one (1) hour before the start of the boxing program, give written certification of those findings to the commission's representative. (3-3-94)

03. Physician's Written Report. Within twenty-four (24) hours after the program ends, the physician shall mail or deliver to the commission his written report on every licensee he examined. The report must be on a form furnished by the commission. (3-3-94)

609. BOXER'S REPORT OF OWN ILLNESS OR INJURY; EXAMINATION; FEE.

01. Boxer's Report of Non-Participation to Commission. When a licensed boxer is unable to take part in a contest for which he is under contract because of injury or illness, he shall immediately report the fact to the commission and shall submit to an examination by a physician designated by the commission. (3-3-94)

02. Payment of Fees to Physician. The fee for the physician's examination must be paid by the promoter if he has requested the examination, otherwise the fee must be paid by the boxer. (3-3-94)

610. SUSPENSION OF LICENSEE FOR MEDICAL REASON.

01. Not Fit for Competition or Officiating. Any licensee who is determined to be unfit to compete or officiate must be suspended until it is shown that he is fit for further competition or officiating. (3-3-94)

02. Medical Suspension -- Thirty Days. Any boxer suspended for thirty (30) days for his medical protection shall take the same examination upon the expiration of his suspension as is required annually, unless the commission directs him to submit to further tests of his physical condition. The physician may require any other procedures during the examination, including an electroencephalogram if indicated. (3-3-94)

611. -- 699. (RESERVED).

700. CONTESTANTS MUST REPORT.

Each contestant must report to the representative of the commission in charge of dressing rooms at least one (1) hour before his scheduled time of the first match. (3-3-94)

701. BOXER'S COSTUME AND EQUIPMENT.

01. Costume. Each boxer on a program must provide himself with the ring costume selected and approved by the commission. (3-3-94)

02. Trunks. Each boxer signed to engage in a contest must appear at scheduled ring time equipped with two (2) pairs of regulation trunks. One (1) pair must be white. The second pair may be a color of the boxer's own choice (other than white). These trunks may bear an emblem or insignia if it is not of a commercial or advertising nature. The articles of agreement must specify the colors of trunks to be worn by each contestant. The contestants may not wear the same colors in the ring without the approval of the commission's representative. (3-3-94)

03. Fit. The trunks must be loose fitting and made of a lightweight cloth similar to an athlete's "running pants". The belt of the trunks must not extend above the waist line. (3-3-94)

04. Other Equipment. Each boxer must wear: (3-3-94)

a. A mouthpiece which has been individual fitted; and (3-3-94)

b. An abdominal cup which will protect him against injury from a foul blow. (3-3-94)

702. CONTESTANT'S PHYSICAL APPEARANCE.

01. Appearance. Each contestant must be clean and present a tidy appearance. (3-3-94)

02. Grease or Foreign Substances. The excessive use of grease or any other foreign substance may not be used on the face of a contestant. The referees or the commission's representative in charge shall cause any excessive grease or foreign substance to be removed. (3-3-94)

03. Hair. The commission's representative shall determine whether head or facial hair presents any hazard to the safety of the contestant or his opponent or will interfere with the supervision and conduct of the contest. (3-3-94)

703. PROCEDURE FOR USE OF SCORECARDS.

01. Scorecards. The commission's representative in charge at a boxing bout shall, before the start of the bout, give scorecards to each judge. (3-3-94)

02. Scoring by Judges. The judges shall score each round of the bout on an individual scorecard and sign it. The referee shall pick up the scorecard from each judge and turn in the scorecards at the commission's desk before the start of each round. (3-3-94)

03. Presentation of Scorecards to Press After Bout. The commission's representative may show the scorecards to accredited representatives of the press after the completion of the bout. (3-3-94)

04. Delivery of Scorecards to Commission. The commission's representative shall mail or deliver the scorecards with the rest of his reports regarding the bout to the office of the commission. (3-3-94)

05. Report of Each Bout. Reports of each bout will be kept on file in the office of the commission. (3-3-94)

704. METHOD OF JUDGING.

01. Scoring by Judges. Each judge shall score every contest and determine the winner through the use of the following system: (3-3-94)

- a.** The better boxer of a round receives ten (10) points and his opponent proportionately less. (3-3-94)
- b.** If the round is even, each boxer receives ten (10) points. (3-3-94)
- c.** No fraction of points may be given. (3-3-94)
- d.** Points for each round must be awarded immediately after the end of the round. (3-3-94)

02. Majority Opinion. After the end of the contest the announcer shall pick up the scores of the judges from the commission's desk. The majority opinion is conclusive and if there is no majority the decision is a draw. (3-3-94)

03. Announcing a Winner. When the representative of the commission has checked the scores, he shall inform the announcer of the decision, and the announcer shall inform the audience of the decision over the speaker system. (3-3-94)

705. INTRODUCTION FROM RING.

Only a boxer, wrestler or person officially identified with boxing or wrestling may be introduced from the ring at an event, except with specific authority to do so from the representative of the commission. (3-3-94)

706. REFEREE'S INSTRUCTIONS TO CONTESTANTS.

The referee shall, before starting a contest, ascertain from each contestant the name of his chief second, and shall hold the chief responsible for the conduct of the assistant seconds during the progress of the contest. The referee shall call contestants together before each bout for final instructions, at which time each contestant must be accompanied by his chief second only. (3-3-94)

707. LIMITATIONS ON SECONDS.

01. Number of Seconds. No contestant shall have more than three (3) seconds except that in a contest for a world title the commission may authorize four (4) seconds. (3-3-94)

02. Entering Ring. Only one (1) of the seconds may be inside the ring ropes between rounds. (3-3-94)

03. Coaching. A second may not coach loudly or excessively from the corners during the rounds. (3-3-94)

04. Excessive Use of Water. Any excessive or undue spraying or throwing of water on any boxer by a second between rounds is prohibited. (3-3-94)

708. CONTINUOUS PRESENCE OF PHYSICIAN AT RINGSIDE.

01. Presences of Physician at Ringside. The physician designated by the commission shall sit at the immediate ringside at every boxing and wrestling bout. A bout may not proceed unless the physician is in his seat at ringside. The physician shall not leave until released by the commission. He shall be prepared to assist if any serious emergency arises and shall render temporary or emergency treatments for cuts and minor injuries sustained by the contestants. (3-3-94)

02. Injury to Boxer During Round. Where a boxer appears to have been injured during the course of a round, his manager or second shall not attempt to render aid to him before the physician has had an opportunity to examine him. (3-3-94)

709. WARNING BEFORE START OF ROUND.

Ten (10) seconds before the beginning of each round the timekeeper shall give warning to the seconds of the

contestants by blowing a whistle. (3-3-94)

710. DURATION OF ROUND.

A round of boxing must be three (3) minutes in duration. (3-3-94)

711. PERSONS ALLOWED IN RING.

No persons other than the contestants and the referee may be in the ring during the progress of a round. (3-3-94)

712. FAIR BLOWS AND FOULS.

01. Fair Blow. A fair blow is one delivered with the padded knuckle part of the glove on the front or side of the head or the front or side of the body above the belt. (3-3-94)

02. Fouls. The following acts constitute fouls in boxing: (3-3-94)

a. Hitting below the belt. (3-3-94)

b. Hitting an opponent who is down or is getting up after being down. (3-3-94)

c. Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other. (3-3-94)

d. Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch. (3-3-94)

e. Wrestling or kicking. (3-3-94)

f. Butting with the head or shoulder or using the knee. (3-3-94)

g. Hitting with the open glove, the butt of the hand, the wrist or the elbow, and all backhand blows. (3-3-94)

h. Purposely going down without being hit. (3-3-94)

i. Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys. (3-3-94)

j. Deliberately using the rabbit punch. (3-3-94)

k. Jabbing the opponent's eyes with the thumb of the glove. (3-3-94)

l. Using abusive language in the ring. (3-3-94)

m. Engaging in any unsportsman like trick or action which causes injury to an opponent. (3-3-94)

n. Hitting on the break. (3-3-94)

o. Hitting after the bell has sounded the end of the round. (3-3-94)

p. Hitting an opponent whose head is between and outside of the ropes. (3-3-94)

q. Pushing an opponent about the ring or into the ropes. (3-3-94)

713. UNFAIR PRACTICES; DUTIES OF REFEREES.

01. Enforcing the Rules. A referee is responsible for enforcing the rules of the contest. He shall not permit unfair practices that may cause injury to a contestant. (3-3-94)

02. Warnings. The referees shall warn the boxers whenever they are committing fouls. (3-3-94)

03. Deducting Points. If a boxer persists in committing fouls after he has been warned, the referee shall deduct points from him or disqualify him. (3-3-94)

714. FOULS -- DEDUCTION FOR POINTS; EFFECT OF CLAIMING LOW BLOW BY OPPONENT.

01. Deducting Points Because of Fouls. If a contestant repeatedly fouls his opponent during a contest or commits any other infraction, the referee may penalize him by deducting a point from his score, whether or not the foul or infraction was intentional. (3-3-94)

02. Notification of Point Deduction. When the referee determines that it is necessary to deduct a point because of a foul or infraction, he shall inform the offender, the scoring table and the judges of the penalty to be assessed. (3-3-94)

03. Deduction of Points in Round Foul Occurs. Any point or points to be deducted for any foul or infraction must be deducted in the round in which the foul or infraction occurred, and may not be deducted from the score of any subsequent round. (3-3-94)

04. Contestant Claiming Low Blow. A contestant may not be declared the winner of a contest on the basis of his claim that his opponent committed a foul by hitting him below the belt. If a contestant falls to the floor of the ring or otherwise indicates that he is unwilling to continue because of a claim of a blow to be a technical knockout in favor of the contestant who is willing to continue. (3-3-94)

715. FOULS -- DISQUALIFICATION OF BOXER AND WITHHOLDING OF PURSE.

Any boxer guilty of a foul in a boxing contest may be disqualified by the referee and his purse ordered withheld by a commissioner or the commissioner's representative. Disposition of the purse and the penalty to be imposed upon the boxer will be determined by the commission. (3-3-94)

716. ACCIDENTAL FOULING.

01. Bout Stopped Because of Accidental Foul. If a bout is stopped because of an accidental foul, the referee shall determine whether the boxer who has been fouled can continue or not. If the boxer's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized as a result of a foul, the referee may order the bout continued after a reasonable interval. Before the bout begins again, the referee shall inform the commission of his determination that the foul was accidental. (3-3-94)

02. Bout Stopped Due to Accidental Foul. If the referee determines that the bout may not continue because of an injury suffered as the result of an accidental foul, the bout must be declared a draw if the foul occurs during the first three (3) rounds. (3-3-94)

03. Contestant Unable to Finish Bout. If an accidental foul renders a contestant unable to continue the bout after the third round, the outcome must be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stops the bout. (3-3-94)

04. Bout Stopped by Referee. If an injury inflicted by an accidental foul later becomes aggravated by fair blows and the referee orders the bout stopped because of the injury, the outcome must be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stops the bout. (3-3-94)

717. STOPPING OF CONTEST -- INJURY TO BOXER.

The referee, in consultation with the ring physician designated by the commission, shall determine whether a contest should be stopped because of an injury to a boxer. (7-1-93)

718. STOPPING OF CONTEST -- ONE-SIDED CONTEST; RISK OF INJURY; EXAMINATION BY PHYSICIAN.

01. One-Sided Contested. The referee may stop a contest at any stage if he considers it too one-sided or if either contestant is in such a condition that to continue might subject him to serious injury. (3-3-94)

02. Risk of Injury and Examination by Physician. If a boxer sustains any injury which the referee believes may incapacitate him, the referee shall call the physician into the ring to examine the boxer or wrestler. The physician shall give his opinion to the referee before the referee renders his decision in the matter. (3-3-94)

719. STOPPING THE CONTEST -- CONTESTANT NOT HONESTLY COMPETING.

If the referee decides that a contestant is not honestly competing, he may stop the bout before its scheduled completion, disqualify the contestant and recommend the purse of that contestant be held pending investigation by the commission. The announcer shall then inform the audience that no decision has been rendered. (3-3-94)

720. FAILURE OF CONTESTANT TO RESUME BOXING.

A contestant shall not leave the ring during any one (1) minute rest period between rounds. If any contestant fails or refuses to resume boxing when the bell sounds signaling the commencement of the next round, the referee shall award a decision of technical knockout to his opponent as of the round which has last been finished, unless the circumstances indicate to the referee the need for investigation or punitive action, in which event the referee shall not give a decision and shall recommend the purse or purses of either or both boxers to be withheld. (3-3-94)

721. GLOVES TO BE WIPED BY REFEREE AFTER BOXER FALLS.

Before a boxer may resume boxing after having been knocked or having fallen or slipped to the floor of the ring, the referee shall wipe any accumulated resin from the boxer's gloves with a damp towel or the referee's shirt. (3-3-94)

722. KNOCKDOWN OF CONTESTANT; PROCEDURE FOR COUNTING.

01. Knockdown. When a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner, and immediately begin the count over the boxer who is down. The referee shall audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with motions of his arm, the downward motion indicating the end of each second. (3-3-94)

02. Timekeeper. The timekeeper, by effective signaling, shall give the referee the correct one (1) second interval for his count. The referee's count is the official count. Once the referee picks up the count from the timekeeper, the timekeeper shall cease counting. No contestant who is knocked down may be allowed to resume boxing until the referee has finished counting to eight (8). The contestant may take the count either on the floor or standing. (3-3-94)

03. Failure of Opponent to Stay in Farthest Neutral Corner. If the opponent fails to stay in the farthest neutral corner, the referee shall cease counting until he has returned to his corner and shall then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted. If the boxer who is down arises during the count, the referee may step between the contestants long enough to assure himself that the boxer just arisen is in condition to continue. If so assured, he shall, without loss of time, order both boxers to go on with the contest. During the intervention by the referee the striking of a blow by either boxer may be ruled a foul. (3-3-94)

04. Knock-Out. When a boxer is knocked out, the referee shall perform a full ten (10) second count unless, in the judgment of the referee, the safety for the contestant would be jeopardized by such a count. If the contestant who is knocked down is still down when the referee call the count of ten (10), the referee shall wave both arms to indicate that he had been knocked out and shall raise the hand of the opponent as the winner. (3-3-94)

05. Both Boxers Down. If both boxers go down at the same time, the count shall be continued as long as one (1) is still down. If both boxers remain down until the count of ten (10), the contest must be stopped and the decision is a technical draw. (3-3-94)

06. Boxer Down -- Referee Counting. If a boxer is down and the referee is in the course of counting at the end of:

a. A round other than the final round, the bell indicating the end of the round must not be sounded, but the bell must be sounded as soon as the downed boxer regains his feet. (3-3-94)

b. The final round, the bell must be sounded indicating the end of the round and contest. (3-3-94)

07. Boxer Down -- Round Terminates. When a contestant has been knocked down before the normal termination of a round and the round terminates before he has arisen from the floor of the ring: (3-3-94)

a. If the round is other than the final round, the referee's count must be continued. If the contestant who is down fails to arise before the count of ten (10), he is considered to have lost the bout by a knockout in the round that was just concluded. (3-3-94)

b. If the round is the final round, the referee's count must be continued upon the sound of the bell terminating the round. (3-3-94)

08. Knockdown After Bell Has Sounded. If a legal blow struck in the final seconds of a round causes a fighter to go down after the bell has sounded, that knockdown must be regarded as having occurred during the round just ended and the appropriate count must continue into the rest period following the bell. (3-3-94)

09. Three Knockdowns in Same Round. Any boxer who is knocked down three (3) times in the same round automatically loses the contest by technical knockout. The commission may, by prior directive, waive the provisions of this subsection. (3-3-94)

723. RESUMING COUNT ON BOXER.

If a knockdown occurs before the normal termination of a round and the boxer who is down stands up before the count of ten (10) is reached and then falls down immediately without being struck, the referee shall resume the count where it was left off. (3-3-94)

724. ADJUDICATION OF TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT.

01. Contest Termination. It must be adjudged a technical knockout to the credit of the winner if a contest is terminated because a contestant is: (3-3-94)

- a.** Knocked down three (3) times in the same round; (3-3-94)
- b.** Unable to continue; (3-3-94)
- c.** Not honestly competing; (3-3-94)
- d.** Injured; or (3-3-94)
- e.** Disqualified. (3-3-94)

02. Win by Other Than Full Count. A contest which is won by other than a full count of ten (10) or the scoring of the judges must be adjudged a technical knockout to the credit of the winner. (3-3-94)

725. PROCEDURE WHEN BOXER IS KNOCKED OUT; PERIOD BEFORE HIS NEXT BOUT; EXAMINATION IN CASE OF HEAD INJURY.

01. Boxer Who Has Been Knocked Out. A boxer who has been knocked out must be kept in a prone position until he has recovered. Except for the referee or chief second who may remove his mouthpiece, no one may touch him until the ring physician enters the ring, attends him and issues any instructions to his handlers. (3-3-94)

02. Decision of Technical Knockout Rendered by Referee. If the referee has rendered a decision of technical knockout against a boxer, he must be placed on the ill and unavailable list for a period designated by the commission's representative after consultation the commission's physician, but that period must not be less than fifteen (15) days. The boxer may not engage in any contact boxing during this period without the approval of the commission. (3-3-94)

03. Knockout from Blow to Head. If a boxer has been knocked out by a blow to the head, he must be placed on the ill and unavailable list for at least thirty (30) days. Before he is reinstated, he must satisfactorily pass an examination performed with a computerized tomographic scanning device or an electroencephalogram, or both, if the

commission or its physician finds that such an examination is necessary to determine his condition. (3-3-94)

04. Head Injury. Whenever it appears that a boxer may have suffered a head injury, he must undergo such an examination if directed to do so by the commission or its physician. (3-3-94)

726. WHEN BOXER FALLS FROM RING DURING ROUND.

01. Contestant Knocked or Falls from Ring Platform. A contestant who has been knocked or has fallen through the ropes and over the edge of the ring platform during the contest may be helped back by anyone except his seconds or manager, and the referee may allow a reasonable amount of time for the contestant to return to the ring. If the contestant is on the ring platform outside the ropes, he must enter the ring immediately where he may resume the contest or take a count. The referee shall start the count as soon as the contestant who had fallen is back in the ring. (3-3-94)

02. Stalling Outside Ropes. If the contestant stalls for time outside the ropes, the referee shall start the count without waiting for him to reenter the ring. (3-3-94)

03. Boxer to Neutral Corner. When one (1) boxer has fallen through the ropes, the other boxer shall retire to the farthest corner and stay there until ordered to continue the contest by the referee. (3-3-94)

04. Penalty. A contestant who deliberately wrestles or throws an opponent from the ring, or who hits when he is partly out of the ring and is prevented by the ropes from assuming a position of defense, may be penalized. (3-3-94)

727. WHEN A BOXER SHALL BE DEEMED DOWN.

01. Feet Off Floor. A boxer shall be deemed to be down when any part of his body other than his feet is on the floor. (3-3-94)

02. Hanging over Ropes. A boxer shall be deemed to be down when he is hanging over the ropes without the ability to protect himself and he cannot fall to the floor. A referee may count a contestant out if he is on the floor or is being held up by the ropes. (3-3-94)

728. ANNOUNCEMENT OF WINNER OF BOUT.

At the termination of each boxing bout the announcer shall announce the winner and the referee shall raise the hand of the winner. (3-3-94)

729. CHANGE OF DECISION IN BOXING CONTEST.

The commission will not change a decision rendered at the end of any boxing contest unless: (3-3-94)

01. Collusion. The commission determines that there was collusion affecting the result of the contest; (3-3-94)

02. Error in Scoring. The compilation of scorecards of the judges discloses an error which shows that the decision was given to the wrong boxer; or (3-3-94)

03. Error in Interpretation of Rules. As a result of an error in interpreting a provision of this chapter, the referee has rendered an incorrect decision. (3-3-94)

730. PHYSICIAN'S REPORT TO COMMISSION AFTER CONTEST.

On the report which the physician designated by the commission files after a contest, he shall list each case in which the boxer or wrestler: (3-3-94)

01. Injury. Was injured during the contest; or (3-3-94)

02. Applies for Medical Aid. Has applied for medical aid after the contest. (3-3-94)

731. AMATEUR BOXING.

01. Recognition of Amateur Bout. The commission will recognize an amateur bout only if it is registered and sanctioned by the United States Amateur Boxing, Inc. (USA Boxing, Inc.) as a boxing contest. (3-3-94)

02. Rules Governing Amateur Boxing. An amateur boxing contest is governed by the rules of the USA Boxing, Inc. for the conduct of such a contest. (3-3-94)

03. Registration of Amateurs. An amateur may not take part in a boxing contest unless he is registered with the USA Boxing, Inc. (3-3-94)

732. MARTIAL ARTS.

01. Martial Arts Regulated as Boxing. Martial arts exhibitions and contests involving combative contact between contestants or between participants, such as body-to-body blows, holds, kicks, or throws, and full-contact martial arts exhibitions and contests, are subject to and must comply with all provisions of Title 54, Chapter 4, Idaho Code, relating to boxing, and all commission rules relating to boxing, except to the extent specifically exempted by statute or rule. (4-6-05)

02. Practices, Belt Promotions, and Non-Contact Demonstrations. Martial arts practices, belt promotion testing and demonstrations (as used herein the term demonstrations means exhibitions that do not involve combative contact between contestants or between participants) conducted by martial arts schools are not considered to be boxing and are exempt from the licensing requirements of Title 54, Chapter 4, Idaho Code. (4-6-05)

03. Licensing Exemption. Martial arts schools that meet the conditions set forth within Section 54-406(2)(b), Idaho Code, may apply to the commission for exemption from licensing and sanctioning permit requirements relating to exhibitions and contests. (4-6-05)

04. Use of Official Rules for Art. Martial arts contests and exhibitions must be conducted pursuant to the official rules of the particular art. The sponsoring organization or promoter must file a copy of the official rules with the commission before the commission will issue a sanctioning permit for the contest or exhibition. (4-6-05)

05. Boxing Gloves. The requirement set forth in Section 54-414, Idaho Code, of wearing boxing gloves applies to kickboxing but shall not apply to any other form of martial art unless the use of boxing gloves is required by the official rules of that particular art. (4-6-05)

06. Other Requirements and Limitations. Except to the extent set forth in Rule 732, all requirements and the limitations relating to boxing (as set forth within Title 54, Chapter 4, Idaho Code, and in the remaining rules of the commission) shall apply to all martial arts contests and exhibitions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at its sole discretion, the commission may (by specific reference in the sanctioning permit) allow the use of other requirements and limitations during a particular martial arts contest or exhibition. (4-6-05)

733. -- 799. (RESERVED).

800. WRESTLING -- SPECIAL LICENSE IS REQUIRED FOR A CONTEST.

Unless a special license has been obtained, all professional wrestling programs under the supervision and authority of the commission are only exhibitions and not contests, and those exhibitions cannot be advertised or announced as contests. (3-3-94)

801. WRESTLING -- DISQUALIFICATION FOR DANGEROUS TACTICS.

01. Restrictions. The referee shall not permit physically dangerous conduct or tactics by any wrestler. Any wrestler who fails to discontinue those tactics, after being warned by the referee, must be disqualified and have his purse held up and paid to the commission. (3-3-94)

02. Professionalism. A referee shall not participate in an exhibition to the extent that the commission

or the referee is made to look ridiculous. (3-3-94)

802. LICENSEE'S DUTIES AT WRESTLING EXHIBITION.

01. Conduct. The referee, promoter and his agents, attaches and employees, and participants in any wrestling exhibition shall maintain peace, order and decency in the conduct of the exhibition. (3-3-94)

02. No Abusive Behavior. A person who is involved in such exhibition shall not abuse the referee or an official of the commission. (3-3-94)

03. Decision and Appeal. The commission's executive director shall hear any complaint about a referee or an official. The executive director's decision on such a complaint may be appealed to the commission. (3-3-94)

803. WRESTLERS -- PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Any person applying for or renewing a license as a wrestler must first be examined by a physician approved by the commission to establish physical and mental fitness. A wrestler will be furnished a list of approved examining physicians by the commission. The commission may order the examination of any wrestler for the purpose of determining whether the wrestler is fit and qualified to engage in further exhibitions. (3-3-94)

804. WRESTLING, BOOKING AGENTS, LICENSING, RESPONSIBILITIES.

01. Licensing. The commission may issue a person a license as a booking agent if: (3-3-94)

a. The person completes the application; (3-3-94)

b. The commission determines the person is qualified; and (3-3-94)

c. The person pays the fee for the license. (3-3-94)

02. Booking Agent Responsibilities. A booking agent who is licensed by the commission may arrange for exhibitions by wrestlers and otherwise assist wrestler in obtaining work. Any promoter desiring to book the wrestlers directly may do so, however, he must work through a booking agent who is licensed by the commission. The booking agent is responsible to the commission for the filing of all contracts and notices required by law. (3-3-94)

03. Booking Offices. A wrestler shall specify which booking offices are authorized to book an exhibition for him. This authority may be terminated upon ten (10) days notice to the commission or as specified in the written agreement between the wrestler and the booking agent filed with and approved by the commission. (3-3-94)

805. -- 899. (RESERVED).

900. ADMINISTRATION OR USE OF ALCOHOL, DRUGS, STIMULANTS.

01. Prohibitions. The administration of or use of any of the following, in any part of the body either before or during a match, to or by any boxer is prohibited: (3-3-94)

a. Alcohol; (3-3-94)

b. Drugs; (3-3-94)

c. Injection; or (3-3-94)

d. Stimulant. (3-3-94)

02. Urinalysis. A boxer shall submit to a urinalysis of chemical test before or after a contest if the

commission directs him to do so. (3-3-94)

03. Suspension. No boxer will be allowed to box if his urinalysis testing reveals the presence of illegal substance(s). (3-3-94)

04. Procedure for Testing for Illegal Substance(s). (3-3-94)

a. The Commission reserves the right to conduct random drug testing. A boxer with a recent history of drug abuse may be specifically required to test. Both boxers in the title bout will be tested. (3-3-94)

b. The boxer(s) to be tested shall go directly to his dressing room after the end of the fight. Only water may be consumed until the test sample has been taken. The Commission medical representative will give the boxer the sample container and observe the boxer give the specimen into the container. The container shall be sealed and labeled by the medical representative. The Chain of Custody Form shall be signed by the boxer, or his manager, and the medical representative shall sign and date also. The medical representative shall transport the sample to the testing laboratory as selected by the Commission. Any other person taking custody of the sample shall sign and date The Chain of Custody Form. After completion of the test, the Chain of Custody Form shall be returned to the Commission with the test results. (3-3-94)

05. Subject to Disciplinary Action. A licensee who violates any provision of this Section is subject to disciplinary action by the commission. (3-3-94)

901. PREPARATIONS TO STOP HEMORRHAGING.

The commission will periodically review the preparations available to stop hemorrhaging. Only the preparations which are approved by the commission may be used to stop hemorrhaging on the ring. (3-3-94)

902. BOXER NOT TO HAVE PROMOTER OR CERTAIN OTHERS ACT AS MANAGER OF HOLD FINANCIAL INTEREST.

A boxer may not have a promoter or any of its members, stockholders, officials, matchmakers or assistant matchmakers: (3-3-94)

01. Manager. Act directly or indirectly as his manager; or (3-3-94)

02. Financial Interest. Hold any financial interest in his management or his earnings from boxing. (3-3-94)

903. REPORT TO COMMISSION OF SOLICITATION TO CONDUCT CONTEST FRAUDULENTLY.

When any person who is licensed by the commission is approached with a request or suggestion that a contest not be conducted honestly, that person must immediately report that matter to the commission. Failure to do so is a ground for disciplinary action. (3-3-94)

904. SUSPENSION OF A LICENSE -- DEBTS IN CONNECTION WITH TRAINING.

Any boxer, wrestler or manager may have his license suspended by the commission if he fails to pay any legitimate debt which he contracted in connection with training and use of a gymnasium. (3-3-94)

905. GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION.

Any person who is licensed by the commission may have his license suspended or revoked, or he may be fined or be subject to discipline by the commission if he has: (3-3-94)

01. Violation of Laws. Violated the laws of Idaho, except for minor traffic violations. (3-3-94)

02. Violation of Rules. Violated any provisions of this chapter. (3-3-94)

03. Valid Orders of Commission. Failed or refused to comply with a valid order of the commission. (3-3-94)

04. Good Conduct. Conducted himself at any time or place in a manner which is deemed by the

commission to reflect discredit to boxing or wrestling. (3-3-94)

906. SUSPENSION OF LICENSE ON GROUND OF MORAL TURPITUDE.

A license issued by the commission may be suspended if the holder is arrested or convicted on a charge involving moral turpitude. (3-3-94)

907. LICENSEES PROHIBITED FROM DEALING WITH PERSONS WHOSE LICENSES ARE SUSPENDED OR REVOKED.

A person who is licensed by the commission shall not have any dealings related to boxing or wrestling with any person whose license had been suspended or revoked by the commission. (3-3-94)

908. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES.

01. Comply with Suspensions. Every promoter and matchmaker shall take notice of the bulletins of suspension sent out by the commission and shall not permit any person under suspension to take any part as a participant or in arranging or conducting matches or exhibitions during the period of suspension. (3-3-94)

02. Additional. Every person whose license has been suspended or revoked by the commission shall refrain from participating in or matchmaking or holding bouts during the period of suspension or after the revocation. (3-3-94)

03. Specific Actions. Any person whose license has been suspended or revoked is barred from: (3-3-94)

a. The dressing rooms at the premises where any program of boxing is being held; (3-3-94)

b. Occupying any seat within six (6) rows of the ring platform; (3-3-94)

c. Approaching within six (6) rows of seats from the ring platform; and (3-3-94)

d. Communicating in the arena or near the dressing rooms with any of the principals in the bouts, their managers, their seconds, of the referee, whether directly or by a messenger, during any boxing program. (3-3-94)

e. Any person who violates a provision of this subsection may be ejected from the arena or building where the program is being held, and the price paid for his ticket refunded to him upon his presentation of the ticket stub at the box office. Thereafter, he is barred entirely from all premises used for contests or exhibitions while the programs are being held. (3-3-94)

04. Dishonest Methods. If a license issued by the commission has been suspended because the holder used dishonest methods to affect the outcome of any contest or because of ant conduct reflecting serious discredit upon the sport of boxing, the commission will not reinstate the license for six (6) months in the case of first offense. In the case of a second offense, the holder's license will be revoked. (3-3-94)

05. Temporary Suspension. Any manager who is under temporary suspension is considered to have forfeited all rights in this state under the terms of any contract with a boxer or wrestler licensed by the commission. Any attempt by a suspended manager to exercise those contract rights will result in a permanent suspension of his license. The license of any boxer, matchmaker, promoter or wrestler who continues to engage in any contractual relations with a manager whose license has been suspended by the commission may be indefinitely suspended. (3-3-94)

06. Continuation. A boxer whose manager has been suspended may continue boxing independently during the term of that suspension, signing his own contract for matches. Payment of a boxer's earnings may not be made by any promoter to a manager who is under suspension, or to his agent, but the purse must be paid in full to the boxer. (3-3-94)

07. Cancellation of Contract Rights. Revocation of a manager's license automatically cancels all his contract rights in this state under any contracts with boxers made under the authority of the commission. If such a

revocation occurs, a boxer may operate independently and make his own contracts with other matches or he may enter into contracts with other managers licensed by the commission. (3-3-94)

909. PENALTIES FOR CERTAIN VIOLATIONS; REVIEW BY COMMISSION.

01. Penalties General. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, a commissioner or the commission's representative may charge a penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) from a schedule of penalties approved by the commission for: (3-3-94)

a. Any violation of the provisions of the Rules of the Athletic Commission; or (3-3-94)

b. Being late for a weigh-in or contest. (3-3-94)

02. Later Review. Any disciplinary action taken pursuant to (previous citation Subsection 909.01) will be reviewed at a later date by the commission. (3-3-94)

910. -- 999. (RESERVED).

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