

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1983-1984

3031 SSA SB 166 (FILE 1) 8672

<u>Date of Event</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Contestants on the Event Card</u>	<u>Weight Class</u>	<u>Promoter</u>	<u>Designation</u>
March 15, 1978	Anchorage Sports Arena	Michael Stuart v. Santos Ruzes Balthazar Telon Delgado v. Ramon Aguinaza Ronnie Bailey v. Kraig Portcur Franco Thomas v. Al Newman J.J. Johnson v. Bruce "K.O." Hannon	Flyweight Bantamweight Middleweight Heavyweight Heavyweight	Grizzly Promotions Tom Gravelly	Yes
April 12, 1978	Anchorage Sports Arena	Howard Jackson v. Anthony Daniels Franco Thomas v. Vic Van Fleet Travis Pickering v. J.J. Johnson Mark Junior v. Johnie Johnson	Welterweight Heavyweight Heavyweight Light/Heavyweight	Grizzly Promotions Tom Gravelly	Unable to Verify (2)
June 14, 1978	Anchorage Sports Arena	Nandu Lugo v. Howard Jackson J.J. Johnson v. Russ Dailey Froma Leota v. Mark Junior Willy Baldwin v. Rocky Torres	Welterweight Heavyweight Light/Heavyweight Light/Heavyweight	Grizzly Promotions Tom Gravelly	Unable to Verify (2)
June 7, 1979	Olympic Boxing Club Anchorage	J.J. Johnson v. Arnold Sam Travis Pickering v. Lew Lockwood Maurice Rice v. Mustafa Alami Bruce Hannon v. Lincoln Engyfojowo	Heavyweight Heavyweight Heavyweight Heavyweight	Olympic Boxing Club Rudy Medina	Unable to Verify (2)
July 26, 1979	Olympic Boxing Club Anchorage	Gerry Pittman v. Jesse James Castlebury Scotty Welsh v. Wayne Bobick George Jerome v. Nate Stewart	Welterweight Heavyweight Heavyweight	Olympic Boxing Club Rudy Medina	Unable to Verify (2)
July 19, 1980	National Guard Armory, Juneau	Jerry Reddick v. Mustafa El Amin Solomon Mongoose v. Vic Lee	Middleweight Welterweight	Juneau Boxing Club Daniel McClinton Mike Kelly	Yes
March 29, 1981	Midnight Express Nightclub, Anch.	Garry Giron v. Lenny Thomas Harold Naveah v. Manny Gonzales Ronny Johnson v. Dave "Yukon Crusher" Rush Jim Patton v. Darryl Cotter Tony Stevens v. Jean Rochon	Welterweight Welterweight Unknown Middleweight Unknown	Midnight Express Rudy Medina	Yes
May 8, 1981	Midnight Express Nightclub, Anch.	Gary Giron v. Sultan Saladin J.J. Johnson v. Travis Pickering Zachary Vincent v. Steve Young Jim Patton v. Dino Sik	Middleweight Heavyweight Welterweight Welterweight	Olympic Promotions Rudy Medina	Unable to Verify (2)
September 20, 1981	Ben Bock Arena Anchorage	David Rivisto v. Munfista Muhammad (4) J.J. Johnson v. Tony Simon Phillip Mikes v. Kevin Hardy (4) Dan Cotter v. Jim Patton Richard Mason v. John Chankunthod Victor Solier v. Vitthaya Chouvanpanyanonta (4)	Heavyweight Light/Heavyweight Middleweight Middleweight Light/Heavyweight Lightweight	Crosby Productions Dan Crosby Steve Rouse	Yes
February 26, 1982	Gussie L'Amours Nightclub, Anch.	Noel Arriegado v. Jimmy Patton Bill McConkey v. Jim Howard Brett Hughes v. Dale Strong Dino Sile v. Johnny Owens Kyle Miller v. Mitch Gulik Curtis Thrasher v. Randy Pointor	Welterweight Unknown Cruiserweight Middleweight Welterweight Lightweight	Big "H" Promotions Bob Haag	Yes
April 16 & 17, 1982	National Guard Armory, Juneau	Noel Arriegado v. Curtis Thrasher Dale Strong v. Brett Hughes	Welterweight Cruiserweight	Big "H" Promotions Alaska Boxing Assoc. Yancey Derringer's	Yes
April 29, 1982	National Guard Armory, Anch.	Al Yuzon v. Johnny Owens Vince Davis v. Jimmy Patton Curtis Thrasher v. Ronnie Johnson Jeff Rush v. Brett Hughes Noel Arriegado v. Jesse James Castlebury	Middleweight Welterweight Welterweight Cruiserweight Welterweight	Big "H" Promotions Bob Haag Bill McConkey	Unable to Verify (2)
February 12, 1983	Rucknor Fieldhouse, Fort Richardson, Anchorage	Mickey Goodwin v. Ron Brown Harry Arroyo v. Kelvin Lampkins Brett Hughes v. Dale Strong Curtis Thrasher v. Ronnie Johnson Mike Curnow v. Johnny Owens Darin Wood v. Steve Williams Hector Camacho v. John Montes	Middleweight Middleweight Cruiserweight Lightweight Middleweight Welterweight Jr. Lightweight	Last Front Tier Events Bob Uditel	Yes

(2) Unable to determine whether the match was sanctioned by the State Athletic Commission.

(4) Kickboxing matches

APPENDIX B

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
LICENSED BOXERS

Circa 1976-1977 - April 11, 1983

Circa 1976-1977

Anthony, James "Slugger"
Arrington, Ibar
Bailey, Ronnie
Banks, Al
Black, Lee
Daniels, Terry
Gardner, Tony
Grant, Dale
Hannon, Bruce "K.O."
Jackson, "Big" Bill
Kolivosky, Mike
Medina, Vincent
Patterson, Bob
Quarry, Jerry
Quarry, Mike
Rascon, Bobby
Rogers, Betty
Roman, Joe "King"
Seales, "Sugar" Ray
Smith, Ernie
Thomas, Jo
Vegas, Les
Wallace, Fred "Cookie"

Circa 1977-1978

Aquinaza, Roman
Bailey, Randy
Bailey, Ronnie
Balla, Johnny
Balthazar, Santos Nunez
Brown, Dave
Brooks, Monroe
Castlebury, Jesse James
Dailey, Russ
Delgado, Telon
Dowling, Tony
Fernandez, Hector
Furvor, Greg
Gilliam, Buff
Grant, Wellington
Hannon, Bruce "K.O."
Jee, Infra

Circa 1977-1978 (cont'd)

Johnson, James
Johnson, Johnie
Johnson, J.J.
Johnson, Ronnie
Johnson, Stan
Kettleson, Mike
Kolivosky, Mike
Lear, Tony
Lopez, Jeff
Lopez, Rafael "Apollo"
Martin, Jack
Martinez, David
Maynard, Speedy
Murray, Paul
Newman, Al
Ochs, Harry
Pachecho, Paul
Patterson, Bob
Peterson, Jose
Peterson, Rich
Pickering, Travis "Flowboy"
Portcur, Kraig
Rogers, Eddie
Stuart, Mike
Thomas, Franco
Van Fleet, Victor
Washington, Freddie
Weaver, Mike
White, Eugene "Windmill"
Wiler, Gary "Hobo"
Wilson, "Irish PadCoy"

Circa 1979-1980

Bobick, Wayne
Castlebury, Jesse James
Jerome, Gerry
Stewart, Nate
Welch, Scotty

Fiscal Year 1981

Asinas, James E.
Benbow, Donald
Berg, Michael A.
Bibby, Jimmie
Brideforth, Gregory
Buell, Ken P.
Bumpus, Donald L.
Caddell, Michael S.
Cardwell, Russell
Carr, Clayton
Carter, Al
Clarke, John R.
Cotter, Dan
Daetwiler, Gary
Davidson, Mark
Diamond, Tim
Duvan, Ernie
Dykstra, Dennis
Elley, Clarence
Faotusin, Paula
Felton, Charles
Fishback, John C.
Freese, Sam
Giron, Gary
Glester, Willie
Gonzales, Manny
Hall, Cornell
Higgins, Russ
Hughes, Brett
Johnson, James
Johnson, J.J.
Johnson, Ronnie
Kilifi, Wally
Lux, Archie
Lyden, Mike
Madison, Terry
Maurer, Joe
McGuire, Bob
McGowan, Robert
Miller, John R.
Miller, Robert
Moore, Craig W.

Sources of information: 1. Interviews with and records of Jr. Ramos, former State Athletic Commission member.

2. Division of Occupational Licensing's license records.

Fiscal Year 1981 (cont'd)

Navarro, Raymond E.
Nelson, Rick Blair
Neveah, Harold
Nickarz, George
Nieto, Darwin
Patton, Jim
Perkins, Ronald
Pickering, Travis
Porter, Phillip
Ransom, Don
Roberts, Kenneth Ray
Rochon, Jean
Rush, Dave "Yukon Crusher"
Schneider, Steve
Stack, Ronald J. Jr.
Stevens, Tony
Steward, Wendall
Sullivan, Tim
Sura, Fred
Tapous, Kurtis A.
Thomas, Lenny
Thurman, Tim
Weikane, Fautare
Vertheen, Tom
Vincent, Zachary
Weatherly, Pat
Whatley, Kenneth B.
Wilson, Amiel K.
Witherspoon, Bill
Wood, Ken
Young, Evans B.
Young, Steven

Fiscal Year 1982

Allen, Jim
Alt, Miles
Bain, Allen
Barr, Chuck
Brawley, William
Britton, Roscoe
Brock, Geoff
Como, Bob
Couture, Mike
Evanston, Tom
Hannon, Bruce
Howard, James, Jr.
Jackson, Dave
Jackson, Nathan
Jones, Roa
Jorgensen, Dennis
Lauder, Shelton
Leaf, Kerry
Leal, Dante A.
Lilly, Keith
McConkey, William C.
Molinar, Ruben
Naulte, Larry
Olsen, Ken
Owens, Johnny W.
Pimental, Adrian
Ranh, David
Ryan, Shawn Patrick
Samber, Ronald
Sharp, Todd
Sharp, Wayne
Smith, Herman
Smithers, Tim
Sorden, Dan
Spencer, Devon K.
Stevens, Louis
Stokas, David
Stolls, Jim
Stotts, John
Strong, Dale
Thrasher, Curtis
Turk, Michael
Valentine, Albert
Vonda, Rudy
White, Delvert
White, Rodger

Fiscal Year 1983

Areble, Stanford
Davis, Leonard
Camacho, Heor
Connacher, K.
Corder, Paul
Goodwin, Mickey
Hughes, Brett
Johnson, Ronnie
Kirsman, Kenny
Kwasniewski, Mike
Lampkin, Kevin
Montes, John, Jr.
Poncheco, Dave
Perez, Steve
Perrotte, Frank
Remington, Jim
Rucker, Robert
Smith, James
Strong, Dale
Taylor, Duanne
Thrasher, Curtis
Walsh, James
Wright, Willie

APPENDIX C

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
LICENSED REFEREES AND JUDGES
Circa 1976-1977 - April 11, 1983

JUDGES

Circa 1976-1977

Bailey, Coy
Branca, Ralph
Hauser, Phil
Henderer, Jim
Jackson, Brady
Peak, Joe

Circa 1977-1978

Bailey, Coy
Henderer, Jim
Jackson, Brady
Peak, Joe
Sanchez, Antonio
Turi, Joe
White, Ray

Circa 1979-1980

Miller, Jerry

REFEREES

Circa 1977-1978

Branca, Ralph
Gladson, Gordie
Mendez, Tony

Circa 1979-1980

Miller, Jerry

Fiscal Year 1981

Carothers, J.H. "Pat"
Cheek, Dale
McConkey, William C.
Miller, Jerry
Walden, Fred

Fiscal Year 1983

Buck, Harold
Green, Richard, Jr.
McClinton, Daniel
McConkey, William
Miller, Jerry
Pearl, Davey

- Sources of Information:
1. Interviews with and records of Jr. Ramos, former State Athletic Commission member.
 2. Division of Occupational Licensing's license records.

APPENDIX D

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
LICENSED MANAGERS AND PROMOTERS
Circa 1976-1977 - April 11, 1983

PROMOTERS

Circa 1976-1977

Global Productions, Joe Williams

Circa 1977-1978

Big H Promotions, Bob Haag
H & B Productions (later Promotions)
Bob Haag & Ralph Branca
Great Northern Sports, Joey Lopez
& Dennis Powell
Grizzly Promotions, Thomas E. Gravely
Midnight Sun Promotions, Bob D. Beasley

Circa 1979-1980

Olympic Boxing Club, Rudy Medina

Fiscal Year 1981

Grizzly Promotions, Thomas E. Gravely
& Tim Abena
Juneau Boxing Club, Michael Kelly
& Dan McClinton
Olympic Boxing Productions, Rudy Medina
Rockslide Productions, Steve Skinner

Fiscal Year 1982

CDS Enterprises, Clarence A. Mercer
Last Front Tear Events

Fiscal Year 1983

Last Front Tear Events

MANAGERS

Circa 1977-1978

Baines, Hezzie Alexander
Cox, Robert D.
Lopez, Joey

Fiscal Year 1983

Geirgino, Bennie
Giles, William
Pederson, Richard
Tomkin, Tony
Vaner, Randy

- Sources of Information:
1. Interviews with and records of Jr. Ramos, former State Athletic Commission member.
 2. Division of Occupational Licensing's license records.

APPENDIX E

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
LICENSED ATTENDING PHYSICIANS, TRAINERS, SECONDS
Circa 1976-1977 - April 11, 1983

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS

Circa 1976-1977

Arrons, Doug
Babon, Ken
Beachman, Sherman
Bobson, Ronald
Mayer, William
Morris, Gerald
Paulus, Richard
Snyder, John

Circa 1977-1978

Mettinger, Dr.
Slisco, Andrew
Snyder, Dr.
White, Dr.

TRAINERS

Fiscal Year 1981

Walden, Fred

Fiscal Year 1982

Hill, Willie
Jackson, Derrick
Poole, Lawrence
Sharp, Claude

Fiscal Year 1983

Buenafe, Davie
Casler, Nathan
Hubbs, James
McClinton, Daniel
Medina, Rodolfo
Montes, John, Sr.
Patton, Jim
Setora, Davis

SECONDS

Fiscal Year 1981

Hueser, Kent
Young, Steven

Fiscal Year 1983

McClinton, Daniel

- Sources of Information:
1. Interviews with and records of Jr. Ramos, former State Athletic Commission member.
 2. Division of Occupational Licensing's license records.

APPENDIX F

STATE OF ALASKA
 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
 STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES
 July 1, 1974 - April 30, 1983

<u>Name of Payee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Arctic Winter Games	3/18/75	75	\$ 15,000.00	Grants and Assistance
Arctic Winter Games Corp.	2/25/76	76	75,000.00	Travel
Alaska Special Olympics	7/7/75	76	27,000.00	Grants and Assistance
Arctic Winter Games Corp.	12/17/75	76	15,000.00	Grants and Assistance
Arctic Winter Games Corp.	5/3/77	77	15,000.00	Grants and Assistance
Alaska Special Olympics	8/25/76	77	7,500.00	Grants and Assistance
		78	-0-	
		79	-0-	
		80	-0-	
Various Commissioners	(1)	81	1,269.56	Travel
Global Travel Service	(1)	81	520.00	Travel
Marjorie Odland	(1)	81	406.00	Travel
Professional Travel	11/20/80	81	294.00	Travel
Juneau Travel	5/18/81	81	225.76	Travel
North American Boxing	6/5/81	81	100.00	Contractual Services
Miscellaneous Payees	(1)	81	87.50	Supplies and Materials
		82	-0-	
		83	-0-	
<u>Total Expenditures</u>	(FY'75 - April 30, 1983)		<u>\$157,402.82</u>	

(1) Various disbursement checks

APPENDIX G

STATE OF ALASKA
 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
 STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES
 July 1, 1974 - April 30, 1983

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Unrestricted Receipts</u>		<u>Restricted Receipts</u>			<u>Total Receipts</u>
	<u>Estimates</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Estimates</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Transfers</u>	
<u>1975</u>						
Licenses	\$ 200	\$ 140	\$ -0-	\$-0-	\$ -0-	\$ 140
<u>1976</u>						
Licenses	300	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1977</u>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1978</u>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1979</u>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1980</u>	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
<u>1981</u>						
Licenses	-0-	1,230	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,230
Office of the Governor(1)	-0-	-0-	10,000	-0-	1,993	1,993
<u>1982</u>						
Licenses	-0-	850	-0-	-0-	-0-	850
<u>1983 (through 4/30/83)</u>						
Licenses	2,200	640	-0-	-0-	-0-	640
<u>Totals</u>		<u>\$2,860</u>			<u>\$1,993</u>	<u>\$4,853</u>

(1) A Reimbursable Service Agreement was used to transfer funds from the Office of the Governor's contingency fund to the Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Funds were used by the State Athletic Commission to fulfill its combative sports regulatory responsibilities.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO	Jerry Reinwand Executive Assistant Office of the Governor	DATE	January 6, 1981
THRU:	Pete Jeans, Deputy Commissioner Department of Commerce and Economic Development	FILE NO	
FROM	Harry D. Treager, Director Division of Occupational Licensing	TELEPHONE NO	
		SUBJECT	Athletic Commission Request for Contingency Funds

Pursuant to Governor Hammond's memorandum of July 30, 1980, transferring the staff responsibility of the Athletic Commission from the Governor's Office to the Division of Occupational Licensing, a meeting with the commission was held on November 3, 1980 in Juneau.

The commission is presently composed of Sam Taguchi-Juneau; Don Dennis-Fairbanks; and Robert Vogt of Anchorage. They reviewed all existing statutes and procedures. The Athletic Commission statutes presently are contained in AS 05. They are vague, broad and require updating to distinguish authority and responsibility.

Since the Athletic Commission has been nonfunctional, all aspects of formulating new regulations, forms, publications, applications and informing the Alaska consumers and athletic community of regulating authority will be costly initially. The expense for the first meeting was \$253.00. No funding is available in this division's FY '81 budget.

The cost for the remainder of FY '81 is estimated to be for three additional meetings with a commission of five members. Statute also requires a commission member to be present at licensed events of boxing and wrestling. Anticipated cost is for board member travel, per diem and initial printing and publications, expected cost is \$10,000.00.

Instructions received was to request funding after the commission's first meeting.

This division is waiting for the Executive Order effecting the change of responsibility. There is also an anticipated change in statutory authority.

Budget amendment for FY '82 is being prepared.

HDT/jar2/2

Attachment

cc: Don Argetsinger, Office of the Governor
Rod Hourant, Director, Administrative Services,
Office of the Governor

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Harry Treager, Director
Division of Occupational Licensing
Department of Commerce and
Economic Development

DATE: November 5, 1980

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Bebbie McAdams
Licensing Examiner

SUBJECT: Athletic Commission

The Athletic Commission conducted its first Board meeting November 3, 1980 to review Title 5, Chapter 05 governing the Athletic Commission. During this meeting the members encountered various difficulties in their attempts to restructure the outdated statutes. They found the material too vague and encompassing, and the lack of regulations a serious handicap. The Commission is as yet in the organizational stages and some research is felt necessary to achieve a functioning unit as soon as possible. Applications previously used are outdated and new ones must be designed for each license category. However, before licenses can be issued, guidelines must be formulated for each regulated sport under the Athletic Commission's jurisdiction. Here again a problem arises as the statutes do not address specific sports but "athletics". The members are uncertain as to which sports should be regulated and to what degree.

The Commission felt a representative should be sent to the Athletic Commission in Olympia, Washington to research the statutes and regulations and investigate the organizational aspects of that Commission to provide some guidelines for Alaska's Commission.

It is therefore requested that monies be appropriated for a member of the Alaska Athletic Commission to travel to Olympia, Washington for the purpose of researching statutes, regulations and organization.

Thank you for your consideration.

APPENDIX I

STATE OF ALASKA
Athletic Commission
Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Pouch D, Juneau, Alaska 99811

Minutes of Meeting
April 8, 1981

A workshop of the Alaska Athletic Commission was held April 8, 1981, in Juneau, Alaska, in Conference Room #2 on the 10th Floor of the Alaska State Office Building.

Commission members present were:

Sam Taguchi, Commissioner
Robert Vogt

Commission members absent were:

Reginald Joule
Don Dennis

Also present from the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Occupational Licensing, were Barbara Branson, Licensing Examiner, Marjorie Odland, Regulations Specialist, and Nick Coti, Management Analyst.

Washington Athletic Commission: Robert Vogt discussed his recent visit with the Washington State Athletic Commission. A booklet of the Washington Rules and Regulations regarding boxing and copies of the Washington application forms were passed around for review.

It was generally agreed the commission should refer to the Washington Commission rules and regulations where applicable when writing the Alaska regulations. It was agreed Mr. Vogt would edit the application forms and return them to the licensing examiner for printing. A judge's scoresheet was given to the licensing examiner for printing. The Washington rules and regulations booklet was given to the regulations specialist for referral when drafting regulations for the commission.

Telephone Policy: The licensing examiner was requested to find out what policy should be used for reimbursing commission members' long-distance calls.

Vogt's Correct Address: It was requested that the licensing examiner give the Governor's Office Mr. Vogt's correct address: 1800 Stanford Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99504.

Minutes of Meeting
Athletic Commission

North American Boxing Federation: All states except Alaska have joined the federation. It was requested, providing funds are available, that the Alaska Athletic Commission join. The dues are \$100 annually. The licensing examiner was given an application form for completion and approval by the appropriate authority. The federation will provide the commission with information regarding ratings of fighters in North America, formulates U.S. regulations, sets standards states may adopt and officer training for commission members regarding their duties.

Inspector: It was requested an ID card be issued to Phil Hauser who is an inspector in the Anchorage area. It was also requested a list of inspectors be mailed to the commission members.

Stationery: Mr. Vogt requested that a supply of Occupational Licensing stationery be mailed to him for official use.

Snowmobile Races: Snowmobile races and the need for commission approval was discussed. It was generally agreed since the Alaska State Troopers and the Department of Highways had to approve the commission should not get involved.

Bonding: It was agreed the bonding statutes should be amended to include provisions of a cash deposit in lieu of bond.

Insurance: A medical coverage and death benefit surety fund was discussed. A fund where the promoter and the boxer both gave a percentage of their purse was felt to be the best option. Further investigation through an insurance company maintaining a surety fund for the State should be made.

Licenses: The discussion of issuing licenses led to the agreement that the individual members should review the applications for their area and approve as applicable. The money would continue to be receipted by the commission members who would issue a receipt which would also be recognized as a temporary license. The application monies would, in turn, be forwarded to the Division of Occupational Licensing for receipting records and issuance of a division license. This system will be worked out by the division; forms and receipting instructions will be forwarded as soon as possible.

Records: It was agreed a central record should be maintained in the Division of Occupational Licensing for all those licensed under the commission and a record of all commission correspondence. It is the responsibility of the individual commission members to supply the division with their records to date and continue to forward applicable information in the future.

Minutes of Meeting
Athletic Commission

Applicant Examinations: It was agreed some type of written exams should be developed for referees and judges. Judges should be examined regarding the point system being used and referees should be knowledgeable of the rules of the game. At present, there are no standards which must be met by the applicant. This was to be considered for inclusion in the regulations.

Next Meeting: It was suggested for the next meeting a request that one of the Washington Commission members be requested to attend. Mr. Vogt felt it would be helpful for all the board members to understand Washington's rules and regulations and for further questions regarding regulations. The Washington commission members for consideration would be:

Don Muse, Commissioner
1417 Columbia Way
Olympia, Washington 98504

or

Dale Ashley - Inspector
6267 N.E. 203rd Place
Seattle, Washington 98151

Telephone number for commission information is (206) 753-3713

As there was no further business, the meeting adjourned at 3:45 p.m.

By: _____
Barbara Branson
Licensing Examiner

For: _____
Sam Taguchi, Commissioner

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Catherine Wallen
Information Officer
Department of Commerce
& Economic Development

DATE: April 21, 1983

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 465-3603

FROM: Norman C. Gorsuch
Attorney General

SUBJECT: State liability
exposure upon
passage of HB 241

Bill Mellow

By: William G. Mellow
Assistant Attorney General
Special Litigation-Juneau

I have reviewed HB 241 for the purpose of assessing state liability exposure should this bill become law. As you are aware, there presently exists statutory provision for an Athletic Commission in AS 05.05.010 -- 05.05.040 which would be repealed by this bill. There is definite liability exposure both in the existing statutory scheme and under HB 241. Actual liability is, of course, dependent upon the extent of implementation and consequent contest activity which are unknown factors.

In a nutshell, the state can be held liable for breach of duties owed to persons who are injured by such breach. Thus, the failure of the state to maintain a road surface in the wintertime creates liability for injuries to motorists involved in accidents caused by icy road conditions. State v. Abbott, 498 P.2d 712 (Alaska 1972). HB 241 imposes a number of duties which are the measure of potential state liability. For example, the commissioner is obligated to adopt regulations for the safe conduct of contests (AS 05.05.080(b)), must provide for attendance of physicians (AS 05.05.090(b)), and may not permit participation by intoxicated persons (AS 05.05.140(a)(1)). Assuming hypothetically that a contestant was killed during an event in which the commissioner had not provided a physician in attendance, the state could be liable for the death if on site medical assistance might have prevented death. Likewise, death or serious injury to an intoxicated contestant could be state liability although comparative negligence of the contestant might diminish that liability somewhat.

In the approximate seven years that I have been involved in state tort defense litigation only one lawsuit was based upon Athletic Commission negligence. In that case, a boxing match was cancelled on the evening of the fight because (according to the promoter) neither the commissioner nor a

physician was in attendance. This forced the promoter to cancel and refund admissions resulting in a claimed loss in excess of \$50,000. The "facts" more accurately appeared to be that other problems unconnected with Athletic Commission negligence were the cause of plaintiff's losses so that the case was eventually resolved without payout, although defense cost probably exceeded \$15,000.

If HB 241 does become law and additionally if athletic contests become regular events in the state, there will of course be considerably more state liability exposure than has been seen in the preceding seven years. The most obvious liability exposure would be death and brain damage injury to boxing contestants. Drawing upon my own experience in statewide personal injury litigation, I would approximate a fiscal note cost of not more than \$100,000/year. This is only a stab in the dark. I recommend that you confer with John Haywood, Director of the State Division of Risk Management (465-2180) should you need a more precise liability cost evaluation.

WGM:jal

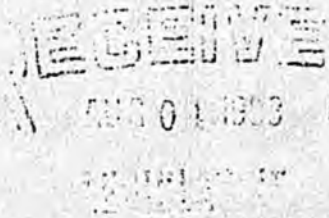
cc: John Haywood

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE &
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

POUCH D
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE: 465-2500

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

August 3, 1983



Mr. Gerald Wilkerson, CPA
Legislative Audit
Division of Legislative Audit
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch W
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

RE: Preliminary Report
State Athletic Commission

We would like to take this opportunity in responding to your report to identify our position on several issues and assure you this Administration is concerned first with the health and safety of contestants participating in combative sports, the public as spectators and consumers, and to prevent the exploitation of Alaska by those who would injure the State or its citizens.

RECOMMENDATION #1

The Office of the Governor and the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, in conjunction with the Department of Law, should clarify both the legal status of the State Athletic Commission and the extent of its jurisdiction.

We agree with your statement and recommendation, however, we would be remiss if we did not suggest the legislative branch of our State Government must also be included. During the first session of the Twelfth Legislature, SB 513 defining the Athletic Commission was introduced. This bill failed to be released from the House Labor and Commerce Committee. The agency supported that legislation and determined it would have resolved the questions in your recommendation, and allowed for fiscal appropriations.

As stated in your recommendation, the department has been aware of the concerns and has addressed them.

During the most recent legislative session, this Administration has been working with the House Labor and Commerce Committee and its Chairman on HB 241 for the proper establishment of a commission. We still have some concerns regarding the State's liability even with this legislation.

August 3, 1983

RECOMMENDATION #2

The Governor, upon considering the State's responsibility for the welfare and protection of the participants and spectators of combative sports, should develop proposed legislation to do one of the following:

- (a) Create new statutes to more clearly define the nature and extent of the SAC's responsibilities and fund it accordingly.
- (b) Abolish SAC and repeal its statutes.
- (c) Request funding for the current SAC in order that it can adopt and enforce regulations to more effectively regulate combative sports.

We have been working with legislative committees to develop legislation that will address the State's responsibility in the regulating of the boxing industry. HB 241 was introduced this session. Its success or failure will also reflect on AS 05. Passage would repeal AS 05 as it presently exists, and introduce the Alaska Boxing Commission.

Responding to item #1 under Recommendation #2, we cannot agree or disagree since there is no date period your report refers to. However, we will point out that since November 3, 1980, the division has instructed board members in remitting licensing fees, there is also correspondence to the commission members from the Department of Law, with instructions to the commission regarding AS 37.10.010 and the members' responsibility.

This agency does not have the information to submit an informed response to items #2 and #4 under Recommendation #1.

In regard to item #3, we would not concur in the statement there has been little "active commitment" to development of an active commission by the Administrative branch. Without adequate knowledge, we cannot respond to specifics regarding commission members' statements. We can only assume the statements would be coming from the current members or those recently replaced as commission members. We would disagree with the statement based on the lack of reciprocal communications from commission members.

We should mention that to eliminate a licensing requirement does not cause the type of activity to cease. The elimination of the licensing requirement could cause an increase in the number of events by unscrupulous promoters. We could support a law to make it illegal to conduct or sponsor these events in a bar under laws enforced by the State Alcoholic Control Board (AS 04). This would eliminate the "rough

Mr. Gerald Wilkerson

-3-

August 3, 1983

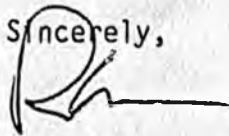
house boxing" events, thereby eliminating the danger of those not qualified to participate. At the present time, this agency does not have an informed opinion as to the training and qualifications of those participating in the "rough house boxing." Members of the staff have researched the "strong-man contest" and would not endorse that type of contest in Alaska. Contests of that type are without safeguards of any type until well into the final stages of the elimination (quarter and semi-final events) bouts.

We could also support a position that would allow professional boxing events to be held in arenas (ex. George M. Sullivan Arena) where alcoholic beverages are not the primary source of revenue. We would also endorse the position that all participants requiring a license obtain one no later than two weeks in advance of the event.

At the present time, the legal advice this agency has received because of the unanswered liability questions has been to seek repeal of existing statutes and nonsupport of legislation that would establish an Alaska Boxing Commission. Based on the current circumstances and the failure to properly fund the existing commission, we would concur with the legal advice.

Thank you for the opportunity to share this agency's opinion.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Lyon
Commissioner

RAL/kkk/H6
8383a

STATE OF ALASKA

AUDIT DIVISION
POUCH W
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

THE LEGISLATURE

BUDGET AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

April 13, 1983

Members of the
Legislative Budget and Audit Committee;

This letter constitutes our report on the Fishing Product Revolving Loan Guarantee Fund (FPRLGF), for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1982.

The purpose of our review was to determine the compliance by the Department of Revenue with applicable State statutes and regulations governing the fiscal activities of the Fund.

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

Section 2c of Chapter 32, SLA 1980, effective May 14, 1980, established the Fish Processing Loan Guarantee Account in the General Fund and empowered the Commissioner of Revenue to guarantee up to 40% of the amount of fish processing loans made to Alaskan processors. Companion legislation, Chapter 33, SLA 1980, appropriated \$60,000,000 from the General Fund for these guarantees. The lapse date of this funding was June 30, 1981.

In 1981, the Legislature established the Fishing Product Revolving Loan Fund (AS 45.91) effective June 26, 1981. Although additional funding was appropriated for Fiscal Year 1982 operations of the Guarantee Account, no appropriations were made to the Revolving Loan Fund.

In 1982, the Fishing Product Revolving Loan Fund was repealed and replaced by the FPRLGF and provisions for its funding were made.

Recommendation No. 1

The Department of Revenue, in conjunction with the Department of Administration, Division of Finance, should establish the Fishing Product Revolving Loan Guarantee Fund (FPRLGF) in the State accounting records and transfer appropriated monies to the Fund.

AS 45.92.010, effective May 18, 1982, established the FPRLGF in the Department of Revenue. Section 5, Chapter 34, SLA 1982, effective on the same date, appropriated

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

TREASURY DIVISION

ELEVENTH FLOOR
STATE OFFICE BUILDING
POUCH SE
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
PHONE:

August 16, 1983

Mr. Gerald L. Wilkerson, C.P.A.
Legislative Auditor
Division of Legislative Audit
Pouch W
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mr. Wilkerson:

We have reviewed Legislative Audit's

"A Letter Report on the Fishing Product Revolving Loan Guarantee Fund (FPRLGF), for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1982."

The "Letter Report" recommends that

"the FPRLGF should be established in the State accounting records. Once this is accomplished the appropriated monies should be transferred to the Fund and the Fund's activity and balance should be properly reported in the FY'83 State Annual Financial Report. If the Fund is no longer needed, the Department of Revenue should seek legislation to abolish the Fund."

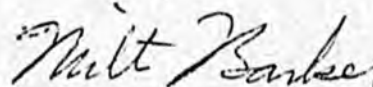
We concur that this fund should be established, accounted for, and reported on.

We note that the Department of Administration agreed to a similar recommendation of Legislative Audit from their "Department of Revenue Audit, Interim Letter No. 1." In their June 16, 1983 response, the Department of Administration stated

"We agree with this recommendation and the Division of Finance will see that this fund is reported properly in the future as well as make whatever adjustments are appropriate."

The Department of Revenue has not determined at the present time whether to seek repeal of this fund.

Sincerely,



Milt Barker
Deputy Commissioner

MB:fm

• ROUGH HOUSE BOXING

- 1) ~~There~~ at ringside every potential boxer ^{MUST} ~~should~~ be provided w/ "health fact sheet."
- 2) potential boxers shall be provided w/ a card everytime one fights. The card would state knockouts weight. Unable to Fight, once knocked out, for at least 30 days.
- 3) start guiding the athletic commissions and requiring the promoters to get promoter license AS 05.10.20.

I. REQUEST

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Bill/Resolution No.: CSSB 166 (State Affairs) Agency Affected: Office of the Governor
 Title: Creation of Alaska Athletic Commission & Regulation of Program Category Affected: Executive Office
 Sponsor: Josephson/St. Aff. BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected:
 Requestor: State Affairs Professional Boxing & Wrestling

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES		129.6	137.4	145.6	153.3	162.5
200 TRAVEL		47.0	49.8	52.8	56.0	59.4
300 CONTRACTUAL		116.8	123.8	131.2	139.1	147.4
400 COMMODITIES		3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8
500 EQUIPMENT		1.0	.5	.5	-0-	-0-
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING		297.4	314.7	333.5	352.0	373.1

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE		2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND		297.4	314.7	333.5	352.0	373.1
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify Source)						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. SOURCE OF FUNDS TO OFFSET FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL:

Not identified.

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Michael A. Nizich, Director Phone: 465-3616
 Division: Division of Administrative Services Date: May 12, 1983
 Approved by Commissioner: Laura J. Herman Date: May 12, 1983
 Department: Office of the Governor

Distribution:

- Original to Legislative Finance
- Copy to Office of Management and Budget (for Legislature introduced bills)
- Copy to Department (for Governor introduced bills)
- Copy to Sponsor
- Copy to Requestor (if different from Sponsor)

PERSONAL SERVICES: 3 PFT positions

Executive Director, Range 23	Salary	\$47,652
	SBS	5,842
	Benefits	<u>10,152</u>
	TOTAL	\$63,646

Admin. Assist. III, Range 16	Salary	\$29,556
	SBS	1,812
	Benefits	<u>7,390</u>
	TOTAL	\$38,758

Secretary I, Range 10	Salary	\$20,076
	SBS	1,231
	Benefits	<u>944</u>
	TOTAL	\$22,251

REVENUE PROJECTIONS: Based on information from Washington State Boxing Commission on their fee structure and revenue received from fees, licenses and gross receipts tax. In Washington, only managers, seconds, referees, and contestants are required to be licensed. The yearly fee for managers is \$40.00; all others pay \$15.00 per year. An estimate was made based upon one-third of the amount received by the State of Washington for fees. Gross receipts tax monies are not included, as those will be collected by the Department of Revenue.

May 10, 1983

MAY 13 1983

Honorable Vic Fischer
State Senate
Juneau, Alaska 99811



Dear Senator Fischer,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on CSSB 166 (State Affairs), an Act entitled "An Act relating to the creation of the Alaska Athletic Commission and the regulation of professional boxing and wrestling".

I shall first address the Bill in its entirety, then item by item within the Bill.

SE166 and CSSB 166 is extremely bad legislation. It is poorly conceived, internally inconsistent and foolish, and is obviously following, as was suggested in public hearing, a "hidden agenda" aimed at abolishing professional boxing in Alaska. This bill should not only die but all copies should be burned lest some historian think it was serious and try to get it re-introduced.

Now as to the details:

Page 1, Line 12. The Governor will not want the Commission within his office.

Page 1, Line 15. Why not contribution to boxing in the State. The way it is written the boxing profession ends up with baseball fans on the Commission.

Section 050 and 060: A commission is not necessary; is costly, is a waste of time and money; and will be only a demander of free tickets to the fights.

Page 1, Lines 21 and 22. 99% of the boxing takes place in the 3rd Judicial District. Why have commissioners elsewhere?

Page 1, Line 28. "The amateur and professional athletic programs." You've got to be kidding. There are over 25 of them - in most towns and cities; roller skating, hang gliding, arm wrestling, curling, ping pong and shuffle board. Ludicrous!

page two

Page 2, Lines 4,5, and 6. Legislative activity to promote "a high standard of sportsmanship". Define that; enforce it; judge it; WOW!

Page 2, Section 080. It is all bad. Especially foolish is Line 23 - approved "coaching".

Page 3, Section 090. Who pays the travel expense?

Page 5, Line 2. Licenses for sparring partners? WOW! What is a "booking agent"?

Page 5, Line 5. Telecast - no business of the State Athletic Commission.

Page 5, Line 10. When the State is supposedly moving to reduce regulatory burdens - why annual licenses - why not life time?

Page 5, Line 23 and 24. Unable to determine controlled substance use without extensive medical tests.

Page 5, Line 25 and 26. This would completely abolish club boxing in Alaska.

Page 6, Line 2. Eighteen is too old. Benetiz was world champion at 17. Should be 16.

Section 150. Examination should be allowed within last two hours before fight time. CAT Scan requirements are excessive.

Section 160. Physicians are not necessary. A medic or registered nurse will do fine.

Section 170. No smoking - How can you have a "smoker" if there is no smoking?

Page 7, Section 200. Impossible; weight charges, injuries, illness, contract disputes - not always possible.

Page 8, Line 1. An unnecessary report - linked to an unnecessary tax.

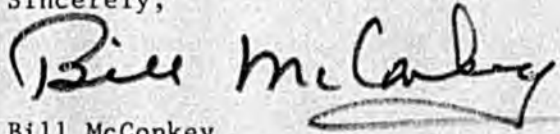
Section 220. The tax makes an economically marginal business even shakier.

page three

Recap. This is a horrible idea. Public testimoney at House and Senate Hearings will confirm.

I have suggested, at length, reasonable alternatives.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill McConkey". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Bill McConkey
Chairman
Alaska Boxing Association

cc: Senator Rodey
Senator Sturgulewski
Representative Furnace

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



MEMORANDUM

TO: Interested Persons

FROM: Senator Vic Fischer 

DATE: May 3, 1983

SUBJ: SB 166

Attached is a draft copy of a Senate State Affairs Committee Substitute on SB 166--an act creating a boxing commission.

I would appreciate hearing your comments and suggestions regarding this committee substitute. In order to schedule CSSB 166 for hearing on a timely basis, testimony should be received in this office no later than May 14.

Please contact Ginger Baim or David Dye at 465-4954 for further information.

Mail testimony to: Senator Vic Fischer, Chair, Senate State Affairs Committee, Pouch V, Juneau, AK 99811.

GUSSIE L'AMOUR'S
4848 Old Seward Hwy.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

SB 166

May 16, 1983

Senator Vic Fischer
Chair
Senate State Affairs Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Fischer:

Attached is the draft copy of CS Senate Bill No. 166 that your office had sent us for comments.

Please note our comments and deletions that are hand written on the draft.

Sincerely,

Wayne Cates

Wayne Cates

Josephson
4/25/83..

Original sponsor: Josephson

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR SENATE BILL NO. 166 (State Affairs)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the creation of the Alaska Ath-
7 letic Commission and the regulation of professional
8 boxing and wrestling."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 05.05 is amended by adding new sections to read:

11 Sec. 05.05.050. CREATION OF ATHLETIC COMMISSION. (a) There is
12 created in the Office of the Governor the Athletic Commission.13 (b) Members of the commission serve at the pleasure of the
14 governor and shall be selected on the basis of their knowledge of and
15 contribution to athletics in the state.16 Sec. 05.05.060. COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP. (a) The
17 commission consists of seven members appointed by the governor for
18 staggered three year terms as follows:19 (1) a licensed physician, preferably a specialist in sports
20 medicine;21 (2) six members-at-large, including one from each judicial
22 district.23 (b) The six members-at-large shall include representatives of
24 professional boxing managers and amateur boxing interests.25 (c) A vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired
26 term..27 Sec. 05.05.070. GENERAL DUTIES AND ANNUAL REPORT. (a) The
28 commission shall study the amateur and professional athletic programs
29 of the state and shall report annually to the governor. The report

1 shall include the recommendations of the commission for the advance-
2 ment and improvement of athletic programs and activities in the state,
3 in addition to including the commission's findings.

4 (b) The commission shall recommend to the legislature statutory
5 changes that the commission considers desirable or necessary to pro-
6 mote and maintain a high standard of sportsmanship in the state.

7 Sec. 05.05.080. POWER OF COMMISSION. (a) The commission shall
8 supervise all contests conducted in the state.

9 (b) The commission shall adopt regulations for the safe, organ-
10 ized, sportsmanlike and honest conduct of contests, including regula-
11 tions relating to

12 (1) licensing of persons under the telecast and personal
13 license provisions of this chapter;

14 (2) establishing the fees to be charged for licenses re-
15 quired under this chapter;

16 (3) establishing the minimum fees payable to examining
17 physicians, attending physicians, inspectors, referees, judges, um-
18 pires, scorekeepers, and timekeepers;

19 (4) qualifications and duties of all persons required to be
20 licensed under this chapter;

21 (5) conduct of contests, including their format and dura-
22 tion;

23 (6) approved coaching, managing, training, equipment and
24 facilities for the safety and protection of contestants;

25 (7) any other provision of this chapter.

26 (c) The commission may contract for professional services and
27 shall employ an executive director. It may employ a staff. A member
28 of the commission may not serve as the executive director or on the
29 staff.

1 (d) The commission may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths,
 2 take testimony and require the production or examination of any re-
 3 cords concerning matters before the commission or under its investiga-
 4 tion.

5 Sec. 05.05.090. ATTENDANCE AT CONTESTS. (a) Except as provided
 6 in (c) of this section, the executive director, or in the director's
 7 absence a commissioner or inspector, ^{or ~~to~~ designated Representative} shall attend and supervise all
 8 contests.

9 (b) The executive director or a commissioner appointed by the
 10 executive director shall provide for the attending or examining physi-
 11 cian, inspectors, scorekeepers and timekeepers at all contests in the
 12 state. If not provided by the promoters, the executive director or
 13 the appointed commissioner shall also provide referees, judges and
 14 umpires.

15 (c) A contest may not be held without the attendance and super-
 16 vision of the executive director, a ^{designated Representative} commissioner or an inspector. In
 17 the event that the executive director is unable to attend and super-
 18 vise a contest, arrangement shall be made with a local commissioner to
 19 attend the contest. In the event that a local commissioner is unable
 20 to attend and supervise a contest in that commissioner's area, that
 21 commissioner shall appoint an inspector licensed under this chapter to
 22 attend and supervise the contest. If no local inspector is available,
 23 a commissioner from the area in which the contest is to be held may
 24 appoint a commissioner or inspector from another area to attend and
 25 supervise the contest as a substitute.

26 (d) When a commissioner or inspector from one region of the
 27 state attends a contest in another area as a substitute under (c) of
 28 this section, the substitute is entitled to receive per diem and
 29 reasonable travel expense compensation authorized by law.

ALL
 provided
 by
 promoters

1 Sec. 05.05.100. COMMISSIONERS' BONDS. Before entering the
2 duties of office, a commissioner shall enter into a surety bond,
3 executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the state,
4 payable to the state, and approved by the attorney general. The bond
5 shall be in the penal sum of \$2,000, conditioned on the faithful and
6 unbiased performance of the commissioner's duties. The bond shall be
7 filed with the governor. A commissioner shall be reimbursed for the
8 cost of the bond.

9 Sec. 05.05.110. MEETINGS AND COMPENSATION. (a) The commission
10 shall meet at least once a year at the call of the governor or the
11 chairperson, at the request of a majority of the commissioners, or at
12 a regularly scheduled time determined by the commission. Commis-
13 sioners serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and
14 travel expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions under
15 AS 39.20.180.

16 (b) The commissioners shall elect a chairperson and a vice-
17 chairperson from among their membership. The affirmative vote of a
18 majority of the commissioners is required to exercise the powers of
19 the commissior.

20 (c) Meetings may be held by teleconference or other electronic
21 means. Commissioners participating in a meeting from a location out
22 of state may not vote at that meeting.

23 (d) The commission shall keep full and accurate minutes of its
24 proceedings and records of its transactions. A copy of each financial
25 report, the minutes of all meetings, and a copy of each report filed
26 with the commission under this chapter shall be sent to the governor's
27 office within 10 days after the record or report is completed or
28 received.

29 Sec. 05 05 120. LICENSES REQUIRED. (a) A person may not act as

1 a promoter, contestant, manager, examining or attending physician,
2 second, sparring partner, trainer, booking agent, referee, judge, or
3 umpire in or for a contest unless that person has been issued the
4 appropriate personal license by the commission.

5 (b) A person may not telecast a contest unless that person has
6 been issued a telecast license by ~~the~~ ^{VOID} commission.

7 (c) Application procedures, qualifications, and fees for the
8 licenses required under this section shall be set out in regulations
9 adopted by the commission.

10 (d) Licenses are annual and shall expire on December 31 of each
11 year.

12 Sec. 05.05.130. CONTEST LICENSEE BOND. Every promoter shall
13 file a bond in the amount of \$1,000 with the commission for each
14 contest held in a city of less than 10,000 inhabitants and a bond in
15 the amount of \$3,000 for each contest held in a city of more than
16 10,000 inhabitants. The bond shall be conditioned on the faithful and
17 unbiased performance by the promoter of the provisions of this chap-
18 ter, the payment of the taxes under this chapter and the compliance
19 with all regulations of the commission. The bond shall be subject to
20 the approval of the attorney general.

21 Sec. 05.05.140. CONTESTANT RESTRICTIONS. (a) A person may not
22 participate as a contestant who

23 (1) was intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled
24 substance at the time the person agreed to participate;

25 (2) did not agree ~~in~~ ^{VOID} writing to participate at least 72
26 hours before a contest;

27 (3) except as provided in (b) of this section, has used
28 alcohol or a controlled substance within eight hours preceding the
29 contest or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance

1 at the time of the contest; and

2 (4) is not at least 18 years of age.

3 (b) A contestant may participate in a contest if

4 (1) the attending physician is aware that the contestant is
5 using a prescription drug; and

6 (2) in the opinion of the attending physician, the safety of
7 the contestant is not jeopardized and the prescription drug offers the
8 contestant no advantage over the opponent in the contest.

9 Sec. 05.05.150. EXAMINATION OF CONTESTANTS. (a) Every con-
10 testant shall be examined at least 24 hours, ~~but no less than eight~~
11 ~~hours~~, before the contest by a practicing physician. The examining
12 physician may disqualify a contestant considered physically unfit to
13 participate.

14 (b) A contestant shall obtain a CAT scan of the head every 75
15 contest rounds or less and supply the most recent CAT scan to the
16 examining physician for review during the pre-contest examination. If
17 the contestant has been ~~knocked~~ out since the contestant's last CAT
18 scan, a CAT scan taken after the last knockout shall be supplied to
19 the examining physician for review. *CAT scan only if knocked out*

20 Sec. 05.05.160. ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REQUIRED. An attending
21 physician ^{or Paramedic} currently licensed to practice medicine and surgery in the
22 state must be on duty throughout a contest. The attending physician
23 has the authority and duty to stop a contest when it is the physi-
24 cian's opinion that it would be life-threatening to a contestant to
25 continue.

26 Sec. 05.05.170. SMOKING PROHIBITED. Notwithstanding the provi-
27 sions of AS 18.35.310, smoking is not permitted at a contest held
28 under the provisions of this chapter. *NO*

29 Sec. 05.05.180. NOTICE OF CANCELLATION. (a) When it has been

1 determined by means other than a physician's examination that a sched-
2 uled contestant will be unable to appear, the scheduled contestant's
3 manager and the promoter of the contest shall notify the executive
4 director, or the commissioner or inspector supervising the contest, of
5 the cancellation of the contest. When the cancellation is the result
6 of an examining physician's examination, the examining physician shall
7 notify the commissioner supervising the contest.

8 (b) Upon receipt of notice of the cancellation of a contest for
9 any reason, the executive director, or the commissioner or inspector
10 supervising the contest, shall report the cancellation promptly to the
11 chairperson of the commission and immediately to the public. If the
12 commission, rather than the executive director or the commissioner or
13 the inspector supervising the contest, is notified of a cancellation,
14 the commission shall notify the public immediately.

15 Sec. 05.05.190. PAYMENT OF FEES. (a) ~~At least 10~~ days before a
16 contest, the promoter shall pay to the commission an amount sufficient
17 to pay the fees of the referee, the inspector and the examining physi-
18 cian. *Bond covers this*

19 (b) The commission shall pay the fees in (a) of this section to
20 the persons entitled to them and furnish the ~~governor~~ with a record of
21 the receipt of the amount paid under (a) of this section and of the
22 payment of the fees.

23 (c) Failure of a promoter to pay the amount in (a) of this
24 section is grounds for the suspension of the promoter's license.

25 Sec. 05.05.200. STATEMENT AND REPORT OF CONTEST. (a) A pro-
26 moter shall, at least 10 days ~~before~~ ^{After} a contest, file with the commis-
27 sion a statement setting forth the name of each contestant, the manag-
28 ers' names and other information the commission may require.

29 (b) Within 72 hours after a contest, the promoter shall file

1 with the Department of Revenue and the commission a written report
2 showing the number of tickets sold for the contest, the price charged
3 for them, the gross proceeds from the sale, and other information the
4 commission may require.

5 (c) Failure to file the statement or report required under this
6 section is grounds for suspension of the promoter's license.

7 Sec. 05.05.210. REPORT OF TELECAST. (a) A telecast licensee
8 shall, within 72 hours after the telecast, file with the commission a
9 written report showing the number of tickets issued or sold and the
10 amount of the gross receipts.

11 (b) Failure to file the report required by this section is
12 grounds for suspension of a telecast license.

13 Sec. 05.05.220. FAILURE TO PAY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX. (a) In
14 addition to any other penalty provided by law, a licensee who fails to
15 pay the gross receipts taxes under AS 43.77 shall be penalized by the
16 commission as follows:

17 (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a
18 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension
19 order;

20 (2) for a second offense, a license shall be revoked perma-
21 nently.

22 (b) The commission shall institute action to enforce (a) of this
23 section within 10 days of receipt of notice of a possible violation.

24 Sec. 05.05.230. PARTICIPATION IN PURSE. (a) A person who acts
25 as a promoter for a contest may not participate directly or indirectly
26 in the purse or fee of a contestant or a contestant's manager.

27 (b) A person who violates (a) of this section forfeits any
28 license held under this chapter.

29 (c) An unlicensed person who violates (a) of this section is

1 guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

2 Sec. 05.05.240. ACTING WITHOUT A LICENSE. A person who violates
3 AS 05.05.120(a) or (b) is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

4 Sec. 05.05.250. ENJOINING UNLICENSED CONTEST. The attorney
5 general, the commission, a commissioner, the executive director or a
6 concerned person may seek an injunction to prevent the conduct of a
7 contest for which the necessary license has not been obtained.

8 Sec. 05.05.260. SHAM CONTEST. (a) A person may not conduct or
9 participate in a sham or false contest.

10 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section shall be penal-
11 ized by the commission as follows:

12 (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a
13 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension
14 order;

15 (2) for a second offense, a license shall be revoked perma-
16 nently.

17 (c) An unlicensed person who violates (a) of this section is
18 guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

19 (d) The commission shall institute action to enforce (a) of this
20 section within 10 days of receipt of notice of a possible violation.

21 Sec. 05.05.270. EFFECT OF LICENSE SUSPENSION. (a) A licensee
22 may not promote or participate in a contest when the licensee's li-
23 cense is suspended.

24 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section forfeits the
25 license.

26 Sec. 05.05.280. EFFECT OF LICENSE FORFEITURE. A license for-
27 feited under this chapter is cancelled and void. The licensee is
28 forever ineligible for any of the licenses issued by the commission.

29 Sec. 05.05.290. GENERAL PENALTY. A person violating a provision

1 of this chapter or a regulation of the commission for which no penalty
2 is provided is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

3 Sec. 05.05.300. INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER. Nothing in this
4 chapter gives the commission jurisdiction over the athletic programs
5 of any school, college or university or any other nonprofessional
6 athletic events.

7 Sec. 05.05.310. APPLICABILITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE
8 ACT. The Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) applies to regula-
9 tions and proceedings under this chapter.

10 Sec. 05.05.900. DEFINITIONS. In this title

11 (1) "CAT scan" means a rotating three dimensional computer-
12 enhanced X-ray image;

13 (2) "commission" means the athletic commission created in
14 AS 05.05.050;

15 (3) "commissioner" means a member of the athletic commis-
16 sion;

17 (4) "contest" includes a professional boxing or wrestling
18 exhibition, sparring match or contest or fight, match, bout or fight;

19 (5) "contestant" means a person who competes in a profes-
20 sional contest;

21 (6) "executive director" means the executive director of
22 the Athletic Commission created in AS 05.05.050;

23 (7) "inspector" means a person knowledgeable about boxing
24 or wrestling and qualified under the regulations adopted by the com-
25 mission for inspectors;

26 (8) "personal license" means the license issued to a pro-
27 moter, contestant, manager, examining physician, attending physician,
28 referee, judge, umpire, booking agent, inspector, sparring partner,
29 second, or trainer;

1 (9) "professional" means a person receiving money or other
 2 thing of value other than a trophy, plaque, or medal for participation
 3 in a contest, and also means the contest itself;

4 (10) "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for
 5 the sponsorship, organization or furtherance of a contest;

6 (11) "telecast" means the television broadcast of a live or
 7 current contest on a closed circuit, whether originating in this state
 8 or not, for admission fees;

9 (12) "telecast license" means the license issued under this
 10 chapter for a telecast.

11 * Sec. 2. AS 43 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

12 CHAPTER 77. SPORTS TAX.

13 Sec. 43.77.010. CONTEST AND TELECAST GROSS RECEIPTS TAX. (a) A
 14 tax of five percent is imposed upon the gross receipts from a com-
 15 bative sports contest and from the telecast of a contest.

16 (b) The minimum tax obligation under (a) of this section is
 17 \$25.00 for each contest or telecast. *FORGET THIS WE AGREE*

18 Sec. 43.77.020. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AUTHORITY. The Department
 19 of Revenue shall:

20 (1) collect the tax in this chapter;

21 (2) adopt regulations necessary to carry out the purposes
 22 of this chapter.

23 Sec. 43.77.030. PAYMENT OF TAX. (a) Within 72 hours after a
 24 combative sports contest or telecast, the licensee under AS 05.05.120
 25 or the person conducting the contest or telecast shall

26 (1) file with the Department of Revenue the written report
 27 required by AS 05.05.200 or AS 05.05.210 showing the number of tickets
 28 sold for the contest or telecast, as appropriate, the price charged,
 29 the gross proceeds from the sale, and other information the Department

1 of Revenue may require;

2 (2) pay to the Department of Revenue the tax under AS 43.-
3 77.010.

4 Sec. 43.77.040. FAILURE TO MAKE REPORT AND TAX PAYMENT. (a)
5 The commissioner of revenue shall examine the books and records of the
6 promoter or the telecast licensee when

7 (1) a promoter or a telecast licensee fails to make a
8 report under AS 43.77.030;

9 (2) the report is unsatisfactory to the commission or to
10 the Department of Revenue; or

11 (3) a promoter or a telecast licensee fails to pay the full
12 amount of the taxes due with the report.

13 (b) The commissioner of revenue may subpoena and examine under
14 oath a licensee and any other person considered necessary to determine
15 the total gross receipts of a contest or telecast and the amount of
16 tax due.

17 (c) If, upon the completion of the examination, it is determined
18 that some or all of the tax owed to the state is unpaid, notice shall
19 be served upon the promoter or the telecast licensee stating the
20 amount of the tax owed. The taxes shall be paid within 20 days of
21 receipt of the notice.

22 Sec. 43.77.050. PENALTY. A person who violates AS 43.77.030 or
23 AS 43.77.040 is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

24 Sec. 43.77.060. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this chapter, the
25 terms "commission", "contest", "promoter", "telecast", and "telecast
26 licensee" have the meanings set out in AS 05.05.900.

27 * Sec. 3. AS 44.62.330(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

28 (52) Alaska Athletic Commission.

29 * Sec. 4. AS 44.66.010(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

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(12) Alaska Athletic Commission (AS 05.10) -- June 30, 1986.

* Sec. 5. AS 05.05.010 - 05.05.040 and AS 05.10 are repealed.

* Sec. 6. INITIAL TERMS OF ALASKA ATHLETIC COMMISSION MEMBERS. Initial terms of the Alaska Athletic Commission shall be one year for two members, two years for two members, and three years for three members. The governor shall specify the initial term for each appointee.

* Sec. 7. FIRST MEETING. The governor shall call the first meeting of the Alaska Athletic Commission within 15 days after appointment of the members.

* Sec. 8. REGULATIONS. Comprehensive regulations shall be adopted by the commission under AS 05.05.080 within one year after the enactment of this Act.

FILE:
SB166
STATE AFFAIRS
COMM.

Original sponsor: Martin

BY THE LABOR AND
COMMERCE COMMITTEE

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 241 (L&C)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the creation of the Alaska Boxing
7 Commission and the regulation of professional box-
8 ing."

9 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

10 * Section 1. AS 08.01.010 is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

11 (24) Alaska Boxing Commission (AS 08.15.010).

12 * Sec. 2. AS 08 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

13 CHAPTER 15. BOXING.

14 Sec. 08.15.010. CREATION OF BOXING COMMISSION. (a) There is
15 created in the Department of Commerce and Economic Development the
16 Alaska Boxing Commission.

17 (b) Members of the commission serve at the pleasure of the
18 governor and shall be selected on the basis of their knowledge of and
19 contribution to professional boxing in the state.

20 Sec. 08.15.020. COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP. (a) The
21 commission consists of five members appointed by the governor for
22 staggered three year terms as follows:

23 (1) a licensed physician, preferably a specialist in sports
24 medicine;

25 (2) one member of the public;

26 (3) three members from the profession, one of whom shall be
27 a contestant licensed under this chapter.

28 (b) A vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired
29 term.

1 Sec. 08.15.030. GENERAL DUTIES AND ANNUAL REPORT. (a) The
2 commission shall report annually to the governor. The report shall
3 include the recommendations of the commission for the advancement and
4 improvement of professional boxing programs and activities in the
5 state, in addition to including the commission's findings.

6 (b) The commission shall recommend to the legislature statutory
7 changes that the commission considers desirable or necessary to pro-
8 mote and maintain a high level of professional boxing activity in the
9 state.

10 Sec. 08.15.040. POWER OF COMMISSION. (a) The commission shall
11 supervise all professional contests conducted in the state.

12 (b) The commission shall adopt regulations for the safe, organ-
13 ized, sportsmanlike and honest conduct of contests, including regula-
14 tions relating to

15 (1) licensing of persons under the personal license provi-
16 sions of this chapter;

17 (2) establishing the minimum fees payable to attending
18 physicians or other medical personnel, referees, judges, and time-
19 keepers, and providing for waiver of the fees with the consent of the
20 promoter and the person entitled to the fee;

21 (3) qualifications and duties of all persons required to be
22 licensed under this chapter;

23 (4) conduct of contests, including their format and dura-
24 tion;

25 (5) approved equipment and facilities for the safety and
26 protection of contestants;

27 (6) any other provision of this chapter.

28 (c) The commission may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths,
29 take testimony and require the production or examination of any

1 records concerning matters before the commission or under its investi-
2 gation.

3 Sec. 08.15.050. DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVES. (a) The commission
4 shall maintain a list of designated representatives.

5 (b) Whenever possible, a local designated representative shall
6 substitute for a commissioner unable to supervise a contest in the
7 commissioner's area. Commissioners and designated representatives
8 shall minimize travel from one area of the state to another.

9 Sec. 08.15.060. ATTENDANCE AT CONTESTS. A contest may not be
10 held without the attendance and supervision of a commissioner or a
11 designated representative.

12 Sec. 08.15.070. PROVISION OF OFFICIALS. If not provided by the
13 promoter, a commissioner supervising a contest shall provide for the
14 attending physician or other medical personnel, timekeepers, referees,
15 and judges at all contests in the state.

16 Sec. 08.15.080. MEETINGS AND COMPENSATION. (a) The commission
17 shall meet at least once a year at the call of the chairperson, at the
18 request of a majority of the commissioners, or at a regularly sched-
19 uled time determined by the commission. Commissioners serve without
20 compensation but are entitled to per diem and travel expenses autho-
21 rized by law for boards and commissions under AS 39.20.180.

22 (b) The commissioners shall elect a chairperson and a vice-
23 chairperson from among their membership. The affirmative vote of a
24 majority of the commissioners is required to exercise the powers of
25 the commission.

26 (c) Meetings may be held by teleconference or other electronic
27 means. Commissioners participating in a meeting from a location out
28 of state may not vote at that meeting.

29 (d) The commission shall keep full and accurate minutes of its

1 proceedings and records of its transactions.

2 Sec. 08.15.090. LICENSES REQUIRED. (a) A person may not act as
3 a promoter, contestant, manager, attending physician or other medical
4 personnel, trainer, referee, or judge in or for a contest unless that
5 person has been issued the appropriate personal license by the commis-
6 sion.

7 (b) Application procedures and qualifications for the licenses
8 required under this section shall be set out in regulations adopted by
9 the commission.

10 (c) Licenses are biennial and shall expire on December 31.

11 (d) A temporary license shall be granted by the commission, a
12 commissioner, or a designated representative if the applicant meets
13 the qualifications for the license. A temporary license is valid
14 until the permanent license is issued or denied.

15 Sec. 08.15.100. LICENSE FEES. The fees for licenses under this
16 chapter are as follows:

- 17 (1) promoters.....\$100;
18 (2) managers.....50;
19 (3) all other licensees except attending physicians or
20 other medical personnel.....10.

21 Sec. 08.15.110. PROMOTER'S BOND. A promoter shall file a bond
22 in the amount of \$5,000 with the department upon approval of the
23 application for a license and before the license is issued. The bond
24 shall be conditioned on the faithful performance by the licensee of
25 the provisions of this chapter, the payment of the contestants, and
26 the good faith effort to conduct each contest for which tickets have
27 been sold.

28 Sec. 08.15.120. CONTESTANT RESTRICTIONS. (a) A person may not
29 participate as a contestant who

1 (1) was intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled
2 substance at the time the person agreed to participate;

3 (2) did not agree to participate in writing;

4 (3) except as provided in (b) of this section, has used
5 alcohol or a controlled substance within eight hours preceding the
6 contest or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance
7 at the time of the contest; and

8 (4) is not at least 18 years of age or has not obtained a
9 waiver from the commission, a commissioner, or a designated repre-
10 sentative.

11 (b) A contestant may participate in a contest if

12 (1) the attending physician is aware that the contestant is
13 using a prescription drug; and

14 (2) in the opinion of the attending physician, the safety of
15 the contestant is not jeopardized and the prescription drug offers the
16 contestant no advantage over the opponent in the contest.

17 Sec. 08.15.130. EXAMINATION OF CONTESTANTS. (a) Every con-
18 testant shall be examined no more than 24 hours before the contest by
19 a practicing physician. The examining physician may disqualify a
20 contestant considered physically unfit to participate.

21 (b) A contestant shall obtain a CAT scan of the head, or an
22 equivalent examination, every 150 contest rounds or less and promptly
23 supply a physician's analysis of the most recent CAT scan, or its
24 equivalent, to the commission. If the contestant has been knocked out
25 since the contestant's last CAT scan, a physician's analysis of a CAT
26 scan, or its equivalent, taken after the last knockout shall be sup-
27 plied to the commission, a commissioner, or a designated representa-
28 tive before the contestant's next contest.

29 Sec. 08.15.140. ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REQUIRED. An attending

1 physician or other medical personnel must be on duty throughout a
2 contest. The attending physician or other medical personnel has the
3 authority and duty to stop a contest when it is the opinion of the
4 physician or other medical personnel that it would be dangerous to a
5 contestant to continue.

6 Sec. 08.15.150. NOTICE OF CANCELLATION. (a) When it has been
7 determined by means other than a physical examination that a scheduled
8 contestant will be unable to appear, the scheduled contestant's mana-
9 ger and the promoter of the contest shall notify the commissioner or
10 the designated representative supervising the contest of the can-
11 cellation of the contest. When the cancellation is the result of an
12 examining physician's or other medical personnel's examination, the
13 examining physician or other medical personnel shall notify the com-
14 missioner supervising the contest in writing, stating the medical
15 reason for, and the duration of, the cancellation.

16 (b) Upon receipt of notice of the cancellation of a contest for
17 any reason, the commissioner or the designated representative super-
18 vising the contest, shall report the cancellation promptly to the
19 chairperson of the commission and immediately to the public. If the
20 commission, rather than the commissioner or the designated representa-
21 tive supervising the contest, is notified of a cancellation, the
22 commission shall notify the public immediately.

23 Sec. 08.15.160. PAYMENT OF FEES. Failure of a promoter to pay
24 the fees or compensation of the contestant, referee, attending physi-
25 cian or other medical personnel, judges, and timekeeper is grounds for
26 the suspension of the promoter's license.

27 Sec. 08.15.170. STATEMENT OF CONTEST. (a) Before a contest, a
28 promoter shall file with the commission, commissioner or the commis-
29 sioner's designated representative, a statement setting out the name

1 of each contestant, the managers' names and other information the
2 commission may require.

3 (b) Failure to file the statement required under (a) of this
4 section is grounds for suspension of the promoter's license.

5 Sec. 08.15.180. ACTING WITHOUT A LICENSE. A person who violates
6 AS 08.15.090(a) is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

7 Sec. 08.15.190. SHAM CONTEST. (a) A person may not conduct or
8 participate in a sham or false contest.

9 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section shall be penal-
10 ized by the commission as follows:

11 (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a
12 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension
13 order;

14 (2) for a second offense, a license shall be revoked perma-
15 nently.

16 (c) The commission shall institute action to enforce (a) of this
17 section within 10 days of receipt of notice of a possible violation.

18 (d) An unlicensed person who violates (a) of this section is
19 guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

20 Sec. 08.15.200. EFFECT OF LICENSE SUSPENSION. (a) A licensee
21 may not promote or participate in a contest when the licensee's li-
22 cense is suspended.

23 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section forfeits the
24 license.

25 Sec. 08.15.210. EFFECT OF LICENSE FORFEITURE. A license for-
26 feited under this chapter is cancelled and void. The licensee is
27 forever ineligible for any of the licenses issued by the commission.

28 Sec. 08.15.220. GENERAL PENALTY. A person violating a provision
29 of this chapter or a regulation of the commission for which no penalty

1 is provided is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

2 Sec. 08.15.230. INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER. Nothing in this
3 chapter gives the commission jurisdiction over the athletic programs
4 of any school, college or university or any other nonprofessional
5 athletic events.

6 Sec. 08.15.240. APPLICABILITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE
7 ACT. The Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) applies to regula-
8 tions and proceedings under this chapter.

9 Sec. 08.15.900. DEFINITIONS. In this title

10 (1) "CAT scan" means a rotating three dimensional computer-
11 enhanced X-ray image;

12 (2) "commission" means the athletic commission created in
13 AS 08.15.010;

14 (3) "commissioner" means a member of the athletic commis-
15 sion;

16 (4) "contest" includes a professional boxing contest,
17 match, bout or fight;

18 (5) "contestant" means a person who competes in a profes-
19 sional contest;

20 (6) "designated representative" means a person knowledge-
21 able about boxing or wrestling and qualified under the regulations
22 adopted by the commission for designated representatives;

23 (7) "other medical personnel" includes a physician assis-
24 tant, registered nurse, paramedic, and emergency medical technician
25 while performing duties under this chapter and within the scope of the
26 person's occupational license;

27 (8) "personal license" means the license issued to a pro-
28 moter, contestant, manager, attending physician or other medical
29 personnel, referee, judge, or trainer;

1 (9) "professional" means a person receiving money or other
2 thing of value other than a trophy, plaque, or medal for participation
3 in a contest, and also means the contest itself;

4 (10) "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for
5 the sponsorship, organization or furtherance of a contest.

6 * Sec. 3. AS 44.62.330(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

7 (52) Alaska Boxing Commission.

8 * Sec. 4. AS 44.66.010(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

9 (12) Alaska Boxing Commission (AS 08.15) -- June 30, 1986.

10 * Sec. 5. AS 05.05.010 - 05.05.040 and AS 05.10 are repealed.

11 * Sec. 6. INITIAL TERMS OF ALASKA BOXING COMMISSION MEMBERS. Initial
12 terms of the Alaska Boxing Commission shall be one year for two members,
13 two years for two members, and three years for one member. The governor
14 shall specify the initial term for each appointee.

15 * Sec. 7. REGULATIONS. The commission shall compile an initial list of
16 designated representatives and also shall adopt comprehensive regulations
17 under AS 08.15.040 within one year after the effective date of this Act.
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Introduced: 4/24/81
Referred: Labor & Commerce

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE BY
REQUEST OF THE GOVERNOR

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE BILL NO. 513

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the athletic commission; and
7 providing for an effective date."

8 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

9 * Section 1. AS 05.05.010(a) is amended to read:

10 (a) There is [HEREBY] created an athletic commission in [WITHIN]
11 the Department of Commerce and Economic Development [OFFICE OF THE
12 GOVERNOR]. The commission consists of four members appointed by the
13 governor. One member of the commission shall be appointed from each of
14 the four major senate districts described in sec. 2, art. XIV of the
15 state constitution. The commissioners shall be appointed for over-
16 lapping two year terms. Members of the commission serve at the pleasure
17 of the governor and shall be selected on the basis of their known
18 interest in and knowledge of athletics in the state.

19 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
20 070(c).

IS CHRONIC BRAIN DAMAGE IN BOXING A HAZARD OF THE PAST?

M. KASTE T. KUURNE
J. VIIKKI K. KATEVUO
K. SAINIO H. MEURALA

Departments of Neurology, Neurosurgery, Diagnostic Radiology, and Paediatrics, and Third Department of Surgery, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland

Summary Of fourteen boxers with a mean age of 31 years who had been Finnish, Scandinavian, or European champions, only one showed deficits in neurological status and he and one other had had episodes of inappropriate behaviour which were attributed to boxing. However, computed tomography revealed pathological findings attributable to brain injury in four of six professional and one of eight amateur boxers. Two of the professionals and four of the amateurs had electroencephalographic abnormalities which may have been caused by brain injury. Twelve of the boxers had psychological test results which suggested brain injury, although only two professionals had definite deviation from normal. The results indicate that modern medical control of boxing cannot prevent chronic brain injuries but may create a dangerous illusion of safety. The only way to prevent brain injuries is to disqualify blows to the head.

Introduction

CONTROVERSIAL reports about the safety of boxing with medical supervision of fights¹ prompted us to study the neurological sequelae of a boxing career in amateur and professional boxers.

Subjects and Methods

We studied fourteen boxers, eight amateurs and six professionals, who had been at least national champions. Reasons for exclusion were moderate to severe head injuries caused outside the boxing ring, exposure to organic solvents, alcoholism, heavy drinking, cerebrovascular disorders, and other known reasons for brain atrophy. All subjects volunteered for the study after a full explanation of its purpose, nature, and risks. Boxers were selected by the physician of the Finnish Association of Professional Boxers (H. M.) with the help of the head coach of the Finnish Boxing Association.

Each volunteer underwent detailed neurological examination (by M. K. and T. K.) and information was collected on medical history, social variables such as educational and occupational progress compared with siblings and parents, and the boxing career (table 1). Boxers were also asked about symptoms connected with fights, especially amnesia and post-concussion symptoms, and about possible sequelae of their boxing careers, such as clumsiness of speech or movements, loss of memory, changes in personality, or other subjective symptoms. They were also asked their views on the importance of their boxing activity to their personal development, education, and occupation.

The psychological examinations (conducted by J. V.) included parts of the Wechsler adult intelligence scale (information, similarities, digit span, block design, and object assembly)² as well as associative learning of the Wechsler memory scale.³ Finnish norms are available for these tests. In addition, we used tests that have been claimed to be sensitive to organic brain damage—the Wisconsin card-sorting test,⁴ the trial-making test,⁵ the Benton visual retention test,⁶ and the Purdue pegboard.^{7,8}

An electroencephalogram (EEG), including a period of hyperventilation and phonic stimulation, and brainstem auditory evoked potentials (BAEP) were recorded in all but one boxer. Results were analysed by K. S.

TABLE 1—DETAILS OF BOXING CAREERS OF SUBJECTS

	Amateurs	Professionals*	Total*
<i>Age at debut (yr)</i>			
10-12	2	2	4
13-14	6	1	7
>15	0	1	1
<i>Length of career (yr)</i>			
<5, still active	1	0/0	1/0
<5	0	0/2	0/2
6-10	0	4/4	4/4
>11	7	2/0	9/0
<i>Weight class (kg)</i>			
57	1	1	2
60-63.5	1	4	5
67-75	2	1	3
<i>Number of fights</i>			
<100	1	2	3
101-150	4	2	6
>150	1	2	3
Mean	129	148/22	116
<i>Results of fights†</i>			
Victories	101	113/19	137
Defeats	19	35/2	31
Knockouts or stopped in disavow		2/1	3
<i>Boxing achievements‡</i>			
Finnish champion	5/8	1/1	6/9
Scandinavian champion	1/5	1/1	2/6
European champion	1/1	0/0	1/1

* Divided between amateur/professional part of career.

† Mean number; ‡ total number.

Cranial computed tomographies (CT) were carried out with EMI CT 1010 (six studies) and EMI CT 7020 (eight studies). Size of the matrix was 160 × 160. A cut at an angle of 15° to the orbitomeatal line was used as the basic slice. All studies were done without contrast material. The studies were analysed according to Huckman et al.¹² by K. K. and the results were compared with Meese et al.'s findings in healthy subjects.¹³

The mean age of the boxers was 31 years (range 19-53 years); that of the amateurs was 26 years (range 19-36 years) and that of the professionals 38 years (range 29-53 years). Only the youngest boxer, an amateur, was still actively competing.

Thirteen of our fourteen boxers had had facial lacerations, nine hand fractures, and six nose fractures. Four of the amateurs (nos 8, 10, 11, and 14) had had one concussion, two of them twice outside the boxing ring, and one of the professionals (no. 1) had been treated for mild hypertension and diabetes for 2 years.

Results

Neurological Findings

Only one professional (no. 1) had abnormal neurological findings: ataxia and slight unsteadiness and slight slowness and uncertainty in mental functions were observed. He had been treated for mild hypertension and diabetes for 2 years. He was one of two professionals (nos 1 and 2) who also had had episodes of embarrassing inappropriate behaviour which were attributed to their boxing careers. The neurological status of the other boxers, including subject 2, was within normal limits (table 1).

Psychological Tests

The mean IQ (112 ± 15) was a little higher than the normal Finnish average (100 ± 15). Twelve of the boxers (86%) took longer in the trial-making test (see accompanying figure) than the average performance time for normal subjects.⁹ The twelve boxers took more than 80 s, which has been reported as a cut-off time for distinguishing brain-damaged from normal subjects.⁹ In the remainder of the tests the average scores of our boxers did not differ from the normal average level.

CAREERS OF SUBJECTS

Professionals*	Total*
2	4
1	9
1	1
0/0	1/0
0/2	0/2
4/4	4/4
2/0	9/0
1	4
4	7
1	3
2	5
2	6
2	3
14/22	136
11/19	107
3/2	31
2/1	5
11	69
1	16
0	1

* Data of career.

CT) were carried out with EM1 T 20 (eight studies). Size of the angle of 15° to the orbitomeatal plane. All studies were done without contrast. Analysed according to Huckman and compared with Meese et al.'s

years (range 19-53 years); that of 19-36 years) and that of the 19-33 years). Only the youngest were competing.

and facial lacerations, nine were. Four of the amateurs (nos 8, 9, 10, 11) had been treated for 2 years.

abnormal neurological signs and slight slowness were observed. He had diabetes for 2 years. nos 1 and 2) who also had appropriate behaviour which careers. The neurological subject 2, was within

higher than the normal of the boxers (86%) took (accompanying figure) than for normal subjects.* The which has been reported as brain-damaged from normal tests the average scores of the normal average level.

TABLE II—ABNORMALITIES IN NEUROLOGICAL STATUS, CT, EEG, BEP, NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, AND SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS

	Neuro ¹ status	CT	EEG	BEP	Psychol tests	Other symptoms
Professionals:						
1	+	+	N	N	+	+
2	N	++	N	N	+	+
3	N	+	+	+	N	N
4	N	++	N	N	N	N
5	N	N	+	N	N	N
6	N	N	N	N	N	N
Total	1/6	4/6	2/6	1/6	2/6	2/6
Amateurs:						
7	N	++	+	+	N	N
8	N	N	N	N	N	N
9	N	N	+	N	N	N
10	N	N	+	N	N	N
11	N	N	+	N	N	N
12	N	N	N	N	N	N
13	N	N	N	N	N	N
14	N	N	+	+	N	N
Total	0/8	1/8	4/7	1/7	0/8	0/8
All boxers	1/14	5/14	6/13	2/13	2/14	1/14

N = normal; + = pathological; + = cavum septi pellucidum; † not recorded.

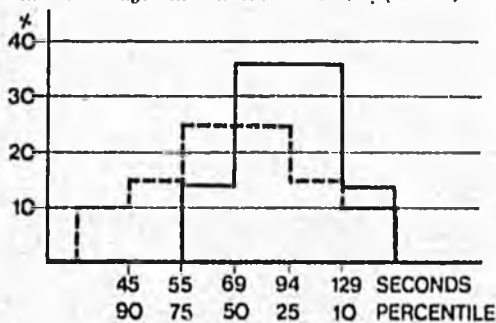
Two professionals (nos 1 and 2), however, showed obvious deviations from the normal test performance. They both had subjective symptoms and objective signs of brain injury (table II). One of the two performed below the normal average in all the tests, and he had very poor scores in the digit symbol, trial-making, and Benton visual retention test, which require rapid and accurate perception, learning, and memory. The other had poor scores in the associative learning and in the Wisconsin card-sorting tests; these results suggest slow and inflexible learning.

EEG and BEP

The EEG was abnormal in six of the thirteen boxers in whom it was recorded. Abnormalities were diffuse in three cases, theta focus in two cases, and paroxysmal theta in one case. Latencies of BEP were within the normal limits found in our laboratory for the thirteen boxers studied. In two (nos 3 and 7) the amplitude of wave V was clearly lower than that of wave I.

Computed Tomography

CT revealed brain atrophy in three of the six professionals and one of the eight amateurs (table III). Professionals nos 1 and 2 had generalised brain atrophy by CT. Cavum septi pellucidum was detected in two professionals and one amateur. Two of the three boxers with cavum septi pellucidum also had other CT changes attributable to brain injury (table III).



Age-matched and sex-matched percentage distribution of the performance time of the trial-making test. Solid line = boxers; broken line = normal subjects.*

TABLE III—ABNORMALITIES SHOWN BY COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

	Cortex	Ventricles	Posterior fossa	Cavum septi pellucidum
Professionals:				
1	+	++	+	N
2	+	++	+	+
3	N	++	N	N
4	N	N	N	+
Amateur no. 7	N	+	N	+
Total	2/14	4/14	2/14	3/14

N = normal; + = mild atrophy; ++ = moderate atrophy; + = cavum septi pellucidum visualised.

Educational and Occupational Achievements

The amateur boxers had had a better average education and worked in a higher occupation than their siblings or their parents; professional boxers had done less well than their siblings but as well as their parents.

Discussion

Chronic brain damage in boxing is not a hazard of the past. We found morphological signs or brain dysfunctions attributable to brain injury or both, in five of six professionals and in four of eight amateurs with a mean age of 31 years.

The reason why our professionals gave up their boxing careers at an early age was a change in the tax policy which was deliberately intended to stop professional boxing in Finland. Finnish amateurs traditionally give up their careers when they pass the age at which most Olympic medals are won; our amateurs were no exception to this rule.

The occurrence of EEG abnormalities in 46% of our boxers tallies with the rates of 37-60% found in other studies.¹⁴⁻¹⁶ The rate is clearly higher than that for the general population (10-15%).¹⁷

In 29% of the boxers brain atrophy on CT exceeded the normal limits in healthy persons.¹¹ Furthermore, cavum septi pellucidum, one of the hallmarks of boxer's encephalopathy,^{18,20} was detected in 21%. In the normal population cavum septi pellucidum is found in 2.2-8.4%, depending on the methods used and the age group studied.^{21,22}

Although only one of the boxers, the oldest, had dysfunctions that affected his normal daily living and social relations, another, the second oldest, had already had episodes of inappropriate behaviour which were attributed to his boxing career. The progress of boxer's encephalopathy is often slow, and severe symptoms may appear later in life.^{20,21} Because our boxers were quite young, even those without current subjective symptoms or neurological deficits are still at risk of subsequent symptoms and signs.

Although brain damage was both less frequent and less advanced in the amateur boxers than in the professional boxers, it was found. This tallies with the concept of cumulative effects of repeated brain injuries.²³ We find it especially disturbing that so many of the young amateur boxers (mean age 26 years) had sequelae of their boxing careers. Although none of them yet has subjective symptoms, some have objective evidence of damage; modern medical control and safety precautions were, therefore, unable to protect even amateur boxers from chronic brain injury in the boxing ring. Furthermore, our amateurs were all champion boxers; they may have suffered less than their less successful colleagues in spite of their longer than average amateur careers.

Our amateurs had achieved more both in education and occupation than either their siblings or their parents; one

might therefore state that their boxing careers had not adversely affected them. Our findings refute such a statement. One concussion reduces intellectual performance temporarily and a second concussion reduces it even further and the reduction persists, for longer.²⁵ Although the intellectual performance eventually returns to normal after two concussions,²⁵ the effects of repeated concussions are cumulative, and for each individual there is a limit beyond which recovery is not complete, as verified by the poor test results in our two oldest professionals. Although it is unlikely that the educational achievements of our amateurs would have been affected other than adversely by repeated injuries in the boxing ring, their occupational progress may have been helped; in Finland a successful sports career is highly valued. The boxers themselves believed that their careers had been helped.

There is even greater cause for concern about brain damage in professionals. It seems very wrong that the most predictable and permanent reward for these sportsmen is chronic brain damage. Although modern medical control can probably prevent most of the "punishment", at least in amateur rings, it is an illusion to suppose that any kind of medical supervision could prevent brain damage while boxers go on hitting each other on the head. If nothing else is changed in boxing, the dangerous illusion of safety provided by modern medical control should be abandoned and honest information given to boxers, their families, and the public. The only way to prevent brain damage in boxing is, however, the disqualification of blows to the head: this move could prevent both serious acute incidents^{2,26} and chronic damage^{3,20,21,27} in boxing, while boxing could retain its sportmanship. Spectators might feel that something was lost but the gain for the fighters would more than balance it.

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EFFECT OF BREATHING PATTERN ON OXYGEN CONCENTRATION RECEIVED FROM STANDARD FACE MASKS

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Summary Standard face masks are widely used for patients who require high oxygen concentrations. A mechanical model was designed to reproduce various respiratory manoeuvres while oxygen was delivered through a standard variable-performance face mask. Over a range of tidal volumes from 300 to 1200 ml and of frequencies from 10 to 30 breaths/min, the received oxygen concentration was lower than the delivered concentration. The disparity between delivered and received oxygen increased with increasing rate and depth of simulated breathing but could be reduced by increasing the flow rate up to 60 l/min. When a turbulent environment was created, the difference between delivered and received oxygen concentrations was exaggerated. Disparities between delivered and received concentrations can be lessened by increasing the flow rate.

Introduction

IN the past 50 years, advances in respiratory therapy and blood gas measurements have allowed accurate monitoring of the effects of supplemental oxygen. The clinical objectives of oxygen therapy include: increase in alveolar oxygen tension; decrease in the work of breathing necessary to maintain a given alveolar oxygen tension; diminution of pulmonary vascular resistance; and decrease in myocardial work necessary to maintain a given arterial oxygen tension.¹ The inspired oxygen concentration (FiO₂) should represent the fractional concentration of oxygen inhaled by the patient. Unless gas flow is sufficient to meet the requirements of the peak inspiratory flow, the patient will either be limited by the resistance of the system or be obliged to entrain room air and thus diminish the inhaled concentration.² Since most mask systems are designed without valves, the patient will partly rebreathe the exhaled air if the delivered flow rate is inadequate.³ High-flow Venturi oxygen systems, employing the Bernoulli principle, are widely used to entrain room air in a constant proportion to oxygen.^{4,5} However, when higher concentrations of oxygen are required, standard face masks are still frequently used. We have studied the reliability of oxygen delivery with a standard face mask.

Methods

The mechanical model (fig. 1) was designed to simulate various tidal volumes and respiratory frequencies. Nebulized oxygen flowed

M. KASTP AND OTHERS: REFERENCES—continued

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Boxing Should Be Banned In Civilized Countries

The principal purpose of a boxing match is for one opponent to render the other injured, defenseless, incapacitated, unconscious. No caring person could have observed the events in professional prizefighting in the past few months and not have been revolted. No prudent physician could have watched the most recent debacle/mismatch on Nov 26, 1982, between Larry Holmes and Randall "Tex" Cobb and believe that the current boxing control system is functioning. The fact that this massacre came on the immediate heels of even more tragic fights serves to accentuate the uncontrolled situation.

The American Medical Association recognized this problem some time ago, and its Council on Scientific Affairs commissioned a panel to study the problem and to make recommendations. The report, presented on page 254 in this issue, is the official AMA position. It is solid, balanced, and reasonable. It operates with the assumption that boxing cannot be stopped, so it recommends ways in which it should be controlled better. To continue its interest in the safety and medical care of boxers, the AMA is cosponsoring a conference with the Association of Ringside Physicians on "Medical Aspects of Boxing" at Caesar's Palace Hotel in Las Vegas on Feb 18, 1983. Eleven faculty members will discuss the duties and responsibilities of the ring physician, emergency medical procedures in the management of the severely injured boxer, and several other important topics.

Since the Council report was approved by the House of Delegates in 1982, two other major studies have appeared. Kaste et al,¹ writing in a recent issue of *The Lancet*, studied 14 boxers who had been national champions in Finland and who had been carefully screened and found not to have other known reasons for brain atrophy. They report computed tomographic (CT) evidence of brain injury in four of six professional and one of eight amateur boxers. Also, two of the professionals and eight of the amateurs had EEG abnormalities that may have been caused by brain injury. Kaste and colleagues state, "The most predictable and permanent reward . . . is chronic brain damage," and "The only way to prevent brain injuries is to disqualify blows to the head." Appearing on page 211 of this issue, Ross et al report a study of 38 boxers with CT scans, 24 of whom had a complete neurological examination and EEG as well. They report a significant relationship between the number of bouts fought and brain damage: detected by CT scan and demonstrate no significant relationship with neurological symptoms or findings or number of knockouts or technical knockouts. This is additional strong evidence of chronic brain damage with cerebral atrophy in many fighters.

Some have argued that boxing has a redeeming social value in that it allows a few disadvantaged or minority individuals an opportunity to rise to spectacular wealth and fame. This does occur, but at what price? The price in this country includes chronic brain damage for them and the thousands of others who do not achieve wealth, fame, or even a decent living from the ring. Others argue that man must fight and that surreptitious fights will occur if boxing is outlawed, producing an even worse situation. I suggest that such is equivalent to arguing that gunfighter duels should be instituted, tickets sold, and betting promoted since, after all, homicide by gunshot is also common in our society.

This editor believes personally that boxing is wrong at its base. In contrast to boxing, in all other recognized sport, injury is an undesired by-product of the activity. Boxing seems to me to be less sport than is cockfighting; boxing is an obscenity. Uncivilized man may have been bloodthirsty. Boxing, as a throwback to uncivilized man, should not be sanctioned by any civilized society.

GEORGE D. LUNDBERG, MD

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The Deadly Degrading Sport

How strange that, in this climate of preoccupation with health and physical fitness and with near-hysterical concern for every conceivable deleterious factor in the environment, so few raise their voices against boxing. How strange, when strident voices urge equality for all and promote and make capital of support for equal rights, that poor and minority youth are recruited and rewarded for sacrificing themselves to a spectacle for the more favored of whatever ethnic or fiscal group.

What factors contribute to this continued public spectacle of brutality, and the literal sacrifice of minority youth for the profit and delectation of self-styled sportsmen?

In fairness to the boxing game and its proponents, let us review the widely shared ignorance about the effects of trauma on the brain and the implications of being knocked unconscious.

Head injury from falls and blows is a common incident in the animated cartoons of children's shows. The hero or villain, whether animal or human, is often momentarily stopped in his action by a blow to the head—the circumstances are entertaining, and the victim quickly recovers and is as fast and effective as before. This may happen repeatedly to the same character with no harmful effect. Children can grow up with the belief that head injury is amusing, recoverable, and of little consequence. Novels and television shows bludgeon their private eyes, heroes, and villains with never a suggestion of

post-traumatic symptoms lasting more than a few minutes.

The football player who is stunned or senseless has had his "bell rung" or is "shaken up on the play." That he can walk off the field with help or even reenter the game is ample evidence of the triviality of the incident and its apparent short-lived consequences. No matter that memory of the incident may be lost and confusion be present for several days afterward. The sports commentators, whose own fortunes are invested heavily in the game, never allude to and are probably only vaguely aware of the implications of these brain injuries—hence, their prattle of euphemisms to cover only vague discomfort.

With this kind of folklore about brain injury, small wonder that those who enjoy and profit from regulated brawling and violence easily convince themselves that little harm is done in boxing. The "punch-drunk" fighter is an amusing oddity, seldom the object of pity and not, it seems, a catalyst of guilt.

The fight game provides an opportunity for ambitious youths to climb from scandalous social circumstances through a disgraceful "sports" opportunity to some kind of fame or hero status. We are told this in different terms by those who justify boxing and who find the bashing of others to be financially and emotionally rewarding.

In boxing, we are reassured by the concern of the announcers for facial cuts and by the referee, who will stop a fight when superficial hemorrhage may obscure a fighter's vision, or perhaps offend some in the audience. They remind them of their involvement in the guilt of promoting a vicious and deadly game. At the end, some functionary will appear in formal evening attire to announce the winners. His ruffled shirt and black tie attest to the dignity of the proceedings, and to the gentlemanly way in which they are conducted.

Perhaps you will say that, with human nature as it is, some important societal needs are served by this vicarious outlet of violence for the viciousness hidden in all of us and that a good fight by others relieves tensions and lubricates communal living. Others, in defending the recruitment of children to the fight game, will point to the advantages of the discipline that comes from preparation for fighting and to the moral benefits of fighting within a set of rules. They will emphasize the opportunity for the otherwise hopeless to achieve fame, no matter what the price to the brains of the unsuccessful and

successful alike. No matter the basic degradation of those who fight for the entertainment of others even when victorious. The owners and managers of a "stable" of fighters recall those who solved the energy crisis created by the cotton gin.

We are assured by the television networks responsible for bringing us a boxing spectacle that an ambulance will be available throughout the bout, and of course that physicians are present at ringside—a flattering faith in the ability of modern medicine to repair irreversible damage to the nervous system. We are not so reassured when clearly mismatched fighters are paired in the ring and one game but less-talented gladiator is finally unmercifully beaten while the referee, for reasons of his own, allows a bout to proceed when the outcome is clear to all. The physical and mental consequences are smothered in euphemisms and suppressed by announcers, promoters, and audience.

We are reassured again, when we reflect on the respectability given to the sport by the Olympic Committee, since these self-appointed guardians of sportsman's virtues endorse fighting (under careful jurisdiction), suggesting that well-regulated sin is perhaps not very sinful after all.

Heroes usually arise from sacrifice, often in hazardous circumstances and at high cost. The high cost that is paid by the fighters in boxing is buried in emotional bookkeeping.

When a human or animal is struck on the head so that consciousness is lost, pathological changes—minute or larger hemorrhages—contusions often at the base, and tearing of nerve fibers that may not be easily identified, are all consequences of a blunt blow of sufficient force to render the subject unconscious. Detectable symptoms of a beating may not be apparent to a victim preoccupied by the pursuit that caused the injury, but have been admitted by the more introspective who go on to other occupations.

The accumulative destructive effects of repeated blows, even when consciousness and posture are not lost, are well known and accepted.

Is it now not the time to suppress exposure of this fragment of our savagery by the mass media and leave boxing to those who enjoy privately staged dogfights?

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Boxers—Computed Tomography, EEG, and Neurological Evaluation

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• During the last three years, 40 ex-boxers were examined to determine the effects of boxing in regard to their neurological status and the computed tomographic (CT) appearance of the brain. Thirty-eight of these patients had a CT scan of the brain, and 24 had a complete neurological examination including an EEG. The results demonstrate a significant relationship between the number of bouts fought and CT changes indicating cerebral atrophy. Positive neurological findings were not significantly correlated with the number of bouts. Electroencephalographic abnormalities were significantly correlated with the number of bouts fought. Computed tomography and EEG of the brain should be considered as part of a regular neurological examination for active boxers and, if possible, before and after each match, to detect not only the effects of acute life-threatening brain trauma such as subdural hematomas and brain hemorrhages, but the more subtle and debilitating long-term changes of cerebral atrophy.

(JAMA 1982;249:211-213)

BOXING is the only sport in which the intent is to inflict physical injury. Particularly in professional boxing, the fighter who injures and ultimately causes his opponent to become helpless earns, for some atavistic reason, the plaudits of the fans and therefore the highest monetary recompense.

Numbers of studies, especially from the British and European literature, have attested to the neurological (ie, brain) injury sustained by boxers.

See also pp 250 and 254.

Admittedly, many of the fighter populations studied fought before the second World War, when regulation of boxing was minimal. In addition to fighting actual professional matches, many boxers terminate their careers as sparring partners, or, in Britain, as "booth boxers," sustaining continued

and frequent punishment. Finally, amateur boxing is less regulated than professional, although the financial incentive to punish or absorb punishment is less or nonexistent.

To investigate the problem of predicting the onset of dementia pugilistica further, we examined boxers by computed tomographic (CT) scan of the brain and attempted to correlate our findings with concomitant neurological and EEG examinations.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

By mention of our study in the widely read column of a prominent Cleveland sports writer, we were able to attract 40 ex-boxers for evaluation. All were volunteers, none (except boxers No. 36 and 37) were currently boxing, and all gave informed consent for inclusion in the study.

Thirty-eight boxers had a CT scan, and 24 boxers had a complete neurological examination by a Board-certified neurologist (M.C.) and EEG. Of these 24 boxers, 22 also had a CT scan.

Each boxer filled out a questionnaire indicating present age, age of first and last bout, amateur and professional wins, losses, draws, knockouts, technical knock-

outs, and specified symptoms. The 24 boxers submitting to a neurological examination had a full neurological and medical history recorded in addition.

The CT scans were evaluated by three radiologists independently; the group had collectively evaluated more than 15,000 scans in clinical practice. Each scan was graded on a scale of 0 to 4 regarding sulcal enlargement (ie, gyral atrophy) and 0 to 4 regarding ventricular enlargement; 0 was normal, 4 most abnormal. Scores of the three radiologists were averaged. Computed tomographic scan values (Table 1) represent addition of the score for sulcal enlargement plus ventricular enlargement. Thus, 0 would be most normal, 8 most abnormal. Total CT values, as well as separate values, were analyzed statistically. It should be emphasized that values were given in relation to presumed normal for each age group, ie, a larger ventricular size for the seventh decade than for the third decade would be accepted as normal.

Statistical analyses and consultation were carried out by means of the Jonckheere-Terpstra test. A *P* value equal to .05 or less was considered significant.

RESULTS

The data demonstrated a significant relationship between the number of bouts fought and the composite CT score ($P=.0229$) (Table 2). No significant relationship was demonstrable between sulcal enlargement (or gyral atrophy) and the number of bouts fought ($P=.11$) (Table 3). The number of bouts fought was significantly related to the presence or absence of ventricular enlargement ($P=.027$) (Table 4).

There was not a significant relationship of the presence or absence of neurological symptoms to the number of bouts fought ($P=.29$) (Table 5). Positive findings on neurological examination were not significantly correlated with the number of bouts fought ($P=.514$) (Table 6). Abnormalities found on EEG were significantly correlated with the number of bouts fought ($P=.0582$) (Table 7). There was no significant relation between knockouts or technical knockouts and symptoms ($P=.10$), neurological signs ($P=.16$), abnormal EEG ($P=.48$), composite CT score ($P=.62$), sulcal enlargement ($P=.43$) and ventricular enlargement ($P=.38$). Patients with abnormal findings on CT examination did have more frequent neurological symptoms and abnormal neurological findings.

From Radiologic Medical Imaging Associates, Mayfield Heights, Ohio.

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Table 1.—Boxers' Historical Data and Examination Results*

Boxer/ Age, yr	Amateur			Professional			KO	TKO	SXS†	Exam	EEG	CT‡
	W	L	D	W	L	D						
1/49	45	3	0	0	3	4	0	2	+	+	-	0
2/57	8	12	0	0	0	0	4	0	+	-	-	0
3/37	64	6	0	13	2	0	0	8	-	-	-	1
4/57	5‡	9	0	0	0	0	2	1‡	+	+	-	6
5/66	125	10	0	61	4	0	0	2	-	ND	ND	4
6/25	127	20	0	13	0	0	0	0	-	ND	ND	2
7/61	28	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	ND	ND	1
8/31	11	1	0	36	9	3	0	0	+	ND	ND	1
9/43	10	2	0	20	14	0	0	4	-	ND	ND	0
10/56	111	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	ND	ND	2
11/33	66	13	0	25	7	0	10	2	+	ND	ND	0
12/34	31	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	-	ND	ND	0
13/32	70	10	0	5	0	0	1	0	-	ND	ND	0
14/21	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	+	ND	ND	0
15/47	76	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	+	ND	ND	0
16/29	20	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	ND	ND	0
17/46	111	11	0	40	8	0	0	3	+	ND	ND	1
18/24	24	7	0	3	5	0	0	2	-	ND	ND	0
19/59	51	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	ND	ND	1
20/49	85	12	0	18	8	0	0	0	+	ND	ND	3
21/61	40	0	0	25	20	0	10	6	+	-	-	0
22/66	0	0	0	80	40	...	0	1	+	-	-	1
23/50	29	5	0	2	2	0	0	0	-	-	-	0
24/49	78	17	0	6	3	0	5	2	-	-	-	0
25/54	40	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	-	-	-	1
26/65	7	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	+	-	-	2
27/53	50	19	0	2	3	0	0	1	-	-	-	2
28/42	34	7	0	4	0	0	0	0	-	+	-	0
29/70	60	10	0	70	20	0	0	0	-	+	-	3
30/63	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	-	+	3
31/58	50	20	0	20-30‡	20	0	2	6	0	-	+	1
32/60	84	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	-	4
33/74	18	7	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	-	-	ND
34/48	105	7	0	15	0	0	0	0	-	-	+	0
35/34	33	6	0	50‡	20‡	1	1	4	+	+	+	4
36/16	12‡	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	+	0
37/14	42	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	+	0
38/73	20	1	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	-	-	0
39/53	20	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	+	0
40/49	24	0	0	11	6	0	5	0	-	+	-	ND

*W indicates bouts won; L, bouts lost; D, bouts ending in draw; KO, knocked out; TKO, technical knockouts; SXS, clinical symptoms; exam, examination; CT, computed tomography; plus, positive; minus, negative; ND, not done.

†Computed tomogram score graded on scale of 0 to 4, with 0 as normal and 4 most abnormal. Values shown represent the score for sulcal enlargement plus the score for ventricular enlargement; thus, 0 equals normal and 8 most abnormal.

‡Boxer uncertain of exact number. Statistical analysis was not affected, however. See text and Tables.

Group	No. of Bouts	No. (%) of Boxers With CT Score				Total Boxers in Each Group, No. (%)
		0	1	2	≥3	
1	0-49	10(87)	2(13)	1(7)	2(13)	15(30)
2	50-99	4(40)	3(30)	1(10)	2(20)	10(20)
3	100-149	3(30)	2(25)	1(12)	2(25)	8(22)
4	≥150	1(20)	1(20)	1(20)	2(40)	5(13)
Total Boxers		18	8	4	8	38
% of Total Boxers Examined		47	21	11	21	

*Z=1.99803298585; P=.0229.

COMMENT

The symptoms of chronic traumatic encephalopathy related to boxing (dementia pugilistica) have been well described¹⁵ and may be progressive after the cessation of boxing as a career.¹ Slowed motor performance, clumsiness, dysarthria, ataxia of gait, tremors, rigidity, spasticity, memory deficit, slowness of thought, and personality change form the full-blown picture, occurring in 17% to 55% of professional boxers.¹⁶ Roberts' monograph¹ is a particularly thorough study of the subject. Some authors,¹ particularly in the American literature, have raised doubts that the syndrome of dementia pugilistica exists. Amateur boxers probably are not afflicted^{1,9} or, if so, only rarely.

The neuropathologic findings have been well described.¹⁰ There is cerebral and cerebellar atrophy. The changes include small contusions ("plaques jaunes"), Purkinje's cell loss, septal abnormalities, nigral degeneration, and intense formation of neurofibrillary tangles.¹¹

Our data support the hypothesis that the more one boxes, the more likely he is to have evidence of cerebral atrophy on CT scan as well as an abnormal EEG. Changes of atrophy demonstrable on CT would reflect damage that occurred at least months and probably years before. Thus, any CT signs of atrophy may be meaningful and would indicate that perhaps the boxer should consider other sports. The significance of our data is particularly striking in view of the fact that we actually had few professional fighters who had numerous bouts, one having fought more than 200 bouts. Furthermore, a standard neurological examination (including detailed history but not formal psychometric tests) proved to be a poor tool, in this population at least, for depicting chronic cerebral changes. In the patient population examined, symptoms included headaches, visual problems, and speech difficulty. Neurological findings included memory loss, ataxia or tandem gait, diminished tendon reflexes, and loss of pin-prick sensation. The EEG proved to be a better predictor of possible neurological abnormalities ($P=.0582$). The usefulness of the EEG in this situation has been emphasized by some authors^{12,14} and disclaimed by

Table 3.—Effect of Number of Bouts on Sulcal Enlargement (Gyral Atrophy)*

Group	No. of Bouts	No. (%) of Boxers With CT Score			Total Boxers in Each Group
		0	1	≥2	
1	0-49	10(87)	2(13)	3(20)	15
2	50-99	4(40)	3(30)	3(30)	10
3	100-149	3(37.5)	2(25)	3(37.5)	8
4	≥150	2(40)	2(40)	1(20)	5
Total Boxers, No. (%)		19(50)	9(24)	10(26)	38

* Z = 1.22829753568; P = .11. CT indicates computed tomography.

Table 4.—Effect of Number of Bouts on Ventricular Enlargement*

Group	No. of Bouts	No. (%) of Boxers With CT Score			Total Boxers in Each Group
		0	1	≥2	
1	0-49	14(88)	1(6)	1(6)	16
2	50-99	7(78)	0(0)	2(12)	9
3	100-149	6(75)	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	8
4	≥150	2(40)	0(0)	3(60)	5
Total Boxers, No. (%)		29(76)	2(5)	7(19)	38

* Z = 1.92267401187; P = .027. CT indicates computed tomography.

Table 5.—Effect of Number of Bouts on Clinical Symptoms*

Group	No. of Bouts	No. (%) of Boxers With Symptoms		Total Boxers in Each Group
		Negative	Positive	
1	0-49	12(71)	5(29)	17
2	50-99	6(60)	4(40)	10
3	≥100	8(82)	5(38)	13
Total Boxers, No. (%)		26(65)	14(35)	40

* Z = 546018908233; P = .29.

Table 6.—Effect of Number of Bouts on Neurological Examination*

Group	No. of Bouts	Examination Results, No. (%)		Total Boxers in Each Group
		Negative	Positive	
1	0-49	8(73)	3(27)	11
2	50-99	5(83)	1(17)	6
3	≥100	5(71)	2(29)	7
Total Boxers, No. (%)		18(75)	6(25)	24

* Z = .0358, P = .514

Table 7.—Effect of Number of Bouts on EEG*

Group	No. of Bouts	EEG Results, No. (%)		Total Boxers in Each Age Group
		Negative	Positive	
1	0-49	0(02)	2(18)	11
2	50-99	5(83)	1(17)	6
3	≥100	3(43)	4(57)	7
Total Boxers, No. (%)		17(71)	7(29)	24

* Z = 1.57080210058; P = .0502.

others.¹¹

Our data suggest no relation of cerebral atrophy to the number of knockouts or technical knockouts. We did not correlate our results with any estimate of the fighter's standing in his profession (we had no professional champions, but many who claimed to

have been amateur or Golden Glove champions), weight class, or size of gloves used. Roberts⁶ was also unable to make these correlations.

CONCLUSION

Our data show that boxers with even a moderate number of bouts may

suffer cerebral atrophy (as judged by ventricular dilatation on the CT scan). Furthermore, the correlation of cerebral atrophy and number of bouts is significant.

Our study thus supports the numerous others in the literature showing that boxing is deleterious to the human brain. Computed tomography and EEG of the brain should be considered as part of a regular neurological examination for active boxers, and if possible should be performed before and after each boxing match in order to detect not only the results of acute life-threatening brain trauma as subdural hematomas and brain hemorrhages, but the more subtle chronic and debilitating changes of gradual cerebral atrophy.

Hal Lebovitz, sports editor, *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, gave advice and aid in this project.

Anne S. Lindblad, MS, provided biostatistical aid. Data analysis was performed by Computer Services of Middleburg, Va.

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Corrected Copy

STATE LAWS GOVERNING
BOXING AND WRESTLING
IN ~~NEVADA~~^{ALASKA}

WITH
RULES
AND
REGULATIONS



Issued by
~~ALASKA~~^{ALASKA} ~~NEVADA~~ ATHLETIC COMMISSION

1986

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ALASKA

NEVADA STATUTES GOVERNING BOXING AND WRESTLING

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RULES AND REGULATIONS

ARTICLE 1. THE RING AND EQUIPMENT

1. **Ring.** The ring shall be not less than 16 feet square nor more than 24 feet square within the ropes. The ring floor shall extend beyond the ropes not less than 18 inches. The ring posts shall not be closer than 18 inches to the ring ropes. The ring floor shall be padded with matting or other soft material or rubber or a combination thereof, such material to be of a softness and resiliency approved by the commission, and shall be of a thickness likewise approved by the commission. Padding must extend beyond the ring ropes and over the edge of the platform, with a top covering of canvas, duck or similar material tightly stretched and laced to the ring platform. Material that tends to gather in lumps or ridges must not be used.

2. **Height of Ring.** The ring platform shall not be more than 4 feet above the floor of the building, and shall be provided with suitable steps for use of contestants. Ring posts shall be of metal, not more than 4 inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a height of 58 inches above the ring floor, and shall be properly padded.

3. **Ring Ropes.** Ring ropes shall be ~~three~~ ^{four} in number, not less than 1 inch in diameter; the lower rope ~~18~~ ¹⁸ inches above the ring floor, the second rope ~~34~~ ³⁴ inches above the floor, the third rope ~~32~~ ³² inches above the floor. Ropes shall be wrapped in soft material. *4th rope 52"*

4. **Ring Equipment.** Clubs shall provide all necessary equipment, subject to approval by the commission, for use of seconds and contestants at all contests.

5. **Gong or Bell.** There shall be a bell or gong at the ring no higher than the floor level of the ring. The bell or gong shall be of a clear tone so that the contestants may easily hear it.

6. **Gloves.** Gloves shall be examined by the commission representative and the referee. If padding is found to be misplaced or lumpy, or if gloves are found to be imperfect, they shall be changed before the contest starts. No breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves shall be permitted.

7. **Gloves—Main Event.** Gloves for all main events shall be new, furnished by club management, and so made as to fit the hands of any contestant whose hands may be unusual in size.

8. **Gloves—Preliminaries.** If gloves used in preliminary bouts have been used before they must be whole, clean, in sanitary condition, and subject to inspection by the referee or commission representative as to condition. If found to be unfit they shall be immediately discarded and replaced with gloves meeting the above requirements.

9 **Gloves—Extra Set.** All clubs must have on hand an extra set of boxing gloves to be used in case gloves are broken or in any way damaged during the course of a bout.

10 **Gloves—Weight.** All contestants shall wear 8-ounce gloves. Weight of gloves for championship fights shall be set by the commission.
10oz GLOVES for all OVER 175 Lbs

11 **Bandages.** Bandages shall not exceed the following restrictions:
The winding of surgeon's adhesive tape, not over 1½ inches wide, placed directly on the hand to protect that part of the hand near the wrist. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice, but shall not extend within 1 inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

Contestants shall use soft surgical bandage not over 2 inches wide, selected in place by not more than 2 feet of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand. One 10-yard roll of bandage shall complete the wrappings for each hand.

Bandages shall be adjusted in the dressing room in the presence of a commission representative and both contestants. Either contestant may waive his privilege of witnessing the bandaging of his opponent's hands.

12 **Sanitation.** All clubs are held responsible for and must correct any violation of commission rules or Board of Health rules, regarding the sanitary conditions with respect to dressing rooms, showers, water closets, towels, or other equipment. Club physicians and commission representatives are to make a particular examination at every boxing and wrestling show for violations of these rules, and if any are discovered they must be reported to the commission immediately.

ARTICLE 2. CONDUCT OF BOUTS

Weights and Classes.

Flyweight.....	112 lbs. or under
Bantamweight.....	over 112 to 118 lbs.
Featherweight.....	over 118 to 126 lbs.
Lightweight.....	over 126 to 135 lbs.
Welterweight.....	over 135 to 147 lbs.
Middleweight.....	over 147 to 160 lbs.
Light heavyweight.....	over 160 to 175 lbs.
Heavyweight.....	all over 175 lbs.

Contests shall be scheduled, and no contestants shall engage in a contest where the weight difference exceeds the allowance as shown in the following schedule, without the approval of the commission:

112 lbs.—118 lbs.....	not more than 3 lbs.
118 lbs.—126 lbs.....	not more than 5 lbs.
126 lbs.—135 lbs.....	not more than 7 lbs.
135 lbs.—147 lbs.....	not more than 9 lbs.
147 lbs.—160 lbs.....	not more than 11 lbs.
160 lbs.—175 lbs.....	not more than 12 lbs.
175 lbs. and over, no limit.	

14. **Advance Appearance of Main Event Boxers.** Main event boxers (except in normal weekly promotions) shall be present in any specified city at least 3 days in advance of the date on which the bout is scheduled for the purpose of training, publicity and for whatever other purpose the promoter may desire, unless the boxer has in writing express approval of the commission.

Unless otherwise provided for in the contract, the boxer's expenses for this purpose must be borne by the promoter. If a boxer fails to comply with this request, the promoter may, subject to approval of the commission, deduct 10 percent of the offending boxer's purse.

15. **Appearance Forfeits.** All boxers may be required to post appearance forfeits with each promoter for whom they are to appear. In the event the boxer fails to appear, this forfeit shall be subject to a determination by the commission, with a special hearing heard thereon, with proper notice given to all interested parties, and the matter shall be disposed of as promptly as possible. If it is determined that said forfeit is in order, said forfeit money shall be turned over to the commission by the promoter. (Refer to NRS 467.135.)

16. **Weighting Time.** Contestants shall be weighed on the day of the scheduled match, at a time to be determined by the commission, in the presence of each other, a commission representative, and an official of the club, on scales approved by the commission at such place as may be designated. By special permission of the commission, preliminary boxers may be allowed to weigh in and be examined not later than 1 hour before the scheduled time of the first match on the card. All weights stripped.

17. **Forfeiture for Failure to Make Weight.** Boxers who fail to make the weight agreed upon in their contracts shall forfeit 10 percent of their purses with a minimum of \$10 and a maximum of \$100, unless the weight difference is less than 1 pound, in which case the forfeit cannot be claimed and no fines shall be assessed. If a boxer is able to make the weight between weighing-in time and ring time no forfeit shall be imposed nor shall a fine be assessed if the overweight is less than 1 pound. Forfeits shall be divided 50 percent to the other boxer and 50 percent to the commission.

18. **Contestants' Appearance.** Contestants must be clean and present a tidy appearance. The excessive use of grease or any other foreign substance shall not be used on the face of a contestant and referees or the commission representative in charge shall cause to be removed any such excessive grease or foreign substance. It will be at the sole discretion of the commission or its representative to determine whether facial adornments (mustaches, goatees, excessive sideburns) and length of hair presents any potential hazard to the safety of the contestant or his opponent, or will interfere with the supervision and conduct of the contest.

1. **Boxers' Equipment.** Each boxer on a program must provide in addition with the ring costume selected and approved by the commission. Boxers signed to engage in a contest must appear at scheduled ring equipped with two pair of regulation trunks which may be black, dark green, dark red, dark blue, or orange. These trunks must be of solid colors except white. They may be ornamented with a stripe around the belt and down the sides of a color which contrasts with the trunk but which must also be chosen from one of the colors above listed. These trunks may bear a suitable emblem or insignia provided it is not of a commercial or advertising nature. Articles of agreement must specify the colors of trunks to be worn by contestants to insure that they do not wear the same color. The contestants shall not wear the same color in the ring. Failure to observe this rule will result in the offender being disqualified.

Boxers must wear regulation trunks which are loose fitting and made of lightweight cloth similar to an athlete's "running pants." The belt of the trunks shall not extend above the waist line. Boxers must wear individual fitted mouthpieces.

2. **Contestants Must Report.** Contestants must report to the commission representative in charge of dressing rooms at least 1 hour before the scheduled time of the first match.

3. **Referee Instruction.** The referee shall, before starting a contest, obtain from each contestant the name of his chief second, and shall hold the chief second responsible for the conduct of his assistant seconds during the progress of the contest. The referee shall call contestants to the ring before each bout for final instructions, at which time each contestant shall be accompanied by his chief second only.

4. **Persons Allowed in Ring.** No persons other than the contestants and the referee may be in the ring during the progress of a round.

5. **Fouls in Boxing.**

1. Hitting below the belt.
2. Hitting an opponent who is down or is getting up after being **DOWN**
3. Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other.
4. Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch.
5. Wrestling or kicking.
6. Striking an opponent who is helpless as a result of blows and so **DOWN** by the ropes that he does not fall.
7. Butting with the head or shoulder or using the knee.
8. Hitting with the open glove, or with the butt of the hand, the wrist, the elbow, all backhand blows.
9. Purposely going down without being hit.
10. Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys.

11. The use of the pivot blow or the deliberate use of the rabbit punch.

12. Jabbing the opponent's eyes with the thumb of the glove.

13. The use of abusive language in the ring.

14. Any unsportsmanlike trick or action causing injury to an opponent.

15. Hitting on the break.

16. Hitting after the bell has sounded ending the round.

17. Roughing at the ropes.

18. Pushing an opponent about the ring or into the ropes.

24. **Penalty.** Any boxer guilty of foul tactics in a boxing contest may be disqualified and his purse withheld from payment, and the boxer shall be automatically suspended. Disposition of the purse and the penalty to be imposed upon the boxer shall be determined by action of the commission.

25. **Accidental Fouling.** If a bout is stopped because of accidental fouling the referee shall determine whether the boxer who has been fouled can continue or not. If his chances have not been seriously jeopardized as a result of a foul, the referee may order the bout continued after a reasonable interval. *Not to EXCEED 5 MIN*

26. **Unfair Practices Likely to Cause Injury.** Referees will not permit unfair practices that may cause injuries to a contestant, and are held strictly responsible for the enforcement of the rules. The only fair blow is a blow delivered with the padded knuckle part of the glove on the front or sides of the head and body above the belt.

27. **Holding and Hitting.** Holding with one hand, especially back of the neck, and hitting with the other is classed as a major foul. Referees must warn offenders that this type of foul will not be tolerated and will be strictly penalized.

28. **Minor Fouls.** In case of minor fouls such as hitting or flicking with the open glove, and clinching and wrestling an opponent, after sufficient warning has been given the referee will punish persistent disregard of the rules.

29. **The Referee Shall Have Power to Stop Contest.** The referee shall have the power to stop a contest at any stage if he considers it too one-sided, or if either, or both, contestants are in such condition that to continue might subject them to serious injury. The referee shall render a technical draw decision if the bout is stopped in the first round.

In cases where a boxer or wrestler receives a cut eye or any other injury which the referee or ringside physician believes may incapacitate the boxer or wrestler, the referee may call into the ring the club physician

for examination of the boxer or wrestler, who will render his opinion to the referee, before the referee renders his decision in the matter.

Procedure Where Failure to Compete. In any case where the referee decides that the contestants are not honestly competing, that the knockdown is a "dive," or the foul a prearranged termination of the bout, he shall not finish the knockdown count or disqualify for fouling or render a decision, but shall stop the bout not later than before the end of the last round and order the purses of both boxers held pending investigation by the commission, and the announcer or referee shall inform the audience that no decision has been rendered.

1. Penalizing Contestant. The referee may penalize any contestant who fouls his opponent during a contest, by charging such contestant with the loss of points, whether such foul or fouls be intentional or unintentional. However, the referee shall use his own discretion in determining the number of points, if any, chargeable against the contestant in each instance, depending upon the severity or harmlessness of the foul and its effect upon the opponent. The referee shall indicate on the official score supplied by the commission the number of points taken away from a contestant in any and all rounds in which he may find it necessary to charge the contestant with such loss. The referee shall, at the conclusion of each round, notify the judges of the number of points to be deducted in accordance with his determination. Said deduction of points shall also be announced to the public at the same time.

Persistent fouling by a contestant requiring repeated cautioning by the referee shall be called to the attention of the commission for appropriate punishment.

A contestant may be awarded a contest on a claim of a low-blow foul. If a contestant falls to the ring floor or otherwise indicates an unwillingness to continue because of a claim of a low-blow foul, the contest shall be deemed a technical knockout.

2. Accidental Butt. If a boxer is accidentally butted in a bout so that he cannot continue, the referee shall:

Call the bout a technical draw if the injured boxer is behind on points, or

Declare the injured boxer the winner on a technical decision if he is ahead in points. If judges are used, then a majority vote as disclosed on the score cards shall prevail in determining the decision as specified in sections (1) and (2) hereof. If all three score cards differ, the contest shall be declared a technical draw.

Call the bout a draw if an accidental butt occurs during the first round of any contest.

This rule applies only to accidental butting. Intentional butting is a foul and shall be penalized as such.

33. Failure to Resume Boxing. No contestant shall leave the ring during any 1-minute rest period between rounds. Should any contestant fail or refuse to resume boxing when the gong sounds denoting the commencement of the next succeeding round, the referee shall award a KO decision to his opponent as of the round which has last been finished, unless the circumstances indicate to the referee the requirement for investigation or punitive action, in which event the referee shall not give a decision and shall order withheld the purse or purses of either or both boxer or boxers.

34. Wiping Gloves. Before a boxer resumes boxing after having been knocked or having fallen or slipped to the floor, the referee shall wipe any accumulated resin from the boxer's gloves with a damp towel or on his shirt.

35. Method of Counting Over a Boxer Who Is Down. When a contestant is knocked down the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner, and immediately begin the count over the boxer who is down. He shall audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with motions of his arm, the downward motion indicating the end of each second. No contestant who is knocked down shall be allowed to resume boxing until the referee has finished counting eight. The contestant may take the count either on the floor or standing. The timekeeper, by effective signaling, shall give the referee the correct 1-second interval for his count. The referee's count is the official count.

Should the opponent fail to stay in the farthest corner the referee shall cease counting until he has returned to it, and then go on with the count from the point from which it was interrupted. If the boxer who is down arises during the count, the referee may, if he deems it advisable, step between the contestants long enough to assure himself that the boxer just arisen is in a fit condition to continue. If so assured, he shall without loss of time, order both boxers to go on with the contest. During such intervention by the referee the striking of a blow by either boxer may be ruled "foul."

When a boxer is knocked out, the referee shall perform a full 10-second count in order to avoid confusion as to the termination of the contest. If the contestant taking the round is still down when the referee calls the count of ten, the referee shall wave both arms to indicate that he has been knocked out and shall raise the hand of the opponent as the winner.

If both boxers go down at the same time, count shall be continued so long as one is still down. If both boxers remain down until the count of ten, the contest shall be stopped and the decision shall be a technical draw. If at the end of a round a boxer is down, and the referee is in the course of counting, the gong indicating the end of the round will not be

ided. The gong will only be sounded when the referee gives the command "box," indicating the continuation of the match.

When a round in any boxing contest shall terminate before a contestant who has been knocked down shall have arisen from the floor of the ring the timekeeper's count shall be continued. If the fallen contestant fails to arise before the count of ten, he shall be considered to have lost the bout by a knockout in the round lately concluded.

When a boxer has been knocked out, none of his handlers is to touch him except to remove his mouthpiece until the attending physician enters the ring and personally attends the fallen boxer and issues such instructions as he sees fit to the boxer's handlers.

Resuming Count. Should a contestant who is "down" arise before the count of "ten" is reached, and go down immediately without being struck, the referee shall resume the count where it was left off.

When Boxer Falls From Ring During Round. A contestant who has been knocked or who has fallen through the ropes and over the edge of the ring platform during a contest may be helped back by anyone except his seconds or manager, and the referee will allow a reasonable time for the return. When on the ring platform outside the ropes, the contestant must enter the ring immediately, when he may either resume the contest or take a count which in the latter case shall be started by the referee as soon as the fallen contestant is back in the ring.

Should the contestant stall for time outside the ropes, the referee shall start the count without waiting for him to reenter the ring.

When one boxer has fallen through the ropes the other shall retire to the nearest corner and stay there until ordered to continue the contest by the referee.

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

When a Boxer Shall Be Deemed "Down." A boxer shall be deemed to be "down" when any part of his body but his feet is on the floor or if he is hanging helplessly over the ropes. A referee can count a contestant out either on the ropes or on the floor.

Announcing Winner. At the termination of all boxing bouts the winner shall be announced by the announcer and the referee shall raise the winner's hand.

Change of Decision. A decision rendered at the termination of any boxing contest cannot be changed except as follows: Should the commission at any time following the rendition of a decision determine there is a collusion affecting the result of any contest, or if the compilation of the score cards of the referee and judges shows an error which

would mean that the decision was given to the wrong boxer, then such decision shall be changed as the commission may direct.

41. Score Card to Referee and Judges. The commission representative in charge at all boxing shows shall, before the start of each bout, give the referee and judges, when the latter are used, a regulation score card. The referee and judges will score each round of the bout on the card and sign it. The referee shall pick up the scoring slips from each judge and turn them in to the commission's desk prior to the start of each round. The commission representative may then show the cards, upon request, to accredited press representatives. Immediately thereafter a representative of the commission shall mail or deliver the score cards with the rest of his reports to the commission office. Reports of each bout shall be filed in the commission office.

42. Method of Judging. Referees and judges shall score all contests and determine the winner through the use of the so-called five-point must system. In this system, the better boxer receives five points and his opponent proportionately less. If the round is even, each boxer receives ~~five~~ points. No fraction of points may be given. Points for each round shall be awarded immediately after the termination of the round. After the termination of the contest the announcer shall first pick up the scores of the judges and the referee from the commission desk. The majority opinion shall be conclusive and if there is no majority then the decision shall be a draw. When the commission representative has completed his checking he shall advise the announcer of the decision, and the announcer in turn shall then inform the audience over the speaker system.

43. Scoring Fouls. In the case of fouls or other infractions of the rules, the referee shall be the sole judge of the number of points to be deducted from the offender's total in any particular round, and the referee shall at the conclusion of each round notify the judges of the number of points to be deducted in accordance with his determination.

When necessary to deduct points because of fouls or other infractions of the rules, the referee shall warn the offender and at the end of the round notify both contestants of any penalties which may be assessed against either boxer.

Points deducted for any foul or infraction of the rules shall be deducted in the round in which they occur. No boxer shall be penalized in a later round by virtue of a previous foul or infraction of the rules.

ARTICLE 3. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AND SAFETY

44. Examination Fee. The club physician shall have a suitable place or room in which to make his examinations. The minimum fee for a club physician shall be as per schedule adopted by the commission, which fee shall include temporary or emergency treatment to any injured contestant in the arena or dressing room.

1. **Time for Examinations.** A thorough physical and eye examination shall be given each contestant by the club physician at the time of weigh-in.
2. **Examination Ordered by Commission.** Any boxer who has signed to a contract to box at any club may be ordered by the commission to appear at any time to be weighed or to be examined by any man which the commission may designate.
3. **Rejection and Reports.** Should any contestant examined prove incompetent, or any referee unfit for officiating, the contestant or referee must be rejected and immediate report of that fact made to the commission representative. The examining physician shall, before the start of a boxing show, certify in writing to the commission representative that the contestants and referees are in good physical condition, and shall mail or deliver to the commission within 24 hours a written report on licensees examined, on form furnished by the commission.
4. **Report of Illness.** Whenever a licensed boxer, because of injury or illness, is unable to take part in a contest for which he is under contract, he (or his manager) must immediately report the fact to the commission, and the boxer shall submit to an examination by a physician designated by the commission. The examination fee of the physician is to be paid by the boxer, or club, if the latter requests an examination.
5. **Continuous Presence of Physician.** Club physicians shall sit at the immediate ringside at all boxing and wrestling bouts. No bout shall be allowed to proceed unless the physician is in his seat. The physician shall not leave until after the decision in the final bout. He shall be prepared to assist if any serious emergency shall arise, and shall render temporary or emergency treatments for cuts and minor injuries sustained by contestants. The manager or second shall attempt to render aid to a boxer during the course of a round before the club physician has had an opportunity to examine the boxer who may have been injured.
6. **Report of Injury.** All club physicians must report on the physician's report all cases where boxers or wrestlers have been injured during a bout, or have applied for medical aid after a contest.
7. **Boxers Knocked Out.** Boxers who have been knocked out shall be kept in a prone position until they have recovered. When a boxer is knocked out, no one is to touch him, except the referee or chief second who shall remove his mouthpiece, until the ring physician enters the ring and personally attends the fallen boxer, and issues such instructions as may be of benefit to the boxer's handlers. If a boxer has been knocked out or if a technical knockout decision has been rendered against him by the

referee, such boxer shall be placed on the ill and unavailable list for such a period of time as may be recommended by the club physician or any approved commission physician who may examine him, but such period of time shall not be less than 30 days.

Boxers will not be permitted to engage in any contact boxing during this period without the approval of the commission physician.

52. **Suspension for Disability.** Any licensee rejected by an examining physician shall be suspended until it is shown that he is fit for further competition or officiating.

Any boxer suspended for 30 days for his medical protection or when he has been suspended for a hard fight, shall take the same examination as required for the annual physical except as directed by the commission. The doctor may require any other procedures including an electroencephalogram if indicated.

53. **Time Between Bouts.** Unless special approval is obtained from the commission, if a boxer has competed anywhere in a bout of four rounds or less, he shall not be allowed to box in this State until 2 days have elapsed. Four days must elapse after a six-round bout, 5 days after an eight-round bout, 6 days after a ten-round bout, 7 days after a twelve-round bout and 10 days after a fifteen-round bout.

54. **Administration or Use of Drugs.** The administration of or use of any drugs, alcohol or stimulants, or injections in any part of the body, either before or during a match, to or by any boxer is prohibited. Any licensee violating this rule shall be subject to disciplinary action.

55. **Monsel's Solution.** The use during a boxing match of Monsel's Solution, or any similar drug or compound for the stopping of hemorrhage in the ring, is prohibited. Only such preparations as are approved by the commission may be used to stop hemorrhage in the ring.

ARTICLE 4. CONTRACTS—BOXER AND MANAGER

56. **Form of Contract.** Contracts between boxers and managers and between boxers or managers and licensed clubs shall be executed and notarized on printed forms approved by the commission. The commission may approve a contract not on its printed form if entered into in another jurisdiction by a nonresident of the State.

All contracts for boxing contests must include the following clause:

The boxer agrees to equip himself with an approved abdominal guard of his own selection, type to be approved by the commission, which will obviate the necessity of any claims being made during the contest on account of a low blow. It is expressly understood that this contest is not to be terminated on account of a low blow, as the protector selected by the boxer is, in his own opinion, sufficient protection to withstand any so-called low blow.

57. **Provisions of Contract.** A copy of all contracts entered into between managers and boxers must be placed on file with the commission for approval. No manager may negotiate or sign for matches for a boxer under contract to him. Any boxer not having a contract with a licensed manager must sign for his own contest and receipt for his own purse. A contract however, becomes null and void if at any time during the term the manager or boxer is not licensed by the commission. A boxer is permitted to have one manager only, and no manager is allowed to participate in more than 33 1/3 percent of the ring earnings of the boxer. The assignment of any part or parts of the boxer's or manager's interest in a contract, filed and approved by the commission, will be permitted without the approval and consent of the commission. The consent to a contract will not be granted unless a copy of the proposed assignment is submitted to the commission for its approval.

Execution of Contract. A contract is not valid between manager and boxer unless both parties appear at the same time before the commission and receive its approval, unless otherwise directed by the commission. The commission may approve a contract not on its printed form entered into in another jurisdiction by nonresidents of this State. The commission may approve a contract containing an initial term not exceeding 4 years, and it may also contain an option which permits the manager, at the expiration of the initial term, to renew the contract for an additional period not exceeding 2 years. A manager intending to exercise such an option to renew shall, at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the term of the initial contract, send a written notification to the commission and the boxer of such intent. The commission shall approve the renewal of this contract unless the commission determines that the manager has not properly fulfilled his obligations under the contract during the initial term thereof.

Expiration of Contract. No manager shall be allowed to contract for the services of a boxer under his management for a match to take place on a date after the expiration of the contract between the boxer and manager.

ARTICLE 5. APPLICATIONS AND LICENSING

60. Age and Physical Condition of Boxer. All boxers must have reached their 18th birthday except amateurs, before being allowed to compete in any boxing contest in this State. No boxer over 36 years of age shall be granted a license except by special action of the commission. A license shall be issued to any applicant for a boxer's license who is not to be blind in one eye or whose vision in one eye shall be so poor as to cause any examining physician to recommend that no license be issued. This rule will be effective regardless of how keen the boxer's vision may be in the other eye. No license shall be issued to any boxer who has suffered cerebral hemorrhage or any other serious head injury.

61. License Required. Boxers and/or managers licensed in other jurisdictions signing a contract with a promoter to box in this State must, as soon as practicable prior to the scheduled contest, make application for a license with this commission. Should the manager only sign for the boxer's appearance, a copy of the manager's authorization to negotiate and sign for the boxer must accompany the club contract. Failure to comply with this rule may result in denial of any application received from such boxer and/or manager pending a hearing before the full commission.

62. Examination of Boxer Applicants. Any boxer applying for a license or renewal thereof must be examined by a physician certified by the commission to establish both physical and mental fitness for competition. Any boxer licensed with the Nevada Athletic Commission who shall participate in a boxing match or contest outside the State of Nevada shall be required, upon his return to Nevada, to again take this examination, before being allowed to box in Nevada. The results of such contest shall be reported to the nearest commission office by the licensee within 72 hours of returning to Nevada.

63. Ability to Perform. Before a license is issued to any boxer he must satisfy the commission that he has the ability to compete. If at any time a boxer's ability to perform is questioned, whether from becoming "washed up" or any other reason, the commission may, upon being satisfied of the boxer's lack of ability, retire him from further competition.

64. Application for License; Contents, Falsification. Applications for licenses shall be in writing on a form supplied by the commission and shall be verified under oath by the applicant. Every license issued shall be subject to the conditions and agreements set forth in the application therefor, the statutes and laws relating to boxing and wrestling, and the rules and regulations of the commission. Falsification in whole or in part of a material fact or presentation of any application for a license shall result in a license being denied, and if previously granted, revoked unless otherwise ordered by the commission.

65. Fingerprints. An applicant for any type of license issued by this commission may be fingerprinted as required by the commission at the time his initial application is filed with the commission, or at such other times as deemed necessary by the commission, and furnish such photographs as may be required by the commission. This rule applies to any individual applying for club license, or other responsible official signing an application for club license in the name of a club, organization, corporation, or association.

66. Bond. An applicant requesting a club license within the State of Nevada shall post with the commission a bond not less than \$2,000.

club license shall be in effect until expired or terminated at the discretion of the commission.

If the commission believes such bond is inadequate, the commission may require the promoter to place in escrow an amount to be fixed by the commission. Such amount shall be deposited in a bank licensed to do business in the State not less than 30 days prior to the contest or exhibition. The amount in escrow may be used to satisfy any obligation incurred by the promoter during the staging of such contest or exhibition under the order of the commission. After satisfaction of all such obligations the commission shall release the remainder of the amount in escrow to the promoter.

67 Bond—Refund. Every club making application for a boxing license must furnish a surety bond to the ALASKA Athletic Commission in an amount deemed by the commission to be adequate to reimburse to the purchasers of tickets for such contest or exhibition.

However, one bond may be used in more than one location by a licensee provided that no more than one location covered by the same bond is scheduled for an event on any given calendar date.

The surety bond is to be conditioned for the payment to the ALASKA Athletic Commission of a sum equivalent to the total sale of tickets in the event of the following events:

1. In the event of a failure to hold said main event contest upon the advertised date unless the same is thereafter held at a postponed date with the consent of the commission;

2. In the event of a failure to hold said main event contest at any date fixed by the commission for the holding thereof. Said bond shall be payable within 15 days after default to insure reimbursement to the purchasers of tickets for such contest, provided, however, that the reimbursement of ticket holders be first ordered by the commission.

However, the commission may, at its discretion, accept cash or certificate either in whole or in part in lieu of a surety bond.

68 Protests to Club Applications. Whenever any application for a license, including any application for any change of dates, is filed with the commission, the commission will notify licensees through the weekly bulletin. Written protests to such application may be filed with the commission within 10 days of mailing of the bulletin carrying notification. If a written protest is filed, the commission may schedule a hearing on the application after 10 days' notice to all interested parties.

69 Only One Club License Permitted. No promoter, or group of promoters shall directly or indirectly hold more than one club license without the consent of the commission. Violation of this rule shall result in the revocation of all licenses so held. Any club presently licensed must make application for a specific date for a boxing or wrestling show, shall

apply to the commission for a permit to hold said contest or exhibition prior to any announcement or advertisement of said contest or exhibition.

70. Certification of Physicians. The commission shall certify each year a list of physicians and no physician not on such list shall be employed as a club physician or perform any examinations of licensees unless special permission is first obtained from the commission. The list of certified physicians shall be available in the headquarters and district offices of the commission.

ARTICLE 6. DUTIES OF MATCHMAKERS, SECONDS, AND TIMEKEEPERS

(a) MATCHMAKERS

71. Matches To Be Made By. No match shall be made on behalf of any club or promoter except by the promoter, or a licensed matchmaker or assistant matchmaker.

72. Club Limit. No matchmaker or assistant matchmaker may make matches for more than one club unless specifically authorized to do so by the commission.

73. Number of Boxers. Managers are not allowed to have more than three boxers under their management in any one show without special permission in writing from the commission. Persons making matches must rigidly observe this rule.

(b) SECONDS

74. Number and Costume. Each contestant may have no more than three seconds and each such second while assisting in the boxer's corner may wear only such costume as may be prescribed by the commission from time to time. Only one of such seconds may be inside the ring ropes between rounds.

75. No Coaching. No second may coach any of the boxers during the progress of any round and must remain seated and silent during each round.

76. Throwing Water Prohibited. Any excessive or undue spraying or throwing of water on any boxer between rounds is forbidden.

77. Determining Defeat. The referee, or official commission physician, shall be the only determining factor in the stopping of any bout because of injury to a boxer.

78. Fans and Towels. Fans may be used between rounds. Swinging of towels is prohibited.

1. **Manager Acting as Second.** A licensed manager may act as a second without the necessity of a second's license.

(c) **TIMEKEEPERS**

8. **Equipment.** Timekeepers shall provide themselves with such equipment as prescribed by the commission and shall carry out such duties as directed by the commission representative.

81. **Warning.** Ten seconds before the beginning of each round the timekeeper shall give warning to the seconds of the contestants by blowing a whistle.

ARTICLE 7. CONDUCT OF PROMOTIONS

82. **Show Reports.** Every club must submit the following reports and documents on forms supplied by the commission for each promotion (contracts or holds):

1. Contracts between club and boxers.

2. Matchmaker's report.

3. Club report of tax.

4. Statement of receipts and disbursements to contestants.

1. The reports and documents must be prepared and filed in the manner and time specified on the forms.

83. **Matchmaker's Report.** Whenever any promoter, matchmaker, or assistant matchmaker is negotiating for a bout with any person or party who is not the manager of record for the boxer involved, he must file on a form supplied by the commission the identity of the boxer and the representative, the compensation of the representative, and by whom such compensation is to be paid.

Whenever a promoter, matchmaker, or assistant matchmaker is negotiating for broadcasting by television or radio of a proposed match, said promoter, matchmaker, or assistant matchmaker must file with the commission a gross price he anticipates will be paid for the television or radio broadcast rights.

84. **Approval of Contestants.** All boxing contests must be approved by the commission, or its designee, prior to giving the names of the contestants to the various news media. Main event contracts must be placed on file with the commission at least 72 hours prior to the event unless special approval is obtained from the commission. Contracts for all other contests must be filed prior to the scheduled noon weigh-in of the event unless special approval is obtained from the commission. If a promoter or matchmaker fail to file a contract for any participant whose name is released to the news media, he will be subject to disciplinary action.

~~85.~~ **Approval of Female Boxers.** All female boxers must be qualified to perform and will be governed by the rules of the Nevada Athletic Commission. (See Female Boxers, Page 34). ~~DELETE~~

86. **Contract Provisions.** No verbal agreement or written agreement other than the contract on the official form shall be accepted or recognized by the commission. Contracts are prohibited wherein a certain sum, other than federal or state taxes, is taken by the club from the gate receipts, before a boxer is paid for his services a percentage of the balance of said gate receipts, except that such deduction may be allowed if the amount to be deducted is specified in the contract signed by the club with the boxer. No "blanket contract" or option on a boxer's services will be recognized by the commission. Such contracts and options are expressly prohibited. Contracts, wherein a boxer agrees to accept a certain percentage for his services with the understanding that at the same time he is to pay his opponent a stipulated amount of this percentage, are not acceptable to the commission unless such a contract is submitted to the commission for examination and approval before it is signed by the parties thereto.

87. **Failure to Appear.** Any contestant absenting himself from a show in which he has signed or has been signed by his duly licensed manager to appear, without a written valid excuse or a certificate from a commission physician in advance in case of physical disability is subject to disciplinary action. Any boxer who files a certificate from a commission physician stating that he is unable to fulfill a contract on account of physical disability must, on being restored to the eligible list, fulfill his contract with the same opponent or a suitable substitute specified in the contract within a reasonable time, such period to be set by the commission, unless the boxer is released from the contract by mutual agreement.

88. **Percentage of Gate Receipts to Boxer.** Contestants working on a percentage basis, shall be paid on the basis of the net receipts of each exhibition after state and federal taxes, ring expenses, and complimentary tickets upon which a price is specified, have been deducted therefrom.

89. **Payment of Contestants.** No contestant or his manager shall be paid for the services of the contestant before a contest, except that the club or promoter may, with permission of the commission, pay to a contestant before services are rendered, necessary transportation and living expenses. However, such payment must not be more than 10 percent (10%) of such contestant's purse.

90. **Payment of Contestants.** All contestants shall be paid in full according to their contracts, and no part or percentage of their remuneration may be withheld except by order of an official of the commission,

190. All any part thereof be returned through arrangement with the boxer or his manager to any matchmaker, assistant matchmaker, or club representative. The boxer or manager may not assign his respective share of the purse or any portion thereof, without the approval of the commission, by a written request filed with the commission at least 72 hours before the contest.

191. **Time and Manner of Payment.** All payment of purses shall be made immediately after the contest or exhibition, or, in case of a percentage contract, immediately after the percentage is determined by the commission inspectors unless otherwise ordered by the commission. The club's authorized representative shall, unless otherwise ordered by the commission in the club office, deliver check or checks made out to the club as payor to all parties entitled to payment. Such payment shall be made in the presence of the commission's inspector in charge of the contest. The club shall take a receipt for all payments made by checks, and deliver a copy of such receipt to the commission. The form of this receipt sheet will be furnished by the commission and filled out by the representative.

192. **No Decision Bout.** In the event the referee fails to render a decision at the termination of any bout, the club shall deliver payment covering such bout to the commission.

193. **Approval of 12- or 15-Round Contests.** No club may schedule and advertise a 12-round or a 15-round championship boxing contest without having received the specific approval and permission of the commission.

194. **Number of Rounds Scheduled.** Licensed clubs shall not schedule more than 25 rounds nor more than 40 rounds of boxing on any one night. An emergency bout must be provided in case the arranged card falls down, and if it is necessary to put on another bout.

195. **Postponement.** If, through inclement weather (in case of any outdoor show) or other happening not within the control of the club, a postponement becomes necessary, the commission may grant an extension of the contracts and set a new date, and the action of the commission when a show is called off shall be binding upon all parties to the contracts. An advance sale shall not be regarded as legitimate reason for a postponement. Indoor boxing and wrestling shows shall not be called off or postponed on account of storms or for any other reason not herein provided, except with an affirmative vote by at least a majority of the commission. No boxing or wrestling show shall be called off at such time unless the public cannot be notified through afternoon newspapers, or through other effective means of notification.

196. **Notice of Change in Program.** Notice of any change in

announced or advertised programs for any main event boxing contest must be filed with the commission and the press at least 24 hours before the contest. Notices of such change or substitution must also be conspicuously posted at the box office, and announced from the ring before the opening contest, and if any of the patrons desire to have the price of their tickets refunded, such refund shall be made if the tickets or the ticket stubs are presented at the box office at once. The box office must remain open a reasonable length of time to redeem such tickets.

97. **Substitutions.** Substitutions will not be permitted in a main event contest unless made more than 24 hours before weighing-in time of the day of the contest, and then will be permitted only when the substitute has been approved by the commission in cases of emergency which the commission feels justify such action.

98. **Main Event, Time of.** The main event of any professional boxing show shall be started not later than 10 o'clock p.m. If the semifinal or other advertised bouts have not been held they shall be put on after the main bout. In daylight shows the main bout is to precede the semifinal bout unless the main bout can be put on in its natural order by 4 o'clock p.m.

99. **Fees for Referees and Judges.** At all boxing and wrestling programs each referee and judge on duty directed by the commission to be in attendance thereat, shall be paid by the club such fee as the commission shall order.

100. **Referees To Be Admitted.** Any licensed boxing referee shall be admitted to any boxing show, and any licensed wrestling referee shall be admitted to any wrestling show in this State on presentation of his referee's license card. A ticket shall be issued to any referee when he shows his card but the commission will not collect a tax on any ticket so issued.

101. **Substitute Boxers.** If a substitute boxer who is requested to appear at any club for any show is not used, he shall be used on the next succeeding show staged by the club or shall be reimbursed by the club for training expenses and transportation.

102. **Emergency Room Required.** All clubs are directed to set aside a room on their club premises to be known as the "Emergency Room," the same to be kept comfortably warm, containing among other things the following articles: One set blankets, one stretcher, bottle of smelling salts, bandages, surgeon's tape, splints, pair of scissors.

The following emergency equipment will be available at ringside:

1. Small oxygen tank with mask;
2. Sterile gauze pads for the use of the ringside physician.

the club will be responsible for the furnishing of the above equipment and its continued maintenance.

03. Solicitation in Arena. No soliciting of any kind by any individual or organization shall be allowed in any boxing or wrestling arena without the written permission of the commission.

04. Drinks. All drinks shall be dispensed only in paper cups. Violation of this rule may result in disciplinary action against the club.

05. Employees To Be Licensed. A club shall not employ an unlicensed referee, second, timekeeper, boxer, wrestler, matchmaker, announcer, or club physician.

06. Charity Show. Any person desiring to hold a charity show or contest held in whole or in part for the benefit of any charitable fund or organization shall file a request for permission to hold the same with the commission. The request shall contain the name of the charity, charitable fund or organization which is to benefit from the show and the amount of the percentage of the receipts of the show which is to be paid to it.

The commission permits to hold charitable shows or shows for the benefit of any charitable fund or organization issued by the commission shall require that within 72 hours after the show the club, corporation, organization, or association holding the same shall furnish to the commission a certified and itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the show and the net amount paid to the charitable fund or organization.

The failure of any club, organization, corporation, or association to file the statement required by the preceding paragraph may constitute grounds for the suspension or revocation of any licenses issued by the commission to it, and the commission shall not thereafter issue any license to such club for the holding of any such charity show.

ARTICLE 8. CONTROL OF TICKET SALES

01. Complimentary Tickets and Passes. Complimentary passes shall be limited to 1 percent of the seating capacity of the house unless permission is obtained from the commission to exceed 1 percent. The club shall issue complimentary tickets or passes in excess of a percentage equivalent of 1 percent of the seating capacity of the house, then the club shall pay boxers and wrestlers working on percentages, on the basis of the normal price of such complimentary tickets or passes. The contract between the club and the boxer or wrestler must contain a clause that the issuance of such passes is agreeable to the boxer or wrestler. The contract must stipulate the maximum number of passes to be issued and the boxer or wrestler must show that the boxer or wrestler agrees that he shall not be paid a percentage on any passes so issued. The above applies only to complimentary tickets on which no service charge is collected.

In cases where a service charge is collected, the boxer or wrestler shall be paid his percentage on the amount of the actual service charge, the basis for such payment to be fixed after any federal or state tax has been deducted from the service charge.

108. Approval of Sale of Tickets. The sale of tickets for any proposed contest or exhibition is prohibited until plans and statements showing the seating arrangements and the location of tickets of each price have been approved by the commission, and until the aisle spacing, the exit facilities and the location of fire appliances have been approved by the appropriate county or municipal authority.

109. Admission of Employees, Press, Commission Members. Bona fide employees of the management of the club, municipal or county officers on official business, and members and employees of the commission are not liable to tax if admitted free, but if admitted at reduced rates are liable to tax on the reduced price. Bona fide employees are:

1. Those persons, including directors and officers, regularly employed by the club or regularly engaged in work or business transacted there, whether their duties require admission to the place or not, and whether on duty at the time admitted or not; and

2. Other persons whose admission to the place is required for the performance of some duty to, or work for, the management of the club.

3. All tickets issued to the press shall be marked "press." Working press tickets shall be numbered to correspond to the seats and shall not be issued to exceed the comfortable seating capacity of the press box surrounding the ring, and no one, except the officials designated by the commission, shall be allowed to sit at the press tables unless actively engaged in reporting the contest. All clubs must furnish the commission with a list of passes issued to actual working reporters, television announcers, technicians, photographers, radio announcers. Working press tickets, tickets for municipal or county employees on official business, bona fide employees' tickets or tickets for commission officials and employees are exempt from tax. Clubs must submit to the commission for approval a list of all such tickets issued for each show as the executive secretary must collect the fee on any and all tickets not specifically exempt as shown on the list so approved.

Newspaper reporters, photographers, telegraphers, and radio announcers assigned to work by their recognized employers or superiors, policemen and firemen in uniform and on duty, and persons of similar vocation who are admitted free to any club for the performance of special duties in connection with any event and whose special duties are the sole reason for their presence and free admission, are not liable for any tax on admissions. Free admissions granted to such persons who are not admitted solely for the purpose of performing their special duties in connection with a show are subject to tax equivalent to the tax on the admission charge paid by other persons for the same or similar accommodations.

tickets shall be provided by the club for commission members, the executive officer, commission representatives, principals and seconds, who are engaged in the contest and officials provided for under the law and rules. Any club admitting any person other than those specifically exempted without a ticket is liable to suspension or revocation of its license, or any other penalty the commission deems proper under the circumstances.

Lifetime passes issued by the commission to former members in connection of special services, are not subject to the payment of the tax.

10. Approval of Printer. Clubs may use only tickets obtained from a printer approved by the commission. Authorized printers shall send by mail to the nearest commission office a sworn inventory of all tickets ordered to any club. This inventory shall account for any over prints, losses or extras. Clubs shall notify printers of this requirement.

Tickets of every description used for any boxing or wrestling match or exhibition must be held by promoters for a period not to exceed 60 days. Such tickets may be destroyed after they have been held for at least 30 days after a written application has been filed with the commission and written permission received for the destruction of such tickets. Tickets must be kept in separate packages for each show in order that a recheck or recount can be made at any time by the commission.

11. Exchanges. No exchange of tickets shall be made except at the box office, and no ticket shall be redeemed after the show has taken place. Tickets in the hands of agencies must be returned to the box office no later than 1 hour before the show has started.

12. Printing of Tickets. All tickets, exclusive of official and complimentary, shall have the price and name of the club and date of show printed plainly thereon. Requests for changes in ticket prices or dates of shows must be referred in writing to the commission for approval. If any ticket is sold, it must not be sold at a price lower than the price printed for first row, ringside, and the state tax shall be collected based on the price charged. Under no condition will the sale of ringside seats be permitted for outstanding or championship bouts until approved by the commission. No tickets shall be sold by any person, firm, or association whatsoever, except through an accredited ticket sales agency, without the approval of the commission. All working press tickets for boxing or shows shall be delivered to the commission and will be allocated by the commission to newspapers and officials entitled to sit in working press section. The promoter may be requested to recommend such seating arrangement as the club deems proper; however, the final allocation of working press seats rests with the commission.

13. Reduced Price Tickets. Any ticket for a boxing event sold for less than the printed price thereon shall be over stamped with the actual

price charged. The overstamp shall be placed on the printed face of the ticket as well as the stub retained by the ticket holder.

114. Destruction of Tickets. Tickets and stubs of every description sold or unsold, other than unsold reel tickets, used for any boxing contest or wrestling exhibition shall be removed to the commission office by a representative of the commission after promoter and representative have completed computation of gate receipts and tax due thereon, for audit if necessary, and after being held a minimum of 15 days by the commission, destruction. In the event tickets are not taken by a commission representative they must be retained by the promoters for a period not to exceed 6 months. Such tickets may be destroyed after they have been held for at least 30 days and written permission has been granted by the commission for the destruction of such tickets. Tickets must be kept in separate packages for each show in order that an audit can be made at any time by the commission.

115. Courtesy Passes. Upon receipt of written permission from the commission, licensed clubs may issue script, exchange slips, courtesy or advertising passes and/or such other types of passes as may be approved by the commission.

1. Approved passes shall have plainly printed thereon the date of the show, as well as the value and the number of seats to which the pass entitles the bearer thereof. The pass shall be exchanged at the box office for a ticket and the holder shall present such ticket for admission to the ticket taker at the door, the rest of the ticket other than the stub, remaining in the box office to be checked as unsold tickets against the passes in the locked ticket boxes. Both ends of the ticket and the pass must be punched and/or clipped.

2. If a club issues passes good only for general admission tickets, such passes shall be printed as specified above. The bearer shall exchange the pass for a ticket which shall be sold from a special roll, the ticket shall be presented for admission to the ticket taker, who shall deposit it in the locked ticket box and the passes shall remain in the ticket office, to be checked as unsold tickets against the number of tickets taken from the special roll as shown by the opening and closing numbers. No pass shall be issued for more than one general admission.

116. Refunds. Every club holding either boxing or wrestling matches must have printed on the stub of every ticket sold the following advice:

Retain this coupon in event of postponement. Refund \$.....

117. Color of Tickets. Tickets of different prices must be printed on cardboard of different colors. Use of pass-out tickets is prohibited unless the club receives written permission from the commission to use them.

10. **Counting Tickets.** The commission representatives will check numbers and places of ticket cans at gates and cause them to be sealed and unlocked, and after the show have them opened and tickets counted under their supervision.

11. **Speculation Prohibited.** Licensed clubs must exercise extraordinary caution to prevent speculation in tickets. Licensed clubs are prohibited from selling any tickets for any price other than the price printed thereon, and from changing the price of tickets at any time after the exhibition have been placed on sale, or to sell any tickets at any time during the exhibition for less price than tickets for the same seats were sold or offered before exhibition, except by permission of the commission.

12. **Special Admissions.** Upon receipt of written permission from the commission, licensed clubs may issue script, exchange slips, courtesy advertising passes and/or such other types of passes as may be provided by the commission.

13. **Admission Tickets.** Clubs must not sell more than one admission ticket at reduced prices to a manager, second, boxer, wrestler, or other licensee. Boxers, managers, and wrestlers may be given passes or at the discretion of the club and payment of federal and state taxes, clipped complimentary tickets, not to exceed three for each participant. The federal and state taxes shall be deducted on the basis of the normal value of the seat for which the complimentary ticket is issued. No licensees shall be admitted to boxing and wrestling clubs upon presenting their licenses, except referees. Commission representatives shall be admitted to boxing and wrestling clubs showing proper credentials. Clubs must submit to the commission a list of bona fide employees and attachés who are entitled to receive passes for approval by the commission.

14. **Ticket Stubs.** Under no circumstances shall a ticket holder be allowed through the gate without having the ticket separated from the stub. A ticket stub shall not be allowed to occupy a seat unless in possession of the ticket holder.

15. **Seats to Correspond to Tickets.** Ushers must see to it that seats correspond with their ticket stubs and that no person occupying such seat unlawfully is asked to vacate, and if necessary, ejected. Ushers allowing unsold seats to be occupied by patrons occupying a seat stub for same may have their licenses suspended or revoked. Doormen admitting any person without a ticket of admission to an exhibition how conducted by a licensed club may have their licenses suspended or revoked.

16. **Tickets Limited to Seating Capacity.** The sale of tickets cannot exceed the seating capacity of an indoor arena and no ticket can be

issued for standing room, or can any person be sold the right of admission without a ticket.

124. **Speculation Prohibited.** Licensed clubs must exercise extraordinary caution to prevent speculation in tickets. Licensed clubs are prohibited from selling any tickets for any price other than the price printed thereon, and from changing the price of tickets at any time after the exhibition have been placed on sale, or to sell any tickets at any time during the exhibition for less price than tickets for the same seats were sold or offered before exhibition, except by permission of the commission. No person shall be sold the right of admission without a ticket.

125. **Admission Charge to Training Quarters.** No admission may be charged to a training quarters where boxers are training except by permission of the commission. Where such admission fee is charged it shall be considered by the commission that it is charged for the privilege of seeing an exhibition of boxing, and the club or person making the charge for admission shall furnish the commission a certified written report, detailing the number of admissions and the total amount of money taken in, within 72 hours thereafter. The state tax on such gross receipts, exclusive of any federal taxes paid thereon shall be forwarded to the commission with the report.

ARTICLE 9. RULES FOR CHAMPIONS

126. **Definition.** A champion is one formally acknowledged supreme in a branch of athletics or game of skill, and ready to contend with any qualified challenger.

127. **Nontitle Contests.** Champions may be allowed to engage in nontitle contests by securing the consent of the commission.

128. **Title of Champion at Stake.** The title of a champion shall be at stake in all cases where the official weighing-in shows his opponent to be within the maximum weight limit of the class, except that no club or promoter shall contract for or advertise any world's championship match or contest for less than 12 rounds. If a champion in an approved world or state championship match shall fail to make the agreed weight 1 hour before the match, then his title shall be declared vacant and his forfeit disposed of as provided herein.

129. **Contesting in Heavier Classes.** At the discretion of the commission a champion may be permitted to contest against a boxer belonging in a heavier class, but no minimum weight restriction shall be placed on such opponent to prevent his weighing-in as a title contender. The difference in weight between the contestants shall not exceed 12 pounds unless both weigh over 175 pounds.

3. **Avoid Meeting Challengers.** A world's champion who persistently avoids meeting an outstanding challenger, or who has failed to defend his title at weight within 6 months against an opponent of recognized ability, may be denied the right to take other matches or be refused recognition as champion in this State.

4. **Determination of Title.** The commission may once a year designate state professional boxing champions in each weight class. A championship may be lost by default, forfeit, or inability to make the weight, and a championship may only be won in a contest.

5. **Defense of Title.** Rules governing champions will apply to state champions except that titles must be defended at least once every 6 months. If a boxer does not defend his title within this period of time, the title automatically shall be vacated.

6. **Advertising Appearance of Champion.** No club shall be allowed to advertise the appearance of a champion without first obtaining approval of the commission. State championship contests may be held for 10 or 15 rounds.

7. **State Championship Belts.** All boxers holding belts presented by a club, organization, or person for winning state championships must present the belt to the commission representative whenever the title is defended. Donors of all championship belts must be approved by the commission.

ARTICLE 10. COMMISSION ADMINISTRATION

1. **Forms.** Ring officials, licensees and applicants for licenses shall submit to the commission such forms, records, and statements at all times and in such manner as directed by the commission.

2. **Officials.** The officials of boxing and wrestling matches shall consist of a referee, timekeeper, announcer, physician, and commission representative. The referee, commission representative, and timekeeper shall be assigned by the commission. The club may, with the approval of the commission, select the announcer and physician at boxing and/or wrestling contests or exhibitions held under the auspices of the club.

3. **Authority of Employees.** The jurisdiction, duties and responsibilities of all commission representatives and employees shall be established by the executive officer subject to the approval of the commission. All employees shall be under the general supervision of the executive officer.

4. **Commission Shall Select Referee.** The commission shall select and assign all referees. A majority of the commission shall select main

event referees for championship contests, or contests considered by the commission to be special events, and set the fee.

If a licensee shall protest an assignment of a referee, then both the objecting licensee and the referee shall be given a hearing by the commission in the office where the objection is received, and the commission or its representatives shall make such disposition of the protest as the facts may justify.

139. **Referees' Qualifications.** The commission shall determine qualifications and standards for referees and judges.

Referees shall submit to complete physical examinations, including eye examination, yearly, as required by the commission.

140. **Referee's Uniform.** Referees must wear a uniform approved by the commission. The color of gray is recommended.

141. **Judges.** The commission shall appoint judges to work in conjunction with referees at boxing contests if and when the commission feels that the use of judges is necessary, and that the interests of boxing will be best served by the appointment and use of judges. The judges shall be stationed at ringside at places designated by the commission representative in charge.

142. **Use of Ring Names.** Boxers and wrestlers may assume and use ring names, but the right to use any certain ring name is subject to the approval of the commission, and may be denied either at the time of presenting application for license, or later, should reason for such denial be brought before the commission.

143. **Only Authorized Persons in Dressing Rooms.** No one shall be allowed in the boxers' dressing rooms except their managers, seconds, and commission or club representatives. The club management must furnish a licensed doorman in dressing rooms to enforce this rule.

144. **Press Representatives.** At the official weighing-in of all contestants, duly accredited newspaper representatives must, upon request, be admitted.

145. **Payment of Bills.** Boxers, wrestlers, and/or managers must pay all legitimate bills contracted in connection with training and gymnasium expenses. Failure to pay such bills may result in suspension for such boxers, wrestlers, and/or managers.

146. **Licensees Must Report Sham Contests.** The commission requires that whenever any person, licensed by the State Athletic Commission of Nevada, is approached with a request or suggestion that a sham or collusive contest be entered into, or that the contest shall not be conducted honestly and fairly, such licensed person must immediately

on the matter to the commission. Failure to do so may result in disqualification.

147. **Abuse of Referee.** No licensee shall verbally or physically abuse a referee.

148. **Introduction From Foreign Countries.** No person other than a boxer, wrestler or person officially identified with the sport, may be introduced from any foreign country except with specific authority to do so from the commission representative.

149. **Financial Interest.** No club, member, stockholder, official, referee, or assistant matchmaker of a club shall be permitted to act directly or indirectly as a manager of a boxer, or to hold any financial interest in such management or in the boxer's ring earnings.

150. **Suspension Bulletins.** Clubs and their matchmakers will take notice of the suspension bulletins sent out by the commission, and shall prohibit any person under suspension to take any part whatsoever as a participant, or in arranging or conducting matches or exhibitions during the period of suspension.

Any person debarred or suspended by the commission shall refrain from participating in or matchmaking or holding bouts during such disqualification or suspension.

Persons under suspension or whose licenses have been revoked are prohibited from the dressing rooms of all clubs, and from occupying seats in the front rows of the ring platform, and from approaching within six feet of the seats from the ring platform, and from holding any intercourse with any of the principals in the bouts, or the managers or seconds, or the referee, directly or by messenger, during the boxing show. Any violator of this rule is to be ejected from the club building, and the price paid for his ticket shall be refunded upon his presenting his ticket stub at the box office, and he shall not be barred entirely from all club arenas in this State during the duration of his suspension or until the next contests or exhibitions.

Any person holding a license under this commission, who has been suspended for using dishonest methods to affect the outcome of any contest or any conduct reflecting serious discredit upon the sport of boxing, shall not be eligible for reinstatement for a period of 6 months for a first offense and for a second offense his license shall be revoked.

A manager under temporary suspension shall be considered to have forfeited for the duration of his suspension all rights in this State held by him in terms of any contract with a licensed boxer or wrestler. Any attempt by a suspended manager to exercise such contract rights shall be considered a suspension permanent, and a boxer, matchmaker, promoter, or referee who continues any of the contract relation with a suspended manager shall be indefinitely suspended.

Any person holding license under the commission may be suspended

for violations of the law or the rules, or for arrest or conviction on a charge involving moral turpitude or for any action by a licensee of unbecoming conduct at any time or place which is deemed by the commission to reflect discredit to boxing or wrestling.

A boxer whose manager has been suspended may continue boxing independently during the term of such suspension, signing his own contracts for matches. No payment of a boxer's earnings may be made by any licensed club to a manager under suspension, or to his agent, but the purse in full shall be paid to the boxer.

Revocation of license or permanent suspension of a manager shall automatically cancel all of his contract rights in this State under any and all contracts with boxers made under the authority of this commission.

In case of such revocation or permanent suspension the boxers are at liberty to operate independently and make their own matches, or to enter into contracts with other managers licensed by the commission in good standing.

151. **Dealing With Unlicensed or Suspended Persons Prohibited.** No licensee shall have any dealings relative to boxing or wrestling with any person or club who is unlicensed by this commission, or whose license has been suspended or revoked.

152. **Violations of Laws or Rules.** Any licensee who violates the laws of the State of ~~Nevada~~ Alaska, with the exception of minor traffic violations, or the rules of the Athletic Commission, or who fails or refuses to comply with a valid order of a commission representative, or who conducts himself at any time or place in a manner which is deemed by the commission to reflect discredit to boxing or wrestling, may have his license revoked, or may be fined, suspended, or otherwise disciplined in such manner as the commission may direct.

153. **Advances to Boxer or Manager.** No club may directly or indirectly make any loan or advance to any boxer or wrestler at any time. Without prior written permission of this commission, no club shall, directly or indirectly, incur any indebtedness on behalf of a boxer or wrestler whereby the boxer or wrestler is obligated to repay such indebtedness.

No club shall at any time, directly or indirectly, make any loan or advance to any manager. Without prior written permission from this commission, no club, directly or indirectly, may incur any indebtedness on behalf of any manager whereby the manager is obligated to repay such indebtedness.

154. **Advances by Manager, Accounting For.** Any manager who advances or loans any money to any boxer or incurs indebtedness on behalf of any boxer shall furnish in writing an accounting to the boxer every 90 days. The accounting shall be verified by the manager and shall set forth each item of indebtedness owed by the boxer, the date that the

tedness occurred, the purpose of the indebtedness, and the name of person to whom the debt is owed.

Within 10 days after furnishing each accounting to the boxer, the manager shall file with the commission a true copy of the accounting with which he has personally delivered a copy of the accounting to the boxer.

158. Dealing With Certain Persons Prohibited. The commission may deny an application, or suspend or revoke any license if it finds at any time during licensure by this commission the licensee or any partner, officer, director, stockholder, or employee thereof, in this State or elsewhere (a) has engaged in illegal bookmaking or other illegal gambling activities, or (b) in this State or elsewhere knowingly dealt, or consorted with any person who in this State or elsewhere has been convicted of a felony or who engages in illegal bookmaking or other illegal gambling activities or who is a reputed underworld character, or who has been convicted of any such offense in any jurisdiction, or is under suspension from any other commission or is engaged in any activity or practices which are detrimental to the best interests of boxing.

159. Procedure When License Denied or Revoked. Any applicant whose application has been denied or whose license has been revoked may not reapply until one year from the date of the last previous denial by the commission. Any application filed within the one year period may be considered without the necessity of a hearing.

Anyone who has had his license revoked may not petition for reinstatement or apply for a new license until one year after the date of such revocation. Any petition for reinstatement or application for a license within the one year period may be denied without the necessity of a hearing.

ARTICLE 11. AMATEUR CONTESTS

160. Amateur Athletic Union. Amateur bouts and only such contests as are registered by the A.A.U. will be considered by the Nevada Amateur Athletic Commission. Copies of all A.A.U. sanctions must be on file with the commission. Amateur boxers who desire to become professionals in the State of Nevada must serve notice of such intention in writing at the nearest office of the commission. A boxer after serving such notice may apply for a professional license, providing he has furnished the commission with the following:

- 1. A birth certificate. In case of a minor, consent from his parents or his legal guardian.
- 2. Negative blood test report.
- 3. Electrocardiogram.
- 4. Written statement as to his personal fitness from his personal physician.
- 5. Amateur boxing record.

6. The commission has sole direction, management, and control of and jurisdiction over all amateur boxing contests in the State. The rules and regulations of amateur boxing shall be conducted in accordance with NRS 467.070. Amateur boxing contests are subject to this chapter whether a fee is received or not for admission to the contests, the only exception being school or university amateur matches.

158. Authority. The rules and regulations of amateur boxing are based on NRS 467.070.

159. Professional Boxing Rules Apply. The rules of the State Athletic Commission pertaining to professional boxing shall apply to amateur boxing wherever practicable. If any subject is not covered by the express provisions of these rules, the rules for the conduct of amateur boxing contests as adopted by the American Olympic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States shall apply. However, if a controversy arises in connection with any subject which is not covered by the express provisions of these rules, the commission reserves the right to finally pass upon the matter and to make whatever decision it deems to be fair and equitable under all the circumstances, and such decision shall be final.

160. Certification. All amateurs shall be certified as such by either the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, an amateur association recognized by the commission, boards of education, or the commission, before being allowed to compete in any boxing contest in this State.

161. Age, Registration, Examination. No amateur shall be permitted to take part in a boxing contest unless he:

- 1. Has attained his sixteenth birthday except as otherwise provided by law.
- 2. Is a registered amateur in this State.
- 3. Has his registration card in his possession or has satisfactory evidence that he has filed complete application for same.
- 4. Has been examined immediately before the contest by a physician duly certified by the commission.
- 5. All amateurs must enter and compete in all boxing contests or tournaments under their own name. The use of a ring name is prohibited.
- 6. No person who has attained the age of 29 years shall be allowed to compete in any amateur boxing match, or contest (except in Olympic Games Trials) held or given in this State.

162. Annual Physical Examination. Any amateur boxer may be required to take an annual physical examination, and furnish the commission with a written report from a physician approved by the commission, showing his physical and mental fitness to engage in boxing contest. This examination shall be in addition to the regular examination required before each contest.

13. **Records.** The commission through its inspectors and employees shall keep and maintain for the use of the commission a permanent record of all registration cards issued to amateur boxers under these rules.

14. **Officials.** The boxing committee of each association of the Amateur Athletic Union in ~~Nevada~~ ^{ALASKA} shall, in conjunction and with the approval of the representative of the commission, prepare an official list of competent boxing officials to serve as judges at amateur bouts.

15. **Professional Boxing Promoters.** No professional boxing promoter shall be allowed to promote or conduct any amateur boxing contest without the permission of the commission.

16. **Matchmaker.** The matchmaker of every amateur boxing club shall be registered with and approved by the commission. A matchmaker shall not deal or negotiate with any coach or handler of amateur boxers unless such coach or handler has been licensed by the commission as a referee, second or trainer.

17. **Advance Notices.** Advance notices for all amateur shows must be filed in the office of the commission at least 5 days before the date of the show.

ARTICLE 12. REQUISITES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR PROMOTERS

1. **Rules for Promoters.** All promoters must be licensed and pay a license fee of \$100. Any person, club, or corporation applying for a promoter's license in the State of ~~Nevada~~ ^{ALASKA} must appear before the commission and be prepared to prove his or its integrity, financial stability, and knowledge of the responsibilities pertinent to boxing and wrestling exhibitions.

2. **Requests for dates for all shows must be made in writing to the commission 13 weeks in advance of the proposed date. Signed contracts for the event of a major show must be filed with the commission 72 days in advance. Requests for dates of all other shows must be made in writing one week in advance and contracts for these shows must be filed with the commission 5 days in advance of the scheduled show.**

3. **The commission reserves the right to limit the number of licenses or permits to any person, club, corporation, or association in any city, town, or village.**

RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING WRESTLING EXHIBITIONS

1. **Wrestling Exhibitions.** Unless a special license is obtained, all professional wrestling programs under the supervision and authority of

~~Nevada~~ ^{ALASKA} State Athletic Commission are exhibitions only, and not contests, and any such exhibitions cannot be advertised or announced as "contests."

2. **Dangerous Conduct.** The referee shall not permit physically dangerous conduct or tactics by any wrestler. Any wrestler who fails to discontinue such tactics, after being warned by the referee, shall be disqualified and shall have his purse held up and paid to the commission for whatever action it may deem appropriate.

No referee shall participate in the exhibition to the extent that either the commission, or the referee, is made to look ridiculous.

3. **The Responsibility of the Promoter.** Each promoter shall be directly responsible to the commission for the conduct of its employees and any violation of the act, or the rules and regulations of the commission, by any employee of a promoter shall be deemed to be a violation by the promoter.

4. **Duties of Licensees.** It shall be the duty of the referee, promoter, and his agents, attachés and employees, and the participants in any wrestling exhibitions to maintain peace, order and decency in the conduct of any exhibition. There shall be no abuse of a referee or a commission official at any time. All complaints about a referee or official shall be heard by the executive officer, whose decision may be appealed to the entire commission.

5. **Age Limitations.** No wrestler's license shall be issued to any person under 18 years of age and no person over the age of 55, except by permission of the commission. All applications for wrestler's licenses must be in writing on a form furnished by the commission. Any person who gives incorrect information in an application for a wrestler's license may be permanently suspended by the commission, and any purse to which he might otherwise be entitled may be confiscated.

6. **Physical Examination of Wrestlers.** Any wrestler applying for a license, or annual renewal thereof, must first be examined by a physician approved by the commission to establish both physical and mental fitness. Wrestlers will be furnished a list of approved examining physicians by the commission. The commission may order the examination of any wrestler at any time for the purpose of determining whether such wrestler is fit and qualified to engage in further exhibitions.

7. **Booking Agent.** The commission may issue, upon the payment of the annual license therefor, a booking agent license to any person otherwise qualified, who makes an application therefor. Holders of a booking agent license may arrange for exhibitions by wrestlers and otherwise assist wrestlers in obtaining work. Any promoter desiring to book the wrestlers directly may do so, however, he must work through a

and booking agent, who will remain responsible to the commission for the filing of all contracts and notices required by law.

18 **Wrestler Must Indicate Authorized Booking Agent.** All wrestlers must indicate what booking office(s) is (are) authorized to book exhibitions for them. This authority may be terminated upon ten (10) days notice to the commission or as otherwise per written agreement filed with and approved by the commission.

~~DELETE FEMALE BOXERS~~

~~GUIDELINES FOR FEMALE APPLICANTS~~

- ~~1. No applicant shall be contracted for or engage in a contest between male and female.~~
- ~~2. Contests will be limited to four rounds of two minutes duration.~~
- ~~3. Custom fitted mouthpiece must be used of the same variety and quality of male boxers.~~
- ~~4. Ten ounce gloves will be worn.~~
- ~~5. Breast protector mandatory to be used as binder.~~
- ~~6. Hair to be secured in a manner that will not interfere with the safety of either contestant.~~
- ~~7. EACH CONTESTANT WILL PROVIDE HERSELF WITH UNIFORMS CONSISTING OF CONTRASTING COLOR, LONG SLEEVED SHIRT, BLOUSE AND SHORTS.~~
- ~~8. Contestants must sign in addition to the contract, an addendum stating that to the best of their knowledge they are not pregnant and that the contest will not take place during a menstrual period.~~
- ~~9. Promoters will provide adequate separate dressing rooms.~~
- ~~10. MINIMUM USE OF COSMETICS.~~
- ~~11. Physical examination annually must include pelvic examination. At each contest, examining physician shall make abdominal examination and note any masses, a breast examination and note any masses.~~

CHAPTER 467

BOXING AND WRESTLING

DEFINITIONS

467.010 Definitions of words and terms.

ALASKA NEVADA ATHLETIC COMMISSION

- 467.020 Nevada athletic commission: Members, terms, quorum; members not to promote contests or have financial interest therein.
- 467.030 Chairman; seal; rules of the commission.
- 467.040 Executive secretary: Employment; Nevada athletic commission fund, creation and use.
- 467.050 Inspectors: Appointment; not to promote contests.
- 467.055 Compensation of commission members, executive secretary and inspectors.
- 467.060 Per diem and traveling expenses of commission members, inspectors and executive secretary.
- 467.063 Commission authority to affiliate with national boxing commissions or state athletic authorities.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

- 467.065 Medical advisory board: Creation; appointment, number, terms of members; chairman; vacancies.
- 467.066 Qualifications of board members.
- 467.067 Compensation of board members.
- 467.068 Duties of board: Standards for physical, mental examination of boxers, wrestlers; advice as to fitness of individual boxer, wrestler.

LICENSING AND CONTROL OF BOXING AND WRESTLING CONTESTS AND EXHIBITIONS

- 467.070 Jurisdiction of commission over contests, matches and exhibitions.
- 467.080 Licenses to conduct contests, matches or exhibitions: Application; fee, bond and escrow deposits.
- 467.100 Licenses for promoters, boxers, wrestlers, trainers, ring officials and others; fees.
- 467.103 Referees, physicians may be licensed to officiate in amateur contests.
- 467.104 Closed-circuit telecasts, motion pictures: License fee; report to commission.
- 467.105 Promoter's permit to present program; fees.
- 467.107 Promoter's additional license fee payable on total gross receipts.
- 467.109 Time when promoter's additional license fee must be paid and required information furnished.
- 467.110 Suspension and disciplining of applicant entities and participants.
- 467.113 Hearing by commission member; notice; approval of adjudication, order by commission majority; written report to be filed.
- 467.115 Subpoenas: Issuance by commission.

Nevada Rules and Regulations

suspension of license, permit by commission member until final determination by commission.
 contracts between contestants and licensees or sponsors.
 insurance covering licensed boxers, wrestlers.
 advances against contestant's purse.
 order to promoter to withhold part of purse, other funds due boxing contestants, managers and seconds; hearings.
 attendance of chief inspector, commission member at weigh-ins, medical examinations, contests.
 promoters to control seating arrangements; commission members furnished ringside seats.
 length of matches, contests, rounds; rest between rounds.
 weighing-in of participants in boxing contests.
 temporary, permanent suspension of licenses; hearings.
 revocation of licenses.
 reinstatement of revoked licenses; penalty in lieu of revocation.

APPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER; PENALTIES

school or university amateur matches exempted from chapter provisions.
 promoter, owner or operator willfully making false report guilty of perjury; punishment.
 penalties.

CHAPTER 467

BOXING AND WRESTLING

CROSS REFERENCES

bribes to influence outcome of sporting events, NRS 207.290
 Nevada athletic commission's meetings open and public, NRS 241.010 et seq.