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Governor Scott Walker Secretary Dave Ross

UNARMED COMBAT SPORTS CODE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
Room 121C, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Madison
Contact: Dale Kleven (608) 261-4472
August 31, 2016

The following agenda describes the issues that the Committee plans to consider at the meeting. At the time of the meeting, items may be removed from the agenda. Please consult the resulting meeting minutes for a description of the recommendations of the Committee.

AGENDA

9:00 A.M.

CALL TO ORDER – ROLL CALL

- A. Adoption of Agenda (1)**
- B. Approval of Minutes of June 27, 2016 (2-4)**
- C. Department Update**
- D. Review and Discussion of Existing Kickboxing and Muay Thai Rules**
 - 1. GLORY Kickboxing Rules **(5-26)**
 - 2. WAKO K-1 Rules **(27-35)**
- E. Review and Discussion of Proposed Rule Language**
 - 1. Committee Chair's Draft of Kickboxing and Muay Thai Rules **(36-41)**
 - 2. Draft Rule Language
 - a. SPS 110 to 116 – Professional Boxing **(42-53)**
 - b. SPS 192 – Mixed Martial Arts **(54-63)**
 - c. SPS 195 – Kickboxing, Muay Thai, and Unarmed Combat Under Alternate Rules **(64-125)**
- F. Public Comments**
- G. Adjournment**

**UNARMED COMBAT SPORTS CODE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
MEETING MINUTES
June 27, 2016**

PRESENT: Woody Kislowski; Kent Maichle; Oscar Medina; Jeffrey Nass; Nestor Rodriguez

EXCUSED: James Bochnovic, David Rosenmarkle

STAFF: Dale Kleven, Administrative Rules Coordinator; Brittany Lewin, Executive Director; Adam Burkhalter, Program Director; Jeffrey Grothman, Policy Advisor; Nifty Lynn Dio, Bureau Assistant; and other Department staff

Dale Kleven, Administrative Rules Coordinator, called the meeting to order at 9:00 a.m. A quorum of five (5) members was present.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

MOTION: Jeffrey Nass moved, seconded by Nestor Rodriguez, to adopt the agenda as published. Motion carried unanimously.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

COMMITTEE CHAIR

NOMINATION: Oscar Medina nominated Jeffrey Nass for the Office of Committee Chair.

Dale Kleven called for nominations three (3) times.

Jeffrey Nass was elected as Chair by unanimous consent.

VICE CHAIR

NOMINATION: Woody Kislowski nominated Kent Maichle for the Office of Vice Chair.

Dale Kleven called for nominations three (3) times.

Kent Maichle was elected as Vice Chair by unanimous consent.

**LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE RULE MATTERS – DISCUSSION AND
CONSIDERATION**

Nestor Rodriguez excused himself and left the meeting at 11:02 a.m.

Topics for Discussion and Inclusion in the Rule Draft

Identifying Unarmed Combat Sports Events and Credentials

MOTION: Kent Maichle moved, seconded by Oscar Medina, to affirm that the Committee discussed identifying the following unarmed combat sports events in the rules draft; Kickboxing, Muay Thai, and Class A Pankration. Motion carried unanimously.

MOTION: Woody Kislowski moved, seconded by Kent Maichle, to authorize Oscar Medina and Jeffrey Nass to provide DSPS staff with existing rules from multiple organizations

relating to kickboxing and Muay Thai, and suggested allowable modifications to those rules. Motion carried unanimously.

MOTION: Jeffrey Nass moved, seconded by Oscar Medina, to request DSPS staff to provide the Committee with existing rules for Class A Pankration. Motion carried unanimously.

Requirements for Combination Events

MOTION: Jeffrey Nass moved, seconded by Woody Kislowksi, to recommend one Unarmed Combat License for seconds, timekeepers, physicians and promoters and separate boxing, MMA, and unarmed combat licenses for judges, referees and contestants. Motion carried unanimously.

MOTION: Kent Maichle moved, seconded by Woody Kislowksi, to recommend one Event Permit for each event, regardless of types of bouts, and to request DSPS staff to draft rule language specifying additional information concerning any extended intermission to be provided on an application, and to provide a definition of intermission for the purposes of rule writing. Motion carried unanimously.

MOTION: Nass moved, seconded by Kislowksi, to recommend that an event requires a minimum of twenty-four rounds be scheduled, except where the Commissioner or department representative grants a waiver of rounds. Motion carried unanimously.

MOTION: Kent Maichle moved, seconded by Oscar Medina, to recommend the department be required to provide licensed referees and judges to officiate a combination event. Motion carried unanimously.

Required Equipment, Attire, and Bout Rules for Unarmed Combat Sports Events

MOTION: Woody Kislowksi moved, seconded by Jeffrey Nass, to recommend the fighting area for kickboxing and Muay Thai be limited to a cage or ring, and the fighting area for Class A Pankration be limited to a cage or ring except as otherwise approved by the department. Motion carried unanimously.

MOTION: Oscar Medina moved, seconded by Kent Maichle, to table further discussion until the next meeting. Motion carried unanimously.

Conducting Unarmed Combat Sports Events

MOTION: Oscar Medina moved, seconded by Kent Maichle, to table the discussion of Conducting Unarmed Combat Sports Events until the next meeting. Motion carried unanimously.

Recommendations from Committee Members

MOTION: Jeffrey Nass moved, seconded by Oscar Medina, to recommend that bouts with more than two contestants in the same fighting area be prohibited for all forms of unarmed combat sports. Motion carried unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT

MOTION: Jeffrey Nass moved, seconded by Kent Maichle, to adjourn the meeting. Motion carried unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 2:34 p.m.

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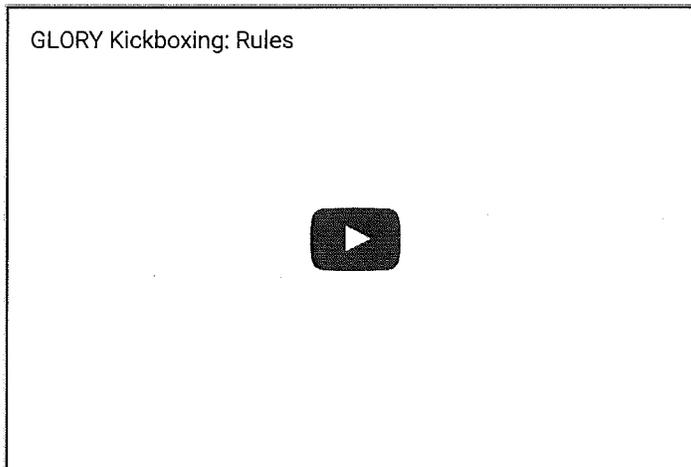
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GLORY WORLD SERIES REGULATIONS

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GLORY FOUR MAN TOURNAMENT FORMAT

Appendix A4

1. GLORY WORLD SERIES REGULATIONS

1.1 General

1.1.1. Matches and events

All Glory World Series matches and events are organized under the auspices of and with the consent of the Glory Sports International and are subject to the GLORY World Series regulations.

1.1.2. Match license

To organize matches and events under the auspices of GSI, the written permission of the management of GSI is required, known as the match license.

1.1.3. Promoter

Matches and events can only be organized by GLORY as the main promoter affiliated with GSI or promoters recognized as such by GSI that have been granted a so-called promoters license by GSI or by third parties to whom incidental written consent has been granted.

1.1.4. Contestants

A. Those who wish to participate in matches organized by promoters recognized by GSI should be registered with GSI as fighters or contractually associated with GLORY Sports International and thus automatically registered as fighters with GSI. Upon application or contractual obligation, fighters must always provide GSI with a copy of their passport, their current address and the so-called record list and two passport photos.

B. A distinction is made between the following categories of participants:

- Aspirants aged 12 up to and including 15
- Juniors aged 16 up to and including 18
- Seniors aged 19 up to and including 49.

C. Contestants in matches should at all times be deemed to take part voluntarily and entirely at their own risk.

D. A novice contestant taking part in a match for the first time may not be older than 30.

E. Weight classes of contestants: The GLORY World Series organizes fights in the following weight classes:

- Featherweight: max 65 kg. max 143 lbs.
- Lightweight: max 70 kg. max 154 lbs.
- Welterweight: max 77 kg. max 170 lbs.
- Middleweight: max 85 kg max 187 lbs.
- Light Heavyweight: max 95 kg max 209 lbs.
- Heavyweight: over 95 kg over 209 lbs.

1.2 Match regulations

1.2.1. The match

The match is a stand-up fight subject to the following regulations fought between two equally matched fighters at the same level and in the same specified weight class.

1.2.2. The match ring

A. Matches take place in a square ring surrounded by four ropes interconnected by means of vertical cords or bands. The dimensions of the square of ropes should be at least 5 m x 5 m for minor events and no larger than 6 m x 6 m for large events.

B. The ring floor should be a safe construction and covered by canvas that should not be slippery before and/or during a fight. The ring floor is raised not less than 90 centimeters (3 feet) and not more than 122 centimeters (4 feet) above the ground.

C. The floor can have two sizes: Small size 6.40 x 6.40 square meters or large size: 7.00 x 7.00 square meters.

D. For International competition the large size ring shall be used. The ropes should be wrapped in a soft material and may not cause damage or injury to fighters moving alongside them. The ropes shall be at least 3 centimeters (1 inch) but not more than 5 centimeters (2 inches) thick. There shall be at least 4 ropes positioned 40, 80, 120 and 150 centimeters (16, 32, 48, 60 inches) respectively above the ring floor. The ropes shall be held rigid by 2 pieces of strong cloth, equally spread, so that the rope spacing shall not vary during the contest.

The opposite corners of the ring should be equipped with a black post for the contestants with two grey neutral corners in between. The white corner must always be on the left hand side of the main jury table (The Chief Official). The other two corners are the grey corners.

The following items must be present in the white and black corners:

- A bucket for water;
- A bottle of drinking water;
- A towel;
- A second or "replacement" mouth guard for the fighter that may be used if the original mouth guard lost or misplaced
- A round iron container for water with a stool/seat for the fighter on which he sits during the intervals between rounds
- A small iron container/bucket with water close to the official in charge, to quickly wash mouth guards if they fall on the ground to minimize the delay.
- One set of steps each at the white and black corners are provided for the competitors and the cornermen.

A third set of steps shall be provided at the neutral corner near the time keeper, provided for the referee, the MC and the doctor.

1.2.3. Match attire

A. Contestants will wear kickboxing or other approved trunks that stop above the knee and have no pockets. In the case of male contestants the upper body is uncovered. Female contestants must wear an approved sports top (no t-shirts). Fighters are permitted to wear a short legging under the kickboxing trunks as long as the legging to not extend significantly below the hem of the trunks.

Logos and/or the names of sponsors on the short or clothing from the fighter and/or his cornermen are permitted provided that prior approval has been requested from the promoter and has been granted. Writing on the bare torso is not permitted. The kickboxing trunks should be checked for possible harmful materials before the match starts.

B. Contestants are obliged to wear mouth guards and groin guards during the fights. The mouth guards and groin guards need to have been approved by a regulation official.

C. Contestants will wear boxing gloves of equal weight. The primary color of the gloves should be the same as the color of the contestant's corner (white or black). If the gloves colors that both fighters will wear are the same, then the tape color that secures the gloves shall be black or white, matching the contestant's corner. The gloves should be taped in such a way that no laces or other loose ends are visible and should bear a regulation official's stamp of approval.

D. The weight of the gloves is determined as follows:

- Featherweight max 65kg / 143 lbs. or lighter shall wear 8 oz. gloves
- Lightweight max 70 kg / 154 lbs. or heavier shall wear 10 oz. gloves

E. Corner men must be dressed in clean, undamaged sportswear and shoes. Jeans and shirts other than team shirts are not allowed.

1.2.4. The match

Forms of matches:

Single match :

The match consists of three rounds of two minutes for class C matches, three rounds of three minutes for class B contests, three or five rounds of three minutes for class A matches, two or three rounds of two or three minutes for tournament matches. Class A matches may be extended by one or two extra rounds. One-minute intervals take place between the rounds. Additional rules may be applied to tournaments, the so-called ranking tournament rules as indicated in appendix A1, A2 and A3.

Tournament match :

The match consists of two or three rounds of two or three minutes in accordance with the tournament form, ranking tournament, Contender 4 man Tournament, World Championship 4 man Tournament, Slam or Grand Slam. One-minute intervals take place between the rounds. If after the scheduled rounds have been completed the judges' decision is a draw, an extra "sudden-victory" round will be contested. The Tournament's Final bout may be extended by as many as two extra rounds. In the event of an extra round or rounds, the scores of the previous rounds are cancelled out and only the score of the final round is used to determine which fighter advances, or in the case of the tournament final, which fighter is awarded the championship. Judges may not score the extra round(s) even (a draw). In the event that the extra round(s) fail for any reason to determine a winner, each judge will be provided a ballot on which to select an overall winner based on their impressions of the bout in its' entirety.

Title matches :

A. A GLORY World Series International World Title fight always consists of five rounds of three minutes each. In exceptional cases of a draw after five rounds, the champion remains the champion. In the event of a vacant title, the title remains vacant unless a tie-breaking method is approved in advance by the presiding regulatory body. The rest interval time for title fights of five three-minute rounds is one minute.

B. Titles with a maximum weight can only be won or defended if both fighters are at or under the proper weight. If the champion cannot reach the right weight within two hours following the official weighing and he is obliged to defend his title, he loses his title. If the match is then won by the challenger, he is the new champion. If the reigning champion wins the match, the title becomes vacant as the champion cannot retain his title as he did not achieve the title weight. If the challenger is too heavy and the fight continues and the champion was at the required weight, then the latter will remain the champion irrespective of the result of the fight. If both fighters are too heavy and the champion is obliged to defend his title, the title is vacant after the match.

C. The champion is obliged to defend his title at least once a year if an official title defense offer is made. If an official title defense offer is made and the champion cannot defend the title within a year, it may become vacant.

D. Anyone challenging the champion must be among the first 5 fighters in the official GSI ranking.

E. All disputes concerning the title which have not been included in these regulations will be presented for arbitration to the GSI arbitration committee.

For reasons of safety, a fighter may never fight more than 13 three-minute rounds in one day. The rule for so-called ranking tournaments is that the total effective match time may not last longer than a total of 27 minutes on one and the same day.

1.2.5. Ranking

GSI has an official ranking that is based on the performance of a fighter. During the ranking year, ranking is determined by winning or losing so-called ranking points.

Ranking points can only be won in the so-called ranking tournaments or in the single matches indicated or recognized by GSI.

In addition to the match regulations, there are also ranking regulations; see appendix A4.

1.2.6. Match Results

The match can be decided in the following ways:

Points Decision : Three or Five judges will evaluate the relative effectiveness of each fighter's performance using a "10-Point-Must" system and record their scores for the fighters after each round. After the completion of the scheduled rounds the scores are tallied and the victory is awarded by the majority decision of the judging panel.

Knockout : If a contestant is struck in such a way that he or she is incapable of resuming the fight within the referee's ten-count or if the referee declares a knockout before the count of 10 in order to bring in immediate medical assistance.

Technical Knockout : If a contestant shows no will to resume the fight or if the referee is of the opinion that the contestant is incapable of resuming the fight or has failed to intelligently defend himself.

Technical Knockout : If in a single-bout-match or a tournament final match a contestant has been knocked down three times in one and the same round or four times in one and the same bout. If in a tournament match including the reserve bouts a fighter has been knocked down twice in one and the same round or three times in one and the same bout.

Technical knockout : If a contestant is no longer capable of taking part in the fight owing to an injury not caused by a prohibited technique.

Technical knockout : If the contestant does not leave his corner to take part in the fight following the sounding of the bell.

Technical knockout : If the referee is of the opinion that a contestant is totally outclassed or is physically far less fit.

Technical knockout : If the doctor ascertains that a contestant has sustained an injury or damage, not caused by a prohibited technique, of such a serious nature that it is no longer safe for the contestant to resume the fight (Doctor's stoppage).

Technical knockout : If a contestant or his coach/corner man gives up the fight. The contestant or his coach/corner man will indicate this to the referee or the regulatory representative assigned to his corner (The corner "throws in the towel").

Disqualification : If the opponent is disqualified for reasons warranting disqualification.

Disqualification results if:

- A fighter deliberately uses a prohibited technique and the referee disqualifies him for that reason.
- A fighter uses a prohibited technique as described in Article 9 for which the referee disqualifies him.
- If a corner man enters the ring during the fight or touches one of the fighters during the fight.

Draw : If the match is allowed to end in a draw and if, following the end of all rounds, at least two of the three judges (or three of the five judges) do not pronounce one of the fighters a winner.

Draw : If both fighters go down at the same time and neither can resume the fight within the referee's ten-count.

No contest : In a single-match-bout, if a fighter cannot continue as the result of an accidental foul and the bell has not yet sounded completing the second round of a three round bout, or the third round of a five round bout.

No contest : If the referee decides both fighters must be disqualified

If a bout ends prematurely due to an injury resulting from a foul:

- If a tournament bout other than the final ends due to an accidental foul, the fighter who is in condition to continue will advance unless the referee has good reason to disqualify him.
- If a tournament final ends due to an accidental foul the referee may assess a penalty point, the partial round is scored by the judges and the scorecards are tallied for a technical decision (regardless of the round). If the injury from the accidental foul is not severe enough to stop the bout but then later is further aggravated by legal techniques enough to warrant an end to the match, the partial round is scored and the score cards are tabulated for the technical decision (regardless of the round). If a majority of the judges have not agreed on a winner (a draw) the tournament champion will be determined by a comparison of their combined method of victories in the Reserve, Quarter Final & Semi Final Rounds as reflected in the points system below.

o Each KO or TKO will earn fighter 2 points.

o Each decision will earn a fighter 1 point.

o Each victory via survivor rule will earn a fighter 1/2 point.

If this method fails to determine a winner, the tournament victory shall be awarded to the fighter according to the following prioritized criteria:

- A. The fighter who contested the most bouts on the way to the finals.
- B. The fighter who secured their victories through knockout in the shortest amount of fighting time
- C. The fighter who earned their combined victories by the greatest scoring margin (this would only apply to point decisions).
- D. The fighter who was listed highest in the official ranking prior to the tournament

· If a tournament bout other than the final ends due to an intentional foul, the fouling fighter will be disqualified and the winner of the first reserve match will advance. (Please refer to Appendix A2 for tournament rules regarding the Order of Substitution)

· If a tournament final ends due to an intentional foul, the fouled fighter will be declared the winner by DQ. If the injury from the intentional foul is not severe enough to stop the bout but then later is further aggravated by legal techniques enough to warrant an end to the match, the partial round is scored and the score cards are tabulated for the technical decision (in any round). If the fouled fighter is ahead on the score cards, the fouled fighter will be declared the winner by technical decision. If the fouling fighter is ahead (or it is even) the tournament winner will be determined by the same methods described in the section above regarding a final that results in a draw.

· If a single match (non-tournament bout) ends due to an injury from an accidental foul: If it occurs after the bell sounds ending the 2nd round of a three round bout, or, after the bell sounds ending the 3rd round of a five round bout, the partial round is scored and the jury go to the score cards for the technical decision. If it occurs at any earlier time, the bout will be declared a "no contest" If the injury from the accidental foul is not severe enough to stop the bout but then later it is further aggravated by legal techniques enough to warrant an end to the match, if it occurs after the bell sounds ending the 2nd round of a three round bout, or, after the bell sounds ending the 3rd round of a five round bout, the partial round is scored and the judges go to the score cards for the technical decision. If it occurs at any earlier time, the bout will be declared a "no contest".

Only in rare instances, such as subsequent to repeated warnings for the same foul, will the referee take a point or points from a fighter for an accidental foul.

- If a single-match (non-tournament bout) ends due to an injury from an intentional foul, the injured fighter will win by Disqualification. If the injury from the intentional foul is not severe enough to stop the bout but then later is further aggravated by legal techniques enough to warrant an end to the match, the partial round is scored and then we go to the score cards for the technical decision (the bout does not need to have progressed past a minimum number of rounds). If the fouled fighter is ahead on the score cards, the fouled fighter will be declared the winner by technical decision. If the fouling fighter is ahead or it is tied, the bout will be declared a "no contest". An intentional foul which causes injury but does not cause disqualification requires a two point deduction.

1.2.7. When a fighter is 'DOWN'

A fighter is deemed to be down when according to the referee's evaluation, if as the result of a damaging attack any part of a fighter's body other than their feet touch the floor or would have touched the floor if not for the ropes or holding the opponent. A fighter may also be considered "down" if a fighter goes down for another reason and fails to rise at the command of the referee.

If the referee decides that he is DOWN, then he will indicate this by the so called DOWN call and gesture. The referee starts the DOWN count after he has sent the opponent to the farthest removed neutral corner. The opponent waits in his neutral corner until the referee gives him permission to leave this corner and resume the fight. If the opponent leaves his neutral corner before the referee gives the sign, the counting stops and only starts again once the opponent has returned to his neutral corner.

During the DOWN count it is not permitted for either of the corner men to approach his fighter in any way.

The referee is obliged to continue counting until the eighth count and then assesses whether the fighter is capable of resuming the fight in a responsible manner. If that is the case, the referee gives the command FIGHT.

If, during the course of the count as described above, the time of the round ends, the timekeeper may not sound the gong/bell signaling the end of the round, but must wait until the referee has counted to the eighth count; if the referee gives the "fight" command, the timekeeper must immediately sound the gong/bell signaling the end of the round. If at the eighth count a fighter is incapable of resuming the match, the referee will then continue to count to ten, which means the fighter will lose on the grounds of TKO/KO. The timekeeper will then sound the gong/bell indicating that the official match time has ended (you may not be "saved by the bell" in any round).

If at the eighth count the fighter in question is, for whatever reason in the opinion of the referee, not standing in the proper position to resume the fight, the referee will continue to count to ten, which means the fighter will lose the match on the grounds of a technical knockout.

While the referee is counting it is not permitted for the coach or one of the seconds of the fighter who is down to throw in the towel or indicate in any way that the fight is being given up.

In the exceptional case of both fighters being knocked DOWN, the referee will begin counting for both fighters at once. After the eighth count, the referee will assess whether both fighters are deemed capable of resuming the fight. If, in the opinion of the referee, this is the case, then the match can be resumed. If one of the two fighters is still deemed incapable of resuming the match after the eighth count, but his opponent is deemed capable when the referee reaches the count of ten, then the latter wins by technical knockout. If neither contestant is capable of resuming the fight at the eighth (8th) count, then the referee will complete the count to ten (10) and if neither fighter can resume than the bout will be declared a draw.

The referee ensures that in counting to eight (8) or ten (10) that a full second must pass between each count.

1.2.8. Legitimate techniques for scoring

Punches – striking with the padded part of the glove to a legal target: i.e. straight punches, hooks, uppercuts, spinning back-fist (only if executed with the padded, back of the glove);

Kicks – striking with the foot or lower leg to a legal target: i.e. front kicks, low kicks inside and outside the leg, middle kicks, high kicks, sidekicks, back kicks, ax kicks, spinning kicks, jumping kicks;

Knees – striking with the knee to a legal target: i.e. front knee, round-house knee, jumping knee, knee on the leg inside and outside (please note the clinch limitations explained below regarding the use of knee strikes).

1.2.9. Prohibited techniques, moves and conduct

- Head butts, or coming in too low with one's head
- All techniques targeting the back of the head or back or the torso
- Techniques targeting the groin;
- Linear or thrusting kicks directed at knee (i.e. front kick, side kick, back kick)
- Biting
- Elbow strikes; Striking with any part of the arm or wrist above the padded portion of the glove

- Hitting or punching with open gloves or the palm side of the glove or jabbing an opponent's eye with the thumb of the glove
- Wrestling or judo techniques, strangulation techniques or submissions;
- Throws, leg sweeps, foot sweeps or pushing of any kind as an effort to off-balance or down an opponent; any attempt to off-balance or down an opponent with anything other than a legal strike may be considered a foul.
- Grabbing, or holding for any reason other than to immediately attack with a knee strike (or strikes) is a foul; this includes holding to rest, or grabbing an opponent in order to stop them from striking.
- A fighter may clinch in order to immediately attack with a legal knee strike (or strikes). If the knee attack and/or counter attack by the opponent is continuous and productive the referee may allow it to continue for in his estimation up to five seconds; otherwise the fighters should disengage the clinch and continue to fight. If a fighter clinches and fails to immediately attack with a legal knee strike or completes the knee attack and does not release the clinch this may be considered "holding" which is a foul and will result in a caution, warning or penalization.
- If a fighter clinches and fails to immediately attack with a legal knee strike the referee shall "break" the fighters, and may caution, warn or penalize the offending athlete.
- Holding on to an opponent's leg without striking; a fighter may grab an opponent's leg in order to immediately execute a single legal strike that may be accompanied by a single step in any direction. The leg must be released immediately after that single legal strike.
- Pulling an opponent towards one with both arms in the lower back
- Pushing or pushing off an opponent without following up with a strike or strikes
- Continuing to fight if someone has any other part of his body other than his feet on the ground
- Techniques used following the command "Break" or "Stop" by the referee
- Techniques used if the opponent is outside the ring or tied up in the ropes
- Throwing or pushing an opponent backwards over the ropes
- Holding on to the ring ropes for any reason; including as an asset for offense or defense or locking in an opponent.
- Actions/moves that are used to evade or hold off the fight; this includes but is not limited to continuously pulling up the front leg or stretching out the front arm without carrying out a particular technique
- Passivity; this includes but is not limited to fighting only when the opponent attacks.
- Continuously allowing oneself to fall to the ground
- Deliberately falling on the opponent in any way
- Deliberately evading or deliberately halting the fight
- Voluntarily leaving the ring during the match;
- Unsportsmanlike conduct including but not limited to spitting, cursing, talking, making rude sounds or obscene gestures
- Insulting the referee, officials, opponent or his team
- Deliberately ignoring the referee's commands;
- Undisciplined conduct of any kind
- Unnecessarily causing danger to oneself or an opponent
- Simulating being hit too low
- Deliberately spitting out the mouth guard

1.2.10. Penalizing prohibited techniques, moves or conduct

Caution ; A caution is given in the event of a minor violation. It may occur without stopping the action of the bout.

Official Warning ; In the event of repetition or a more significant violation, the referee will issue an official warning. The referee will stop the action and make it clear and obvious that that the fighter has been warned for their infraction.

Penalty ; In the event of violation the referee may assess a penalty point or points. The referee will stop the action and send the fighter who will not be penalized to the farthest neutral corner. He will then indicate to the fighter and to the officials the nature of the reason for the penalty and the point(s) deduction.

Disqualification ; At the referee's discretion he may disqualify a fighter based on repetitive or severe fouling.

The referee has the discretion to issue Cautions, Warnings, Penalties or Disqualification based on the nature, severity and repetition of the fouling behavior. In doing so, the referee must have thoroughly considered whether the fighter has, through his violation, damaged his opponent's

chances of victory and if the violation was deliberately committed;

1.2.11. Criteria on which the composition of the score by the judges is based

The minus points accrued from penalization are first deducted from the points scored before the final score is made known. Three or five judges will evaluate the relative effectiveness of each fighter's performance according to the following prioritized criteria.

- A. Number of knockdowns.
- B. Damage inflicted on the opponent.
- C. Number of clean strikes with spectacular techniques (flying and spinning techniques, etc.)
- D. Number of clean strikes with normal techniques.
- E. Degree of Aggressiveness or Ring Generalship (whichever has greater impact on the round)

It should be noted that in assessing the general impression, attack is valued higher than defense.

1.2.12. Examples of scores awarded

- 10-10: Not even a marginal advantage can be determined according to the established criteria
- 10- 9: One fighter has demonstrated an advantage in effectiveness
- 10- 8: One fighter has demonstrated an advantage in effectiveness by merit of a knockdown
- 10- 7: One fighter has demonstrated an advantage in effectiveness by merit of two knockdowns

For more thorough explanation of the scoring criteria please refer to the Official GLORY Judges Manual

1.2.13. Extra round

In the event that a completed tournament match other than the final ends in a draw, the match is extended by one, "sudden victory" round. The scores of the previous rounds are cancelled out and only the score of the sudden victory round is used to determine which fighter earns the win. Judges may not score the extra round even (a draw). If for any reason the "sudden victory" round fails to determine the winner, the judges will be provided an additional ballot on which they will select the fighter that they feel have earned victory by merit of the match in its' entirety. The tournament final may be extended by a maximum of two sudden victory rounds if necessary to determine the winner before the emergency ballot would be used.

Other rules apply to the so-called ranking tournaments and are specified in appendix A1, A2, A3.

1.2.14. Referee Stops Contest

1. The referee must suspend the match if:

- A. The discrepancy between the strength or skill of the participants is so great as to make it unreasonably dangerous for the weaker fighter who is outclassed. In that case, the best fighter becomes the winner by way of intervention. (Referee Stops Contest).
- B. The referee is of the opinion that to continue the match between the two participants would be unreasonably dangerous due to exhaustion.
- C. The match between the two participants escalates into a common brawl within the ring with no regard for the regulations. No result is made known. (NO CONTEST).
- D. In his opinion continuation of the match for other reasons could be unreasonably dangerous for one of the contestants. His opponent is pronounced the winner by (Referee Stops Contest).

2. The referee must suspend the match for medical reasons if:

- A. One or both contestants has sustained a more or less ostensibly serious injury, and if, after consulting with the ring doctor, the latter advises him to suspend the match.
- B. The ring doctor, without having first been consulted, advises him to stop the match.
- C. A contestant sustains an injury such that continuation of the match would put the sport in a negative light.

In the event the referee wishes to consult the ring doctor regarding an injury sustained by one of the fighters, he will stop the match and refer the uninjured fighter to a neutral corner. He will then request the ring doctor to enter the ring in order to examine the injury. The trainer must not enter the ring. The ring doctor will advise the referee whether or not to continue the match. The referee is obliged to follow the ring doctor's advice.

3. If the referee decides to suspend the match, he must inform the regulatory supervisors of his decision and provide the reasons for this decision.

4. The referee is the responsible person during the match. Overseeing the match is the exclusive task of the referee.

5. If a match must be terminated prematurely owing to irregularities in the hall, a defect in the ring, lighting failure and other such circumstances; if the bell has already sounded ending the 2nd round of a 3 round bout or the 3rd round of a 5 round bout the judge's score cards will be evaluated for the technical decision otherwise the bout will result in a No Contest.

6. The referee is authorized to suspend the match if language and/or shouting can be heard from the hall that is/are in conflict with the morals, values and standards of society.

1.2.15. Injuries

In the event an injury occurs during a match not as the result of a foul; if the injury is the result of a legal strike or strikes, and the injured fighter can or should not continue, the injured fighter will lose by TKO. *If the injury was accidentally self-inflicted and the fighter's safety is at risk in that he fails to intelligently defend himself, the referee may stop the bout by TKO or treat it like a knockdown by sending the uninjured fighter to the neutral corner and administer the mandatory eight-count. If after the eight-count the referee determines that the fight can continue he will restart the bout. If the referee determines that the injured fighter cannot continue then the injured fighter will lose by TKO.*

1.2.16. Stimulants and doping

The use of stimulants before or during matches is forbidden. Fighters are, if desired, obliged to take part in a doping test. Stimulants and doping include, among other things, cerebral stimulants, amphetamines and anabolic steroids.

1.2.17. Bandages and tapes

Fighters and coaches are required to only tape the hands the under supervision of an authorized official. The application of bandages and/or tape on the hands is solely intended to prevent injury. The tape is used, among other things, to keep bandages in place. Building up layers of tape to pad the knuckles is forbidden. It is permitted to tape the bandages around or on the knuckles but the thickness of the layer of tape applied must not exceed 1 mm (3 strips).

Normal soft bandages bound around the wrist and hands are allowed to be taped up to around 2 cm under the knuckles. Bandages and tapes on a contestant's hands must be examined and approved by an official. Only if these bear an official's stamp or print may the match gloves be donned. Bandages on places other than the hands must be approved by the ring doctor and requests to this end must be submitted in advance to the head juror after the rules meeting. It is forbidden to hold any object on or in the hands or fingers and the use of inner gloves is also prohibited. Taping ankles for reinforcement is allowed provided no hard materials are located on or under the tape and the tape is covered by an ankle stocking. A taped ankle without ankle stocking is not permitted.

Please note that the regulations addressing the taping of the hands and feet vary from state to state in the US. Please be certain to acquire a copy of the regulations for each specific state in which you will compete

1.2.18. Other materials

All other materials contestants wish to use to protect limbs or avoid injuries are only permitted with the consent of the presiding regulatory body or state athletic commission. Request for consent should be submitted after the rules meeting and monitoring and initialing of all materials is always carried before the match begins.

1.2.19. Vaseline and oil

The use of Vaseline on the face is permitted to a limited extent. The referee determines whether or not this is the case. The presence of oils on fighters' bodies is prohibited.

1.2.20. Monitoring gloves

All fighters must put their gloves on in the presence of an official who then tapes and initials them. The gloves may only be taken off when the match is over and not in the ring but only once the fighter has left the ring.

1.2.21. Medical examination

All fighters must submit their medicals prior to the match date. The organization will indicate which medical tests and blood tests have to be completed. On either the day before, or the day of the match, fighters must also undergo a doctor's check prior to the match, carried out by the ring doctor. Fighters participating in tournaments will also be examined by a ring doctor between each phase of competition.

KNOCK OUT: In the event that a fighter has been knocked out by strikes to the head during his fight, GSI will ask the fighter to undertake an MRI head scan as soon as possible after the fight. The MRI scan must be presented as soon as possible to GSI. The fighter will not be given his next fight by GSI until GSI has possession of the MRI scan and can see that the fighter is fit to compete. No exceptions will be made for this rule. Matchmakers are instructed to disregard any fighter who has not submitted MRI scan post-knockout.

1.2.22. Weight check

The weight of all fighters is monitored on the day prior to the match. Fighters are obliged to be at their agreed weight. If a fighter has excess weight, he will be given the assignment to achieve the proper, agreed weight within a time limit established by the presiding regulatory body or state athletic commission. If he fails to achieve the agreed weight, then he will be penalized according to the regulations established by the state athletic commission which may include fines, disqualifications or other measures.

1.2.23. Trainers and seconds

A. Each participant may be supported by a trainer/coach and two seconds. Only one second is allowed to administer care in the ring inside the ropes. In total, the fighter may be assisted by three corner men. The names of these three corner men must be submitted during the licensing

process.

- B. The trainer, seconds and the contestants must be present at least two hours before the matches start, and for the weighing in and medical examination.
- C. The trainer must ensure that a contestant is entirely kitted out in match attire, is wearing the mandatory mouth guard and groin guard and the permitted boxing gloves.
- D. The trainer and seconds are forbidden from entering the ring during the match. The ring may only be entered on the instructions of the referee and in the rest intervals of the match.
- E. By means of notifying the regulatory official in their corner or throwing the towel or sponge into the ring, the trainer can prematurely end his contestant's participation in the match.
- F. When the signal "seconds out" is given by the timekeeper or announcer before the beginning of a round, the trainer and seconds must immediately leave the ring and not enter it before the end of the round has been announced.
- G. The trainer and the seconds must ensure the timely positioning and removal of their contestant's chair.
- H. It is strictly forbidden to deform or break the gloves in any way. Hitting the ring mat as a gesture of encouragement is forbidden. Throwing refreshing substances such as water and other objects at contestants is also forbidden.
- I. Trainers and seconds must conduct themselves in accordance with the regulations. They may be given a warning by the referee if they fail to observe the regulations. In the event of persistent violation, they may be removed from the ring. The referee also has the option of issuing a caution, warning or penalty, or to disqualify the contestant whose trainer is in violation.
- J. The trainers and seconds must be dressed in sportswear that is sportsmanlike, clean and undamaged.
- K. During the match the trainers and seconds must sit on the designated seats in the designated area.
- L. The head coach is also responsible for the conduct of his seconds.
- M. If the referee wishes to consult with the ring doctor during the match owing to an injury and requests the ring doctor to enter the ring for that purpose, the relevant trainer or second may not accompany the doctor into the ring. Trainers or seconds are prohibited from entering the ring in such cases.
- N. Trainers and seconds are prohibited from approaching the officials during the matches or to protest against a decision made by the referee or match management. All Glory events are independently regulated. As such, any protests must be directed to the presiding regulatory body supervising the event and be submitted according to their rules and regulations.
- O. During the entrance/walkout of the fighter to the ring, no corner man is allowed to accompany him. The corner men will be escorted to the ring by production and or regulatory staff.

1.2.25. Additional matches

For tournaments other than ranking tournaments, one or two additional matches may be added to ensure a fighter is on standby for the tournament if, owing to circumstances, one of the final eight qualified fighters is unable to participate further in the final tournament.

The additional match or matches will at any rate be fought before the final tournament matches.

For tournaments other than ranking tournaments, the following rules apply regarding the order of the substitution options if a fighter in the qualifying round who would have advanced to the next round in compliance with the regulations is unable to continue participating owing to circumstances:

- A. The fighter's opponent who is entitled to proceed further unless this right is withdrawn based on convincing reasons.
- B. The winner of the first reserve match.
- C. The winner of the second reserve match.
- D. The loser of the first reserve match.
- E. The loser of the second reserve match. If only one reserve match was held, the right of substitution falls to the loser of this reserve match if the winner waives this right.

If circumstances prevent having a reserve match contested, the tournament may proceed with a designated "alternate fighter" who may earn placement into the tournament at position "B" listed above in place of the winner of the reserve match.

For the ranking tournaments please see the ranking tournament rules in appendix A1, A2 and A3.

1.2.26. Officials

Referees:

- A. Each event is led and supported by at least two referees. One enters the ring for each bout.
- B. Referee commands: FIGHT – STOP – BREAK

1. The command "break" is used by the referee to interrupt an action of the fighters and to separate the fighters after which they must take a step backwards. The referee steps in between both fighters. As soon as he steps back the fighters resume the fight with or without the instruction "fight".
2. The command "stop" is used by the referee in order to stop the fight, at the end of a round or prior to a caution or public warning.
3. The referee begins or resumes the fight with the command "fight".

Judges Jury:

The matches are adjudicated by a minimum of three and a maximum of five judges. The jury members are authorized to award points and submit an assessment for each round of a match.

Ringside Officials:

The ring officials are responsible for ensuring circumstances in, around and outside the ring are in accordance with the rules as well as supervising the corner men. There must be a minimum of two and a maximum of four ring officials. The ring officials accompany the fighters to the ring check prior to the event.

Ring doctor:

- A. A doctor must be present at all times at matches under the auspices of GSI.
- B. The ring doctor can take measures he considers necessary from a medical viewpoint before and during the matches or have these carried out on his behalf.
- C. The measures prescribed by the ring doctor are set out in the match report and the ring doctor also communicates his findings to the incumbent referee.
- D. Before the start of the match, the doctor must verify that no changes have occurred to any contestant since the time of the annual, mandatory medical examination which would make participation irresponsible.
- E. During the match or the intervals between the bouts, the ring doctor is obliged at the request of the referee and/or trainer to examine any wounds or the seriousness of a fighter's injury and, if necessary, to advise the referee and/or trainer to suspend the match. Only the referee may make such a request during the match. The advice given is binding.
- F. If the referee wishes to hear the ring doctor's advice with regard to the seriousness of a fighter's injury, he stops the match and requests the ring doctor to examine the fighter. Only the ring doctor enters the ring during this examination. The trainer is forbidden from accompanying the ring doctor. Only the ring doctor and the referee are present during this examination.
- G. Where applicable, the ring doctor will set out a proposal with respect to the duration of an appearance ban for a fighter in the medical report immediately after the match, in accordance with the provisions drawn up by the medical commission.
- H. Based on the medical report submitted, the medical commission will take a decision and communicate this to the management. The management will immediately inform the fighter, association and manager in question of this decision. This decision must be recorded in the appearance booklet of the fighter in question.
- I. The ring doctor should include contestants' experiences in the medical report insofar as medically relevant. The knockouts to the head and/or body, significant injuries, RSCs and RSCHs must always be recorded.
- J. The medical report must be detailed, specifying details such as the nature of the KOs, duration of loss of consciousness, retrograde amnesia, the nature of injuries and medical findings at the end of the match. For the purpose of an accurate medical report, consultation with the jury members and/or the referee will in many cases be necessary.
- K. If the ring doctor ascertains that a contestant is experiencing functional disorders during the course of the match such that, in his/her opinion, continuing the match would be irresponsible, he/she is authorized to stop the match.
- L. The ring doctor sends the medical documents to the medical commission of GSI. The ring doctor must, if he/she considers this necessary from a medical viewpoint, give the contestant a letter for his/her general practitioner stating the nature of injury and the ring doctor's own findings and recommendations in order to assure adequate medical follow-up and aftercare.
- M. The ring doctor will not leave his place in the ring during the match; if the ring doctor must nevertheless leave the ring he must inform the head juror and/or announcer of this in order for the referee to either interrupt or stop the match; no matches may continue during the absence of the ring doctor.

GLORY advises the presence of at least two doctors.

Backstage Officials :

The backstage officials are tasked with monitoring the bandages and gloves and must ensure that the fighters are ready on time for the upcoming fight.

Timekeeper :

The timekeeper is responsible for monitoring the duration of the rounds of a match. The timekeeper checks the duration of the rounds and the intervals by means of clock/stopwatch. Ten seconds before the end of the interval the timekeeper signals twice on the gong or by another approved method, and the announcer or the referee then issues the command "Seconds Out"; at that point, the coaches and seconds must leave the ring immediately, taking their care supplies with them. By sounding the gong, the timekeeper signals the beginning and end of the rounds for the referee. The gong is therefore an instruction for the referee.

Scorekeeper :

The scorekeeper/main juror monitors the score sheets and keeps a record of the total scores of points per round and the total scores of points per match. The score is communicated to the announcer and the coordinators so it can be displayed on the score board. The scorekeeper keeps and archives the score sheets for the GSI.

Ring Announcer :

The announcer is responsible for announcing the match, warnings and the scores. Ten seconds before the beginning of a round the announcer, in conjunction with the timekeeper, issues the command "seconds out" and clearly indicates the number of the round.

1.2.27. Familiarity with Rules

All fighters and coaches are deemed to be familiar with the GSI rules. Appeals pleading unfamiliarity with the rules will not be accepted. Each event must be preceded by a rules meeting.

1.2.28. Protest

Protests that address either a misapplication of a rule or regulation, or an irregularity or impropriety regarding the conductance of a contest or event should be submitted directly to the presiding government regulatory commission or agency that supervised the event, and be presented in accordance with their procedures regarding protests. If the event occurs in a location where no government commission or agency has jurisdiction, the protest should be directed to the independent arbiter or sanction organization contracted to provide impartial regulatory supervision of the event, and in accordance with their procedures regarding protests. Protests limited to questioning a judgment made by an official or officials risk being summarily dismissed. Raising protests or bringing a dispute to the attention of an official during the event can be penalized either with immediate consequences or future consequences in the form of a reprimand equivalent to a yellow card and the accompanying financial sanction.

1.2.29. Over-ruling and unwritten rules

The above rules of the GLORY World Series will always be subordinate and consequently may be revoked or modified depending on the applicable laws and/or ethical standards of the country or state where the event is organized, or by the presiding regulatory body supervising the event.

All affairs or disputes that have not been provided for in the foregoing rules will be addressed and resolved by the on-site supervisor representing the presiding regulatory body.

House rules or Code of conduct: These are the rules which are added depending on the event and are related only to this specific event. These rules will be determined separately for each event.

Appendix A1

1. Glory World Series: Grand Slam Rules

1.1 - Best of Three

(i) The tournament introduces a new rule - 'Best of Three' - which applies to matches in the opening stage, quarter-finals and semi-finals.

Under this rule, judges scores are assessed after each round. Any fighter who wins the first two rounds of his match will be deemed to have won the match and the third round will not take place. The winning fighter progresses to the stage of the tournament.

To win a round there have to be at least 1 point difference in the total score for that round. The judges **must** score the round(s) resulting in a clear difference in points. Must score system.

If the first, second or both first and second round is a draw (e.g. 9-9 each judge), this will always result in a 3 rounds fight. After 3 rounds the total score including deduction points will decide the winner.

The winner is the fighter who scored the most jury points. A fight can be won by 1 point difference.

(ii) Each match in the first two stages of the tournament will consist of three rounds of two minutes duration (3 x 2 minutes). Each match in the semi final will consist of three rounds of three minutes duration (3 x 3 minutes)

(iii) The grand final will consist of three rounds of three minutes (3 x 3 minutes), no Best of Three format, with up to two extra rounds possible should the fight be a draw at the end of the third and fourth rounds.

(iv) If there is a draw in any match in the first three stages of the tournament, there will be no extra round. Instead the fighter who is ranked highest in the rankings shall progress to the next round.

Match Score and General rules:

For the Match Score and other rules, tournaments will fall under the general GLORY Rules. For the number of knockdowns the following rules will apply for a tournament match :

- A contestant will be declared knock Out if a contestant has been knocked down two times in one and the same round or three times in one and the same fight of a tournament fight, with the exception of the final. For the final match the rule will be : A contestant will be declared Knock Out if a contestant has been knocked down three times in one and the same round or four times in one and the same fight.

Tournament Prizes:

The first stage of the tournament is considered an elimination event for the subsequent eight-man tournament. A prize will be awarded to the fighters who take first, second and third place.

1.2 - Point deductions under Best of Three system:

(i) If a fighter has a point removed - for example, after committing a foul - the removed point will not be factored into the fight scoring until the final round has taken place.

For example - in a fight between A and B

R1 - A is winning the round and knocks down B, resulting in a 10-8 round (per judge) for A because B loses also a point for being knocked down.

R2 - B wins this round 10-9 per judge

Now at this point Fighter A is winning by a score of 19-18 points (per judge) IF we include the deducted point from round one. But we do not. We disregard the deducted point until the end of the fight.

The reason we do this is to prevent fights being won with one knockdown.

So in this example the fight proceeds to R3, which is declared a draw. So it gives 10-10 for each fighter. They have won a round each and drawn one round.

At this time we deduct the point for the knockdown in R1 and so Fighter A becomes the winner with a score of 29-28. (per judge) so total score for A will be 87 and for B will be 84 by a 3 judge system.

1.3 - The Grand Final:

(i) The grand final match takes place over three rounds of three minutes duration (3 x3). At the end of this period, if the match is a draw, an extra round will take place. If at the end of that extra round the fight is still a draw, a fifth and final round will take place.

(ii) In the extremely unlikely event of the fifth round also being declared a draw, the judging panel will be invited to review the whole fight and reconsider their scores. Advantage will be given to the fighter ranked highest in the GSI heavyweight rankings.

1.4 - Estimated Total Fighting Times:

(i) Despite the extra tournament stage, the fighters are not expected to spend an undue length of time in the ring. According to calculations the fighter who wins the tournament, with no extra rounds in the final, will have spent a maximum of 27 minutes in the ring. Should he stop any or all of his opponents on the way, his time in the ring will be considerably less.

1.5 - Reserve fighters:

Reserves

(i) The eight fighters who are removed in the opening stage of the tournament will go into the reserve list and will remain on standby. Should fighters in the later stages of the tournament be incapacitated by injury, (Injured Fighter) they may be replaced by a fighter from the reserve list.

(ii) The order in which reserves may re-enter the tournament is determined as follows:

(a). The offer will be made first to the fighter who lost to the Injured Fighter in the previous stage of the tournament. If they are able to continue competing - eg they lost by points and are in good condition to fight - then they may step in.

(b). If Option A is not possible then the place shall be offered to the fighter who lost the fight which took place immediately before the final bout of the Injured Fighter.

(c) If Option B is not possible then the place shall be offered to an eliminated fighter from the opposite half of the tournament structure. Precedence will be given to the fighter ranked highest in the GSI rankings.

1.6 - Drawing and placement for the Opening Stage:

(i) The sixteen fighters taking part in the opening stage will be matched by a mixture of seeding and random draw.

The fighters will then be accorded a number from 1 to 16, depending on their place in the GSI Rankings.

(ii)The top four fighters in the GSI rankings - numbers #1 to #4 - will be seeded according to the GLORY Elimination System, which works as follows:

The Glory Elimination System

There are four pools in the opening stage. The seeded fighters are placed into the four pools, one in each. They will occupy the following positions:

Seed 1 goes to Pool 1, Slot A

Seed 4 goes to Pool 2, Slot C

Seed 2 goes to Pool 3, Slot A

Seed 3 goes to Pool 4, Slot C

The names of the twelve remaining non-seeded fighters are split between two pots. The fighters numbered #5 to #8 go in Pot A. The fighters numbered #9 to #16 go in Pot B.

Names are drawn from Pot A. In the order they emerge they will be placed in:

Pool 1, Slot C

Pool 2, Slot A

Pool 3, Slot C

Pool 4, Slot A

Names are then drawn from Pot B and they will complete the remaining tournament places in the following order:

Pool 1, Slots B and D

Pool 2, Slots B and D

Pool 3, Slots B and D

Pool 4, Slots B and D

First Grand Slam Drawing and Ranking:

For the first Grand Slam different rules for the placement and draw will be followed as we assume a first initial ranking that is not preceded by mutual competition.

The numbers 1 to 8 will occupy the following positions seeded in view of their numerical order in the initial ranking:

Pool 1, slot A: #1, slot C: #8

Pool 2, slot A: #2, slot C: #7

Pool 3, slot A: #3, slot C: #5

Pool 4, slot A: #4, slot C: #6

The numbers 9 - 16 (numbered in order of the initial ranking are then drawn from a pot to determine respectively, the black corners in:

Pool 1, slot B and D

Pool 2, slot B and D

Pool 3, slot B and D

Pool 4, slot B and D

1.7 - Ring entrances:

(i)Because this tournament has an extra stage, there are eight more fights than in the traditional tournament format. Accordingly, there will not be separate ring entrances for the fighters.

Instead, corner men will make their way directly to the ring prior to their fighter's bout while the two fighters will enter the ring on the same time and the same music theme, being announced and named by the ring announcer.

When their fight finishes, the next two fighters will be called to the ring. It is not allowed to take off the gloves in the ring. After the fight the gloves need to be taken off in the dressing room.

Note : There will be a formal presentation of all 16 fighters at the start of the event.

1.8 - Ranking :

(i) All fights taking place under the auspices of GSI will affect the fighter's position in the official GSI ranking.

The GSI Ranking Committee has compiled a preliminary rankings list taking into account multiple factors. This will be the start-point of the fighter's future movements in the rankings as he competes in GSI sanctioned bouts.

(ii)The GSI Rankings operate on 52 weeks expiry system for 1/3 of the points.

This means that all the points accumulated for wins in GLORY will be removed at a rate of 1/3 every year on the first three anniversaries of the event. It will take 3 years to lose all these points.

This is to keep the ranking system fresh and ensure that active fighters are accorded their proper place. At the same time, inactive fighters do not unfairly occupy the upper-end of the rankings despite not having any fights for two years or more.

Example - It is December 2nd, 2012 and Fighter A wins 300 points by winning fighter B.

On 2nd December 2013 fighter A will lose 100 points and again on 2nd December 2014. On 2nd December 2015 he will lose the last 100 points.

The Ranking will be announced monthly.

GSI Point System:

The GSI Point System has two parts, depending on the match that the fighter is taking part in.

1: Non-tournament fights, including superfights :

If a higher ranked fighter beats a lower ranked fighter then the higher-ranked fighter will gain points equivalent to 25% of the lower-ranked fighter's points score. The lower-ranked fighter will keep his points as he is the underdog. If the higher ranked fighter wins by ko he will get 35% of the points of the lower ranked fighter.

If a higher-ranked fighter loses to a lower-ranked fighter, then the higher-ranked fighter loses from his points total 25% of the difference in points between himself and the lower ranked fighter. The lower-ranked fighter will see his points total increase by an amount equivalent to 25% of the higher-ranked fighter's points before the loss. If the win is by knockout this percentage increases to 35%.

2: Tournament fights:

Tournament fights supply points in the following order for wins:

· Fighters in 16-man Grand Slams receive the following total points:

- o Lose in first round: 50 points
- o Lose in second round: 100 points (i.e., 50 extra)
- o Lose in semi-final: 180 points (+80)
- o Lose in final: 300 points (+120)
- o Win Grand Slam: 500 points (+200)

· Fighters in 8-man Slams receive the following total points:

- o Lose in first round: 50 points
- o Lose in semi-final: 110 points (+60)
- o Lose in final: 200 points (+90)
- o Win Slam: 360 points (+160)

· Fighters in 4-man World Championship Tournaments receive the following total points:

- o Lose in first round: 50 points
- o Lose in final: 150 points (+100)
- o Win World Championship: 350 points (+200)

· Fighters in 4-man Contender Tournaments (usually held between the fighters ranked 4th to 7th with the winner qualifying for a 4-man World Championship) receive the following total points:

- o Lose in first round: 10 points
- o Lose in final: 90 points (+80)
- o Win Contender: 160 points (+70)

3: Points allocations for title fights:

Title fights are considered 'Single Fights' for the purpose of ranking points.

A title fight win/loss does not change the points allocation but a financial bonus over and above the normal contract fee will be conferred upon the winner.

APPENDIX A 2

2.1 GLORY SLAM Rules Eight Man Tournament Format

Each bout is scheduled for three rounds of three minutes. In the event of a draw, an extra "sudden-victory" round will be contested. The Tournament's Final bout may be extended by as many as two extra rounds. In the event of an extra round or rounds, the scores of the previous rounds are cancelled out and only the score of the final round is used to determine which fighter advances, or in the case of the tournament final, which fighter is awarded the championship. Judges may not score the extra round(s) even (a draw).

Bout Scores and General rules:

For the Bout Scores and other rules, tournaments will fall under the general GLORY Rules.

Tournament Maximum Knockdown Rules:

The following rules will apply to all tournament bouts EXCEPT THE TOURNAMENT FINAL

- A contestant will be declared defeated by technical knocked out if knocked down two times in one and the same round
- A contestant will be declared defeated by technical knocked out if knocked down three times in one and the same bout.

The following rules will apply to THE TOURNAMENT FINAL

- A contestant will be declared defeated by technical knocked out if knocked down three times in one and the same round.
- A contestant will be declared defeated by knocked out if knocked down four times in one and the same bout.

Drawing and Placement for the Opening Stage (Quarter Finals) of an Eight Man Tournament:

The eight fighters that have qualified for the tournament will be matched for the opening stage (quarter-finals) by a mixture of seeding and random draw.

- Each fighter will be assigned a number from 1 to 8, depending on their place in the GSI World Rankings.
- The top two fighters in the GSI rankings - numbers #1 and #2 - will be seeded, and the remaining fighters – numbers #3 through #8 will acquire their positions by random drawing according to the GLORY Elimination System.

2.2 The Glory Elimination System:

There are 8 places in the tournament's opening stage (quarter-finals) : A,B,C,D,E,F,G,H, each respectively representing a white and a black corner (A: white, B: black, etc.) The #1 and #2 ranked, seeded fighters are placed into the white corners A and E. They will occupy the following positions:

A: #1 SEED

B:

C:

D:

E: #2 SEED

F:

G:

H:

The names of the six remaining non-seeded fighters will be split into two pots.

- The fighters numbered #3 and #4 go in Pot A.
 - The fighters numbered #5 through #8 go in Pot B.
- Names are drawn from Pot A. In the order that they are selected they will be placed as follows:

A: #1 SEED

B:

C: The first random draw from pot A (comprised of the #3 & #4 ranked fighters)

D:

E: #2 SEED

F:

G: The second random draw from pot A (comprised of the #3 & #4 ranked fighters)

H:

Names are then drawn from Pot B. They will complete the remaining tournament places in the following order:

A: #1 SEED

B: The first random draw from pot B (comprised of the #5 - #8 ranked fighters)

C: The first random draw from pot A (comprised of the #3 & #4 ranked fighters)

D: The second random draw from pot B (comprised of the #5 - #8 ranked fighters)

E: #2 SEED

F: The third random draw from pot B (comprised of the #5 - #8 ranked fighters)

G: The second random draw from pot A (comprised of the #3 & #4 ranked fighters)

H: The fourth random draw from pot B (comprised of the #5 - #8 ranked fighters)

Reserve Bouts :

One Tournament Reserve Bout will be contested to determine the order of standby fighter availability in the event that a tournament fighter is not in condition or allowed to continue and advance to fight in the next stage.

The reserve bout is contested between the fighters ranked #8 and #9 for a CONTENDER tournament or #5 and #6 for a WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP tournament (or the next highest ranking fighter(s) if they are not available). NOTE: A "wild card" fighter may be selected from a pool of the best fighters from the country where the tournament takes place or chosen by other criteria. Or an "alternate fighter" may be designated in lieu of contesting a reserve bout.

Tournament Fighter Substitution Rules :

For tournaments, the following rules apply regarding the prioritized order of substitution options if a fighter in a qualifying round who has earned advancement to the next round is unable to continue participating.

- 1st Option) The opponent of the fighter who earned advancement will be entitled to advance unless this right is withdrawn based on convincing reasons.
 - 2nd Option) If the opponent of the fighter who earned advancement does not qualify, the winner of the first reserve bout will be placed in the tournament (or the designated "alternate fighter").
 - 3rd Option) If the winner of the first reserve bout does not qualify, the winner of the second reserve bout will be placed in the tournament.
 - 4th Option) If the winner of the second reserve bout does not qualify, the loser of the first reserve bout will be placed in the tournament.
 - 5th Option) If the loser of the first reserve bout does not qualify, the loser of the second reserve bout will be placed in the tournament.
- If only one reserve bout was held, the right of substitution falls to the loser of this reserve bout if the winner fails to qualify

If circumstances occur that require substitution beyond the parameters described above, that decision will be made by the GLORY tournament supervisor in conjunction with the presiding athletic commission.

The Winner :

The Winner of a GLORY SLAM is referred as the GLORY SLAM World Champion

Appendix A3

3. GLORY FOUR MAN TOURNAMENT FORMAT

- Four Man Contender Tournament
- Four Man World Championship Tournament

Tournament Bouts :

Each bout is scheduled for three rounds of three minutes each with one minute rest intervals.

In the event of a draw, an extra "sudden-victory" round will be contested. The Tournament's

Final bout may be extended by as many as two extra rounds. In the event of an extra round or rounds, the scores of the previous rounds are cancelled out and only the score of the final round is used to determine which fighter advances, or in the case of the tournament final, which fighter is awarded the championship. Judges may not score the extra round(s) even (a draw).

Bout Scores and General rules :

For the Bout Scores and other rules, tournaments will fall under the general GLORY rules.

Tournament Maximum Knockdown Rules :

The following rules will apply to all tournament bouts EXCEPT THE TOURNAMENT FINAL

- A contestant will be declared defeated by technical knocked out if knocked down two times in one and the same round
- A contestant will be declared defeated by technical knocked out if knocked down three times in one and the same bout.

The following rules will apply to THE TOURNAMENT FINAL

- A contestant will be declared defeated by technical knocked out if knocked down three times in one and the same round.
- A contestant will be declared defeated by knocked out if knocked down four times in one and the same bout.

Fighter Selection for a Four Man CONTENDER Tournament:

Four fighters are selected for a contender tournament based on GLORY rankings. If available, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th ranked fighters in that division will be chosen and matched for the opening stage according to the seed match-placement system.

Reserve Bouts:

One Tournament Reserve Bout will be contested to determine the order of standby fighter availability in the event that a tournament fighter is not in condition or allowed to continue and advance to fight in the next stage.

The reserve bout is contested between the fighters ranked #8 and #9 for a CONTENDER tournament or #5 and #6 for a WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP tournament (or the next highest ranking fighter(s) if they are not available). NOTE: A "wild card" fighter may be selected from a pool of the best fighters from the country where the tournament takes place or chosen by other criteria. Or an "alternate fighter" may be designated in lieu of contesting a reserve bout.

Tournament Fighter Substitution Rules:

For tournaments, the following rules apply regarding the prioritized order of substitution options if a fighter in a qualifying round who has earned advancement to the next stage is unable to continue participating.

- 1st Option: The opponent of the fighter who earned advancement will be entitled to advance unless this right is withdrawn based on convincing reasons.
- 2nd Option: If the opponent of the fighter who earned advancement does not qualify, the winner of the reserve bout will be placed in the tournament. (or the designated "alternate fighter").
- 3rd Option: If the winner of the reserve bout does not qualify, the loser of the reserve bout will be placed in the tournament. If circumstances occur that require substitution beyond the parameters described above, that decision will be made by the GLORY tournament supervisor in conjunction with the presiding athletic commission.

The Winner:

- The Winner of a GLORY 4 Man CONTENDER Tournament will be referred to as The Contender.
- The winner of the WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP Tournament will be referred to as the GLORY _____Weight Tournament World Champion

Earning Ranking Points:

Fighters shall earn ranking points according to the following schedule.

Contender Tournaments :

- A total of 10 points for participating in an opening stage bout
- A total of 90 points for advancing to the second stage bout
- A total of 160 points for winning the tournament

World Championship Tournaments :

- A total of 50 points for participating in an opening stage bout
- A total of 150 points for advancing to the second stage bout
- A total of 350 points for winning the tournament

Appendix A4

4. GLORY Fighter Rankings

4.1 Rules & Regulations Summary

This document describes the detailed operation of the GLORY Fighter Rankings.

4.1.1 The Basics

- In regular bouts sanctioned by GLORY, fighters win points as a percentage of their opponents current ranking points: 25% for a decision, 35% for a knockout or TKO
- If a fighter loses to a lower-ranked fighter in a regular bout, he loses 25% of the points difference between him and his opponent
- If a fighter loses to a higher-ranked fighter, he does not lose or gain any points
- In 8-man Slams and 16-man Grand Slams, fighters win points depending on how far they proceed in the tournament
- New fighters enter the system with a ranking determined using a combination of subjective and objective analysis of recent results against ranked fighters
- Initial rankings were set in December 2012 for heavyweight and lightweight divisions, and in March 2013 for the other four divisions. These rankings were mathematically calibrated based on the agreed principles of the system
- There are separate rankings for each of the six divisions, and fighters will generally only appear on one list at any given time but may change divisions when agreed
- Points expire on the anniversaries of the gaining of those points, using the formula:
 - o One-third subtracted on the first anniversary
 - o One-third subtracted on the second anniversary
 - o One-third subtracted on the third anniversary

o This includes the initial points allocated to each fighter as they enter the ranking system; however see the third Exception below

· It is intended that the number of points in the system stays reasonably constant after the first year, as the number of points expiring will be roughly equal to the number of points added

4.1.2 Rankings Release Procedures

- A major rankings release occurs after each major GLORY Event, and is stamped with the date of the Event and the number 1, e.g. "Heavyweight Rankings 2013-04-06 Version 1". The release of a major version is always planned in advance, must be signed off by GLORY officials before official release. If a division has had no changes, it will not be updated, just stamped with the new date

· All rankings releases include the movement of the fighters since the previous major release, for instance "5th, up 3"

- **Minor or revised** rankings releases can occur at any time, for instance with the addition or removal of fighters or expiry of old points. These releases are stamped with a minor revision number and the date of the related major release, e.g. "Heavyweight Rankings 2013-04-06 Version 1.1 revised 2013-04-15". It is not intended that these are always accompanied by press releases, unless they involve a change to the top rankings or introduction of a new fighter who GLORY would like to publicise

- **Live or provisional** rankings releases happen immediately on the conclusion of a bout in a major GLORY Event. They are stamped with the numeral zero and a unique revision number, e.g. "Provisional Live Heavyweight Rankings 2013-04-06 Version 0.12"

· The only reason for there to be a "Version 2" of a major rankings release would be to correct an error in the officially published list

4.1.3 Exceptions

· A fighter who is injured or otherwise incapacitated for a period of time may be given a 'protected' number of ranking points, which delays the expiry of their existing points by a specified period

· GLORY management has the ultimate control over all rankings and may vary these rules or make specific amendments to the rankings from time to time

· During the first two years of operation, expiry of points may be delayed or implemented in a different manner to be decided

· Although draws are generally discouraged in the GLORY regulations, it is possible for these to occur due to medical interventions or other circumstances. In this case, 25% of the lower-ranked fighter's ranking points are divided between the two fighters in proportion to their current points (see Example 1 below)

· Fighters who fight unranked opponents have their ranking points adjusted as though their opponent had two-thirds of their points. For instance, a fighter with 300 points can win 50 points ($25\% \times 200$) with a win or lose 25 points ($25\% \times 100$) with a loss

· Catchweight and out-of-division fights are treated for the higher-division fighter as though he is fighting an unranked fighter, and for the lower-division fighter with the full points from the higher division

· Ranking points are whole numbers. Rounding up to the nearest whole number occurs after each fight and points expiry. An exception occurs when the rounding would result in a tie for any position – in that case, the number is rounded down instead. In the very rare case of opponents who would move to the same number of points after their fight, the winner is given the higher number so that he leads the loser by one point.

4.1.4. Examples

1. Fighter A has 407 points, Fighter B has 377 points

o If Fighter A wins by decision: A 502, B 377

o If Fighter A wins by (T)KO: A 539, B 377

o If Fighter B wins by decision: A 400, B 479

o If Fighter B wins by (T)KO: A 400, B 520

o If the fight ends in a draw, 94¼ points are split according to the ratio 407:377 then rounded up to 49 and 46 respectively: A 456, B 423

2. Fighter A has 407 points and fights an unranked opponent

o The opponent is treated as though he has 271¼ points

o If Fighter A wins by decision: A 475

o If Fighter A wins by (T)KO: A 502

o If Fighter A loses: A 374

3. Fighter A has 407 points in the 77 kg division, Fighter B has 377 points in the 70 kg division

o For Fighter A, it is just like case 2 above

o For Fighter B, it is just like case 1 above

o If Fighter A wins by decision: A 475, B 377

o If Fighter A wins by (T)KO: A 502, B 377

o If Fighter B wins by decision: A 374, B 479

o If Fighter B wins by (T)KO: A 374, B 520

4.1.5.4 Man, Slams and Grand Slams

· Fighters in 16-man Grand Slams receive the following total points:

o Lose in first round: 50 points

o Lose in second round: 100 points (i.e., 50 extra)

o Lose in semi-final: 180 points (+80)

o Lose in final: 300 points (+120)

o Win Grand Slam: 500 points (+200)

· Fighters in 8-man Slams receive the following total points:

o Lose in first round: 50 points

o Lose in semi-final: 110 points (+60)

o Lose in final: 200 points (+90)

o Win Slam: 360 points (+160)

· Fighters in 4-man World Championship Tournaments receive the following total points:

o Lose in first round: 50 points

o Lose in final: 150 points (+100)

o Win Slam: 350 points (+200)

· Fighters in 4-man Contender Tournaments (usually held between the fighters ranked 4th to 7th with the winner qualifying for a 4-man World Championship) receive the following total points:

o Lose in first round: 10 points

o Lose in final: 90 points (+80)

o Win Contender: 160 points (+70)

o The fighter who qualifies for the 4-man Championship then receives at least 50 points extra as part of the final tournament

· In the event of the fighter receiving a second chance after losing, due to the injury of another fighter, he only receives the points that would be gained for progressing in that round. For instance, a fighter who loses in the first round of a Grand Slam then loses the final receives 50 points. If he wins the final, he receives $50+200 = 250$ points

· If a fighter cannot participate in the next stage due to injury, he is deducted half the points he was entitled to from winning his previous fight. For instance, in a Contender Tournament someone who won his first fight but could not contest the final would receive $30 + \frac{1}{2} \times 50 = 55$ points

· A fighter who drops down one weight division to fight as a Wild Card receives two-thirds of the points listed above (rounded up as usual). A Slam fighter who has moved up to a higher weight gets the full number of points.

5. GLORY World Championship Title

5.1 Regulations

From January 1, 2014, the GLORY World Championship Title will be available in each of the GLORY World Series weight divisions.

A fighter can become GLORY World Champion in 2 ways:

1. By winning a GLORY World Championship Title Fight
2. By winning a GLORY World Championship Tournament

The GLORY World Championship Title is subject to the following provisions:

5.1.2 GLORY World Championship Title Fights

(i) GLORY World Championship Title fights will be disputed by way of a single bout taking place over five rounds of three minutes each.

(ii) The two fighters competing for the Championship Title shall be drawn from either the top five fighters in the weight class, or be one of the top five fighters versus either the defending reigning GLORY World Champion, or the most recent winner of that weight class World Championship Tournament.

5.1.3 World Championship Tournaments

(i) The winner of the GLORY World Championship Tournament will be awarded the World Championship Title for that weight class and will thereafter be referred to as the GLORY World Champion.

(ii) From the 2014 season onwards, whoever holds the weight class Championship Title will automatically be entered into any World Championship Tournament taking place in that weight class.

(iii) The GLORY World Champion will put his title on the line every fights he competes in, including any fight at any stage of the World Championship Tournament.

(iv) The number of fighters taking part in a GLORY World Championship Tournament can vary. Depending on the number of fighters and number of stages in the tournament, the rounds fought will be of two or three minute duration.

(v) Rounds fought in a single, non-tournament World Championship Title fight shall always be three minutes in duration.

(vi) Intervals between rounds are always of one minute in duration, regardless of round time.

5.1.4 Ranking 2

(i) From January 1, 2014, the GLORY World Champion is not considered part of the rankings but is instead placed outside the rankings. On the official rankings displayed at GLORYWorldSeries.com, the GLORY World Champion in each division shall be visible above the regular rankings lists.

(ii) The ranking points of the GLORY World Champion will not be visible but GLORY Sports International will maintain and update the ranking points according to the standard ranking rules every time GLORY World Champion fights.

(iii) When the GLORY World Champion loses his title, he will be reintroduced in GLORY regular ranking system. His ranking position shall be determined by his ranking points at that particular time, as normal.

5.1.5 Title Defense

(i) A reigning GLORY World Champion shall be mandated to defend the title at least two times per year in single World Championship Title fights and at shall be mandated to participate in at least one World Championship Tournament.

(ii) Should the GLORY World Champion fail to comply with this rule, GLORY shall be entitled to declare the title vacant.

(iii) If the GLORY World Champion does not for any reason whatsoever (including force majeure) participate in the World Championship Tournament, his title will be immediately made vacant.

(iv) Should force majeure be the reason that a reigning GLORY World Champion is prevented from participation, the winner of the World Championship Tournament shall be declared the World Champion. In this case GLORY will use best effort to give the former World Champion the first right of challenge.

(v) Should the former Champion be unable to compete in this fight, for any reason, the New World Champion will face another fighter chosen by GLORY.

5.1.6 Opponents

(i) Opponents for a GLORY World Championship Title fight are designated by GLORY.

(ii) Any fighter ranked in the top four can challenge the GLORY World Champion by making an official written declaration of intent to GLORY Sports International.

5.1.7 Non Title Fights

(i) GLORY World Champions do not engage in non-title fights.

(ii) On any occasion that the GLORY World Champion is fighting in a bout arranged by the GLORY Sports International, his World Championship Title shall be on the line.

5.1.8 Outcome

(i) No extra rounds are available in GLORY World Championship Title fights

(ii) GLORY World Championship Title fights cannot end in a draw.

(iii) If at the end of five rounds of competition the judges' score sheets amount to a draw, the GLORY World Champion shall be declared the winner and shall retain his World Championship Title as he has not been convincingly defeated by the challenger.

(iv) Should the GLORY World Championship Title fight be for a vacant belt, with both fighters in the challenger position, a fight resulting in a draw shall be immediately re-assessed by the judges. They will be directed to pick a winner based on their overall impression of the fight. This fighter will be declared the winner and will be installed as the GLORY World Champion for that weight class.

5.1.9 Other Organizations

(i) The GLORY World Champion is not permitted to fight for any organization other than GLORY without the written consent of GLORY Sports International. If the Champion violates this rule, GLORY reserves the right to immediately declare his title vacated.

5.1.10 World Championship Bonus

(i) GLORY will pay the GLORY World Champion a bonus every time he fights as the champion of that weight class.

- (ii) The bonus amount is determined by GLORY Sports International.
- (iii) The bonus will be paid on top of any contracted fight purse, appearance fees and win bonuses.

5.1.11 Belt

- (i) The winner of the GLORY World Championship Title will receive the GLORY belt to identify his status as the GLORY World Champion.
- (ii) The GLORY World Championship belt provided by GLORY is for the celebration of the Championship in the ring and/or for TV/Media and public appearance purposes. It shall remain the property of the GLORY Sports International.
- (iii) A replica GLORY World Championship belt will be provided to the fighter as his permanent trophy.
- (iv) The Original GLORY World Championship belt shall be inscribed with the names of all the fighters who have ever won it. There will be 6 belts, one for each weight class.
- (v) Note that the Glory belts issued in 2012 and 2013 are World Championship Tournament Winner belts and are not to be confused with GLORY World Championship belts.

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ABOUT US

The world's premier kickboxing league, GLORY World Series maintains six different weight classes. Fights take place both as single matches between two fighters (known as 'superfights') and as part of tournaments. Four-man tournaments are the standard, with eight-man tournaments also staged on occasion. The tournaments take one of two forms: either they are World Championship Tournaments, with the division's world title on the line, or they are 'Contender' tournaments, with the winner earning a spot in the next upcoming World Championship Tournaments. Fighters are ranked according to a thorough...

RULES

All Glory World Series matches and events are organized under the auspices of and with the consent of the Glory Sports International and are subjects to the GLORY World Series regulations.

1.1.2 Match license

To organize matches and events under the auspices of GSI, the written permission of the management of GSI is required, known as the match license.

1.1.3 Promoter

Matches and events can only be organized by GLORY as the main promoter affiliated with GSI or promoters recognized as such by GSI that have been granted...

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K1-Rules

Chapter 10



WAKO Rules - K-1 Rules

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WAKO Rules - K-1 Rules

WAKO Rules K1 / Chapter 10

Art. 1. Definition

WAKO K-1 Rules comes directly from Japanese kickboxing which probably came from ancient Siamese traditional martial art.

- Clinching is allowed but holding opponent's neck with one hand only in order to attack ONLY with KNEE (1 blow)
- It is forbidden:
 - the use of any elbow techniques
 - to perform WAI KHRUU at the beginning of the fight
 - to wear MON KONG, PRATCHAT or any other traditional symbol of MUAY THAI fighter
 - to play MUAY THAI music during the fight
- Punching techniques reaching legal targets have the same value for judges as knee, leg or any other technique in the repertoire
- WAKO K-1 is a sport, like the other styles, and applies the same ring, the same weight classes and the same general rules regarding coaches or fighters behaviour that are used in full contact or low-kick. Please, study carefully our kickboxing rules before entering the K1 RULES world.

Each fighter must have his own WAKO SPORT PASS with his MEDICAL TEST in it, valid for 1 year, to be shown at weigh-in procedures.

In Continental or World Championships NO FOREIGN COMPETITORS can be included in NATIONAL TEAMS. At weigh-in, official passports must be shown to the officials in charge.

Art. 2. Legal Target Areas

The following parts of the body may be attacked using the authorized fighting techniques:

- Head, front and side
- Torso, front and side
- Legs, any part, which can be attacked using the shin.
- Foot, only for sweeps (ankle)

Art. 2.1 Prohibited Techniques and Behaviour

It is prohibited to:

- Attack the throat, lower abdomen, kidneys, back, groin and the back of the head or neck.
- Elbow, knife-hand, head-butts, thumb and shoulder.
- Foot sweeps done above the ankle.
- Turn one's back to the opponent, run away, fall down, intentional clinching, blind techniques, wrestling and ducking below opponent's waist.
- Attack an opponent who is caught between the ropes
- Attack an opponent who is falling to the floor or is already on the floor; that is, as soon as one hand or knee touches the floor.
- Leave the ring without the central referee's consent
- Continue after the command "stop" or "break" or the end of the round signal has been given.
- Oil the face or the body
- Violations of the rules and regulations may, depending how grave they are, lead to warnings, minus points or even disqualification.

Art. 2.2 Legal Techniques

The following hand techniques may be applied:

Art. 2.2.1 Hand Techniques

- Punches (all boxing repertoire)
- Back fist and the possibility to use the spinning back fist
- Clinching with two hand around neck not longer than 5 seconds and using only knees



WAKO Rules - K-1 Rules

Foot, Leg and Knee Techniques

- Front kick
- Side kick
- Roundhouse kick
- Heel kick
- Crescent kick
- Axe kick
- Jump kick
- Using the shin to attack any part of the leg or the body (legal targets only)
- Knee can be used to attack any part of body even jumping , apart from the back.
- Clinching your opponent, using one hand around his neck, but for 5 seconds only in order to attack ONLY with KNEE
- Foot sweeps as long as it is foot to foot (meaning below the ankle)

Art. 2.2.2 Throwing Techniques

A K-1 fighter cannot throw his opponent using torso, hips, ankles, feet or the legs. Hand and foot techniques should be used equally during the entire fighting period. Foot techniques are only recognized when they clearly show intention to hit the opponent with power.

All techniques must be used with full power. Any technique which is partially deviated or blocked, or that simply touches, brushes or pushes an opponent will not be scored.

Art. 3. Number of Kicks per Round

Because of K-1 Rules character and style it will not be necessary to count kicks like in Full Contact or in Low-Kick.

Art. 4. Decisions

The decisions will be reached as follows:

- Victory via points:
at the end of a bout, the kickboxer who has obtained a victory by the decision of the majority of judges is declared the winner (victory via majority vote). If both kickboxers are simultaneously injured or KOed and cannot continue the fight, the judges will mark the points obtained by each fighter to that point, and the kickboxer ahead by points will be declared the winner.
- Victory via abandonment: if a kickboxer voluntarily gives up, due to an injury or any other reason, or if he fails to continue the fight after the one minute break between the rounds, his opponent will be declared the winner.
- Victory via stoppage, upon order of the referee (TKO).
- Relegation:
if a kickboxer is relegated on the referee's advice, or if he receives excessive punishment, the fight will be stopped and his opponent declared the winner.
- Injury:
if the referee determines a fighter is unable to continue the fight, due to an injury or any other physical reason, the fight will be stopped and his opponent declared the winner: The right to make such a decision is incumbent upon the referee, who can consult the doctor. Having done so, the referee will follow the doctor's advice. When a referee asks the doctor to intervene, they will be the only officials present in the ring. No seconds will be admitted.
- Victory via disqualification:
if a kickboxer is disqualified, his opponent will be declared the winner. If both kickboxers are disqualified, the decision will be announced accordingly. A disqualified kickboxer cannot receive any reward, medal, trophy, honorary award, grade or title for the competition in the course of which he has been disqualified, except in the case when the Board of Directors decides differently (in its absence, the decision may be made by the Appeals Board, or if none, by an official responsible for the event). Such a decision not taken by the Board of Directors may be, following a request, submitted to a review and confirmation of the Appeals Board itself.



WAKO Rules - K-1 Rules

- Victory by default:
when a kickboxer is present in the ring and ready to fight, and his opponent does not appear when announced by the loud speaker. After two minutes, the gong will ring and the referee will declare the former kickboxer the winner by default. He will ask the judges to annotate the score sheets accordingly; gather them and call the kickboxer to the centre of the ring and raise his hand as the winner.
- The 3 knockdown rule is valid. This means that the fight will be stopped if a fighter has been knocked down 3 times in the same fight. The referee declares the fighter TKO after the 3rd knockdown.

Art. 5. Changing a decision

All public decisions are definitive and cannot be changed unless:

- Mistakes which occurred in calculating the points are discovered;
- One of the judges declares he has made a mistake and switched the scores of the fighters;
- There are evident violations of WAKO rules.

The Observer/Organizer of the ring (one of the two chief referees), with the help of the WAKO Appeals Board, will immediately handle all protests. After discussions, the representative of the WAKO Appeals Board will announce the official result.

Art. 6. Awarding of points

In awarding points, the following rules must be respected:

Art. 6.1 Directive 1 - concerning blows

During each round, a judge will mark the respective score for each kickboxer, according to the number of blows that each one has received. To count a punch or a kick as a blow, it must not be blocked or stopped. The value of registered blows in a fight will be counted at the end of each round and granted to the better kickboxer, according to his degree of superiority. Blows given by a kickboxer will not be taken into account:

- If they are contrary to regulations
- If they land on the arms
- If they are weak and do not come from legs, body or shoulders.

Art. 6.2 Directive 2 - concerning offences

During each round a judge cannot penalize each offence he sees, regardless of whether the referee has noticed it or not. He has to call the referee's attention to that offence. If the referee gives an official warning to one of the fighters, the judges must note it, writing W on the FOULS column on the score sheet, but this does not mean a minus point to the other fighter. When a judge decides to give a minus point to a fighter, each judge will put a "-1" in the appropriate column next to the points the same fighter will receive at the end of the round, thus certifying that he has to take away a point from the final score of the round.

Art. 6.3 Directive 3 - awarding points

For all legal techniques (punches, kicks or sweeping), clearly landed on legal targets with speed, focus, balance and power, the judge will note 1 mark on the backside of the scorecard or at the clicker.

At the end of each round, the judge will count the number of marks scored and will give to the better fighter his judgment according to following scale:

- 1 point difference in the round = 10 – 9
- Equal points in a round = 10 – 10
- A difference of 8 marks or more = 10 – 8
- Any knockdowns in a round only count 1 mark (point)

It is mandatory for all judges to use clickers. The judge must write the number of marks on the back of the scorecard after every round.

At the end of the match, the judge will sum the points given (all 10-10s or 10-9s or 10-8s) per round and name the winning fighter who has the larger sum of points. The judge must make a circle around the fighter's name.

Art. 6.3.1 In case of a draw

If the match ends in a draw (equal points after 3 rounds), to determine a winner, a judge has to take into consideration (in the following order):



WAKO Rules - K-1 Rules

- Preference of the last round: If one of the fighters has won the last round meaning that he actually won the round 10-9, he will be declared the winner. The reason is that this fighter shows better offensive style, conditioning, endurance and stamina.
- Number of total marks: If the third round is equal the total of marks in all three rounds will be considered to determine the winner. The reason is that in the last round the two fighters are considered equal according to our system.
- Using remarks: If the fight is equal in all three rounds, the judge uses the remarks on the front of the scorecard to choose the winner.

These remarks according to WAKO scorecards are:

- Better in the last round
- More active
- More kicks
- Better defense
- Better style and techniques

Art. 6.4 Using the back of the scorecards

If the number of marks in a round are equal, meaning from 0 – 2 marks more, the judges use the remark section on the back to give his impression after each round. This makes the impression of the total fight easier for the judge at the end if he has to use the remarks to choose the winner.

When a fighter spits out his mouth-guard on purpose, the central referee should stop the fight immediately and count him as if for a knock down (to 8).

Art. 6.5 Directive 4 - Penalty

- Warnings will be carried over throughout the match to all rounds
- 1st violation – Verbal Warning
- 2nd violation – Official Warning
- 3rd violation – Award penalty point -1
- 4th violation – Disqualification

Art. 6.6 Criteria for minus points

- Unclean fighting style
- Constant clinching
- Constant and continuous ducking, turning of the back
- Too few foot techniques
- Three warnings
- Any violation of the rules

Art. 6.6.1 Offences

A fighter who does not obey the referee's orders; who violates regulations, who demonstrates unsportsmanlike behaviour or who commits offences can receive a caution, warning or be disqualified by a referee without an official warning. Only 3 official warnings can be given to a fighter in the course of the entire bout. The third warning will automatically mean DISQUALIFICATION (the procedure starts from a caution, 1st official warning, 2nd official warning and 1 minus point, third official warning and consequent disqualification of the fighter).

WAKO Rules - K-1 Rules

Art. 6.6.2 Warnings given to his Second count against the Kickboxer

A referee may, without stopping the fight, give a caution to a kickboxer at any moment. If he wants to give a warning to a kickboxer, he will stop the fight and announce the offence. He will show it to the three judges, pointing with his finger to the kickboxer at fault.

The following actions are considered fouls:

- Punching below the belt, hooking, tripping, and hitting with elbows.
- Butting with head, shoulders, with forearms and elbows, strangling the opponent, crushing his face with arm or elbow, pushing his head outside the ropes.
- Hitting with open gloves, with the inside of the gloves, with a wrist.
- Hitting the opponent's back, and particularly on the nape of his neck, head and kidneys.
- Attacking while holding the ropes or using them improperly
- Lying down, wrestling or not fighting at all
- Attacking an opponent who is on the floor or getting up
- Clinching with two hands
- Unbalancing the opponent from a clinching position
- Hitting while hooking the opponent, or pulling the opponent into the blow.
- Hooking or holding opponent's arm or putting an arm underneath the arm of the opponent.
- Suddenly lowering one's head below opponent's belt in a way that would be dangerous for the latter.
- Using artificial means for a passive defence and falling down intentionally in order to avoid a blow.
- Using insulting and aggressive language during a round.
- Refusing to withdraw after the order "BREAK".
- Trying to land a blow on the opponent immediately after a "BREAK" order and before withdrawing.
- Assailing or insulting the referee at any time when a warning for a particular foul has been administered.

The referee will not caution the kickboxer again for the same offence. An official warning will follow and a third caution for the same foul will become a minus point. If a referee thinks that an offence has been committed without his knowledge, he will have to consult with the judges

Art. 7. On the floor

A kickboxer is considered "on the floor" if:

- If he touches the floor with a part of his body other than his feet following a blow or series of blows.
- If he hopelessly hangs on the ropes after a blow or a series of blows.
- If he finds himself outside the ropes, partly or completely, after a blow or a series of blows.
- If, after a violent blow, he has not fallen to the floor or into the ropes, but is in a state of semi-consciousness and, in the referee's opinion, he is not able to continue fighting.
- In the case of a KO, the referee must immediately start counting out the seconds. When a kickboxer is on the floor, his opponent must instantly go the neutral corner, shown by the referee. He will only continue the fight with his fallen opponent when the latter has risen, and when the referee has ordered the continuation of fighting. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner following the referee's order, the referee will stop the count until that order is executed. The count will then be continued where it was left off.

When a kickboxer is on the floor, the referee will count from 1 to 10 with a one second interval between each number, and will indicate each second with his fingers so that the fallen kickboxer knows how many seconds have already been counted. One second must pass from the moment the kickboxer falls down to the start of the count.

When a kickboxer is on the floor due to a blow, the fight will not continue before the referee has counted to 8, even if the kickboxer is ready to continue the fight before that time. If the kickboxer DOESN'T RAISE HIS HANDS the referee will continue to count until "10", the round will be finished and a KO declared.

If a kickboxer is on the floor at the end of a round, the referee will continue the count even if the bell rings. If the referee counts to 10, the kickboxer will be declared loser via KO.

If a kickboxer is on the floor after having received a blow and the fight continues after the count out of 8 seconds, but the kickboxer falls back to the floor without receiving a new blow, the referee will resume the count, starting at 8.



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If both kickboxers fall at the same time, the count will continue on as long as one of them is still on the floor. If they both remain on the floor after 10 seconds, the bout will be stopped and a decision given, considering the points granted before the KO. Otherwise a NO CONTEST will be declared between the two fighters. A kickboxer who does not resume the fight after the break or after a KO loses the fight.

Art. 8. Procedure after KO, RSC, RSC-H, Injury

If a fighter gets injured in a fight the doctor is the only person that can evaluate the circumstances.

If a kickboxer remains unconscious, only the referee and the doctor in charge will be allowed to stay in the ring, unless the doctor needs extra help.

Art. 8.1 Procedure for KO, RSC, RSC-H, Injury

A kickboxer who has been knocked out due to a head-blow during the fight, or if the referee has stopped the fight due to severe head trauma which prevents him continuing, he will be examined by a doctor immediately afterwards, and accompanied to hospital by the ambulance on duty or to any other adequate place. The aforementioned kickboxer will not be allowed to take part in another competition or bout for a period of at least 4 weeks after the KO. If this situation repeats itself two times in a period of 3 months, he will not be allowed to take part in another competition or bout for a period of at least 3 months after the second KO or RSC-H. If this situation happens to him three times in a period of 12 months, he will not be allowed to take part in a competition or a bout for a period of one year after the third KO or RSC-H.

To the above mentioned quarantine periods, the doctor on site can extend the quarantine period if necessary. Also doctors at hospital, following tests/scan of head, can further extend the quarantine period.

A quarantine period means that a kickboxer cannot take part in any competition in kickboxing no matter what the discipline is. The quarantine periods are "minimum periods" and cannot be overruled even though a head scan shows no visible injuries.

The referee will tell the jury and judges to mark KO or RSC-H or RSC on their score sheets when he has stopped the bout due to the kickboxer's inability to resume the fight because of head blows. The same has to be reported by the Chief Referee on duty in that ring on the fighter's WAKO SPORT PASS. This is also the official result of the fight and it cannot be overruled.

Before resuming kickboxing after a ban, as described in the above paragraphs, a kickboxer will, after a special medical examination, have to be declared fit by a sports doctor to take part in competition.

After suffering a KO or RSC-H a kickboxer must get a CT-Scan of the head.

Art. 8.2 Procedure for injuries in general

In case of injuries besides KO or RSC-H, the doctor can give a minimum quarantine period and recommend treatment at hospital. A doctor can require immediate treatment at hospital

If a kickboxer or delegate from a kickboxer's country refuses the doctor's medical advice, the doctor will immediately report in writing to the Chief Referee or to a WAKO delegate that all medical responsibility has been refused and therefore lies in the hands of the kickboxer and his team. The official result and a quarantine given remain valid

Art. 9. Handshake

Before and after a bout, the kickboxers will shake hands as a sign of pure sportsmanship and friendly rivalry, according to kickboxing regulations. The handshake takes place before starting the first round and after the decision. No handshake is allowed between rounds.

Art. 10. Use of Drugs

Any drug or chemical substance ingested by a kickboxer, that is not included in the kickboxer's normal diet, is forbidden. Any kickboxer or official violating this code may be disqualified or suspended by WAKO.

Any kickboxer refusing to submit to a medical examination or doping test after a fight, in order to verify that he has not broken this rule, may be disqualified or suspended. The same will occur for an official encouraging such a refusal.

The use of local anaesthetics is allowed, if agreed to by a doctor from the Medical Committee.

WAKO refers to and adopts WADA Doping Rules



WAKO Rules - K-1 Rules

Art. 11. Medical aptitude

A fighter will be allowed to fight in an International competition only after having been declared fit for it by a sports doctor recognized by the Federation under which the competition takes place, or by the Medical Committee of WAKO during Continental and World Championships.

All kickboxers fighting abroad will need to have a certificate established by a medical doctor, certifying that the athlete, before leaving his country, was in good physical condition and had no injuries, infections or medical problems that could affect his ability to fight in the visiting country. This certificate will be attached to the WAKO passport of the kickboxer, according to the practice of his association and presented during the medical examination which will precede the weigh-in.

One-eyed, deaf, mute and epileptic fighters are not allowed in kickboxing. Hard contact lenses are forbidden while the kickboxer is in the ring.

A kickboxer will not be allowed to take part in a bout if he has a bandage on a wound, a cut, an injury, ulceration, laceration or blood flowing on the head or face, nose or ears. He may be allowed to fight if the ulceration is protected by Collodion. This decision will be made by the doctor who examines the kickboxer on the day of the competition.

Art. 11.1 Doctors Aide

A recognized sports doctor must be present throughout the competition and must not leave his place before the end of the last bout or before seeing the kickboxers who have taken part in it. In a tournament there must be ambulance personnel on site.

Art. 11.2 Age limit of Kickboxer

Kickboxers younger than 18 and older than 45 will not be allowed to take part in Senior World or Continental Championships, nor in Senior International competitions. For women the allowable ages are from 16 to 40.

Art. 12. Agreements

It is desirable that all WAKO affiliated Associations ensure that their rules agree with those of WAKO, as far as possible, in order to ensure the uniformity of kickboxing regulations around the world.

Note

For better readability the text often uses masculine pronouns only. However, all references to persons apply to both genders.

General Bout Rules

- Improper use and/or tampering with any equipment prior to the bout may result in the removal from competition and if during a bout, a point(s) deduction or DISQUALIFICATION will occur.
- Only soft contact lenses may be worn.
- The wearing of piercing accessories during competition is prohibited.
- A fighter cannot be saved by the bell in any round.
- A boot to boot sweep is not counted as a knockdown.
- Leg checking is permitted with the shin, but not with the foot.
- Front leg sweeps, foot to foot, boot to boot, sweeps cannot be above the ankle, to the inside & outside of opponent's front foot are permitted by both feet of the striker/sweeper. If a fighter is has squared to their opponent, neither foot leading and equal weight on both feet, their opponent may sweep the inside or outside of either foot. No spin sweeps. (Muay Thai Rules - the supporting rear leg may be swept)
- If a fighter drops his mouthpiece 3 times during the entire contest, he/she will be disqualified, losing by technical knockout.
- Double Knockdowns - If both fighters go down at the same time due to a legal blow, the Referee is to continue the count as long as one fighter is still down. If both fighters remain down until the count of ten (10), the bout must be stopped and the decision is a TECHNICAL DRAW.
- Fighter Knocked Through The Ropes And Onto The Ring Apron - As a result of a legal blow a fighter is knocked through the ropes and onto the ring apron, but not completely out of the ring, he or she will receive a ten (10) second count. The fighter must return to a standing and ready position within the ropes; he or she may not be assisted by spectators or their seconds, before the count elapses. If assisted by anyone, (and the action causes an unfair advantage over the opponent), the fighter may lose point(s) or will be DISQUALIFIED.
- The Referee is the sole authority in deciding whether the fighter received assistance.
- Fighter Knocked Completely Out Of The Ring - As a result of a legal blow a fighter is knocked completely out of the ring and onto the floor, the fighter will receive a twenty (20) second count. The fighter must return to a standing and ready position within the ropes before the count elapses; he or she may not be assisted by spectators or their seconds. If assisted by anyone, (and the action causes an unfair advantage over the opponent), the fighter may lose point(s) or will be DISQUALIFIED. - In these cases, there is a mandatory count of eighteen (18). - The Referee is the sole authority in deciding whether the fighter received assistance.
- Fighter Down Again Without Receiving Another Blow - As a result of a legal blow a fighter is knocked down and during the mandatory count, he goes down again without receiving another blow, the Referee should continue the count (unless the fighter is obviously hurt and needs immediate medical attention).
- Fighter Down After The Bell - The round ends when the bell has been rung. In the event that legal blows during the round negatively affect a fighter and he or she goes down after the bell has sounded, the Referee will consider that the round is over and that the one (1) minute rest period has begun. The Referee may then allow the fighter's corner to assist him or her and/or summon the Ringside Physician to evaluate the fighter.
- Knockdowns At The Bell - The bell ending the round should not be sounded by the Timekeeper during a count. In the event that a knockdown occurs at the end of the round and the bell rings, the Referee will disregard the sounding of the bell and continue his mandatory count. The Timekeeper will ring the bell after the count and the Referee's evaluation. The fighters are to receive a full one-minute rest period immediately after these situations.
- Wiping Of Gloves - Before a bout can resume after a fighter has been knocked down, fallen or slipped on the floor of the ring, the Referee will wipe his gloves.
- Slips - If a fighter goes down and the Referee does not announce that it was a legal knockdown, the Referee will command "No Knockdown!" and signal by extending both hands and arms in front of his body crisscrossing them at waist level.
- Blows At Or After The Bell - A blow that strikes a fighter concurrent with the sounding of the bell is deemed to be a legal blow.
- A blow that strikes a fighter after the sounding of the bell is deemed to be a foul that the Referee will determine if it was Accidental or Intentional.
- Blows At Or After The Command Of "Break!" "Time!" or "Stop!" - A blow that strikes a fighter concurrent with any of these commands is deemed to be a legal blow. A blow that strikes a fighter after any of these commands is deemed to be a foul that the Referee will determine if it was Accidental or Intentional.

- A fighter who has been legally knocked down cannot be saved by the bell in any round.
- If a fighter sustains an injury from a fair blow(s) and the injury is severe enough to immediately terminate the bout, the injured fighter will lose by TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT (TKO).
- End Of The Round Announcement - The Timekeeper will signal the eminent end of each round when there are ten (10) seconds left in the round.
- Official End Of The Round - The round ends when the bell has been rung.
- Beginning Of The Round Announcement - The Timekeeper will signal the eminent beginning of each round when there are ten (10) seconds left in the one-(1) minute rest period.
- Two (2) Round Rule - The rule will apply to cases where a bout ends before its scheduled duration due to a foul, an accidental injury, or unforeseen circumstances. The rule is applied after the completion of the Second (2) round. In foul or injury cases, if the bout is allowed to continue after the issue has been addressed, but the foul or injury results in the bout being stopped in a latter round due to legal blows, the Two (2) Round Rule will apply.

INTENTIONAL FOUL

- If the rule is applied and the bout goes to the scorecards:
- After the Second (2nd) round if the fouled boxer is ahead on the scorecards he or she will win by: TECHNICAL DECISION.
- Before the Second (2nd) round if the fouled boxer is even or behind on the scorecards the result will be a: TECHNICAL DRAW.

ACCIDENTAL FOUL

- If the rule is applied and the bout goes to the scorecards:
- After the Second (2nd) round the boxer who is ahead on the scorecards will win by: TECHNICAL DECISION.
- Before the Second (2nd) round ends it is a: NO DECISION.

ACCIDENTAL INJURY

- An Accidental Injury is when someone or something other than the boxer's opponent injures a boxer. Only the Referee can determine if an Accidental Injury occurred.
- If the rule is applied and the bout goes to the scorecards:
- After the Second (2nd) round the boxer who is ahead on the scorecards will win by: TECHNICAL DECISION.
- Before the Second (2nd) round ends it is a: NO DECISION.

Accidental Injuries

- A case of an accidental injury is when someone or something other than an opponent injures a fighter.
- The Referee must immediately declare that an Accidental Injury has occurred. In these cases the Referee will have the clock stopped and attend to the injury.
- When the Referee declares that an accidental injury has occurred, the Second (2nd) Round Rule will be applied.
- The Referee must consult with the Ringside Physician in all accidental injury cases. The Referee in conjunction with the Ringside Physician will determine the length of time needed to evaluate the affected fighter and his or her suitability to continue.
- If the injured fighter is not adversely affected and their chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized because of the injury, the bout may be allowed to continue after the time allotted by the Referee.

Legal Knockdown

- When a fighter is struck by a legal blow(s) and goes down, the Referee will command "Down!" and signal by pointing to the canvas.
- A fighter is deemed downed when struck by a legal blow(s): any part other than the soles of their feet touch the canvas, is hanging helplessly on the ropes, or if only the ropes prevented the fighter from being knocked down.
- Professionals – No standing Eight Counts or 3 knock down rule.
- Amateur - Standing 8 Count
- The 3 knockdown rule is in effect If a fighter is knocked down to the mat 3 times in one round.
- A fighter cannot be saved by the bell in any round.

Fight Gloves

- Will be supplied by Event Promoter and approved by the commission.
- Fighter supplied gloves may be used with consent of commission.
- Laced and Velcro are acceptable.
- Fight Gloves must have an attached thumb.
- Fight gloves must be clean and in good condition.
- Professional fighters 147 lbs. or lighter weight classes will wear 8 oz. gloves, fighters over 147 lbs. will wear 10 Ounce Gloves. 10 ounce gloves will be used for all Amateur Fighters in all weight classes. With approval of the commission and both fighters, heavier gloves may be used.
- All Gloves must be cleaned using 10% bleach solution before they are used again.

Groin - Pelvic Protectors

- Must be supplied by each fighter.
- Males must wear a full tuck under groin cup.
- Females may wear a pelvic protector:
Mouthpiece
- Must be supplied by each fighter.
- Must be form fitted and remain in place when a fighter opens their mouth.

Handwraps

- Must be supplied by each fighter.
- Cloth handwraps or tape and gauze is allowed for Amateur fighters.
- Gauze padding may be used to cover the knuckles.
- One winding of surgeon's adhesive tape, not over one inch wide, placed directly on the hand to protect that part of the hand near the wrist.
- Tape may cross the back of the hand twice but shall not extend within one inch of the knuckles when hand is clenched to make a fist.
- Contestants shall use soft surgical bandage not over two inches wide, held in place by not more than two yards of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand.
- One 10 yard roll of bandage shall complete the wrappings for each hand.
- Contestant, if requested, may witness the wrapping of his/her opponent's hand.
- No tape on the Front side of the knuckles!
- Handwraps may not be wetted after being wrapped.
- **The State Athletic/Boxing Commission representative shall**

Chest Protector

- ALL Women (Pro & amateur) must wear a minimum of a Sports Bra with Padding.
- All Junior Amateur Muay Thai Fighters must wear an approved chest protector.

Mouth Piece

- Must be supplied by each fighter.
- Must be form fitted and remain in place when a fighter opens their mouth.

Headgear – Yes Or No?

- Amateur fighters must wear headgear.
- Headgear Requirements
- Only competition headgear is allowed.
- 10 to 12 ounces in weight with or without cheek protectors.
- Headgear must be USA Boxing or Commission approved.
- Karate foam dipped style headgear is not allowed.
- Headgear with a jaw bar is not allowed.
- Heavily padded Training/Sparring headgear is not allowed.

Full Contact Rules

- All kicks & punches must be above the waist of each fighter.
- There are no number of kicks required, but fighters are urged to kick as suggested six kicks for amateurs and 8 for professionals. The referee may choose to give a warning or take a point, for a fighter who does not appear to be making an attempt to include kicking.

Dress Code

- All fighters must wear long pants.
- All female fighters must wear a sports top.
- All Amateur male fighters may wear a shirt.
- All Professional male fighters may not wear a shirt of any type.

Equipment - Pro & Amateur Fighters

Foot Pads

- Must be secured to the foot with their elastic strap and Medical-Athletic Tape.
- Must cover all the toes and the entire heel.
- Laces if any should not be exposed.

Shin Pads

- No Metal loop fasteners.
- No Soccer guards.
- Material must be made of a soft substance.
- Must be secured to the shin with their elastic strap AND Medical-Athletic Tape.

Rounds

- Rounds are two minutes long with a one minute rest.

Amateur

- 3 rounds minimum, not exceeding 5 Rounds are permitted.

Professional

- 3 rounds minimum, not exceeding 12 Rounds are permitted.

International Rules

- Fighters may kick and punch above the waist, fighters may also kick to the legs but not the knees.
- Kicks may be made with the fighters Shin or Foot and are allowed inside and outside of the opponent's legs.
- Front leg sweeps, foot to foot, boot to boot, sweeps cannot be above the ankle, to the inside & outside of opponent's front foot are permitted by both feet of the striker/sweeper. If a fighter is has squared to their opponent, neither foot leading and equal weight on both feet, their opponent may sweep the inside or outside of either foot. No spin sweeps.
- Kicks are not allowed to a fighters knees.
- Direct side kick style technics to the front of a fighters legs are not allowed.

Dress Code

- All fighters must wear shorts.
- All female fighters must wear a sports top.
- All Amateur male fighters may wear a shirt.
- All Professional male fighters may not wear a shirt of any type.

Equipment - Pro & Amateur Fighters

Foot Pads

Amateurs: Not Mandatory but may be worn.

- Must be secured to the foot with their elastic strap and Medical-Athletic Tape.
- Must cover all the toes and the entire heel.
- Laces if any should not be exposed.

Pros: Not Allowed.

Shin Pads

Amateurs: Mandatory

Professional: Not Mandatory but may be worn.

- No Metal loop fasteners.
- No Soccer guards.
- Material must be made of a soft substance.
- Must be secured to the shin with their elastic strap AND Medical-Athletic Tape.

Rounds

- Rounds are two minutes long with a one minute rest.

Amateur

- 3 rounds minimum, not exceeding 5 Rounds are permitted.

Professional

- 3 rounds minimum, not exceeding 12 Rounds are permitted.

Muay Thai Rules

- Fighters may strike with Punches above the waist, Kicks above the waist and to the inside and outside of each fighters legs (Not groin or leg joints), Direct (Side Kick Style) kicks to the front of a fighters legs are not allowed.
- Knees and/or elbows to the head, body and legs. If desired by the fighters/trainers or promoter. Both fighters in an amateur bout must wear commission approved elbow pads if elbow strikes are allowed to the head.
- Knee strikes allowed to the body. Legs?? Head??
- Clinching is allowed as long as one fighter is active within the clinch.
- Muay Thai throws are allowed, no hip throws.
- Fighters are allowed to catch their opponent's leg and take 1 step forward. After 1 step, the fighter holding the leg must strike before taking a second step or more.
- Sweeps (With instep of foot) are not allowed but a fighter may "KICK" his/her opponents supporting leg with the top of their foot or shin, NOT the instep as in a karate style sweep.

Dress Code

- All fighters must wear shorts.
- All female fighters must wear a sports top.
- All Amateur male fighters may wear a shirt.
- All Professional male fighters may not wear a shirt of any type.
- Flash knockdowns where the knocked down fighter rises immediately after being knocked down, are not counted as a knockdown no standing 8 count is given, gloves are wiped and bout continues. The referee can make a decision no matter how fast the fighter rises to call it a knockdown.

Rounds

Amateur

- Rounds are two minutes long with a one minute rest.
- 3 rounds minimum, not exceeding 5 Rounds are permitted.

Professional

- Bouts are 3 to 12 rounds
- Rounds are 2 or 3 minutes in length.
- Rest period is 1 minute but may be up 2 minutes in a bout with 3 minute rounds.

The Following Are Considered Fouls / Illegal Techniques:

- Head-butts.
- Punches to the back of the Head.
- Striking to the Spine Area. (Kidneys are OK.)

- Slapping
- Spitting.
- Biting.
- Holding your opponents head or arm and hitting.
- Knee Strikes (May be allowed in Muay Thai bouts)
- Strikes to the Knees.
- Elbow & Forearm Strikes. (May be allowed in Muay Thai bouts)
- Palm Heel Strikes
- Joint Attacks: (Striking to and arm bars.)
- Takedowns, Throwing or Grappling. (May be allowed in Muay Thai bouts)
- Clubbing/Hammerfist
- Strikes to the Groin.
- Spinning Sweeps.
- Karate Chopping Strikes.
- Striking opponent when they down, A fighter is down when any part of his/her body other than the soles of their feet touches the mat.
- Abusive language in the ring.
- Attacking when the referee is breaking the fighters apart.
- Fighting after the bell has indicated the end of the round.
- Pushing and or shoving are not allowed in International and Full Contact Rule Style bouts. Are allowed in Muay Thai.
- Pushing or shoving an opponent through the ropes or out of the ring.
- Grabbing or holding onto an opponent's leg, foot or any other part of the body is not allowed in Full Contact & International Rule Style bouts. Is allowed in Muay Thai.
- Spinning forearm or elbow. Spinning backhand is allowed but must strike with the portion of the glove that is above the wrist line. This portion is from the tape line at the wrist to the end of the glove.

TEXT OF RULE

SECTION 1. SPS 110.02 (2), (5), and (6) are amended to read:

SPS 110.02 (2) "Bout" means ~~a contest~~ unarmed combat between 2 ~~boxers~~ contestants.

(5) "Commissioner" means a person duly authorized to represent the department in administering the regulation of ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports contests.

(6) "Contest" or "unarmed combat sports contest" means ~~any boxing or sparring contest~~ a group of unarmed combat sports bouts organized as a single event, the admission to which requires the purchase of a ticket or the payment of anything of value.

SECTION 2. SPS 110.02 (6m) is created to read:

SPS 110.02 (6m) "Contestant" means a person licensed by the department who competes in an unarmed combat sports bout.

SECTION 3. SPS 110.02 (8), (10), and (11) are amended to read:

SPS 110.02 (8) "Permit" means a credential issued to a promoter or professional club to conduct a specific ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports contest.

(10) "Professional club" means a club licensed under ch. 444, Stats., to conduct ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports contests.

(11) "Second" means a person who is present during a bout to provide assistance to ~~the boxer~~ a contestant.

SECTION 4. SPS 110.02 (14) is created to read:

SPS 110.02 (14) "Unarmed combat" or "unarmed combat sports" means any form of fighting in which the objective is for a contestant to injure, disable, or incapacitate one's opponent, but does not include any fighting in a contest for which the rules prohibit a contestant from striking an opponent's head.

SECTION 5. SPS 110.03 is amended to read:

SPS 110.03 Bond required for promoter or club license. Any promoter or club who wishes to conduct a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports contest shall post a bond or other surety of not less than \$10,000 as required by s. 444.035, Stats., with their application for a promoter or club license, to ensure payment of the expenses incurred in conducting an event including, in order of priority, the department, boxers and officials.

SECTION 6. SPS 110.05 (1) is amended to read:

SPS 110.05 (1) APPLICATION. Any person, club, corporation or association who wishes to conduct ~~a professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports contest in this state shall, before conducting a contest, submit an application for a promoter or club license, on forms provided by the department, along with the fee specified in ss. 444.02 and 444.03, Stats.

SECTION 7. SPS 110.05 (2) (a) 4. is created to read:

SPS 110.05 (2) (a) 4. Acquire appropriate knowledge of the proper conduct of competition involved in unarmed combat sports.

SECTION 8. SPS 110.05 (2) (b) and (c) are amended to read:

SPS 110.05 (2) (b) The department shall issue a license to conduct ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports contests to a promoter or club if it finds that the applicant is not in default on any payments, obligations, or debts payable to the state of Wisconsin.

(c) The application for a promoter or club license may be denied if the applicant has committed any act which would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ~~chs. ch. SPS 110 to~~ ch. SPS 116, subch. V of ch. SPS 192, or subch. VII of ch. SPS 195.

SECTION 9. SPS 110.06 (title), (1), and (2) (b) are amended to read:

SPS 110.06 (title) Matchmaker, ~~judge, referee, second,~~ and timekeeper licenses.

(1) APPLICATIONS. A person, before acting as a matchmaker, ~~judge, referee,~~ second, or timekeeper at any ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports contest, shall submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

(2) (b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act which would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ~~chs. ch. SPS 110 to~~ ch. SPS 116, subch. V of ch. SPS 192, or subch. VII of ch. SPS 195.

SECTION 10. SPS 110.065 is created to read:

SPS 110.065 Professional boxing judge and referee licenses.

(1) APPLICATIONS. A person, before acting as a judge or referee for any professional boxing bout, shall submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available upon request to the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, WI 53708, or on the department's website at: <http://dpsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a judge or referee, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act which would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116.

SECTION 11. SPS 110.07 (1) and (2) (b) are amended to read:

SPS 110.07 (1) APPLICATION. A person, before acting as a ringside physician at any ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports contest, shall submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

(2) (b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act which would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under chs. SPS 110 to 116, ch. SPS 192, or ch. SPS 195.

SECTION 12. SPS 110.10 (title) and (1) (intro.) and (c) (intro.) and 6. are amended to read:

SPS 110.10 (title) ~~Professional contest~~ Unarmed combat sports event permits; applications.

(1) (intro.) A licensed promoter or club who wishes to conduct a ~~professional boxing contest~~ an unarmed combat sports event shall, before conducting a ~~contest~~ an event, obtain a permit from the department. An application for a permit to conduct a ~~contest~~ an unarmed combat sports event shall be submitted to the department at least 30 calendar days before the proposed date of the ~~contest~~ event and no more than 90 calendar days before a ~~contest~~ an event by a promoter or an authorized representative of a licensed professional club, corporation, or association on forms provided by the department and shall include all of the following:

(c) (intro.) The proposed date, starting time, and location of the ~~contest~~ event including all of the following information regarding the venue:

6. Evidence satisfactory to the department that the promoter or professional club has entered into a valid agreement with the owner of the venue where the proposed ~~professional boxing contest~~ unarmed combat sports event will be conducted.

SECTION 13. SPS 110.10 (1) (cm) is created to read:

SPS 110.10 (1) (cm) The time at which any intermission expected to exceed 10 minutes in length is scheduled to occur.

SECTION 14. SPS 110.10 (1) (d), (e), (f), and (g), (2) (intro.) and (c) (intro.), 5., and 6., (3), (4), and (5) are amended to read:

SPS 110.10 (1) (d) Information regarding whether the proposed ~~contest~~ unarmed combat sports event will be all professional, or combined professional and amateur, the number of rounds scheduled for each bout, and the proposed number of professional bouts and amateur bouts. All amateur ~~contests~~ bouts for a form of fighting shall begin and end before any professional contests bouts for that form of fighting may begin. A minimum of 24 rounds shall be scheduled for an unarmed combat sports event, except where the commissioner or department representative grants a waiver.

(e) The preliminary fight card for the ~~professional contest~~ unarmed combat sports event, ~~which~~ The fight card shall include all of the following:

1. The form of fighting for each bout and the name and weight class of each proposed boxer contestant in each bout.

2. ~~The boxer's~~ Each contestant's current Wisconsin license number.

3. ~~The boxer's~~ Association of Boxing Commissions' national identification number obtained at the department or before participating in a scheduled contest of each professional boxer and mixed martial arts contestant competing in the event.

4. ~~The boxer's professional record.~~ Each contestant's contest history.

5. The names and Wisconsin license numbers of ~~the boxer's~~ each contestant's seconds.

6. Proposed purse or purses.

(f) A detailed plan to provide medical personnel and equipment for the ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports contest and evacuating a seriously injured ~~boxer contestant~~ to a hospital including the name of the promoter or professional club's representative responsible for evacuating an injured ~~boxer contestant~~, a detailed evacuation route and method of removal from the contest area, the means of transportation to the hospital, and the name of the nearest hospital.

(g) A detailed plan to furnish adequate police or private security forces for the safety of participants and spectators while conducting a ~~professional boxing event~~ an unarmed combat sports contest.

(2) (intro.) Upon receipt of an application for a permit to conduct a ~~professional boxing contest~~ an unarmed combat sports event, the department may deny the application if any of the following occurs:

(c) (intro.) One or more ~~boxers~~ contestants listed on the fight card is not licensed or is ineligible to compete due to being under a suspension or revocation order issued by the department or another licensing jurisdiction for one of the following reasons:

5. Unprofessional conduct or other inappropriate behavior inconsistent with generally accepted methods of competition at a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports contest.

6. The department grants a permit for the contest, but withholds approval of one or more ~~boxers~~ contestants scheduled to compete in a contest.

(3) A permit issued under this rule shall allow the permit holder to conduct only the ~~contest~~ event named in the permit. A permit is not transferable. The promoter or representative of the professional club, corporation, or association whose name appears on the permit shall be present at the weigh-in and at the ~~contest~~ event until the conclusion of the final bout unless excused by the department.

(4) The department ~~is solely authorized to~~ shall establish all rules and requirements for conducting ~~professional boxing contests~~ unarmed combat sports events, pursuant to ~~ss. 444.02 and 444.09~~ ch. 444, Stats.

(5) The commissioner or department representative shall determine if the ~~boxers~~ contestants are evenly and fairly matched according to skill level, experience, and weight so as to produce a fair and sportsmanlike contest.

SECTION 15. SPS 110.11 (1) (c), (d), and (e), (2), (3), and (4) are amended to read:

SPS 110.11 (1) (c) Complete license applications for all ~~boxers~~ contestants and seconds.

(d) All required physical examination forms and laboratory reports from ~~boxers~~ contestants.

(e) The final fight card for the event listing the form of fighting for each bout and the name, license number, contest history, weight class, scheduled rounds, and opponent of each ~~boxer~~ contestant.

(2) If the department denies an application for a permit to conduct a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports event or refuses to approve a ~~boxer~~ contestant whose name has been submitted to the department by the applicant, it shall provide the applicant with an opportunity to have that decision reviewed by the commissioner or department representative. The review shall be conducted at the discretion of the commissioner or department representative.

(3) Issuance of a permit by the department authorizes a promoter or professional club to conduct a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports event under the control of the commissioner, inspectors, department representatives, referees, and ringside physicians assigned and listed in the permit.

(4) A promoter or club may substitute a ~~boxer~~ contestant listed on their permit application after requesting a substitute. The request shall be submitted to the department no later than one business day preceding the date of the event. Exceptions may be allowed and shall be determined by the department.

SECTION 16. SPS 110.12 (title) and (1) (a) and (b) are amended to read:

SPS 110.12 (title) Canceling a ~~professional~~ an event.

(1) (a) The commissioner or department representative reasonably believes that the ~~contest event~~ event is not being conducted according to ~~rules in this chapter~~ the provisions of chs. SPS 110 to 116, ch. SPS 192, or ch. SPS 195, ch. 444, Stats., or the conditions stated in the permit which authorizes the ~~contest~~ event.

(b) The commissioner or department representative reasonably believes that the ~~contest event~~ event poses an unreasonable threat to the health or safety of ~~boxers~~ contestants, spectators, or officials.

SECTION 17. Chapter SPS 111 (title) is amended to read:

Chapter SPS 111

OFFICIALS FOR BOXING EVENTS

SECTION 18. SPS 111.01 (intro.), (1), (7), (8) (intro.), (a), and (b), (10), (13), (14), and (17) (intro.) are amended to read:

SPS 111.01 (intro.) Promoters and clubs. A promoter or a club that has been issued a permit ~~to conduct a professional boxing event~~ by the department to conduct an unarmed combat sports event that includes one or more professional boxing bouts shall comply with all of the following:

(1) Provide proof of having complied with s. 444.035, Stats., to ensure payment of the expenses incurred in conducting an unarmed combat sports event including, in order of priority, the department, the ~~boxers~~ contestants, and the officials.

(7) Provide a box office statement, a ticket manifest, or a certified invoice from the ticket printer to the commissioner or department representative. Grant access to the inspector or department representative to all books, records, and papers regarding the scheduled ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports event, upon request.

(8) (intro.) Obtain medical and life insurance for each boxer competing in a professional boxing ~~event~~ bout pursuant to s. 444.18, Stats., and comply with all of the following:

(a) The amount of medical insurance shall not be less than \$25,000 and shall be paid to or for the use of a boxer that sustains an injury during a ~~contest~~ bout.

(b) The amount of life insurance shall not be less than \$25,000 per boxer and shall be paid to the boxer's estate if he or she dies as a result of competing in a professional boxing ~~event~~ bout.

(10) Supply the boxer's gloves. Gloves shall be approved by the inspector or department representative. New gloves never previously worn shall be supplied for both ~~contestants~~ boxers for all title bouts, including state title bouts.

(13) Provide police or private security forces for the protection of the public with at least one commissioned police officer on site during the professional boxing ~~event~~ bout or bouts.

(14) Begin ~~all events~~ the event at the time designated on the event permit issued by the department. Failure by a promoter or club to begin a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports event at the time designated on the permit may result in disciplinary action by the department.

(17) **(intro.)** Submit a written report, verified by the promoter or club's officer, to the department within 2 business days after conducting the ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports event pursuant to s. 444.04, Stats. Failure to timely file a complete and accurate report may result in disciplinary action by the department pursuant to s. 444.04, Stats., and may cause the department to examine the books and records of the promoter or club as prescribed in s. 444.15, Stats. The report shall include all of the following:

SECTION 19. SPS 111.02 (1) is amended to read:

SPS 111.02 (1) Inspectors assigned to a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports event by the department represent the department and are delegated the department's authority to conduct the ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports event from the time of the weigh-in and pre-bout physical examination until 24 hours after the completion of the last bout in the scheduled contest or the final determination of all bouts pursuant to s. 444.06, Stats.

SECTION 20. SPS 111.03 (1) (intro.) and (b) and (2) (intro.) are amended to read:

SPS 111.03 (1) (intro.) The department shall assign the judges for a all professional boxing ~~event~~ bouts. A judge has all of the following duties and responsibilities once assigned to ~~an event~~ a bout:

(b) Each judge shall give their scorecard to the referee at the end of each round and at the end of the final ~~event~~ bout. The referee shall transfer the judge's scorecard to the inspector assigned to the event.

(2) (intro.) The department may not assign a person to act as a judge for a professional boxing bout if it has reasonable proof that the person is any one of the following:

SECTION 21. SPS 111.04 (1) (intro.) and (2) (intro.) are amended to read:

SPS 111.04 (1) (intro.) The department shall assign the referee for ~~a~~ all professional boxing event bouts. The assigned referee represents the department for the purpose of regulating professional boxing bouts during a boxing an unarmed combat sports contest. A referee has all of the following duties and responsibilities once assigned to ~~an event~~ a bout:

(2) (intro.) The department may not assign a person to act as a referee for a professional boxing bout if it has reasonable proof that the person is any one of the following:

SECTION 22. SPS 111.05 (intro.) and (1) are amended to read:

SPS 111.05 (intro.) Ringside physicians. The department shall assign the ringside physician or physicians for ~~a professional boxing an unarmed combat sports~~ event. ~~The assigned~~ A ringside physician represents the department for the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of boxers participating in professional boxing events bouts to which the ringside physician has been assigned. ~~The~~ A ringside physician shall do all of the following:

(1) Examine each boxer and certify that a boxer is physically able to compete in a professional boxing event bout.

SECTION 23. SPS 111.06 (intro.) is amended to read:

SPS 111.06 (intro.) Timekeepers. The department shall assign the timekeeper or timekeepers for ~~a professional boxing an unarmed combat sports~~ event. ~~The assigned~~ A timekeeper represents the department for the purpose of keeping time and documenting time during professional boxing events bouts to which the timekeeper is assigned. The timekeeper shall do all of the following:

SECTION 24. SPS 111.07 (1) (intro.) and (4) are amended to read:

SPS 111.07 (1) (intro.) Officials' pay schedule. (1) The commissioner or department representative shall appoint all licensed officials for all ~~professional boxing unarmed combat sports~~ events. Promoters shall compensate all officials appointed by the commissioner or department representative in accordance with the following pay schedule:

(4) No later than 4 10 business days before the scheduled event, the department and the promoter or professional club shall have agreed to the amount of compensation for the officials assigned to the event. Failure to reach an agreement on the amount of compensation for assigned officials by the deadline may result in the cancellation of the event.

SECTION 25. Chapter SPS 112 (title) is amended to read:

Chapter SPS 112

EQUIPMENT FOR PROFESSIONAL BOXING ~~EVENTS~~ BOUTS

SECTION 26. SPS 112.01 (intro.) is amended to read:

SPS 112.01 (intro.) **Ring.** All ~~contests~~ bouts shall be conducted in a ring which meets the following requirements:

SECTION 27. Chapter SPS 113 (title) is amended to read:

Chapter SPS 113

CONDUCTING PROFESSIONAL BOXING AT EVENTS

SECTION 28. SPS 113.01 (1) is amended to read:

SPS 113.01 (1) To participate in a professional ~~event~~ bout a boxer shall be licensed by the department under ch. SPS 115 and approved under s. SPS 110.04.

SECTION 29. SPS 113.02 (1) (b) and (c) and (4) are amended to read:

SPS 113.02 (1) (b) Negative hepatitis B surface antigen. If a boxer had a failing hepatitis B surface antigen test, the boxer shall pass a hepatitis B "PCR" quantitative test. The quantitative limit shall be within permissible limits according to the laboratory where the test was administered. The commissioner, department representative, or ringside physician may request that a boxer take an additional hepatitis B surface antigen test and provide the results within 2 weeks before a professional boxing ~~contest~~ bout in which a boxer is scheduled to compete.

(c) Negative hepatitis C antibody. If a boxer had a failing hepatitis C antibody test, the boxer shall pass a hepatitis C "PCR" quantitative test. The quantitative limit shall be within permissible limits according to the laboratory where the test was administered. The commissioner, department representative, or ringside physician may request that a boxer take an additional hepatitis C antibody test and provide the results within 2 weeks before a professional boxing ~~contest~~ bout in which a boxer is scheduled to compete.

(4) A boxer who has been knocked out or injured in a bout which was terminated by a referee may not participate in a any unarmed combat sports contest unless subsequent to the knock-out or injury the boxer has been given a thorough physical examination by a physician and the physician certifies that the boxer is physically fit to participate in competitive ~~boxing~~ unarmed combat sports. If a boxer has been knocked out or injured by a head blow, a period of rest is required under s. SPS 114.06.

SECTION 30. SPS 113.04 (1) is amended to read:

SPS 113.04 (1) All professional boxing ~~contests~~ bouts shall take place only between boxers who are within the same weight class as defined by the commissioner or department representative, unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative. The allowable weight differences shall be between classes as reflected in Table A.

SECTION 31. SPS 114.06 (2) (a), (b), and (c) are amended to read:

SPS 114.06 (2) (a) A boxer who is knocked out during a bout may not take part in competitive ~~boxing or sparring~~ unarmed combat sports for a period of at least 60 days from the date of the bout. A boxer whose bout was terminated by a technical knock-out may not take part in competitive ~~boxing or sparring~~ unarmed combat sports for a period of at least 30 days from the date of the bout.

(b) A boxer who, twice in a period of 3 months, has been knocked out may not take part in competitive ~~boxing or sparring~~ unarmed combat sports during a period of 6 months from the second bout.

(c) A boxer who has been knocked out 3 times in a period of 12 months may not take part in competitive ~~boxing or sparring~~ unarmed combat sports for a period of one year from the third knock-out.

SECTION 32. SPS 114.065 (2) is amended to read:

SPS 114.065 (2) A boxer whose bout was terminated by a technical knock-out or by a knock-out may not take part in competitive ~~boxing or sparring~~ unarmed combat sports until the boxer has completed a medical procedure or an examination that was recommended by the ringside physician and prescribed by the department following the bout in which the injury or action occurred, and has submitted the results of the medical procedure or physical examination to the department.

SECTION 33. SPS 114.095 (title) and (1) are amended to read:

SPS 114.095 (title) **Sports drinks at ringside during ~~contests~~ bouts.**

(1) Only water or an approved electrolyte-replacement beverage may be consumed during a ~~contest~~ bout. Electrolyte-replacement beverages include Gatorade, PowerAde, Propel and Smart Water. All beverages are subject to approval by the inspector or department representative.

SECTION 34. SPS 114.10 (intro.) is amended to read:

SPS 114.10 (intro.) **Required persons at ringside.** Before the start of a ~~boxing~~ contest bout all of the following persons shall be present at ringside:

SECTION 35. SPS 116.01 (1) (a), (b), (d), (e), (f), and (g), (2), and (3) (a), (b), (c), (e), (g), (h), and (i) are amended to read:

SPS 116.01 (1) (a) Violates any state or federal statute or rule relating to ~~boxing~~ unarmed combat sports.

(b) Conducts a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports contest or engages in conduct at a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports contest in a manner that would pose unreasonable risk of harm to spectators or participants.

(d) Misrepresents material facts relating to a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports contest including, but not limited to, the identity or record of a ~~boxer~~ contestant.

(e) Has been found guilty of any fraud or misrepresentation substantially related to ~~boxing~~ unarmed combat sports, or any crime as defined in ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, Stats.

(f) Has violated any law related to fraud or misrepresentation substantially related to ~~boxing~~ unarmed combat sports, or any crime as defined in ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, Stats.

(g) Does not meet the financial obligations required by ~~this chapter~~ chs. SPS 110 to 116, ch. SPS 192, or ch. SPS 195.

(2) No person whose license has been suspended or revoked under sub. (1) may participate in any ~~boxing~~ unarmed combat sports contest, including entering the dressing rooms or entering the contest area at any event. If a person's suspended license has been reinstated then that person may participate in any ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports event including entering the dressing rooms or entering the contest area at an event.

(3) (a) Violates any state or federal statute or rule relating to ~~boxing~~ unarmed combat sports.

(b) Fails to comply with a directive of, or interferes with, an inspector, referee, or ringside physician while performing their official duties at a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports event.

(c) Engages in conduct which would cause spectators, officials, or participants at a ~~professional boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports event an unreasonable risk of harm.

(e) Holds, or has held, a license to ~~box~~ compete in an unarmed combat sport issued by another jurisdiction which was revoked, suspended, or limited for reasons which are substantially the same as the grounds for revocation, limitation, or suspension stated in this section.

(g) Is not capable of competing in a ~~professional boxing contest~~ bout due to the use of drugs or alcohol. The department may require a boxer to submit to a drug test pursuant to this section. The commissioner, inspector, or department representative may seek an order to hold a boxer's purse for testing positive for alcohol, drugs, controlled substances, anabolic steroids, or illegal enhancement substances in violation of this section.

(h) Is physically not fit to engage in professional boxing ~~contests~~ bouts, or fails to perform to the best of their ability, based on information contained in a physical examination report or other reliable information.

(i) Participates in any ~~professional boxing~~ unarmed combat sports contest in Wisconsin that is not sanctioned or approved by the department, except this paragraph does not apply to an unarmed combat sports event that is equivalently sanctioned by an approved recognized American Indian tribe or band.

SECTION 36. SPS 116.02 (7) is created to read:

SPS 116.02 (7) A boxer subject to a medical suspension or mandatory rest period under this section may not compete in any unarmed combat sports for the duration of the medical suspension or mandatory rest period.

SECTION 37. SPS 116.03 (2) and (4) are amended to read:

SPS 116.03 (2) A boxer shall provide written notice or a prescription to the department before participating in any ~~boxing~~ unarmed combat sports contest. The written notice or prescription shall contain the name of the substance, the quantity and dosage of the substance prescribed and the name, address, and telephone number of the physician, dentist, or other health care professional prescribing the substance.

(4) The commissioner, inspector, department representative, or ringside physician may require a boxer to submit to a drug test ~~including [for]~~ for the presence of alcohol, drugs, controlled substances, or steroids at any time after the official weigh-in, on the day of the bout in which the boxer is participating, or within 24 hours of competing in ~~a boxing~~ an unarmed combat sports contest based on reasonable cause or random selection.

SECTION 38. SPS 116.03 (4) (Note) is repealed.

SECTION 39. SPS 116.03 (5) (intro.), (8), and (10) are amended to read:

SPS 116.03 (5) (intro.) Grounds for reasonable cause to require a boxer to submit to a drug test under sub. (4) include any of the following:

(8) If a boxer fails to provide a sample for drug testing, after a request by the inspector or department representative, and the request is made before a bout, the boxer shall not be allowed to compete in the ~~event~~ bout. If the request is made after a bout, and the boxer fails to provide a sample for drug testing, the boxer shall be subject to disciplinary action.

(10) A boxer who is disciplined and was the winner of a ~~contest~~ bout shall be disqualified and the decision shall be changed to no contest. The results of a ~~contest~~ bout shall remain unchanged if a boxer who is disciplined was the loser of the ~~contest~~ bout.

SECTION 40. Chapter SPS 192 (title) is amended to read:

Chapter SPS 192

MIXED MARTIAL ARTS SPORTING EVENTS

SECTION 41. SPS 192.102 (3m) is created to read:

SPS 192.102 (3m) "Bout" means unarmed combat between 2 contestants.

SECTION 42. SPS 192.102 (7) and (8) are amended to read:

SPS 192.102 (7) "Contest" or "unarmed combat sports contest" means a group of unarmed combat sports bouts organized as a single event, the admission to which requires the purchase of a ticket or the payment of anything of value.

(8) "Contestant" means a person licensed by the department who competes in a ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports bout.

SECTION 43. SPS 192.102 (15) is repealed and recreated to read:

SPS 192.102 (15) "Mixed martial arts" or "mixed martial arts bout" means fighting that involves the use of a combination of techniques from different disciplines of martial arts, including grappling, kicking, and striking.

SECTION 44. SPS 192.102 (15m) and (20) are created to read:

SPS 192.102 (15m) "Mixed martial arts contestant" means a person licensed by the department who competes in a mixed martial arts bout.

(20) "Unarmed combat" or "unarmed combat sports" means any form of fighting in which the objective is for a contestant to injure, disable, or incapacitate one's opponent, but does not include any fighting in a contest for which the rules prohibit a contestant from striking an opponent's head.

SECTION 45. SPS 192.201 is amended to read:

SPS 192.201 Bond required for promoter and club license. Any promoter or club who wishes to conduct ~~a professional or amateur mixed martial arts~~ an unarmed combat sports contest shall post a bond or other surety of not less than \$10,000 as required by s. 444.035, Stats., with their application for a promoter or club license, to ensure payment of the expenses incurred in conducting an event including, in order of priority, the department, contestants, and the officials.

SECTION 46. SPS 192.202 (1) and (2) (a) 3. and (c) are amended to read:

SPS 192.202 (1) APPLICATION. Any person, club, corporation, or association who wishes to conduct ~~a mixed martial arts~~ an unarmed combat sports event in this state shall, before conducting an event, submit an application for a promoter's license on forms provided by the department, together with the \$500 fee, as specified in s. 444.03, Stats.

(2) (a) 3. Acquire appropriate knowledge of the proper conduct of competition involved ~~in the sport of mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports.

(c) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116, subch. VII of ch. SPS 195, or subch. V.

SECTION 47. SPS 192.203 (1) and (2) (b) are amended to read:

SPS 192.203 (1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a matchmaker at any ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$10 fee as specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

(2) (b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116, subch. VII of ch. SPS 195, or subch. V.

SECTION 48. SPS 192.204 (title) and (1) are amended to read:

SPS 192.204 (title) ~~Contestant's~~ Mixed martial arts contestant's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a professional or amateur mixed martial arts contestant at any event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$40 fee as specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

SECTION 49. SPS 192.205 (title) and (1) are amended to read:

SPS 192.205 (title) ~~Judge's~~ Mixed martial arts judge's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a judge at any professional ~~contest~~ mixed martial arts bout, submit an application on forms provided by the department with the \$15 fee as specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

SECTION 50. SPS 192.206 (title) and (1) are amended to read:

SPS 192.206 (title) ~~Referee's~~ Mixed martial arts referee's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a referee at any professional ~~event~~ mixed martial arts bout, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$15 fee as specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

SECTION 51. SPS 192.207 (1) and (2) (b) are amended to read:

SPS 192.207 (1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a ringside physician at any ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$10 fee as specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

(2) (b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116, subch. VII of ch. SPS 195, or subch. V.

SECTION 52. SPS 192.208 (1) and (2) (b) are amended to read:

SPS 192.208 (1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a second at any ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$40 fee as specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

(2) (b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116, subch. VII of ch. SPS 195, or subch. V.

SECTION 53. SPS 192.209 (1) and (2) (b) are amended to read:

SPS 192.209 (1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a timekeeper at any ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$10 fee as specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

(2) (b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116, subch. VII of ch. SPS 195, or subch. V.

SECTION 54. SPS 192.212 (title) and (1) (intro.) are amended to read:

SPS 192.212 (title) ~~Permits~~ Unarmed combat sports event permits.

(1) (intro.) A licensed promoter or club who wishes to conduct ~~a professional or amateur mixed martial arts~~ an unarmed combat sports event shall, before conducting an event, obtain a permit from the department. An application for a permit to conduct an event shall be submitted to the department at least 30 calendar days before the proposed date of the event and no more than 90 calendar days before an event by a promoter or an authorized representative of a licensed professional club, corporation, or association on forms provided by the department and shall include all of the following:

SECTION 55. SPS 192.212 (1) (cm) is created to read:

SPS 192.212 (1) (cm) The time at which any intermission expected to exceed 10 minutes in length is scheduled to occur.

SECTION 56. SPS 192.212 (1) (d) is amended to read:

SPS 192.212 (1) (d) Information regarding whether the proposed event will be all professional, all amateur, or combined professional and amateur, the number of rounds for each scheduled bout, and the proposed number of professional bouts and amateur bouts. Any amateur bouts for a form of fighting shall begin before any professional bouts for that form of fighting. A minimum of 24 rounds shall be scheduled for an unarmed combat sports event, except where the commissioner or department representative grants a waiver.

SECTION 57. SPS 192.212 (1) (e) and (f) are repealed.

SECTION 58. SPS 192.212 (1) (h) 1., 3., and 6., (2) (intro.) and (c) 5., (3), and (5) are amended to read:

SPS 192.212 (1) (h) 1. The form of fighting for each bout and the name and weight class of each of the proposed contestants in each bout.

3. ~~Each contestant's~~ The Association of Boxing Commissions' mixed martial arts national identification number of each professional boxer and mixed martial arts contestant competing in the event.

6. The proposed purse or purses.

(2) (intro.) Upon receipt of an application for a permit to conduct ~~a professional mixed martial arts~~ an unarmed combat sports event, the department may deny the application upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(c) 5. Unprofessional conduct or other inappropriate behavior inconsistent with generally accepted methods of competition at ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports events.

(3) The department may grant a permit for the event but withhold approval of one or more ~~mixed martial arts~~ contestants scheduled to compete in an event.

(5) The department shall establish all rules and requirements for conducting ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports events, pursuant to ~~s. 444.02(1)~~ ch. 444, Stats.

SECTION 59. SPS 192.213 (1) (d) and (e) and (3) are amended to read:

SPS 192.213 (1) (d) All required physical examination forms and laboratory reports from contestants ~~as stated in s. SPS 192.204(2)(d)~~.

(e) The final fight card for the event listing the form of fighting for each bout; the name, license number, contest history, weight class, scheduled rounds and opponent of each contestant; and, if applicable, red/blue corner designations.

(3) Issuance of a permit by the department authorizes a promoter or professional club to conduct a ~~mixed martial arts~~ an unarmed combat sports event under the control of the commissioner, inspectors, department representatives, referees, and ringside physicians assigned and listed in the permit.

SECTION 60. SPS 192.214 (1) (a) and (2) are amended to read:

SPS 192.214 (1) (a) The commissioner or department representative reasonably believes that the event is not being conducted in accordance with chs. SPS 110 to 116, ch. SPS 195, or this chapter, ~~and~~ ch. 444, Stats., or the conditions stated in the permit which authorizes the event.

(2) The department may cancel an event at any time for violation of chs. SPS 110 to 116, ch. SPS 195, or this chapter.

SECTION 61. Subchapter III (title) of ch. SPS 192 is amended to read:

Subchapter III — Officials for ~~Mixed Martial Arts Sporting~~ Events

SECTION 62. SPS 192.301 (intro.), (2), (8) (Note), and (10) are amended to read:

SPS 192.301 (intro.) Promoter duties. All promoters that have been issued a permit ~~to conduct a mixed martial arts event~~ by the department to conduct an unarmed combat sports event that includes one or more amateur or professional mixed martial arts bouts shall comply with all of the following:

(2) Have a current license as a ~~mixed martial arts~~ promoter.

(8) (Note) Under section 444.18 of the Statutes, a promoter "...shall insure each contestant participating for hospital, nursing, and medication expenses and physician's and surgeon's services according to an equitable fee schedule, not to exceed in the aggregate \$25,000, to be paid to, or for the use of, any contestant to compensate for injuries sustained in any such contest; and shall insure each contestant for not less than \$25,000 to be paid to the

contestant's estate in the event of the contestant's death as the result of participation in such professional contest or amateur ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports fighting contest."

(10) No promoter may begin conducting an event without the presence of one licensed referee, at least 3 licensed judges, at least ~~± one~~ one licensed physician, or more at the discretion of the department, ~~± one~~ one licensed timekeeper, an ambulance, emergency medical personnel, and security personnel on site pursuant to s. 444.095 (2), Stats.

SECTION 63. SPS 192.303 (title), (1) (intro.), and (2) (intro.) are amended to read:

SPS 192.303 (title) Judges' duties at events.

(1) (intro.) Once assigned to an ~~event~~ amateur or professional mixed martial arts bout, a judge has all of the following duties and responsibilities:

(2) (intro.) The department shall assign the judges for ~~an event~~ all amateur and professional mixed martial arts bouts. The department may not assign a person to act as a judge if it has reasonable proof that the person has any of the following characteristics:

SECTION 64. SPS 192.304 (title), (1) (intro.), and (3) (intro.) are amended to read:

SPS 192.304 (title) Referees' duties at events.

(1) (intro.) Once assigned to an ~~event~~ amateur or professional mixed martial arts bout, a referee has all of the following duties and responsibilities:

(3) (intro.) The department shall assign the referee for an event all amateur and professional mixed martial arts bouts. The department may not assign a person to act as a referee if it has reasonable proof that the person has any of the following characteristics:

SECTION 65. SPS 192.305 (intro.), (1), (3), (4), (6), and (8) are amended to read:

SPS 192.305 (intro.) Ringside physician's duties at events. Once assigned to an unarmed combat sports event, a ringside physician has all of the following duties and responsibilities relating to all amateur and professional mixed martial arts bouts to which the ringside physician is assigned:

(1) Be prepared to administer medical procedures to mixed martial arts contestants.

(3) Conduct the pre-bout physical examination, including examining each mixed martial arts contestant no earlier than 30 hours and no later than 2 hours before the event and certifying on forms provided by the department as to the physical fitness of a contestant to compete in a mixed martial arts contest.

(4) Provide continuous observation at cage side of the physical condition of mixed martial arts contestants during bouts including being prepared to administer emergent medical procedures to contestants that receive injuries during bouts.

(6) Attend to injured mixed martial arts contestants between bouts.

(8) Provide all medical supplies that will be needed to attend to mixed martial arts contestants and conduct examinations.

SECTION 66. SPS 192.306 (title) is amended to read:

SPS 192.306 (title) Second's duties ~~at events~~.

SECTION 67. SPS 192.306 (intro.) is created to read:

SPS 192.306 (intro.) The following provisions apply to a second who is assisting a mixed martial arts contestant:

SECTION 68. SPS 192.306 (1) and (2) are amended to read:

SPS 192.306 (1) A maximum of 3 licensed seconds will be allowed to assist any one mixed martial arts contestant or be positioned in a designated area by a cage or fenced area during a non-championship bout. For championship bouts, there may be 4 licensed seconds allowed to assist any one mixed martial arts contestant. The appropriate number of licensed seconds allowed for championship and non-championship bouts will be subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative and based on venue size and space.

(2) A maximum of 2 seconds may enter the contest area to tend to a mixed martial arts contestant between rounds. In case of an open cut, the ringside physician or a cut man who is licensed as a second may enter the cage or fenced area. No person other than the contestants and referee may enter the cage or fenced area during a mixed martial arts bout.

SECTION 69. SPS 192.307 (intro.) is amended to read:

SPS 192.307 (intro.) Timekeepers' duties ~~at events~~. Once assigned to an unarmed combat sports event, a timekeeper has all of the following duties and responsibilities relating to all amateur and professional mixed martial arts bouts to which the timekeeper is assigned:

SECTION 70. SPS 192.308 (1) (intro.) is amended to read:

SPS 192.308 (1) (intro.) Officials' pay schedule. (1) The commissioner or department representative shall appoint all licensed officials for all ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports events. Promoters shall compensate all officials appointed by the commissioner or department representative in accordance with the following pay schedule:

SECTION 71. Subchapter IV (title) of ch. SPS 192 is amended to read:

Subchapter IV — Conducting Mixed Martial Arts ~~Sporting~~ At Events

SECTION 72. SPS 192.401 (3) is amended to read:

SPS 192.401 (3) All professional and amateur ~~events~~ bouts shall be conducted under the supervision of the department.

SECTION 73. SPS 192.401 (8) is created to read:

SPS 192.401 (8) Bouts with more than 2 contestants in the same fighting area are prohibited.

SECTION 74. SPS 192.402 (6) is amended to read:

SPS 192.402 (6) After having communicated with the promoter, the commissioner or department representative shall have the sole discretion as to whether to cancel a ~~contest~~ bout if a contestant does not make weight.

SECTION 75. SPS 192.404 (7) and (16) (intro.) are amended to read:

SPS 192.404 (7) The referee shall check the fouled contestant's condition to see if they can still participate in the ~~contest~~ bout.

(16) (intro.) Types of fouls in a mixed martial arts ~~contest~~ bout include all of the following:

SECTION 76. SPS 192.406 (16) is amended to read:

SPS 192.406 (16) Amateur contestants may not wear padding on their feet during a ~~contest~~ bout. Ankle guards or neoprene knee wraps are optional, and they shall be approved by the department.

SECTION 77. SPS 192.408 (1) is amended to read:

SPS 192.408 (1) All contestants shall gauze and tape their hands prior to all ~~contests~~ bouts.

SECTION 78. SPS 192.409 (1) and (2) are amended to read:

SPS 192.409 (1) All mixed martial arts ~~contests~~ bouts shall take place in a cage or fenced area that has been approved by the department and is subject to inspection prior to each ~~event~~ bout by the referee, inspector, or department representative.

(2) Mixed martial arts ~~contests~~ bouts may not be conducted in a ring.

SECTION 79. SPS 192.410 (2) is amended to read:

SPS 192.410 (2) Seconds shall submit the bucket and corner equipment to the ringside physician for inspection and approval before a ~~contest~~ bout.

SECTION 80. SPS 192.411 (4) is amended to read:

SPS 192.411 (4) A minimum of ~~8 bouts~~ 24 rounds shall be scheduled unless waived by the commissioner or department representative.

SECTION 81. SPS 192.411 (5) is repealed and recreated to read:

SPS 192.411 (5) All amateur mixed martial arts bouts shall end before any professional mixed martial arts bouts may begin.

SECTION 82. SPS 192.413 (intro.), (6), (7), and (9) (b) are amended to read:

SPS 192.413 (intro.) **Types of bout results.** A mixed martial arts ~~contest~~ bout may end under any of the following results:

(6) Disqualification, which occurs when an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul as determined by the referee is severe enough to terminate the ~~contest~~ bout. Under this situation, the contestant causing the injury loses by disqualification.

(7) Forfeit, which occurs when a contestant fails to begin competition or prematurely ends the ~~contest~~ bout for reasons other than injury or indicating a tap out.

(9) (b) ~~An~~ When an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul, as determined by the referee, causes the injured contestant unable to continue at a subsequent point in the ~~contest~~ bout, the injured contestant shall win by a technical decision if the contestant is ahead on the scorecards.

SECTION 83. SPS 192.501 (1) (a), (f), (g), and (h), (2), and (3) (intro.), (a), (e), (i), and (j) are amended to read:

SPS 192.501 (1) (a) Violates any state statute or rule related to ~~the sport of mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports.

(f) Has engaged in any fraud or misrepresentation substantially related to ~~the sport of mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports, or any discrimination addressed in ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, Stats.

(g) Has violated any law related to fraud or misrepresentation substantially related to ~~the sport of mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports, or any discrimination addressed in ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, Stats.

(h) Fails to meet the financial obligations required by ~~these rules~~ chs. SPS 110 to 116, ch. SPS 195, or this chapter.

(2) No person whose license has been suspended or revoked may participate in any ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports event including entering the dressing rooms or entering the contest area at any event. If a person's suspended license has been reinstated then that person may participate in any ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports event including entering the dressing room or entering the contest area at any event.

(3) (intro.) The department may deny a ~~credential~~ license application for, reprimand, or limit, suspend, or revoke the ~~credential~~ license of any mixed martial arts contestant or second who does any of the following:

(a) Violates any state statute or rule related to ~~the sport of mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports.

(e) Receives a revocation, limitation, or suspension for a license to engage in ~~the sport of mixed martial arts~~ an unarmed combat sport, from another jurisdiction, for reasons that are substantially the same as the grounds for revocation, limitation, or suspension stated in this section.

(i) Participates in any ~~mixed martial arts~~ unarmed combat sports event not sanctioned and approved by the department, except this paragraph does not apply to a ~~mixed martial arts~~ an unarmed combat sports event that is equivalently sanctioned by an approved recognized American Indian tribe or band.

(j) If licensed as a professional mixed martial arts contestant, in any jurisdiction, competes in a mixed martial arts ~~event~~ bout as an amateur.

SECTION 84. SPS 192.502 (8) is created to read:

SPS 192.502 (8) A contestant subject to a medical suspension or mandatory rest period under this section may not compete in any unarmed combat sports for the duration of the medical suspension or mandatory rest period.

SECTION 85. SPS 192.503 is amended to read:

SPS 192.503 Administrative suspensions. A contestant who is determined by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative to have engaged in unsportsmanlike conduct or to have not complied with requirements under this chapter is subject to a mandatory suspension of 30 to 180 days as reported in the Association of Boxing Commissions' mixed martial arts national database, before competing again, unless released sooner by the commissioner or department representative. A contestant subject to a suspension under this section may not compete in any unarmed combat sports for the duration of the suspension.

SECTION 86. SPS 192.504 (6) and (9) are amended to read:

SPS 192.504 (6) Grounds for reasonable cause to require a contestant to submit to a drug test under sub. (5) include any of the following:

(9) If laboratory testing of a contestant's specimen test positive for any alcohol, drug, controlled substance, anabolic steroids, or illegal enhancement substances, the contestant shall be disciplined. A contestant who is disciplined and who was the winner of a ~~contest~~ bout shall be disqualified and the decision shall be changed to no contest. The results of a ~~contest~~ bout shall remain unchanged if a contestant who is disciplined was the loser of the ~~contest~~ bout.

SECTION 87. SPS 195 is created to read:

Chapter SPS 195

KICKBOXING, MUAY THAI, AND UNARMED COMBAT SPORTS UNDER ALTERNATE RULES

Subchapter I — Authority and Definitions

SPS 195.01 Authority. The rules in this chapter are adopted under the authority in ss. 440.03 (1) and (7m), 444.02 (2), 444.035, 444.04, 444.06, 444.095 (3), 444.11, 444.19, and 444.22, Stats.

SPS 195.02 Definitions. In this chapter:

(1) “Amateur” means an individual participating in an unarmed combat sports contest or exhibition that is not compensated for that participation.

(2) “Amateur unarmed combat sports contest” means a contest or exhibition of unarmed combat sports in which none of the contestants are compensated for participating in the contest or exhibition.

(3) “Anabolic steroid” means any drug or hormonal substance as defined in s. 961.01 (2m) (a), Stats.

(4) “Bout” means unarmed combat between 2 contestants.

(5) “Cage” means a fenced enclosure in which promotional organizations hold Muay Thai and kickboxing bouts.

(6) “Commissioner” means a person duly authorized to represent the department in administering the regulation of professional and amateur unarmed combat sports contests.

(7) “Contest” or “unarmed combat sports contest” means a group of unarmed combat sports bouts organized as a single event, the admission to which requires the purchase of a ticket or the payment of anything of value.

(8) “Contestant” means a person licensed by the department who competes in an unarmed combat sports bout.

(9) “Controlled substance” means a substance as defined in s. 961.01 (4), Stats.

(10) “Corner” means the portion of the fighting area that is reserved for a contestant and his or her seconds between rounds.

(11) “Department” means the department of safety and professional services.

(12) “Drug” means a controlled substance as defined in ch. 961, Stats.

(13) "Kickboxing" means the act of attack and defense with the fists, using padded gloves, and attack with the feet that is practiced as a sport under the rules described under subch. IV, or other, comparable rules.

(14) "Muay Thai" means the act of attack and defense with the fists using padded gloves, elbows, shins, feet, and clinching techniques that is practiced as a sport under the rules described under subch. V, or other, comparable rules.

(15) “Official” means a referee, judge, timekeeper, ringside physician, inspector, or department representative involved in conducting a professional or amateur unarmed combat sports contest.

(16) “Professional” means an individual participating in an unarmed combat sports contest or exhibition that is compensated for that participation.

(17) “Professional unarmed combat sports contest” means a contest or exhibition of unarmed combat sports in which one or more of the contestants is compensated for participating in the contest or exhibition.

(18) “Promoter” means any person, club, corporation, or association, and in the case of a corporate promoter includes any officer, director, employee, or stockholder, who conducts, produces, arranges, or stages any unarmed combat sports contest.

(19) “Second” means an assistant to a contestant during a bout, unless the context requires otherwise.

(20) “Unarmed combat” or “unarmed combat sports” means any form of fighting in which the objective is for a contestant to injure, disable, or incapacitate one’s opponent, but does not include any fighting in a contest for which the rules prohibit a contestant from striking an opponent’s head.

Subchapter II — License Applications and Permits

SPS 195.03 Bond required for promoter and club license. Any promoter or club who wishes to conduct an amateur or professional unarmed combat sports contest shall post a bond or other surety of not less than \$10,000 as required by s. 444.035, Stats., with their application for a promoter or club license, to ensure payment of the expenses incurred in conducting a contest including, in order of priority, the department, contestants, and the officials.

SPS 195.04 Promoter's license.

(1) APPLICATION. Any person, club, corporation, or association who wishes to conduct an unarmed combat sports contest in this state shall, before conducting a contest, submit an application for a promoter's license on forms provided by the department, together with the \$500 fee specified in s.444.03, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a promoter's license, an applicant shall do all of the following:

1. Comply with the requirements in s. 444.03, Stats.

2. Comply with the requirements in s. 444.11, Stats., if applicable; submit a copy of their articles of incorporation and proof that the secretary of state has filed their articles pursuant to s. 180.0122, Stats.; and identify all persons connected with or having a proprietary interest in the professional club, corporation, or association and the percentage of proprietary interest.

3. Acquire appropriate knowledge of the proper conduct of competition involved in unarmed combat sports.

4. Post a \$10,000 bond, or other surety made payable to the department, a copy of the certificate verifying the approval and the filing of the bond, or other surety with the department.

(b) The department shall issue a promoter's license if it finds that the applicant is not in default on any payments, obligations, or debts payable to the state of Wisconsin.

(c) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116, ch. SPS 192, or subch. VII.

SPS 195.05 Matchmaker's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a matchmaker at any unarmed combat sports contest, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$10 fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a matchmaker, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116, ch. SPS 192, or subch. VII.

SPS 195.06 Kickboxing contestant's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a professional or amateur kickboxing contestant at any event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$40 fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. To be eligible for a license as a professional or amateur kickboxing contestant, an applicant shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Be at least 18 years of age.

(b) Submit results of a complete physical examination by a physician, including any laboratory tests, conducted no more than 180 days before the date of the application and conducted in accordance with ch. 448, Stats., affirming all of the following:

1. Negative HIV.

2. Negative hepatitis B surface antigen. If a contestant had a failing hepatitis B antigen test, the contestant shall pass a hepatitis B "PCR" quantitative test. The quantitative limit shall be within permissible limits according to the laboratory where the test was administered.

3. Negative hepatitis C antibody. If a contestant had a failing hepatitis C antibody test, the contestant shall pass a hepatitis C "PCR" quantitative test. The quantitative limit shall be within permissible limits according to the laboratory where the test was administered.

(c) Submit results of a favorable eye examination by a licensed physician, ophthalmologist, or optometrist.

(d) If of age 35 or more, submit results of a favorable computed tomography (CT) scan with contrast or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examination, conducted no more than 180 days before the date of the application, in addition to all other required medical information.

(e) If of age 39 or more, submit favorable results for all of the following in addition to all other required medical information:

1. An MRI/magnetic resonance angiography brain examination conducted no more than 180 days before the date of the application.

2. A stress echocardiogram examination with cardiology clearance conducted no more than 180 days before the date of the application.

3. A metabolic blood profile obtained no more than 180 days before the date of the application.

4. A chest x-ray obtained no more than 2 years before the date of the application.

(f) Submit authorization for releasing medical records to the department.

(3) DENIAL. The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. VII.

SPS 195.07 Muay Thai contestant's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a professional or amateur Muay Thai contestant at any event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$40 fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. To be eligible for a license as a professional or amateur Muay Thai contestant, an applicant shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Be at least 18 years of age.

(b) Submit results of a complete physical examination by a physician, including any laboratory tests, conducted no more than 180 days before the date of the application and conducted in accordance with ch. 448, Stats., affirming all of the following:

1. Negative HIV.

2. Negative hepatitis B surface antigen. If a contestant had a failing hepatitis B antigen test, the contestant shall pass a hepatitis B "PCR" quantitative test. The quantitative limit shall be within permissible limits according to the laboratory where the test was administered.

3. Negative hepatitis C antibody. If a contestant had a failing hepatitis C antibody test, the contestant shall pass a hepatitis C "PCR" quantitative test. The quantitative limit shall be within permissible limits according to the laboratory where the test was administered.

(c) Submit results of a favorable eye examination by a licensed physician, ophthalmologist, or optometrist.

(d) If of age 35 or more, submit results of a favorable computed tomography (CT) scan with contrast or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examination, conducted no more than 180 days before the date of the application, in addition to all other required medical information.

(e) If of age 39 or more, submit favorable results for all of the following in addition to all other required medical information:

1. An MRI/magnetic resonance angiography brain examination conducted no more than 180 days before the date of the application.

2. A stress echocardiogram examination with cardiology clearance conducted no more than 180 days before the date of the application.

3. A metabolic blood profile obtained no more than 180 days before the date of the application.

4. A chest x-ray obtained no more than 2 years before the date of the application.

(f) Submit authorization for releasing medical records to the department.

(3) DENIAL. The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. VII.

SPS 195.08 Kickboxing judge's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a judge at any professional or amateur kickboxing bout, submit an application on forms provided by the department with the \$15 fee as specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a kickboxing judge, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. VII.

(c) The applicant shall obtain an annual examination with corrective lenses. The results of the examination shall be on forms provided by the department.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS. In accordance with s. 444.095 (3), Stats., the department shall determine whether a person possesses the knowledge and experience necessary to hold a license as a kickboxing judge by reviewing one or more of the following:

(a) A certificate of completion of a kickboxing judge's training program from another state, other regulating bodies such as the Association of Boxing Commissions, and other organizations that have a kickboxing judge's training program certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions or another association recognized by the department.

(b) A resume with 3 professional references that can verify the number of years of experience as an amateur or professional kickboxing judge along with a log of experience.

(c) A valid and current license as a kickboxing judge from another state or organization that regulates kickboxing.

(d) 1. A passing grade on an examination administered by the department that tests the examinee's knowledge of kickboxing, and successful completion of the trial kickboxing judge program specified in subd. 2.

2. The trial kickboxing judge program administered and supervised by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative shall consist of all of the following:

a. Observing kickboxing bouts.

b. Shadowing a licensed kickboxing judge at unarmed combat sports contests.

c. Officiating, on a trial basis, as a kickboxing judge during an unarmed combat sports contest under the supervision of the commissioner, inspector, or department representative.

SPS 195.09 Muay Thai judge's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a judge at any professional or amateur Muay Thai bout, submit an application on forms provided by the department with the \$15 fee as specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a Muay Thai judge, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. VII.

(c) The applicant shall obtain an annual examination with corrective lenses. The results of the examination shall be on forms provided by the department.

(3) **QUALIFICATIONS.** In accordance with s. 444.095 (3), Stats., the department shall determine whether a person possesses the knowledge and experience necessary to hold a license as a Muay Thai judge by reviewing one or more of the following:

(a) A certificate of completion of a Muay Thai judge's training program from another state, other regulating bodies such as the Association of Boxing Commissions, and other organizations that have a Muay Thai judge's training program certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions or another association recognized by the department.

(b) A resume with 3 professional references that can verify the number of years of experience as an amateur or professional Muay Thai judge along with a log of experience.

(c) A valid and current license as a Muay Thai judge from another state or organization that regulates Muay Thai.

(d) 1. A passing grade on an examination administered by the department that tests the examinee's knowledge of Muay Thai, and successful completion of the trial Muay Thai judge program specified in subd. 2.

2. The trial Muay Thai judge program administered and supervised by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative shall consist of all of the following:

a. Observing Muay Thai bouts.

b. Shadowing a licensed Muay Thai judge at unarmed combat sports contests.

c. Officiating, on a trial basis, as a Muay Thai judge during an unarmed combat sports contest under the supervision of the commissioner, inspector, or department representative.

SPS 195.10 Kickboxing referee's license.

(1) **APPLICATION.** A person shall, before acting as a referee at any professional or amateur kickboxing bout, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$15 fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) **ELIGIBILITY.** (a) To be eligible for a license as a kickboxing referee, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. VII.

(c) An applicant shall provide the results of a physical examination conducted by a licensed physician. The results of the examination shall be on forms provided by the department.

Note: Forms are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(3) **QUALIFICATIONS.** In accordance with s. 444.095 (3), Stats., the department shall determine whether a person possesses the knowledge and experience necessary to hold a license as a kickboxing referee by reviewing one or more of the following:

(a) A certificate of completion of a kickboxing referee's training program from another state, other regulating bodies such as the Association of Boxing Commissions, and other organizations that have a kickboxing referee's training program certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions or another association recognized by the department.

(b) A resume with 3 professional references that can verify the number of years of experience as an amateur or professional kickboxing referee along with a log of experience.

(c) A valid and current license as a kickboxing referee from another state or another organization that regulates kickboxing.

(d) **1.** A passing grade on an examination administered by the department that tests the examinee's knowledge of kickboxing, and successful completion of the trial kickboxing referee program specified in subd. 2.

2. The trial kickboxing referee program administered and supervised by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative shall consist of all of the following:

a. Observing kickboxing bouts.

b. Shadowing a licensed kickboxing referee at unarmed combat sports contests.

c. Officiating, on a trial basis, as a kickboxing referee during an unarmed combat sports contest under the supervision of the commissioner, inspector, or department representative.

SPS 195.11 Muay Thai referee's license.

(1) **APPLICATION.** A person shall, before acting as a referee at any professional or amateur unarmed Muay Thai bout, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$15 fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) **ELIGIBILITY.** (a) To be eligible for a license as a Muay Thai referee, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. VII.

(c) An applicant shall provide the results of a physical examination conducted by a licensed physician. The results of the examination shall be on forms provided by the department.

Note: Forms are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(3) **QUALIFICATIONS.** In accordance with s. 444.095 (3), Stats., the department shall determine whether a person possesses the knowledge and experience necessary to hold a license as a Muay Thai referee by reviewing one or more of the following:

(a) A certificate of completion of a Muay Thai referee's training program from another state, other regulating bodies such as the Association of Boxing Commissions, and other organizations that have a Muay Thai referee's training program certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions or another association recognized by the department.

(b) A resume with 3 professional references that can verify the number of years of experience as an amateur or professional Muay Thai referee along with a log of experience.

(c) A valid and current license as a Muay Thai referee from another state or another organization that regulates Muay Thai.

(d) 1. A passing grade on an examination administered by the department that tests the examinee's knowledge of Muay Thai, and successful completion of the trial Muay Thai referee program specified in subd. 2.

2. The trial Muay Thai referee program administered and supervised by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative shall consist of all of the following:

a. Observing Muay Thai bouts.

b. Shadowing a licensed Muay Thai referee at unarmed combat sports contests.

c. Officiating, on a trial basis, as a Muay Thai referee during an unarmed combat sports contest under the supervision of the commissioner, inspector, or department representative.

SPS 195.12 Ringside physician's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a ringside physician at any unarmed combat sports contest, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$10 fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a ringside physician, an applicant shall hold a credential to practice medicine in Wisconsin in accordance with ch. 448, Stats.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116, ch. SPS 192, or subch. VII.

SPS 195.13 Second's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a second at any unarmed combat sports contest, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$40 fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a second, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116, ch. SPS 192, or subch. VII.

SPS 195.14 Timekeeper's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a timekeeper at any unarmed combat sports contest, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the \$10 fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a timekeeper, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under ch. SPS 116, ch. SPS 192, or subch. VII.

SPS 195.15 Term of license. A license as a promoter, matchmaker, contestant, judge, referee, ringside physician, second, or timekeeper shall expire 12 months after its date of issuance unless suspended or revoked for cause.

SPS 195.16 Renewal of license. A promoter, matchmaker, contestant, judge, referee, ringside physician, second, or timekeeper who chooses to continue licensure after the date of expiration of a license shall file an application for renewal. The criteria and conditions for an original license apply equally to applications for renewal.

SPS 195.17 Unarmed combat sports event permits.

(1) A licensed promoter or club who wishes to conduct a professional or amateur unarmed combat sports contest shall, before conducting a contest, obtain a permit from the department. An application for a permit to conduct a contest shall be submitted to the department at least 30 calendar days before the proposed date of the contest and no more than 90 calendar days before a contest by a promoter or an authorized representative of a licensed professional club, corporation, or association on forms provided by the department and shall include all of the following:

Note: Applications for permits are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(a) The name, address, phone number, and license number of the promoter or professional club, corporation, or association.

(b) The name and license number of the matchmaker that the promoter, or professional club, corporation, or association plans to use for the contest. If the matchmaker is not licensed in Wisconsin, the event permit application shall include the proposed matchmaker's application for licensure along with all required documents.

(c) The proposed date, starting time, and location of the contest as well as all of the following information regarding the venue:

1. Name and address.
2. Seating capacity.

3. A floor plan that indicates the dressing room locations and fire exits.

4. Name and telephone number of the primary contact person of the proposed venue.

5. Evidence satisfactory to the department that the promoter or professional club has entered into a valid agreement with the owner or manager of the venue where the proposed unarmed combat sports contest will be conducted.

(d) The time at which any intermission expected to exceed 10 minutes in length is scheduled to occur.

(e) Information regarding whether the proposed contest will be all professional, all amateur, or combined professional and amateur, the form of fighting for each bout, the number of rounds for each scheduled bout, and the proposed number of professional bouts and amateur bouts. Any amateur bouts for a form of fighting shall begin before any professional bouts for that form of fighting. Except where the commissioner or department representative grants a waiver, a minimum of 24 rounds shall be scheduled for an unarmed combat sports event.

(f) A non-refundable \$300 permit application processing fee pursuant to s. 444.02 (3), Stats.

(g) The preliminary fight card for the contest, which shall include all of the following:

1. The form of fighting for each bout and the name and weight class of each of the proposed contestants in each bout.

2. Each contestant's Wisconsin license number.

3. The Association of Boxing Commissions' national identification number of each professional boxer and mixed martial arts contestant competing in the event.

4. Each contestant's contest history.

5. The names and Wisconsin license numbers of each contestant's seconds.

6. The proposed purse or purses.

(h) A detailed plan to provide medical personnel and equipment for the contest and for evacuating a seriously injured contestant to a hospital, including the name of the promoter or professional club's representative responsible for evacuating an injured contestant, a detailed evacuation route, method of removal from the contest area, the means of transportation to the hospital, and the name of the nearest hospital, pursuant to s. 444.095 (2) (c) and (d), Stats.

(i) A detailed plan to furnish adequate police or private security forces for the protection of the spectators.

(j) The date, time and location of the official weigh-in and physical examination.

(k) Proof of having obtained the insurance required by s. 444.18, Stats.

(L) Proof of having complied with s. 444.035, Stats., and s. SPS 195.03.

(m) The admission fee of all tickets and the proposed number of tickets, including the number and proposed value of complimentary tickets.

(2) Upon receipt of an application for a permit to conduct an unarmed combat sports contest, the department may deny the application upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(a) The applicant does not provide all required information.

(b) The appropriate number of judges, referees, inspectors, or ringside physicians will not be available on that date.

(c) One or more of the contestants listed on the fight card are not licensed or are ineligible to compete due to being under a suspension or revocation order issued by the department or another licensing jurisdiction for any of the following reasons:

1. A recent knock-out or series of consecutive losses.

2. An injury, a requirement for a medical procedure, or a physician's denial of certification.

3. Testing positive for a prohibited drug.

4. The use of false aliases, falsifying, or attempting to falsify official identification cards or documents issued pursuant to ch. 444, Stats.

5. Unprofessional conduct or other inappropriate behavior inconsistent with generally accepted methods of competition at unarmed combat sports contests.

(3) The department may grant a permit for the contest but withhold approval of one or more unarmed combat sports contestants scheduled to compete in a contest.

(4) A permit issued under this section shall allow the permit holder to conduct only the contest named in the permit. A permit is not transferable. The promoter or representative of the professional club, corporation, or association whose name appears on the permit shall be present at the weigh-in and at the contest until the conclusion of the final bout unless excused by the department.

(5) The commissioner or department representative shall determine if the contestants are evenly and fairly matched according to skill level, experience, and weight so as to produce a fair and sportsmanlike contest.

SPS 195.18 Permits, issuance and effect.

(1) All promoters and professional clubs who have obtained a permit from the department under s. SPS 195.17 shall submit no later than 10 business days before the scheduled event, all of the following:

(a) All complete and signed bout agreements, on forms provided by the department.

Note: Forms are available upon request to the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, WI 53708, or on the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(b) The complete and executed contract or rental agreement between the promoter or professional club and the venue.

(c) Complete license numbers for all contestants and seconds.

(d) All required physical examination forms and laboratory reports from contestants.

(e) The final fight card for the contest listing the form of fighting for each bout; the name, license number, contest history, weight class, scheduled rounds and opponent of each contestant; and, if applicable, red/blue corner designations.

(f) Each contestant's Wisconsin license number.

(g) The names and Wisconsin license numbers of each contestant's seconds.

(2) If the department denies an application for a permit or refuses to approve a contestant whose name has been submitted to the department by the applicant, it shall provide the applicant with an opportunity to have that decision reviewed by the commissioner or department representative. The review shall be conducted at the discretion of the commissioner or department representative.

(3) Issuance of a permit by the department authorizes a promoter or professional club to conduct an unarmed combat sports contest under the control of the commissioner, inspectors, department representatives, referees, and ringside physicians assigned and listed in the permit.

(4) A promoter may substitute a contestant listed on their permit application after requesting a substitute. The request shall be submitted to the department no later than one business day preceding the date of the event. Exceptions may be allowed and shall be determined by the department.

SPS 195.19 Canceling a contest.

(1) At any time during a contest, the assigned department representative may cancel all or part of a contest upon the occurrence of either one of the following:

(a) The commissioner or department representative reasonably believes that the contest is not being conducted in accordance with chs. SPS 110 to 116, ch. SPS 192, or this chapter, ch. 444, Stats., or the conditions stated in the permit which authorizes the event.

(b) The commissioner or department representative reasonably believes that the contest poses an unreasonable threat to the health or safety of contestants, spectators, or officials.

(2) The department may cancel a contest at any time for violation of chs. SPS 110 to 116, ch. SPS 192, or this chapter.

(3) A promoter or professional club may cancel a contest no later than 30 hours before it is scheduled to begin by notifying the department and those members of the media whom the promoter or professional club initially notified about the contest. Any cancellation by a promoter shall result in an assessment of costs by the department pursuant to s. 444.035, Stats.

Subchapter III — Officials for Events

SPS 195.20 Promoter duties. All promoters that have been issued a permit by the department to conduct an unarmed combat sports event that includes one or more amateur or professional kickboxing or Muay Thai bouts or bouts conducted under rules approved by the department under s. SPS 195.66 shall comply with all of the following:

(1) Have proof of complying with s. 444.035, Stats., and s. SPS 195.03, to ensure payment of the expenses incurred in conducting a contest including, in order of priority, the department, contestants, and the officials.

(2) Have a current license as a promoter.

(3) Submit to the department the bout agreement executed between a promoter and a contestant on a form provided by the department that includes the name and address of the contestant. No bout agreement may provide that a contestant shall fight exclusively for one promoter or at the option of the promoter for amateur contestants.

Note: Forms are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(4) Submit to the department an event application that complies with s. SPS 195.17 and ss. 444.02 (3), 444.035, 444.095 (2) (c) and (d), and 444.18, Stats.

(5) Submit all contestants' names to the commissioner or department representative for approval and any official record-keeping agency or association.

(6) Issue tickets that comply with all ticket and tax rules as defined in s. 444.02 (3) (b) and (c), Stats., and have all of the following:

(a) Price and date of the contest.

(b) Seat, row, and section number, if applicable.

(c) The word "complimentary" in a prominent manner for all such tickets.

(7) Have a certified invoice from the ticket printer that indicates the total number of tickets printed in each price range, including the number of complimentary tickets.

(8) Have medical and life insurance for each contestant competing in the contest, in accordance with s. 444.18, Stats., without allowing any contestant to either waive any insurance coverage or provide any deductible payments.

Note: Under section 444.18 of the Statutes, a promoter "...shall insure each contestant participating for hospital, nursing, and medication expenses and physician's and surgeon's services according to an equitable fee schedule, not to exceed in the aggregate \$25,000, to be paid to, or for the use of, any contestant to compensate for injuries sustained in any such contest; and shall insure each contestant for not less than \$25,000 to be paid to the contestant's estate in the event of the contestant's death as the result of participation in such professional contest or amateur unarmed combat sports contest."

(9) Submit to the department, no later than 4 days prior to the contest, verification that medical and life insurance have been obtained for each contestant.

(10) No promoter may begin conducting a contest without the presence of at least one licensed referee, at least 3 licensed judges, at least one licensed physician, or more at the discretion of the department, one licensed timekeeper, an ambulance, emergency medical personnel, and security personnel on site pursuant to s. 444.095 (2), Stats.

(11) Have disposable garbage bags in each dressing room and at ringside.

(12) Provide cleaning solution to be used for cleaning blood and debris in the cage or fenced area or ring. A solution of 10% bleach and 90% water is an acceptable solution.

(13) Provide police or private security forces for the protection of the public, with at least one commissioned police officer on site during the contest.

(14) Have a separate divider or uniformed officer between the cage or fenced area or ring and spectators. The divider shall be approved by the inspector or department representative.

(15) Begin all contests at the time designated on the contest permit issued by the department. Failure to begin a contest at the designated time may result in disciplinary action by the department.

(16) No promoter may exhibit nor allow any contestant to exhibit any type of entrance theme that includes music, video, or any type of physical display which contains any profanity or derogatory ethnic remarks. Failure to comply will subject the promoter or contestant to disciplinary action by the department.

(17) No promoter may allow a round-card girl or round-card model, or allow any of the promoter's agents to use any language, including profanity or derogatory ethnic remarks, or exhibit any conduct or performance that the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find appeals to the prurient interest; describes or shows sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; or lacks serious literary, artistic, political, educational or scientific value, in accordance with s. 944.21 (2) (d), Stats. Any promoter violating this subsection will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including being suspended for up to 6 months and be subject to criminal prosecution in accordance with s. 944.21 (3) (b) and (5), Stats.

(18) Submit a written report, verified by the promoter, to the department within 2 business days of conducting a contest. Failure to timely file a complete and accurate report shall result in disciplinary action by the department pursuant to s. 444.04, Stats., and may cause the department to examine the books and records of the promoter as described in s. 444.15, Stats. The report shall include all of the following:

(a) Number of tickets sold, including the number of complementary tickets.

(b) Total amount of gross proceeds.

(c) All unsold tickets with the stubs attached.

(19) Provide emergency medical personnel and equipment for the contest and for evacuating a seriously injured contestant to a hospital; and submit the name of the promoter or designated representative responsible for evacuating an injured contestant, a description of the method of removal from the contest area and the means of transportation to the hospital, and the name of the nearest hospital, pursuant to s. SPS 195.17 (1) (h) and s. 444.095 (2) (c) and (d), Stats.

(20) Pay for pregnancy testing and drug testing of contestants.

(21) Compensate all officials and contestants.

(22) If requested by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative, place at least 2 video screens that meet the approval of the commissioner, inspector, or department representative and that will allow patrons to view action inside the cage or fenced area.

(23) Pay the department the event and gate fee specified in s. 444.02 (3), Stats., within 2 business days of the event and upon determination by the inspector of the gross admission receipts.

(24) Comply with all rules and regulations relating to promoting events.

(25) Provide department-approved sound devices for the timekeeper.

SPS 195.21 Inspectors' duties.

(1) Inspectors assigned to a contest by the department represent the department and are delegated the department's authority to conduct the contest from the time of the weigh-in and pre-bout physical examination until 24 hours after the completion of the last bout in the scheduled contest or the final determination of all bouts pursuant to s. 444.06, Stats.

(2) Additional inspectors may be assigned or designated by the department at any one venue for any one contest and shall be compensated by the promoter in accordance with s. 444.06, Stats., including their actual and necessary travel expenses.

SPS 195.22 Judges' duties.

(1) Once assigned to an amateur or professional Muay Thai or kickboxing bout or a bout conducted under rules approved by the department under s. SPS 195.66 , a judge has all of the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Shall render an independent decision at the end of each round of each bout.

(b) Shall give their score card to the referee at the end of each round and at the end of the final round of an amateur unarmed combat sports contest, who shall transfer them to the inspector assigned to the contest.

(c) Shall use the 10-point must scoring system or the scoring system under the rules approved by the department under s. SPS 195.66 to determine the result of a bout, and their decision shall be final.

(2) The department shall assign the judges for all amateur and professional Muay Thai and kickboxing bouts and bouts conducted under rules approved by the department under s. SPS 195.66. The department may not assign a person to act as a judge if it has reasonable proof that the person has any of the following characteristics:

(a) Is not competent to act as a judge.

(b) Has a conflict of interest.

(c) Has been subject to a disciplinary action by the department or another jurisdiction that prohibits the person from acting as a judge.

(3) All judges are independent contractors and shall be assigned at the discretion of the commissioner or department representative.

SPS 195.23 Referees' duties.

(1) Once assigned to an amateur or professional Muay Thai or kickboxing bout or a bout conducted under rules approved by the department under s. SPS 195.66, a referee has all of the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Represent the department for the purpose of regulating contestants and others in the contest area, pursuant to this chapter, the bout rules, and ch. 444, Stats.

(b) Maintain, direct, and control the bout at all stages.

(c) Before the bout, obtain the name of the chief second responsible for the conduct of any assistant second.

(d) Prevent a weakened or outclassed contestant from receiving excessive punishment.

(e) Interpret the rules relevant to a bout, make a determination, and take action upon any circumstance of a bout not covered by a rule.

(f) Caution, warn, or disqualify a contestant for committing a foul.

(g) Act as the sole arbiter of the bout. The referee is the only official authorized to stop a bout pursuant to s. 444.12, Stats.

(h) Conduct rule meetings with each contestant.

(i) Consult with the ringside physician as needed during a contest.

(j) Issue cautions and deduct points for committed fouls.

(k) Inspect the contest area before the beginning of any contest.

(2) Attire for all referees shall be dark trousers or coaching pants with a black pull over shirt with a collar. The referee's shoes shall be black and athletic so that the referee is able to maintain good footing on the surface of the contest area. Referees for title bouts may wear the assigned uniform of the sanctioning body.

(3) The department shall assign the referee for all Muay Thai and kickboxing bouts and bouts conducted under rules approved by the department under s. SPS 195.66. The department may not assign a person to act as a referee if it has reasonable proof that the person has any of the following characteristics:

(a) Is not competent to act as a referee.

(b) Has a conflict of interest.

(c) Has been subject to a disciplinary action by the department or another jurisdiction that prohibits the person from acting as a referee.

(4) All referees are independent contractors and shall be assigned at the discretion of the commissioner or department representative.

SPS 195.24 Ringside physician's duties. Once assigned to an unarmed combat sports event, a ringside physician has all of the following duties and responsibilities relating to all amateur and professional kickboxing and Muay Thai bouts and bouts conducted under rules approved by the department under s. SPS 195.66 to which the ringside physician is assigned:

(1) Be prepared to administer medical procedures to contestants.

(2) Attend the official weigh-in.

(3) Conduct the pre-bout physical examination, including examining each contestant no earlier than 30 hours and no later than 2 hours before the contest and certifying on forms provided by the department as to the physical fitness of each contestant to compete in a contest.

Note: Forms are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(4) Provide continuous observation at cage or ring side of the physical condition of contestants during bouts including being prepared to administer emergent medical procedures to contestants that receive injuries during bouts.

(5) Conduct post-bout physical examinations, including recommending medical suspensions and medical requirements that must be met to clear medical suspensions.

(6) Attend to injured contestants between bouts.

(7) Complete records and reports.

(8) Provide all medical supplies that will be needed to attend to contestants and conduct examinations.

SPS 195.25 Second's duties.

(1) A maximum of 3 licensed seconds will be allowed to assist any one contestant or be positioned in a designated area by a contest area during a non-championship bout. For championship bouts, there may be 4 licensed seconds allowed to assist any one contestant. The appropriate number of licensed seconds allowed for championship and non-championship bouts will be subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative and based on venue size and space.

(2) A maximum of 2 seconds may enter the contest area to tend to a contestant between rounds. In case of an open cut, the ringside physician or a cut man who is licensed as a second may enter the cage or fenced area. No person other than the contestants and referee may enter the cage or fenced area during a bout.

(3) There may be no profanity, insults, or degrading language from anyone working the corner.

(4) If a second leaves the designated area, the contestant the second is assisting shall be disqualified.

(5) Any person violating any rule while working the corner shall be disqualified for the remainder of the contest and subject to disciplinary action.

SPS 195.26 Timekeepers' duties. Once assigned to an unarmed combat sports event, a timekeeper has all of the following duties and responsibilities relating to all amateur and professional kickboxing and Muay Thai bouts and bouts conducted under rules approved by the department under s. SPS 195.66 to which the timekeeper is assigned:

(1) Provide 2 stopwatches that have been examined and approved by the inspector or department representative.

(2) Give a 10-second warning before the beginning of each round to signal all unauthorized persons to leave the contestant area before the round begins.

(3) Give a 10-second warning before the end of a round to indicate that the end of the round is approaching.

(4) Provide notice that a round has concluded.

(5) If a bout terminates before the scheduled limit of a round, inform the inspector or department representative of the exact duration of the bout.

SPS 195.27 Officials' pay schedule.

(1) The commissioner or department representative shall appoint all licensed officials for all unarmed combat sports contests. Promoters shall compensate all officials appointed by the commissioner or department representative in accordance with the following pay schedule:

(a) A minimum of 3 judges at a minimum of \$150 each.

(b) A minimum of one referee at a minimum of \$300 each.

(c) **1.** Inspectors who travel less than 90 miles from their residence, at a minimum of \$150 each.

2. Inspectors who travel 90 miles or more from their residence, at a minimum of \$200 each.

(d) The department shall assign a minimum of one ringside physician, but may assign additional ringside physicians as determined by the department. A ringside physician shall be assigned as either one of the following:

1. The primary physician at a minimum of \$600, not including the cost of any negotiated services or supplies, who shall attend the official weigh-in, conduct the pre-bout physical examination, and be in attendance at cage or ring side during each bout for the entire contest.

2. The secondary physician at a minimum of \$300, who shall be in attendance during the entire contest and conduct post-bout physical examinations. In the event of injuries to multiple contestants, the assigned primary physician may assist the secondary physician by alternating duties between attending contestants and remaining at cage or ring side during bouts.

(e) A minimum of one timekeeper at a minimum of \$75 each.

(2) An individual who participates in a contest as more than one type of official, alternating between individual professional bouts, shall be compensated at the rate of the highest level at which the individual officiated the contest, pursuant to s. 444.06, Stats.

(3) The department reserves the right to require additional payments to assigned officials based on any of the following factors:

(a) Number of professional bouts scheduled for the contest.

(b) Type of venue, including the venue's seating capacity.

(c) Live broadcast of the event.

(d) Inclusion of a title bout at the contest.

(e) Traveling more than 90 miles from a residence, which may result in being reimbursed up to an additional \$150 for meals, mileage, and necessary expenses incurred in performance of the official's duties. Any associated lodging shall be provided by the promoter.

(4) No later than 10 business days before the scheduled contest, the department and the promoter or professional club shall agree to the amount of compensation for the officials assigned to the contest. Failure to reach an agreement on the amount of compensation for assigned officials by the deadline may result in cancellation of the contest.

Subchapter IV — Conducting Kickboxing At Events

SPS 195.28 General provisions.

- (1) A male contestant may not compete against a female contestant in a bout.
- (2) Each contestant shall present all required physical examination forms and laboratory reports to the ringside physician at the pre-bout examination.
- (3) All professional and amateur contests shall be conducted under the supervision of the department.
- (4) Only licensed participants may be allowed in the contest area.
- (5) Amateur contestants may not currently or have ever been a professional fighter in any combative sport. This includes mixed martial arts, boxing, karate or any other form of a combative sport. Any contestant found in violation will be subject to disciplinary action.
- (6) Debut amateur contestants shall complete a department-approved form detailing the contestant's experience and training for unarmed combat sports competitions. The trainer of a debut contestant shall certify that the contestant is skilled enough to compete and has never engaged in any type of professional unarmed combat sports event.

Note: Forms are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(7) Amateur contestants shall have a minimum of 5 recorded amateur bouts prior to being permitted to compete as a professional contestant. The commissioner or a person designated by the department may waive this requirement or request verification of a contestant's participation in any bout.

(8) Bouts with more than 2 contestants in the same fighting area are prohibited.

(9) Bouts shall take place in a cage or fenced area meeting the requirements of s. SPS 195.43 or ring meeting the requirements of s. SPS 195.44.

SPS 195.29 Weigh-in.

- (1) Contestants shall weigh-in within 8 hours of competition.
- (2) The weigh-in shall be conducted by or under the supervision of the inspector or department representative.
- (3) If upon weigh-in it is found a contestant is over the maximum limit for the class in which the contestant is entered, the contestant's name shall be withdrawn from the list of entries.

SPS 195.30 Weight limitations.

(1) All bouts shall take place only between contestants who are within the same weight class as defined by the commissioner or department representative, unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative. Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, the weight classes and allowable weight differences between classes shall be as reflected in Table A.

(2) Contestants may not exceed the weight specified in the contract between themselves and a promoter or club.

(3) Contestants that fail to make their contracted weight within one hour before their official weigh-in may do either of the following:

(a) Lose weight to meet the weight requirement agreed to in the contract. Contestants may not lose more than 2 pounds of their weight.

(b) Renegotiate their contract with the promoter or club, provided both contestants are within the same weight class or within the permitted weight difference between weight classes.

(4) The commissioner or department representative shall have the sole discretion as to whether to cancel a bout if a contestant does not make weight.

Table A

Weight Class	Weight	Allowance
Mini Flyweight	up to and including 105 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Light Flyweight	over 105 lbs. to 108 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Flyweight	over 108 lbs. to 112 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Super Flyweight	over 112 lbs. to 115 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Bantamweight	over 115 lbs. to 118 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Super Bantamweight	over 118 lbs. to 122 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.
Featherweight	over 122 lbs. to 126 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.
Super Featherweight	over 126 lbs. to 130 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.
Lightweight	over 130 lbs. to 135 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.
Super Lightweight	over 135 lbs. to 140 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.
Welterweight	over 140 lbs. to 147 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Super Welterweight	over 147 lbs. to 154 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Middleweight	over 154 lbs. to 160 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Super Middleweight	over 160 lbs. to 168 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Light Heavyweight	over 168 lbs. to 175 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Cruiserweight	over 175 lbs. to 200 lbs.	not more than 12 lbs.
Heavyweight	over 200 lbs.	no limit

SPS 195.31 Judging and scoring. (1) All bouts will be scored by 3 judges.

(2) The ten-point must scoring system shall be the standard system of scoring a bout. The winner of the round shall be awarded 10 points, and the loser of the round shall be awarded 9 points or less, except for the rare occasion of an even round, that is scored 10 to 10.

(3) Effective striking is judged by determining the total number of legal heavy strikes landed.

(4) Effective control is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location, and position of the bout.

(5) Effective aggressiveness means moving forward and landing legal strikes.

SPS 195.32 Legal techniques. (1) HAND AND ARM TECHNIQUES.

(a) Punches with the padded part of the glove to the front or side of the head or the torso, excluding the spine area.

(b) Back fists or spinning back fists with the padded, back of the glove to the front or side of the head or the torso, excluding the spine area.

(2) FOOT AND LEG TECHNIQUES.

(a) Striking with the foot to the front or side of the head or the torso, excluding the spine area.

(2) ADDITIONAL FOOT AND LEG TECHNIQUES. At the discretion of the promoter or club conducting the event, the following techniques may be allowed:

(a) Striking with the foot or shin to the inside or outside of the legs, except the knees.

(b) Sweeping with the foot the inside or outside of the opponent's front foot. Spinning sweeps may not be allowed under this paragraph or par. (c).

(c) Sweeping with the foot the inside or outside of either of the opponent's feet, if all of the following apply:

1. The contestant executing the sweep is squared to the opponent.

2. Neither of the opponent's feet is leading.

3. The opponent has equal weight on both feet.

SPS 195.33 Fouls and accidental injuries.

(1) The referee shall issue a warning if conditions that may progress to a foul are observed. After the initial warning, a penalty shall be issued. The penalty may be a deduction of points or disqualification depending on the severity of the foul. Any points deducted for any foul shall be deducted in the round in which the foul occurred.

(2) The referee, as soon as practical after the foul, shall call time and notify which contestant is being penalized and the total number of points the contestant is being penalized.

(3) When the round is over, the referee shall notify the judges and the inspector of the foul and the total point deduction.

(4) Only the referee may assess a foul or any point deductions. Judges may not deduct points for what they interpret is a foul.

(5) The referee shall check the fouled contestant's condition to see if they can still participate in the bout.

(6) Disqualification occurs after any combination of 3 fouls or if the referee determines a foul to be flagrant.

(7) If an injury results from an intentional foul and is severe enough to terminate the bout, the contestant causing the injury loses by disqualification.

(8) If an injury sustained by a contestant as a result of an intentional foul causes the contestant to be unable to continue at a subsequent point, the injured contestant shall win by a technical decision, if they are ahead on the score cards. If the injured contestant is even or behind on the score card at the time of the stoppage, the bout shall be declared a technical draw.

(9) If a bout is stopped because of an unintentional foul, the referee shall determine whether the contestant who has been fouled may continue the bout. If the contestant's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the foul, and if the foul did not involve concussive impact to the head of the contestant who has been fouled, the referee may order the bout continued after a recuperative interval of not more than 5 minutes. Immediately after stopping the bout or at the end of the round, the referee shall immediately inform the inspector, commissioner, or department representative of their determination that the foul was unintentional.

(10) If a contestant sustains an accidental injury, the referee shall immediately declare an accidental injury has occurred, stop the bout, and attend to the contestant's injury. The referee shall, in consultation with the ringside physician, determine whether the contestant who has been injured may continue the bout. If the contestant's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the injury, and if the injury did not involve concussive impact to the

head of the contestant who has been injured, the referee may order the bout continued after a recuperative interval determined by the referee.

(11) If the referee determines either from their observation or that of the ringside physician that a bout may not continue because of an unintentional foul or accidental injury, the bout shall be declared a no contest if the referee stops the bout before completion of the second round.

(12) If an unintentional foul or accidental injury renders a contestant unable to continue a bout, or an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes and the referee stops a bout after completion of the second round because of the injury, the outcome shall be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the partial round at which the referee stopped the bout.

(13) Types of fouls in a kickboxing bout include:

(a) Butting with the head.

(b) Striking the throat or back of the head.

(c) Striking the spine area. Striking the kidney area is permitted.

(d) Slapping.

(e) Spitting.

(f) Biting.

(g) Holding an opponent's head or arm and striking.

(h) Striking with the knee, elbow, or forearm.

(i) Striking the knees.

(j) Palm heel strikes.

(k) Backhand strikes, except those permitted under s. SPS 195.32 (1) (b).

(L) Bending, twisting, or otherwise manipulating any joint.

(m) Clubbing or hammerfist strikes.

(n) Striking the groin.

(o) Spinning foot or leg sweeps.

(p) Karate chopping strikes.

(q) Striking an opponent who is down. An opponent is considered down when the opponent touches the floor with any part of the body other than the soles of the feet.

(r) Abusive language in the cage or ring.

(s) Attacking an opponent when the referee is breaking the contestants apart.

(t) Fighting after the bell has signaled the end of a round or after the referee's command of "Break," "Time," or "Stop." A strike concurrent with the bell or command is permitted.

(u) Pushing or shoving an opponent.

(v) Grabbing or holding onto any part of an opponent's body.

(w) Any act that, in the judgment of the referee, is detrimental and places an opponent at a disadvantage.

SPS 195.34 Procedures after knockdowns.

(1) WHEN A CONTESTANT IS CONSIDERED KNOCKED DOWN. A contestant is considered knocked down if any of the following occur:

(a) The contestant touches the floor with any part of the body other than the soles of the feet as the result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes.

(b) As the result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes, a part of the contestant's body other than the soles of the feet would have touched the floor if not for the ropes or cage or holding the opponent.

(c) The contestant hangs helplessly on the ropes or leans helplessly against the cage as the result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes.

(2) REFEREE COMMANDS. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), when a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall immediately command "Down" and signal by pointing to the canvass. After a command of "Down," the bout may not continue until the command "Fight" is given by the referee.

(b) If a contestant sustains an injury from a legal strike or series of legal strikes that is severe enough to terminate the bout, the referee shall immediately stop the bout and the injured contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out.

(c) If a contestant slips to the floor, the referee shall immediately command "No Knockdown" and signal by extending both hands and arms and crisscrossing them across the front of the body at waist level.

(3) NEUTRAL CORNER. When a contestant is knocked down, the opponent shall go at once to the neutral corner designated by the referee.

(4) COUNT FOR A KNOCKDOWN. (a) Immediately after issuing the command indicating a contestant has been knocked down, the referee shall begin a mandatory 8 count and shall continue to count to 10 if the downed contestant is not able to continue fighting after the mandatory 8 count. The referee shall count aloud and provide intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the contestant who has been knocked down is aware of the count. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the contestant was knocked down and the time of announcing "one." The referee shall continue counting, even if the bell indicating the end of the round sounds. If the contestant is not ready to continue fighting before the count of 10, the bout shall be stopped and the contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of knock-out.

(b) If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner as required under sub. (3), the referee shall stop counting until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

(c) When a contestant is knocked down, the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 8, even if the contestant is ready to continue before then.

(d) If a contestant is knocked down and the bout is continued after the count of 8 has been reached, but the contestant immediately falls again without having received a fresh strike, the referee shall continue the counting from the count of 8.

(e) If both contestants go down at the same time, counting shall be continued as long as one of them is still down. If both contestants remain down until the count of 10, the bout shall be stopped and the decision shall be a technical draw.

(5) FAILURE TO FIGHT. A contestant who fails to resume fighting immediately after the termination of a rest interval shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out.

(6) THREE KNOCKDOWNS. A referee may not stop a professional bout solely because a contestant has been knocked down 3 times in one round. A referee may stop an amateur bout solely because a contestant has been knocked down 3 times in one round. If an amateur bout is stopped under this subsection, the contestant who has been knocked down 3 times in one round shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out.

(7) COUNT WHEN A CONTESTANT IS KNOCKED PARTIALLY OUT OF THE RING. (a) When a contestant is knocked through the ropes and onto the ring apron as a result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes, the referee shall immediately begin a 10 count. The referee shall count aloud in a manner such that the contestant who has been knocked partially out of the ring is

aware of the count. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the contestant was knocked partially out of the ring and the time of announcing "one." The referee shall continue counting, even if the bell indicating the end of the round sounds. If the contestant has not returned to a standing and ready position within the ring before the count of 10, the bout shall be stopped and the contestant shall lose the bout by disqualification.

(b) A contestant who has been partially knocked out of the ring may not be assisted by any person when attempting to return to a standing and ready position within the ring. If the referee determines a contestant has received assistance in violation of this paragraph that causes an unfair advantage over the opponent, the referee may deduct points from or disqualify the contestant.

(8) COUNT WHEN A CONTESTANT IS KNOCKED COMPLETELY OUT OF THE RING. (a) When a contestant is knocked completely out of the ring and onto the floor as a result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes, the referee shall immediately begin a mandatory 18 count and shall continue to count to 20 if the contestant that has been knocked out of the ring is not able to return to a ready and standing position within the ring after the mandatory 18 count. The referee shall count aloud in a manner such that the contestant who has been knocked out of the ring is aware of the count. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the contestant was knocked out of the ring and the time of announcing "one." The referee shall continue counting, even if the bell indicating the end of the round sounds. If the contestant has not returned to a standing and ready position within the ring before the count of 20, the bout shall be stopped and the contestant shall lose the bout by disqualification.

(b) When a contestant is knocked completely out of the ring, the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 18, even if the contestant has returned to a standing and ready position within the ring before then.

(c) A contestant who has been completely knocked out of the ring may not be assisted by any person when attempting to return to a standing and ready position within the ring. If the referee determines a contestant has received assistance in violation of this paragraph that causes an unfair advantage over the opponent, the referee may deduct points from or disqualify the contestant.

(9) WIPING OF GLOVES. When a contestant is knocked down or slips to the floor of the ring or cage, the referee shall wipe the contestant's gloves before the bout may continue.

(10) STANDING 8 COUNT. (a) The referee of a professional bout may not use a standing 8 count.

(b) The referee of an amateur bout may use a standing 8 count to determine if a contestant who is not considered knocked down is able to continue fighting. The referee shall count aloud and provide intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the contestant is aware of the count. If the referee determines the contestant is unable to continue fighting, the bout shall be stopped and the contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out. No more than 3 standing 8 counts may be used for a contestant in any one round.

SPS 195.35 Appearance and attire.

(1) Male contestants shall wear a full tuck under cup groin protector that will protect them against injury from a foul blow.

(2) Female contestants shall wear a padded sports bra or other chest protection.

(3) Female contestants may wear groin and breast protectors.

(4) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), each contestant in a bout shall wear long pants designed for unarmed combat sports. The pants may not have pockets, buttons, zippers, grommets, exposed hook-and-loop fasteners, or metal of any kind. Pants shall be approved by the inspector or department representative.

(b) For bouts in which the additional foot and leg techniques under s. SPS 195.32 (2) are permitted, each contestant in a bout shall wear mixed martial arts shorts, biking shorts, or kickboxing shorts. The shorts may not have pockets, buttons, zippers, grommets, exposed hook-and-loop fasteners, or metal of any kind. Shorts shall be approved by the inspector or department representative.

(5) Professional male contestants may not wear a shirt or Gi. Shirts are permitted for amateur male contestants.

(6) Female contestants shall wear a body shirt.

(7) No piercing accessories are permitted.

(8) A contestant may wear soft contact lenses. No other corrective lenses are permitted.

(9) No shoes are permitted.

(10) No grappling or soccer shin guards are permitted.

(11) No body grease, gels, balms, oils, or lotions may be applied to the hair, face or body. This includes the use of excessive amounts of water dumped on a contestant to make him or her slippery.

(12) Petroleum jelly may be applied to the facial area, but only from the cheekbone area to the forehead, at cage side in the presence of an inspector, referee, or a person designated by the department. Any contestant applying anything other than petroleum jelly in an approved fashion prior to this may be penalized a point or disqualified.

(13) Taping of hands, wrists, and ankles is permitted.

(14) Only neoprene joint supports may be used. Metal supports are prohibited.

(15) Fingernails and toenails shall be trimmed.

(16) The inspector or department representative shall determine whether head or facial hair presents any hazard to the safety of the contestant or their opponent or will interfere with the supervision and conduct of the event. Facial hair may not be braided.

(17) Contestants may not wear any equipment that fails to receive approval from the inspector or department representative.

(18) Ankle guards that have been approved by the department may be worn.

SPS 195.36 Gloves. (1) Gloves shall be provided by the promoter or, with consent of the inspector or commissioner, the contestants. Gloves approved by the inspector or commissioner shall be worn by contestants in all bouts. Only thumb-attached gloves shall be approved.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3) or otherwise approved by the inspector or commissioner, gloves for both contestants in a professional bout shall weigh 8 ounces each when worn by a contestant in a weight class of 147 pounds or less and 10 ounces each when worn by a contestant in a weight class of more than 147 pounds. Gloves for all amateur contestants shall weigh 10 ounces each.

(3) If agreed to by both contestants and approved by the inspector or commissioner, contestants may wear gloves heavier than specified in sub. (2).

(4) Gloves shall be whole, clean, and in sanitary condition. Breaking, roughing, or twisting of gloves is prohibited. No foreign substances may be applied to gloves except for wrapping around the wrist area to safely secure the laces.

(5) The inspector or commissioner shall be responsible for rejecting gloves that may pose a safety or health risk to a contestant.

(6) Before being reused, gloves shall be cleaned using a solution of 10% bleach and 90% water.

SPS 195.37 Hand wraps. (1) Contestants shall provide their own hand wraps for each bout.

(2) All professional contestants shall gauze and tape their hands prior to a bout. All amateur contestants shall either gauze and tape their hands or wrap their hands using cloth hand wrap prior to a bout.

(3) Bandages on the hand of a contestant may not exceed one winding of surgeon's adhesive tape, not over one inch wide, placed directly on the hand to protect the part of the hand near the wrist. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice, but may not extend within one inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(4) Each contestant who is gauzing and taping their hands shall use soft surgical bandages not over 2 inches wide, held in place by not more than 6 feet of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand. One 10 yard roll of soft surgical bandages shall be used to complete the wrappings for each hand. Adhesive tape may not be used on the front side of the knuckles.

(5) Water or any other liquid or material may not be used on tape.

(6) Hand wraps shall be placed on the contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or commissioner.

(7) A contestant or their representative may elect to be present when their opponent's hands are being wrapped.

SPS 195.38 Mouthpieces. (1) Contestants shall provide their own mouthpiece for each bout. Mouthpieces are subject to the approval of the inspector or commissioner.

(2) Contestants shall, during each round, wear an individually form-fitted mouthpiece that remains in place when the contestant's mouth is opened. If a contestant loses a mouthpiece during a round, the referee shall have it replaced during the first break in the action. If a contestant loses a mouthpiece 3 times during a bout, the referee shall stop the bout and the contestant shall lose the bout by technical knock-out.

SPS 195.39 Headgear. Professional contestants may not wear headgear. All amateur contestants shall wear competition headgear weighing between 10 and 12 ounces that has been approved by the commissioner or department representative. Headgear may include cheek protectors. Karate foam dipped style headgear, headgear with a jaw bar, and heavily padded training or sparring headgear are prohibited.

SPS 195.40 Foot pads. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), all amateur and professional contestants shall wear foot pads meeting the requirements of sub. (3).

(2) For bouts in which the additional foot and leg techniques under s. SPS 195.32 (2) are permitted, professional contestants may not wear foot pads. Amateur contestants may wear foot pads meeting the requirements under sub. (3).

(3) Foot pads are subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative. Foot pads shall be secured to the feet with the foot pad's elastic strap and medical or athletic tape. Foot pads shall cover all of the toes and the entire heel of the contestant's feet. Any laces on foot pads may not be exposed during competition.

SPS 195.41 Shin pads. (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), all amateur and professional contestants shall wear shin pads meeting the requirements of sub. (3).

(2) For bouts in which the additional foot and leg techniques under s. SPS 195.32 (2) are permitted, professional contestants may not wear shin pads. Amateur contestants may wear shin pads meeting the requirements under sub. (3).

(3) Shin pads are subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative. Shin pads shall be of a soft material and secured to the shins with the shin pad's elastic strap and medical or athletic tape. Shin pads with metal loop fasteners and grappling or soccer shin guards are prohibited.

SPS 195.42 Corner equipment. (1) At least one second who works in a contestant's corner shall have the following equipment:

- (a) A bucket.
- (b) Clean towels.
- (c) Sterile gauze pads, sterile cotton, and cotton-tipped swabs.
- (d) Ice-filled bag, which is double-bagged.
- (e) Water in clear plastic sealed containers.

(2) Seconds shall submit the bucket and corner equipment to the ringside physician for inspection and approval before a bout.

(3) In case of a cut, a contestant's seconds may only make topical use of the following:

- (a) A solution of adrenaline 1/1000.
- (b) Avetine.
- (c) Thrombin.

SPS 195.43 Requirements for cage or fenced area. Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, the caged or fenced area in which a bout is conducted shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The cage or fenced area shall be approved by the department and may be inspected prior to each bout by the referee, inspector, or department representative.

(2) The fighting-area floor shall be no smaller than 18 feet by 18 feet and no larger than 32 feet by 32 feet.

(3) The fighting-area floor shall be padded in a manner approved by the department, with at least a one-inch layer of foam padding. Padding shall extend beyond the fighting area and over the edge of the platform.

(4) The fighting-area floor shall not be more than 4 feet above the floor of the building and shall have 2 sets of suitable steps or ramps for use by the contestants.

(5) Posts shall be made of metal not more than 6 inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of 58 inches above the fighting-area floor and shall be properly padded in a manner approved by the department.

(6) The fighting area shall be enclosed by a fence made of material, such as vinyl-coated chain-link fencing, that will not allow a contestant to fall out or break through it onto the building floor or spectators.

(7) All metal parts shall be covered and padded in a manner approved by the department and may not be abrasive to the contestants.

(8) The fighting area shall have 2 separate entries onto the fighting-area floor.

SPS 195.44 Requirements for ring. Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, the ring in which a bout is conducted shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The ring shall be a square of not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet on a side within the ropes. The apron of the ring floor shall extend at least 18 inches beyond the ropes. The ring may not be more than 4 feet above the floor of the building or grounds of an outdoor arena and shall have 3 sets of suitable steps for the use of boxers, coaches, and officials, one in each boxer's corner and one in a neutral corner or area for use by ringside physicians and referees.

(2) The ring shall be circumscribed with at least 4 ropes. Ropes may not be less than one inch in diameter or more than 2 inches in diameter. Ropes may not be made of metal. Ropes shall be wrapped securely with soft material. The lowest rope shall be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30 inches, the third rope 42 inches, and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. The ropes shall be secured with 2 spacer ties on each side of the ring. The ring floor shall

be padded with a one-inch layer of padding of felt, rubber or other similar material, placed on a one-inch base of building board or similar supporting base. Padding shall be covered with canvas duck, or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.

SPS 195.45 Number, type, and duration of rounds and bouts.

(1) Professional bouts shall be a minimum of 3 rounds and a maximum 12 rounds of 2 minutes each. Each round shall have a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(2) Amateur bouts shall be a minimum of 3 rounds and a maximum of 5 rounds of 2 minutes each. Each round shall have a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(3) A minimum of 24 rounds shall be scheduled for an event unless waived by the commissioner or department representative.

(4) All amateur kickboxing bouts shall end before any professional kickboxing bouts may begin.

SPS 195.46 Types of bout results. A kickboxing bout may end under any of the following results:

(1) Knock-out, or KO, which occurs when a contestant is down as described in s. SPS 195.34 (4) for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(2) Technical knock-out, or TKO, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The referee stops the bout because the contestant can no longer defend himself or herself.

(b) The ringside physician advises the referee to stop the bout.

(c) An injury as a result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes is severe enough to terminate the bout.

(d) The referee stops the bout because a contestant is injured by a legal strike or series of legal strikes and cannot continue.

(e) The referee stops an amateur bout because a contestant has been knocked down 3 times in one round.

(f) The referee stops a bout under s. SPS 195.38 (2) because a contestant loses a mouthpiece 3 times.

(3) Decision via scorecards, which may be of any of the following types:

(a) Unanimous, which occurs when all 3 judges score the bout for the same contestant.

(b) Split decision, which occurs when 2 judges score the bout for one contestant and one judge scores for the opponent.

(c) Majority decision, which occurs when 2 judges score the bout for the same contestant and one judge scores the bout a draw.

(4) Draw, which may be of any of the following types:

(a) Unanimous, which occurs when all 3 judges score the bout a draw.

(b) Majority, which occurs when 2 judges score the bout a draw.

(c) Split, which occurs when all 3 judges score a bout differently.

(5) Disqualification, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) An injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul as determined by the referee is severe enough to terminate the bout.

(b) A contestant commits any combination of 3 fouls or a flagrant foul as determined by the referee.

(c) A contestant who has been partially knocked out of the ring does not, as determined by the referee under s. SPS 195.34 (7) (a), return to a standing and ready position within the ring before the count of 10.

(d) A contestant who has been completely knocked out of the ring does not, as determined by the referee under s. SPS 195.34 (8) (a), return to a standing and ready position within the ring before the count of 20.

(e) A contestant is determined by the referee under s. SPS 195.34 (7) (b) or (8) (c) to have been assisted by another person when attempting to return to a standing and ready position within the ring. Disqualification under this paragraph is at the referee's discretion.

(f) A contestant's second leaves the designated area.

(6) Forfeit, which occurs when a contestant fails to begin competition or prematurely ends the contest for reasons other than injury.

(7) Technical draw, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) An injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul, as determined by the referee, causes the injured contestant unable to continue at a subsequent point in the contest and the injured contestant is even or behind on the scorecards.

(b) Both contestants are down as described in s. SPS 195.34 (4) (e) for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(8) Technical decision, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) An unintentional foul or accidental injury renders a contestant unable to continue the bout or an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes, the referee stops the bout after completion of the second round because of the injury, and a contestant is leading on the scorecards for the completed rounds and the partial round at which the referee stopped the bout.

(b) An injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul, as determined by the referee, causes the injured contestant unable to continue at a subsequent point in the contest and the injured contestant is ahead on the scorecards.

(9) No contest, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The referee determines either from their observation or that of the ringside physician that the bout may not continue because of an unintentional foul or accidental injury and stops the bout before completion of the second round.

(b) A contestant tests positive for prohibited drug use and is disciplined under s. SPS 195.72 (9).

SPS 195.47 Rule meetings. All contestants and their seconds shall attend pre-bout meetings with the referee and a department representative to review the bout rules, fouls, and department requirements.

Subchapter V — Conducting Muay Thai At Events

SPS 195.48 General provisions.

(1) A male contestant may not compete against a female contestant in a bout.

(2) Each contestant shall present all required physical examination forms and laboratory reports to the ringside physician at the pre-bout examination.

(3) All professional and amateur contests shall be conducted under the supervision of the department.

(4) Only licensed participants may be allowed in the contest area.

(5) Amateur contestants may not currently or have ever been a professional fighter in any combative sport. This includes mixed martial arts, boxing, karate or any other form of a combative sport. Any contestant found in violation will be subject to disciplinary action.

(6) Debut amateur contestants shall complete a department-approved form detailing the contestant's experience and training for unarmed combat sports competitions. The trainer of a debut contestant shall certify that the contestant is skilled enough to compete and has never engaged in any type of professional unarmed combat sports event.

Note: Forms are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(7) Amateur contestants shall have a minimum of 5 recorded amateur bouts prior to being permitted to compete as a professional contestant. The commissioner or a person designated by the department may waive this requirement or request verification of a contestant's participation in any bout.

(8) Bouts with more than 2 contestants in the same fighting area are prohibited.

(9) Bouts shall take place in a cage or fenced area meeting the requirements of s. SPS 195.61 or ring meeting the requirements of s. SPS 195.62.

SPS 195.49 Weigh-in.

(1) Contestants shall weigh-in within 8 hours of competition.

(2) The weigh-in shall be conducted by or under the supervision of the inspector or department representative.

(3) If upon weigh-in it is found a contestant is over the maximum limit for the class in which the contestant is entered, the contestant's name shall be withdrawn from the list of entries.

SPS 195.50 Weight limitations.

(1) All bouts shall take place only between contestants who are within the same weight class as defined by the commissioner or department representative, unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative. Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, the weight classes and allowable weight differences between classes shall be as reflected in Table A.

(2) Contestants may not exceed the weight specified in the contract between themselves and a promoter or club.

(3) Contestants that fail to make their contracted weight within one hour before their official weigh-in may do either of the following:

(a) Lose weight to meet the weight requirement agreed to in the contract. Contestants may not lose more than 2 pounds of their weight.

(b) Renegotiate their contract with the promoter or club, provided both contestants are within the same weight class or within the permitted weight difference between weight classes.

(4) The commissioner or department representative shall have the sole discretion as to whether to cancel a bout if a contestant does not make weight.

Table A

Weight Class	Weight	Allowance
Mini Flyweight	up to and including 105 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Light Flyweight	over 105 lbs. to 108 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Flyweight	over 108 lbs. to 112 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Super Flyweight	over 112 lbs. to 115 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Bantamweight	over 115 lbs. to 118 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Super Bantamweight	over 118 lbs. to 122 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.
Featherweight	over 122 lbs. to 126 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.
Super Featherweight	over 126 lbs. to 130 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.
Lightweight	over 130 lbs. to 135 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.
Super Lightweight	over 135 lbs. to 140 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.
Welterweight	over 140 lbs. to 147 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Super Welterweight	over 147 lbs. to 154 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Middleweight	over 154 lbs. to 160 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Super Middleweight	over 160 lbs. to 168 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Light Heavyweight	over 168 lbs. to 175 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Cruiserweight	over 175 lbs. to 200 lbs.	not more than 12 lbs.
Heavyweight	over 200 lbs.	no limit

SPS 195.51 Judging and scoring. (1) All bouts will be scored by 3 judges.

(2) The ten-point must scoring system shall be the standard system of scoring a bout. The winner of the round shall be awarded 10 points, and the loser of the round shall be awarded 9 points or less, except for the rare occasion of an even round, that is scored 10 to 10.

(3) Effective striking is judged by determining the total number of legal heavy strikes landed.

(4) Effective control is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location, and position of the bout.

(5) Effective aggressiveness means moving forward and landing legal strikes.

SPS 195.52 Legal techniques. (1) HAND AND ARM TECHNIQUES.

(a) Punches with the padded part of the glove to the front or side of the head or the torso, excluding the spine area.

(b) Back fists, backhands, spinning back fists, or spinning backhands with the padded, back of the glove to the front or side of the head or the torso, excluding the spine area.

(c) Except as provided in par. (d), striking with the elbow or forearm to any of the following areas:

1. The front or side of the head.
2. The torso, except the spine area.
3. The inside or outside of the legs, except the knees.

(d) Striking with the elbow or forearm to any area under par. (c) may be prohibited at the discretion of the promoter or club conducting the event.

(2) FOOT AND LEG TECHNIQUES.

(a) Except as provided in par. (b), striking with the foot or shin to any of the following areas:

1. The front or side of the head.
2. The torso, except the spine area.
3. The inside or outside of the legs, except the knees.

(b) Spinning foot or leg sweeps or sweeps using the instep of the foot are prohibited.

(c) Except as provided in par. (d), striking with the knee to any of the following areas:

1. The front or side of the head.
2. The torso, except the spine area.
3. The inside or outside of the legs, except the knees.

(d) Striking with the knee to any area under par. (c) may be prohibited at the discretion of the promoter or club conducting the event.

(3) CLINCHING TECHNIQUES.

(a) Clinching the opponent in order to immediately attack with a legal strike. The clinch may continue as long as one contestant is attacking or counter-attacking within the clinch.

(b) While within a clinch, using only the hands and arms to push, twist, or turn the opponent in order to throw the opponent off balance.

(c) Grabbing the opponent's leg in order to immediately execute a single legal strike that may be accompanied by a single step in any direction. The leg shall be released immediately after the single legal strike.

SPS 195.53 Fouls and accidental injuries.

(1) The referee shall issue a warning if conditions that may progress to a foul are observed. After the initial warning, a penalty shall be issued. The penalty may be a deduction of points or disqualification depending on the severity of the foul. Any points deducted for any foul shall be deducted in the round in which the foul occurred.

(2) The referee, as soon as practical after the foul, shall call time and notify which contestant is being penalized and the total number of points the contestant is being penalized.

(3) When the round is over, the referee shall notify the judges and the inspector of the foul and the total point deduction.

(4) Only the referee may assess a foul or any point deductions. Judges may not deduct points for what they interpret is a foul.

(5) The referee shall check the fouled contestant's condition to see if they can still participate in the bout.

(6) Disqualification occurs after any combination of 3 fouls or if the referee determines a foul to be flagrant.

(7) If an injury results from an intentional foul and is severe enough to terminate the bout, the contestant causing the injury loses by disqualification.

(8) If an injury sustained by a contestant as a result of an intentional foul causes the contestant to be unable to continue at a subsequent point, the injured contestant shall win by a technical decision, if they are ahead on the score cards. If the injured contestant is even or behind on the score card at the time of the stoppage, the bout shall be declared a technical draw.

(9) If a bout is stopped because of an unintentional foul, the referee shall determine whether the contestant who has been fouled may continue the bout. If the contestant's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the foul, and if the foul did not involve concussive impact to the head of the contestant who has been fouled, the referee may order the bout continued after a recuperative interval of not more than 5 minutes. Immediately after

stopping the bout or at the end of the round, the referee shall immediately inform the inspector, commissioner, or department representative of their determination that the foul was unintentional.

(10) If a contestant sustains an accidental injury, the referee shall immediately declare an accidental injury has occurred, stop the bout, and attend to the contestant's injury. The referee shall, in consultation with the ringside physician, determine whether the contestant who has been injured may continue the bout. If the contestant's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the injury, and if the injury did not involve concussive impact to the head of the contestant who has been injured, the referee may order the bout continued after a recuperative interval determined by the referee.

(11) If the referee determines either from their observation or that of the ringside physician that a bout may not continue because of an unintentional foul or accidental injury, the bout shall be declared a no contest if the referee stops the bout before completion of the second round.

(12) If an unintentional foul or accidental injury renders a contestant unable to continue a bout, or an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes and the referee stops a bout after completion of the second round because of the injury, the outcome shall be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the partial round at which the referee stopped the bout.

(13) Types of fouls in a Muay Thai bout include:

- (a)** Butting with the head.
- (b)** Striking the throat or back of the head.
- (c)** Striking the spine area. Striking the kidney area is permitted.
- (d)** Slapping.
- (e)** Spitting.
- (f)** Biting.
- (g)** Holding an opponent's head or arm and striking.
- (h)** Striking the knees.
- (i)** Palm heel strikes.
- (j)** Bending, twisting, or otherwise manipulating any joint.
- (k)** Clubbing or hammer fist strikes.

(L) Striking the groin.

(m) Spinning foot or leg sweeps or sweeps using the instep of the foot.

(n) Karate chopping strikes.

(o) Striking an opponent who is down. An opponent is considered down when the opponent touches the floor with any part of the body other than the soles of the feet.

(p) Abusive language in the cage or ring.

(q) Attacking an opponent when the referee is breaking the contestants apart.

(r) Fighting after the bell has signaled the end of a round or after the referee's command of "Break," "Time," or "Stop." A strike concurrent with the bell or command is permitted.

(s) Pushing or shoving an opponent through the ropes or out of the ring.

(t) A spinning forearm or elbow. A spinning backhand or back fist is permitted, provided the strike is with the padded, back of the glove.

(u) Any act that, in the judgment of the referee, is detrimental and places an opponent at a disadvantage.

SPS 195.54 Procedures after knockdowns.

(1) WHEN A CONTESTANT IS CONSIDERED KNOCKED DOWN. A contestant is considered knocked down if any of the following occur:

(a) The contestant touches the floor with any part of the body other than the soles of the feet as the result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes. If the contestant rises immediately to the soles of the feet, the referee may determine a knockdown has not occurred.

(b) As the result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes, a part of the contestant's body other than the soles of the feet would have touched the floor if not for the ropes or cage or holding the opponent. If the contestant immediately ceases contact with the ropes, cage, or opponent, the referee may determine a knockdown has not occurred.

(c) The contestant hangs helplessly on the ropes or leans helplessly against the cage as the result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes.

(2) REFEREE COMMANDS. (a) Except as provided in par. (b), when a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall immediately command "Down" and signal by pointing to the canvass. After a command of "Down," the bout may not continue until the command "Fight" is given by the referee.

(b) If a contestant sustains an injury from a legal strike or series of legal strikes that is severe enough to terminate the bout, the referee shall immediately stop the bout and the injured contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out.

(c) If a contestant slips to the floor or in the judgement of the referee under sub. (1) (a) or (b) a knockdown has not occurred, the referee shall immediately command “No Knockdown” and signal by extending both hands and arms and crisscrossing them across the front of the body at waist level.

(3) NEUTRAL CORNER. When a contestant is knocked down, the opponent shall go at once to the neutral corner designated by the referee.

(4) COUNT FOR A KNOCKDOWN. (a) Immediately after issuing the command indicating a contestant has been knocked down, the referee shall begin a mandatory 8 count and shall continue to count to 10 if the downed contestant is not able to continue fighting after the mandatory 8 count. The referee shall count aloud and provide intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the contestant who has been knocked down is aware of the count. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the contestant was knocked down and the time of announcing "one." The referee shall continue counting, even if the bell indicating the end of the round sounds. If the contestant is not ready to continue fighting before the count of 10, the bout shall be stopped and the contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of knock-out.

(b) If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner as required under sub. (3), the referee shall stop counting until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

(c) When a contestant is knocked down, the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 8, even if the contestant is ready to continue before then.

(d) If a contestant is knocked down and the bout is continued after the count of 8 has been reached, but the contestant immediately falls again without having received a fresh strike, the referee shall continue the counting from the count of 8.

(e) If both contestants go down at the same time, counting shall be continued as long as one of them is still down. If both contestants remain down until the count of 10, the bout shall be stopped and the decision shall be a technical draw.

(5) FAILURE TO FIGHT. A contestant who fails to resume fighting immediately after the termination of a rest interval shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out.

(6) THREE KNOCKDOWNS. A referee may not stop a professional bout solely because a contestant has been knocked down 3 times in one round. A referee may stop an amateur bout

solely because a contestant has been knocked down 3 times in one round. If an amateur bout is stopped under this subsection, the contestant who has been knocked down 3 times in one round shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out.

(7) COUNT WHEN A CONTESTANT IS KNOCKED PARTIALLY OUT OF THE RING. (a) When a contestant is knocked through the ropes and onto the ring apron as a result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes, the referee shall immediately begin a 10 count. The referee shall count aloud in a manner such that the contestant who has been knocked partially out of the ring is aware of the count. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the contestant was knocked partially out of the ring and the time of announcing "one." The referee shall continue counting, even if the bell indicating the end of the round sounds. If the contestant has not returned to a standing and ready position within the ring before the count of 10, the bout shall be stopped and the contestant shall lose the bout by disqualification.

(b) A contestant who has been partially knocked out of the ring may not be assisted by any person when attempting to return to a standing and ready position within the ring. If the referee determines a contestant has received assistance in violation of this paragraph that causes an unfair advantage over the opponent, the referee may deduct points from or disqualify the contestant.

(8) COUNT WHEN A CONTESTANT IS KNOCKED COMPLETELY OUT OF THE RING. (a) When a contestant is knocked completely out of the ring and onto the floor as a result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes, the referee shall immediately begin a mandatory 18 count and shall continue to count to 20 if the contestant that has been knocked out of the ring is not able to return to a ready and standing position within the ring after the mandatory 18 count. The referee shall count aloud in a manner such that the contestant who has been knocked out of the ring is aware of the count. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the contestant was knocked out of the ring and the time of announcing "one." The referee shall continue counting, even if the bell indicating the end of the round sounds. If the contestant has not returned to a standing and ready position within the ring before the count of 20, the bout shall be stopped and the contestant shall lose the bout by disqualification.

(b) When a contestant is knocked completely out of the ring, the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 18, even if the contestant has returned to a standing and ready position within the ring before then.

(c) A contestant who has been completely knocked out of the ring may not be assisted by any person when attempting to return to a standing and ready position within the ring. If the referee determines a contestant has received assistance in violation of this paragraph that causes an unfair advantage over the opponent, the referee may deduct points from or disqualify the contestant.

(9) WIPING OF GLOVES. When a contestant is knocked down or slips or falls to the floor of the ring or cage, the referee shall wipe the contestant's gloves before the bout may continue.

(10) STANDING 8 COUNT. (a) The referee of a professional bout may not use a standing 8 count.

(b) The referee of an amateur bout may use a standing 8 count to determine if a contestant who is not considered knocked down is able to continue fighting. The referee shall count aloud and provide intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the contestant is aware of the count. If the referee determines the contestant is unable to continue fighting, the bout shall be stopped and the contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out. No more than 3 standing 8 counts may be used for a contestant in any one round.

SPS 195.55 Appearance and attire.

(1) Male contestants shall wear a full tuck under cup groin protector that will protect them against injury from a foul blow.

(2) Female contestants shall wear a padded sports bra or other chest protection.

(3) Female contestants may wear groin and breast protectors.

(4) Each contestant in a bout conducted shall wear mixed martial arts shorts, biking shorts, or kickboxing shorts. The shorts may not have pockets, buttons, zippers, grommets, exposed hook-and-loop fasteners, or metal of any kind. Shorts shall be approved by the inspector or department representative.

(5) Professional male contestants may not wear a shirt or Gi. Shirts are permitted for amateur male contestants.

(6) Female contestants shall wear a body shirt.

(7) No piercing accessories are permitted.

(8) A contestant may wear soft contact lenses. No other corrective lenses are permitted.

(9) No shin pads or guards are permitted.

(10) No body grease, gels, balms, oils, or lotions may be applied to the hair, face or body. This includes the use of excessive amounts of water dumped on a contestant to make him or her slippery.

(11) Petroleum jelly may be applied to the facial area, but only from the cheekbone area to the forehead, at cage side in the presence of an inspector, referee, or a person designated by

the department. Any contestant applying anything other than petroleum jelly in an approved fashion prior to this may be penalized a point or disqualified.

(12) Taping of hands, wrists, and ankles is permitted.

(13) Only neoprene joint supports may be used. Metal supports are prohibited.

(14) Fingernails and toenails shall be trimmed.

(15) The inspector or department representative shall determine whether head or facial hair presents any hazard to the safety of the contestant or their opponent or will interfere with the supervision and conduct of the event. Facial hair may not be braided.

(16) For an amateur bout in which elbow strikes to the head are permitted, contestants shall wear elbow pads approved by the inspector or department representative.

(17) Contestants may not wear any equipment that fails to receive approval from the inspector or department representative.

(18) Contestants may not wear shoes or padding on their feet during competition.

(19) Ankle guards that have been approved by the department may be worn.

SPS 195.56 Gloves. (1) Gloves shall be provided by the promoter or, with consent of the inspector or commissioner, the contestants. Gloves approved by the inspector or commissioner shall be worn by contestants in all bouts. Only thumb-attached gloves shall be approved.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3) or otherwise approved by the inspector or commissioner, gloves for both contestants in a professional bout shall weigh 8 ounces each when worn by a contestant in a weight class of 147 pounds or less and 10 ounces each when worn by a contestant in a weight class of more than 147 pounds. Gloves for all amateur contestants shall weigh 10 ounces each.

(3) If agreed to by both contestants and approved by the inspector or commissioner, contestants may wear gloves heavier than specified in sub. (2).

(4) Gloves shall be whole, clean, and in sanitary condition. Breaking, roughing, or twisting of gloves is prohibited. No foreign substances may be applied to gloves except for wrapping around the wrist area to safely secure the laces.

(5) The inspector or commissioner shall be responsible for rejecting gloves that may pose a safety or health risk to a contestant.

(6) Before being reused, gloves shall be cleaned using a solution of 10% bleach and 90% water.

SPS 195.57 Hand wraps. (1) Contestants shall provide their own hand wraps for each bout.

(2) All professional contestants shall gauze and tape their hands prior to a bout. All amateur contestants shall either gauze and tape their hands or wrap their hands using cloth hand wrap prior to a bout.

(3) Bandages on the hand of a contestant may not exceed one winding of surgeon's adhesive tape, not over one inch wide, placed directly on the hand to protect the part of the hand near the wrist. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice, but may not extend within one inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(4) Each contestant who is gauzing and taping their hands shall use soft surgical bandages not over 2 inches wide, held in place by not more than 6 feet of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand. One 10 yard roll of soft surgical bandages shall be used to complete the wrappings for each hand. Adhesive tape may not be used on the front side of the knuckles.

(5) Water or any other liquid or material may not be used on tape.

(6) Hand wraps shall be placed on the contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or commissioner.

(7) A contestant or their representative may elect to be present when their opponent's hands are being wrapped.

SPS 195.58 Mouthpieces. (1) Contestants shall provide their own mouthpiece for each bout. Mouthpieces are subject to the approval of the inspector or commissioner.

(2) Contestants shall, during each round, wear an individually form-fitted mouthpiece that remains in place when the contestant's mouth is opened. If a contestant loses a mouthpiece during a round, the referee shall have it replaced during the first break in the action. If a contestant loses a mouthpiece 3 times during a bout, the referee shall stop the bout and the contestant shall lose the bout by technical knock-out.

SPS 195.59 Headgear. Professional contestants may not wear headgear. All amateur contestants shall wear competition headgear weighing between 10 and 12 ounces. Headgear may include cheek protectors. All headgear must be approved by the commissioner or department representative. Karate foam dipped style headgear, headgear with a jaw bar, and heavily padded training or sparring headgear are prohibited.

SPS 195.60 Corner equipment. (1) At least one second who works in a contestant's corner shall have the following equipment:

(a) A bucket.

- (b) Clean towels.
- (c) Sterile gauze pads, sterile cotton, and cotton-tipped swabs.
- (d) Ice-filled bag, which is double-bagged.
- (e) Water in clear plastic sealed containers.

(2) Seconds shall submit the bucket and corner equipment to the ringside physician for inspection and approval before a bout.

- (3) In case of a cut, a contestant's seconds may only make topical use of the following:
- (a) A solution of adrenaline 1/1000.
 - (b) Avetine.
 - (c) Thrombin.

SPS 195.61 Requirements for cage or fenced area. Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, the caged or fenced area in which a bout is conducted shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The cage or fenced area shall be approved by the department and may be inspected prior to each bout by the referee, inspector, or department representative.

(2) The fighting-area floor shall be no smaller than 18 feet by 18 feet and no larger than 32 feet by 32 feet.

(3) The fighting-area floor shall be padded in a manner approved by the department, with at least a one-inch layer of foam padding. Padding shall extend beyond the fighting area and over the edge of the platform.

(4) The fighting-area floor shall not be more than 4 feet above the floor of the building and shall have 2 sets of suitable steps or ramps for use by the contestants.

(5) Posts shall be made of metal not more than 6 inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of 58 inches above the fighting-area floor and shall be properly padded in a manner approved by the department.

(6) The fighting area shall be enclosed by a fence made of material, such as vinyl-coated chain-link fencing, that will not allow a contestant to fall out or break through it onto the building floor or spectators.

(7) All metal parts shall be covered and padded in a manner approved by the department and may not be abrasive to the contestants.

(8) The fighting area shall have 2 separate entries onto the fighting-area floor.

SPS 195.62 Requirements for ring. Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, the ring in which a bout is conducted shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The ring shall be a square of not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet on a side within the ropes. The apron of the ring floor shall extend at least 18 inches beyond the ropes. The ring may not be more than 4 feet above the floor of the building or grounds of an outdoor arena and shall have 3 sets of suitable steps for the use of boxers, coaches, and officials, one in each boxer's corner and one in a neutral corner or area for use by ringside physicians and referees.

(2) The ring shall be circumscribed with at least 4 ropes. Ropes may not be less than one inch in diameter or more than 2 inches in diameter. Ropes may not be made of metal. Ropes shall be wrapped securely with soft material. The lowest rope shall be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30 inches, the third rope 42 inches, and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. The ropes shall be secured with 2 spacer ties on each side of the ring. The ring floor shall be padded with a one-inch layer of padding of felt, rubber or other similar material, placed on a one-inch base of building board or similar supporting base. Padding shall be covered with canvas duck, or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.

(3) Ring posts shall be at least 3 inches in diameter, extending from the floor to the height of 58 inches above the ring floor. Ropes shall be connected to posts with the extension not shorter than 18 inches. Turn-buckles shall be covered with a protective padding. Full-length vertical corner pads shall be secured in place.

SPS 195.63 Number, type, and duration of rounds and bouts.

(1) Professional bouts shall be a minimum of 3 rounds and a maximum 12 rounds of 2 minutes each or 3 minutes each. Each 2 minute round shall have a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal. Each 3 minute round shall have a minimum one minute and a maximum 2 minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(2) Amateur bouts shall be a minimum of 3 rounds and a maximum of 5 rounds of 2 minutes each with a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(3) A minimum of 24 rounds shall be scheduled for an event unless waived by the commissioner or department representative.

(4) All amateur Muay Thai bouts shall end before any professional Muay Thai bouts may begin.

SPS 195.64 Types of bout results. A Muay Thai bout may end under any of the following results:

(1) Knock-out, or KO, which occurs when a contestant is down as described in s. SPS 195.54 (4) for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(2) Technical knock-out, or TKO, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The referee stops the bout because the contestant can no longer defend himself or herself.

(b) The ringside physician advises the referee to stop the bout.

(c) An injury as a result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes is severe enough to terminate the bout.

(d) The referee stops the bout because a contestant is injured by a legal strike or series of legal strikes and cannot continue.

(e) The referee stops an amateur bout because a contestant has been knocked down 3 times in one round.

(f) The referee stops a bout under s. SPS 195.58 (2) because a contestant loses a mouthpiece 3 times.

(3) Decision via scorecards, which may be of any of the following types:

(a) Unanimous, which occurs when all 3 judges score the bout for the same contestant.

(b) Split decision, which occurs when 2 judges score the bout for one contestant and one judge scores for the opponent.

(c) Majority decision, which occurs when 2 judges score the bout for the same contestant and one judge scores the bout a draw.

(4) Draw, which may be of any of the following types:

(a) Unanimous, which occurs when all 3 judges score the bout a draw.

(b) Majority, which occurs when 2 judges score the bout a draw.

(c) Split, which occurs when all 3 judges score a bout differently.

(5) Disqualification, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) An injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul as determined by the referee is severe enough to terminate the bout.

(b) A contestant commits any combination of 3 fouls or a flagrant foul as determined by the referee.

(c) A contestant who has been partially knocked out of the ring does not, as determined by the referee under s. SPS 195.54 (7) (a), return to a standing and ready position within the ring before the count of 10.

(d) A contestant who has been completely knocked out of the ring does not, as determined by the referee under s. SPS 195.54 (8) (a), return to a standing and ready position within the ring before the count of 20.

(e) A contestant is determined by the referee under s. SPS 195.54 (7) (b) or (8) (c) to have been assisted by another person when attempting to return to a standing and ready position within the ring. Disqualification under this paragraph is at the referee's discretion.

(f) A contestant's second leaves the designated area.

(6) Forfeit, which occurs when a contestant fails to begin competition or prematurely ends the contest for reasons other than injury.

(7) Technical draw, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) An injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul, as determined by the referee, causes the injured contestant unable to continue at a subsequent point in the contest and the injured contestant is even or behind on the scorecards.

(b) Both contestants are down as described in s. SPS 195.54 (4) (e) for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(8) Technical decision, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) An unintentional foul or accidental injury renders a contestant unable to continue the bout or an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes, the referee stops the bout after completion of the second round because of the injury, and a contestant is leading on the scorecards for the completed rounds and the partial round at which the referee stopped the bout.

(b) An injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul, as determined by the referee, causes the injured contestant unable to continue at a subsequent point in the contest and the injured contestant is ahead on the scorecards.

(9) No contest, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The referee determines either from their observation or that of the ringside physician that the bout may not continue because of an unintentional foul or accidental injury and stops the bout before completion of the second round.

(b) A contestant tests positive for prohibited drug use and is disciplined under s. SPS 195.72 (9).

SPS 195.65 Rule meetings. All contestants and their seconds shall attend pre-bout meetings with the referee and a department representative to review the bout rules, fouls, and department requirements.

Subchapter VI — Conducting Unarmed Combat Sports Under Alternate Rules

SPS 195.66 Department approval required. (1) Unarmed combat sports bouts conducted other than as provided under s. 444.05, Stats., chs. SPS 112 to 114, subch. IV of ch. SPS 192, or subch. IV or V are prohibited, except as approved by the department. A request for approval under this section shall be submitted to the department at least 60 calendar days before the proposed date of an event and no more than 120 calendar days before an event by a promoter or an authorized representative of a licensed professional club, corporation, or association on forms provided by the department and shall include the proposed date, starting time, and location of the event and a copy of all rules and regulations under which the proposed bouts will be conducted or an Internet address where the rules and regulations are located.

(2) The department may deny a request for approval under sub. (1) if the department determines any of the following:

(a) The request does not provide all required information.

(b) The requestor does not have appropriate knowledge of the proper conduct of the proposed bouts.

(c) Referees licensed under ss. SPS 110.065, 192.206, 195.10, and 195.11 would generally not possess the knowledge and experience necessary to act as a referee for the proposed bouts.

(d) Judges licensed under s. SPS 110.065, 192.205, 195.08, and 195.09 would generally not possess the knowledge and experience necessary to act as a judge for the proposed bouts.

(e) Boxers licensed under ch. SPS 115 and contestants licensed under s. SPS 192.204, 195.06, and 195.07 would generally not possess the knowledge and experience necessary to compete in the proposed bouts.

(f) The proposed bouts pose an unreasonable threat to the health or safety of contestants, spectators, or officials.

SPS 195.67 Effect of approval and withdrawal of approval. (1) Approval issued under s. SPS 195.66 permits the requestor to include the approved bouts in the application under s. SPS 195.17 and may not be construed as approval of the event or any portion thereof. Approval is not transferable to another event or to another professional club, corporation, or association.

(2) The department may establish rules and requirements for conducting bouts in addition to those approved under s. SPS 195.66.

(3) The department may withdraw approval under s. SPS 195.66 at any time for violation of ch. 444, Stats., chs. SPS 110 to 116, ch. SPS 192, or this chapter.

Subchapter VII — Medical Requirements, Discipline, Suspensions, Rest Periods, and Drug Testing

SPS 195.68 Medical requirements, physicals, and examinations.

(1) (a) Contestants shall produce all required physical examination and laboratory results.

(b) The commissioner, department representative, or ringside physician may require that a contestant take an additional hepatitis B surface antigen test or hepatitis C antibody test and provide the results within 2 weeks of an event in which a contestant is scheduled to compete.

(2) The commissioner, department representative, or ringside physician may order a computed tomography (CT) scan with contrast or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examination when a contestant has any of the following:

(a) Lost 3 bouts in a row by knock-out or technical knock-out.

(b) Lost 6 bouts in a row.

(c) An extensive losing record.

(3) All contestants shall have a pre-bout physical examination by the ringside physician within 30 hours before each bout, and if requested by a contestant, referee, or inspector, after a bout. After each pre-bout and post-bout examination of a contestant, the ringside physician shall complete a report, on forms provided by the department, and submit the completed reports to the department representative.

Note: Forms are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(4) The ringside physician shall review all documents provided by contestants regarding medical examinations and laboratory results and examine each contestant as appropriate in the ringside physician's judgment including heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, vision, and lungs. The ringside physician shall certify as fit those contestants whose physical condition appears satisfactory for competition and shall disqualify others. The results of the examination shall be recorded on a form provided by the department and submitted by the ringside physician to the inspector.

Note: Forms are available from the Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Professional Credentialing, 1400 E. Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 8935, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or from the department's website at: <http://dsps.wi.gov>.

(5) A contestant who has been knocked out or injured in a bout that was terminated by a referee shall undergo a thorough physical examination by a physician licensed in accordance with ch. 448, Stats., and be certified fit to participate in a competitive mixed martial arts contest. If a contestant has been knocked out or injured by a head blow, a medical suspension is required under s. SPS 195.70.

(6) Female contestants shall submit to a pregnancy test conducted under the supervision of the inspector or ringside physician at their pre-bout physical examination, pursuant to s. 444.095 (3) (b) 3., Stats.

SPS 195.69 Grounds for discipline.

(1) The department may deny a credential application for, reprimand, or limit, suspend, or revoke the credential of any promoter or professional club member, matchmaker, official, or representative who does any of the following:

(a) Violates any state statute or rule related to unarmed combat sports.

(b) Conducts a contest or engages in conduct at a contest in a manner that would pose unreasonable risk of harm to spectators or participants.

(c) Interferes with an inspector, judge, referee, or ringside physician while performing their official duties at a contest.

(d) Misrepresents material facts related to a contest including the identity or record of a contestant.

(e) Associates or consorts with bookmakers or gamblers as defined in ch. 945, Stats., or has engaged in similar pursuits.

(f) Has engaged in any fraud or misrepresentation substantially related to unarmed combat sports, or any discrimination addressed in ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, Stats.

(g) Has violated any law related to fraud or misrepresentation substantially related to unarmed combat sports, or any discrimination addressed in ss.111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, Stats.

(h) Fails to meet the financial obligations required by this chapter.

(2) No person whose license has been suspended or revoked may participate in any unarmed combat sports event including entering the dressing rooms or entering the contest area at any event. If a person's suspended license has been reinstated that person may participate in any unarmed combat sports event including entering the dressing room or entering the contest area at any event.

(3) The department may deny a credential application for, reprimand, or limit, suspend, or revoke the credential of any kickboxing or Muay Thai contestant or second who does any of the following:

(a) Violates any state statute or rule related to unarmed combat sports.

(b) Fails to comply with a directive of or interferes with an inspector, referee, or ringside physician while performing their official duties at a contest.

(c) Engages in conduct which would cause spectators, officials, or participants at a contest an unreasonable risk of harm, including throwing a mouthpiece into the audience during or after a contest.

(d) Makes a materially false statement in an application or provides any materially false information to the department or its representatives or other officials.

(e) Receives a revocation, limitation, or suspension for a license to engage in an unarmed combat sport, from another jurisdiction, for reasons that are substantially the same as the grounds for revocation, limitation, or suspension stated in this section.

(f) Subject to ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, Stats., has been convicted of a crime or subject to an adverse action. The licensee shall send to the department within 48 hours of the judgment of conviction a copy of the complaint or other information that describes the nature of the conviction. The applicant shall disclose the nature of any conviction or pending criminal allegation while their application is under review.

(g) Fails to compete in a bout due to the use of alcohol or drugs. The department may require a contestant to submit to a drug test pursuant to s. SPS 195.72 and s.444.095 (3) (c), Stats.

(h) Fails to be sufficiently physically fit to engage in professional unarmed combat sports, or fails to perform to the best of their ability based on information contained in a physical examination report or other reliable information.

(i) Participates in any unarmed combat sports contest not sanctioned and approved by the department, except this paragraph does not apply to an unarmed combat sports contest that is equivalently sanctioned by an approved recognized American Indian tribe or band.

(j) If licensed as a professional kickboxing contestant, in any jurisdiction, competes in a kickboxing bout as an amateur.

(k) If licensed as a professional Muay Thai contestant, in any jurisdiction, competes in a Muay Thai bout as an amateur.

(L) Fails to appear or compete in a contest in which they signed a bout agreement to appear. The contestant may provide a certificate from a physician, subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative, verifying a physical disability. The contestant who files a certificate from a physician stating they are unable to fulfill a bout agreement because of physical disability, shall be given a medical suspension for a term deemed appropriate by the department. The contestant shall submit a medical clearance from a physician, subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative, before having their medical suspension cleared and their license reinstated.

(m) Fails to appear for their report time for their official weigh-in or fails to make their contracted weight within 1 hour of their official weigh-in time, and as a result their scheduled bout is cancelled.

(n) Verbally harasses or physically abuses any department representative or official before, during or after a contest regulated by the department.

(4) The commissioner or department representative may seek an order to hold the purse of a contestant who tests positive for alcohol, drugs, controlled substances, anabolic steroids, or illegal enhancement substances in violation of this chapter and s. 444.095 (3) (c), Stats.

SPS 195.70 Medical suspensions and mandatory rest periods.

(1) A contestant who is determined by the referee to have sustained a knock-out is subject to a mandatory 60-day suspension before competing again.

(2) A contestant who is determined by the referee to have sustained a technical knock-out is subject to a mandatory 30-day suspension before competing again.

(3) The ringside physician may also determine that a contestant is subject to a medical suspension, after conducting the post-bout examination.

(4) The suspension under sub. (1), (2), or (3) may not be cleared by the department until a contestant complies with all post-bout medical requirements determined by the ringside physician.

(5) Without a release from the commissioner or department representative, a contestant may not compete again until 7 days have elapsed after their last bout. The 7-day period begins the day following the contest in which they competed.

(6) Without a release from the commissioner or department representative, an amateur or a professional contestant competing in a non-sanctioned contest may not compete again until 60 days have elapsed after their last bout. The 60-day period begins the day following the contest in which they last competed. This subsection does not apply to an unarmed combat sports contest that is equivalently sanctioned and approved, either directly or indirectly, by a federally recognized American Indian tribe or band.

(7) If a contestant is reported on a suspension list maintained by another jurisdiction, or on any other suspension list recognized by the department, the contestant may not compete without a release from the commissioner, inspector, or department representative.

(8) A contestant subject to a medical suspension or mandatory rest period under this section may not compete in any unarmed combat sports for the duration of the medical suspension or mandatory rest period.

SPS 195.71 Administrative suspensions. A contestant who is determined by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative to have engaged in unsportsmanlike conduct or to have not complied with requirements under this chapter is subject to a mandatory suspension of 30 to 180 days before competing again, unless released sooner by the commissioner or department representative. A contestant subject to a suspension under this section may not compete in any unarmed combat sports for the duration of the suspension.

SPS 195.72 Mandatory drug testing.

(1) Contestants may not engage in the personal use of drugs, including all anabolic steroids or controlled substances, pursuant to s. 444.095 (3) (c), Stats., while participating in a bout, except when prescribed, dispensed, or administered by a licensed physician or dentist for a legitimate medical condition.

(2) To exercise the exception in sub. (1), the contestant shall provide written notice or a prescription to the department before participating in any contest. The written notice or prescription shall contain the name of the substance, the quantity and dosage of the substance prescribed, and the name, address and telephone number of the physician or dentist prescribing the substance.

(3) Contestants may not be under the influence of alcohol while participating in a bout.

(4) The commissioner, department representative, or ringside physician may require any contestant to submit to a drug test, including the testing of urine, hair, or blood specimens.

(5) The department representative or ringside physician may require a contestant to submit to testing for the presence of alcohol, drugs, controlled substances, or steroids at any time after the official weigh-in, on the day of the bout in which the contestant is participating, or within 24 hours of competing in a bout based on reasonable cause or random selection.

(6) Grounds for reasonable cause to require a contestant to submit to a drug test under sub. (5) include any of the following:

(a) The commissioner, inspector, department representative, or ringside physician observes the contestant or receives information that a contestant is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, controlled substances, or steroids.

(b) The contestant has previously tested positive for drugs, controlled substances, or steroids.

(7) The random testing of contestants competing in a bout shall be conducted by the inspector or department representative. The department representative shall determine the number of random tests for each contest. Both contestants competing in a selected bout shall submit to a drug test.

(8) The collection of specimens from contestants for drug testing shall be taken in the presence of the inspector, department representative, or ringside physician in a manner prescribed by the official. Specimens may include urine, hair samples, or blood. Specimens shall be tested at a facility acceptable to the department. Results of all drug tests shall be submitted directly to the department.

(9) If laboratory testing of a contestant's specimen test positive for any alcohol, drug, controlled substance, anabolic steroids, or illegal enhancement substances, the contestant shall be disciplined. A contestant who is disciplined and who was the winner of a bout shall be disqualified and the decision shall be changed to no contest. The results of a bout shall remain unchanged if a contestant who is disciplined was the loser of the bout.

(10) If the laboratory test results prove to be negative or inconclusive, no action shall be taken and all results of the contestant's bout shall stand.

(11) Contestants who are prohibited, restrained, disqualified, or are otherwise ineligible to compete in another state or jurisdiction due to a disciplinary action that involves the use of drugs may not compete in any department-authorized contest until such time as the period of prohibition, restraint, disqualification, or ineligibility is completed or removed and subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative.

(12) Subject to the discretion of the commissioner or department representative, a contestant with a previous disciplinary action in another state or jurisdiction may be required to take a drug test before being allowed to compete in any department-authorized contest.

(13) The promoter shall be responsible for the costs of testing contestants for drugs. Any requests for follow-up or additional testing shall be the financial responsibility of the contestant.

(END OF TEXT OF RULE)
