

# Regulatory Analysis Form

This space for use by IRRC

(1) Agency

Department of State  
State Athletic Commission

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REVIEW COMMISSION

(2) I.D. Number (Governor's Office Use)

16-17

IRRC Number: **2117**

(3) Short Title

Boxing and Wrestling Revisions

(4) PA Code Cite

58 PA Code Part I

(5) Agency Contacts & Telephone Numbers

Primary Contact: L. Lawrence Boyle, Deputy Chief Counsel, (717) 783-1657  
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(6) Type of Rulemaking (check one)

- Proposed Rulemaking  
 Final Order Adopting Regulation  
 Final Order, Proposed Rulemaking Omitted

(7) Is a 120-Day Emergency Certification Attached?

- No:  
 Yes: By the Attorney General  
 Yes: By the Governor

(8) Briefly explain the regulation in clear and nontechnical language.

The regulations amend all but two chapters (Chapters 7 & 15) of the regulations administered by the State Athletic Commission ("SAC") found at 58 PA Code Part I. The current regulations, with limited exceptions, reflect now repealed provisions of the Athletic Code ("Code"). The amendments reflect the provisions of the new Athletic Code, 5 Pa.C.S. §§ 101-2110, Act of May 13, 1992, P.L. 180, No. 32.

(9) State the statutory authority for the regulation and any relevant state or federal court decisions.

SAC's authority to promulgate regulations is set forth in the Code, 5 Pa.C.S. §§ 101-2110. In particular, Section 103(b)(1), 5 Pa.C.S. §103(b)(1), provides that SAC may establish policy and promulgate rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the Code.

## Regulatory Analysis Form

(10) Is the regulation mandated by any federal or state law or court order, or federal regulation? If yes, cite the specific law, case or regulation, and any deadlines for action.

The regulations are not mandated by any federal or state law, regulation or court order. However, to the extent that current regulations reflect the outdated provisions of a prior version of the Code, 5 Pa.C.S. §§ 101-2110, this rulemaking is necessary.

(11) Explain the compelling public interest that justifies the regulation. What is the problem it addresses?

SAC's current regulations are based upon prior versions of the Code which were repealed and supplanted by the 1992 legislation. To the extent that many of the current regulations are at variance with provisions of the Code, licensees are confused as to their obligations. This amendment to the regulations will conform the regulations to the Code and benefit all licensees.

(12) State the public health, safety, environmental or general welfare risks associated with nonregulation.

Many of the regulations are designed to increase the health and safety of licensees. Many of these changes are based upon recommendations made to SAC by its Medical Advisory Board. For boxers, this includes requiring them to use a mouthpiece which is individually fitted. Additionally, the regulations require an individual seeking to be initially licensed as a boxer to undergo a complete general physical. When the applicant is over 36 years of age, detailed medical data and test results must accompany the application. A boxer may lose no more than 3 pounds in the 3 hour period before weigh-in. This limitation will contribute to the health of boxers. Finally, new safety provisions ensure the safety of boxers in the boxing ring.

Similar changes, tracking the changes set forth above, are made in regard to professional kickboxing, including the requirement for an individually fitted mouthpiece and providing for heavier gloves. The safety of amateur kickboxers will also be increased through regulations requiring shin protectors and setting forth a maximum of three 2-minute rounds.

## Regulatory Analysis Form

(13) Describe who will benefit from the regulation. (Quantify the benefits as completely as possible and approximate the number of people who will benefit.)

All licensees will benefit in having the regulations updated to reflect the current provisions of the Code. These include approximately 400 professional boxers, 40 kickboxers, numerous amateur boxers (who are not licensed by the Commission), approximately 59 boxing promoters, 51 boxing managers, 25 referees, 52 judges and 22 physicians.

### *Promoters*

Many provisions have been streamlined to afford promoters greater flexibility in conducting events, resulting in indirect savings. These changes permit promoters to choose the announcer for the event and exercise greater flexibility in rescheduling an event or exhibition. The requirement that promoters file with SAC a certificate certifying that an event is held in an appropriate venue is repealed. The promoter is granted the authority to distribute promoter passes to individuals helping in the promotions of the event.

The promoter will incur additional costs stemming from the changes made in Section 13.7, which has increased the fees for referees, judges, announcers and timekeepers officiating at televised events. Referees are paid \$50.00 more while judges, announcers and timekeepers are paid \$10.00 more. These increases in fees will be offset by the fact that promoters are generally paid more for televised events. Promoters are also given added flexibility regarding the ring configuration. Clarifications will assist a promoter in those instances when a boxer has not made the contracted for weight at weigh-in.

### *Managers*

The manager's license fee is raised from \$40.00 to \$60.00. The regulations increase from \$750.00 to \$1000.00 the minimum sum to be guaranteed annually to a boxer under contract with a manager. Managers are negatively affected to the extent that a proposed change to Section 21.8 (g) has decreased from 50% to 40% the amount of earnings a boxer contracts to pay his manager or combination of managers.

### *Referees*

Referees will be paid \$50.00 more for officiating at televised events. They will also benefit through a clarification in Section 21.5 as to the impact upon scoring of accidental fouls and intentional fouls. Referees also benefit from proposed changes to Section 21.11 which deletes the requirement that a referee be a citizen of the Commonwealth. They also benefit from changes in the section which would eliminate the requirement that referee applicants undergo a written and oral examination.

## Regulatory Analysis Form

### *Judges, Announcers and Timekeepers*

Under Section 13.7 judges, announcers and timekeepers will be paid \$10.00 more for officiating at broadcasted events. They will also benefit through a clarification in Section 21.5 as to the impact upon scoring of accidental fouls and intentional fouls. Judges also benefit from changes to Section 21.12 which eliminate the requirement that a judge be a citizen of the Commonwealth. This regulation has been further amended to provide that judges attend at least one training seminar per year, which will benefit judges and other licensees by helping to ensure their skill level.

### *Boxers*

Boxers will benefit from the regulations directly in that the minimum sum guaranteed to a boxer under contract with a manager will be increased from \$750.00 to \$1000.00 under regulation Section 21.1. Clarifications made in Section 21.4 (b) will also assist a boxer in those instances where a boxer has not made the contracted for weight at weigh-in. Changes to Section 21.4 (c) requiring that a boxer have a mouthpiece which is individually fitted will aid the boxer with a concomitant benefit in lowering medical costs because an individually fitted mouthpiece will provide a boxer with greater protection. They will also benefit through a clarification in Section 21.5 as to the impact upon scoring of accidental fouls and intentional fouls and the elimination of the "standing" eight count rule. The changes to Section 21.8 benefit boxers by expressly providing that a boxer is entitled to reasonable expenses where a contest has been canceled, due to no fault of the boxer who is ready, willing and able to fight and has incurred cost in preparing for and presenting himself at the contest location. Boxers will be further protected by requiring that they append to an initial license application the results of a complete general physical. Additionally, detailed medical data and supporting test results are required where the applicant is over 36 years of age. See Section 21.8 (e). Under subsection 21.8(g), boxers also benefit through the regulatory change which would decrease from 50% to 40% the limitation on the percentage of earnings a boxer is obligated to pay his manager or combination of managers under a contract. New provisions in Section 21.16 will help insure the safety of boxers in the boxing ring.

### *Matchmakers*

Matchmakers will benefit from the revisions to Section 21.7, which would permit matchmakers to deal with unlicensed managers or unlicensed boxers, but may not contract with them unless and until they are licensed.

### *Kickboxing Licensees*

Similar changes, tracking the changes set forth above, have been made in Chapter 25. These include clarifying the scoring system; permitting greater flexibility in deducting points for fouls; requiring an individually fitted mouthpiece; and to further protect boxers, providing for heavier gloves. Judges will also benefit from the amendments to Section 25.9 in that a minimum fee of \$75.00 is to be paid to each judge by the promoter. Other changes which benefit amateur kickboxers are set forth in Chapter 27 of the regulations and include age requirements, the wearing of shin protectors and setting forth a maximum of three 2-minute rounds.

## Regulatory Analysis Form

(14) Describe who will be adversely affected by the regulation. (Quantify the adverse effects as completely as possible and approximate the number of people who will be adversely affected.)

The adverse effect will be minimal when compared with the benefits more thoroughly described in Paragraph 13. Promoters will incur additional costs pursuant to the changes made in Section 13.7, which has increased the fees for referees, judges, announcers and timekeepers where they are officiating at televised events. Referees are paid \$50.00 while judges, announcers and timekeepers are paid \$10.00 more. Managers will realize increased costs due to the manager license fee being raised from \$40.00 to \$60.00 under Section 13.4. Additional costs will also be incurred by a manager who contracts with a boxer in that the regulations increase from \$750.00 to \$1000.00 the minimum sum to be guaranteed annually to a boxer under contract with a manager under Section 21.1. Managers will also be negatively affected to the extent that Section 21.8 (g) has decreased from 50% to 40% the amount of earnings a boxer is obligated to pay his manager or combination of managers under a contract.

There are approximately 59 promoters and 51 managers licensed by SAC in the Commonwealth.

(15) List the persons, groups or entities that will be required to comply with the regulation. (Approximate the number of people who will be required to comply.)

All licensees will benefit in having the regulations updated to reflect the current provisions of the Code. These include approximately 400 professional boxers, 40 kickboxers, numerous amateur boxers (who are not licensed by the Commission), approximately 59 boxing promoters, 51 boxing managers, 25 referees, 52 judges and 22 physicians.

(16) Describe the communications with and input from the public in the development and drafting of the regulation. List the persons and/or groups who were involved, if applicable.

The regulations were studied, drafted and discussed by SAC during their regularly scheduled meetings in the three years subsequent to the passage of the latest version of the Code, 5 Pa.C.S. §§ 101-2110, Act of May 13, 1992, P.L. 180, No. 32. In the course of discussing these regulations during their meetings, SAC consistently solicited and received input on an informal basis from licensees regarding the regulations. On a regular basis, the Executive Director, in dealing with different licensees, requested their input regarding suggested regulations in accordance with Executive Order 1996-1. The SAC Executive Director also discussed these regulations with the Association of Boxing Commissions, the World Boxing Council, the International Female Boxing Association, the Women's International Boxing Federation, the World Wrestling Federation and the Nevada, New Jersey and New York State Athletic Commissions.

## Regulatory Analysis Form

(17) Provide a specific estimate of the costs and/or savings to the regulated community associated with compliance, including any legal, accounting or consulting procedures which may be required.

A general unestimatable savings will result to the regulated community by virtue of the regulations now reflecting provisions of the Code. Accordingly, licensees will no longer be unnecessarily confused by apparent contradictions between the regulations and the Code. Specific estimates of costs and/or savings are difficult to determine. Specific quantifiable benefits and costs are set forth more specifically in paragraphs 13 and 14.

(18) Provide a specific estimate of the costs and/or savings to local governments associated with compliance, including any legal, accounting or consulting procedures which may be required.

Local governments will incur no costs or realize any savings as a result of these regulations.

(19) Provide a specific estimate of the costs and/or savings to state government associated with the implementation of the regulations, including any legal, accounting, or consulting procedures which may be required.

With the implementation of these regulations, SAC staff will no longer have to dedicate additional time explaining to licensees the apparent contradictions between the current out of date regulations and the new Code. This will result in unquantifiable savings to SAC.

(20) In the table below, provide an estimate of the fiscal savings and costs associated with implementation and compliance for the regulated community, local government, and state government for the current year and five subsequent years.

	Current FY Year	FY +1 Year	FY +2 Year	FY +3 Year	FY +4 Year	FY +5 Year
<b>SAVINGS:</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Regulated Community	Unestimated	Unest.	Unest.	Unest.	Unest.	Unest.
Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Government	Unestimated	Unest.	Unest.	Unest.	Unest.	Unest.
Total Savings	Unestimated	Unest.	Unest.	Unest.	Unest.	Unest.
<b>COSTS:</b>						
Regulated Community	minimal	minimal	minimal	minimal	minimal	minimal
Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Costs	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>REVENUE LOSSES:</b>						
Regulated Community	0	0	0	0	0	0
Local Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
State Government	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Revenue Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0

(20a) Explain how the cost estimates listed above were derived.

See paragraph 13

## Regulatory Analysis Form

(20b) Provide the past three year expenditure history for programs affected by the regulation.

Program	FY -3	FY -2	FY -1	Current FY
SAC TOTAL EXPENSE	\$195,141	\$188,330	\$198,862	\$224,000

(21) Using the cost-benefit information provided above, explain how the benefits of the regulation outweigh the adverse effects and costs.

See paragraph 13 detailing the benefits of the regulations.

(22) Describe the nonregulatory alternatives considered and the costs associated with those alternatives. Provide the reasons for their dismissal.

Nonregulatory alternatives were not considered because it is necessary to conform the regulations to the current version of the Code.

(23) Describe alternative regulatory schemes considered and the costs associated with those schemes. Provide the reasons for their dismissal.

Alternative regulatory schemes were not considered because it is necessary to conform regulations to the current version of the Code.

## Regulatory Analysis Form

(24) Are there any provisions that are more stringent than federal standards? If yes, identify the specific provisions and the compelling Pennsylvania interest that demands stronger regulation.

The regulations complement a federal statute entitled "The Professional Boxing Safety Act", Public Law No. 104-272 (October 9, 1996). This legislation requires each boxer to pass a pre-fight physical; to be covered by health insurance; and to have an identification card. State boxing commissions, such as SAC, must ensure that one physician is at ringside; keep accurate records of each boxer's boxing record and physical condition; and that each commission recognize suspensions issued by other commissions. Prior to the enactment of those minimal standards, boxing was regulated exclusively at the state level. Traditionally, these states, including Pennsylvania, had promulgated more extensive guidelines to aid their licensees. In recognition of this fact, the federal law specifically permits a state to adopt or enforce supplemental or more stringent laws or regulations not inconsistent with the federal law. More detailed regulatory standards are required in Pennsylvania in order to provide detailed guidance for licensees and to aid in the health and safety of the public and licensees. As stated earlier, many of the provisions set forth in these regulations are based upon analogous provisions of the Code.

(25) How does this regulation compare with those of other states? Will the regulation put Pennsylvania at a competitive disadvantage with other states?

The regulations are comparable to regulations promulgated by other states which have similar Codes and are also responsive to Federal legislation which applies to all states. Within the states that border Pennsylvania--New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, and Delaware--permit gambling, which impacts their statutes and regulations. Maryland does not have gambling. Other states that permit gambling, including Nevada, compete financially for boxing events with Pennsylvania. As explained in paragraphs 13 and 17, these regulations will benefit all licensees, thereby enabling Pennsylvania to compete more effectively with other states.

(26) Will the regulation affect existing or proposed regulations of the promulgating agency or other state agencies? If yes, explain and provide specific citations.

Except as stated in the preambles of the proposed and final regulations, these regulations will not affect existing regulations of SAC. These regulations will not affect regulations of other state agencies.



## Regulatory Analysis Form

(27) Will any public hearings or informational meetings be scheduled? Please provide the dates, times, and locations, if available.

SAC discussed these regulations at a number of its public meetings and through informal discussions of the Executive Director with different licensees at various events. No other public hearings or informational meetings are scheduled.

(28) Will the regulation change existing reporting, record keeping, or other paperwork requirements? Describe the changes and attach copies of forms or reports which will be required as a result of implementation, if available.

These regulations will not extensively alter existing reporting, record keeping or other paperwork requirements. Minor alterations will need to be made to existing forms.

(29) Please list any special provisions which have been developed to meet the particular needs of affected groups or persons including, but not limited to, minorities, elderly, small businesses, and farmers.

No special provisions have been developed to meet the particular needs of affected groups or persons.

(30) What is the anticipated effective date of the regulation; the date by which compliance with the regulation will be required; and the date by which any required permits, licenses or other approvals must be obtained?

These regulations will become effective thirty days after final rulemaking is published in the Pennsylvania Bulletin.

(31) Provide the schedule for continual review of the regulation.

SAC, in conjunction with SAC's Medical Advisory Board, continually monitors the effectiveness of its regulations.

FACE SHEET  
FOR FILING DOCUMENTS  
WITH THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

(Pursuant to Commonwealth Documents Law)

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MARCH -5 PM 2:12

# 2117

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Copy below is hereby approved as to form and legality. Attorney General

Copy below is hereby certified to be a true and correct copy of a document issued, prescribed or promulgated by:

Copy below is approved as to form and legality. Executive or Independent Agencies.

State Athletic Commission

(AGENCY)

BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
(DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL)

DOCUMENT/FISCAL NOTE NO. 16-17

DATE OF ADOPTION: \_\_\_\_\_

2/22/02  
DATE OF APPROVAL

BY: Charles Bednarik  
Charles Bednarik

(Deputy General Counsel  
(Chief Counsel,  
Independent Agency  
(Strike inapplicable  
title)

Chairman, State Athletic Commission

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_  
(EXECUTIVE OFFICER, CHAIRMAN OR SECRETARY)

[ ] Check if applicable  
Copy not approved.  
Objections attached.

[ ] Check if  
applicable. No Attorney  
General approval or  
objection within 30 days  
after submission.

FINAL RULEMAKING  
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION  
58 Pa. Code, Part I  
Boxing and Wrestling Revisions

PREAMBLE

NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING  
TITLE 58-RECREATION  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION (58 Pa.Code Part I State Athletic Commission Chapters 1,  
3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31 and 33)

The State Athletic Commission (SAC) amends all but two chapters of its regulations at 58 Pa.Code, Part I (relating to State Athletic Commission) to read as set forth in Annex A. The amendments are proposed as final under the State Athletic Code, 5 Pa.C.S. §§ 101-2110 (relating to the Athletic Code) (Code). The Code was renumbered and revised under the act of May 13, 1992 (P.L. 180, No. 32) (Act 32). The statutory changes also require a comprehensive revision of most regulations.

I. *Statutory Authority*

SAC has the authority to promulgate regulations under section 103(b)(1) of the act of May 13, 1992 (P.L. 180, No. 32, § 1) (5 Pa.C.S. § 103(b)(1)).

II. *Responses to Comments*

The notice of proposed rulemaking was published at 30 Pa.B. 2611 (May 27, 2000) and was subject to a 30-day public comment period. SAC received no public comments and no comments from the House and Senate State Government Committees. The Independent Regulatory Review Commission (IRRC) filed its comments with SAC on May 4, 2000. Because the preamble for the proposed rulemaking was previously printed in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*, this preamble will address the amendments SAC made as a result of the comments that IRRC provided.

The comments made by IRRC related to clarity, consistency with the statute, statutory authority and implementation procedure. In addition to the specific revisions discussed in detail in Part III, IRRC made general comments on three issues regarding clarity that pertain to numerous sections throughout the proposed regulations.

First, IRRC commented that the proposed regulations used a general reference to the entire "Athletic Code" and recommended that SAC refer to specific statutory sections or subsections that pertain to particular regulatory provisions. Second, IRRC asked that SAC clarify what it meant in the proposed regulations when it referred to "the Commission (SAC) or Executive Director" or to "the Commission." At times, a Commissioner or the Executive Director will attend an event and act on behalf of the Commission. Where appropriate throughout the final rulemaking, SAC substituted the terms "a Commissioner or the Executive Director" for the term "Commission," as suggested by IRRC. Finally, IRRC suggested that because reference is made in several places throughout the regulations to forms, manuals and

procedures published by SAC, the regulations should include information on how copies of these forms, manuals and procedures may be obtained. SAC included this IRRC recommendation in final rulemaking as a new subsection (b) to § 1.2. Other comments are noted in specific amendments to the regulations, as referenced below.

*Purpose*

The amendments revise, with limited exceptions, all of the regulations administered by SAC in order to conform to the Code found at 5 Pa.C.S. §§ 101-2110 and current SAC policies adopted thereunder. A description of the revisions and changes appears below.

III. *Description of Revisions*

*Subpart A (relating to general provisions)*

Subpart A of Part I sets forth eight chapters which include general provisions regarding appointed officials; tickets, postponements and cancellations; recognition of suspensions, disqualifications and retirements imposed by other authorities; relations with affiliates; safety of event premises; bonds and fees; and permitted drug testing. SAC made revisions and amendments to all chapters, except Chapter 7 and Chapter 15.

*Chapter 1 (relating to preliminary provisions)*

*§ 1.1 (relating to definitions)*

Final § 1.1(a) includes a definition of the term “Commissioner” in accordance with IRRC’s suggestion to refer to a Commissioner rather than the entire Commission when SAC believes that only one member of the Commission is required to take a specific action. In defining “Commissioner,” SAC added a reference to the specific section of the Athletic Code, as IRRC had suggested in its first general recommendation. IRRC found that SAC had used the terms “bout” or “main bout” throughout the regulations without defining those terms. In final rulemaking, SAC replaced the term “bout” with “contest,” which is defined in the Athletic Code at section 302. SAC then added a definition of “main contest” to the definitions at this section. The term “event,” as defined in the proposed rulemaking, includes one or more contests. Furthermore, SAC added definitions of the terms “licensee” and “second” to § 1.1 at the suggestion of IRRC. As IRRC suggested, SAC deleted a portion of the definition of “Commission Credentials” to eliminate unnecessary language. Finally, SAC defined the term “licensee” for clarity, as the term appears in several places throughout the regulations, at subsections 3.1(e), 3.2(e)(6), 3.3(g), 21.1(n) and 21.4(k).

SAC divided final subsection 1.1(b) into two subsections, at §§ 1.1(b) & (c), which both include specific references to the appropriate sections of the Athletic Code pertaining to boxing and wrestling as well as distinguish those sections from each other, as IRRC suggested.

*§ 1.2 (relating to Commission offices)*

Final § 1.2 adds a new subsection (b) informing any interested parties where they may obtain forms, manuals and additional information from the SAC, as IRRC suggested in its third general comment.

*Chapter 3 (relating to appointed officials)*

*§ 3.1 (relating to Executive Director)*

To provide for increased clarity, final subsection 3.1(a) includes the citation to the applicable statutory provision outlining the powers and duties of the Executive Director, as IRRC suggested in its first general comment.

The current SAC regulation at subsection 3.1(b) requires the Executive Director to attend a representative number of events throughout the Commonwealth to monitor operations of inspectors and officials. On proposed rulemaking, IRRC suggested that SAC specify what constitutes a representative number of events that the Executive Director must attend. SAC considered the IRRC suggestion and decided to delete any reference that the Executive Director attend a representative number of events. Although the Executive Director now regularly attends most events, SAC and the Department found it difficult to specify a number or percentage of events that the Executive Director would be required, by regulation, to attend.

In reviewing the duties and responsibilities of the Executive Director, SAC added a provision in final subsection 3.1(g) that allows the Secretary of the Commonwealth or the Executive Director to designate Commission or Department of State staff to act on the Executive Director's behalf. The Secretary of the Commonwealth is responsible for the actions and day-to-day activities of the Executive Director. Likewise, the Executive Director may designate Commission or Department of State staff to act on his behalf.

IRRC suggested that the regulation at subsection 3.1(h) should clearly state the criteria of each boxer that the Executive Director uses in deciding whether to approve or prohibit a match and include references to the relevant statutory requirements. In final rulemaking, SAC added four criteria that the Executive Director uses and the specific statutory citations.

For clarity, subsections 3.1(i) and (j) have been reversed. At the suggestion of IRRC, SAC provided clarification at former subsection 3.1(i), now 3.1(j), that circumstances that are not addressed in the regulations or the Code that relate to the duties of SAC shall be ruled on by the Executive Director.

At former subsection 3.1(j), now 3.1(i), SAC made two changes to final rulemaking suggested by IRRC. First, to comply with IRRC's second general suggestion, SAC clarified that the Executive Director, a Commissioner or the Commission may use a videotape to review

actions relating to a contest. Secondly, SAC replaced the word “bout” with the word “contest,” as explained previously at § 1.1(a). Such changes from “bout” to “contest” occur throughout these regulations.

Finally, at the suggestion of IRRC, SAC clarified its appeal procedures in subsection 3.1(k) and included an explanation of the two-tier appeal process, which includes both an informal review and the right to a formal appeal.

*§ 3.2 (relating to inspectors)*

SAC amended subsection 3.2(a) to clarify that the inspectors are nominated by a Commissioner or Executive Director and approved by the Secretary. The precise section of the Code is also cited, as suggested by IRRC in its first general comment.

At subsection 3.2(d), SAC deleted the reference to the Department of Revenue as IRRC suggested because the Department of Revenue has the authority to appoint its own agents to collect taxes at section 210 of the Fiscal Code (72 P.S. § 210). In addition, SAC added the appropriate reference to the Code that addresses the ability of inspectors appointed by SAC to collect revenue. Other clarifications occur at subsections 3.1(e), (f), (g) and (h) to refer to the authority of the Executive Director, to change “bout” to “contest,” and to specify that an inspector may file a written report on any portion of the Code.

*§ 3.3 (relating to physicians)*

Subsection 3.3(a) provides the citation to the Code sections pertaining to the licensure of physicians, while subsection 3.3(b) provides a reference to the SAC Medical/Safety Manual. Subsection 3.3(c) changes “designee” to “inspector,” as IRRC suggested for clarity and specificity. SAC added language suggested by IRRC to clarify that SAC would prescribe the form a physician uses for a post-fight check in subsection 3.3(h).

*§ 3.4 (relating to announcers)*

Subsection 3.4(i) clarifies that only the Executive Director or a Commissioner may authorize another person, other than the announcer, to make announcements from the ring, as IRRC requested. The term “bout” is changed to “contest” in subsections (h) and (j) to comply with IRRC’s suggestion discussed above at § 1.1(a). Finally, in subsection (j), SAC changed “designee” to “inspector,” as suggested by IRRC with respect to subsection 3.3(c).

*Chapter 5 (relating to tickets, postponements and cancellations)*

*§ 5.1 (relating to tickets)*

At the suggestion of IRRC, SAC placed the responsibility to collect tickets upon the promoter, who is a licensee, at subsection (e). In final rulemaking, the agents of the promoters may collect the tickets, however, the promoters themselves are required to make the ticket stubs available to the Executive Director or a Commissioner. SAC also added a specific citation to the Code, as IRRC suggested in its first general request.

*§ 5.2 (relating to postponements and cancellations)*

SAC changed “bout” to “contest” in subsections (c) and (d), as IRRC had suggested in § 1.1(a). At subsection 5.2(e), IRRC suggested clarification of the procedures that SAC will use to handle ticket refunds. Because ticket refunds are specifically addressed at section 1113 of the Code, 5 Pa.C.S. § 1113, SAC made a reference to section 1113 at subsection 5.2(e).

*Chapter 11 (relating to safety of event premises)*

*§ 11.1 (relating to ventilation, fire exits and fire escapes)*

SAC made changes to this section, including deleting some portions, to clarify the language of this provision.

*Chapter 13 (relating to bonds and fees)*

*§ 13.1 (relating to professional boxing bonds and bond filing fees)*

Subsection 13.1(a) changes “bouts” to “contests” and provides clarification that the surety bond shall be filed on a form prescribed by the Commission.

*§ 13.3 (relating to additional license fees)*

SAC changed the term “promotion” to “event” at the suggestion of IRRC because the term “promotion” was not a defined term.

*Subpart B (relating to boxing)*

The four chapters comprising Subpart B of Part I, 58 PA Code, govern professional boxing, Chapter 21; amateur boxing, Chapter 23; professional kickboxing, Chapter 25; and amateur kickboxing, Chapter 27. SAC made revisions and amendments to all four chapters of Subpart B.

*Chapter 21 (relating to professional boxing)*

*§ 21.1 (relating to contracts)*

As suggested by IRRC, final subsection 21.1(d) substitutes the provision “commission member” to “Commissioner or the Executive Director” for increased clarity. Also at IRRC’s suggestion, final subsection 21.1(m) clarifies that a promoter may not attempt to enter a contract with a manager or boxer under suspension or disqualification by the Commission without the written consent of the Executive Director or a Commissioner. Likewise, at the suggestion of IRRC, SAC clarified in subsection 21.1(n) that a promoter or other licensee may not advertise a contest or exhibition until the Executive Director has approved the contest or exhibition. As also suggested by IRRC at subsection 21.1(n), SAC added a cross-reference to subsection 3.1(h) of these regulations.

*§ 21.3 (relating to ring and ring equipment)*

On proposed rulemaking, IRRC questioned why the language describing the type of illumination was being deleted. SAC reinstated the language at subsection (a)(7) describing the type of illumination required and provided that the determination on the lighting should be made by the Executive Director or a Commissioner.

*§ 21.4 (relating to conduct of contests)*

At the suggestion of IRRC, SAC changed “bouts” to “contests” in the title of this section, as well as throughout this section of the regulations.

Final subsections (b)(1) & (3) provide that a boxer shall appear before a Commissioner or the Executive Director for a preliminary physical examination, and, at the discretion of a Commissioner or the Executive Director, remove all clothing at the weigh-in. Likewise, subsection (b)(4) allows a Commissioner or the Executive Director to require an additional weigh-in and physical examination if an event is postponed for more than 24 hours. These changes afford increased flexibility in that the Executive Director need not be at every examination or weigh-in.

IRRC suggested that SAC move the clothing and glove requirements at subsections (c) and (e) to § 21.8 relating to boxers. In final rulemaking, subsections (c) and (e) appear at subsections 21.8(m)(4) & (5), respectively. As IRRC had requested, SAC inserted the requirement at subsection (c) that only seconds, trainers and managers are authorized to be in the boxer’s corner, as noted below in § 21.10.



*§ 21.5 (relating to scoring system)*

To clarify the particular type of foul the subsections describe, final subsections 21.5(d) & (e) add the term “accidental” before the phrase “low-blow foul” throughout the provisions.

*§ 21.7 (relating to matchmakers)*

For clarity, SAC changed subsection 21.7(b) to require matchmakers to take notice of suspensions issued by any commission, including those in other jurisdictions.

*§21.8 (relating to boxers)*

At subsection (e), SAC made a reference to forms available in the Commission’s Medical/Safety Manual regarding a general physical examination required for applicants for a boxing license who never competed in a professional contest, as IRRC suggested. Subsection (f) as revised contains a reference to those portions of the Code that refer to a contract between a boxer and a promoter. At the suggestion of IRRC, final subsections 21.8(m)(4) & (5) contain the provisions relating to a boxer’s clothing and gear previously contained in subsections 21.4 (c) & (e).

On final rulemaking, the Commission made a technical change to subsection 21.8(d)(3) for clarity. On proposed rulemaking, the Commission divided subsection 21.8(d) into three subsections. Upon publication of the proposed rulemaking, however, the phrase “The Commission may suspend a” was inadvertently placed in subsection 21.8(d)(2), when it should have been placed in subsection 21.8(d)(3) and then removed from that subsection. Therefore, on final rulemaking, the Commission placed that phrase in subsection 21.8(d)(3) and noted the removal with a strikeout.

*§ 21.9 (relating to managers)*

SAC clarified at subsection (h) that the Commission may impound the purse of a boxer, pending a final determination, not only at the request of managers who are licensed by the Commission, but also for managers properly licensed in another jurisdiction that is recognized by the Commission. This position is consistent with that adopted by the Association of Boxing Commissioners (ABC), of which Pennsylvania is a member. These amendments would provide SAC with flexibility in impounding purses for managers licensed by SAC or for managers licensed in another jurisdiction that is recognized by the Commission.

*§ 21.10 (relating to seconds or trainers)*

SAC changed the title of this section to seconds or trainers to clarify that trainers are also subject to the provisions of this section. This is consistent with the definition of the term

“second” at § 1.1, which specifically includes a trainer. For consistency, SAC made the same change to the title of § 23.5.

IRRC made four recommendations regarding this section. First, IRRC suggested that SAC clarify who “another person” would be who is allowed in a boxer’s corner. Second, IRRC suggested that SAC address in other sections of the regulations the possibility that a spectator or ticket holder may disrupt a contest. Third, IRRC suggested clarification of what constitutes “ample warnings” at subsection (j). Finally, IRRC suggested that SAC clarify what constitutes “offending conduct” in subsection (j).

To address IRRC’s four suggestions, SAC moved the requirements at subsection (j) to other sections. At subsection 21.4(c), SAC inserted the requirement that only seconds, trainers and managers are authorized to be in the boxer’s corner. At subsection 21.11(c)(4), the referee has the authority to remove other persons from a boxer’s corner, in addition to seconds, trainers and managers, who interfere with the conduct of the contest. In addition, subsection 21.11(c)(4) also allows the referee to deduct points from the boxer for conduct of any individual in the boxer’s corner. Furthermore, the Commission may suspend or fine the manager, second or trainer for their conduct. In response to IRRC’s third suggestion, SAC deleted the requirement for ample warnings, as found in former subsection 21.10(j), and added manager and trainer to the categories of individuals that the referee could remove from the ring at final subsection 21.11(c)(4). SAC decided to leave the discretion to make these decisions with the referee and not bind the referee with issuing warnings when the behavior in question interferes with the conduct of the contest. In response to IRRC’s final suggestion that SAC clarify what constitutes “offending conduct” as used in former subsection 21.10(j), SAC used the language at subsection 21.11(c)(4) that set the criteria as interfering with the conduct of the contest.

*§ 21.11 (relating to referees)*

Final subsection 21.11(b)(1) substitutes the phrase “character and reputation” for “repute” in describing the requisite moral fitness of a referee to make this requirement consistent with the description in other sections. SAC also changed Commission to Executive Director in this subsection because the Executive Director makes the initial determination regarding qualifications for referees. The decision of the Executive Director may be appealed to the Commission.

In addition to the changes discussed above at § 21.10 relating to changes made to subsection 21.11(c)(4). SAC removed the words “and shall” from the third line in this subsection and added the word “to” in order to provide for parallel structure grammatically.

As IRRC suggested, SAC provided a cross-reference at subsection (c)(7) to the activities that constitute a foul, as described at subsection 21.16(b). At subsection (c)(8), SAC provided a citation to Subpart B of the Code and a reference to the Referee’s Manual. SAC changed “bout” to “contest” at subsections (c)(10) and (c)(13), and clarified in subsection (c)(11) that the

Executive Director or an inspector could receive the official score cards from the referee after each round.

*§ 21.12 (relating to judges)*

At subsection (c), SAC replaced the phrase “the generally recognized rules of boxing” as IRRC suggested with a reference to the Judge’s Manual. Also, SAC cited to subpart B of the Code to add greater specificity, as IRRC had suggested in its first general recommendation.

*§ 21.16 (relating to safety code)*

SAC replaced “men” with “individuals” throughout subsection (a), making it gender neutral. In addition, SAC included references to the relevant section of the Athletic Code in subsection (k) relating to suspension and revocation for injuries as well as a reference to the Administrative Code regarding requests for hearings to review the Commission’s actions.

*Chapter 23 (relating to amateur boxing)*

*§ 23.1 (relating to relations with amateur athletic associations)*

SAC made the phrase “amateur athletic association” lower case and plural so that it would reflect the existence of multiple associations throughout the Commonwealth. That change was made not only in this section but also throughout the regulations where appropriate.

*§ 23.6 (relating to referees)*

At subsection (a), SAC clarified that referees may be removed from their position by a Commissioner, the Executive Director or an Inspector if deemed incompetent. This subsection also tracks the language at subsection 23.7(a) (relating to Judges).

*§ 23.10 (relating to age of participation)*

SAC changed the title of this section to accurately reflect that the section now deals with the age of participation of boxers due to the elimination of former subsection 23.10(a).

*Chapter 25 (relating to professional kickboxing)*

*§ 25.3 (relating to conduct of contests)*

At the suggestion of IRRC, SAC changed “bouts” to “contests” in the title of this section, as well as throughout this section of the regulations. Subsection (h) includes a reference to § 21.16(e) that describes the manner in which a contestant’s gloves should be wiped free of foreign substances.

*§25.9 (relating to ringside officials)*

Final subsection 25.9(c) substitutes the phrase “character and reputation” for “repute” in describing the requisite moral fitness of a referee or judge. SAC also changed Commission to Executive Director in this subsection because the Executive Director makes the initial determination regarding qualifications for referees and judges. The decision of the Executive Director may be appealed to the Commission. These changes are consistent with those noted above at subsection 21.11(b)(1) (relating to referees).

*IV. Compliance with Executive Order 1996-1*

In accordance with Executive Order 1996-1, SAC invited comments from the regulated community and interested parties. In drafting the proposed regulations, SAC had extensive consultations with, and input from the Association of Boxing Commissions, the World Boxing Council, the International Female Boxing Association, the Women’s International Boxing Federation, the World Wrestling Federation and the Nevada, New Jersey and New York State Athletic Commissions. When the regulations were proposed, SAC received no public comments.

*V. Fiscal Impact*

All individuals licensed by SAC will be impacted to some degree by the extensive revisions to the regulations administered by SAC. Other impacts are set forth in the costs and benefits section set forth below.

*Costs and Benefits*

All licensees will benefit when the regulations are updated to reflect current provisions of the Code by reducing the potential for confusion as to their obligations. The safety of participants is increased by providing for heavier gloves, eliminating the standing eight-count and three-knockdown rule, and requiring individually fitted mouthpieces. These provisions for each class of licensees, are set forth in more detail below.

*Promoters*

Many provisions are streamlined to afford promoters greater flexibility in conducting events, resulting in indirect savings. Promoters will incur additional costs due to increased fees paid to referees, judges, announcers and timekeepers officiating at televised events. Referees are paid \$50.00 per event more while judges, announcers and timekeepers are paid \$10.00 more. These increases in fees may be offset because promoters’ profits are generally higher for televised events.

### *Managers*

Managers' costs will increase because the license fee for managers is raised from \$40.00 to \$60.00. The regulations also increase the minimum sum to be guaranteed annually to a boxer under contract with a manager from \$750.00 to \$1000.00, and decrease the percentage of his earnings that a boxer must pay his manager under a contract.

### *Referees*

Under § 13.7, referees will be paid \$50.00 more for officiating at televised events. Other benefits to referees will accrue from changes in scoring and the elimination of barriers to entry as a referee.

### *Judges, Announcers and Timekeepers*

Under § 13.7 judges, announcers and timekeepers will be paid \$10.00 more for officiating at televised events. Other benefits to judges, announcers and timekeepers will accrue from changes in scoring and the elimination of barriers to entry as a judge, announcer or timekeeper.

### *Boxers*

Boxers will benefit from the regulations directly because the minimum sum guaranteed to a boxer under contract with a manager will be increased from \$750.00 to \$1000.00. Other benefits relate to clarifications of the procedures when a boxer has not made the contracted for weight at weigh-in, requiring an individually fitted mouthpiece, resulting in safety improvements, and other improvements in the safety code. They will also benefit through a clarification of the scoring of accidental and intentional fouls. The proposed changes also benefit boxers by expressly providing for expenses to a boxer when a contest has been canceled. The maximum percentage of earnings a boxer is obligated to pay his managers under contract is reduced from 50% to 40%.

### *Matchmakers*

Matchmakers will benefit from the revisions that would permit matchmakers to deal with unlicensed managers or boxers, allowing them to more effectively plan for future contests.

### *Kickboxing Licensees*

Similar changes, tracking those set forth above, have been made in Chapter 25. These include: clarifying the scoring system; permitting greater flexibility in deducting points for fouls; requiring an individually fitted mouthpiece; and providing for heavier gloves. Judges will also benefit from the fees being increased. Other changes that benefit amateur kickboxers are set

forth in Chapter 27 of the proposed regulations and include: age requirements; the wearing of shin protectors; and setting forth a maximum of three two-minute rounds.

VI. *Paperwork Requirements*

Paperwork requirements will not be substantially altered as a result of the proposed regulation. Minor changes will have to be made to forms used by SAC.

VII. *Regulatory Review*

Under section 5(a) of the Regulatory Review Act (71 P.S. § 745.5(a)), SAC submitted a copy of the proposed rulemaking, published at 30 Pa.B 2611, on May 12, 2000 to IRRC and the Chairpersons of the House State Government Committee and the Senate State Government Committee for review and comment. In addition to submitting the proposed regulation, SAC provided IRRC and the committees with a copy of a detailed regulatory analysis form prepared by SAC in conformance with Executive Order 1996-1, (regulatory review and promulgation).

Under Section 5.1(d) of the Regulatory Review Act, (71 P.S. § 745.5a(d)), this final-form regulation was (deemed) approved by the House State Government Committee on \_\_\_\_\_ and (deemed) approved by the Senate Committee on \_\_\_\_\_. IRRC met on \_\_\_\_\_ and (deemed) approved the amendments in accordance with section 5.1(e) of the Regulatory Review Act (71 P.S. § 745.5a(e)).

VIII. *Contact Person*

Further information may be obtained by contacting Gregory Sirb, Executive Director, State Athletic Commission, in care of the Pennsylvania Department of State, 302 North Office Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120-0029. Information is also available at SAC's website accessible at <http://www.dos.state.pa.us/sac/sac.html>.

IX. *Findings*

The Commission finds that:

(1) Public notice of proposed rulemaking was given under sections 201 and 202 of the Commonwealth Documents Law (45 P.S. §§ 1201 and 1202) and the regulations promulgated thereunder, 1 Pa. Code §§ 7.1 and 7.2.

(2) A public comment period was provided as required by law and all comments were considered.

(3) This amendment does not enlarge the purpose of proposed rulemaking published at 30 Pa.B. 2611 on May 27, 2000.

(4) This amendment is necessary and appropriate for administering and enforcing the authorizing acts identified in this Preamble.

X. *Order*

The Commission, acting under its authorizing statutes, orders that:

(a) The regulations of the Commission, 58 Pa. Code Chapters 1, 3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31 and 33, are amended as set forth in Annex A.

(b) The Commission shall submit this order and Annex A to the Office of General Counsel and the Office of Attorney General as required by law.

(c) The Commission shall certify this order and Annex A and deposit them with the Legislative Reference Bureau as required by law.

(d) This order shall take effect upon publication in the *Pennsylvania Bulletin*.

  
Charles Bednarik, Chairman  
State Athletic Commission

**Annex A**

**TITLE 58. RECREATION**

**PART I. STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION**

**Subpart A. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**CHAPTER 1. PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS**

**§ 1.1. [Definition of “Commission”] Definitions.**

[As used in this part, the term “Commission” means the State Athletic Commission of the Commonwealth, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.]

(a) The following words and terms, when used in this part, have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

Athletic Code--5 Pa.C.S. §§ 101--2110.

Commission--The State Athletic Commission of the Commonwealth.

Commission credentials--Documents issued by the Commission to individuals approved by the Commission granting them the authority to attend a specific event, without payment of an entry fee, on behalf of the Commission in furtherance of the Commission’s official duties.

COMMISSIONER--A MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 101 OF THE ATHLETIC CODE (5 PA.C.S. § 101).

Event--One or more boxing contests, as defined in section 302 of the Athletic Code (relating to definitions), conducted at the same location on the same day.

Knockdown--When any part of a boxer’s body, except the feet, touch the ring canvass, at the hand of the opponent, as determined by the referee.

LICENSEE--ANY PERSON LICENSED BY THE COMMISSION TO PERFORM DUTIES IN RELATION TO AN EVENT.

MAIN CONTEST--THE MOST IMPORTANT CONTEST DURING AN EVENT FOR WHICH THE PUBLIC INTEREST IS THE GREATEST.

SECOND--ANY INDIVIDUAL DULY LICENSED BY THE COMMISSION TO



WORK IN A PROFESSIONAL BOXER'S CORNER DURING AN EVENT, AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 716 OF THE ATHLETIC CODE (5 PA.C.S. § 716). THIS TERM SHALL ALSO INCLUDE A TRAINER.

(b) The definitions in section 302 of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. § 302) ARE INCORPORATED FOR THE REGULATORY PROVISIONS ~~pertaining~~ RELATING to boxing WHICH INCLUDE SUBPART A (GENERAL PROVISIONS) AND B (BOXING). ~~and in~~

(C) THE DEFINITIONS IN ~~section 1902 of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. § 1902)~~ (relating to definition) ARE INCORPORATED FOR THE REGULATORY PROVISIONS ~~pertaining~~ RELATING to wrestling, ~~are incorporated by reference~~ WHICH INCLUDE SUBPART A (GENERAL PROVISIONS) AND C (WRESTLING).

### **§ 1.2. Commission offices.**

(a) The offices of the Commission are located as follows:

(1) 116 Pine Street, Third Floor, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17101.

[(1)] (2) 1103 State Office Building, Broad and Spring Garden Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19030.

[(2)] (3) ~~305~~ 805A State Office Building, 300 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15222.

[(3)] (4) ~~Suite 5, 219 Wyoming Avenue~~ SCRANTON STATE OFFICE BUILDING, THIRD FLOOR, Scranton, Pennsylvania 18503.

(B) ALL FORMS, MANUALS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED BY CONTACTING THE HARRISBURG OFFICE AT THE ADDRESS LISTED IN SECTION 1.2 (A)(1) OR CALLING THE HARRISBURG OFFICE AT 717-787-5720.

### **§ 1.3. Applicability of general rules.**

Under 1 Pa.Code § 31.1 (relating to scope of part), 1 Pa.Code Part II (relating to general rules of administrative practice and procedure)[, are] is applicable to the activities of and proceedings before the [State Athletic] Commission.

## **CHAPTER 3. APPOINTED OFFICIALS**

### **§ 3.1. Executive [Secretary] Director.**

(a) An Executive [Secretary] Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to act as the administrative officer to the Commission AND HAVE SUCH POWERS AND DUTIES AS PROVIDED IN SECTION 105 OF THE ATHLETIC CODE (5 PA.C.S. § 105) [, and act as the liaison between members of the Commission].

(b) The Executive [Secretary] Director shall establish and maintain standard operating procedures for offices, ~~and~~ [visit each office at least twice per year, to] ensure adherence to procedures, ~~The Executive [Secretary] Director shall also attend a representative number of athletic events throughout [the] this Commonwealth on a regular basis to~~ AND monitor operations of [deputies] inspectors and officials.

(c) The Executive [Secretary] Director shall prepare, justify and administer the Commission budget.

(d) The Executive [Secretary] Director shall solicit items and prepare agendas for scheduled Commission meetings as well as [attending] attend the meetings, and [the Executive Secretary] shall also schedule and notify commissioners of the meetings.

(e) The Executive [Secretary] Director shall [set up and conduct annual] organize periodic training programs for [deputy commissioners, clerical staff] judges, referees, inspectors and other licensees.

(f) The Executive [Secretary] Director shall [act as editor for a monthly bulletin to be disseminated] disseminate to commissioners, [deputies] inspectors and officials [covering] changes in the Commission's policies and procedures, personnel changes and other information pertinent to current operations.

(g) The Executive [Secretary shall perform duties that from time to time are requested by the Commission] Director shall supervise and direct Commission staff, direct the issuance of Commission credentials and perform other duties as directed by the Commission. The SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OR THE Executive Director may designate Commission OR DEPARTMENT staff to act on his behalf OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR at events under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

(h) The Executive Director shall have the authority to approve or prohibit each proposed matching of boxers within this Commonwealth. BASED UPON THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA OF EACH BOXER:

- (1) WIN/LOSS RECORD;
- (2) CURRENT BOXING ACTIVITY;
- (3) OVERALL BOXING EXPERIENCE; AND
- (4) GENERAL HEALTH AND SAFETY, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO

THE FOLLOWING STATUTORY PROVISIONS: SECTION 708 OF THE ATHLETIC CODE (5 PA.C.S. § 708) (RELATING TO SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION FOR INJURIES) AND SECTION 711 OF THE ATHLETIC CODE (5 PA.C.S § 711) (RELATING TO LIMITATIONS ON DIFFERENCES IN WEIGHT).

~~(i) Circumstances arising that are not addressed by this part shall be ruled on by the Executive Director~~ THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, A COMMISSIONER OR THE COMMISSION MAY USE A VIDEOTAPE OF A CONTEST TO REVIEW ACTIONS TAKEN RELATING TO A CONTEST.

~~(j) The Executive Director, and the Commission may use a videotape of a bout to review actions taken relating to a bout~~ THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SHALL RULE ON CIRCUMSTANCES ARISING THAT ARE NOT ADDRESSED BY THIS PART AND ARE NOT OTHERWISE ADDRESSED IN THE ATHLETIC CODE THAT RELATE TO THE COMMISSION'S DUTIES.

~~(k) Action by the Executive Director shall be subject to the right of appeal to the Commission.~~ THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR SHALL HANDLE AND DECIDE INITIAL COMPLAINTS INFORMALLY. IF AN INDIVIDUAL IS NOT SATISFIED WITH THE REMEDY PROVIDED BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE INDIVIDUAL MAY APPEAL THE MATTER TO THE COMMISSION. APPEALS OF DECISIONS PERTAINING TO A SUSPENSION OF A PERMIT OR LICENSE SHALL BE HANDLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTIONS 1301 TO 1305 OF THE ATHLETIC CODE (5 PA.C.S. §§ 1301-1305). ALL DECISIONS OF THE COMMISSION MAY BE APPEALED IN ACCORDANCE WITH 2 PA.C.S. §§ 501-508 AND 1 PA.CODE CHAPTER 35.

### § 3.2. [Deputy commissioners] Inspectors.

(a) [An appointed deputy commissioner] Inspectors shall be [available for assignment] ~~NOMINATED appointed by the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER or THE Executive Director and approved by the Secretary. Inspectors shall be assigned by the [Commission] Executive Director for the performance of [special] duties under SECTION 105(3) OF the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. § 105(3)).

(b) [A deputy commissioner] An inspector shall be empowered to act on behalf of the Commission only when specifically authorized by ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER or THE Executive Director. [The deputy commissioner shall exert the full authority of the Commission when thus empowered.]

(c) The [Commission] Executive Director will assign to each event under [its] the Commission's jurisdiction as many [deputy commissioners] inspectors as [it deems] necessary for the proper [conducting] regulation of the event and [it will] may designate [one of those

assigned to serve as] a chief [deputy commissioner in charge of the event and of the other deputy commissioners] inspector.

(d) [The] An inspector or the chief [deputy commissioner] inspector in charge of an event shall be the official representative of the Commission and shall be responsible only to [members of] the Commission or the Executive Director. It [shall be] is his duty and he shall have the authority to enforce the [Pennsylvania] Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 30.10 1--30.905)]; AND this part, ~~and, as agent of the Department of Revenue, it~~ [shall be] IT is his duty and he shall have the authority to enforce legislative and regulatory provisions pertaining to the collection of revenues that are due the Commonwealth, AS OUTLINED IN SECTION 916 OF THE ATHLETIC CODE (5 PA.C.S. § 916).

(e) Subject only to the direction of ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, [the chief deputy commissioner] an inspector or the Executive Director shall have [complete] authority over the following:

- (1) All phases of the weigh-in.
- (2) [All entrances] Entrances to the site of the event, including the following:
  - (i) Press and pass entrances.
  - (ii) Entrances for participants, officials, Commission credential holders and employees.
- (3) The ring and ringside, including the following:
  - (i) Press accommodations.
  - (ii) Radio accommodations.
  - (iii) Television accommodations.
- (4) All dressing rooms of participants and officials.
- (5) The counting and accounting for tickets, passes and credentials issued to individuals to attend specified events including the following:
  - (i) Working press [tickets] passes.
  - (ii) Complimentary tickets.
  - (iii) Tickets of participants.

(vi) Commission credentials.

(vii) Promoter passes.

(6) The collection of insurance premiums due and payable on participants, and the documenting and reporting of accidents, injuries and illness [affecting persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, whether or not insurance coverage is involved] of a licensee.

(7) The collection of fees, including the following:

(i) [Special license] License fees.

(ii) Other [monies] moneys due the Commonwealth.

(8) [The actions of other deputy commissioners assigned to the event.

(9)] The payment of purses and other [monies] moneys due participants and fees [and expenses] due officials.

[(10)] (9) Matters generally under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

(f) [The chief deputy commissioner] Inspectors shall file with the Commission an official report of attendance, gross receipts, net receipts, fees and other [monies] moneys collected, names and pairings of participants, names of officials and results of ~~bouts~~ CONTESTS as determined by official decision after each event under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

(g) [The chief deputy commissioner] An inspector shall [at once] file a detailed written report with the recommendations [he deems] deemed appropriate, in the case of a violation or alleged violation of ANY PORTION OF the Athletic Code [or of this part or if there occurs at or in connection with an event under the jurisdiction of the Commission a vexatious incident or episode involving participants, managers, seconds, officials, promoters, spectators, deputy commissioners, safety officers or spectators].

(h) In case of the termination of a ~~bout~~ CONTEST under the jurisdiction of the Commission by disqualification of one or more of the participants, [as well as] and in other circumstances [where the action has been deemed appropriate by him], upon [or without] recommendation and approval of the [referee] Commission or Executive Director, the [chief deputy commissioner] inspector shall have the authority to impound [monies] moneys due the alleged offending parties pending action on the matter by the Commission.

(i) [In circumstances under which the action is deemed appropriate by him, the chief deputy commissioner shall have the authority to impose fines, suspensions or other penalties,

subject to the right of the affected parties to appeal the action to the Commission for final decision.

(j) The chief deputy commissioner or another deputy commissioner] Inspectors may not remove, replace or [in any way] interfere with the duties of [a referee or judge assigned by the Commission] a ringside official unless authorized to do so by the Executive Director.

[(k)] (j) [Deputy commissioners] Inspectors shall report for duty promptly in accordance with their assignments and shall remain on duty until excused by the [chief deputy commissioner in charge] Executive Director. Only [deputy commissioners] inspectors actually assigned or credentialed by the [Commission] Executive Director to a given event shall by virtue of office be admitted, without charge, to that event.

### § 3.3. Physicians.

(a) [Two physicians, each of whom is qualified and] A physician licensed to practice in this Commonwealth[,] will be assigned by the [Commission's] Executive Director to every ~~boxing~~ contest [or], weigh-in and exhibition. [except an exhibition held solely for training purposes. One of these physicians will be assigned by the Executive Director to serve at the weigh-in. The weigh-in physician and the other physician will serve at ringside of each event under the jurisdiction of the Commission. Physicians] A physician thus assigned in the case of professional events shall also be licensed by the Commission under SECTIONS 905(a) AND 910 OF the Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 31.101--31.3110)]. In emergencies, OR unusual circumstances ~~or in the case of amateur events~~, the Commission may waive the requirement that [physicians] the physician assigned be licensed under SECTIONS 905(a) AND 910 OF the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. §§ 905(A) & 910). Physicians [assigned] are not [requested] required to be licensed under the Athletic Code in the case of amateur events.

(b) [Physicians] The physician assigned to the weigh-[ins] in shall file a complete written report on each person examined upon [the] a form prescribed by the Commission. Examinations shall be conducted in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Commission as approved by the Medical Advisory Board of the Commonwealth, WHICH ARE SET FORTH IN THE MEDICAL/SAFETY MANUAL PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSION. Each boxer [and referee] shall be so examined before the start of each event in which he is scheduled to participate, and may not [be permitted to] participate if he is pronounced physically unfit by the examining physician.

(c) The [physicians] physician assigned to an event shall be seated at the immediate ringside throughout the event and may not leave the ring untended while the event is in progress. An event may not [be permitted to] commence or [to] continue without an assigned physician in attendance. An assigned physician may not leave the premises of the event without notice to and approval of ~~the~~ [chief deputy commissioner in charge] ~~Commission;~~ A COMMISSIONER, THE Executive Director or a designee AN INSPECTOR. [It is the responsibility of the physicians to]

The physician shall remain on the premises after the event until [the physicians and the chief deputy commissioner in charge are] he is satisfied that no further need of medical service remains.

(d) While on duty at an event, the assigned [physicians] physician shall render emergency assistance inside and outside the ring to persons under the jurisdiction of the Commission and shall be especially prepared to minister to the injuries and illnesses that are to be anticipated under the circumstances of the event.

(e) The attending physician shall have full authority to determine and to pass upon the physical condition of participants and officials in the ring. [and for] For that purpose he shall have access to the ring at all times and shall be empowered to direct the referee to interrupt action pending determination of and decision upon the physical condition of a participant or official apparently in need of attention because of injury. The decision of the physician in attendance with respect to the ability of a participant or an official to continue in action shall be conclusive and shall be enforced by the referee in all cases. The attending physician shall be empowered to direct the referee to terminate action when a participant is evidently in jeopardy from exhaustion or punishment. [and in] In case of termination, there may be no presumption of action thereafter.

(f) In case of injury to a participant covered by insurance, the attending physician shall execute and file with the Commission the appropriate form of report for the injury to the insurance carrier **ON THE FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE INSURANCE CARRIER.**

(g) [In the event of] When injury to or illness of a person occurs under the jurisdiction of the Commission, the attending physician shall have complete charge of the person while on the premises and shall be accorded the full cooperation of Commission [representatives] personnel and licensees present.

(h) [In the event of the] When a knockout or technical knockout of a boxer occurs, the attending physician shall follow up ministrations in the ring [or], at ringside [by further examination] or in the dressing room and shall [there] take measures and give instructions that may be appropriate. **AFTER THE EVENT, ~~The attending physician shall complete a postbout physical report~~ POST-FIGHT CHECK on each boxer WHO ~~competing~~ **COMPETED** in the event ON THE FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE COMMISSION IN THE MEDICAL/SAFETY MANUAL.**

(i) The attending physician is empowered to inspect and pass upon first aid and safety equipment provided for the event and to inspect and pass upon equipment intended to be used by seconds in ministering to boxers.

(j) When it appears to a ~~ring-side~~ **RINGSIDE** physician [licensed by the Commission] that a boxer or referee is no longer safely able to continue competitive or official activity, the physician shall immediately so report to the Commission and recommend the temporary or the

permanent retirement of the person if appropriate.

### § 3.4. Announcers.

(a) The Commission will [assign licensed] license announcers [to] of events under its jurisdiction, except that in emergencies and in the case of amateur events, competent unlicensed announcers may be [assigned] used. The promoter or sponsor of the event shall assign announcers to events.

(b) Announcers shall be [subject and] responsible to the Commission in the discharge of their duties and shall accept directions only from ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(c) The Commission will set fees payable to announcers assigned to serve at events. The promoters of professional events and the sponsors of amateur events shall pay the fees.

(d) An announcer assigned to an event shall remain at ringside while the event is in progress, shall maintain close liaison with ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR during the period, and shall carefully follow ~~Commission~~ THE directions OF A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR at all times.

(e) Announcers shall be neatly and appropriately [garbed] dressed while discharging their duties. [Dress shall include jacket and tie.]

(f) Announcers shall display strict impartiality in word and action while serving at events under Commission jurisdiction.

(g) Announcers shall make neither special announcements nor introductions of persons other than participants and officials without first obtaining the approval of ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. [An individual may not be introduced while under suspension by the Commonwealth.]

(h) The announcer shall announce from the ring at each event under the jurisdiction of the Commission the fact of jurisdiction, the names of the officials assigned to the event [by the Commission], the name and official weight before each ~~bout~~ CONTEST of each participant and other pertinent information [periodically] as directed by ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR [to be announced].

(i) [A person other than] Only an assigned announcer may [not] make an announcement from the ring [unless specifically authorized by the Commission] unless another person is specifically authorized BY A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(j) The announcer shall promptly collect the official score [cards] card from the [referee



and the judges] Executive Director or a designee AN INSPECTOR at the conclusion of each ~~boxing~~ contest [which shall have completed its scheduled duration and immediately submit them to the Commission representative at ringside for inspection. The score cards shall be returned to the announcer when they have been inspected and approved by the Commission, representative]. The announcer shall [then] announce the scoring by each official and the final decision reached. The announcer shall announce whether the decision is unanimous, a split decision or a draw at the end of ~~bout~~ CONTESTS other than the main events. In the event of a knockout or a technical ~~knock~~ KNOCKOUT, the announcer shall [verify the result from the referee, shall obtain the official time of the termination of the bout from the timekeeper and shall] announce the result and the time and the round of the termination of the ~~bout~~ CONTEST.

[(k) At the conclusion of each fall in a wrestling bout, the announcer shall verify the result of the fall from the referee, shall obtain the official time of the fall from the timekeeper and shall announce the result and the time of the fall. At the conclusion of each wrestling contest which shall have completed its scheduled duration, the announcer shall follow the procedure for boxing contests set forth in subsection (j).]

## CHAPTER 5. TICKETS, POSTPONEMENTS AND CANCELLATIONS

### § 5.1. Tickets.

(a) Tickets of admission to each event under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be of the stub type [unless permission to the contrary is given by the Commission. The printer approved by the Commission who prints the tickets shall at least 5 days prior to the date of the event give the Commission a sworn or affirmed statement in duplicate setting forth the styles, prices and total numbers of classes of printed tickets together with at least one specimen of each class of printed tickets] and consecutively numbered. Tickets shall have the following information:

- (1) The identity of the promoter or sponsor.
- (2) The nature, date, time and place of the event.
- (3) The established price of the ticket [with the kinds and the amounts of] including taxes thereon.
- (4) The precise seat location if the ticket entitles the holder to a reserved seat.
- (5) The rain date, if any, of the event.

(b) No promoter or sponsor may offer tickets for sale or distribution to an event under the jurisdiction of the Commission, which are not in compliance with the provisions of subsection (a).

(c) [No promoter or sponsor may offer for sale or distribution a numbered roll tickets without first obtaining the written permission of the Commission.

(d) Tickets for events under the jurisdiction of the Commission may not be printed until the established prices have been submitted to and approved by the Commission.

(e)] Complimentary tickets shall be clearly marked complimentary [,perforated, and if distributed to news media, also marked press. The total number of complimentary tickets, exclusive of those to be distributed to news media, may not exceed 2.0% of the total number of tickets exclusive of tickets of working press, tickets of employes and tickets of participants printed for the event]. Complimentary tickets may not be sold by a promoter, sponsor or other person or agency.

[(f) Distribution of working press tickets shall be limited in accordance with the actual number of seats provided at ringside for the accommodation of actively engaged representatives of news media. The seats shall be occupied only by actively engaged representatives of news media.

(g)] (d) Distribution of tickets of employes and tickets of participants shall be limited strictly to persons in these classifications and the tickets may not be transferable by distributees.

[(h) Tickets of admission to events under the jurisdiction of the Commission may not be sold or otherwise transferred to speculators nor may they be sold for more than face prices plus customarily established agency handling fees.

(i)](e) Ticket holders to events under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall surrender their tickets or the appropriate stubs, WHICH WILL BE COLLECTED BY THE AGENTS OF THE PROMOTER at the admission gates. THE PROMOTER SHALL MAKE and the tickets or stubs shall be made immediately available to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR A [chief deputy commissioner in charge of the event] Commission upon the closing of the respective admission gates COMMISSIONER, AND COMPLY WITH SECTION 916(d) OF THE ATHLETIC CODE (5 PA.C.S. § 916(d)).

## **§ 5.2. Postponements and cancellations.**

(a) An event under the jurisdiction of the Commission may not be postponed or canceled after it has been approved and scheduled without written notice to and approval by the Commission EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(b) If a scheduled event is postponed because of unfavorable weather, it shall be rescheduled upon its designated rain date, if it has been previously set. If no rain date has been

previously set, the event shall be rescheduled [for the next ensuing weekday or] as soon as may be fairly and reasonably done after consultation with and approval by the ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(c) The ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR may rearrange the [scheduled sequence] ~~bout~~ CONTEST in case of threatened weather to assure, if possible, the presentation of the main ~~bout~~ CONTEST [under suitable conditions].

(d) If, because of unfavorable weather or other emergency after the start of the program but before the beginning of the main ~~bout~~ CONTEST, it is deemed necessary to declare a postponement, the event shall be rescheduled as provided in subsection (b). If unfavorable weather or other emergency occurs during the progress of the main ~~bout~~ CONTEST, the ~~bout~~ CONTEST shall be continued to its conclusion, except that if the existing condition presents actual danger to the participants or others present, ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR will interrupt the ~~bout~~ CONTEST until the danger is passed, and the ~~bout~~ CONTEST shall be resumed from the point of interruption and continued to conclusion. If it is deemed impossible to resume the ~~bout~~ CONTEST because of continued danger, a postponement shall be declared and the event shall be rescheduled as provided in subsection (b).

(e) Ticket holders shall be entitled to the refund of the entire purchase price of their tickets in cases of postponement or cancellation of the main event or the entire program of contests or exhibitions under the conditions of time, place and procedure that ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR approves and announces in each instance, AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 1113(A) OF THE ATHLETIC CODE (5 PA.C.S. § 1113(A)) AND SECTION 21.4(H) OF THIS PART.

(f) In case of postponement prior to the opening of the admission gates to the event, tickets for the original date shall be honored for admission on the date to which the event shall be postponed.

(g) [Tickets to each outdoor event under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall include detachable rainchecks. The rainchecks shall be honored for admission on the postponement date in the event of postponement of the event after the opening of the admission gates. The rainchecks shall be clearly marked with the section or seat locations and the admission prices shown on the respective original tickets. Portions of rainchecks shall be detached by the ticket takers when rainchecks are presented for admission to a postponed event so that there shall be available to the chief deputy commissioner in charge a clearly identifiable stub for each ticket holder admitted to the event.

(h) The Commission will determine the rights of affected parties to payment for services and reimbursement for expenses in each case of postponement or cancellation if boxers [or wrestlers who] have fulfilled their performance contracts prior to postponement or cancellation

[are paid in full amounts contractually assured them].

## CHAPTER 9. RELATIONS WITH AFFILIATES

### § 9.1. No sovereignty compromise.

The Commission, in its discretion, may enter into, maintain or withdraw from association with groups devoted to the interests of [boxing and wrestling] any sport regulated by the Commission, but it may [under no circumstances] not compromise the sovereignty of the Commonwealth or the primary and immediate responsibility of the Commission.

### § 9.2. Fair cooperation.

The restrictions imposed by § 9.1 (relating to no sovereignty compromise) may not be construed to prevent the Commission from fair and reasonable collaboration and cooperation with the [boxing and wrestling] authorities of other governmental bodies or with organizations of private individuals dedicated to objectives similar to those of the Commission.

## CHAPTER 11. SAFETY OF EVENT PREMISES

### § 11.1. Ventilation, fire exits and fire escapes.

~~Buildings or structures used, or intended to be used for contests, under the purposes of this part, shall be properly ventilated and provided with CONTAIN PROPER fire exits and fire escapes, if there need be, and IN ADDITION, BUILDINGS MUST conform to the laws, ordinances and regulations pertaining to buildings in the [city, town or village] municipality where situated. If a part of a portion of a building or a structure is used for the purposes [set forth] in the [Pennsylvania] Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 30.101--30.905)], this section applies to it in the same manner.~~

### § 11.2. [Certificate required] (Reserved).

[No permit to present a program may be issued until the promoter has filed with the Commission a certificate from the appropriate municipal official certifying that the building or structure intended to be used for the contest conforms to § 11.1 (relating to ventilation, fire exits and fire escapes).]

## CHAPTER 13. BONDS AND FEES

### § 13.1. Professional boxing bonds and bond filing fees.

(a) In the case of professional boxing promoters or foreign [co-promoters] copromoters holding bouts CONTESTS in a place where the seating capacity is [less than 1,500, the professional promoter or foreign co-promoter is required to execute and file a surety bond with

the Commission which shall be in the sum of \$3,000. If the seating capacity is more than 1,500 and] less than 10,000, the professional boxing promoterS or foreign [co-promoter] copromoters is ARE required to execute and file a surety bond with the Commission [which shall be] in the sum of \$7,500 ON THE FORM PRESCRIBED BY THE COMMISSION. If the seating capacity is more than 10,000, the [bonds] bond shall be in the sum of \$25,000.

(b) In lieu of the surety bond required by subsection (a), the promoter or foreign copromoter may deposit with the Commission cash, a certified check, a letter of credit or direct or indirect obligations of the United States or the Commonwealth acceptable to the Commission in an equivalent amount as set forth in subsection (a) and subject to the same conditions. The security will not be returned to the promoter until 1 year after the date on which it was deposited with the Commission, unless a surety bond is substituted for the security. Upon the expiration of 1 year from the date on which the security was deposited, it shall be returned to the depositor if no claim against the deposit is outstanding.

(c) A filing fee of \$25 shall accompany each bond filed or cash or security deposited in lieu of the bond.

### **§ 13.2. Ticket tally.**

The authorized representative of a licensed promoter holding a contest or exhibition shall submit in writing to the Commission within 48 hours after the close of the contest or exhibition, a promoter's ticket report showing the number of each class of ticket sold, unsold or unused, and permit the Commission to examine sold, unsold or unused tickets, stub coupons, the financial records of the event and investigate other matters relating to the receipts and conduct of the box office and ticket takers. The ticket tally shall conform to the manifest issued by the [licensed] printer on the printer's statement, and [an after contest report for the particular contest or exhibition shall be approved and signed by all of the following:

- (1) The chief deputy commissioner in attendance or by the acting deputy commissioner in charge.
- (2) The commissioner of the region in which the event took place.
- (3) The authorized representative of the licensed corporation promoting the event] shall be signed by the promoter.

### **§ 13.3. Additional license fees.**

Promoters shall submit a certified check or money order for the payment of [additional] license fees or taxes due the Commonwealth within a maximum of 48 hours after each ~~promotion~~ EVENT. Failure of a promoter to submit the required [certified check in the proper amount] funds will result in forfeiture of all or a portion of the [promoters] promoter's bond or

funds on deposit with the Commission.

**§ 13.4. Professional boxing license fees.**

The following annual nonrefundable license fees shall accompany each application for a license or the renewal of a license:

Promoter's license.....	\$100
Matchmaker's license.....	\$ 50
[Booking agent's license.....]	\$35]
Physician's license.....	\$ 40
Referee's license.....	\$ 35
Manager's license.....	[\$40] <u>60</u>
Judge's license.....	\$ 35
Timekeeper's license.....	\$ 25
Announcer's license.....	\$ 20
Professional boxer's license.....	\$ 22
Trainer's license.....	\$ 20
Second's License.....	\$ 20

**§ 13.5. Professional boxing permit fees.**

The following nonrefundable permit fees, based upon the seating capacity of the premises where the program is to be presented, shall accompany each application filed by a professional boxing promoter or foreign ~~co-promoter~~ COPROMOTER for a permit to present a program of professional ~~boxing~~ contests or exhibitions:

<i>Seating capacity</i>	<i>Fee</i>
Less than 2,000	\$25
2,000 to 5,000	\$35
5,000 to 10,000	\$75
Over 10,000	\$150

**§ 13.6. Professional boxing physician fee.**

A fee of \$200 shall be paid to the physician assigned to the weigh-in who conducts the precontest or [pre-exhibition] preexhibition physicals and who also serves at ringside of the contest or exhibition. A fee of \$150 shall be paid to the physician assigned only to the contest or exhibition. A fee of \$100 shall be paid to the physician assigned only to conduct the precontest or preexhibition physicals. The fees shall be paid by the promoter.

**§ 13.7. Professional boxing officials fee.**

(a) [The] Subject to the exception for televised events set forth in subsection (b), the fees

for professional boxing contests or exhibition officials, paid by the promoter, are as follows:

<i>Official</i>	<i>Fee</i>
Referee	\$100, each
Judges	\$ 75, each
Announcer	\$ 75
Timekeeper	\$ 75

(b) The fees for televised events, either broadcasted or by cable transmission, are as follows:

<u>Official</u>	<u>Fee</u>
<u>Referee</u>	<u>\$150, each</u>
<u>Judges</u>	<u>\$ 85, each</u>
<u>Announcer</u>	<u>\$ 85, each</u>
<u>Timekeeper</u>	<u>\$ 85, each</u>

#### § 13.8. Return check fee.

[An individual who issues a check to the Department or Commission for a fee, penalty or fine provided for under this chapter which is not honored by the institution on which it is drawn shall be charged an] An additional [\$20] \$50 processing fee shall be charged for each dishonored check.

### Subpart B. [PROFESSIONAL] BOXING

#### § 21.1. Contracts.

(a) Contracts under the Commission's jurisdiction between (1) managers and professional boxers; [and between] (2) promoters and [managers or boxers or both] professional boxers; and (3) foreign ~~eo-promoters~~ COPROMOTERS and professional boxers shall be [executed in triplicate] signed on Commission approved forms. Contracts shall contain a provision stating their subjection to the laws of the Commonwealth and this part. Contracts shall contain the provisions required by sections 1102 and 1103 of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. §§ 1102 & 1103) (relating to notice clause; and provisions in contracts between managers and professional boxers). The contracts shall be signed by the parties under their [correct] true legal names. Contracts shall be void unless signed by parties to the contracts.

(b) Parties to the contracts shall be currently licensed by the Commission.

(c) Parties to the contracts shall completely fulfill their contractual obligations or be subject to disciplinary action by the Commission. Parties to the contracts shall be subject to, but not limited to, the disciplinary provisions at Chapter 13 of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. CHAPTER 13) (relating to enforcement).

(d) Each contract between a manager and boxer shall be subject to Commission approval, sworn to and affirmed by both parties, and [executed] signed in the presence of a ~~Commission member~~ COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. A fully conformed and executed copy of the contract shall be filed with the Commission.

(e) It shall be the duty of the manager to assure the satisfactory performance of boxers with whom he has contractual agreements.

(f) No contract exceeding 3 years between A manager and A boxer will be approved by the Commission except by unanimous vote of the Commissioners.

(g) [No] A manager may not enter into a contract purporting to bind a boxer under his management to perform services after the termination of the manager-boxer relationship between them; nor may a boxer, while under contract to a manager, enter into a commitment, written or oral, to perform services without written consent of both parties involved and [Commission] approval of the Executive Director.

(h) No assignment of an interest [of] in a boxer's or manager's contract, filed and approved by the Commission, will be permitted without the approval of the Commission, and the consent to assign will not be granted unless a copy of the proposed assignment is submitted to the Commission for its approval.

(i) [No] A manager may not enter into a contract that does not guarantee the boxer a minimum annual income for completion of contractual agreements of \$[750]1,000.

(j) Contracts to which a minor is a party; shall be executed on behalf of the minor by the proper legal guardian of the minor.

(k) If a manager or boxer is to be prevented from acting or performing professionally [with] within this Commonwealth due to the revocation of his license, [or its suspension for a period in excess of 2 months, a boxer or manager contractually bound to him may submit a written application to the Commission for full and final avoidance of the existing contract between the parties. Upon receipt of the application, the Commission will promptly schedule and conduct a meeting at which the parties may appear to show cause why the application should or should not be granted. After a hearing, the Commission will adjudge and decree the avoidance or continuance of the contractual relationship between the parties as the facts and circumstances shall fairly and equitably warrant.] then the contract between the manager and boxer shall be terminated as provided by section 1103(b) of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. § 1103(B)) (relating to provisions in contracts between managers and professional boxers). If the license of either party is suspended, the contract will not be binding upon the other party during the period of the suspension.



(l) A copy of a fully conformed and executed contract between a promoter and a manager or boxer, or both, shall be filed with the Commission by the promoter immediately after its execution [and not less than 5 days prior to the bout contracted for unless otherwise permitted by the Commission].

(m) [Pending the execution of a formal contract between a promoter and a manager or boxer, or both, a telegram of acceptance of clearly stated terms from the manager or boxer to the promoter shall be recognized as affecting a binding agreement between the parties when filed with the Commission.

(n) No promoter licensed by the Commission may attempt to contract, for a contest, with a manager or boxer under suspension or disqualification by the Commission, except with the [explicit] written consent of the ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR A COMMISSIONER.

[(o)] (n) A promoter or other licensee of the Commission may not publicly advertise or announce that a ~~boxing~~ contest or exhibition will take place [unless and] until the contest or exhibition has been approved [by the Commission] BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 3.1(H) and [a] binding [agreement therefore has] agreements have been entered into by [both] all parties.

### § 21.2. Weight classes.

(a) The weight classes of professional boxers and the maximum weight in each class shall be as follows:

- (1) Flyweight--112 pounds.
- (2) Bantamweight--118 pounds.
- (3) Featherweight--126 pounds.
- (4) Junior lightweight-- 130 pounds.
- (5) Lightweight--135 pounds.
- (6) Junior welterweight--140 pounds.
- (7) Welterweight--147 pounds.
- (8) Junior middleweight--154 pounds.
- (9) Middleweight-- 160 pounds.
- (10) Super middleweight--168 pounds
- [10] (11) Light heavyweight--175 pounds.
- [11] (12) Cruiserweight--190 pounds.
- [12] (13) Heavyweight--over 190 pounds.

(b) Sections 710 and 711 of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. §§ 710 & 711) (relating to weights and classes; and limitation on difference in weights) regarding the weight of the boxers are incorporated by reference.

**§ 21.3. Ring and ring equipment.**

(a) The boxing ring may not be less than 16 feet square nor more than 24 feet square within the ring ropes except with the written consent of the Commission. The ring floor or apron shall extend beyond the ring ropes on all sides for at least 2 feet, [except that if] unless alternative satisfactory safety precautions are taken[,] and approved by the Commission [may sanction use of a ring with an apron of not less than 18 inches].

(1) The ring floor shall be elevated no more than 4 feet, be completely padded both inside and outside the ropes to the thickness of at least 2 inches with soft felt, foam rubber, felt matting or other soft material approved by the Commission and shall be covered over the padding with canvas stretched taut and laced tightly to the ring platform.

(2) The ring posts shall be four in number, shall extend above the ring floor no more than 5 feet, and shall be at least 18 inches distant from the ring ropes, which shall be attached to the posts by means of adjustable turnbuckles.

(3) Post tops and turnbuckles shall be suitably padded.

(4) Steps shall lead to the ring floor at two diagonally opposite corners of the ring platform.

(5) The ring ropes shall be four in number, may not be not less than 1 inch in diameter, and shall be either covered with smooth plastic or wrapped with soft material. [The lowest rope shall be 13 inches from the floor of the ring, the second rope shall be 26 inches from the ring floor, the third rope shall be 39 inches from the floor, and the fourth rope shall be 52 inches from the floor of the ring.]

(6) The ropes shall be readily adjustable and shall be kept at a proper and safe degree of tautness.

(7) The ring shall be amply illuminated by {overhead lights, which shall be arranged so that shadow is eliminated and discomfort from heat and glare minimized for persons in and near the ring}, if needed, as determined by the Commission A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(b) It is the responsibility of the promoter to have an attendant available at all times during the [progress of an] event capable of making any type of emergency repairs, corrections and adjustments to the ring, the lights and other necessary fixtures. The promoter shall supply the following items, which shall be available on the premises for use as needed:

(1) A public address system in good working order.

- (2) Chairs for [judges and timekeepers] Commission personnel, officials and Commission credential holders. Chairs for judges shall be elevated sufficiently to assure an unobstructed view of the ring and the ring floor.
- (3) A gong or bell of size and resonance sufficient to be clearly audible by participants, officials and spectators when struck by the hammer of the timekeeper.
- (4) A stool or chair, a clean water bucket[, ] and clean water bottle [and a sand or sawdust lined receptacle] for the corner of each boxer.
- (5) A complete set of numbered round cards clearly legible from all parts of the arena containing no advertising or other printed matter unless approved by the Commission.
- (6) [A container of powdered resin] An ambulance, together with emergency equipment.
- (7) [A clean stretcher and a clean blanket placed under or adjacent to the ring throughout each program] A portable resuscitator with oxygen and appropriate endotracheal tubes and a qualified operator.
- [(8) First aid oxygen apparatus.]

#### **§ 21.4. Conduct of ~~bouts~~ CONTESTS.**

(a) At each professional ~~boxing~~ contest or exhibition, except an exhibition held solely for training purposes, there shall be two referees, [two physicians] one physician, [two] three judges, an announcer and a timekeeper in attendance, all of whom will be licensed by the Commission. The [judges, announcer and timekeeper will be assigned by the Commission] Executive Director shall assign all officials except the announcer. [The referees and physicians will be assigned by the Executive Director of the Commission]. The [Commissioner] Executive Director may also appoint a knockdown timekeeper. [The same requirements for officials shall prevail in the case of each professional boxing exhibition, except that judges may not be appointed to serve at exhibitions. The referees shall be stationed in the ringside centered on opposite sides of the ring and seated on chairs elevated sufficiently to assure unobstructed view of the ring and the action. There shall be a clear and unoccupied space of at least 2 feet on each side of each judge. The timekeeper shall be stationed at immediate ringside centered on a side of the ring not occupied by a judge. The physicians and the announcer shall be stationed at immediate ringside in positions affording ready and rapid access to the ring. If there is a knockdown timekeeper, he shall be stationed at immediate ringside adjacent to the timekeeper.] A promoter or an employe of a promoter or an officer, director or stockholder of a corporation holding the license of a promoter may not be appointed or permitted to officiate in a ANY capacity at a professional ~~boxing~~ ~~bout~~ CONTEST under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

- (b) The [Commission] Executive Director will determine the time and place of the

weigh-in for each professional ~~boxing~~ event under [its] the Commission's jurisdiction, and boxers under contract to participate in the event shall appear promptly at the appointed place to be officially weighed by a representative of the Commission on Commission approved scales and examined by the [examining] attending physician.

(1) A boxer being weighed shall remove all clothing [except, in] at the discretion of the Commission A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR [, undershorts]. The boxer may not wear shoes].

(2) A boxer shall weigh-in no more than 24 hours prior to the contracted time of the bout CONTEST. Under extenuating circumstances and with the permission of the Executive Director, the boxer may be allowed to weigh-in no more than 30 hours prior to the contracted time of the bout CONTEST. If a boxer is deemed overweight by the Executive Director, another weigh-in shall be scheduled for no more than 3 hours from the time that he first stepped onto the scale in order to determine that the boxer weighs no more than the weight for which he has contracted. Boxers may lose no more than 3 pounds in this 3-hour period. If after 3 hours the boxer cannot achieve the weight, he shall be disqualified and may be subject to disciplinary action as the Commission may determine.

(3) The Commission [, if it sees fit, may] will require a boxer under contract for a ~~bout~~ CONTEST under its jurisdiction to appear before it A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR for a preliminary physical examination within 2 hours prior to [the scheduled date of] the bout CONTEST, as required by section 709(a) of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. § 709(A)) (relating to medical examination). The weight of the boxer shall be one of several factors included in this physical examination by the attending physician to determine whether the boxer is physically or mentally fit to proceed. Physically unfit shall include, but not be limited to, a determination by the attending physician that a boxer has gained or lost so much weight since the time of the weigh-in that the boxer could harm himself or his opponent. Except as provided by section 711 of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. § 711) (relating to limitation on difference in weights), the weight of one boxer may not exceed the weight of that boxer's opponent by 10 pounds; as required by Section 711 of the Athletic Code.

(4) If a ~~boxing~~ AN event is postponed for more than 24 hours, ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR may require an additional weigh-in and physical examination of the participating boxers on the day to which the event is postponed.

(5) Each boxer in a ~~bout~~ CONTEST under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall submit to the ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR the names of the boxer's [chief second and assistant second] seconds for approval, and no person other than the boxer's approved [second] seconds may be permitted to assist in the boxer's corner during the

~~bout~~ CONTEST.

(6) A boxer under contract to participate in a ~~boxing~~ AN event under jurisdiction of the Commission shall report in the dressing [quarters at the site of the event at least 1 hour prior to the scheduled starting time] room at a time set by the Executive Director and shall remain in that area until ordered to the ring by an authorized representative of the Commission.

(c) The referee shall call the participants and ~~{their CHIEF seconds}~~ chief second to the center of the ring for final instructions before each ~~bout~~ CONTEST [after which the seconds shall leave the ring and the participants shall shake hands and retire to their respective corners to await the starting gong]. DURING AN EVENT, ONLY LICENSED SECONDS, TRAINERS, AND MANAGERS ARE AUTHORIZED TO BE IN THE BOXER'S CORNER. After the announcement of the decision at the end of a ~~bout~~ CONTEST, the participants and their seconds shall leave the ring without undue delay and retire to the dressing quarters. Participants, seconds and managers may not manifest to officials or to spectators an opinion as to the outcome of the ~~bout~~ CONTEST nor may they be disrespectful or exhibit improper conduct toward [the referee or another official] a Commission official or toward the spectators before or after the announcement of the decision. ~~Each participant in a boxing bout under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall [have at hand for use ring equipment including] wear conventional boxing trunks, smoothsole shoes, a foolproof abdominal guard or cup and [a well fitting] an individually fitted mouthpiece which shall be subject to examination and approval by the Commission. Female boxers shall also wear a chest protector, body shirt and blouse. Female boxers are also required to follow the requirements in § 21.8(n) (relating to boxers).~~

*(Editor's Note: The Commission is moving the text relating to clothing and boxer gear from Section 21.4 to Section 21.8)*

(d) The promoter shall have immediately available for use adequate medical emergency first aid supplies and equipment during each event under his promotion, which will be subject to examination and approval by the Commission. An individual will not be permitted to examine or treat a participant during an event unless the individual is wearing disposable latex hygienic gloves. The gloves shall be paid for and provided by the promoter. Exceptions will be permitted when an emergency treatment or examination makes the wearing of the gloves impractical. The promoter shall also have available for each event under his promotion an ample supply of conventional boxing gloves including at least one new set of gloves for use in the main ~~bout~~ CONTEST. Gloves for use in the event shall be in good condition and will be subject to inspection and approval by the referee ~~and the Commission~~, A COMMISSIONER, THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND AN INSPECTOR before and during use. If a glove bursts or is otherwise seriously damaged during the progress of a ~~bout~~ CONTEST, the referee shall interrupt the ~~bout~~ CONTEST and require that the glove be replaced before the resumption of the ~~bout~~ CONTEST.

~~(e) Each glove used in a professional boxing bout under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall weigh at least 8 ounces of which no more than 1 ounce shall be in the wrist padding of the glove. At all times, boxers competing against each other shall wear gloves of the same weight. For boxers weighing 160 pounds or less, the boxing gloves cannot weigh less than 8 ounces each. For boxers weighing over 160 pounds, the boxing gloves cannot weigh less than 10 ounces each.~~

~~(1) The gloves of each boxer shall be adjusted in the dressing quarters of the event under the supervision of a [delegated] Commission representative [of the Commission] and in the presence of a second of the opposing boxer, if the latter so desires. Gloves of the participants in the main bout may also be adjusted in the ring by the referee [representing the Commission].~~

~~(2) The ends of the lace of each glove shall be tied and knotted on the back of the wrist of the glove and a single strip of adhesive tape 1 inch in width shall be carefully and smoothly placed around the wrist of the glove over the lace and the knot.~~

~~(3) The bandage for use on each hand and wrist of a boxer shall be soft surgical bandage or gauze not more than 2 inches in width and 10 yards in length, except that the bandage for the hand of a light heavyweight or a heavyweight boxer may be 12 yards in length. The bandage shall be wrapped smoothly and evenly on each hand [without zigzagging, rumpling, curling or other irregularity] and shall be held in place by [a single strip of] adhesive tape 1 inch in width around the wrist with overlap of not more than 1 inch to clinch the ends. Tape, cotton or substance other than the approved bandage may not be used between the fingers or over the knuckles of the hand. Bandaging of the hands of a boxer shall be done in the dressing quarters under the supervision and subject to the inspection and approval of [a designated] the Commission representative [of the Commission] and in the presence of a second of the opposing boxer, if the latter so desires.~~

*(Editor's Note: The Commission is moving the text relating to clothing and boxer gear from Section 21.4 to Section 21.8)*

~~(f)~~ (e) Persons other than boxers, managers, seconds and Commission representatives may not have access to the dressing quarters at an event under the jurisdiction of the Commission except by special permission of the Commission. The Commission may issue nontransferable written passes to the dressing quarters if circumstances warrant, and then only holders of the passes shall be admitted except by special permission of the Commission. [A deputy commissioner] An inspector shall be on duty in the dressing quarters from the opening until the closing and shall be responsible for the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 31.101--31.3108)] and this part.

~~(g)~~ (f) The ring platform shall be kept clean and clear of obstructions throughout each

~~bout~~ CONTEST. Buckets, stools, bottles and other corner equipment shall be removed before the start of each ~~bout~~ CONTEST and again between rounds immediately upon the sounding of the 10-second warning signal of the timekeeper. Care shall be exerted by boxers and their seconds to keep corners dry. Excessive spraying or throwing of water on boxers is forbidden.

(~~h~~) (g) Unless otherwise authorized by the [Commission] Executive Director, a professional ~~boxing~~ event may not be scheduled for a total of less than 28 or more than 40 rounds, each of which shall be of the maximum duration of 3 minutes for male boxers and 2 minutes for female boxers with a rest period of 1 minute between the end of each round and the start of the next. Professional ~~boxing~~ contests under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be scheduled for four, six, eight or ten rounds unless otherwise specifically authorized by the [Commission] Executive Director in the case of a world championship, [state] State championship or other especially significant contests when ~~bouts~~ CONTESTS may be scheduled for 12 or 15 rounds for male boxers as the Commission deems appropriate. The maximum number of rounds for female boxers is ten rounds. A ~~bout~~ CONTEST of the scheduled duration of more than 15 rounds may not be permitted in this Commonwealth. [The main bout of a professional boxing event may start no later than 10:15 p.m. unless otherwise authorized by the Commission.] The [Commission] Executive Director may permit, and will have the discretion to place on the program, and to determine the length of, one scheduled intermission between ~~bouts~~ CONTESTS of a professional ~~boxing~~ event. [Ordinarily the intermission shall be scheduled immediately prior to the main bout and may not exceed 10 minutes in duration.]

(~~h~~) (h) A promoter shall notify the ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR of a proposed change in the composition of [a main] any ~~bout~~ CONTEST under his promotion immediately upon the arising of need or decision for change. [and an] An announcement or advertisement of the proposed change may not be made by the promoter or a person connected with the promotion unless [and until the] approval of ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR has been granted. If the change is made and approved, [either before or after the weigh-in for the event,] immediate widespread public announcement shall be made through available communications media and written notice shall be posted conspicuously at ticket agencies and at entrances and ticket windows at the site of the event. [The] Upon postponement or cancellation of the main event or the entire program of contests or exhibitions, the promoter [, upon application by the ticket holder, shall refund the purchase price of a ticket bought prior to the announcement of change in composition of a main bout and presented for redemption before or on the date of the event and before use of the ticket for admission at the gate] shall refund the full price of each ticket to any person who presents the entire ticket for a refund within 10 days after the event. The promoter shall announce the postponement or cancellation at the beginning of the program and at other times during the event as the Commission may prescribe and shall notify the ticket holders in each announcement that they may present their ticket stubs for a refund of the purchase price during the program.

(~~h~~) (i) The promoter of a professional ~~boxing~~ event under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall make payment of the purse and other money due a participating boxer to the

boxer personally [and not to the manager or to an agent or alleged agent of the boxer, except in the immediate presence and with the full knowledge, understanding and permission of the boxer as to the exact amount due him] unless a prior arrangement has been made and approved by the Commission. A promoter may not make payment to a boxer, to a manager or to an agent of either of them except in the presence [and with the consent of the chief deputy commissioner designated by him to act in his stead] of a Commission member COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. There may be no variance from the procedure set forth in this subsection except by explicit written direction by the Commission to the promoter.

(j) Professional boxers 18 years of age shall be permitted to engage in bouts of no more than six rounds, boxers 19 years of age in bouts of no more than eight rounds, and boxers 20 years of age in bouts of no more than ten rounds within this Commonwealth, unless otherwise authorized by the Commission for good and sufficient reasons based on special ability, experience and maturity factors in individual cases.]

~~(j)~~ (i) Each professional ~~boxing bout~~ CONTEST under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be designated a contest or an exhibition according to its true and correct character and having been so designated, it shall be announced and advertised explicitly as such. An exhibition may not be announced or advertised either directly or by inference as a championship match.

~~(k)~~ (k) A boxer or [a person licensed by the Commission] a licensee may not strike, molest or abuse physically or verbally a spectator, ring official or representative of the Commission under penalty of summary disqualification, suspension [and] or fine, or [both.] any COMBINATION of these penalties.

~~(l)~~ (l) A professional ~~boxing~~ event or individual match may not be publicly announced or advertised until approved by the Commission.

~~(m)~~ (m) If a boxer refuses to continue a ~~bout~~ CONTEST while physically able to do so, the referee shall [disqualify him,] rule the bout CONTEST a technical KNOCKOUT (TKO) and award the bout CONTEST to the opposing boxer [and file a written report of the incident to the Commission within 24 hours with recommendation as to penal action]. The purse of the [disqualified] losing boxer [shall meanwhile], or any part thereof, may be impounded by the Commission.

### **§ 21.5. Scoring system.**

(a) The scoring in professional ~~boxing~~ contests shall be on the basis of the ten points must system.

(1) Each [scoring official] judge in reaching a finding on each round of a contest shall award to the winning boxer ten points and to the losing boxer [not more than] nine points



or less and shall so inscribe the official score [sheet] card immediately upon conclusion of the round [and no later than the start of the ensuing round if any].

(2) In the case of an even round, the [scoring official] judge shall award ten points to each boxer [and shall so inscribe the official score sheet].

(3) At the conclusion of [the contest] each round which has not been terminated by a knockout, a technical knockout or the disqualification of either boxer, [prior to the conclusion of the final scheduled round, each scoring official shall add the points awarded to each boxer, the boxer having the greater total points to receive the vote of the scoring official as winner of the contest] the Executive Director or designee AN INSPECTOR shall tally the points for each boxer and mark these scores on the official score card.

(4) If each boxer has been awarded the same total number of points, the vote of the [scoring official] judge shall be recorded as a draw. ~~{The scoring official}~~

(5) [The scoring official] Each judge shall sign his name to his [official score sheet] score cards.

(6) A boxer shall be declared the winner of a contest if he has received the winning votes of two or all of the [scoring officials] judges.

(7) A contest shall be declared a draw if the votes of two or all of the [scoring officials] judges shall so state, or if each boxer receives the winning vote of one [scoring official] judge and the vote of the third [scoring official] judge shall be for a draw.

(b) Examples of ten point scoring are as follows:

(1) 10-10. Indicates an even round. Neither boxer distinguished himself as being more effective than the other. In addition, the boxers appeared equal in the areas that may be used to break an even round, such as opponent control, ring strategy and overall conditioning and abilities as a complete boxer, with emphasis on overall ability.

(2) 10-9. Indicates one boxer distinguished himself as more effective during the round, as described in paragraph (1). This score is the most often used, and allows for a slight to considerable margin between the boxers. One boxer may have been only slightly better than the other or the boxer may have dominated the round without really stunning the other boxer, with no [standing eight counts or] knockdowns.

(3) 10-8. [Used sparingly, but indicates] Indicates a round in which one boxer was in constant control, and unquestionably outclassed his opponent. The boxer [shall] may also have obviously stunned his opponent, usually including at least one knockdown [or

standing-8-count]. If there were no knockdowns [or standing-8-counts], there shall still have been enough contact done to indicate that at least one of these occurrences was imminent.

(c) Subject to the [“butt] foul rule[”] in subsection (d), if in a round a boxer is adjudged guilty by the referee of a foul or of a technical violation of the Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 31.101--31.3108)] ~~or repetition of either~~ [or both], the referee may penalize the offending boxer one point for each foul or technical violation. [and] He shall immediately stop the contest and notify the judges of the number of points being deducted and provide for the innocent boxer to be examined by the ringside physician, if warranted. In each round where points are being deducted, judges shall score the round in a normal manner and mark next to the score the number of points being deducted for that boxer for the foul as indicated by the referee. If a boxer persists in the employment of foul tactics or in technical violations of the Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 31.101--31.3108)] or if the boxer inflicts, by foul means, a crippling injury upon his opponent so that the latter is adjudged incapable of continuing the contest, the referee shall disqualify the offending boxer and shall award the contest to the innocent boxer. In determining the scoring of a round, [the scoring official] a judge shall consider the following:

- (1) Aggressiveness.
- (2) Clean hitting.
- (3) Cleverness.
- (4) Defensive skill.
- (5) Effectiveness of blows.
- (6) Fouls and technical violations.
- (7) Knockdowns.

(d) If a boxer ~~in a bout~~ in a bout CONTEST scheduled for more than four rounds receives an accidental [butt] foul that renders the boxer immediately unable to continue and [three] less than four rounds [or less] have been [fought] completed, the referee shall rule the decision a [technical draw] “no contest.” This rule does not apply in the case of ACCIDENTAL low-blow fouls as referenced in subsection (L) (k). If [more than three] at least four rounds have been [fought, the referee shall collect the score cards and] completed, the boxer ahead on the ~~score cards~~ SCORECARDS shall be awarded the decision. If neither boxer is ahead on points, the contest shall be ruled a draw: The round shall be considered complete when the bell is sounded ending the round. Partial rounds shall be scored when at least four rounds have been completed.

(e) If a boxer in a bout CONTEST scheduled for four rounds receives an accidental foul that renders the boxer immediately unable to continue and less than three rounds have been completed, the referee shall rule the decision a “no-contest.” This rule does not apply in the case of ACCIDENTAL low-blow fouls as referenced in subsection (L)(k). If at least three rounds have been completed, the boxer ahead on the score cards SCORECARDS shall be awarded the decision. If neither boxer is ahead on points, the contest shall be ruled a draw. The partial fourth round shall be scored.

[(e)] (f) If a boxer receives an intentional [butt] foul, the referee [may] shall stop the contest and [may] shall deduct one [point] or more points from the offender. Point deductions shall be at the discretion of the referee based upon the severity of the [butt] foul. [If a boxer receives more than two intentional butts, the referee shall stop the contest and disqualify the offender.] If the boxer who received the intentional [butt] foul is unable to continue the round in which the [butt] foul occurred, as determined by the referee or ringside physician, the referee shall stop the contest and the injured boxer shall have up to 5 minutes of recovery time. If after these 5 minutes the injured boxer cannot continue, the referee shall disqualify the offender. Point deductions and disqualifications are at the discretion of the referee.

[(f)] (g) The referee shall have the authority to determine whether the [butt] foul is accidental or intentional and shall make his ruling known immediately after the foul has been committed. The referee shall notify the judges, Commission personnel and both boxers of his ruling.

[(g)] (h) If an injury inflicted by an [intentional butt] accidental foul later becomes aggravated by fair blows and the ~~bout~~ CONTEST must be stopped in a round other than the one in which the [butt] foul occurred [(See subsection (e))], the outcome will be determined by the scoring of [the] all partial and completed rounds if [more than three] at least four rounds have been [fought] completed. If less than [three] four rounds have been [fought] completed, the outcome shall be ruled a [technical draw] “no-contest.”

(i) If an injury inflicted by an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by fair blows and the ~~bout~~ CONTEST must be stopped in a round other than the one in which the foul occurred (See subsection (e)), the injured boxer will win by a technical decision if he is ahead in the scoring.

(1) The ~~bout~~ CONTEST shall be ruled a technical draw if the injured boxer is behind or even in the scoring.

(2) If a boxer injures himself while attempting to intentionally foul his opponent, the referee shall take no action in his favor, and this injury shall be treated the same as one produced by a fair blow.

[(h)] Happenings subsequent to the sounding of the bell at the conclusion of a round and prior to the sounding of the bell at the start of the next succeeding round shall be considered to have occurred in the succeeding round. When a round, excepting the final scheduled round, in a boxing contest terminate before a contestant who has been knocked down has risen from the floor of the ring,]

(j) In a round when a boxer has been knocked down and that boxer has not risen at the end of the round, the count of the timekeeper shall be continued and, if the fallen contestant shall

fail to rise before the count of ten, he shall be considered to have lost the ~~bout~~ CONTEST by a knockout in the round just concluded. [In the last round, the fight is over at the sound of the bell. The count stops at the final bell.] If the boxer does rise and the round has already ended, the timekeeper shall immediately ring the bell signifying the end of the round.

(k) The referee shall signal for a time-out when a boxer is knocked down as a result of an accidental foul or accident, as ruled by the referee. The boxer shall have up to 5 minutes of recovery time. If the boxer cannot continue after 5 minutes and four rounds or more have been completed, the winner of the ~~bout~~ CONTEST shall be determined by the scores indicated for completed rounds on the ~~score cards~~ SCORECARDS. PARTIAL ROUNDS SHALL BE SCORED WHEN AT LEAST FOUR ROUNDS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED. If less than four rounds have been completed, the ~~bout~~ CONTEST shall be ruled a technical draw.

(l) In the case of an accidental low-blow FOUL, the same procedures in subsection (k) shall be followed, except that if the boxer who is unable to continue is ahead on points, the ~~bout~~ CONTEST shall be ruled a technical draw. If his opponent is ahead on points, he shall be awarded the decision.

(m) If a boxer is disqualified by the referee and that boxer is behind on points at the time of his disqualification, regardless of the round, that boxer shall lose by technical ~~knock-out~~ KNOCKOUT (TKO).

#### **§ 21.6. Promoters.**

(a) Promoters of professional ~~boxing~~ events under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be licensed by the Commission and shall be responsible for the observance of [the provisions of] the Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 31.101--31.3108)] and this part, as far as the Athletic Code and this part apply to them and their activities during and after events under their promotion.

(b) Each promoter shall file with the Commission fully conformed and executed copies of contracts between the promoter and managers [, or] and boxers [, or both,] committed to participation in events under his promotion. 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 [shall be strictly] are prohibited and void. [No promoter may include in a contract with a manager or boxer, or both, a return bout clause or other provision calling for the services of a boxer for a bout or series of bouts following the bout which is the principal subject of the contract.] Promoters may not contract or negotiate with a matchmaker, manager or boxer who is under suspension by the Commission, except with the written permission of the ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(c) The promoter [shall be] is responsible for the maintenance of order and the safety of

persons present at each event under his promotion, and he shall provide ample [and effective police and fire protection at each event] security.

(d) A promoter who shall be adjudged guilty of an offense of violence or of conduct reflecting discreditably upon boxing shall be liable to suspension or revocation of license or both, by the Commission.

(e) [A promoter may not deal with an unlicensed manager in arranging the program of an event under the jurisdiction of the Commission.] ~~Unless otherwise directed by the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, each promoter shall pay out all boxing purses immediately after the contest but no later than 24 hours after an event.

(f) [A promoter may not arrange, announce, advertise or conduct an event under the jurisdiction of the Commission for the benefit of a charity, civic cause or other eleemosynary purpose unless the beneficiary is guaranteed either a stated monetary amount or a fixed percentage of the gross receipts after deduction of taxes and special license fees. A written memorandum of the full and precise benefit agreement, signed by the promoter and by an authorized representative of the beneficiary, shall be submitted to the Commission for approval prior to every benefit event and no public announcement of the benefit may be made until the memorandum has been filed and the agreement has been approved by the Commission.] A promoter may distribute passes to his staff or other individuals helping in the promotion of an event to permit them to enter the event. The number of passes will not exceed 50 or more than 1% of the total seating capacity of the facility, whichever is less, unless otherwise approved by the Commission A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. Passes shall be visibly displayed and are not subject to the Commission's gross receipts tax.

(g) The promoters of a contest between female boxers shall provide them with adequate and separate dressing rooms from male boxers.

#### **§ 21.7. Matchmakers.**

(a) Matchmakers shall be licensed by the Commission and shall be employed only by licensed promoters. Matchmakers shall be familiar and comply with the Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 31.101 --31.3108)] and this part with special reference to [those pertaining to] contracts, the giving of advance notice [and], the advertising of events and the due observance of legal weight differentials between opponents.

(b) Matchmakers shall be familiar with the records, the abilities and the physical condition of boxers for whose services they negotiate. Matchmakers shall take notice of [the suspensions bulletins] suspensions issued by [the Commission] any commission, INCLUDING THOSE IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS, and may neither contract nor negotiate with unlicensed managers or boxers OR THOSE who are under suspension, except by written permission of the ~~Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. [Matchmakers may at

no time deal with an unlicensed manager or with a manager or boxer whose license has been revoked by the Commission.]

(c) The matchmaker for each event for which he has been engaged shall submit to the Commission not less than 5 days prior to the event the true legal names, the ring names and the correct legal addresses of boxers under contract to participate unless this has been done by the promoter. This requirement will be waived by ~~the Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR only for sufficient reason. The matchmaker shall advise managers and boxers under contract for an event of the time and place of the official weigh-in and of the time and place of their appearance for the actual event.

[(d) No matchmaker may be employed by more than one promoter at the same time, except by written permission of the Commission.]

### § 21.8. Boxers.

(a) Professional boxers shall be licensed by the Commission. The Commission will not license or renew the license of a professional boxer unless the license application is accompanied by a report from a Department of Health facility, a laboratory possessing a permit from the Department of Health under 28 Pa.Code § 5.11 (relating to permit, requirements, application, and conditions) or a report from a laboratory licensed in another jurisdiction that meets the requirements to be issued a permit under 28 Pa.Code § 5.11 and is acceptable to the Commission, which indicates that the applicant has been tested for any virus, antibody, antigen or etiologic agent determined to cause or indicate the presence of human immunodeficiency virus, and the results of those tests were negative. The tests shall have been initiated no more than 60 days prior to the date of filing the application. A boxer whose application for license has been denied has the right to a hearing before the Commission under 2 Pa.C.S. §§ 501-508 (relating to administrative law and procedure). The applicant shall apply, in writing, to the Commission requesting a hearing [at which time the]. ~~The~~ Commission will conduct a hearing within 10 business days from the receipt of the written request.

(b) The Commission will require each professional boxer under contract to appear in a ~~bout~~ CONTEST under its jurisdiction to be properly licensed and to be examined and certified by a physician appointed by the [Commission] Executive Director to be physically sound before being permitted to engage in the ~~bout~~ CONTEST. ~~The Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER, THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR THE RINGSIDE PHYSICIAN, upon ~~it's~~ THE INDIVIDUAL'S own initiative as a safety precaution, may require a professional boxer under ~~its~~ THE jurisdiction OF THE COMMISSION to undergo a general or an ad hoc physical or mental examination, or both, for the purpose of determining whether or not the boxer is fit to continue actively in the profession of boxing.

(c) Whenever a professional boxer considers himself unable by reason of illness or injury to participate in a ~~bout~~ CONTEST for which he is under contract within the jurisdiction of

the Commission, he, or his manager in his behalf, shall promptly notify both the ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR and the promoter of the event of the alleged condition of the boxer, [and the] The boxer shall immediately submit written medical verification to the ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ~~which~~ WHO may, if it HE deems fit, require the boxer at his own expense to undergo examination by a physician selected by the ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR for further substantiation of the averment of disability. If a bout CONTEST to which a professional boxer is under contract has been canceled and no suitable opponent, as determined by the Commission EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, can be located, the boxer shall be entitled to reasonable expenses as determined by the Commission EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(d) A boxer shall be considered to have been knocked out in a ~~bout~~ CONTEST if he is counted out and he [shall] may incur [mandatory] a suspension of [6 weeks] up to 90 days. A suspension under this section shall be mandatory if the boxer has been knocked unconscious or has received a concussion. This mandatory suspension shall be removed only after the boxer has been pronounced fit after undergoing medical examination by a physician.

(1) A boxer [shall] may incur [automatic] a suspension of up to 30 days if he experiences a technical knockout [, subject to reduction in appropriate cases to suspension of not less than 25 days in the discretion of the Commission after medical examination and approval] without head injuries.

(2) A boxer may incur additional suspension time upon recommendation of the ringside physician or the Commission's Medical Advisory Board. [The victim boxer shall furnish satisfactory medical proof of physical well-being in every case of knockout and technical knockout before he is permitted to box again under the jurisdiction of the Commission. The Commission may suspend a]

(3) The Commission may suspend a A professional boxer who is defeated in [five] six consecutive contests, either within or [beyond] outside the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be required to undergo a medical examination by a physician approved by the Commission, pending inquiry by the Commission to determine the physical and mental ability of the boxer to continue safely in the boxing profession.

(e) The Commission will not license as a professional boxer an applicant under 18 years of age and the Commission will require conclusive proof of age of a boxer applying for the first time to be so licensed with [the] this Commonwealth. An applicant for a boxing license who has never competed in a professional boxing contest shall attach to his license application the results of a complete general physical on a form supplied by the Commission IN THE MEDICAL/SAFETY MANUAL. The Commission will not license as a professional boxer an applicant over 36 years of age except by special action by the Commission. An applicant for a boxing license over 36 years of age shall attach to his license application the results of the following:

- (1) A complete general physical on a form supplied by the Commission.
- (2) An electrocardiogram (EKG).
- (3) A stress echo test.
- (4) An eye exam.

(f) The Commission will not permit a professional boxer to participate in a ~~bout~~ CONTEST under its jurisdiction without first having signed with a licensed promoter a [properly drafted] contract covering the participation that meets the requirements of SECTIONS 1101-1104 OF the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. §§ 1101-1104) and this part. If the boxer is under contract to a manager, the manager [is also]; too shall be required to sign the contract unless excused by [special action of] the Commission. This [,] does not mean that a boxer is not contractually bound by a commitment made in his behalf by his legally constituted manager even though the boxer may not have personally executed the instrument purporting to commit him.

(g) A boxer under the jurisdiction of the Commission may not be under contract to more than one manager at the same time without express approval of the Commission [, and a boxer may not be under contract to more than two managers at the same time]. A boxer under the jurisdiction of the Commission may not enter into a contract with a manager or combination of managers whereunder the boxer is obligated to the payment of more than the total of [50] 40% of his earnings under the manager or combination of managers.

(h) A boxer whose manager has been suspended by the Commission or whose suspension in another jurisdiction is recognized by the Commission may box in this Commonwealth, independently of his managerial contract at the discretion of the Commission and will be permitted to contract individually under the circumstances and to collect the full amount of a purse or other monies due to him; no part of the sum may be held or reserved for the suspended manager.

(i) Professional ~~boxing~~ contests between boxers under contract to the same manager are prohibited without exception.

(j) The Commission may require either or both of the participants in a professional ~~boxing bout~~ CONTEST to guarantee appearance or the making of agreed weight, or both, by stipulated monetary forfeit to be posted with the Commission in cash or by certified check by a stated time prior to the ~~bout~~ CONTEST under appropriate circumstances. The Commission may declare the sum posted by him forfeited in whole or in part if a boxer fails to appear or make the agreed weight, and the forfeited amount [paid to the Commonwealth or to the opposing boxer or partly to the opposing boxer] shall be distributed, as the Commission, in its discretion, will decide.

(k) A professional boxer who fails to appear promptly at the time and place set by the



~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR for the official weigh-in for a ~~bout~~ CONTEST in which he is under contract to participate shall be subject to a disciplinary action the Commission sees fit to impose. A professional boxer who fails to appear for a ~~bout~~ CONTEST in which he is under contract to participate or HAVING APPEARED, refuses to participate in a ~~bout~~ CONTEST ~~having appeared, shall~~ MAY be ~~eligible for~~ SUBJECT TO a fine, suspension, revocation of license ~~of~~ OR ~~any~~ ONE or all of these penalties at the discretion of the Commission.

(l) If either or both of the participants in a professional ~~boxing~~ contest fail to satisfactorily put forth serious effort during the ~~bout~~ CONTEST or persist in foul tactics in the judgment of the referee, the referee shall stop the ~~bout~~ CONTEST after reasonable warning, disqualify the offending boxer [,] and award the decision [of] to the boxer making the serious effort. [, if any, and direct that compensation due the offending boxer be impounded by the] The Commission may impound moneys due TO the offending boxer pending the outcome of a hearing, which the Commission will arrange on the subject.

(m) Participants in professional ~~boxing bouts~~ CONTESTS under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall [be]:

(1) Be shaven clean except that the Commission may sanction the wearing of closely cropped mustaches or [religiously required] beards, or both, at its discretion.

(2) Wear their hair secured so that it does not interfere with the vision or safety of either contestant.

(3) Use no facial cosmetics.

(4) WEAR CONVENTIONAL BOXING TRUNKS, SMOOTHSOLE SHOES, A FOOLPROOF ABDOMINAL GUARD OR CUP AND AN INDIVIDUALLY FITTED MOUTHPIECE, WHICH SHALL BE SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION AND APPROVAL BY THE COMMISSION. FEMALE BOXERS SHALL ALSO WEAR A CHEST PROTECTOR, BODY SHIRT AND BLOUSE AND COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IN § 21.8(N) (RELATING TO BOXERS). FEMALE BOXERS ARE ALSO REQUIRED TO FOLLOW ALL OTHER GENERAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO MALE BOXERS.

(5) ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS FOR GLOVES. EACH GLOVE USED IN A PROFESSIONAL BOXING CONTEST UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMISSION SHALL WEIGH AT LEAST 8 OUNCES OF WHICH NO MORE THAN 1 OUNCE SHALL BE IN THE WRIST PADDING OF THE GLOVE. AT ALL TIMES, BOXERS COMPETING AGAINST EACH OTHER SHALL WEAR GLOVES OF THE SAME WEIGHT. FOR BOXERS WEIGHING 160 POUNDS OR LESS, THE BOXING GLOVES CANNOT WEIGH LESS THAN 8 OUNCES EACH. FOR BOXERS WEIGHING OVER 160 POUNDS, THE BOXING GLOVES CANNOT WEIGH LESS THAN 10 OUNCES EACH.

- i. THE GLOVES OF EACH BOXER SHALL BE ADJUSTED IN THE DRESSING QUARTERS OF THE EVENT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF A SECOND OF THE OPPOSING BOXER, IF THE LATTER SO DESIRES. GLOVES OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE MAIN CONTEST MAY ALSO BE ADJUSTED IN THE RING BY THE REFEREE.
- ii. THE ENDS OF THE LACE OF EACH GLOVE SHALL BE TIED AND KNOTTED ON THE BACK OF THE WRIST OF THE GLOVE AND A SINGLE STRIP OF ADHESIVE TAPE 1 INCH IN WIDTH SHALL BE CAREFULLY AND SMOOTHLY PLACED AROUND THE WRIST OF THE GLOVE OVER THE LACE AND THE KNOT.
- iii. THE BANDAGE FOR USE ON EACH HAND AND WRIST SHALL BE SOFT BANDAGE OR GAUZE NOT MORE THAN 2 INCHES IN WIDTH AND 10 YARDS IN LENGTH, EXCEPT THAT THE BANDAGE FOR THE HAND OF A LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT OR HEAVYWEIGHT BOXER MAY BE 12 YARDS IN LENGTH. THE BANDAGE SHALL BE WRAPPED SMOOTHLY AND EVENLY ON EACH HAND AND SHALL BE HELD IN PLACE BY ADHESIVE TAPE 1 INCH IN WIDTH AROUND THE WRIST WITH OVERLAP OF NOT MORE THAN 1 INCH TO CLINCH THE ENDS. TAPE, COTTON OR A SUBSTANCE OTHER THAN THE APPROVED BANDAGE MAY NOT BE USED BETWEEN THE FINGERS OR OVER THE KNUCKLES OF THE HAND. BANDAGING OF THE HANDS OF A BOXER SHALL BE DONE IN THE DRESSING QUARTERS UNDER THE SUPERVISION AND SUBJECT TO THE INSPECTION AND APPROVAL OF A COMMISSION REPRESENTATIVE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF A SECOND OF THE OPPOSING BOXER, IF THE LATTER SO DESIRES.

*(Editor's Note: Text added to this section relating to a boxer's clothing and gear is moved from Section 21.4)*

(n) A female boxer:

(1) May not engage in a contest with a male boxer.

(2) Shall provide the Commission with a negative pregnancy test result taken not more than 24 hours prior to the scheduled contest.

(o) A male boxer may not engage in a contest with a female boxer.

**§ 21.9. Managers.**

(a) The Commission will license managers of professional boxers after being satisfied as to their good character, reputation and qualifications [all of which will be inquired into carefully before licensing and whenever appropriate thereafter].

(b) [An unlicensed manager or other unlicensed agent or representative of a boxer may not deal contractually on behalf of a boxer with a promoter or matchmaker under the jurisdiction of the Commission nor may a] A contract or negotiation entered into [or upon] by [an unlicensed person] A manager not licensed by the Commission may be upheld as valid by the Commission if the manager is licensed in another jurisdiction.

(c) A person may not be permitted to enter into a contract to manage a professional boxer without first being so licensed. If his license is revoked or allowed to expire, a contractual relationship, which he has with a boxer, will become [voidable at the discretion of the Commission] void as required by section 1103(b) of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. § 1103(b)) (relating to provisions in contracts between managers and professional boxers).

(d) A manager of a professional boxer may not sell, assign, transfer or encumber, OR attempt to sell, assign, transfer or encumber an interest, in whole or in part, which he may hold in a contract for the services of the boxer without notice to and written consent of the boxer and of the Commission.

(e) A licensed manager of a professional boxer may act as second to the boxer in a ~~boxing~~ CONTEST under the jurisdiction of the Commission. [but unless he is also licensed by the Commission as a second of professional boxers, he may not be permitted to act as second to a boxer with whom he has no contractual relationship as manager.]

(f) A manager of boxers who is adjudged responsible for an offense of violence or conduct reflecting discredibly upon boxing ~~shall~~ MAY be SUBJECT TO ~~eligible for~~ suspension or revocation of license, or both, by the Commission.

(g) A manager of boxers who has been suspended by the Commission or whose suspension in another jurisdiction is recognized in this Commonwealth shall be prohibited from carrying on managerial activity and from acting as a second within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

(h) WHERE A CONTEST OCCURS IN THIS COMMONWEALTH, AND A DISPUTE ARISES BETWEEN A MANAGER AND HIS BOXER, ¶The Commission [will] may impound for a [licensed manager] manager who ~~has been~~ IS licensed by the Commission IN THIS COMMONWEALTH OR IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION RECOGNIZED BY THE COMMISSION, upon the request of the manager, the proper portion of the purse of a boxer under contract to him pending final determination of the merits of the matter [when the]. If a boxer [has engaged] engages in a ~~boxing~~ CONTEST without the consent of [the] his manager, the

Commission may, at the request of a licensed manager LICENSED IN THIS COMMONWEALTH OR IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION RECOGNIZED BY THE COMMISSION, impound the proper portion of the purse of a boxer under contract pending final determination of the merits of the matter.

**§ 21.10. Seconds OR TRAINERS.**

(a) The Commission will license professional boxing seconds after being satisfied of their good character, reputation and qualifications [which will be inquired into carefully before licensing and whenever appropriate thereafter].

(b) Unless he is licensed also as a manager of professional boxers, a second may not act or attempt to act in a managerial capacity [, as distinguished from a second's capacity, especially in the negotiating of matches or in terms of matches, or both].

(c) The number of seconds attending a professional boxer in his ring corner shall be limited to a maximum of [three] four.

(d) Seconds attending a professional boxer shall be neatly and cleanly attired in a manner subject to the approval of the Commission. [A second may not wear into the ring an article of clothing which displays advertising matter except the name of the boxer whom he is attending in the event then in progress.]

(e) First aid and other ring equipment of a second shall before, during and after use be subject to inspection by the attending physician and Commission personnel whose decision as to the propriety of its use shall be final.

(f) Seconds may not enter the ring during a round, and they shall leave the ring promptly, with stools, buckets and other obstructive equipment upon the sounding 10-second warning signal of the timekeeper for the start of the next round.

(g) Seconds shall remain seated at ringside and may not rise or lean upon the ring platform during rounds nor may they [coach or in another way assist or] heckle the participants or the officials during the [periods] event.

(h) Seconds may not attempt to render aid to a fallen or otherwise [possibly seriously] injured boxer in the ring until the attending physician has examined the boxer and indicated that his seconds may minister to him. However, a second may remove the protective mouthpiece of the boxer without awaiting direction.

(i) The designated chief second shall be the only spokesman of a boxer to the referee and other officials while the boxer is in the ring.

~~(i)~~ [Penalty for offending behavior.] ~~A manager, second or [other such] another person having received [two] ample warning to stop an offending conduct, [shall] may be ejected from the corner [and]. His boxer may have points deducted during a contest. They may be suspended or fined, or both.~~

~~(j)~~ (j) A second who is under suspension by the Commission or whose suspension in another jurisdiction is recognized in this Commonwealth will be prohibited from acting as a second within the jurisdiction of the Commission.

~~(k)~~ (k) A second will not be permitted to act as such during a boxing event unless the second is wearing disposable latex hygienic gloves. Gloves shall be paid for and provided by the promoter.

### § 21.11. Referees.

(a) Professional boxing referees shall be licensed by the Commission [which will appoint a licensed referee] and shall be appointed by the Executive Director to officiate in each professional ~~boxing~~ contest and exhibition under the jurisdiction of the Commission except exhibitions conducted solely for training or instruction purposes.

(b) To qualify as a professional boxing referee and to obtain a license in that capacity, an applicant shall conform ~~with~~ TO the following requirements:

(1) Be [a citizen of this Commonwealth,] at least 21 years of age, of good moral CHARACTER AND REPUTATION ~~repute~~, of sound physical health and of a level of intelligence and degree of attainment as a student of boxing satisfactory to the ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(2) Serve an apprenticeship of [not less than] at least 3 months during which he shall diligently study the Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 31.101--31.3108)] and this part, especially the portions that pertain to boxing and to the duties of boxing referees, and shall work with and undergo instruction under the direction of licensed officials under conditions and occasions the Commission [will designate] designates.

[(3) Have the intention to be qualified for duty as a boxing referee after undergoing observation and written or oral examination, or both, on the techniques and requirements of the position by a board consisting of a commissioner and two licensed boxing referees.]

(c) The powers and duties of a professional boxing referee shall be as follows:

(1) [He shall] To exercise immediate authority, direction and control over each contest and exhibition to which he is appointed.

- (2) [He shall] To submit to physical examination [by the physician assigned by the Commission to each event to which he is appointed] at the discretion of the Executive Director.
- (3) [He shall] To wear in the ring apparel of a type, style and color [that is] approved by the Commission.
- (4) [Before the start of each contest and exhibition under his direction, he shall] To determine the identity of the chief seconds of the respective boxers AND TO GIVE FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BOXERS AND TO THEIR SECONDS AS HE DEEMS APPROPRIATE before the start of each contest and exhibition under his direction and shall; TO hold the chief seconds responsible for their own conduct and for the conduct of their respective assistant seconds in all matters pertaining to the ~~bout~~ CONTEST; [he shall] ~~to give final instructions to the boxers and to their seconds as he deems appropriate~~; and [he shall have] to remove or cause to be removed from the ring or the vicinity a MANAGER, second, TRAINER or other person who interferes with the conduct of the ~~bout~~ CONTEST. IN ADDITION TO EJECTING THE INDIVIDUAL, A REFEREE MAY ALSO DEDUCT POINTS FROM A BOXER DURING A CONTEST. FURTHERMORE, THE COMMISSION MAY SUSPEND OR FINE THE MANAGER, SECOND OR TRAINER, OR IMPOSE BOTH A SUSPENSION AND A FINE.
- (5) [Before the start of each contest and exhibition and as he sees fit throughout he shall] To check the gloves, equipment and persons of the boxers before the start of each contest and exhibition and as he sees fit throughout to assure that no unsafe or improper condition exists.
- (6) [He shall] To observe carefully and continually the physical condition of the participants and ~~he shall~~ have full and final responsibility either at his own discretion, or upon direction from the attending physician, for the immediate halting of a ~~bout~~ CONTEST [where] when the safety of a boxer would be, for any reason, jeopardized by continuance.
- (7) [He shall have] To exercise his full authority to interrupt the progress of a round in the event of injury to a participant by directing the timekeeper to stop the clock and calling the attending physician into the ring to examine and rule upon the condition of the injured boxer [and if it is decided by]. If the physician determines that the boxer is fit to continue, the referee shall direct the timekeeper to start the clock and [the round shall be resumed] resume the round from the point of interruption. [However, no interruption of a round may be ordered when the condition of the distressed party may be materially remedied by an unscheduled rest period, except where the injury involved] When an injury has resulted from [a] an accidental or intentional foul [action] by the opposing boxer, AS LISTED IN SECTION 21.16 (B), [when] the referee upon advice of the

attending physician [orders an appropriately reasonable] may order a rest period not to exceed 5 minutes.

(8) [He shall] To enforce the rules of professional boxing set forth in SUBPART B OF the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. SUBPART B), ~~and in THE REFEREE'S MANUAL AND IN~~ this part [, as well as those rules generally recognized in the sport under the traditional title of the Marquis of Queensbury Rules, as modified to current date by usage and written authority].

(9) [He shall be authorized, in the event of foul tactics by a boxer, to] To take away points from the score of the boxer in the event of foul tactics by the boxer at [the end of the round] any time during a round in which the foul tactics have occurred [, and when]. When he has taken action, he shall inform the judges [of the bout], ~~the Commission A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR~~ and the chief seconds of the participants [, of his ruling prior to the start of the next round].

(10) [He shall be authorized to] To disqualify either or both participants in a ~~bout~~ CONTEST for failure [, in his fair and reasonable opinion,] to perform according to due standards of effort, ability or conduct and [he may] to recommend the withholding of compensation otherwise payable to the disqualified boxer or the imposition of a fine, suspension or other penalties, or [both] one or all of these penalties, as he deems appropriate.

(11) [He shall carefully and expertly observe the performance of the boxers in each contest to which he is appointed, shall appraise the performances fairly and accurately in the light of the Athletic Code, this part and the generally recognized rules of boxing, shall inscribe the results of the appraisal after each round on the official Commission score card according to the scoring system adopted by the Commission and at the conclusion of the contest, shall total the respective scores, complete and sign the score card and] To collect and deliver the completed, signed, official score card SCORECARD of each judge to the [announcer or to another official the Commission designates] Executive Director or a designee AN INSPECTOR after each round.

(12) [He shall] To decide whether or not a boxer has been knocked down during the course of a round and [he shall clearly] indicate that decision to the timekeeper, whose count shall be accordingly continued or discontinued [, and if]. If the count is to be continued, the referee shall pick it up verbally and by gesture after first making sure that the opponent of the fallen boxer has retreated to the [most distant] neutral corner of the ring.

(13) [He shall] To confirm the official result and whether it has been reached by decision on points, by knockout, by technical knockout or by disqualification to the

[announcer and the] Commission at the conclusion of each ~~bout~~ CONTEST under his direction.

(d) A referee [will not be permitted to act as such during a boxing event unless the referee is wearing] while officiating shall wear disposable latex hygienic gloves [. The gloves shall] to be paid for and provided by the promoter.

#### § 21.12. Judges.

(a) Professional boxing judges shall be licensed by the Commission [which will appoint two licensed judges]. Three licensed judges shall be appointed by the Executive Director to officiate in each professional ~~boxing~~ contest under the jurisdiction of the Commission. [However, a] A licensed boxing referee may be appointed at any time to officiate in the capacity of boxing judge.

(b) To qualify as a professional boxing judge and to obtain a license in that capacity, an applicant shall conform ~~with~~ TO the following requirements:

- (1) Be [a citizen of this Commonwealth,] at least 21 years of age, of good moral character and reputation and of a level of intelligence and degree of attainment as a student of boxing satisfactory to the EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ~~Commission~~.
- (2) Serve an apprenticeship of not less than 3 months, during which he shall diligently study the Athletic Code [(4 P.S. §§ 31.101—31.3108)] and this part, especially the portions that pertain to boxing and to the duties of boxing judges, and shall work with and undergo instruction under the direction of [licensed officials under the conditions on occasions which] the ~~Commission~~ EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR [will designate].
- (3) Have the intention to be qualified for duty as a professional boxing judge after undergoing observation and written or oral examination, or both, on the techniques and requirements of the position [by a board consisting of a Commissioner and two licensed boxing referees or one licensed boxing referee and one licensed boxing judge] at the discretion of the Commission.
- (4) Attend at least one seminar per year as directed by the Commission.

(c) It shall be the duty of a professional boxing judge to observe carefully and expertly the performance of the boxers in each contest to which he is appointed; to appraise the performances fairly and accurately in the light of SUBPART B OF THE Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. SUBPART B), THE JUDGE'S MANUAL AND this part ~~and generally recognized rules of boxing~~; to inscribe the results of the appraisal after each round on the [Commission] official score card SCORECARD according to the scoring system adopted by the Commission;



and at the conclusion of [the contest, to] each round TO complete and sign [the] each official score-card SCORECARD and deliver the completed, signed ~~score-card~~ SCORECARD to the [announcer or to another official that the Commission may designate] referee.

**§ 21.13. Timekeepers.**

(a) Timekeepers shall be licensed [and assigned] by the Commission and shall be appointed by the Executive Director to serve at professional ~~boxing~~ contests and exhibitions.

(b) The timekeeper shall keep time by means of an accurate stop clock or stopwatch, and it shall be his responsibility to assure that the instrument is in good working order when it is to be used. He shall sound the gong to begin and to end each round [by striking it vigorously and to end each round by striking it vigorously with a metal hammer], and he shall count for knockdowns by striking the floor of the ring or a suitable [wooden] strikingboard with a [substantially constructed] hammer or wooden mallet. He shall give warning to seconds of boxers to leave the ring between rounds by sounding a whistle signal 10 seconds before the end of the rest period, and he [may] shall give warning of the end of a round by [raising] striking his hammer [above his head] on a strikingboard 10 seconds before striking the gong; he [shall] may give no other signal or other information on the progress of a round.

\* \* \* \* \*

**§ 21.14. Insurance.**

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) The promoter of each professional ~~boxing~~ event under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall deduct from the purse paid to the manager of the boxer the cost of the insurance for the boxer[,] and shall pay to the [chief deputy commissioner in charge] Commission the full amount due in accordance with the current premium schedule. Failure to make immediate payment of insurance premiums as provided shall render the defaulting promoter eligible for suspension and license revocation.

(c) It shall be the responsibility of a boxer who suffers injury covered by insurance to report the injury promptly to the examining physician assigned to the event. The responsibility shall extend to the chief second of the injured boxer, as well as to other persons officially attached to the boxer. Failure to report to the examining physician or, if for any reason he is not readily available, to the [chief deputy commissioner in charge,] Commission shall [render the delinquent person eligible] constitute grounds for suspension and license revocation.

(d) Upon receipt of notice of injury to a boxer, the examining physician [or the chief deputy commissioner in charge, or both,] shall make due examination and investigation and shall promptly report pertinent findings to the Commission upon the official form provided for that

purpose IN THE MEDICAL/SAFETY MANUAL [which shall be forwarded to the insurance carrier].

**§ 21.15. State championships.**

(a) The Commission will establish State boxing championships in the recognized weight classes.

(b) Contenders for championships shall have been bona fide residents of this Commonwealth for at least 6 months prior to engaging in competition for State championships.

(c) The Commission may fill a vacancy in the championships by designating the best available match between leading contenders in the weight class, as determined by the Commission's ranking of boxers, and recognizing the winner as champion.

(d) A boxer who is recognized as a State champion shall defend his title against a Commission-approved challenger at least once each year or the Commission may declare the title to be vacated.

(e) If a boxer, having contracted to engage in a championship contest, fails [at the time of weigh-in to make the contracted championship weight, fails] or refuses the Commission's drug test or violates a section of the Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 31.101--31.3110)] in the course of the championship event, as determined by the Commission, the opponent in the contest will be declared the winner by default.

(f) [No] A contest may not be advertised as a State championship without the written approval of the Commission, and no boxer may be advertised as State champion unless so designated by the Commission.

(g) State championship contests shall be of 12 rounds scheduled duration unless otherwise determined by the Commission.

(h) Subject to § 21.4(b) (relating to conduct of bouts CONTESTS), if the champion makes weight and the challenger does not, the fight may go on, subject to Commission THE approval OF A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. The champion will retain his belt, regardless of the outcome of the bout CONTEST. If the champion is overweight and the challenger makes weight, the bout CONTEST may go on, subject to Commission THE approval OF A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR; however, the champion shall vacate the title regardless of the outcome, and the challenger will win the title only if he wins the bout CONTEST. If both boxers are overweight the bout CONTEST may go on as a nontitle bout CONTEST, subject to Commission THE approval OF A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, unless approval is given by both boxers and the Commission A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR to box for the title.

**§ 21.16. Safety Code.**

(a) The Commission, [commissioners and deputy commissioners,] referees, [and] all other ring officials[, Commission physicians] and participating athletes, managers and seconds shall be [increasingly] aware of [and alert to the paramount importance of enforcement of adherence to] the safety provisions [set forth] in the Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 31.101 -- 31.3108)], its amendments and this part, and in addition they shall be constantly alert to every reasonable consideration of humanity and common sense which indicate and govern the actions of prudent ~~men~~ INDIVIDUALS to minimize the risks inherent in [vigorous contact sport] boxing. The primary, inescapable responsibility of the Commission will be the protection of the athletes under its jurisdiction, and under no circumstances will this concern be subordinated to an interest of gain, sentiment or convenience. Parties involved in implementing this basic program shall be dedicated not only to the letter of the Athletic Code, its amendments and this part but at least equally to the exercise of initiative, resource, decision and unstinted effort in those unprecedented, unpredictable and unprovided emergencies which challenge the best in ~~men~~ INDIVIDUALS at the brink of safety or tragedy, life or death.

(b) The following fouls[, or] and other [dangerous and] unsportsmanlike practices are prohibited in boxing ~~bouts~~ CONTESTS in [the] this Commonwealth:

- (1) Hitting below the belt.
- (2) Tripping.
- (3) Kicking.
- (4) Butting.
- (5) Kneeing.
- (6) Throttling.
- (7) Elbowing.
- (8) Striking with the head, shoulder or forearm.
- (9) Hitting with open glove, or the inside, side or wrist of the glove.
- (10) Hitting on the back, especially the kidneys or back of the neck.
- (11) Pivot blows.
- (12) Pressing the face of an opponent with arm or elbow.
- (13) Attacking while holding the ropes and making use of the ropes in any other unfair way for attack purposes.
- (14) Pressing the head of an opponent over the ropes or against the turnbuckles or ring posts.
- (15) Wrestling, lying on and throwing while in a clinch.
- (16) Attacking a fallen opponent.
- (17) Clinching, holding or locking the arms or head of an opponent, pushing a stiff arm underneath an arm of the opponent, holding and hitting.
- (18) Pulling and hitting.
- (19) Hitting on the break after a clinch.
- (20) Ducking low to up-end an incoming opponent.
- (21) Thumbing and gouging the eyes of an opponent, rubbing the face of an opponent

with laces, adhesive tape or abrasive area of or substance on the gloves.

- (22) Use of an ointment, powder or other substance intended or likely to cause danger or discomfort to an opponent.
- (23) Biting.

(c) ~~The Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR will strictly enforce the requirements with respect to the bandaging of hands of boxers, the purpose of the bandaging being at all times confined to the protection of the hands and never the enhancement of the effect of blows. A boxing glove in which the padding has been displaced or broken may not be used in a ~~bout~~ CONTEST under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

(d) [The Commission will not permit a boxer to] A boxer may not engage in a bout CONTEST without wearing an abdominal guard or cup. A female boxer shall also wear a chest protector approved by the Commission. A boxer may not wear shoes with hard soles, hard or sharp edged heels, [or] spikes, cleats or abrasive surfaces.

(e) If the gloves of a boxer [touches] touch the floor of the ring during a ~~bout~~ CONTEST, the referee shall cleanse them of resin, grit and dirt by wiping them on his shirt or, if necessary, with a towel before allowing the action to continue.

(f) [Commissioners and deputy commissioners shall have] ~~The Commission~~ A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR has authority to enter and inspect training quarters of boxers under the jurisdiction of the Commission to observe the conduct, facilities and cleanliness of the quarters and to appraise the activities and the physical condition of boxers during training.

(g) Every boxer under the jurisdiction of the Commission in undertaking to engage in a ~~bout~~ CONTEST within this Commonwealth shall certify to the Commission that he is in sound physical condition and is not concealing an illness, injury or disability, and this certification shall be set forth in a contract entered into with a promoter for a ~~bout~~ CONTEST whether by the boxer in his own behalf or by a manager acting for him, and if the boxer shall incur an illness, injury or disability prior to the ~~bout~~ CONTEST, he and his manager, if any, shall be strictly responsible for prompt and complete disclosure to the Commission.

(h) [A standing eight-count rule shall be in effect in boxing bouts within this Commonwealth. If the referee rules that a boxer has received a severe and sustained beating without defending himself, action may not be resumed until the timekeeper has counted to eight. During this standing eight-count, the referee or ringside physician may terminate the bout if the boxer appears to be in physical danger. Only one standing eight-count shall be given to a boxer during each round.

(i) The mandatory eight-count rule shall be in effect in boxing ~~bouts~~ CONTESTS within this Commonwealth. If the referee rules that a boxer has been knocked down, action may not be

resumed until the [timekeeper] referee has counted to eight even though the fallen boxer meanwhile has regained his feet. During this eight-count, the referee or ringside physician may terminate the ~~bout~~ CONTEST if a boxer appears to be in physical danger.

[(j)] (i) The three knockdown rule [shall] will not be in effect in boxing ~~bouts~~ CONTESTS within this Commonwealth. [; if the referee rules three times within the same round that a boxer has been knocked down, the ruling of a third knockdown shall likewise terminate the ~~bout~~ CONTEST and the victim boxer shall be declared the loser by a knockout with consequent automatic suspension of 6 weeks. When the referee rules that a boxer has been knocked down, the timekeeper shall continue to count until either the boxer rises or the count often is reached. It is the purpose of this provision to assure that a boxer who has been actually knocked out receives the protection of the full statutory suspension of 6 weeks.]

[(k)] (j) If a boxer is knocked out, his consequent suspension [of 6 weeks] shall prohibit him not only from boxing in actual competition, but also from sparring as a part of his training exercises. If a boxer is knocked unconscious during a ~~bout~~ CONTEST, his seconds may not minister to him, except to remove his mouth protector, until the attending physician has examined him and given appropriate instructions for his further care. If a boxer receives a concussion, he may not be permitted to box, even after the expiration of his medical suspension, until he has been thoroughly examined and approved by a physician [especially], ~~which~~ WHO may be designated by the Commission.

[(l)] (k) If a boxer has been a victim of repeated knockouts or the recipient of sustained severe punishment, or both, the Commission [will] may revoke, suspend or refuse to renew his license after THE BOXER [careful consideration of his case and declare him to be retired for his own welfare and safety if the facts warrant the action] ~~undergoing~~ UNDERGOES a medical examination by a physician PURSUANT TO SECTION 708 OF THE ATHLETIC CODE (5 PA.C.S. § 708). [The Commission will announce through available communications media suspensions of professional boxers of the duration of 30 days or more, as well as suspensions of indefinite duration, and it will give similar report and public notice of the termination of indefinite suspensions.] The Commission will notify a boxer in writing of its action. A boxer may request a hearing before the Commission in order to review the Commission's action. PURSUANT TO 2 PA.C.S. §§ 501-508. The Commission will give full force and recognition within this Commonwealth to medical suspensions and retirements imposed upon boxers in other jurisdictions subject to the right of appeal of affected boxers to the [Medical Advisory Board of the Commission] Commission which shall seek and, if possible, obtain a complete record of the matter from the [extraterritorial] authority which imposed the original suspension or retirement before rendering A decision in any given case.

[(m)] (l) If a boxer is legally knocked or falls from the ring during a ~~bout~~ CONTEST, he shall be allowed a maximum of [10] 20 seconds to return within the ropes unassisted. [The use of fitted mouthpieces or mouth protectors by boxers in bouts is strongly recommended.]

[(n)] (m) If a boxer rises within the count ~~often~~ OF TEN after being knocked down and then falls without being struck again, the [timekeeper may not begin the count again, but may] referee shall resume [it] the count at the point where it was stopped when the boxer rose. [It is strongly recommended that a supply of oxygen with appropriate equipment for its emergency use be available at ringside at boxing bouts.]

[(o)] (n) [The Commission will have exclusive and ultimate authority to decide questions of the age of boxers with respect to eligibility to engage in bouts in this Commonwealth. The Commission will have exclusive and ultimate authority to approve or prohibit each proposed matching of boxers within this Commonwealth.] A protective regulation in this section or elsewhere in the Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 31.101--31.3110)] or this part will not be waived or relaxed in [a] any degree by a [commissioner, deputy commissioner, ring official or physician or by the Commission as a body] Commission official for a boxing ~~bout~~ CONTEST in this Commonwealth. [It is specifically contemplated that] ~~e~~Championship contests [shall] will not fall within this prohibition [precisely the same as other bouts].

## CHAPTER 23. AMATEUR BOXING

### § 23.1. Relations with ~~AAmateur AAthletic [Union] AAssociations~~.

(a) The Commission may collaborate through ~~its respective local associations with the~~ LOCAL AAmateur AAthletic [Union] AAssociationS in the conduct of amateur [boxing] events in this Commonwealth, at its discretion, but at no time may the authority of the Commission or the responsibility of the Commission to enforce the [Pennsylvania] Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 30.101--30.905)] be relinquished, delegated or impaired, by or through the processes of collaboration.

(b) When the Commission collaborates with ~~the AN AAmateur AAthletic [Union] AAssociation~~ in the conduct of an amateur ~~boxing~~ event, the rules and regulations of the ~~AAmateur AAthletic [Union] AAssociationS~~ relating to weight classes, ring and ring equipment, conduct of ~~bouts~~ CONTESTS and scoring system shall be in effect. However, if a controversy arises in connection with a subject which is not covered by the express provisions of this chapter, the Commission [shall] will reserve the right to finally pass upon the matter and to make whatever decision it deems to be fair and equitable under the circumstances, and the decision [shall] will be final.

### § 23.2. [Sponsors] Amateur events.

(a) [Each] No amateur [boxing] event under the jurisdiction of the Commission [shall] have a bona fide nonprofit organization or sponsor. In no case may an amateur ~~boxing~~ event be conducted for the personal pecuniary advantage of an individual or group of individuals or of any commercial corporation] may be held without a permit for the event having been first

secured by the sponsor from the Commission. Permits for amateur boxing events shall be issued only to those sponsors approved by the Commission.

(b) [The Commission will not grant a permit for the holding of an amateur boxing event until satisfied with the character of the proposed sponsor, and for this purpose it will ordinarily require written evidence of sanction by the Amateur Athletic Union from the applicant organization.]

[(c)] The sponsor shall be responsible for the maintenance of order and the safety of persons present at each event under its sponsorship and it shall provide ample and effective police and fire protection at each event.

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#### **§ 23.4. Boxers.**

(a) The Commission will require each amateur boxer scheduled to appear in a ~~bout~~ CONTEST under its jurisdiction to be examined by a physician [appointed by the Commission and certified physically sound before being permitted to engage in the bout].

(b) [If a boxer is counted out in a bout he shall be considered to have been knocked out and shall incur mandatory suspension of 6 weeks. If a boxer experiences a technical knockout, he shall incur automatic suspension of 30 days, subject to reduction in appropriate cases to suspension of not less than 25 days at the discretion of the Commission after medical examination and approval. The victim boxer shall furnish satisfactory medical proof of physical health in every case of knockout and technical knockout before he will be permitted to box again under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

(c) [The Commission may suspend an amateur boxer who [is defeated in five consecutive contests, either within or beyond the jurisdiction of the Commission, pending inquiry by the Commission to determine the physical and mental ability of the boxer to continue safely in competitive boxing] the Commission determines cannot safely defend himself or whose actions are deemed detrimental to the sport of boxing.

[(d)] The Commission will not permit a person under 16 years of age to engage in an amateur boxing bout under its jurisdiction, nor will it permit a boxer 16 or 17 years of age to oppose a boxer 18 years of age or older in an amateur bout.

(e) If either or both of the participants in an amateur boxing contest persists in foul tactics, in the judgment of the referee, the referee shall stop the bout after reasonable warning, disqualify the offending boxer, award the decision to the innocent boxer, if any, and make a written report to the Commission.]

[(f)](c) Participants in amateur ~~boxing~~ [bouts] events under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall conform to the regulations set forth by the LOCAL ~~AAmateur AAthletic [Union] AAssociationS.~~

[(g) A contestant engaged in a boxing match sanctioned by the Commission is prohibited from engaging in more than one contest in a single day.]

(d) When deemed appropriate by the Commission, the provisions for professional boxers in §§ 21.4(c) and (h), 21.6(g), 21.8(m)--(o) and 21.16(d) apply to amateur boxers.

### § 23.5. Seconds OR TRAINERS.

(a) The Commission will permit amateur boxing seconds to function only after they have been approved by the LOCAL AAmateur AAthletic [Union] AAssociationS. However, the Commission may designate a second if no second approved by the ~~AAmateur AAthletic [Union] AAssociationS~~ is available.

(b) The Commission may remove a second who displays improper conduct in the course of a ~~boxing~~ [bout at which he is functioning, particularly with respect to the Pennsylvania Athletic Code (4 P. S. §§ 30.101--30.905) and this part] AN event.

(c) [The number of seconds in attendance upon an amateur boxer in his corner shall be limited to a maximum of two, except with special permission from the Commission.

(d) Seconds in attendance in the corner of an amateur boxer shall be neatly and cleanly attired in a manner subject to the approval of the Commission. A second may not wear into the ring an article of clothing, which displays any advertising matter except the name of a boxer whom he is attending in the event then in progress.

(e) First aid and other ring equipment of a second shall in all cases and at all times, before, during and after use, be subject to inspection by the attending physician [whose] and Commission personnel. Any decision as to the propriety of its use shall be final.

[(f) Seconds may not enter the ring during a round and shall leave the ring 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.

(g) Seconds shall remain seated at ringside and may not rise or lean upon the ring platform during rounds, nor may they coach or assist or heckle the participants or the officials during rounds.

(h) Seconds may not attempt to render aid to a fallen or otherwise possibly seriously injured boxer in the ring until the attending physician has examined the boxer and indicated that



his seconds may minister to him. However, a second may remove protective mouthpiece of the boxer without awaiting direction.

(i) The designated chief second shall be the only spokesman of a boxer to the referee and other officials while the boxer is in the ring.]

### § 23.6. Referees.

(a) Amateur boxing referees shall be [licensed by the Commission which will appoint a licensed referee to officiate in each amateur boxing contest under the jurisdiction of the Commission] appointed by the AA Amateur Athletic Association with the approval of the Commission. Referees may be removed BY A COMMISSIONER, THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR AN INSPECTOR from their duties at any time by the Commission if the Commission determines that they are not competent IF DEEMED INCOMPETENT.

(b) [An applicant] A referee appointed under this section shall [possess the following qualifications:

(1) Be a citizen of this Commonwealth, 18] Be 21 years of age or older, of good moral character and reputation, of sound physical health, [who has served an apprenticeship of at least 3 months in an amateur boxing gym which has been recognized by the American Athletic Union] and approved by the AA Amateur ATHLETIC Association overseeing the event.

[(2) Make application to the Commission setting forth his experience and qualifications and attaching thereto a recommendation for licensure from a licensed amateur boxing referee, or from a Commissioner or deputy commissioner of the Commission.

(3) Pass a practical examination of his skills as a boxing referee and of his knowledge of the regulations pertaining to his activities as an amateur boxing referee which shall be conducted by a member of the Commission or a person designated to conduct the examination.]

(c) [A license fee may not be required of an applicant for an amateur boxing referee license, it being the sense and intent of this section that the licensing of an applicant as an amateur referee shall qualify and entitle him for appointment to officiate only in amateur bouts unless he shall have been licensed as a referee of professional bouts under the procedure set forth in § 21.11(b) (relating to referees) for the qualifying of professional boxing referees. The license to act as an amateur boxing referee shall be proof of apprenticeship for application to become a professional boxing referee.

(d)] The powers and duties of an amateur boxing referee shall be the same as those for professional boxing referees [set forth] in § 21.11(a) (relating to referees), except [as follows:] that

[(1) The] the referee shall enforce the rules of amateur boxing as {set forth} in the [Pennsylvania] Athletic Code [(4 P. S. §§ 30.101--30.905)] and this part as well as those rules adopted and promulgated by the ~~AAmateur AAthletic~~ [Union and approved by the Commission] AAssociationS.

[(2) If he disqualifies one or both participants in a bout for failure to perform according to due standards of effort, ability or conduct, the referee may recommend suspension or other appropriate penal action, except monetary fining.

(3) He shall score according to the scoring system currently in effect for amateur boxing under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

(e) [(d)] The Commission will determine the amount of the compensation of amateur boxing referees in accordance with reason and equity in the circumstances of the respective events to which they are appointed, and the compensation shall be paid in full in each case by the sponsor of the event [through the chief deputy commissioner in charge].

### **§ 23.7. Judges.**

(a) [(Two)] An amateur boxing [judges may] judge shall be appointed by the ~~AAmateur AAthletic~~ [Union] AAssociation with the approval of the Commission [to officiate in each amateur boxing contest under the jurisdiction of the Commission]. A judge may be removed by the Commission A COMMISSIONER, THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OR AN INSPECTOR at any time if deemed incompetent.

(b) An amateur boxing judge shall be 21 years of age or older, AND of good moral character and reputation [and conversant with the Pennsylvania Athletic Code (4 P.S. §§ 30.101 - -30.905) and this part as they pertain to amateur boxing and the duties of amateur boxing judges].

(c) It shall be the duty of an amateur boxing judge to observe carefully and expertly the performances of the boxers in each contest to which he is appointed[;] and to appraise the performances fairly and accurately [in the light of the Pennsylvania Athletic Code, this part and the generally recognized rules of amateur boxing; to inscribe the results of the appraisal after each round on the official score card according to the scoring system approved by the Commission for amateur boxing; and, at the conclusion of the contest, to complete and sign the score card and deliver the completed, signed score card to the announcer or to the other official that the Commission designates].

### **§ 23.8. Timekeepers.**

(a) Timekeepers for amateur ~~boxing~~ events may be appointed by the ~~AAmateur AAthletic~~ [Union] AAssociationS; with the approval of the Commission.

(b) The duties and responsibilities of timekeepers for amateur boxing [bouts] events shall be the same as of timekeepers for professional ~~boxing bouts~~ CONTESTS [set forth] in § 21.13 (relating to timekeepers).

**§ 23.9. Insurance.**

(a) [Boxers engaged in amateur contests and exhibitions under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall be covered by the same contract of insurance for their financial protection as prescribed for the coverage of professional boxers in § 21.14 (relating to insurance).

(b) The sponsor of each amateur ~~boxing~~ event [under the jurisdiction of the Commission shall bear the cost of the insurance of boxers engaging in bouts named in the program of the event and shall pay to the chief deputy commissioner in charge the full amount due in accordance with the current premium schedule. Failure to make immediate payment of insurance premiums as provided shall render the defaulting sponsor ineligible to conduct an event under the jurisdiction of the Commission until all sums due are paid] shall ensure that all participants are covered by insurance. Costs associated with the insurance shall be the responsibility of the sponsor.

[(c)] (b) Responsibilities with respect to the reporting, examination and investigation of injuries to amateur boxers shall be the same as those set forth in §§ 21.14(c) and (d). However, where the requirements of ~~the section~~ THESE SUBSECTIONS are violated by unlicensed persons, the delinquent persons shall be eligible for disbarment from further connection with amateur AND PROFESSIONAL ~~boxing~~ events under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

**§ 23.10. ~~Safety code~~ AGE OF PARTICIPATION.**

(a) [The safety code for professional boxing as set forth in § 21.16 (relating to safety code) applies to and be strictly enforced in amateur boxing bouts under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

(b) Section 203 of the Pennsylvania Athletic Code (4 P. S. § 30.203) in which amateur boxers 16 and 17 years of age are prohibited from competing with opponents 18 years of age or more shall be strictly enforced without exception under any circumstances.] A person between 12 and 17 years of age may participate in amateur contests or exhibitions after obtaining written permission from a parent or legal guardian, and the consent of the Executive Director.

(b) A person 12 to 16 years of age may not participate in a contest against an opponent who is more than 1 year older.

(c) [The Commission will require each amateur boxer to produce satisfactory written proof of his age by birth certificate, infant baptismal certificate, school enrollment certificate or United States Selective Service registration card before he is permitted to compete. Statements and

affidavits by parents, guardians or other individuals, gymnasium and club records, and automobile driver license data are deemed insufficient and unacceptable for the purpose of establishing age.] The limitations in subsections (a) and (b) do not apply to sanctioned boxing events for the Junior Olympics under the direction of a National governing organization certified by the Commission.

(1) For the purposes of the Junior Olympic events, participants, with the written permission of a parent or legal guardian, may box only in the following age divisions:

(i) Ten and eleven years of age.

(ii) Twelve and thirteen years of age.

(iii) Fourteen and fifteen years of age.

(2) A participant may not take part in any event outside of the approved division for that age group.

## CHAPTER 25. PROFESSIONAL KICKBOXING

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### § 25.3. Conduct of bouts CONTESTS.

\* \* \* \* \*

(b) A ~~bout~~ CONTEST may not exceed 12, [2] 3-minute rounds, with a minute rest period between rounds.

(c) A contestant intentionally avoiding physical contact with an opponent will receive a warning. If a contestant continues to avoid physical contact with the opponent after receiving a warning during that round, the contestant will be declared the loser of that round. If a contestant continues to avoid physical contact either in the same round or in the following rounds, the contestant may be subject to the same penalties and procedures as a contestant using foul tactics. (See § 25.6 (relating to fouls).)

(d) [When the referee decides that the contestants are not honestly competing, as indicated by, but not limited to, a staged knockout, or a prearranged foul terminating the bout, the referee shall stop the bout and declare it ended not later than before the end of the last round, and order purses of both contestants held pending investigation and disposition of the funds by the Commission. The referee may not finish the knockout count, disqualify a contestant for fouling or render a decision. The announcer or referee shall inform the audience that no decision will be made.

(e)] If a contestant refuses to continue a ~~bout~~ CONTEST while physically able to do so, the referee shall disqualify the contestant, award the ~~bout~~ CONTEST to the opposing contestant, and [within 24 hours thereafter file a written] report [of] the incident [with] to the Commission. The purse of the disqualified contestant [will] may be impounded by the Commission pending a hearing on the disposition thereof.

[(f)] (e) As soon as a contestant has been knocked down, the official timekeeper shall begin calling the count from 1 to 10. The referee shall direct the opponent to a neutral corner. [When the referee has finished directing the opponent to a neutral corner, the referee shall return to the fallen contestant and count over the contestant picking up the count from the timekeeper.] Regardless of whether the boxer rises before the count of ten is reached, a boxer who has been knocked down is required to take a mandatory count of eight before the ~~bout~~ CONTEST may continue. ~~The referee may not permit the contest or exhibition to be resumed until the count of eight has been reached~~[, except in professional championship contests and exhibitions. A contestant who has been knocked down three times in one round shall be deemed to have been defeated by a knockout and the opponent declared the winner].

[(g)] (f) If a contestant who is down rises before the count of ten is reached and immediately goes down again without being struck, the referee shall resume the count where it was left off.

[(h)] The referee may administer a standing eight-count to a contestant who is in trouble, but who is still standing. The referee shall direct the opponent to a neutral corner, then begin counting from 1 to 8 examining the contestant in trouble during the count. If, after completing the standing eight-count, the referee determines that the contestant is able to continue, the referee shall order the contest to resume. If there is a question of a contestant's ability to continue, the referee may ask the ringside physician to examine the contestant. If the referee or physician determines that the contestant is not able to continue, the referee shall stop the contest and declare the opponent the winner by a technical knockout.]

[(i)] (g) If both contestants go down at the same time, counting will be continued as long as one of them is down. If one contestant rises before the count of ten, and the other contestant remains down after the count of ten, the first contestant to rise shall be declared the winner by knockout. If both contestants rise before the count of ten, the clock shall be stopped until an examination is completed. If both contestants stay down for a count of ten, the contest will be stopped and the decision will be a technical draw.

[(j)] (h) Before a fallen contestant can resume fighting after having slipped, fallen or been knocked to the floor, the referee shall wipe the contestant's gloves free of foreign substances, IN THE MANNER ARTICULATED BY § 21.16(E).

[(k)] (i) If a contestant has been wrestled, pushed or has fallen through the ropes during a contest, the referee shall call time-out and allow the contestant to return to the ring. If there is a

question of a contestant's ability to return to the ring, the referee shall ask the ringside physician to examine the contestant. The physician shall decide if the contestant is able to continue. If the contestant is able to continue, the contestant may be assisted up into the ring by his chief second only. The chief second is not permitted to perform other tasks at this time.

#### **§ 25.4. Judging and scoring system.**

(a) Each event, except those held solely for training purposes, shall be scored by three judges. The three judges of an event shall each select a winner of each round at the end of each round, marking their ballots accordingly. Ballots will be supplied by the promoter. These ballots will be collected by the [assistant scorekeeper] referee and tabulated at the end of each round {by the scorekeeper}. Fractions of a point may not be given. Once the ballots have been marked by the respective judges, changes to the ballots will not be allowed.

(b) Judges shall score rounds by recording a score of ten points for the winner of each round and [a score of not less than five points for the loser of each round] nine points or less to the loser of the round. Judges may score a round as even and thus shall mark their score-cards SCORECARDS with ten points for each boxer.

(c) Examples of ten-point scoring are as follows:

(1) 10-10 Indicates an even round. Neither contestant distinguished himself as being more effective than the other. In addition, the contestants appeared equal in the areas that may be used to break an even round, such as opponent control, ring strategy and overall conditioning and abilities as a complete kickboxing contestant, with emphasis on kicking ability.

(2) 10-9 Indicates one contestant distinguished himself as the more effective contestant during the round, as described in this section. This score is the most often used, and allows for a slight to considerable margin between the contestants. One contestant may have been only slightly better than the other or he may have dominated the round without really stunning the other contestant.

(3) 10-8 Used sparingly, but indicates a round in which one contestant was in constant control, and unquestionably outclassed his opponent. This contestant shall also have obviously stunned his opponent, usually including at least one knockdown or standing eight-count. If there were no knockdowns or standing eight-counts, one of these occurrences shall have been imminent.

(d) Points shall be totaled on each judge's scorecard to determine that judge's selection of a winner. Each judge's selection will count as one vote towards determining the overall winner of the contest. [If a judge's scorecard, when totaled, reflects an equal number of points for both contestants, the judge will have no vote toward the selection of an overall winner.] If

two judges have an equal number of points for both contestants, the contest will be declared a draw. If one judge has an equal number of points for both contestants and the scores of the other judges each favor a different contestant, the contest shall be declared a draw. If the scores of two judges favor one contestant and the third judge's score favors the other contestant, the contestant receiving the two votes shall be declared the winner, by split decision. If the scores of all three judges favor one contestant, that contestant will be declared the winner by unanimous decision.

**§ 25.5. Minimum kick requirement.**

(a) Each contestant shall execute a minimum of eight [kicking techniques] ~~kicks~~ during the course of each round, unless otherwise agreed to by both boxers and the Commission A COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR. The kicks shall be clear attempts to make contact with the opponent above the waist to qualify. If [either] a contestant does not execute his minimum kicks per round (MKRS), [one point will automatically be deducted at the end of the round. The] the contestant then shall make up the kicks in the next round, and if he does not, he will have a one point deduction.

(b) An example of minimum kick technique scoring is as follows: First round contestant only executes six kicks. In the second round this contestant shall make up his two kicks from round one plus his eight minimum kicks for round two for a total of ten kicks. If a contestant fails to make the minimum number of kicks in one round, and then fails to make up the kicks in the following round, that contestant will then be penalized [two points] one point. [No more than two points will be taken from a contestant per round.] A contestant who fails to meet their MKRS in three consecutive rounds shall be disqualified and the victory awarded to his opponent.

(c) [If both contestants during the course of a round fail to satisfy their MKRS, the round shall be declared a draw with a score of 5-5. If both contestants miss their MKRS for three consecutive rounds, the fight is declared a draw.] The public address announcer will inform the audience of minimum kicking requirement (MKR) violations. The Commission shall apply these MKRS rules or the MKRS rules of a Nationally recognized kickboxing council or association for a particular contest, subject to the written approval of the Commission.

\* \* \* \* \*

(e) [If a contestant executes less than the minimum number of required kicks in one round, the MKR official will immediately notify the referee of the number of kicks thrown. The referee will in turn notify the scorekeeper, who will record the appropriate penalty. In a failure to fulfill the MKRs, the penalty assessed and the possible consequences will be announced over the public address system before the beginning of the next round.

(f) At the end of each round the [scorekeeper] referee will take the judges' [and MKR officials'] ballot slips [from the assistant scorekeeper, who will have collected them from the three judges. The scorekeeper will tabulate] AND deliver them to the Commission A

COMMISSIONER OR THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR for tabulation of the results onto [his] a master scorecard.

**§ 25.6. Fouls.**

(a) [Fouls are classified into three categories: 1-point, 3-point and 5-point fouls.] The referee shall determine [the category of foul] all fouls based on the severity of the foul, the intent of the contestant committing the foul and the result of the foul. At the time of the infraction, the referee shall indicate to the [scorekeeper] judges the number of points that are to be subtracted from each [judge's ballot at the end of the round, or the] boxer. The referee may simply issue a warning to the contestant, and no points will be subtracted.

(b) [The following actions are considered to be fouls:

(1) Intentional head butting.] Accidental [head butting] or intentional fouls will be governed under the [regulation] regulations regarding accidental [head butting] or intentional fouls in professional ~~boxing~~ contests [as set forth at] in § 21.5(d), and (e) AND (F) (relating to scoring system). The following actions are considered to be fouls:

[(2)] (1) Striking with the elbow.

[(3)] (2) Striking or kicking to the groin or any area below the waist.

[(4)] (3) Attacking with a knee.

[(5)] (4) Intentional striking or kicking to the back of the neck or throat.

[(6)] (5) Striking to the face with a part of the arm other than the gloved hand.

[(7)] (6) Linear, or straight-in, striking or kicking to the spine.

[(8)] (7) Kicking to the legs.

[(9)] (8) Punching or kicking of the contestant when he is down. A contestant is knocked down when any part of the contestant's body other than the feet touches the floor. If a contestant is on his way to the floor, the opponent may continue the attack until the contestant has touched the floor with any part of his body other than the feet.

[(10)] (9) Takedowns.

[(11)] (10) Intentionally pushing, shoving or wrestling an opponent out of the ring with any part of the body.



- [(12)] (11) Illegal sweeping -- a kick in which the leg is swept in a roundhouse motion.
- [(13)] (12) Attacking on the break when both contestants have been ordered to take one step back by the referee.
- [(14)] (13) Attacking after the bell has sounded to end the round.
- [(15)] (14) Holding and hitting; such as holding with one hand, especially behind the neck, and hitting with the other.
- [(16)] (15) Grabbing or holding onto an opponent's foot or leg, followed by a takedown, strike or kick.
- [(17)] (16) Holding the ropes with one hand while kicking, punching or defending with the other hand or the legs.
- [(18)] (17) Leg checking BY extending the leg to check an opponent's leg to prevent him from kicking. The checked kick will be counted by the minimum kicking requirement (MKR) official as an attempted kick.
- [(19)] (18) Purposely going down without being hit. This will result in the referee automatically administering an eight-count, as specified in the rule on knockdown.
- [(20)] (19) The use of abusive language in the ring or corner, as determined by the referee.
- [(21)] (20) Hitting or flicking with an open glove.
- [(22)] (21) Intentionally evading contact.
- [(23)] (22) Clinching[--], holding or otherwise tying up an opponent's arms to prohibit him from punching for two seconds or more, or repeatedly tying up the opponent's arm.
- (23) Biting.

(c) [The scorekeeper shall tally foul and penalty points, having been instructed by the referee at the end of each round as to the amount of the foul or penalty, deducting these from each judge's score under the ten-point scoring system and entering the results on the master scorecard.] If the contest ends in a knockout or a technical knockout, the [scorekeeper shall] Commission will enter the exact time of the knockout or technical knockout on the master scorecard.

(d) The [scorekeeper shall] Commission will make the final tallies and [deliver the totals to the Commission representative, who will] verify the accuracy of the scores. [The scorekeeper shall then report the results of the contest to the announcer, making sure the MKR score sheets designating the total kicks executed by each contestant have been tallied.]

\* \* \* \* \*

### **§ 25.8. Equipment.**

(a) Contestants shall wear foot protectors, an individually fitted mouthpiece, a foul proof groin protector, a plastic cup with athletic supporter or preferably, an abdominal guard. Other equipment, such as hockey shin guards, elbow or forearm pads are not permitted. No loose or untied clothing is permitted. Kickboxers may not wear rings or other jewelry.

\* \* \* \* \*

(c) In contests or exhibitions [where] when the contestants weigh [160] 150 pounds or under, boxing gloves weighing at least 8 ounces each shall be used. In contests or exhibitions [where] when the contestants weigh over [160] 150 pounds, boxing gloves weighing at least 10 ounces each shall be used. Gloves [will] shall be supplied by the promoter and be in good condition without tears or wrinkles.

(d) The wrapping of the hands is mandatory. Hands shall be wrapped with soft, surgical gauze no more than 2 inches wide and not longer than 10 yards. Tape is not allowed between fingers. Each hand is allowed only one CROSS (X) across the back of the hand and two wraps around the wrist.

\* \* \* \* \*

### **§ 25.9. Ringside officials.**

(a) At kickboxing events except those held solely for training purposes, there shall be a referee, three judges, a timekeeper, a scorekeeper [and assistant scorekeeper], two minimum kicking requirement (MKR) officials and a physician in attendance. Officials shall be approved and licensed by the Commission. The promoter shall supply the Executive Director with a complete list of ringside officials at least 5 days before the scheduled event.

(b) Professional MKR officials, AND scorekeepers [and assistant scorekeepers] shall be licensed by the Commission as judges. The amount of compensation for these officials [will] shall be determined and paid by the promoter of the event.

(c) Referees and judges shall be approved and licensed by the Commission and be at least 21 years of age, of good moral ~~repute~~ CHARACTER AND REPUTATION, of sound

physical health and of a level of intelligence and knowledge of kickboxing satisfactory to the Commission EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

(d) Kickboxing referees shall be paid a minimum of \$100 for each event by the promoter. Judges shall be paid a minimum of \$75 for each event by the promoter.

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## CHAPTER 27. AMATEUR KICKBOXING

\* \* \* \* \*

### § 27.2. Licensing and age requirements.

(a) Amateur contestants and amateur officials need not be licensed. [Amateur contestants shall be at least 12 years of age.]

(b) A person between 12 and 17 years of age may participate in amateur contests or exhibitions after obtaining written permission from a parent or legal guardian, and the consent of the Executive Director.

(c) A person 12 to 16 years of age may only participate in these contests with a person not more than 1 year older.

(d) The limitations in subsections (a) and (b) do not apply to sanctioned boxing events for the Junior Olympics under the direction of a National governing organization certified by the Commission.

(1) For the purposes of the Junior Olympic events, participants, with the written permission of a parent or legal guardian, may box only in the following age divisions:

- (i) Ten and eleven years of age.
- (ii) Twelve and thirteen years of age.
- (iii) Fourteen and fifteen years of age.

(2) A participant may not take part in any event outside of the approved division for that age group.

### § 27.3. Conduct of bouts CONTESTS.

(a) Amateur contestants shall wear headgear and appropriate shin protectors.

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(c) Amateur contests shall consist of a maximum of three 2-minute rounds unless approved in advance by the Commission.

### Subpart C. WRESTLING

#### CHAPTER 31. PROFESSIONAL WRESTLING

(Editor's Note: The Commission is proposing to delete the current versions of §§ 31.1--31.14 as they appear in the Pennsylvania Code at pages 31-1--31-17 (serial pages (251565)--(251581)).)

§§ 31.1—31.14. (Reserved).

#### § 31.21. Conduct of bouts CONTESTS.

(a) Before a professional wrestling contest or exhibition can take place the following requirements shall be met:

(1) A physician shall be present at all times and seated at ring-side RINGSIDE to observe the physical condition of all participants. The physician's fee shall be paid by the promoter of the event.

(2) An ambulance or paramedical unit shall be present at the event unless the ambulance or paramedical unit is located within 5 miles of the arena and these units have been notified, by the promoter, that an event is taking place.

(3) Adequate security shall be employed to control the public. The size of the security force is at the discretion of the promoter and the owner or operator of the arena.

(b) The following represent prohibited acts:

(1) The owner or operator of an arena where a professional wrestling event takes place may not destroy a ticket or ticket stub until 3 months after the date of the event.

(2) Wrestlers may not deliberately cut or otherwise mutilate themselves.

#### § 31.22. Promoters.

(a) Promoters of professional wrestling events shall be licensed by the Commission prior to promoting any type of wrestling contest or exhibition. Licenses expire on December 31 of the year of issue. The Commission will not issue or renew a promoter's license to a person who has been convicted, pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to an offense set forth in section 2101 of the

Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. § 2101) (relating to promoter's license), during the 10 years preceding the application date.

(b) Promoters shall file with the Commission a bond of at least \$10,000 prior to promoting or advertising any type of wrestling contest or exhibition. Bonds shall be on forms supplied by the Commission and shall be accompanied by a filing fee of \$25.

(c) At least 10 days before the date of a wrestling contest or exhibition, the promoter shall notify the Commission, in writing, of the date, time and location of the event.

(d) Upon conviction of a promoter for a violation of Chapter 21 of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. CHAPTER 21) (relating to regulation of professional wrestling contests and exhibitions), the Commission will suspend the promoter's license in accordance with the Athletic Code.

(e) A promoter may not employ as a participant in a wrestling contest or exhibition a AN individual under 18 years of age.

#### **§ 31.23. Enforcement.**

The Executive Director may send an inspector to any professional wrestling event or exhibition to be admitted by the promoter without fee to ensure compliance with this subpart and Subpart C of the Athletic Code (5 PA.C.S. SUBPART C) (relating to Wrestling Act). The promoter shall pay a fee of \$100 to the Commission within 10 days after the event for each wrestling event to which an inspector is sent.

#### **§ 31.24. Gross receipts taxes.**

(a) Every promoter shall pay a tax of 5% on the face value of all tickets sold to any wrestling contest or exhibition.

(b) This tax shall be paid within 10 days after the event and shall be accompanied by a gross receipts tax form, prescribed by the Commission, setting forth all taxable receipts received from the event and any other information the Commission may require. Payment not received by the Commission within the 10-day period shall be subject to a late fee of \$100.

(Editor's Note: The Commission is proposing to delete the text of Chapter 33 as it currently appears in the Pennsylvania Code at pages 33-1--33-6 (serial pages (251583)--(251586), (259805) and (259806)).)

### **CHAPTER 33. [AMATEUR WRESTLING] (Reserved)**

**§§ 33.1--33.12. (Reserved).**



**COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION  
302 NORTH OFFICE BUILDING  
HARRISBURG, PA 17120-0029  
(717) 787-6802**

March 5, 2002

The Honorable John R. McGinley, Jr.  
Chairman  
Independent Regulatory Review Commission  
14<sup>th</sup> Floor, Harrisstown 2  
333 Market Street  
Harrisburg, PA 17101

Re: Final Rulemaking of the State Athletic Commission  
Boxing and Wrestling Revisions (16-17)

Dear Chairman McGinley:

Enclosed is a copy of a final regulation of the State Athletic Commission pertaining to boxing and wrestling revisions.

The State Athletic Commission, as always, will be pleased to provide your committee with any assistance it may require during the course of its review of this regulation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Louis L. Boyle".

Louis Lawrence Boyle  
Deputy Chief Counsel  
Department of State

LLB:bjd  
Enclosures

cc: John T. Henderson, Jr., Chief Counsel  
Department of State  
Joyce McKeever, Deputy Chief Counsel  
Department of State  
Philip Zarone, Regulatory Counsel  
Department of State  
State Athletic Commission

**TRANSMITTAL SHEET FOR REGULATIONS SUBJECT TO THE  
REGULATORY REVIEW ACT**

I.D. NUMBER: 16-17  
 SUBJECT: Boxing and Wrestling Revisions  
 AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**TYPE OF REGULATION**

- Proposed Regulation
- X Final Regulation
- Final Regulation with Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Omitted
- 120-day Emergency Certification of the Attorney General
- 120-day Emergency Certification of the Governor
- Delivery of Tolled Regulation
  - a. With Revisions
  - b. Without Revisions

RECEIVED  
 FEBRUARY 25 11 21 13  
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

**FILING OF REGULATION**

DATE	SIGNATURE	DESIGNATION
3/5	<i>Eileen Kyiak</i>	HOUSE COMMITTEE ON STATE GOVERNMENT
3/5	<i>Mariane Spizjari</i>	
3/5	<i>dmstehur</i>	SENATE COMMITTEE ON STATE GOVERNMENT
	<i>A. Lina</i>	INDEPENDENT REGULATORY REVIEW COMMISSION
	<i>B. Pagan 3/5/02</i>	ATTORNEY GENERAL
		LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU