

**REGULATIONS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION NO. C06-137-18 OF THE
PASCUA YAQUI TRIBE ON JUNE 27, 2018.**

ATHLETIC COMMISSION REGULATIONS

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ARTICLE 1 GENERAL

R4-3-101 General Provisions

- (A) The Pascua Yaqui Athletic Commission Regulations, as they relate to professional boxers, apply to both professional and amateur mixed martial arts athletes, promoters, matchmakers, and other licensees, except as otherwise provided.

- (B) If the Commission encounters a situation where a ruling is necessary and it is not covered by the code and these regulations, the Commission, in its discretion may apply the interpretation of like provisions of the Association of Boxing Commissions and Combative Sports Uniform Rules for resolving the matter.

ARTICLE 2 ADMINISTRATION OF ATHLETIC COMMISSION

R4-3-201 Safety Standards

No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce or fight in a professional or amateur contest without meeting each of the following requirements or an alternative requirement in effect under regulations of an athletic commission that provides equivalent protection of the health and safety of athletes.

R4-3-202 Seating of Officials at Ringside

- (A) The promoter is responsible for providing the required seating arrangements per event:
 - (1) A table and contiguous ringside seating for five (5) members of the Commission and its appropriate representatives in the middle of one (1) side of the fight area where no judge is seated. The seating must be elevated with a clear view of the fight area, athlete, athlete's corner, referee, timekeeper, judges, and ringside physician;

 - (2) The promoter is also required to provide ringside seating for the following Officials:
 - (a) Three (3) judges which shall be seated half way between the fight post on three (3) sides of the fight area, with an unobstructed view,

 - (b) Two (2) timekeepers (one (1) counting for the knockdowns),

 - (c) Two (2) ringside physicians; seated as close as possible to the corners where the athletes sit between the rounds. The physicians must have full view of the referee,

 - (d) All seating must be in a location that will allow all officials to clearly see the fight area with an unobstructed view.

- (B) The promoter is further required to provide ten (10) ringside seats directly behind the Commission table for Commission staff.

R4-3-203 Selection and Payment of Officials

- (A) The referee, judges, timekeepers, ringside physicians, ringside nurse, and inspectors shall be selected by the Commission prior to the scheduled card and paid by the Promoter holding the event, prior to the first (1st) bout of the scheduled contest in accordance with the Commission's fee schedule. The fee schedule shall be made known to the promoter before the scheduled card.
- (B) A promoter or athlete may protest the assignment of officials only upon specific grounds submitted to the Commission in writing prior to the start of the scheduled card.
- (C) The Commission shall have the sole discretion to determine the number officials scheduled for each event.

R4-3-204 Referee

- (A) The referee shall have direction and control over athletes and their seconds during a contest subject to the governing laws and regulations. He/she shall have final authority to decide if an injury is produced by a fair or foul blow and if an act is intentional or accidental.
- (B) The referee is the sole arbiter of a bout and is the only individual authorized to be in the fighting area during competition and authorized to stop a contest.
- (C) In the case of a cut or other injury which the referee believes may be incapacitating, the referee may consult with the ringside physician before making a decision and may interrupt a round and have the clock stopped for this purpose or to enable to the athlete to recover.

R4-3-205 Judges

- (A) There shall be in attendance at every contest, at the expense of the promoter, a minimum of four (4) licensed judges, each of whom shall render his/her individual decision in writing on a scorecard supplied by the Commission's Executive Director at the end of every contest which continues for the remainder of the scheduled number of rounds. Each judge shall have one (1) vote, and a majority of the votes cast shall determine the winner.
- (B) Judges are to score each round using the following scoring criteria:
 - (1) Clean punching (power versus quantity),
 - (2) Effective aggressiveness,
 - (3) Ring and/or cage generalship,

- (4) Defense.
- (C) In the event that the competition is stopped in the middle of the round, the judges shall score all incomplete or partial rounds as if they were a complete round.

R4-3-206 Timekeepers

The timekeeper is responsible for regulating the number and duration of the rounds designated for each boxing or mixed martial arts event. The timekeeper must assure that each round and the interval between rounds is correctly and uniformly timed. The use of a distinctive bell, horn, whistle, and “clapper” will be used to designate specific timing intervals during the contest. A timekeeper is responsible to adjust time for temporary stoppages or when instructed to do so by the referee. A timekeeper is responsible to start, stop and record the exact times of knockouts, technical knockouts and to time the injury rehabilitation periods. A timekeeper additionally assists the referee in counting for knockdowns to assure the athlete has the correct amount of time to return to the contest. A timekeeper may also manage the bell for ceremonial purposes, such as “ten counts” for distinguished honorees.

R4-3-207 Ringside Physician

- (A) The Commission requires that at least one (1) licensed physician be assigned to Commission sanctioned events. Ringside Physicians will conduct pre-fight physical examinations of all athletes. They shall observe the competition and respond to the medical needs of athletes; including advice to the referees on the continuation of a bout after injuries. They also perform post-fight examinations to determine if an athlete must be temporarily or permanently suspended from further competition.
- (B) The physician may enter the ring if asked by the referee to examine an injury to an athlete.

R4-3-208 Inspectors

The Inspectors oversee the conduct of the athletes and observe the hand wraps in their assigned dressing rooms, monitor athletes during their walk-out to the fight area, and monitor athletes and their seconds in the athletes’ respective corners.

R4-3-209 Medical Training Seminars

The Commission shall provide mandatory medical training seminars at least twice a year for all ring personnel, commission personnel, and other designated persons that assist with sanctioned events.

R4-3-210 Announcement of Decision

When the Commission representative has completed the counting and verification of the scorecards, he shall advise the announcer of the decision and the announcer shall then inform the audience of the decision over the speaker system.

ARTICLE 3 ADMINISTRATION OF EVENTS

R4-3-301 Duty of Matchmaker

- (A) Matchmakers are required to use due diligence to determine and report to the Commission in writing, four (4) weeks prior to a scheduled contest, the request for bout approval by the Commission, and the following information which is a predicate to licensing athletes and seconds:
 - (1) The true identity of athletes,
 - (2) The fighting record of athletes,
 - (3) The date and result of the last contest engaged in by the athletes,
 - (4) Whether an athlete is serving suspension under another Commission.
- (B) Matchmakers will be held responsible for the making of mismatches. For the protection of athletes and the public, the persistent making of mismatches is grounds for the suspension or revocation of a matchmaker's license.

R4-3-302 Out of State Suspensions

All medical and administrative suspensions placed on an athlete by other athletic commissions will be recognized and enforced by the Pascua Yaqui Athletic Commission.

R4-3-303 Federal Identification Card

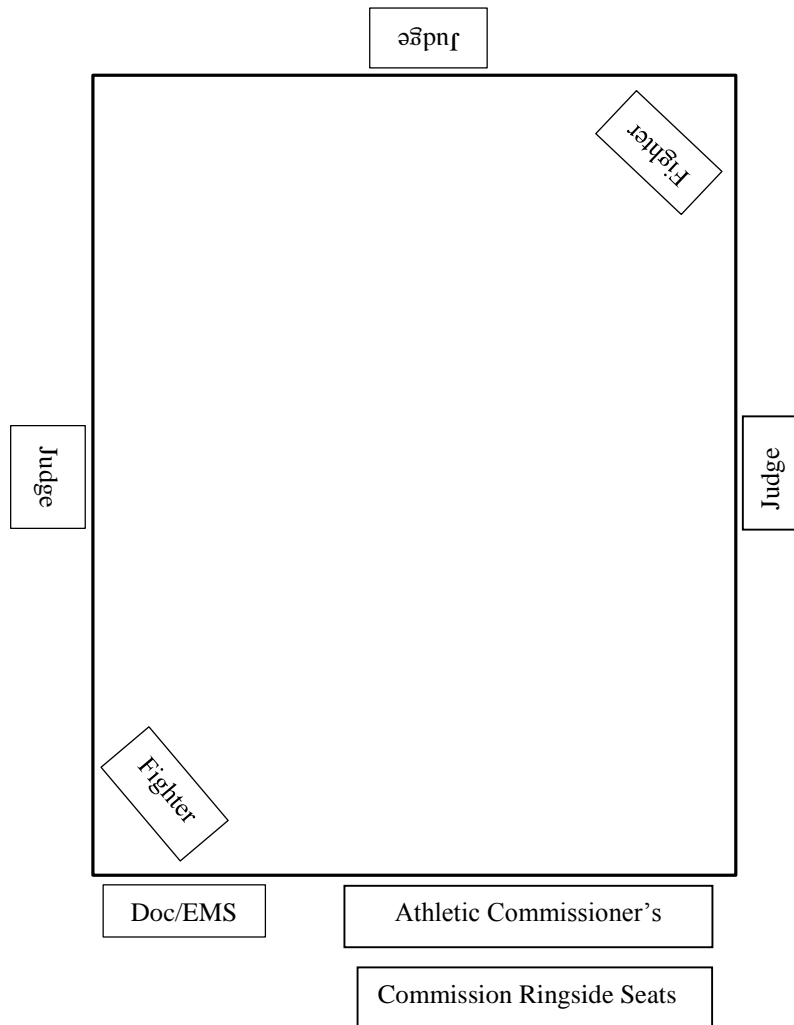
- (A) All athletes must show proof of a valid Federal I.D. prior to arriving at the venue for their scheduled card.
- (B) If an athlete does not have a Federal I.D., the Commission may issue a Federal I.D. for in-state athletes. The Commission is not authorized to issue a Federal I.D. for an athlete residing in the United States but outside of the State of Arizona. The Commission may also issue a Federal I.D. for athletes residing in foreign countries (excluding Canada) as long as the athlete provides a valid passport.
- (C) All athletes must be at least eighteen (18) years of age and possess a current Federal I.D. Card in order to compete in a contest.

- (D) Athletes applying for a Federal I.D. card with the Commission must provide the following to process the application:
- (1) Athlete's state driver's license (issued by the state in which the athlete resides),
 - (2) Athlete's first, middle and last name,
 - (3) Athlete's date of birth (Entering a false DOB will result in a suspension),
 - (4) Athlete's height and weight,
 - (5) Athlete's social security card,
 - (6) Hair and eye color,
 - (7) Athlete's contact information,
 - (8) Athlete's years of experience,
 - (9) Passport photograph or current digital photograph approved by the Commission.

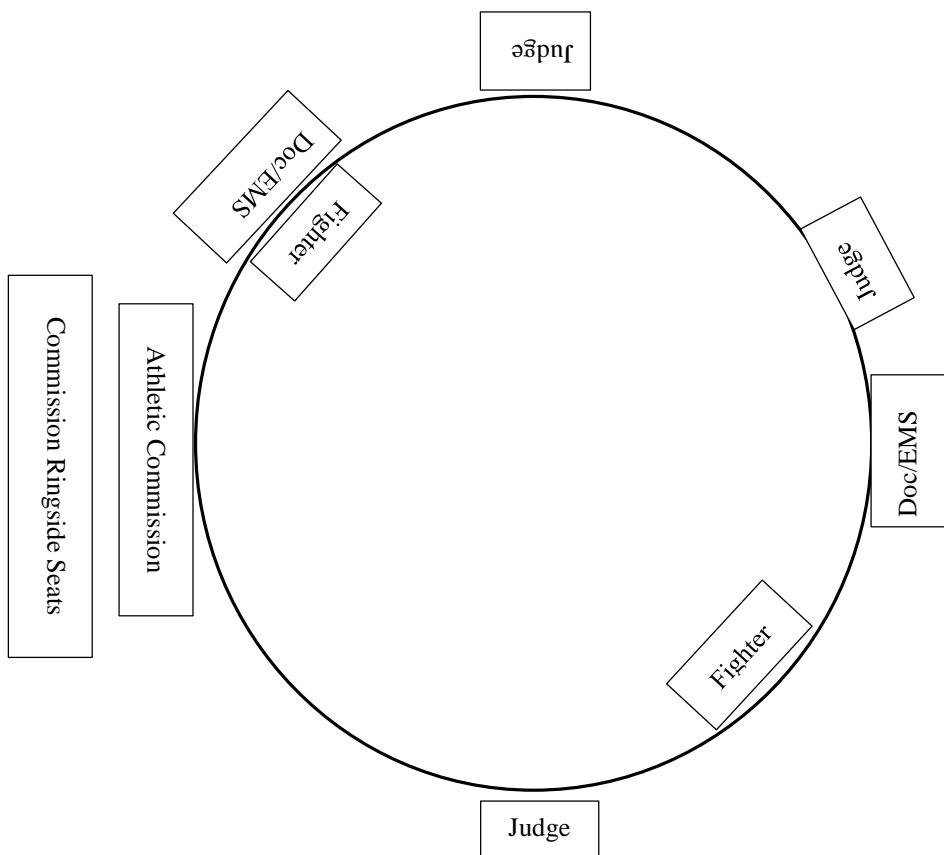
R4-3-304 Venue

- (A) The venue will provide sufficient space for the Athletic Commission, per event at each scheduled venue.
- (B) The Venue is required to provide:
- (1) Weigh in :
 - (a) Four (4) Tables and twelve (12) chairs
 - (b) Printer with Copy Capabilities
 - (c) Flat surface support for scale
 - (d) One (1) enclosed private room for conducting the required medical examinations
 - (e) Designated area for Commission Staff to conduct fighter corner personnel registration
 - (2) Fight Night:
 - (a) Credential for Commission Staff
 - (b) Designated room for Commission Staff

- (c) Work area to collect personal information and biological fluid samples for drug testing which will be restricted to the privacy of each fighter within an enclosed room provided by the venue.
 - (d) Designated area for Commission Staff to conduct fighter corner personnel check-in and registration.
- (3) If available, the venue will provide Commission staff with one (1) table, four (4) chairs and one (1) easel board.
- (4) Venue Layout: The venue shall accommodate the seating arrangement of officials as detailed in the following seating charts:
- (a) Layout “A” for Boxing Contests:



(b) Layout “B” for Mixed Martial Arts Contest:



R4-3-305 Administration of Drug Testing, Collection and Repercussions

- (A) The Commission regulates the use of any alcohol, drug abuse, steroids or any documented illegal enhancement substances, by any licensed athletic while training for or participating in an event regulated by the Commission.
- (B) The Commission will require any/all athletes to submit to drug testing, or any other testing as required and will be the expense of the Promoter.
 - (1) The Promoter is responsible for fees associated with the standard drug testing and the confirmation test.
- (C) Acting with reasonable cause, or through random selection, the Chief Inspector, or any inspector employed with the Commission may direct any athlete to submit a sample of their urine, saliva, and/or blood. In addition to the random tests, each athlete participating in a championship bout shall submit to a test.

- (D) The drug testing will be conducted in the presence of the Commission’s Inspector or other representatives designated by the Commission.
- (E) The test will be administered either at the weigh-in, during the event of which the athlete is a part of or within two (2) hours after the end of the contest in which the athlete was a participant.
- (F) If the drug screen indicates the presence within the athlete of a controlled substance for which the athlete does not have a valid prescription, or if the athlete refuses to submit to the test, the Commission shall suspend or revoke the license of the athlete, or impose a fine upon the athlete. The athlete shall also serve suspension.
 - (1) Any athlete that was declared the winner of the bout shall be disqualified, and the decision shall be changed to “disqualification loss.” The results of the contest shall remain unchanged if the contestant who is suspended was the loser of the contest.
 - (2) If the laboratory test results prove to be negative or inclusive, no action shall be taken and all results of the bout will stand.
- (G) Failure to submit to the required drug testing will result in disciplinary action which maybe in revocation of license, suspension of license or civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$5,000.00.
- (H) The work area utilized to collect personal information will be restricted to only the athlete, the Collector, and a Commission representative within the enclosed room provided by the venue.
- (I) The Collector must prevent access by unauthorized individuals in order to maintain the integrity of the collection process and the specimen. Unauthorized access includes not only unauthorized personnel but also any unauthorized individuals who could access collection material or supplies.
- (J) The Collector must restrict access to the collections materials before the collection.

R4-3-306 Age and Physical Condition of Athlete Applying for License

- (A) All athletes must have attained their eighteenth (18) birthday before being licensed. No athlete over thirty-six (36) years of age shall be granted a license except by special action of the Commission considering an athlete’s demonstrated competence, status as an athlete, and physical condition.
- (B) Any athlete applying for a license or renewal thereof must be examined by a Commission physician and satisfy the Commission that he has the ability to compete.

- (C) Any athlete over the age of thirty-six (36) may be required to submit to the Athletic Commission within seventy-two (72) hours prior to the scheduled bout a Cat Scan with contrast of a MRI/MRA brain examination, a stress echo cardiogram examination with cardiology clearance, a metabolic blood profile and a chest x-ray dated within one (1) year of scheduled bout.
- (D) After careful review the Commission will determine from the medical reports if the athlete is approved for license and competition.

R4-3-307 License Fees

- (A) Fees for the issuance of annual licenses shall be as follows:
 - (1) Promoters, \$200,
 - (2) Matchmakers, \$100,
 - (3) Managers, \$50,
 - (4) Athletes, athletes' trainers and seconds, \$10.

R4-3-308 Licensing Guidelines

- (A) The Commission is hereby granted sole control, authority and jurisdiction to issue, deny, withhold, suspend or revoke any license.
- (B) A licensee is obliged to know that his/her license will expire on December 31 at midnight on the year of its issuance and he/she has the responsibility to apply for renewal prior to such expiration.
- (C) A license will not be issued unless the applicant provides proof of his/her true identity, and other material information requested on the license application and otherwise required by the Commission.
- (D) Expenses necessarily incurred by the Commission in the investigation of an applicant will be charged back to the applicant unless suitable provision therefore has been made in the Commission's budget.
- (E) Absent special circumstances, as determined by the Commission, there will be a minimum ten (10) day waiting period prior to the approval of an application or a license as a promoter, matchmaker, or manager.
- (F) A manager who is not a resident of Arizona, who comes into Arizona for the purpose of working the corner of his athlete, who is also not a resident of Arizona, need not obtain a manager's license. A second's license is sufficient.
- (G) A licensed manager may act as a second.

- (H) The licensing of the parties is a condition precedent to the making of an athlete-promoter contract recognized by the Commission as valid. Such contracts shall be on a form approved by the Commission.
- (I) Notwithstanding any other provision of the code and these regulations, licenses issued may be placed on probation under terms and conditions including, but not limited to, the payment of restitution, for any violation or attempted violation of the code and these regulations adopted pursuant thereto, or for any cause for which a license may be denied.
- (J) The Commission shall have the power to suspend temporarily, any license until final determination by the Commission when, in his or her opinion, the action is necessary to protect the public welfare or is in the best interest of boxing or mixed martial arts.
 - (1) The suspension may be without advance hearing, but the suspended licensee may apply to the Commission for a hearing on the matter to determine if the suspension should be modified or set aside. Upon the application for a hearing of such written request, the Commission shall set the matter for hearing.
- (K) Any licensee who directly or indirectly holds, participates in, aids, or abets any sham or fake contest or match shall be subject to disciplinary action.

R4-3-309 Licensing Time-Frames

- (A) **Overall Time-Frame.** The Commission shall issue or deny a license within the overall time-frames listed in “Table 1” after receipt of the complete application. The overall time-frame is the total of the number of days provided for the administrative completeness review and the substantive review.
- (B) **Administrative completeness review.**
 - (1) The applicable administrative completeness review timeframe established in “Table 1” begins on the date the Commission receives the application. The Commission shall notify the applicant if application or request is incomplete. The Commission shall specify what information is missing.
 - (2) An applicant with an incomplete license application shall supply the missing information within the completion request period established in “Table 1”. The administrative completeness review time-frame is suspended from the date the Commission mails the notice of missing information to the applicant until the date the Commission receives the information.
 - (3) If the applicant fails to submit the missing information before expiration of the completion request period, the Commission shall close the file, unless the applicant requests an extension. An applicant whose file has been closed may obtain a license by submitting a new application provided the application is complete.

- (C) **Substantive review.** The substantive review time-frame established in “Table 1” begins after the application is deemed by the Commission to be administratively complete.
- (1) If the Commission makes a comprehensive written request for additional information, the applicant shall submit the additional information identified by the request within the additional information period provided in “Table 1”. The substantive review time-frame is suspended from the date the Commission mails the request until the information is received by the Commission. If the applicant fails to provide the information identified in the written request the Commission shall consider the application withdrawn.
 - (2) If the application is denied, the Commission shall send the applicant written notice informing the applicant of their right to seek a fair hearing, and the time period in which the applicant may appeal the denial.

Table 1: Time Frames.

Table 1 refers to the timeframes for licensing application and review only.

Table 1					
License	Administrative Review	Appeal Response	Substantive Review	Response to Additional Information	Overall Timeframe
Promoter, Corporation, Manager	35	10	30	7	82
Athlete, Athletes’ Seconds, Trainer	10	10	30	14	64

R4-3-310 Athlete Weigh-In Location

- (A) The pre-fight examination and weigh-in will take place within the boundaries of the Pascua Yaqui Reservation unless the Commission is regulating a boxing or MMA event on behalf of another tribal entity.
 - (1) In the event that the Commission regulates a boxing or MMA event on behalf of another tribal entity, the pre-fight examination and weigh-in will take place within the boundaries of the respective tribal entity’s reservation.
- (B) The Commission will reserve space with sufficient room for athletes, athlete’s seconds, ringside physicians, ringside nurse and Commission Staff as provided by the venue for pre-fight examinations. If the venue cannot accommodate the pre-fight examination and weigh in, then the Commission will reserve an alternate location under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

- (C) The pre-fight examination by ringside physician will take place in an enclosed area for the privacy of the athlete if available at the venue.
- (D) The weigh in will take place after the completion of all pre-fight examinations and after all athletes have been cleared by the Commission.

R4-3-311 Athlete Weigh-In Guidelines

- (A) The weigh-in shall be held between thirty-six (36) and twenty-four (24) hours before the first scheduled bout at a time and place scheduled by the Commission. It shall be supervised by at least one (1) member of the Commission. Once weigh-ins commence, the scale shall not be moved until all athletes have been weighed and weigh-ins are completed.
- (B) An athlete who fails to appear promptly at the time and place set by the Commission for official weigh-in for a contest in which he/she is under contract to participate shall be subject to a disciplinary action the Commission decides to impose.
- (C) Each athlete must have completed their pre-fight exam by the ringside physician and receive approval from the Commission before the scheduled weigh-in.
- (D) The scale must be provided by the Promoter and approved by the supervising Commission. If more than one (1) scale is used, each athlete shall be weighed on the same scale as his/her opponent.
- (E) The athlete shall not exceed the weight specified on the athletes/promoter contract. If an athlete exceeds the weight specified in the athlete/promoter contract, the supervising Commission shall cancel the bout unless the athlete:
 - (1) Loses the weight exceeded in the contract one (1) hour after the scheduled weigh in start time;
 - (2) Renegotiates the athlete contract. If the contract is renegotiated, proof of contracts with renegotiated weights shall be given to the Commission.
- (F) No athlete may lose more than two (2) pounds in less than a one (1) hour period. This rule applies to a second (2) day weigh in also. This does not apply to light heavyweight class and above.

R4-3-312 Dressing Rooms

- (A) The Commission will have exclusive control over the dressing rooms.
- (B) Athletes will be provided with dressing rooms or areas which shall be sanitary, safe, ventilated, and have sufficient seating.

- (C) The Commission shall request separate dressing rooms for male and female athletes and for each corner. The Commission may also request a separate room for main event athletes.
- (D) All athletes must remain in their dressing rooms until notified by the assigned inspector or Commission representative.
- (E) Persons other than the athlete, athlete manager, seconds, and Commission representatives may not have access to the dressing rooms at an event under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

R4-3-313 Fight Area Occupants

- (A) An athlete may have up to three (3) licensed seconds during a non-title contest approved by the Commission. One (1) inside the fight area and two (2) on the fight area. For championship contests, four (4) seconds may be utilized, one (1) inside the fight area, (2) two on the fight area, and one (1) at ground level. An athlete may lose points or be disqualified for the conduct of his/her seconds.
- (B) Before a contest begins:
 - (1) The seconds for each athlete shall be identified for the Inspector and the referee. Only those so identified shall be allowed in the athlete's corner.
 - (2) The seconds shall present the athlete, ready to compete, when the referee calls the athletes to the center of the fight area for final instructions.
- (C) The physician or physicians must continuously be present at ringside during a competition.
- (D) No athlete shall leave the fight area during any rest period between rounds.
- (E) The referee may, in his/her discretion, stop a contest or exhibition if any unauthorized person enters the ring during a round.
- (F) A separate area other than ringside should be designated for the press, with approval by the Commission.
- (G) Promoters must have the fight area roped-off separating the first row of seats from the ringside tables and provide a walkway behind the ringside tables and ropes. The promoter must provide security in this area to assure no unauthorized persons are inside the roped-off area.
- (H) Athletes will be escorted to the fight area by their assigned Inspector and their seconds.
- (I) The Commission will restrict unlicensed individuals from walking out with athlete.

R4-3-314 Conduct of Seconds

- (A) Every person serving as a second must apply and pay their annual dues in order to be licensed by the Pascua Yaqui Athletic Commission.
- (B) Only those identified as seconds and approved by the Commission may be allowed in the athlete's corner. No other person other than the approved seconds may be permitted to assist.
- (C) Seconds shall be neatly and cleanly attired in a manner subject to approval of the Commission.
- (D) A second may not enter the fight area or stand on the cage or apron during the progress of a round. He/she may not administer aid to an athlete during a round. During an officially interrupted round, a second may stand on the cage or apron only with the express permission of the referee.
- (E) Seconds must remain seated outside the fight area between the progress of a round and must comport themselves in such a way as not to interfere with the progress of a round. The referee has the discretion to disqualify a second whose conduct is interfering with the contest.
 - (1) Seconds must not mount the stairs or apron or enter the ring until the bell indicates the end of a round.
 - (2) Must refrain from excessive coaching of his/her athlete.
- (F) During the rest period, a second may:
 - (1) Coach his/her athlete.
 - (2) May treat cuts/abrasions and/or swelling.
 - (3) May provide water, ice, approved sport drinks, or other cooling-down techniques.
- (G) The seconds must leave the fight area promptly, with stools, buckets and other obstructive equipment upon the sounding of the 10-second warning signal of the timekeeper for the start of the next round.

R4-3-315 Emergency Personnel

- (A) All emergency personal and portable medical equipment shall be stationed in an area designated by the Commission.
- (B) There shall be resuscitation equipment, oxygen, a stretcher, a certified ambulance, and an emergency medical technician on site for all athletes.

- (C) There shall be a least one (1) physician licensed by the Commission at the fight area before a bout shall be allowed to begin.
- (D) The physician shall have medical supplies necessary to provide first aid medical assistance for the type of injuries reasonably anticipated to occur in a contest.
- (E) The Commission shall coordinate with the Pascua Yaqui Chief of Police on assignment of officers scheduled, per event.
- (F) The Chief of Police shall have sole discretion on required officers, per event.

R4-3-316 Athlete Failure to Resume Between Rounds

The failure to resume competing after a rest period shall be considered as if a Technical knockout occurred in the next round.

R4-3-317 Time between Athlete Contact

Athletes shall receive a mandatory ten-day rest period after competing in an event. Day one (1) of the mandatory rest period shall commence on the first day following the event.

R4-3-318 Athletes Injured

- (A) At the conclusion of a contest, the ringside physician shall enter the ring and examine and tend to an athlete who has been knocked out or is otherwise injured. The seconds of the injured athlete must not interfere with the physician.
- (B) Athletes who have been knocked down and out shall be kept in a prone position until they have recovered.
- (C) An athlete who has been knocked out shall not be permitted to compete until forty-five (45) days has elapsed or until such later time as a Commission physician and the Commission shall determine. The term “knockout” as used herein includes technical knockout.

R4-3-319 Consecutive Defeats and Repeated Knockouts

- (A) An athlete who has suffered six (6) consecutive defeats shall be investigated by the Commission and, upon recommendation of the Executive Director, in consultation with the Ringside Physician, shall be required to undergo a medical examination by a physician approved by the Commission. If appropriate, the Commission may then proceed to suspend or revoke the athlete’s license.
- (B) An athlete who has been knocked out or severely beaten shall have his license revoked if, after undergoing a medical examination by a license physician, the Commission decides such action is necessary in order to protect the health and welfare of the athlete.

R4-3-320 Grounds for Disciplinary Action, Medical Suspensions, and Mandatory Rest Periods

- (A) Disciplinary action shall include suspension of license, revocation of license, and such other action as may be appropriate under the circumstances.
- (B) Grounds for disciplinary action are:
 - (1) Violation of these rules, which a licensee is obliged to know, or an order of the Commission,
 - (2) Violation of any of the provisions of the code and these regulations, which a licensee is obliged to know,
 - (3) Breach of a promoter or manager contract,
 - (4) Medical suspension due to Technical Knock Out (TKO) resulting from head blows or a referee stoppage from submission or chokehold prior to verbal commitment or tap out, shall receive a medical suspension and shall not participate in any contact activity for a minimum period of thirty (30) days. An athlete losing by way of a Knock Out (KO) shall receive a medical suspension and shall not participate in any activity for a minimum period of sixty (45) days. At the discretion of the physician, longer suspension periods may be used for either the TKO or KO.
- (C) Athletes or seconds throwing objects at commission following decision.
- (D) An athlete may also be suspended for the following:
 - (1) Ringside Physician's suspension:
 - (a) The physician may recommend a length in time for a suspension after the post-fight check-up that will allow sufficient time for an athlete to be physically able to compete.
 - (b) Until any medical requirements issued by a physician are successfully submitted and approved for release by the Pascua Yaqui Athletic Commission.
 - (c) Failure to report or comply with post fight examination by the attending physician or their representative will result in a minimum suspension of ninety (90) days.
 - (d) A physician may issue a medical suspension any time he/she believes it to be the best interest for the safety of an athlete (i.e., high blood pressure at pre-fight physical). In any/all cases, the decision by the physician to issue or extend a suspension is subject to the final approval of the Commission.

- (2) If the Commission determines that a confirmed positive drug screen exists an automatic suspension will be issued. The Commission has the discretion to set forth a suspension up to the time periods set below:
 - (a) 1st offense: 2 months
 - (b) 2nd offense: 4 months
 - (c) 3rd offense: 12 months
 - (d) 4th offense: Ban from any PYT Commission sanctioned event
- (3) Athletes who are properly notified to report to random drug testing, and who refuse or do not submit to the test at the scheduled or requested time, will be considered as a positive drug screen. They will be subject to disciplinary action, including a one (1) year or indefinite suspension.
- (4) An athlete who submits falsified documents will automatically be placed on six (6) month suspension and may forfeit their purse.
- (5) Misconduct by an athlete or seconds during, before, or after the scheduled event,
- (6) Athletes or seconds refusing to pay licensing fees,
- (7) If an athlete refuses to fight he/she will be placed on a minimum of a six (6) month suspension or indefinite suspension,
- (8) Throwing the mouthpiece into the audience during or after the event may result in disciplinary action.
- (9) Advertising by means of known false, misleading, deceptive or fraudulent statements through any communication media,
- (10) Making oral or written false statements to the Commission,
- (11) Failing to complete the license application as prescribed by the Commission,
- (12) Failing to appear promptly at the time and place set by the Commission for official weigh-in for a contest in which he/she is under contract to participate in,
- (13) Failing to appear at the venue at least two (2) hours before the first scheduled contest on the card on which they will compete,
- (14) Failing to check in with the Commission upon arrival of the venue,
- (15) Failing to remain in their designated area and comply with the request of their assigned Inspector,

- (16) Failing to appear for a contest in which he/she is under contract to participate or having appeared, or refusing to participate in a contest,
- (17) Consuming any drink that is tested and found to have been adulterated in any manner. Such conduct will result in a suspension of the athlete and all seconds for a period of not less than six (6) months and not more than one (1) year.
- (18) Consuming an excessive amount of caffeine or any other enhancements, which will have been revealed through testing, will result in a suspension for a period of not less than six (6) months and not more than one (1) year.
- (19) Where the licensee's conduct is lacking in honesty, ethics, or moral character so as to reflect discredit to the competition and thereby render disciplinary action consistent with the public interest and the purpose of the Ordinance for the Regulation of the Athletic Commission within the Pascua Yaqui Reservation, and these rules,
- (20) Display by any athlete or promoter of any type of entrance theme that includes any type of physical display that contains any profanity or any derogatory ethnic remarks.
- (21) Violating any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted pursuant to this section.

R4-3-321 Appeals Process

- (A) For purposes of this section the terms:
 - (1) "Decision" means any determination by the Commission, including but not limited to determinations to approve or reject an application for a license, in which the legal rights, duties or privileges of a party are required or permitted by law to be determined by the Commission; and
 - (2) "Party" means each person named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party.
- (B) Except as provided in subsection (H), any party who is aggrieved by a decision of the Commission may file with the Commission, not later than ten (10) days after notification of the decision, a written motion for reconsideration of the decision specifying the particular grounds therefore. For purposes of this subsection a decision shall be deemed to have been noticed when mailed via certified mail to the party at his/her last known address.
- (C) A motion for reconsideration under this rule may be amended at any time before it is ruled upon by the Commission. A response may be filed within ten (10) days after service of such motion or amended motion by any other party. The Commission may require the filing of written briefs upon the issues raised in the motion and may provide for oral argument.

- (D) A reconsideration of the decision may be granted for any of the following causes materially affecting the moving party's rights:
- (1) Irregularity in the proceedings of the Commission or the prevailing party, or any order or abuse of discretion;
 - (2) Misconduct of the Commission or the prevailing party;
 - (3) Accident or surprise which could not have been prevented by ordinary prudence;
 - (4) Newly discovered material evidence which could not with reasonable diligence have been discovered and produced at the original hearing;
 - (5) Excessive or insufficient penalties;
 - (6) Error in the admission or rejection of evidence or other errors occurring in the proceedings of the Commission;
 - (7) That the decision is not justified by the evidence or is contrary to law.
- (E) The Commission may affirm or modify the original decision or grant a reconsideration hearing to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues for any of the reasons set forth in subsection (D). An order of the Commission granting a reconsideration hearing shall specify with particularity the ground or grounds on which the reconsideration hearing is granted, and the reconsideration hearing shall cover only those matters so specified. However, if upon considering the motion for reconsideration, the Commission affirms or modifies the original decision, or otherwise denies the request for reconsideration, any party may seek judicial review pursuant to §160 of the PYT Athletic Commission Ordinance.
- (F) Not later than ten (10) days after a party submits a motion for reconsideration, the Commission may on its own initiative order a reconsideration hearing or review of its decision for any reason for which it might have granted a reconsideration hearing on motion of a party. After giving the parties notice and an opportunity to be heard on the matter, the Commission may grant a motion for reconsideration hearing for a reason not stated in the motion. In either case the order granting such a reconsideration hearing shall specify the grounds therefore.
- (G) Within a reasonable time, and not to exceed thirty (30) days from the granting of a motion for reconsideration or ordering such a reconsideration hearing on its own initiative, the Commission shall hold the reconsideration hearing and hear all evidence. The Commission shall render a final decision, subject only to direct judicial review pursuant to §160 of the PYT Athletic Commission Ordinance, within ten (10) days of the conclusion of such reconsideration hearing.

- (H) If this rule conflicts with the provisions of any of the Tribe's ordinances or other laws providing for the rehearing of decisions of the Commission, the provisions of those ordinances or other laws shall govern.

ARTICLE 4 ADMINISTRATION OF PROMOTERS

R4-3-401 Notice to the Commission of Promotions; Publicity

- (A) A promoter's request to the Commission for reservation of a date shall be made as soon as possible and shall be deemed by the Commission to be a representation by the promoter of his/her good faith intention to actually hold the event on that date. A promoter is prohibited from requesting dates solely for the purpose of preempting the conduct of promotion by others on or near the scheduled date or for any other anti-competitive reason. A pattern of requesting and cancelling dates is prohibited.
- (B) The Commission's approval of an event shall constitute a license to conduct or hold a contest within the meaning of the code and these regulations.
- (C) The Commission will not sanction the conduct of an event scheduled to take place within seventy- two (72) hours before a previously sanctioned event within the jurisdiction of the Commission, unless the second promoter compensates the first promoter or special circumstances exist. In order for a promoter to have a date protected by the Commission in accordance with this rule, he/she must have a commitment for a venue and a main event, and have advanced funds with respect to his/her scheduled event.
- (D) Proof of contracts, on a form approved by the Commission, must be filed with the Commission two (2) weeks prior to the date of the contest and before such card is given any publicity.
- (E) Publicity for a scheduled card must be factual and not misleading to the public. Tickets shall be priced and available as represented to the public.
- (F) The Commission will not sanction a scheduled card until the promoter discloses in writing all persons having a financial interest in the promotion and otherwise complies with these rules insofar as they apply to promoters.

R4-3-402 Athlete Contracts and Commission Approval

- (A) The Promoter is required to contract a minimum of four (4) professional and four (4) amateur fights, per event.
- (B) Bout agreements shall contain:
 - (1) Date, time and location of the event,
 - (2) Contracted weight,

- (3) Amount of the purse,
 - (4) Specify any/all fees that will be deducted,
 - (5) Specify the number of rounds in the bout.
- (C) The Commission may approve the contest if the following information about each athlete is similar and the supervising Commission does not have undo concern for the safety and welfare of either athlete proposed for a contest.
- (1) Athlete fight record,
 - (2) Athlete experience,
 - (3) Athlete skill,
 - (4) Physical condition.
- (D) The athlete and the promoter must sign and date the bout agreement. A copy of the bout agreement must be provided to the athlete and his/her seconds.
- (E) No contest shall be allowed unless approved by the Commission. The decision of the Commission is final.
- (F) The Commission shall notify the matchmaker and promoter when a contest is approved by giving preliminary approval to the matchmaker and by approving of the advance notice submitted by the promoter. Only bouts approved by the Commission will be allowed, and their decision is final.
- (G) The Promoter is responsible for providing the Commission with the fully conformed and executed copy of the contract between the promoter and managers and athlete committed to participate in the event not later than fourteen (14) days before the event. Each contract filed shall set forth the exact and complete agreement between the parties. Undisclosed additional or collateral written or oral agreements or understandings pertaining to the subject matter of the original contract or the event are prohibited and voided.
- (H) The Promoter is responsible for ensuring the fight card is finalized two (2) weeks prior to the scheduled event. There will be no exceptions to modify the card anytime thereafter without the Commission's approval.
- (I) All opponents for title fights must be approved by the Commission. Debut athletes and athletes with losing records will not be considered as an opponent for a title fight.
- (J) All professional bouts will follow all scheduled amateur bouts, no intermixing professional and amateur.
- (K) The Commission will not approve a contest against a member of the opposite sex.

- (L) The weigh in must not begin without the review and acceptance of all athlete contracts provided by the Promoter.

R4-3-403 Fight Gloves

- (A) Unless indicated otherwise, this section shall apply to both boxing and MMA.
- (B) 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. A glove, or set of gloves, shall only be used once during each event. Gloves found to be twisted, manipulated, altered, unfit or ill-fitting, shall be replaced.
- (C) Gloves for the scheduled event shall be new and delivered to the Commission with the packaging unbroken.
- (D) The promoter is responsible for providing the sealed gloves to the Commission for review and inspection.
 - (1) The commission will designate a pair of gloves for each athlete.
- (E) The Commission will secure all Championship fight gloves until fight night. The gloves for undercards will be delivered back to the Promoter for distribution to athletes on fight night.
- (F) For boxing, the promoter is responsible for providing boxing gloves for athletes in accordance with the following:
 - (1) Gloves shall be eight (8) ounces in weight for all divisions other than heavyweights, and ten ounces for heavyweights.
 - (2) The promoter shall keep on hand two (2) extra sets of eight (8) ounce gloves, and, when a heavyweight contest is scheduled, two (2) extra sets of ten (10) ounce gloves.
- (G) For MMA, the promoter is responsible for providing gloves for athletes in accordance with the following:
 - (1) Gloves shall be four (4) ounces in weight as minimum and eight (8) ounce maximum.
 - (2) The promoter shall keep on hand two (2) extra sets of four (4) ounce gloves, and, when a heavyweight contest is scheduled, two (2) extra sets of eight (8) ounce gloves.

R4-3-404 Fight Area Requirements

- (1) The fight area shall be suitable with steps for use of athletes in their corners and by ringside physicians in a neutral corner.
- (2) A complete set of numbered round cards clearly legible from all parts of the venue containing no advertising or other printed matter unless approved by the Commission.
- (3) A disposable container shall be placed in each athlete's corner, to discard rubber gloves, bandages and swabs or any other possible contaminating materials.
- (4) The promoter is responsible for the upkeep maintenance of the fight area by disinfecting when needed:
 - (1) Designating a staff member to repair cage and related equipment failure before and during the event;
 - (2) The disinfecting spray must contain a compound featuring a clinging foam which kills hepatitis B virus, HIV, herpes simplex type two (2) and influenza. The disinfectant must also be effective against antibiotic-resistant bacteria: Methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus and vancomycin-resistant enterococcus faecalis.

R4-3-405 Insurance for Athletes

- (A) The Commission shall:
 - (1) Require insurance coverage for an athlete to provide for medical, surgical and hospital care for injuries sustained in the fight area in an amount of \$20,000 with \$0 deductible and payable to the athlete as beneficiary.
 - (3) Require life insurance for an athlete in the amount of \$50,000 payable in case of accidental death resulting from injuries sustained in the fight area.
- (B) The cost of the insurance required by this section is payable by the promoter.

R4-3-406 Starting Time for Events

Contest shall start at the time designated on the contract, or to coincide with any television timetable.

R4-3-407 Payment of Athlete

- (A) No athlete shall be paid before a contest, except that a promoter may, with written approval from the Commission, advance to the athlete before the contest, up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) plus any necessary transportation and living expenses by check only. However, such advance, except necessary transportation and living expenses, shall

not exceed 20 (twenty) percent of the athlete's purse. If an advance is given to an athlete, the Promoter shall provide a copy of the check and receipt or other documentation to verify such advance.

- (B) Payment shall be made immediately after the contest or bout by check or cash only and must be made under the supervision of a member of the Commission. No wire transfers will be allowed for payment to athletes.
- (C) If an athlete leaves the venue without collecting payment, the Commission will mail the payment to the address listed on the athlete's license application. If the payment is mailed back to the Commission for an insufficient address, it will be the responsibility of the athlete to make arrangements with the Commission for delivery.
- (D) No athlete, nor athlete's manager, shall be paid for the services of the athlete except in the presences of an authorized Commission representative. The Commission representative shall report to the Executive Director any payment made contrary to the provisions of the contract on file with the Commission.
- (E) The Commission shall have the authority to order to a promoter to withhold any purse, any part thereof, any receipts or other funds owing or payable to any athlete, or the share thereof of any manager, if, in his or her judgment, it should appear that the athlete is not competing honestly, or is intentionally not competing to the best of his or her ability, or if it should appear that the athlete, manager, or any seconds have violated any provision of this regulation adopted by the Commission.
- (F) Any purse, or portion thereof, so withheld, shall be delivered by the promoter to the Commission upon demand. Any athlete claiming the money withheld shall within ten (10) days after the end of the contest, apply in writing to the Commission for a hearing. The Commission shall schedule a date for the hearing, and after the hearing determine the disposition to be made of the money held by the commission.

R4-3-408 Disclosure to the Athlete

- (A) A promoter shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with an event until the promoter provides the athlete with the following:
 - (1) The amounts of any compensation or consideration that a promoter has contracted to receive from such match.
 - (2) All fees, charges, and expenses that will be assessed by or through the promoter on the athlete pertaining to the event, including any portion of the athlete's purse that the promoter will receive, and travel expenses; and
 - (3) Any reduction in an athlete's purse contrary to a previous agreement between the promoter and the athlete.

R4-3-409 Cancellation of Event

Any event cancelled after 5:00 p.m. the Wednesday prior to the date of the event, the promoter will be responsible for paying all assigned officials. The promoter license will be suspended until all officials have been paid, in addition to any other suspension imposed by the Commission.

ARTICLE 5 ADMINISTRATION OF ATHLETES

R4-3-501 Athlete Medical Submission

- (1) The cost of the examination is payable by the athlete.
- (2) Athletes must submit to the Commission two (2) weeks prior to the scheduled event the following before being considered for competition:
 - (a) Physical examination administered by a licensed M.D. or D.O. Physical is valid for one calendar year beginning January 1st through December 31st of that calendar year.
 - (b) Eye examination administered by a licensed optometrist or ophthalmologist. Eye exam is valid for one calendar year beginning January 1st through December 31st of that calendar year.
 - (c) HIV antibody test: (HIV) must read Non-Reactive, which is considered a negative reading.
 - (d) Hepatitis B surface antigen test (HBsAG Screen) must read Negative.
 - (e) Hepatitis C Antibody test (HCV Antibody) Negative reading is less than 0.8
- (3) All expenses associated with the required medical examinations and medical testing shall be the responsibility of the athlete.

R4-3-502 Physical Examination, Appearance, and Weight

- (A) All athletes competing shall receive a pre-fight physical examination by the Commission's ringside physician who certifies in writing whether or not the athlete is physically fit to safely compete. A true and correct copy of the event physician's certification shall be provided to the Commission. In the event the physician's certification fails to certify that the athlete is physically fit to safely compete, the athlete shall not participate in any contest, and immediately be placed on the National suspension list. Unless the Commission determines otherwise, all post-fight physicals shall be conducted by the Commission's ringside physician after the final bout of the event. Athletes shall also be required to meet all Commission's licensing and medical requirements.

- (B) Facial hair must be trimmed by the time of the weigh-in and must not be so long that it may create a hazard to safety or interfere with the conduct of the contest. Additional trimming may be required in the discretion of the Commission representative at the weigh-in. Hair stays must be approved by the Commission. Jewelry and piercing accessories are prohibited during competition.
- (C) Fingernails and toenails must be clipped and filed down by the time of the weigh-in and must not be so long that they may create a hazard to safety or interfere with the conduct of the contest. Additional clipping and filing may be required in the discretion of the Commission representative at the weigh-in.

R4-3-503 When Athletes Must Appear

- (A) Pre-fight Examination:
 - (1) An athlete must appear for pre-fight examination by ringside physician two (2) hours prior to the scheduled weigh in and make their presence known by the Commission.
- (B) Weigh-In:
 - (1) An athlete must appear within twenty-four (24) hours prior to the weigh-in and failure to do so will disqualify an athlete from competing unless special circumstances exist.
 - (2) Athletes arriving from locations outside of the city limits shall be present within the jurisdiction of the Commission at least forty-eight (48) hours before the contest and make their presence known to the Commission.
- (C) Fight Night:
 - (1) Athletes must appear at the venue at least two (2) hours before the first scheduled contest on the card on which they will compete.
 - (2) Athletes must check in with the Commission upon arrival of the venue. Failure to do so will result in athlete disciplinary action by the Commission.
 - (3) Athletes must remain in their designated area and comply with the request of their assigned Inspector. Failure to do so will result in athlete disciplinary action by the Commission.
- (D) An athlete who fails to appear for a contest in which he/she is under contract to participate or having appeared, or refuses to participate in a contest may be subject to a fine, suspension, revocation of license or one (1) or all of these penalties at the discretion of the Commission.

R4-3-504 Conduct When Athlete Enters the Fight Area

No athlete or promoter may display any type of entrance theme that includes any type of physical display that contains any profanity or any derogatory ethnic remarks. Anyone violating this rule may be suspended for up to six (6) months.

R4-3-505 Athlete's Ringside Equipment

- (A) Each athlete has the duty to provide themselves with appropriate hand wraps, fight trunks, robe, fight shoes, a fool proof abdominal guard or cup, an individually fitted mouthpiece, which shall be subject to examination and approval of the Commission. Also, an extra mouth piece, water bottle, bucket, and towel for use during a contest. In addition, female athletes shall wear a chest protector, body shirt and blouse. (Please also see specific Female Athlete Guidelines for each respective sport).
- (B) No spirits of ammonia may be used in the fight area.
- (C) Only discretionary use of petroleum jelly may be used on the face, arms or any other part of an athlete.
- (D) In case of cuts, only the following are allowed:
 - (3) A sealed solution of adrenaline 1/1000,
 - (4) Aventine,
 - (5) Thrombin,
 - (6) All other solutions are prohibited.
- (E) All first-aid equipment used by a second, trainer, or manager shall in all cases and at all times be subject to inspection by the assigned physician and/or inspector or upon the commission's request, and the decision as to the use shall be final.
- (F) No prescribed inhalers or any other type of aerosol inhaler may be used in the corner of any athlete. A prescribed inhaler may be given to the ringside physician prior to the start of the bout.
- (G) No stimulant drinks or drinks with caffeine, such as Red Bull, Rock Star, etc. are allowed in athlete's dressing rooms or to be consumed by athletes. The Commission reserves the right to inspect, test, or remove any drink from dressing rooms, ringside or cage side at any given time. The Commission may also test any athletes that they may believe is in violation.
- (H) Any drink that is tested and found to have been adulterated in any manner will result in a suspension of the athlete and all seconds for a period of not less than six (6) months and not more than one (1) year.
- (I) Any athlete that is tested and the test reveals that there is an excessive amount of caffeine

or any other enhancements will result in a suspension for a period of not less than six (6) months and not more than one (1) year.

R4-3-506 Mouthpiece

- (A) All athletes are required to wear a mouthpiece during competition. The mouthpiece shall be subject to examination and approval by the referee and the attending ringside physician.
- (B) A mouthpiece knocked out or spit out during the course of a round shall not be replaced until it can be done without interfering with the advantage the aggressor may have. As soon as it can be properly replaced, the referee shall call time, direct a second to wash the mouthpiece, and then the referee shall replace it with all deliberate speed.
- (C) An athlete who intentionally spits out his/her mouthpiece in an apparent attempt to cause the progress of a round to be interrupted is subject to penalty to be determined by a referee, including but not limited to points being deducted.
- (D) An athlete must have an extra mouthpiece available.
- (E) The round cannot begin without the mouthpiece in place.

ARTICLE 6 PROFESSIONAL AND AMATUER BOXING

R4-3-601 General Provisions

Unless otherwise indicated, the regulations in this section apply to both professional and amateur boxing except that amateur boxing's contest or exhibitions shall be governed by the rules adopted for amateur boxing contests or exhibitions by United States Amateur Boxing, Inc. The Commission has adopted by reference those rules as they exist in the form most recently adopted by United States Amateur Boxing, Inc. If those rules do not cover a particular situation in an amateur boxing contest or exhibition, the provisions of the code and these regulations concerning professional boxing contests or exhibitions shall apply.

R4-3-602 The Ring and Ring Equipment

- (A) The promoter is responsible for providing a safe ring in accordance with the following:
 - (1) The ring shall not be less than sixteen (16) feet square nor more than twenty-four (24) feet square within the ring ropes except with the written consent of the Commission. The ring must be securely assembled.
 - (2) The ring apron shall extend beyond the ropes on all sides for at least two (2) feet. The ring ropes shall be three (3) or four (4) in number, not less than one (1) inch in diameter, and covered with soft material to avoid rope burns.

- (3) The ring posts shall 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. The ring posts must be at least eighteen (18) inches away from the ropes.
- (4) The floor shall be covered with shock absorbing padding, such as Ensolite or the equivalent of and must be at least two (2) inches thick. The padding shall be covered with a tightly stretched clean canvas securely laced to the platform. Material that tends to gather in lumps, ridges or material with slick covering shall not be permitted.

R4-3-603 Specifications for Handwrapping

- (A) Athletes shall use soft surgical gauze not over two (2) inches wide and no more than twenty (20) yards in length. The gauze shall be held in place by no more than eight (8) feet of adhesive tape, and no more than one (1) and one-half (1 ½) inches wide for each hand near the wrist. The adhesive tape shall not cover any part of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist. The use of water, or any other liquid or material, on the tape is strictly prohibited.
- (B) Bandages and tape shall be applied in the dressing room in the presence of the athlete’s assigned inspector. An athlete has the right, upon giving due notice to the Commission representative in charge, to have one of the athlete’s second witness the bandaging of his/her opponent’s hands.
- (C) Under no circumstance are gloves to be placed on the hand of an athlete until the approval of the athlete’s assigned inspector is received.

R4-3-604 Weight Classes

- (A) The following shall comprise the full list of useable weight categories in any boxing competition whether amateur or professional:

Weight Class	Weights	Allowances	Glove Sizes
Mini Flyweight	Up to and including 105 pounds	Not more than 3 lbs.	8 oz.
Light Flyweight	Over 105 pounds to 108 pounds	Not more than 3 lbs.	8 oz.
Flyweight	Over 108 to 112 pounds	Not more than 3 lbs.	8 oz.
Super Flyweight	Over 112 pounds to 115 pounds	Not more than 3 lbs.	8 oz.
Bantamweight	Over 115 to 118 pounds	Not more than 3 lbs.	8 oz.
Super Bantamweight	Over 118 to 122 pounds	Not more than 4 lbs.	8 oz.

Featherweight	Over 122 to 126 pounds	Not more than 4 lbs.	8 oz.
Super Featherweight	Over 126 pounds 130 pounds	Not more than 4 lbs.	8 oz.
Lightweight	Over 130 to 135 pounds	Not more than 5 lbs.	8 oz.
Super Lightweight	Over 135 pounds 140 pounds	Not more than 5 lbs.	8 oz.
Welterweight	Over 140 pounds to 147 pounds	Not more than 7 lbs.	8 oz.
Super Welterweight	Over 147 pounds to 154 pounds	Not more than 7 lbs.	10 oz.
Middleweight	Over 154 pounds to 160 pounds	Not more than 7 lbs.	10 oz.
Super Middleweight	Over 160 pounds 168 pounds	Not more than 7 lbs.	10 oz.
Light Heavyweight	Over 168 pounds to 175 pounds	Not more than 7lbs.	10 oz.
Cruiserweight	Over 175 to 200 pounds	Not more than 12 lbs.	10 oz.
Heavyweight	Over 200 pounds	No limit	10 oz.

R4-3-605 Duration of Professional Rounds

No professional boxing contest shall be scheduled for more than twelve (12) rounds for males or ten (10) rounds for females. Each round shall be three (3) minutes in duration for male athletes and two (2) minutes for female athletes and have one (1) minute rest period between rounds.

R4-3-606 Female Athlete Boxing Guidelines

- (A) All female athletes shall compete in boxing shorts; wear an abdominal guard, foul proof cup, body shirt, boxing shoes and a custom-made, individual fitted mouth piece. Breast protectors are optional.
- (B) Female athletes shall use no facial cosmetics and have their hair secured with soft and non-abrasive materials when deemed appropriate by an official from the supervising commission
- (C) All bouts shall be scheduled for no more than (10) rounds with each round lasting two (2) minutes in duration and have a one (1) minute rest period between rounds.
- (D) The weight class shall be the same weight as used by male athletes.
- (E) Female glove sizes are as follow:
 - (1) 147lbs., shall use 8 oz., gloves
 - (2) 148lbs., shall use 10oz., gloves
- (F) All female athletes must provide a **negative pregnancy test** prior to each bout.

R4-3-607 Method of Judging

- (A) Three (3) judges shall score all contests. Under special circumstances two (2) judges and the referee may score. The method of judging shall be the 10-point must system. In this system the better athlete receives ten (10) points and his/her opponent proportionately less, but not less than seven (7) points. If the round is even, each contestant receives ten (10) points. A fraction of points may not be given. Points for each round shall be awarded immediately after the termination of the round and not subsequently changed. Judges shall sign their scorecards.
- (B) The basic scoring concepts are:
- (1) Round ends, no clear winner; 10-10 (Rare)
 - (2) Close round/Winning of the round by effective boxing; 10-9
 - (3) One (1) knockdown and a winning of the round; 10-8
 - (4) No knockdowns, but a clear dominating winning of the round; 10-8
 - (5) Two (2) knockdowns; 10-7
 - (6) One (1) knockdown and one (1) point deduction to the same athlete; 10-8 (minus 1) = 10-7
 - (7) More than two (2) knockdowns; 10-6
 - (8) Two (2) knockdowns and one (1) point deduction; 10-7 (minus 1)=10-6

R4-3-608 Fair Blows and Fouls

- (A) The only fair blow is one delivered with the padded knuckle part of the glove on the front or sides of the head and body above the belt.
- (B) All blows that are not fair as described in subsection (A) above are fouls. The following practices are also classified as fouls and will result in penalties if committed:
- (1) Hitting an opponent below the navel or behind the ear,
 - (2) Hitting an opponent who is knocked down,
 - (3) Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other,
 - (4) Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch,
 - (5) Wrestling, kicking or roughing,

- (6) Pushing an opponent about the ring or the into the ropes,
- (7) Butting with the head, shoulder, knee, elbow,
- (8) Hitting with the open glove, the butt or inside of the hand, or back of the hand, the elbow or the wrist,
- (9) Purposely falling down onto the canvas of the ring without being hit or for the purpose of avoiding a blow,
- (10) Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys,
- (11) Using the pivot blow (pivoting while throwing a punch) or the rabbit punch (punches thrown to the back of the head and neck areas),
- (12) Jabbing the eyes with the thumb of the glove,
- (13) Use of abusive language ,
- (14) Unsportsmanlike conduct causing injury to an opponent that does not meet the standard of a fair blow,
- (15) Hitting on the break,
- (16) Intentionally spitting out the mouthpiece,
- (17) Hitting on or out of the ropes,
- (18) Holding rope and hitting,
- (19) Biting/spitting,
- (20) Not following referee's instructions,
- (21) Stepping on opponent,
- (22) Crouching below opponent's belt,
- (23) Leaving neutral corner, and
- (24) Corner second shouting.

R4-3-609 Intentional Foul

- (A) If an intentional foul causes an injury, and the injury is severe enough to terminate the bout immediately, the athlete causing the injury shall lose by disqualification.

- (B) If an intentional foul causes an injury and the bout is allowed to continue, the referee will notify the authorities and deduct two (2) points from the athlete who caused the foul. Point deductions for intentional fouls will be mandatory.
- (C) If an intentional foul causes an injury and the injury results in the bout being stopped in a later round, the injured athlete will win by TECHNICAL DECISION if he/she is ahead on the score cards or the bout will result in a TECHNICAL DRAW if the injured athlete is behind or even on the score cards. Partial or incomplete rounds will be scored. If no action has occurred, the round should be scored as an even round.
- (D) If athlete injures herself/himself while attempting to intentionally foul her/his opponent, the referee will not take any action in her/his favor, and this injury will be the same as one (1) produced by a fair blow.

If the referee feels that an athlete has conducted himself in an unsportsmanlike manner he/she may stop the bout and disqualify the athlete.

R4-3-610 Accidental Foul

- (A) If an accidental foul causes an injury severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, the bout will result in a NO DECISION if stopped before three (3) completed rounds in bouts scheduled for four (4) rounds. Rounds are complete when the bell rings signifying the end of a round. If a bout is scheduled for more than four (4) rounds and an accidental foul occurs causing an injury severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, the bout will result in a NO DECISION if stopped before four (4) completed rounds.
- (B) If an accidental foul causes an injury severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, after three (3) rounds have occurred in bouts scheduled for four (4) rounds, the bout will result in a TECHNICAL DECISION, awarded to the athlete who is ahead on the score cards at the time bout is stopped. If a bout is scheduled for more than four (4) rounds and an accidental foul causing an injury severe for the referee to stop the bout immediately, after four (4) rounds have occurred, the bout will result in a TECHNICAL DECISION, awarded to the athlete who is ahead on the score cards at the time the bout is stopped.
- (C) An athlete who is hit with an accidental low blow must continue after a reasonable amount of time but no more than five (5) minutes or he/she will lose the fight.

R4-3-611 Penalty Fouls

- (A) Disqualifications of fouls to the body can only occur if the referee feels that these fouls are flagrant and/or continual. The referee may order a deduction of points for illegal blow to the body and may, at his/her discretion, give a rest period of up to five (5) minutes for the injured athlete to recover. The referee may ask the ringside physician to examine the athlete before granting the rest period. If the referee rules the foul accidental and the

injured athlete is unable to continue after the five (5) minute rest period, the rules governing accidental fouls shall apply.

- (B) An athlete who is hit with an accidental low blow must continue after the five (5) minute rest or he/she will lose the bout.

R4-3-612 Knockdowns

- (A) **When an Athlete is Considered Knocked Down.** An athlete is considered down when any part of his body but his/her feet is on the floor, or he/she is on the ropes, unable to stand on his/her own, or he/she is knocked out of the fight area and is hanging on, through, or over the ropes without the ability to protect him/herself and cannot fall to the floor
- (B) **Counting.** When the athlete is knocked down the referee shall order the opponent to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner. The count shall begin by the timekeeper immediately upon the knockdown. The timekeeper, by audible counting and hand signaling, shall give the referee the correct one-second interval for his/her count. The referee shall pick up and audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with appropriate hand motions. The referee's count is the official count.
- (C) **Mandatory Eight.** In the case of a knock down, the eight (8) count is mandatory.
 - (1) A referee may terminate the count and the bout at any point when he/she decides that the safety of the downed athlete is at risk.
 - (2) In the event of a knockdown, the downed athlete will be allowed a ten (10) count in which to rise unassisted. Should an athlete arise before the count of ten (10) is reached and go back down immediately without being struck by the opponent, the referee shall resume the count where he/she left off.
 - (3) A referee may count an athlete out who is hanging defensively on, through, or over the ropes or on the floor.
 - (4) When a knockdown occurs, the downed athlete's opponent shall go to the furthest neutral corner and remain there while the count is being made. The referee may stop counting if the opponent fails to go to the neutral corner, and resume the count where he/she left off when the opponent reports to or returns to the neutral corner.
- (D) **Neutral corner.** Should the athlete causing a knockdown fail to stay in the farthest neutral corner during the count, the referee shall cease counting until the athlete has returned to that corner. The referee shall then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted.
- (E) **Signaling.** The referee shall wave both arms to indicate that an athlete has been counted out or cannot otherwise continue, and shall raise the hand of the opponent as the winner.

- (F) **No Saving by Bell.** An athlete cannot be saved by the bell in any round, including the final round.
- (G) **Wipe gloves.** Before an athlete resumes boxing after having been knocked, or having slipped, to the floor, the referee shall wipe any accumulated resin from the athlete's gloves before allowing the bout to resume.
- (I) **Knocked out of ring.** An athlete will receive twenty (20) second count if the athlete is knocked out of the ring. The athlete is to be unassisted by spectators or his/her seconds. If assisted by anyone, the athlete may lose points or be disqualified with such a decision being within the sole discretion of the referee.
- (J) **Double knockout.** A simultaneous double knockout shall be declared a technical draw.
- (K) **Technical Knock Out due to injury.** When a cut is produced by a legal punch and the fight is stopped because of that cut, the injured athlete shall lose by Technical Knock-out, and the Commission shall inscribe in the records the letters TKO (loss by technical knock-out).
- (L) **Bout Termination Due to Knock-out.** When an athlete loses by way of knock-out or is unable to rise by the count of ten (10), he/she shall lose by Knock-out (KO), and the Commission shall inscribe in the records the letters KO (loss by knock-out).

Medical Suspensions. Any athlete losing by way of Technical Knock Out (TKO) resulting from head blows shall receive a medical suspension.**3.**

ARTICLE 7 MIXED MARTIAL ARTS

R4-3-701 General Provisions

Unless otherwise indicated, the regulations in this section apply to both professional and amateur mixed martial arts unless otherwise specified.

R4-3-702 Fighting Area

- (A) The fighting area canvas shall be no smaller than eighteen (18) feet by eighteen (18) and no larger than thirty-two (32) feet by thirty- two (32) feet. The fighting area canvas shall be padded in a manner as approved by the Commissioner, with at least one (1) inch layer of foam padding. Padding must extend beyond the fighting area and over the edge of the platform. No vinyl or other plastic rubberized covering shall be permitted.
- (B) The fighting area canvas shall not be more than four (4) feet above the floor of the building and shall have suitable steps or ramp for use by the participants. Posts shall be made of metal not more than six (6) inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of fifty-eight (58) inches above the fighting area canvas and shall be properly padded in a manner approved by the Commissioner.

- (C) The fighting area canvas area shall be enclosed by a fence made of such material as will not allow a fighter to fall out or break through it onto the floor or spectators, including, but not limited to, vinyl coated chain link fencing. All metal parts shall be covered and padded in a manner approved by the Commissioner and shall not be abrasive to the contestants.
- (D) The fence shall have at least one (1) entrance into the fighting area canvas.
- (E) The referee shall not allow the fight to begin without the closure of the cage.
- (F) The cage shall remain closed during the scheduled bout.
- (G) The cage shall close directly following a round.
- (H) The referee shall only allow the licensed seconds into the fighting area following a bout.

R4-3-703 Stools

- (A) A ring stool of a type approved by the Commission shall be made available for each athlete by the promoter.
- (B) An appropriate number of stools or chairs, of a type approved by the Commission, shall be available for each athlete's seconds. Such stools or chairs shall be located near each athlete's corner.
- (C) All stools and chairs used must be thoroughly cleaned or replaced after the conclusion of each bout.

R4-3-704 Specifications for Handwraps

- (A) In all weight classes, the bandages on each contestant's hand shall be restricted to soft gauze cloth not more than twenty (20) yards in length, not more than two (2) inches in width, held in place by not more than eight (8) feet of adhesive tape, one (1) and one-half (1/2) inch in width, for each hand.
- (B) Surgeon's adhesive tape shall be placed directly on each hand for protection near the wrist. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice and extend to cover and protect the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.
- (C) The bandages shall be evenly distributed across the hand.
- (D) Bandages and tape shall be placed on the contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector and in the presence of the manager or chief second of his or her opponent.

- (E) Under no circumstance are gloves to be placed on the hands of a contestant until the approval of the inspector is received. Substances other than tape and gauze shall not be utilized. For example, prewraps should not be used.

R4-3-705 Joint Wraps Prohibited

- (A) No tape or gauze will be allowed on lower ankles.
- (B) Neoprene with no Velcro or seams is acceptable.

R4-3-706 Weight Classes

- (A) There are no weight allowances permitted for amateur events. They must compete in the weight class in which they weigh-in. If there is a contracted weight they must meet the contracted weight or lower but still must be in the weight class of their opponent.
- (B) The following shall comprise the full list of useable weight categories in any Mixed Martial Arts competition whether amateur or professional:

Weight Class	Weights	Allowances	Glove Sizes
Straw weight	Up to and including 115 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Flyweight	Over 115 to 125 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Bantamweight	Over 125 to 135 lbs.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Featherweight	Over 135 to 145 lbs.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Lightweight	Over 145 to 155 lbs.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Super Lightweight	Over 155 to 165 lbs.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Welterweight	Over 165 to 170 lbs.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Super Welterweight	Over 170 to 175 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Middleweight	Over 175 to 185 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Super Middleweight	Over 185 to 195 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Light Heavyweight	Over 195 to 205 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Cruiserweight	Over 205 to 225 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Heavyweight	Over 225 to 265 lbs.	7 lbs.	4 to 8 oz.
Super Heavyweight	Over 265 lbs.		4 to 8 oz.

R4-3-707 Duration of Rounds

- (A) Each non-championship mixed martial arts contest shall be three (3) rounds, of five (5) minutes duration, with a one (1) minute rest period between each round.
- (B) Each championship Mixed Martial Arts contest shall be five (5) rounds, of five (5) minutes duration, with a one (1) minute rest period between each round.

- (C) Each amateur mixed martial arts contest shall be three (3) rounds, of three (3) minutes duration, with a one (1) minute rest period between each round.

R4-3-708 Female Athlete MMA Guidelines

- (A) The approved apparel for all female athletes shall comport with the provisions contained in the Association of Boxing Commissions and Combative Sports Unified Rules as they exist in their current form.
- (B) Female athletes shall use no facial cosmetics and have their hair secured with soft and non-abrasive materials when deemed appropriate by an official from the supervising commission
- (C) Female mixed martial artists are prohibited from wearing groin protection.
- (D) Female mixed martial artists shall wear a chest protector during competition. The chest protector shall be subject to approval of the Commission.
- (E) Round length for females is the same as for the males.
- (F) The weight class shall be the same weight as used by male athletes.
- (G) Female glove sizes are as follow:
 - (1) Shall use 4 oz., gloves
 - (2) Shall use 8 oz., gloves
- (H) All female athletes must provide a **negative pregnancy test** prior to each bout.

R4-3-709 Protective Equipment

Male mixed martial artists shall wear a groin protector of their own selection, of a type approved by the Commission.

R4-3-710 Apparel

- (A) Each contestant shall wear mixed martial arts shorts, biking shorts, or kickboxing shorts.
- (B) Gi's or shirts are prohibited during competition.
- (C) Shoes are prohibited during competition.

R4-3-711 Judging and Scoring

- (A) All bouts will be evaluated and scored by three (3) judges.
- (B) The 10-point must system will be the standard system of scoring a bout. Under the 10-Point Must Scoring System, ten (10) points must be awarded to the winner of the round and nine points or less must be awarded to the loser, except for a rare even round, which is scored (10-10).

- (C) Judges shall evaluate mixed martial arts techniques, such as effective striking, effective grappling, control of the fighting area, effective aggressiveness and defense.
- (D) Evaluations shall be made in the order in which the techniques appear in (c) above, giving the most weight in scoring to effective striking, effective grappling, control of the fighting area and effective aggressiveness and defense.
- (E) Effective striking is judged by determining the total number of legal heavy strikes landed by a contestant.
- (F) Effective grappling is judged by considering the amount of successful executions of a legal takedown and reversals. Examples of factors to consider are take downs from standing position to mount position, passing the guard to mount position, and bottom position fighters using an active, threatening guard.
- (G) Fighting area control is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location and position of the bout. Examples of factors to consider are countering a grappler's attempt at takedown by remaining standing and legally striking; taking down an opponent to force a ground fight; creating threatening submission attempt, passing the guard to achieve mount, and creating striking opportunities.
- (H) Effective aggressiveness means moving forward and landing a legal strike.
- (I) Effective defense means avoiding being struck, taken down or reversed while countering with offensive attacks.
- (J) The following objectives scoring criteria shall be utilized by the judges when scoring a round;
 - (1) A rounds is to be scored as a 10-10 round when both contestants appear to be fighting evenly and neither contestants shows clear dominance in a round;
 - (2) A round is to be scored as a 10-9 Round when a contestant wins by a close margin, landing the greater number of effective legal strikes, grappling and other maneuvers;
 - (3) A rounds it to be scored as a 10-8 Round when a contestant overwhelmingly dominates by striking or grappling in a round.
 - (4) A round is to be scored as a 10-7 Round when a contestant totally dominates by striking or grappling in a round.
- (K) Judges shall use a sliding scale and recognize the length of time the fighters are either standing or on the ground, as follows;
 - (1) If the athletes spend a majority of a round on the canvas, then:

- (a) Effective grappling is weighed first; and
- (b) Effective striking is then weighed
- (2) If the athletes spend a majority of a round standing, then:
 - (a) Effective striking is weighed first; and
 - (b) Effective grappling is then weighed
- (3) If a round ends with a relatively even amount of standing and canvas fighting, striking and grappling are weighed equally.

R4-3-712 Warnings

- (A) The referee shall issue a single warning for the following infractions. After the initial warning, if the prohibited conduct persists, a penalty will be issued. The penalty may result in a deduction of points or disqualification depending on the severity of the foul. Any points deducted for any foul must be deducted in the round which the foul occurred. At the discretion of the referee, additional points may be deducted for repeated infractions.
 - (1) Holding or grabbing the fence;
 - (2) Holding the opponent's shorts or gloves; or
 - (3) The presence of more than one second on the fighting area perimeter.

R4-3-713 Fouls

- (A) The following are fouls and will result in penalties if committed:
 - (1) Butting with the head;
 - (2) Eye gouging of any kind;
 - (3) Biting or spitting at an opponent;
 - (4) Hair pulling;
 - (5) Fish hooking;
 - (6) Groin attacks of any kind;
 - (7) Intentionally placing a finger in any opponent's orifice or any cut or laceration of an opponent;

- (8) Downward pointing of elbow strikes (12-6);
- (9) Small joint manipulation;
- (10) Strikes to the spine or back of the head. The spine includes the tailbone;
- (11) Fingers outreached toward an opponent's face/eyes;
- (12) Throat strikes of any kind, including, without limitation, grabbing the trachea;
- (13) Clawing, pinching, twisting the flesh;
- (14) Kicking the head of a ground opponent;
- (15) Kneeing the head of a grounded opponent;
- (16) Stomping of a grounded opponent;
- (17) The use of abusive language in fighting area;
- (18) Any unsportsmanlike conduct that causes an injury to opponent;
- (19) Attacking an opponent on or during the break;
- (20) Attacking an opponent who is under the referee's care at the time;
- (21) Attacking an opponent after the bell has sounded the end of the period of unarmed combat;
- (22) Timidity (avoiding contact, or consistent dropping of mouthpiece, or faking an injury);
- (23) Interference by the corner;
- (24) Throwing an opponent out of the fighting area;
- (25) Flagrant disregard of the referee's instructions;
- (26) Spiking an opponent to the canvas onto the head or neck (pile-driving);
- (27) Spiking/slamming an opponent to the fighting surface on his or her head or neck;
- (28) Illegal blows to the back of opponents head have been further defined to the "Mohawk" definition-the "crown of the head down the centerline of the skull into the spine, with a one (1) inch variance of each side." This will change recent interpretations of the rule, which prohibited strikes from "ear-to-ear."

- (29) All elbow strikes will now be illegal;
 - (30) No forearms to the head when standing;
 - (31) Smothering an opponent's nose and mouth to disrupt breathing is now prohibited except for choke attempts where a fighter's mouth is covered by his opponent's arm;
 - (32) Unsportsmanlike conduct fouls were consolidated, as was the "fighter recovery period." Low blows will be given a five minute recovery period, while all other fouls will require a physician to determine if a fighter is fit to continue within a five minute period;
 - (33) Applying any foreign substance to the hair or body to gain an advantage;
 - (34) Holding or grabbing the fence or any part of the ring or cage;
 - (35) Holding the shorts or gloves of an opponent;
 - (36) Any strikes to any joint.
- (B) Disqualification occurs after any combination of three or the fouls listed in (a) above or after a referee determines that a foul was intentional and flagrant.
- (C) Fouls will result in a point being deducted by the official scorekeeper from the offending mixed martial arts score.
- (D) Only a referee can assess a foul. If the referee does not call the foul, judges shall not make that assessment on their own and cannot factor such into their scoring calculations.
- (E) A fouled fighter has up to five (5) minutes to recuperate.
- (F) If a foul is committed, the referee shall:
- (1) Call time,
 - (2) Check the fouled mixed martial artist's condition and safety,
 - (3) Send the opponent to a neutral corner, and
 - (4) Assess the foul to the offending contestant, deduct points, and notify each corner's seconds, judges and the official scorekeeper.
- (G) If a bottom contestant commits a foul, unless the top contestant is injured, the fight shall continue, so as not to jeopardize the top contestant's superior positioning at the time.
- (1) The referee shall verbally notify the bottom contestant of the foul.

- (2) When the round is over, the referee shall assess the foul and notify both corners' seconds, the judges and the official scorekeeper.
- (3) The referee may terminate a bout based on the severity of a foul. For such a flagrant foul, a contestant shall lose by disqualification.

R4-3-714 Injuries Sustained During Competition

- (A) If any injury sustained during competition as a result of legal maneuver is severe enough to terminate a bout, the injured contestant loses by technical knockout.
- (B) If any injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul is severe enough to terminate a bout, the contestant causing the injury loses by disqualification.
- (C) If an injury is sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul and the bout is allowed to continue, the referee shall notify the scorekeeper to automatically deduct two (2) points from the contestant who committed the foul.
- (D) If an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul causes the injured contestant to be unable to continue at a subsequent point in the contest, the injured contestant shall win by technical decision, if he or she is ahead on the score cards. If the injured contestant is even or behind on the score cards at the time of stoppage, the outcome of the bout shall be declared a technical draw.
- (E) If a contestant injures himself or herself while attempting to foul his or her opponent, the referee shall not take any action in his or her favor, and the injury shall be treated in the same manner as an injury produced by a fair blow.
- (F) If an injury sustained during competition as a result of an accidental foul is severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, the bout shall result in a no contest if stopped before two (2) rounds have been completed in a five (5) round bout.
- (G) If an injury sustained during competition as a result of an accidental foul is severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, the bout shall result in a technical decision awarded to the contestant who is ahead on the score cards at the time of the bout is stopped only when the bout is stopped after two rounds of a three (3) round bout, or three (3) rounds of a five (5) round bout have been completed.
- (H) There will be no scoring of an incomplete round. However, if the referee penalizes either contestant, then the appropriate points shall be deducted when the scorekeeper calculates the final score.

R4-3-715 Types of Bout Results

- (A) The following are the types of bout results:
 - (1) Submission by:

- (a) Tap Out: When a contestant physically uses his hand to indicate that he or she no longer wishes to continue; or
- (b) Verbal Tap Out: When a contestant verbally announces to the referee that he or she does not wish to continue;
- (2) Technical Knockout by:
 - (a) Referee stops bout;
 - (b) When an injury as a result of a legal maneuver is severe enough for the Referee to terminate a bout
- (3) Knockout by failure to rise from the canvas;
- (4) Decision via score cards;
 - (a) Unanimous; when all three judges score the bout for the same contestant;
 - (b) Split Decision: when two (2) judges score the bout for one (1) contestant and one (1) Judge scores for the opponent; or
 - (c) Majority Decision: when two (2) judges score the bout for the same contestant and one (1) judge scores a draw;
- (5) Draws:
 - (a) Unanimous: when all three (3) judges score the bout a draw;
 - (b) Majority: when two (2) judges score the bout a draw; or
 - (c) Split draw: when all three (3) judges score differently and the score total results in a draw.
- (6) Disqualifications: When an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul is severe enough to terminate the contest;
- (7) Forfeit: When a contestant fails to begin competition or prematurely ends the contest for reasons other than injury or by indicating a tap out;
- (8) Technical Draw: When an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul causes the injured contestant to be unable to continue and the injured contestant is even or behind on the score cards at the time of stoppage;
- (9) Technical Decision: When the bout is prematurely stopped due to injury and a contestant is leading on the score cards; and
- (10) No Contest: When a contest is prematurely stopped due to accidental injury and a

sufficient number of rounds have not been completed to render a decision via the score cards.

- (11) **Loss of Bodily Function:** If a combatant, during a round, visibly loses control of a bodily function (vomit, urine, bowels), the fight shall be stopped by the referee and the combatant shall lose the contest by TKO. In the event a loss of control of a bodily function occurs in the rest period between the rounds, the ringside physician shall be called in to evaluate if the combatant can continue. If the combatant is not cleared by the ringside physician to continue, that combatant shall lose by TKO. If fecal matter becomes apparent at any time, the bout shall be halted by the referee, and the offending combatant shall lose the contest by TKO. In these situations, the results shall be recorded as TKO due to Medical Stoppage.