

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE REPORTS - 1964

3033 SSA SB 166 (FILE 2) - SB 190 8672

## ARTICLE 9. MOUTHPIECES

A mouthpiece must be worn by each contestant during each round.

## ARTICLE 10. WEARING OF HEADGEAR

*How effective should be required for semi-pro*  
The wearing of competitive headgear is optional at the discretion of the boxer and if agreed to by both boxers.

## ARTICLE 11. CONTRACTS

There shall be contracts between the contestant and the promoter for all fights to be used for national or international recognition. Contracts shall specify date, place, length of fight, weight of gloves, length of rounds and payment arrangements, ~~of opponent~~. Copies of the contracts will be kept by the promoters for a period of at least three years.

## ARTICLE 12. FAILURE TO COMPETE

- regulatory law? poor idea!!*
- (1) A contestant who fails to compete after entering an event shall be required to furnish a satisfactory excuse for such failure or render himself liable to censure or suspension by the Association.
  - (2) A contestant who is boxing under the terms of a contract and fails to appear is liable to civil suit for violation of contract, unless failure to appear was not due to any fault of the individual.

## ARTICLE 13. WEIGHTS

Light Flyweight	106 lbs.
Flyweight	112 lbs.
Bantamweight	119 lbs.
Featherweight	126 lbs.
Jr. Lightweight	129 lbs.
Lightweight	135 lbs.
Jr. Welterweight	140 lbs.
Welterweight	147 lbs.
Jr. Middleweight	155 lbs.
Middleweight	160 lbs.
Light Heavyweight	175 lbs.
Cruiserweight	190 lbs.
Heavyweight	over 190 lbs.

## ARTICLE 14. WEIGH-IN

- (1) The contestants shall weigh-in within eight hours of competition.
  - (2) A contest may not take place if either boxer fails to make weight unless agreed to by both boxers.
- ? renders pointless*

## ARTICLE 1. RULES OF THE ALASKA BOXING ASSOCIATION

The rules of the Alaska Boxing Association have the following purposes:

- 1) Promoting the safety of the boxers
- 2) Promoting professional boxing and the advancement of professional boxers
- 3) Defining the actual conduct of a professional boxing contest.

*Should be MUST*

All professional boxing in Alaska (shou'd) follow the rules as described herein. These are safety-first rules, enforcement depending upon the good judgment and common sense of those honestly interested in the promotion of professional boxing.

*? do these mean*

Recognizing the importance of club fights, smokers and similar boxing activity, the Association recognizes such activities. Such activity allows boxers the opportunity to earn money, gain experience, and try their skills. However, the rules contained herein should apply to all such boxing -- for the boxer's protection.

*letter to distinguish semi-pro from pro*

Professional means any boxer who, by the act of boxing, has an opportunity to win or receive any prize of cash or any other material of value except trophies, plaques or medals.

## ARTICLE 2. THE RING

- (1) The ring shall be not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet square within the ropes. The apron of the ring should extend beyond the ropes not less than two feet. The ring shall not be more than four feet above the floor or grounds.
- (2) The ring shall be equipped with four ropes. The rope should not be less than one inch in diameter. Such ropes should be manila rope, synthetic, plastic rope or any similar material, and shall not be made of metal of any type. All ropes should be wrapped securely in soft material. The lower rope should be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30 inches, the third rope 42 inches, and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. the ring floor shall be padded with a one inch layer of Ensolite, or its equivalent. The padding shall be covered with canvas, duck, vinyl, plastic or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.
- (3) The ropes shall be connected to posts with the extension not shorter than 18 inches. The turnbuckles must be covered with a protective padding.

- (3) The weigh-in will be certified by the referee, or his designee.

#### ARTICLE 15. ROUNDS

*to many  
rounds for  
their than  
championship  
fights*

- (1) Contests must not exceed 15 rounds of either three minute or two minute duration, with a one minute interval between each round.
- (2) When sanctions are granted for a fight to be nationally or internationally recognized, the number of rounds to be contested and the duration thereof shall be specified in a contract, and shall not be less than four rounds of three minutes each. Each round must be three minutes in such contests.
- (3) At the conclusion of the last round, the judges must make a decision in favor of one of the contestants. This decision shall be final.

#### ARTICLE 16. BOXING OFFICIALS

- (1) The Association shall prepare an official list of competent boxing officials to serve as referees and judges.
- (2) All sanctioned contests must be conducted by officials selected from this official list or by officials specifically approved by the Association.

#### ARTICLE 17. REFEREES

*dangerous  
no good* →

- (1) A referee must automatically stop the contest in the event a boxer has been "down" as the result of a blow three times in one round, unless waived by agreement of both fighters.
- (2) When a mouthpiece is knocked out of a competitor's mouth, the referee will "stop" the bout, time will be called, and the mouthpiece will be taken to the boxer's corner where it will be washed. A second will replace the mouthpiece in the boxer's mouth after such washing. No boxers will be permitted to box without wearing a mouthpiece. Referee shall, if a boxer deliberately spits his mouthpiece out without receiving a blow, warn the offending boxer immediately. A repetition of the same offense will cause a second warning, and after the third offense, the referee will disqualify the boxer.
- (3) A referee may, at his discretion, call a doctor into the ring during the round to examine an injured boxer. The decision to stop the contest must be made by the referee; however, once the referee has asked the advice of a doctor, either during the round or between rounds, he must abide by the doctor's decision.
- (4) The referee shall inspect the bandages and gloves, and make sure no foreign substance has been applied to the gloves.
- (5) In international contests where difficulties arise concerning language, the referee in the case of cautions or warnings should first of all make sure

that the boxer concerned realizes that <sup>it</sup> is he whom the referee is addressing. The referee shall then by sign or demonstration clearly indicate the offense.

(6) In order to overcome language difficulties, a referee shall use suitable gestures or signs which indicate some of the common offenses. It is desirable also, that boxers be taught this "international boxing sign language;" following are some examples:

- (a) Hitting with open glove or inside the glove or prohibited part of the glove. Referee taps the palm of one hand with the fingers of the other hand.
- (b) Holding in various ways. Referee imitates the nature of the hold.
- (c) Dangerous use of the head. Referee taps the forehead, accompanied by appropriate movements of the head.
- (d) Lying on. Referee bends the body forward.
- (e) Not stepping back on the command "Break." Referee demonstrates "stepping back."
- (f) Hitting below the belt. Referee points to the position below the belt, or moves the edge of the palm of the hand along the belt line and then points below it.
- (g) Low ducking. Referee touches the forehead with the fingers and points below the belt line.
- (h) Blows on the back of the head, the neck or the kidneys. Referee touches the back of his head, neck or kidneys.

(7) If a boxer has received a low blow (punch below the belt line), the referee shall, if he has seen the foul blow delivered, use his discretion and may permit, if the blow was of damaging effect, a rest period to the victim not to exceed five minutes. The referee will give the command "Box" after the end of the rest period and then give an official warning for a low blow to the offending boxer, if the offended boxer indicates he is ready to continue the contest.

(8) A boxer cannot be named the winner of a bout as a result of receiving a low blow unless, in the opinion of the referee, the blow was delivered deliberately and was of such force to seriously incapacitate the offended boxer so that he could not continue to box. The decision is the referee's. He may consult with the judges and ringside physicians and/or medics.

(9) Powers of the Referee: The referee is empowered:

- (a) To terminate a contest at any stage if he considers it too one-sided.

*what about disqualification?*  
*bad not worth a round*

- (b) To terminate a contest at any stage if one of the boxers has received an injury on account of which the referee decides he should not continue.
- (c) To terminate a contest at any stage if he considers the contestants are not in earnest. In such cases he may disqualify one or both contestants.
- (d) To caution a boxer or to stop the boxing during a contest, and administer a warning to a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interest of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.
- (e) To disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with his orders, or behaves towards him in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.
- (f) To disqualify a second or assistant who has infringed the rules, and the boxer himself if the second or assistant does not comply with the referee's orders.
- (g) With or without previous warning to disqualify a contestant for committing a foul.
- (h) In the event of a knockdown, to suspend a count, if a boxer deliberately fails to retire to a neutral corner or delays to do so.
- (i) To interpret the rules insofar as they are applicable or relevant to the actual contest or to decide and take action on any circumstance of the contest which is not covered by a rule.
- (j) If a boxer infringes the rules but does not merit disqualification for such infringement, the referee shall stop the contest and shall issue a warning to the offender. As a preliminary to a warning the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and in such a way that the boxer understands the reason and the purpose of the warning.

The referee shall signal with his hand to each of the judges that a special warning has been given and shall clearly indicate to them the boxer whom he has warned. After giving the warning, the referee shall order to the boxers to "Box."

- (k) A referee may caution a boxer. A caution is in the nature of advice or admonishment given by the referee to a boxer to check or prevent undesirable practices or the less serious infringements of the rules. To do so he will not necessarily stop the contest but may avail of a suitable safe opportunity during a round to admonish a boxer for an infringement of the rules.
- (l) A referee may take a point away from a boxer for frequent violation of the rules. The referee may disqualify a boxer for consistent violation of the rules.

## ARTICLE 18. KNOCKDOWNS

- (1) A contestant shall be considered by the referee to be knocked down when any part of his body other than his feet is on the ring floor, and if he is hanging over the ropes and unable to defend himself, or rising from a down position.
- (2) A contestant hanging over the ropes is not officially "down" until so pronounced by the referee.
- (3) When a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the farther neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner, and immediately pick up the count from the timekeeper and continue counting over the contestant who is down.
- (4) The referee shall announce the passing of the seconds, audibly, accompanying the count with motions of his arm, the downward motion indicating the end of each second.
- (5) There shall be a mandatory eight-count. Any contestant who is knocked down shall not be allowed to resume boxing until after the referee has finished counting eight. The contestant may take this count either on the floor or standing.
- \* (6) Three knockdowns in one round shall be regarded as justifiable reason for the referee to halt a contest. The referee may not allow a fight to continue after a boxer has been knocked down three times, unless this rule has been waived by prior agreement.
- (7) If the contestant taking the count 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 has lost the bout.
- (8) Should the opponent fail to stay in the farther corner, the referee shall cease counting until he has returned to it; he will then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted.
- (9) The timekeeper's count is the official count.
- (10) A boxer who is knocked unconscious must not be moved or touched by anyone, except at the direction of the physician.
- (11) When a round other than the last round terminates before a contestant who has been knocked down shall have risen from the floor of the ring, the timekeeper's and referee's count shall be continued and, if the fallen contestant fails to rise before the count of ten, he shall be considered to have lost the bout by a knockout in the round last concluded.
- (12) If any contestant fails to answer the bell after his rest period between rounds, the referee shall declare his opponent the winner by a technical knockout in the round coming up. The referee shall so indicate on his scorecard.

(13) Contestant Out of the Ring

- (a) If a contestant has been knocked out of the ring or has fallen out of the ring during a contest, the referee shall at once order the other boxer to a neutral corner and shall inform the timekeeper to suspend time until directed to resume by the referee.
- (b) The contestant who has fallen out of the ring or has been knocked out of the ring must return to the ring unassisted by his seconds. The referee may have the contest continued if in his judgment doing so will not cause serious injury to the boxer. If the referee stops the bout because a boxer has been knocked out of the ring or has fallen from the ring, the boxer remaining in the ring shall be awarded the decision by a technical knockout.

(14) The referee may in his discretion stop a bout to protect a badly beaten boxer. The referee may stop a contest if he considers it too one-sided, or if a boxer can no longer protect himself. In cases where a boxer sustains a cut eye or any other injury which in the judgement of the referee may incapacitate the boxer, the referee may call the physician into the ring to examine the boxer. In such cases the referee shall be guided by the physician's advice.

*danger & bad* (15) No manager or second shall bring about the termination of a contest by tossing in a towel.

ARTICLE 19. JUDGES

- (1) There shall be three judges. Referees will not normally score bouts in which they are refereeing. They may, if absolutely necessary, however, serve as a judge.
- (2) Each official shall reach his decision without conferring in any manner with any other official or person.
- (3) Before a contest begins, the referee and the judges should confirm the identity of each boxer, fill in the necessary preliminary entries on their scoring paper, such as weight class, date and then affix their signature to the bottom of the paper. Each official will print, in large block letters, the names of the boxers on his left and right side in the corresponding left and right columns on his scoring paper.
- (4) Points should be recorded immediately on score cards at the end of each round a progressive score kept between the rounds so that when the bout ends there is no delay in totaling the scores. The cards are then picked up quickly by the announcer or the referee.

NOTE: Advice to Judges.

A judge is advised to direct his gaze of a point midway between the two boxers -- this will enable him to see and note the actions of each. He should avoid any inclination to watch a particular boxer, who by reason of his style or personality may attract more attention than his opponent.

Therefore, such concentration on one boxer is not advisable as a judge may fail to see some of the scoring actions of the other boxer. Judges are advised to assess the scoring value of each incident as it occurs and credit it mentally to each boxer concerned. When a boxer has obtained a lead in points, further gains made by him shall be added to his score and those by his opponent subtracted from his score.

- (a) Each judge shall independently judge the merits of the two contestants and shall decide the winner according to the rules.
- (b) He shall not speak to a contestant, nor to anyone else except the referee during the contest, but may, if necessary at the end of a round, bring to the notice of the referee any incident which he (the referee) may appear not to have noticed, such as the misconduct of a second, loose ropes, etc.
- (c) The number of points awarded to each competitor shall be entered by a judge on his scoring paper, and his verdict shall be made known to the public.
- (d) He shall not leave his seat until the verdict has been announced to the public.

#### ARTICLE 20. THE TIMEKEEPER

The main duty of the timekeeper is to regulate the number and duration of the rounds and the intervals between rounds.

- (1) He shall be seated directly at the ringside.
- (2) Five seconds before the commencement of each round he shall clear the ring by ordering "clear the ring" or "seconds out."
- (3) He shall announce the number of each round immediately prior to commencing it.
- (4) He shall announce the number of each round immediately prior to commencing it.
- (5) He shall take off time for temporary stoppages, or when instructed to do so by the referee.
- (6) He shall regulate all periods of time and counts by a watch or clock.
- (7) At a "knockdown" he shall signal to the referee with his hand the passing of the seconds while the referee is counting.
- (8) 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 of three minutes will not be sounded. The gong will be sounded only when the referee gives the command "Box" indicating the continuation of the match.

- (9) He may have an assistant to count for knockdowns.

## ARTICLE 21. DECISIONS

Decision shall be as follows:

- (1) Win on points. At the end of a contest the boxer who has been awarded the decision by a majority of the judges shall be declared the winner. If both boxers are injured, or are knocked out simultaneously, and cannot continue the contest, the judges shall record the points gained by each boxer up to its termination, and the boxer who was leading on points up to termination, and the boxer who was leading on points up to the actual end of contest shall be declared the winner.
- (2) Win by retirement. If a boxer retires voluntarily owing to injury or other cause, or if he fails to resume boxing immediately after the rest between rounds, his opponent shall be declared the winner.
- (3) Win by referee stopping contest:
  - (a) Outclassed. If a boxer in the opinion of the referee is being outclassed, or is receiving excessive punishment, the bout shall be stopped and his opponent declared the winner.
  - (b) Injury. If a boxer in the opinion of the referee is unfit to continue because of injury or other physical reasons, the bout shall be stopped and his opponent declared the winner.

The right to make this decision rests with the referee, who may consult the doctor or medic. Having consulted the doctor or the medic, the referee must follow his advice.

When a referee calls a doctor or medic into the ring to examine a boxer, only these two officials should be present. No seconds should be allowed into the ring, nor on the apron.

- (4) Win by disqualification. If a boxer is disqualified, his opponent shall be declared the winner. If both boxers are disqualified the decision shall be announced accordingly.

A disqualified boxer shall not be entitled to any prize, medal, trophy, honorable award or grading relating to any stage of the competition in which he has been disqualified.

- (5) Win by knockout. If a boxer is "down" and fails to resume boxing within ten seconds, his opponent shall be declared the winner by a knockout.
- (6) No contest. A bout may be terminated by the referee inside the scheduled distance owing to a material happening outside the responsibility of the boxers or the control of the referee, such as the ring becoming damaged, the failure of the lighting supply, exceptional weather conditions, etc. In such circumstances the bout shall be declared "no con-

test" and in the case of championships, the Association shall decide the necessary further action.

ARTICLE 22. AWARDING OF POINTS

- (1) Ten (10) points are awarded to the winner of a round or to each boxer if the round is even. It must be noted that an even round should be a rarity. Judges are advised that in scoring a round, a winner should be named, except in rare cases.
- (2) A proportionate number of points, less than ten, is awarded to the boxer who loses the round, for example:

WINNER OF ROUND	LOSER OF ROUND
10 points - very close . . . .	9 points
10 points - clear advantage . .	8 points
10 points - one sided . . . . .	7 points
10 points - completely outclassed, bout should be stopped by referee . . . . .	6 points

- (a) An eight-count is mandatory and must be given after each knockdown.
- (b) In the event the point totals are even at the termination of the bout, the judge shall indicate the boxer he determines is the winner by encircling the name of the boxer who, in his opinion, won the bout on the basis of the following three points:
  - (1) Who was the aggressor?
  - (2) If still equal, who has the better defense?
  - (3) If still equal, who boxed cleaner and had the better style?

IMPORTANT: - A WINNER MUST BE NAMED -

After each bout, the score cards shall be collected by the announcer or the referee, and after announcing the result, they shall be handed to the head judge to be kept in safe custody by the Association. The head judge shall see that they get to the Association. They shall only be available for inspection by the boxer on an accredited representative of the boxer.

ARTICLE 23. PHYSICIANS OR MEDICS

*what  
definitive*

- (1) One or more physicians or emergency trained medics must be in attendance at all times during the contest, prepared to deal with any emergency which may arise.

- ?
- (2) Contestants shall be examined immediately before and after each bout. One physician or trained medic must be in attendance at all boxing contests at ringside. The physician or medic may prohibit a boxer from entering the contest.
  - (3) In the event of a knockout or if a boxer is seriously injured, the referee will immediately request the physician or medic to check the boxer's condition and/or to render aid to the injured boxer as may be necessary, before the boxer is permitted to rise from the floor or leave the ring. A physician or medic may, at his own discretion, enter the ring immediately if a bout ends in a knockout or if it is stopped because of an injury.
  - (4) The attending physician/medic may enter the ring between rounds, and at the request of the referee during the round, for the purpose of examining an injured contestant. If in the opinion of the physician/medic a contestant is in danger of further physical injury, he shall notify the referee to terminate the bout.
  - (5) In the event of any serious injury, the attending physician/medic shall immediately render treatment and prescribe further treatment if necessary.
  - (6) Any boxer who has sustained a severe injury or an actual knockout in a contest, shall be required to follow the instructions of the attending physician/medic.
  - (7) In the case of repeated knockouts or severe beatings, the boxer concerned should be retired by the Association on advice from a physician/medic.
  - (8) When a boxer has been knocked out, no individuals are to touch him except to remove his mouthpiece, until the attending physician/medic enters the ring and personally attends the fallen boxer and issues such instructions as he deems necessary to the seconds.
  - (9) Procedure after knockouts:
    - (a) A boxer who has been knocked out in a contest as a result of head blows, or wherein the referee has stopped the contest due to a boxer receiving hard blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing, shall be examined by a doctor/medic immediately afterwards.
    - (b) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows during a contest "...or wherein the referee has stopped the contest due to a boxer having receiving hard blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing..." shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least four weeks after he has been knocked out.
    - (c) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows twice in a period of three months "...or wherein the referee has stopped two contests consecutively due to a boxer having received hard

blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing..." shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of three months from the second knockout.

- (d) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows three times consecutively in a period of 12 months "...or wherein the referee has stopped three (3) contests consecutively due to a boxer having received hard blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing..." shall not be allowed to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of one year from the third knockout.
- (e) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in the three preceding paragraphs, a boxer must be given a special examination by a qualified doctor of medicine and certified by the examining physician as fit to take part in competitive boxing.
- (f) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in the preceding paragraphs, a boxer must, in addition to submitting to the special examination described in (e) above, also have an EEG and/or a CAT scan at the discretion of the examining physician.
- (g) A boxer who loses a bout which ends in RSC or KO due to body blows shall not be subject to a layoff as prescribed under the provisions of this rule. However, any boxer suffering an injury from any cause may not train or compete against the advice of the ringside or attending physician.

#### ARTICLE 24. SECONDS

- (1) No more than three seconds shall work in any boxer's corner; they must wear sanitary attire.
- (2) Seconds shall not enter a ring until a bell indicates the end of the round. They shall leave the ring with the sound of the timekeeper's whistle ten seconds before the round is to begin. They shall remove all obstructions from the ring.
- (3) Seconds are not permitted to yell or shout to contestants during the contest; they may not assist a contestant during the round or heckle or annoy his opponent. The chief second shall be equipped with adequate first aid supplies.

#### ARTICLE 25. SAFETY FIRST

Recognizing the nature of the sport of boxing, the Alaska Boxing Association strongly recommends the following most important rules:

- 1) No boxing without a mouthpiece or cup.

- 2) The standing eight-count be used and counted as a knockdown.
- 3) No gloves less than 10 ounces.
- 4) The three knockdown rule shall not be waived.
- 5) No boxer may be saved by the bell except in the final round.

These rules may be waived, if necessary, for official sanctioning of other jurisdictions.

#### ARTICLE 26. RATINGS AND OFFICIALS COMMITTEE

The Alaska Boxing Association shall establish and maintain ratings and officials committees.

The ratings committee shall consist of active promoters, referees, judges, timekeepers, ringside physicians and medics, trainers and managers. The committee will rank boxers and report such to the full Association.

The Association may, in consultation with the rankings committee, sanction a state title contest between to top-ranked boxer and any other boxer.

State title fights must be not less than ten rounds in length, with ten ounce gloves and each round must be of either two or three minute durations.

Any boxer may hold as many titles as he can win, by weight class.

The Association, in consultation with the ranking committee, may declare a title vacant.

The Association shall designate a committee for the purpose of training and qualifying boxing judges and referees. The Association shall keep a list of qualified judges and referees.

The Association shall record to the best of its ability, the ratings and records of the boxers of Alaska and shall transmit such records to the press, to the U.S.B.F., N.A.B.F., the W.B.A., the W.B.C., the Ring magazine and any other appropriate outlets for the benefit of the boxers, and as appropriate, depending upon the rules and conditions of each match.

#### ARTICLE 27. MEMBERSHIP IN ALASKA BOXING ASSOCIATION

Anyone interested in the healthy promotion of professional boxing may be a member of the Alaska Boxing Association.

The management and administration of the Alaska Boxing Association shall be conducted by an executive committee consisting of the Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association. In case of the resignation or death of one of those members, the others shall select a replacement.

## ARTICLE 28. NONPROFIT CORPORATION

The Alaska Boxing Association is organized as a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of Alaska. Its financial papers and minutes of its meetings and those of its committees and subcommittees shall be open to the public.

## ARTICLE 29. LICENSES AND SANCTIONS

All boxers, judges, referees, timekeepers, promoters, and managers are encouraged to belong to the Alaska Boxing Associations.

It is recognized that the support of professional boxing requires rules and regulations and a safety-first attitude. The Alaska Boxing Association is dedicated to the promotion of professional boxing and to the safety of its participants.

To enforce rules and regulations without governmental authority requires discipline and peer group cooperation. It is believed by the Alaska Boxing Association that such discipline and cooperation exists in Alaska's professional boxing community.

Accordingly, all boxers who wish to be considered for state national, or international recognition by the Alaska Boxing Association, all judges, all referees, timekeepers, promoters, trainers, and managers, should be approved and licensed by the Alaska Boxing Association.

All such licensed Alaska Boxing Association personnel should participate in only those contests which follow the safety-first intent of Alaska Boxing Association Rules. Any Alaska Boxing Association member or licensee who knowingly violates any safety-first rule which endangers a boxer or other participant, may have his license and membership suspended or revoked.

The Executive Committee of the Alaska Boxing Association shall review any complaints and make a determination as to fact, suspension, revocation, or other penalty.

## ARTICLE 30. MEMBERSHIP IN ALASKA BOXING ASSOCIATION

### Voting Members:

Voting members shall include the Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association and all Alaska Boxing Association licensed boxers, judges, referees, managers, trainers, promoters, and timekeepers.

### Executive Committee and Officers:

There shall be an Executive Committee. Serving on the Executive Committee will be the Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association and in addition, one promoter, one timekeeper, one referee, one manager, one judge, and one boxer.

Beginning in the year 1984, at the annual meeting of the Alaska Boxing Association, the six additional members will be elected from the voting membership.

In the year 1983, the Incorporators will appoint the additional members. They shall be:

Referee - Jerry Miller  
Judge - Art Herbert  
Trainer or Manager - Jim Hubbs  
Boxer - Brett Hughes  
Timekeeper - Bill Davenport  
Promoter - Mike Robbins

The Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association include:

Fritz Pettyjohn, Attorney at Law  
L.R. Haag, Jr., Promoter  
William McConkey, Referee

In case of the resignation or death of one of the Incorporators, the remaining Incorporators shall select a replacement.

Officers:

There shall be elected each year, at the time of the annual meeting, a president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer of the Association. The officers will be selected from the Executive Committee, by the members of the Executive Committee, by secret ballot. The first member to get five votes for each office shall win that office.

#### ARTICLE 31. DUES, FEES, CONTRIBUTIONS

The Executive Committee shall establish fees for licenses, dues for membership, and policies concerning contributions. The Executive Committee shall also establish all policy concerning expenditures of any funds.

#### ARTICLE 32. MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Any three members of the Executive Committee may call a meeting of the Executive Committee. A quorum must be present and consists of five members to conduct business. A vote of two-thirds (6) is necessary to revoke or suspend a member's license, or to remove an officer.

1 IN THE HOUSE

9B- 166

BY MARTIN

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 241

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 combative

8

sports."

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 lay person concerned with the public's interest;

20

(2) a licensed physician, preferably a specialist in sports

21

medicine;

22

(3) a representative of boxing managers;

23

(4) a representative of amateur boxing interests; and

24

(5) three members-at-large, one each from the southcentral,

25

interior, and southeastern regions of Alaska.

26

(b) A vacancy shall be filled for the balance of the unexpired

27

term.

28

Sec. 05.05.070. GENERAL DUTIES AND ANNUAL REPORT. The commis-

29

sion shall study the semiprofessional and professional athletic

1 programs of the state and shall report annually to the governor. The  
2 report shall include the recommendations of the commission for the  
3 advancement and improvement of athletic programs and activities in the  
4 state, in addition to including the commission's findings.

5 Sec. 05.05.080. POWER OF COMMISSION. (a) The commission shall  
6 supervise all semiprofessional and professional combative sports  
7 activities conducted in the state.

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

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

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

15 (3) establishing the fees payable to examining physicians,  
16 attending physicians, inspectors, and referees;

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

19 (5) conduct of combative sports contests, including their  
20 format and duration;

21 (6) approved equipment and facilities for the safety and  
22 protection of contestants;

23 (7) any other provision of this chapter.

24 Sec. 05.05.090. ATTENDANCE AT CONTESTS. (a) Except as provided  
25 in (c) of this section, a commissioner shall attend and supervise all  
26 semiprofessional and professional combative sports contests in the  
27 commissioner's area.

28 (b) A commissioner shall provide for the attending physician and  
29 the referee at all contests in the commissioner's area of the state.

1           (c) In the event that a commissioner is unable to attend and  
2 supervise a professional contest in that commissioner's area, arrange-  
3 ment shall be made with another commissioner to attend the contest. A  
4 professional contest may not be held without the attendance and super-  
5 vision of at least one commissioner. If a local commissioner cannot  
6 attend and supervise a semiprofessional contest, the contest shall be  
7 attended and supervised by an inspector licensed under this chapter  
8 and appointed by the member-at-large of the commission for the region  
9 in which the contest is to be held.

10           (d) When a commissioner from one region of the state attends a  
11 contest in another area as a substitute for the commissioner from that  
12 area, the substitute commissioner is entitled to receive reasonable  
13 travel expense compensation authorized by law.

14           Sec. 05.05.100. COMMISSIONERS' BONDS. Before entering the  
15 duties of office, a commissioner shall enter into a surety bond,  
16 executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the state,  
17 payable to the state, and approved by the attorney general. The bond  
18 shall be in the penal sum of \$2,000, conditioned on the faithful  
19 performance of the commissioner's duties. The bond shall be filed  
20 with the governor. A commissioner shall be reimbursed for the cost of  
21 the bond.

22           Sec. 05.05.110. MEETINGS AND COMPENSATION. (a) The commission  
23 shall meet at least once a year at the call of the governor or the  
24 chairperson, at the request of a majority of the commissioners, or at  
25 a regularly scheduled time determined by the commission. Commis-  
26 sioners serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and  
27 travel expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions under  
28 AS 39.20.180.

29           (b) The commissioners shall elect a chairperson and a vice-

1 chairperson from among their membership. A majority of the commis-  
2 sioners constitute a quorum to convene a meeting, but the affirmative  
3 vote of a majority of the commissioners is required to exercise the  
4 powers of the commission.

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

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

14 Sec. 05.05.120. LICENSES REQUIRED. (a) A person may not act as  
15 a promoter for a semiprofessional or professional contest unless that  
16 person has been issued a contest license by the commission.

17 (b) A person may not telecast a combative sports contest unless  
18 that person has been issued a telecast license by the commission.

19 (c) A person may not act as a manager, examining or attending  
20 physician, referee, inspector, second, trainer, or contestant unless  
21 that person has been issued a personal license by the commission.

22 (d) Application procedures, qualifications, and fees for the  
23 licenses required under this section shall be set out in regulations  
24 adopted by the commission.

25 (e) Licenses are annual and shall expire on December 31 of each  
26 year.

27 Sec. 05.05.130. CONTEST LICENSEE BOND. Every contest licensee  
28 shall file a bond in the amount of \$1,000 with the commission for each  
29 contest held in a city of less than 10,000 inhabitants and a bond in

1 the amount of \$3,000 for each contest held in a city of more than  
2 10,000 inhabitants. The bond shall be conditioned on the faithful  
3 performance by the licensee of the provisions of this chapter, the  
4 payment of the taxes under this chapter and the compliance with all  
5 regulations of the commission. The bond shall be subject to the  
6 approval of the attorney general.

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

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

11 (2) did not agree in writing to participate at least 24  
12 hours before a semiprofessional contest <sup>or</sup> at least two weeks before a  
13 professional contest; *and agree to have <sup>in file</sup> an electroencephalogram  
72 hrs before a contest interpreted by a specialist skilled in the  
interpretation of EEGs*

14 (3) except as provided in (b) of this section, has used  
15 alcohol or a controlled substance within three hours preceding the  
16 contest or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance  
17 at the time of the contest; and

18 (4) is not at least 18 years of age if the contest is at  
19 the semiprofessional or professional level.

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

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

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

26 Sec. 05.05.150. EXAMINATION OF CONTESTANTS. (a) Every profes-  
27 sional contestant shall be examined at least 24 hours, but no less  
28 than eight hours, before the contest by a practicing physician. *practicing medical ~~license~~ <sup>license</sup> ~~holder~~ <sup>holder</sup> ~~in the state of Alaska~~* The  
29 examining physician may disqualify a contestant considered physically

*neurological* *renewed every 3 yrs*  
and have an 8 hr mandatory <sup>-5-</sup> training course for physicians. <sup>HB 241</sup> references to  
& subcommittee officials

1 unfit to participate.

2 (b) The pre-contest examination shall include the review of a  
*interpreted by specialist skilled in the interpretation of CAT scans* 3 months  
3 CAT scan of the contestant's head, taken within the previous ~~two~~ years  
4 and supplied to the examining physician by the contestant. If the  
5 contestant has been knocked out within the previous two years, a CAT  
*interpreted by specialist skilled in the interpretation of cat scans*  
6 scan taken after the last knockout shall be supplied to the examining  
7 physician for review.

8 Sec. 05.05.160. ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REQUIRED. An attending  
*the currently licensed to practice medicine & surgery in Alaska*  
9 physician must be on duty throughout a semiprofessional or profes-  
10 sional contest. The attending physician has the authority and duty to  
11 stop a contest when it is the physician's opinion that it would be  
12 dangerous to a contestant to continue.

13 Sec. 05.05.170. WEIGHT OF GLOVES; REQUIRED HEADGEAR. (a) A  
14 professional contestant may not wear gloves weighing less than 10  
15 ounces each. Semiprofessional contestants shall wear protective  
16 headgear and may not wear gloves weighing less than 16 ounces each.

17 (b) Contestants in combative sports in which no punching is  
18 involved are not required to wear gloves, but must wear the protective  
19 headgear required in (a) of this section.

20 Sec. 05.05.180. ROUNDS AND CONTESTS LIMITED. (a) Except as  
21 provided in (c) and (d) of this section, no contest may be for more  
22 than 10 rounds and no round may be for a period longer than three  
23 minutes.

24 (b) There shall be not less than a one-minute intermission  
25 between each two rounds.

26 (c) In a contest involving a state or regional championship, the  
27 commission may grant an extension of no more than two additional  
28 rounds, for a total of 12 rounds.

29 (d) In a contest involving a national championship, the

1 commission may grant an extension of no more than five additional  
2 rounds, for a total of 15 rounds.

3 (e) The length and format of wrestling matches and other comba-  
4 tive sport shall be determined by regulations adopted by the commis-  
5 sion.

6 Sec. 05.05.190. NOTICE OF CANCELLATION. (a) When it has been  
7 determined by means other than a physician's examination that a  
8 scheduled contestant will be unable to appear, the scheduled contes-  
9 tant's manager and the promoter of the contest shall notify the com-  
10 missioner supervising the contest of the cancellation of the contest.  
11 When the cancellation is the result of an examining physician's exami-  
12 nation, the examining physician shall notify the commissioner super-  
13 vising the contest.

14 (b) Upon receipt of notice of the cancellation of a contest for  
15 any reason, the commissioner supervising the contest shall report the  
16 cancellation promptly to the chairperson of the commission and immedi-  
17 ately to the public. If the commission, rather than the commissioner  
18 supervising the contest, is notified of a cancellation, the commission  
19 shall notify the public immediately.

20 Sec. 05.05.200. PAYMENT OF FEES. (a) At least 14 days before a  
21 contest, the contest licensee shall pay to the commission an amount  
22 sufficient to pay the fees of the referee, the inspector and the  
23 examining physician, ~~the interpreter of the referee & PEG~~

24 (b) The commission shall pay the fees in (a) of this section to  
25 the persons entitled to them and furnish the governor with a record of  
26 the receipt of the amount paid under (a) of this section and of the  
27 payment of the fees.

28 (c) Failure of a contest licensee to pay the amount in (a) of  
29 this section is grounds for the suspension of the contest license.

1           Sec. 05.05.210. STATEMENT AND REPORT OF CONTEST. (a) A contest  
2 licensee shall, at least 30 days before a contest, file with the  
3 commission a statement setting forth the name of each contestant, the  
4 managers' names and other information the commission may require.

5           (b) Within 72 hours after a contest, the contest licensee shall  
6 file with the Department of Revenue and the commission a written  
7 report showing the number of tickets sold for the contest, the price  
8 charged for them, the gross proceeds from the sale, and other informa-  
9 tion the commission may require.

10          (c) Failure to file the statement or report required under this  
11 section is grounds for suspension of a contest license.

12           Sec. 05.05.220. REPORT OF TELECAST. (a) A telecast licensee  
13 shall, within 72 hours after the telecast, file with the commission a  
14 written report showing the number of tickets issued or sold and the  
15 amount of the gross receipts.

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

18           Sec. 05.05.230. FAILURE TO PAY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX. (a) In  
19 addition to any other penalty provided by law, a licensee who fails to  
20 pay the gross receipts taxes under AS 43.77 shall be penalized by the  
21 commission as follows:

22           (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a  
23 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension  
24 order;

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

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

29           Sec. 05.05.240. PARTICIPATION IN PURSE. (a) A person who acts

1 as a promoter for a semiprofessional or professional contest may not  
2 participate directly or indirectly in the purse or fee of a contestant  
3 or a contestant's manager.

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

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

8 Sec. 05.05.250 ACTING WITHOUT A LICENSE. (a) A person who  
9 violates AS 05.05.120(a) is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

10 (b) A person who violates AS 05.05.120(b) - (c) is guilty of a  
11 class B misdemeanor.

12 Sec. 05.05.260. ENJOINING UNLICENSED CONTEST. The attorney  
13 general, the commission, a commissioner, or a concerned person may  
14 seek an injunction to prevent the conduct of a contest for which the  
15 necessary license has not been obtained.

16 Sec. 05.05.270. SHAM CONTEST. (a) A person may not conduct or  
17 participate in a sham or false contest.

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

20 (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a  
21 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension  
22 order;

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

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

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

29 Sec. 05.05.280. EFFECT OF LICENSE SUSPENSION. (a) A licensee

1 may not promote or participate in a contest when the licensee's li-  
2 cense is suspended.

3 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section forfeits the  
4 license.

5 Sec. 05.05.290. EFFECT OF LICENSE FORFEITURE. A license for-  
6 feited under this chapter is cancelled and void. The licensee is  
7 forever ineligible for any of the licenses issued by the commission.

8 Sec. 05.05.300. GENERAL PENALTY. A person violating a provision  
9 of this chapter or a regulation of the commission for which no penalty  
10 is provided is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

11 Sec. 05.05.310. INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER. Nothing in this  
12 chapter gives the commission jurisdiction over the athletic programs  
13 of any school, college or university.

14 Sec. 05.05.320. APPLICABILITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE  
15 ACT. The Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) applies to regula-  
16 tions and proceedings under this chapter.

17 Sec. 05.05.900. DEFINITIONS. In this title

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

20 (2) "combative sports" includes boxing, wrestling (inclu-  
21 ding mud wrestling), kickboxing, and the martial arts;

22 (3) "commission" means the athletic commission created in  
23 AS 05.05.050;

24 (4) "commissioner" means a member of the athletic commis-  
25 sion;

26 (5) "contest" includes exhibition, sparring match or con-  
test or fight, match, bout or fight of combative sports;

27 (6) "contestant" means a person who competes in a contest;

28 (7) "contest license" means the license issued to a  
29

1 promoter or other person to carry on contests under this chapter;

2 (8) "inspector" means a person knowledgeable about comba-  
3 tive sports and qualified under the regulations adopted by the commis-  
4 sion for inspectors;

5 (9) "personal license" means the license issued to a con-  
6 testant, a manager, examining physician, attending physician, referee,  
7 inspector, second, or trainer;

8 (10) "professional" means a person receiving money or other  
9 thing of value exceeding \$499 for participation in a contest, and also  
10 means the contest itself;

11 (11) "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for  
12 the sponsorship, organization or furtherance of a contest;

13 (12) "semiprofessional" means a person receiving money or  
14 other thing of value not exceeding \$499 for participation in a bout or  
15 contest, and also means the contest itself;

16 (13) "telecast" means the television broadcast of a live or  
17 current contest on a closed circuit, whether originating in this state  
18 or not, for admission fees;

19 (14) "telecast license" means the license issued under this  
20 chapter for a telecast.

21 \* Sec. 2. AS 42 is amended by adding a new chapter to read:

22 CHAPTER 77. SPORTS TAX.

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

26 (b) The minimum tax obligation under (a) of this section is  
27 \$25.00 for each contest or telecast.

28 Sec. 43.77.020. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AUTHORITY. The Department  
29 of Revenue shall:

- 1 (1) collect the tax in this chapter;
- 2 (2) adopt regulations necessary to carry out the purposes
- 3 of this chapter.

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

7 (1) file with the Department of Revenue the written report  
8 required by AS 05.05.210 or AS 05.03.220 showing the number of tickets  
9 sold for the contest or telecast, as appropriate, the price charged,  
10 the gross proceeds from the sale, and other information the Department  
11 of Revenue may require;

12 (2) pay to the Department of Revenue the tax under AS 43.-  
13 77.010.

14 Sec. 43.77.040. FAILURE TO MAKE REPORT AND TAX PAYMENT. (a)  
15 The commissioner of revenue shall examine the books and records of the  
16 licensee when

17 (1) a contest licensee or a telecast licensee fails to make  
18 a report under AS 43.77.030;

19 (2) the report is unsatisfactory to the commission or to  
20 the Department of Revenue; or

21 (3) a contest licensee or a telecast licensee fails to pay  
22 the full amount of the taxes due with the report.

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

27 (c) If, upon the completion of the examination, it is determined  
28 that some or all of the tax owed to the state is unpaid, notice shall  
29 be served upon the contest or telecast licensee stating the amount of

1 the tax owed. The taxes shall be paid within 20 days of receipt of  
2 the notice.

3 Sec. 43.77.050. PENALTY. A person who violates AS 43.77.030 or  
4 AS 4.77.040 is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

5 Sec. 43.77.060. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this chapter, the  
6 terms "combative sports", "commission", "contest", "contest licensee",  
7 "telecast", and "telecast licensee" have the meanings set out in  
8 AS 05.05.900.

9 \* Sec. 3. AS 44.62.330(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:  
10 (52) Alaska Athletic Commission.

11 \* Sec. 4. AS 44.66.010(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:  
12 (12) Alaska Athletic Commission (AS 05.10 June 30, 1986.

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

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

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

PRIORITY ANCHORAGE CONCERNS:

SB 98	SACKETT	MUNICIPAL REVENUE SHARING SUPPLEMENTAL	H C&RA	ALSO HB 317, GOV'S LIST
SB 181	FAIKS ET AL	LAND ENTITLEMENT PAYMENT TO ANCHORAGE	S RESOURCES	
SB 265	FISCHER ETC	GAMES OF CHANCE, FUR RONDEZVOUS	S STATE AFFAIRS	

VF BILLS:

SB 63	FISCHER	COMMISSION ON STATUS OF WOMEN	S RULES	GOV'S LIST, ALSO HB 155
SB 128	FISCHER	MARINE PARKS	H RESOURCES	
SJR 1	FISCHER	ERA	S RULES	
SB 163	FISCHER	CHILD SAFETY DEVICES	S TRANSPORT	
SB 165	FISCHER	RACING ON HIGHWAYS	HOUSE	JK'S

OTHERS' BILLS:

SB 78	KERTTULA	TEACHERS COLLECTIVE BARGAINING	S HESS	GOV'S LIST
SB 79	JOSEPHSON	TOXIC WASTE, WORKERS RIGHT TO KNOW		
SB 122	JOSEPHSON	ELDERLY ABUSE	S RULES	
SB 174	JOSEPHSON	EMPLOYMENT OF RESIDENTS	S L&C	(GOOD MEMO, JOE)
SB 227	STATE AFFRS	ALASKA COUNCIL ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	S FINANCE	
SCR 18	FISCHER	SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT	S	

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No.: SB 166  
 Title: Creation of Ath. Comm./Sports Tax  
 Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Requestor: Sen. State Affairs

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected: Revenue  
 Program Category Affected: \_\_\_\_\_  
 BRU, Program of Subprogram(s) Affected: \_\_\_\_\_

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88
OPERATING						
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC						
TOTAL OPERATING						
CAPITAL						
REVENUE		12.0	13.2	14.5	16.0	17.6

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	12.0	13.2	14.5	16.0	17.6
FEDERAL FUNDS					
OTHER (Specify Source)					

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME					
PART-TIME					
TEMPORARY					

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

IV. ANALYSIS: Attach a separate page for any Analysis

Prepared By: Robert W. Elliott Phone: 465-2173  
 Division: Revenue - Research Date: 3/15/83  
 Approved by Commissioner: Joseph D. Donohue Date: 3/15/83  
 Department: Revenue

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

Analysis: SB 166

The figures represent the estimated revenues the sports tax would generate based on average yearly gross receipts provided by the Athletic Commission. The estimates did not take into consideration any future major championship fights held within the state.

Concerns on HB241:

- page 1 - line 17: seven member commission is too unworkable. Most of the states that I have had the pleasure of dealing with has five or less members. Ideally, for Alaska it should remain as is: four members from the judicial districts and a chairman appointed by the Governor for a five-year term.
- page 1 - line 19: The public's interest is served by a sizeable performance bond put up by the promoter.
- page 1 - line 22: some states, Michigan for instance, has in their statutes: "No person interested in any way, financially or otherwise, in any club, organization or corporation the main object of which is the holding or giving of boxing, sparring or wrestling exhibitions, shall be eligible to appointment on such board."
- page 1 - line 23: Since this legislation does not govern amateur boxing, there is no need to mandate a seat on the commission.
- page 1 - line 29: semiprofessional does not belong on this legislation. You are a professional if you receive compensation for putting on a performance. The definition of a semiprofessional on page 11, line 13 is too unworkable. In my past experiences with boxing in the state, your preliminary bouts are often times compensated differently. One boxer may receive \$150 to \$300 and the other \$350 to \$600. Would this mean that one boxer would be a professional and the other a semi-pro? Would one boxer have to wear protective headgear and a 16 ounce glove and the other can wear a 10 ounce glove.

If this was designed to protect or regulate roughhouse boxing, this should not be the forum for it. Roughhouse boxing is not boxing and if I had some say on the matter I would eliminate the words "professional boxing" in their advertisements.

- page 3 - line 14 Are other boards and commissions paying a surety bond? The bond is payable to the state but in essence is being paid by the state with the reimbursement clause on line 20. Why would it be needed?
- page 4 - line 27 This section can be strengthened by a higher bond. I would assume that this is no more than a performance bond. While I was the commissioner, legally or not, I was asking and getting cash only bonds and would return the cash 10 days after the event. This took care of any spectator that felt they did not get their money's worth. Needless to say, no problem was ever encountered during any matches which I licensed during my term on the commission.

SB/66

NOTIFY

KATIE DRENNEN  
3793

OF ANY COM-ACTION  
ON SB/66

AMENDMENTS  
& SUGGESTIONS  
OFFERED DURING  
HEARING.

page 6 - line 10 while a physician has the duty to voice an opinion that it  
line 11 would be dangerous to a contestant to continue fighting, it  
is solely the authority and responsibility for a referee  
to stop a fight. The control of a fight, once the bell  
rings, rest solely on the third man in the ring.

page 6 - line 20 fees should be based on gross receipts. Fees should be  
thru line 27 paid to the referees; judges, time keeper, announcer and  
the ringside physician. No fee should be paid an inspector  
since he is acting in the absence of a commissioner. The  
examining physician (line 23) should be paid as if the  
person being examined went on a doctor's office visit.  
During my term as a commissioner, all judges, timekeepers,  
referees and announcers were paid with complimentary tickets.  
However, there is no reason that they could not be paid  
by the commission with money collected from the promoters.

Perhaps I missed it but there should be a clause in the bill that requires some  
form of insurance. The wording could go something like this:

THE PROMOTER OR PROMOTERS OF ANY PROFESSIONAL BOXING CONTEST  
OR CONTESTS SHALL INSURE EACH CONTESTANT PARTICIPATING  
IN SUCH BOXING CONTEST FOR NOT LESS THAN \$1,000.00 FOR  
MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL EXPENSES TO BE PAID TO THE CONTESTANT  
TO COVER INJURIES SUSTAINED IN SUCH CONTEST, AND FOR NOT  
LESS THAN \$5,000.00 TO BE PAID IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE  
STATUTES OF DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY  
IN SUCH CASE MADE AND PROVIDED TO PERSONS THEREUNDER  
ENTITLED, IN THE EVENT THE CONTESTANT SHOULD DIE AS A  
RESULT OF INJURIES RECEIVED IN A BOXING CONTEST.

We had a case in Alaska in 1974 where a female boxer was hospitalized and  
later died in Illinois. Since no insurance was in force at the time of the  
injury, the hospital ended up writing off her medical bill.

There are undoubtedly other changes in the legislation that I would like to  
see, however, in the interest of getting this to you, I will sign off right  
here. I will send a copy of this to Sen Josephson.

Introduced: 3/9/83  
Referred: Labor & Commerce  
and Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

9B- 166

BY MARTIN

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 241

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 Athletic Commission and the regulation of combative sports."

7

8

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 created in the Office of the Governor the Athletic Commission.

12

13

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

14

15

16

Sec. 05.05.060. COMPOSITION AND TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP. (a) The commission consists of seven members appointed by the governor for staggered three year terms as follows:

17

18

19

(1) a lay person concerned with the public's interest;

20

(2) a licensed physician, preferably a specialist in sports medicine;

21

22

(3) a representative of boxing managers;

23

(4) a representative of amateur boxing interests; and

24

(5) three members-at-large, one each from the southcentral, interior, and southeastern regions of Alaska.

25

26

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

27

28

Sec. 05.05.070. GENERAL DUTIES AND ANNUAL REPORT. The commission shall study the semiprofessional and professional athletic

29

1 programs of the state and shall report annually to the governor. The  
2 report shall include the recommendations of the commission for the  
3 advancement and improvement of athletic programs and activities in the  
4 state, in addition to including the commission's findings.

5 Sec. 05.05.080. POWER OF COMMISSION. (a) The commission shall  
6 supervise all semiprofessional and professional combative sports  
7 activities conducted in the state.

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

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

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

15 (3) establishing the fees payable to examining physicians,  
16 attending physicians, inspectors, and referees;

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

19 (5) conduct of combative sports contests, including their  
20 format and duration;

21 (6) approved equipment and facilities for the safety and  
22 protection of contestants;

23 (7) any other provision of this chapter.

24 Sec. 05.05.090. ATTENDANCE AT CONTESTS. (a) Except as provided  
25 in (c) of this section, a commissioner shall attend and supervise all  
26 semiprofessional and professional combative sports contests in the  
27 commissioner's area.

28 (b) A commissioner shall provide for the attending physician and  
29 the referee at all contests in the commissioner's area of the state.

1           (c) In the event that a commissioner is unable to attend and  
2 supervise a professional contest in that commissioner's area, arrange-  
3 ment shall be made with another commissioner to attend the contest. A  
4 professional contest may not be held without the attendance and super-  
5 vision of at least one commissioner. If a local commissioner cannot  
6 attend and supervise a semiprofessional contest, the contest shall be  
7 attended and supervised by an inspector licensed under this chapter  
8 and appointed by the member-at-large of the commission for the region  
9 in which the contest is to be held.

10           (d) When a commissioner from one region of the state attends a  
11 contest in another area as a substitute for the commissioner from that  
12 area, the substitute commissioner is entitled to receive reasonable  
13 travel expense compensation authorized by law.

14           Sec. 05.05.100. COMMISSIONERS' BONDS. Before entering the  
15 duties of office, a commissioner shall enter into a surety bond,  
16 executed by a surety company authorized to do business in the state,  
17 payable to the state, and approved by the attorney general. The bond  
18 shall be in the penal sum of \$2,000, conditioned on the faithful  
19 performance of the commissioner's duties. The bond shall be filed  
20 with the governor. A commissioner shall be reimbursed for the cost of  
21 the bond.

22           Sec. 05.05.110. MEETINGS AND COMPENSATION. (a) The commission  
23 shall meet at least once a year at the call of the governor or the  
24 chairperson, at the request of a majority of the commissioners, or at  
25 a regularly scheduled time determined by the commission. Commis-  
26 sioners serve without compensation but are entitled to per diem and  
27 travel expenses authorized by law for boards and commissions under  
28 AS 39.20.180.

29           (b) The commissioners shall elect a chairperson and a vice-

1 chairperson from among their membership. A majority of the commis-  
2 sioners constitute a quorum to convene a meeting, but the affirmative  
3 vote of a majority of the commissioners is required to exercise the  
4 powers of the commission.

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

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

14 Sec. 05.05.120. LICENSES REQUIRED. (a) A person may not act as  
15 a promoter for a semiprofessional or professional contest unless that  
16 person has been issued a contest license by the commission.

17 (b) A person may not telecast a combative sports contest unless  
18 that person has been issued a telecast license by the commission.

19 (c) A person may not act as a manager, examining or attending  
20 physician, referee, inspector, second, trainer, or contestant unless  
21 that person has been issued a personal license by the commission.

22 (d) Application procedures, qualifications, and fees for the  
23 licenses required under this section shall be set out in regulations  
24 adopted by the commission.

25 (e) Licenses are annual and shall expire on December 31 of each  
26 year.

27 Sec. 05.05.130. CONTEST LICENSEE BOND. Every contest licensee  
28 shall file a bond in the amount of \$1,000 with the commission for each  
29 contest held in a city of less than 10,000 inhabitants and a bond in

1 the amount of \$3,000 for each contest held in a city of more than  
2 10,000 inhabitants. The bond shall be conditioned on the faithful  
3 performance by the licensee of the provisions of this chapter, the  
4 payment of the taxes under this chapter and the compliance with all  
5 regulations of the commission. The bond shall be subject to the  
6 approval of the attorney general.

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

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

11 (2) did not agree in writing to participate at least 24  
12 hours before a semiprofessional contest or at least two weeks before a  
13 professional contest; *and agree to have an EEG on file*

14 (3) except as provided in (b) of this section, has used  
15 alcohol or a controlled substance within three hours preceding the  
16 contest or is under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance  
17 at the time of the contest; and

18 (4) is not at least 18 years of age if the contest is at  
19 the semiprofessional or professional level.

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

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

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

26 Sec. 05.05.150. EXAMINATION OF CONTESTANTS. (a) Every profes-  
27 sional contestant shall be examined at least 24 hours, but no less  
28 than eight hours, before the contest by a practicing physician. *practicing medicine in the state of Alaska*  
29 examining physician may disqualify a contestant considered physically

*neurological*  
*and have an 8 hr. mandatory training course for physicians*  
*renewed every 3 yrs*  
*HB 241*  
*references to*

1 unfit to participate.

2 (b) The pre-contest examination shall include the review of a  
3 *interpreted by a specialist skilled in the interpretation of CAT scans 3 months*  
4 CAT scan of the contestant's head, taken within the previous ~~two~~ years  
5 and supplied to the examining physician by the contestant. If the  
6 contestant has been knocked out within the previous two years, a CAT  
7 *interpreted by a specialist skilled in the interpretation of CAT scans*  
8 scan taken after the last knockout, shall be supplied to the examining  
9 physician for review.

10 Sec. 05.05.160. ATTENDING PHYSICIAN REQUIRED. An attending  
11 *currently licensed to practice medicine & surgery in Alaska*  
12 physician, must be on duty throughout a semiprofessional or profes-  
13 sional contest. The attending physician has the authority and duty to  
14 stop a contest when it is the physician's opinion that it would be  
15 dangerous to a contestant to continue.

16 Sec. 05.05.170. WEIGHT OF GLOVES; REQUIRED HEADGEAR. (a) A  
17 professional contestant may not wear gloves weighing less than 10  
18 ounces each. Semiprofessional contestants shall wear protective  
19 headgear and may not wear gloves weighing less than 16 ounces each.

20 (b) Contestants in combative sports in which no punching is  
21 involved are not required to wear gloves, but must wear the protective  
22 headgear required in (a) of this section.

23 Sec. 05.05.180. ROUNDS AND CONTESTS LIMITED. (a) Except as  
24 provided in (c) and (d) of this section, no contest may be for more  
25 than 10 rounds and no round may be for a period longer than three  
26 minutes.

27 (b) There shall be not less than a one-minute intermission  
28 between each two rounds.

29 (c) In a contest involving a state or regional championship, the  
30 commission may grant an extension of no more than two additional  
31 rounds, for a total of 12 rounds.

(d) In a contest involving a national championship, the

*Ammon says  
can't delete  
CAT scan*

1 commission may grant an extension of no more than five additional  
2 rounds, for a total of 15 rounds.

3 (e) The length and format of wrestling matches and other comba-  
4 tive sports shall be determined by regulations adopted by the commis-  
5 sion.

6 Sec. 05.05.190. NOTICE OF CANCELLATION. (a) When it has been  
7 determined by means other than a physician's examination that a  
8 scheduled contestant will be unable to appear, the scheduled contes-  
9 tant's manager and the promoter of the contest shall notify the com-  
10 missioner supervising the contest of the cancellation of the contest.  
11 When the cancellation is the result of an examining physician's exami-  
12 nation, the examining physician shall notify the commissioner super-  
13 vising the contest.

14 (b) Upon receipt of notice of the cancellation of a contest for  
15 any reason, the commissioner supervising the contest shall report the  
16 cancellation promptly to the chairperson of the commission and immedi-  
17 ately to the public. If the commission, rather than the commissioner  
18 supervising the contest, is notified of a cancellation, the commission  
19 shall notify the public immediately.

20 Sec. 05.05.200. PAYMENT OF FEES. (a) At least 14 days before a  
21 contest, the contest licensee shall pay to the commission an amount  
22 sufficient to pay the fees of the referee, the inspector and the  
23 examining physician, *the referees of the contest & PEGs*

24 (b) The commission shall pay the fees in (a) of this section to  
25 the persons entitled to them and furnish the governor with a record of  
26 the receipt of the amount paid under (a) of this section and of the  
27 payment of the fees.

28 (c) Failure of a contest licensee to pay the amount in (a) of  
29 this section is grounds for the suspension of the contest license.

1           Sec. 05.05.210. STATEMENT AND REPORT OF CONTEST. (a) A contest  
2 licensee shall, at least 30 days before a contest, file with the  
3 commission a statement setting forth the name of each contestant, the  
4 managers' names and other information the commission may require.

5           (b) Within 72 hours after a contest, the contest licensee shall  
6 file with the Department of Revenue and the commission a written  
7 report showing the number of tickets sold for the contest, the price  
8 charged for them, the gross proceeds from the sale, and other informa-  
9 tion the commission may require.

10           (c) Failure to file the statement or report required under this  
11 section is grounds for suspension of a contest license.

12           Sec. 05.05.220. REPORT OF TELECAST. (a) A telecast licensee  
13 shall, within 72 hours after the telecast, file with the commission a  
14 written report showing the number of tickets issued or sold and the  
15 amount of the gross receipts.

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

18           Sec. 05.05.230. FAILURE TO PAY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX. (a) In  
19 addition to any other penalty provided by law, a licensee who fails to  
20 pay the gross receipts taxes under AS 43.77 shall be penalized by the  
21 commission as follows:

22           (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a  
23 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension  
24 order;

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

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

29           Sec. 05.05.240. PARTICIPATION IN PURSE. (a) A person who acts

1 may not promote or participate in a contest when the licensee's li-  
2 cense is suspended.

3 (b) A licensee who violates (a) of this section forfeits the  
4 license.

5 Sec. 05.05.290. EFFECT OF LICENSE FORFEITURE. A license for-  
6 feited under this chapter is cancelled and void. The licensee is  
7 forever ineligible for any of the licenses issued by the commission.

8 Sec. 05.05.300. GENERAL PENALTY. A person violating a provision  
9 of this chapter or a regulation of the commission for which no penalty  
10 is provided is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

11 Sec. 05.05.310. INAPPLICABILITY OF CHAPTER. Nothing in this  
12 chapter gives the commission jurisdiction over the athletic programs  
13 of any school, college or university.

14 Sec. 05.05.320. APPLICABILITY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE  
15 ACT. The Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62) applies to regula-  
16 tions and proceedings under this chapter.

17 Sec. 05.05.900. DEFINITIONS. In this title

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

20 (2) "combative sports" includes boxing, wrestling (inclu-  
21 ding mud wrestling), kickboxing, and the martial arts;

22 (3) "commission" means the athletic commission created in  
23 AS 05.05.050;

24 (4) "commissioner" means a member of the athletic commis-  
25 sion;

26 (5) "contest" includes exhibition, sparring match or con-  
27 test or fight, match, bout or fight of combative sports;

28 (6) "contestant" means a person who competes in a contest;

29 (7) "contest license" means the license issued to a

1 as a promoter for a semiprofessional or professional contest may not  
2 participate directly or indirectly in the purse or fee of a contestant  
3 or a contestant's manager.

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

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

8 Sec. 05.05.250. ACTING WITHOUT A LICENSE. (a) A person who  
9 violates AS 05.05.120(a) is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

10 (b) A person who violates AS 05.05.120(b) - (c) is guilty of a  
11 class B misdemeanor.

12 Sec. 05.05.260. ENJOINING UNLICENSED CONTEST. The attorney  
13 general, the commission, a commissioner, or a concerned person may  
14 seek an injunction to prevent the conduct of a contest for which the  
15 necessary license has not been obtained.

16 Sec. 05.05.270. SHAM CONTEST. (a) A person may not conduct or  
17 participate in a sham or false contest.

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

20 (1) for a first offense, a license shall be suspended for a  
21 minimum of three months, beginning from the date of the suspension  
22 order;

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

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

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

29 Sec. 05.05.280. EFFECT OF LICENSE SUSPENSION. (a) A licensee

1           (1) collect the tax in this chapter;  
2           (2) adopt regulations necessary to carry out the purposes  
3 of this chapter.

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

7           (1) file with the Department of Revenue the written report  
8 required by AS 05.05.210 or AS 05.05.220 showing the number of tickets  
9 sold for the contest or telecast, as appropriate, the price charged,  
10 the gross proceeds from the sale, and other information the Department  
11 of Revenue may require;

12           (2) pay to the Department of Revenue the tax under AS 43.-  
13 77.010.

14           Sec. 43.77.040. FAILURE TO MAKE REPORT AND TAX PAYMENT. (a)  
15 The commissioner of revenue shall examine the books and records of the  
16 licensee when

17           (1) a contest licensee or a telecast licensee fails to make  
18 a report under AS 43.77.030;

19           (2) the report is unsatisfactory to the commission or to  
20 the Department of Revenue; or

21           (3) a contest licensee or a telecast licensee fails to pay  
22 the full amount of the taxes due with the report.

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

27           (c) If, upon the completion of the examination, it is determined  
28 that some or all of the tax owed to the state is unpaid, notice shall  
29 be served upon the contest or telecast licensee stating the amount of

1 promoter or other person to carry on contests under this chapter;

2 (8) "inspector" means a person knowledgeable about comba-  
3 tive sports and qualified under the regulations adopted by the commis-  
4 sion for inspectors;

5 (9) "personal license" means the license issued to a con-  
6 testant, a manager, examining physician, attending physician, referee,  
7 inspector, second, or trainer;

8 (10) "professional" means a person receiving money or other  
9 thing of value exceeding \$499 for participation in a contest, and also  
10 means the contest itself;

11 (11) "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for  
12 the sponsorship, organization or furtherance of a contest;

13 (12) "semiprofessional" means a person receiving money or  
14 other thing of value not exceeding \$499 for participation in a bout or  
15 contest, and also means the contest itself;

16 (13) "telecast" means the television broadcast of a live or  
17 current contest on a closed circuit, whether originating in this state  
18 or not, for admission fees;

19 (14) "telecast license" means the license issued under this  
20 chapter for a telecast.

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

22 CHAPTER 77. SPORTS TAX.

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

26 (b) The minimum tax obligation under (a) of this section is  
27 \$25.00 for each contest or telecast.

28 Sec. 43.77.020. DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AUTHORITY. The Department  
29 of Revenue shall:

1 the tax owed. The taxes shall be paid within 20 days of receipt of  
2 the notice.

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

5 Sec. 43.77.060. DEFINITIONS. For purposes of this chapter, the  
6 terms "combative sports", "commission", "contest", "contest licensee",  
7 "telecast", and "telecast licensee" have the meanings set out in  
8 AS 05.05.900.

9 \* Sec. 3. AS 44.62.330(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:  
10 (52) Alaska Athletic Commission.

11 \* Sec. 4. AS 44.66.010(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:  
12 (12) Alaska Athletic Commission (AS 05.10) -- June 30, 1986.

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

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

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

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By Martin

TO: HB 241

Page 3, line 9, following "held.":

Insert: "If the semiprofessional contest is to be held in a region for which there is no member-at-large on the commission, and if a commissioner cannot attend and supervise the contest, an inspector licensed under this chapter shall be appointed by the chairperson of the commission to attend and supervise the contest."

RECOMMENDATIONS ON ATHLETIC COMMISSION AND BOXING AND WRESTLING

AS. Title 5

- 1) Chapter 05 -- ATHLETIC COMMISSION  
RECOMMENDATION: Repeal the entire chapter
- 2) Chapter 10 -- BOXING AND WRESTLING  
RECOMMENDATION. Chapter 10 is repealed and replaced with the following:

Chapter 10 Professional Boxing

Section

- |     |                                      |
|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 010 | License Required                     |
| 020 | Application for Promoter's License   |
| 030 | Duration of License                  |
| 040 | License Board                        |
| 050 | Physicians and/or Medic/Paramedics   |
| 060 | Physical Examination of Participants |
| 070 | Revocation of License                |
| 080 | Penalties                            |
| 090 | Definitions                          |
| 100 | Exclusions                           |
| 110 | Power of the Department              |

Section 05.10.010. Licenses Required.

(a) Except as provided in this chapter, no professional boxing contest shall be conducted inside the State except under a promoter's license, issued in accordance with this chapter; and the rules and regulations of the Department.

(b) All professional boxers and referees must be licensed by the Department. A license shall be issued for the lifetime of the boxer or referee, unless revoked for cause. A fee of \$10 shall be charged for the license.

Section 05.10.020 Application for Promoter's License.

An individual, club, corporation, organization, association or fraternal society may apply to the Department for a promoter's license. An application shall be in writing and upon a form prescribed by the Department and shall be verified in the manner the Department requires

2-2-2-2

and accompanied by a one-time license fee of \$100.

Section 05.10.404 License Bond.

Every promoter licensee shall file a good and sufficient bond or the sum of \$5,000 with the Department. The bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance by the promoter licensee of the provisions of this chapter, the payment of the participants according to the term of their contract with the promoters, and the actual good faith effort to conduct the program for which tickets have been sold.

Section 05.10.050 Physicians and/or Medics.

There shall be in attendance at all boxing matches a licensed physician or medic/paramedic trained in emergency medical procedures.

Section 05.10.060 Physical Examination of Participants.

The physician or medic/paramedic present and in attendance at each boxing match shall examine the contestants before the match can begin. The examining physician or medic/paramedic may disqualify any contestant he considers physically unfit to participate.

Section 05.10.070 Revocation of License.

The promoter's, boxer's or referee's license may be revoked by the Department for cause under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS.44.62). "Cause" shall include the conduct or participation in boxing contests that are held in an unsafe manner.

Section 05.10.080 Penalties.

A person, club, corporation, organization or fraternal society conducting boxing contests without a promoter's license is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 05.10.090 Definition.

(a) "Department" means the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

(b) "Professional" means that any prize of cash or other material value except trophies, plaques or medals is awarded to participants of the contest.

Section 05.10.100 Exclusions.

This chapter does not apply to contestants or participants or promoters of strictly amateur contests or any athletic program or activity of any elementary, junior high school, or senior high school or a college or university. Wrestling, leg wrestling and arm wrestling are excluded from the provisions of this chapter.

3-3-3-3

Section 05.10.110 Power of the Department.

The Department shall enforce the provisions of this chapter and may adopt regulations to promote professional boxing within the state and to regulate the actual conduct of boxing contests within the state, allowing the flexibility to accommodate national and international boxing organizations, championships and undercard contests yet consistent with standard boxing safety.

3:50 3.7.83

HB 201 for 3.8.83

*From Rep Terry McAteer*

MEMORANDUM

TO: Bob Haag  
Fritz Pettyjohn - *owner of Kussie Lamour Bar.*  
Jerry Miller  
Mike Robbins  
Bill Davenport  
Art Herbert  
Brett Hughes  
Jim Hubbs



FROM: Bill McConkey *Bob Uccatol + Haag*

DATE: December 27, 1982

You gentlemen, are the active and honestly interested professional boxing supporters and participants in Alaska. As you all know, we have no rules and regulations and are facing public criticism.

I have attempted to "professionalize" our approach to things via the enclosed proposed statutes and rules.

The statutes, if adopted, repeal the present law and replaces it with one which protects the consumer and the boxer from financial loss.

The rules accomplish several things: first, they establish strict safety requirements for professional boxing in Alaska; secondly, they establish an active boxing association to regulate our program to see that the boxers are, indeed, protected, promote professional boxing, rate and rank our boxers, and improve the quantity and quality of our officials.

You will note that the Association is not a government agency. To have the government regulate us will cost us more than we can afford to spend. With strong rules and an honest, dedicated association, we can regulate ourselves; as does baseball, basketball and football.

Please review the enclosed material and let me know of my errors of omission, commission, or intent that you believe need to be corrected. Please let me hear from you by January 10, 1983.

Thank you.

BM:jt

## Recommendations on Athletic Commission and Boxing and Wrestling

### 1. Chapter 05 - Athletic Commission

Recommendation: Repeal the entire chapter.

### 2. Chapter 10 - Boxing and Wrestling

Recommendation: Chapter 10 is repealed and replaced with the following:

Chapter 10 - Professional Boxing, ~~Wrestling, Karate, Full Contact Karate, Judo~~

#### Section

- 010 License Required
- 020 Application for Promoter's License
- 030 Duration of License
- 040 License Board
- 050 Physicians and/or Medics/Paramedics
- 060 Physical Examination of Participants
- 070 Revocation of License
- 080 Penalties
- 090 Definitions
- 100 Exclusions
- 110 Power of the Department

#### SECTION 05.10.010. License Required.

Except as provided in this chapter no professional boxing, ~~wrestling, judo, full contact karate, jujitsu, or similar physical~~ contest shall be conducted inside the State except under a promoter's license, issued in accordance with this chapter and the rules and regulations of the Department.

#### SECTION 05.10.020. Application for Promoter's License.

An individual, a club, corporation, organization, association or fraternal society may apply to the Department for a promoter's license. An application shall be in writing and upon a form prescribed by the Department and shall be verified in the manner the Department requires and accompanied by a one-time license fee of \$100.00.

SECTION 05.10.404. License Bond.

Every licensee shall file a good and sufficient bond or the sum of \$5,000.00 with the Department. The bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance by the licensee of the provisions of this chapter, the payment of the participants according to the terms of their contract with the promoters, and the actual good faith effort to conduct the program for which tickets have been sold.

SECTION 01.10.050. Physicians and/or Medics.

There shall be in attendance at all boxing matches a licensed physician or medic/paramedic trained in emergency medical procedures.

SECTION 05.10.060. Physical Examination of Participants.

The physician or medic/paramedic present and in attendance at each boxing match shall examine the contestants before the match can begin. The examining physician or medic/paramedic may disqualify any contestant he considers physically unfit to participate. *WHEN?*

SECTION 05.10.070. Revocation of License.

The promoter's license may be revoked by the Department for cause under the Administrative Procedure Act (AS 44.62).

SECTION 05.10.080. Penalties.

A person, club, corporation, organization or fraternal society conducting boxing contests without a promoter's license is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 05.10.090. Definition.

(a) Department means the Department of Commerce and Economic Development.

(b) Professional means that any prize of cash or other material value except trophies, plaques or medals is awarded to participants of the contest.

SECTION 05.10.100. Exclusions.

This chapter does not apply to contestants or participants or promoters of strictly amateur contests or any athletic program or activity of any elementary, junior high school, or senior high school or a college or university. Wrestling, leg wrestling and arm wrestling are excluded from the provisions of this chapter.

SECTION 05.10.110. Power of the Department.

The Department shall enforce the provisions of this chapter.

~~(optional) The Department shall have the authority to adopt and enforce regulations governing the actual administration of Boxing, Kickboxing, Muay Thai, Full Contact Karate, and other contests.~~

ARTICLE 3. WATER BUCKETS, ETC.

Organizations conducting boxing contests should provide a sufficient number of sanitary water buckets, sponges, and drinking bottles for contestants. Two stools must also be provided.

ARTICLE 4. GONGS, BELLS, ETC.

The gong, bell, buzzer or horn which is used must be sufficiently loud so that the officials and contestants can hear it clearly, *and approved by the commission.*

ARTICLE 5. GLOVES

(1) The boxing glove should be either 10, 12, 14 or 16 ounces in weight for all classes depending upon the agreement between fighters. Gloves shall be furnished by the organization conducting the contest.

(2) The gloves must be whole, clean, and in sanitary condition, subject to inspection and approval by the referee. Defective gloves must be immediately replaced. No breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves shall be permitted.

(3) All fights for national or international recognition must be fought with 10 ounce gloves.

*(4) must be approved by commission.*

ARTICLE 6. BANDAGE

Bandage Specifications: The purpose of bandages is to protect a boxer's hands and not to add force to a blow. Anyone officially connected with a boxing contest may have a boxer's bandages examined upon request. Bandaging should be examined by the referee, or his designee, before the gloves are placed upon the boxer's hands. The referee's approval or disapproval is final.

ARTICLE 7. CONTESTANTS

(1) No contestant shall be permitted to participate in any boxing contest unless he is 16 years of age, or older. This age requirement may be waived if the referee believes the boxer to be of appropriate maturity, strength and ability to box well, defend himself, and withstands the rigors of a boxing contest.

ARTICLE 8. PROTECTIVE CUPS

All boxers will wear some type of protective cup over the groin area, preferably over the groin, hip, and kidney areas.

ARTICLE 9. MOUTHPIECES

A mouthpiece must be worn by each contestant during each round.

ARTICLE 10. WEARING OF HEADGEAR

*How effective should be required for semi-pro*

The wearing of competitive headgear is optional at the discretion of the boxer and if agreed to by both boxers.

ARTICLE 11. CONTRACTS

There shall be contracts between the contestant and the promoter for all fights to be used for national or international recognition. Contracts shall specify date, place, length of fight, weight of gloves, length of rounds and payment arrangements, ~~of equipment~~. Copies of the contracts will be kept by the promoters for a period of at least three years.

ARTICLE 12. FAILURE TO COMPETE

(1) A contestant who fails to compete after entering an event shall be required to furnish a satisfactory excuse for such failure or render himself liable to censure or suspension by the Association.

*regulatory law? poor idea!!*

(2) A contestant who is boxing under the terms of a contract and fails to appear is liable to civil suit for violation of contract, unless failure to appear was not due to any fault of the individual.

ARTICLE 13. WEIGHTS

Light Flyweight	106 lbs.
Flyweight	112 lbs.
Bantamweight	119 lbs.
Featherweight	126 lbs.
Jr. Lightweight	129 lbs.
Lightweight	135 lbs.
Jr. Welterweight	140 lbs.
Welterweight	147 lbs.
Jr. Middleweight	155 lbs.
Middleweight	160 lbs.
Light Heavyweight	175 lbs.
Cruiserweight	190 lbs.
Heavyweight	over 190 lbs.

ARTICLE 14. WEIGH-IN

(1) The contestants shall weigh-in within eight hours of competition.

*? renders pointless*

(2) A contest may not take place if either boxer fails to make weight unless agreed to by both boxers.

## ARTICLE 1. RULES OF THE ALASKA BOXING ASSOCIATION

The rules of the Alaska Boxing Association have the following purposes:

- 1) Promoting the safety of the boxers
- 2) Promoting professional boxing and the advancement of professional boxers
- 3) Defining the actual conduct of a professional boxing contest.

All professional boxing in Alaska should follow the rules as described herein. These are safety-first rules, enforcement depending upon the good judgment and common sense of those honestly interested in the promotion of professional boxing.

Recognizing the importance of club fights, smokers and similar boxing activity, the Association recognizes such activities. Such activity allows boxers the opportunity to earn money, gain experience, and try their skills. However, the rules contained herein should apply to all such boxing -- for the boxer's protection.

Professional means any boxer who, by the act of boxing, has an opportunity to win or receive any prize of cash or any other material of value except trophies, plaques or medals.

## ARTICLE 2. THE RING

- (1) The ring shall be not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet square within the ropes. The apron of the ring should extend beyond the ropes not less than two feet. The ring shall not be more than four feet above the floor or grounds.
- (2) The ring shall be equipped with four ropes. The rope should not be less than one inch in diameter. Such ropes should be manila rope, synthetic, plastic rope or any similar material, and shall not be made of metal of any type. All ropes should be wrapped securely in soft material. The lower rope should be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30 inches, the third rope 42 inches, and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. The ring floor shall be padded with a one inch layer of Ensolite, or its equivalent. The padding shall be covered with canvas, duck, vinyl, plastic or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.
- (3) The ropes shall be connected to posts with the extension not shorter than 18 inches. The turnbuckles must be covered with a protective padding.

Should  
be  
MUST

? do  
these  
mean

letter to  
distinguish  
semi-pro  
from pro

- (3) The weigh-in will be certified by the referee, or his designee.

#### ARTICLE 15. ROUNDS

- to many rounds for other than championship fights*
- (1) Contests must not exceed 15 rounds of either three minute or two minute duration, with a one minute interval between each round.
  - (2) When sanctions are granted for a fight to be nationally or internationally recognized, the number of rounds to be contested and the duration thereof shall be specified in a contract, and shall not be less than four rounds of three minutes each. Each round must be three minutes in such contests.
  - (3) At the conclusion of the last round, the judges must make a decision in favor of one of the contestants. This decision shall be final.

#### ARTICLE 16. BOXING OFFICIALS

- (1) The Association shall prepare an official list of competent boxing officials to serve as referees and judges.
- (2) All sanctioned contests must be conducted by officials selected from this official list or by officials specifically approved by the Association.

#### ARTICLE 17. REFEREES

- dangerous no good* →
- (1) A referee must automatically stop the contest in the event a boxer has been "down" as the result of a blow three times in one round, unless waived by agreement of both fighters.
  - (2) When a mouthpiece is knocked out of a competitor's mouth, the referee will "stop" the bout, time will be called, and the mouthpiece will be taken to the boxer's corner where it will be washed. A second will replace the mouthpiece in the boxer's mouth after such washing. No boxers will be permitted to box without wearing a mouthpiece. Referee shall, if a boxer deliberately spits his mouthpiece out without receiving a blow, warn the offending boxer immediately. A repetition of the same offense will cause a second warning, and after the third offense, the referee will disqualify the boxer.
  - (3) A referee may, at his discretion, call a doctor into the ring during the round to examine an injured boxer. The decision to stop the contest must be made by the referee; however, once the referee has asked the advice of a doctor, either during the round or between rounds, he must abide by the doctor's decision.
  - (4) The referee shall inspect the bandages and gloves, and make sure no foreign substance has been applied to the gloves.
  - (5) In international contests where difficulties arise concerning language, the referee in the case of cautions or warnings should first of all make sure

that the boxer concerned realizes that ~~is~~ is he whom the referee is addressing. The referee shall then by sign or demonstration clearly indicate the offense.

(6) In order to overcome language difficulties, a referee shall use suitable gestures or signs which indicate some of the common offenses. It is desirable also, that boxers be taught this "international boxing sign language;" following are some examples:

(a) Hitting with open glove or inside the glove or prohibited part of the glove. Referee taps the palm of one hand with the fingers of the other hand.

(b) Holding in various ways. Referee imitates the nature of the hold.

(c) Dangerous use of the head. Referee taps the forehead, accompanied by appropriate movements of the head.

(d) Lying on. Referee bends the body forward.

(e) Not stepping back on the command "Break." Referee demonstrates "stepping back."

(f) Hitting below the belt. Referee points to the position below the belt, or moves the edge of the palm of the hand along the belt line and then points below it.

(g) Low ducking. Referee touches the forehead with the fingers and points below the belt line.

(h) Blows on the back of the head, the neck or the kidneys. Referee touches the back of his head, neck or kidneys.

*what about disqualification?*  
(7) If a boxer has received a low blow (punch below the belt line), the referee shall, if he has seen the foul blow delivered, use his discretion and may permit, if the blow was of damaging effect, a rest period to the victim not to exceed five minutes. The referee will give the command "Box" after the end of the rest period and then give an official warning for a low blow to the offending boxer, if the offended boxer indicates he is ready to continue the contest.

*not bad if a puncher*  
(8) A boxer cannot be named the winner of a bout as a result of receiving a low blow unless, in the opinion of the referee, the blow was delivered deliberately and was of such force to seriously incapacitate the offended boxer so that he could not continue to box. The decision is the referee's. He may consult with the judges and ringside physicians and/or medics.

(9) Powers of the Referee: The referee is empowered:

(a) To terminate a contest at any stage if he considers it too one-sided.

- (b) To terminate a contest at any stage if one of the boxers has received an injury on account of which the referee decides he should not continue.
- (c) To terminate a contest at any stage if he considers the contestants are not in earnest. In such cases he may disqualify one or both contestants.
- (d) To caution a boxer or to stop the boxing during a contest and administer a warning to a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interest of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.
- (e) To disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with his orders, or behaves towards him in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.
- (f) To disqualify a second or assistant who has infringed the rules, and the boxer himself if the second or assistant does not comply with the referee's orders.
- (g) With or without previous warning to disqualify a contestant for committing a foul.
- (h) In the event of a knockdown, to suspend a count, if a boxer deliberately fails to retire to a neutral corner or delays to do so.
- (i) To interpret the rules insofar as they are applicable or relevant to the actual contest or to decide and take action on any circumstance of the contest which is not covered by a rule.
- (j) If a boxer infringes the rules but does not merit disqualification for such infringement, the referee shall stop the contest and shall issue a warning to the offender. As a preliminary to a warning the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and in such a way that the boxer understands the reason and the purpose of the warning.

The referee shall signal with his hand to each of the judges that a special warning has been given and shall clearly indicate to them the boxer whom he has warned. After giving the warning, the referee shall order to the boxers to "Box."

- (k) A referee may caution a boxer. A caution is in the nature of advice or admonishment given by the referee to a boxer to check or prevent undesirable practices or the less serious infringements of the rules. To do so he will not necessarily stop the contest but may avail of a suitable safe opportunity during a round to admonish a boxer for an infringement of the rules.
- (l) A referee may take a point away from a boxer for frequent violation of the rules. The referee may disqualify a boxer for consistent violation of the rules.

## ARTICLE 18. KNOCKDOWNS

- (1) A contestant shall be considered by the referee to be knocked down when any part of his body other than his feet is on the ring floor, and if he is hanging over the ropes and unable to defend himself, or rising from a down position.
- (2) A contestant hanging over the ropes is not officially "down" until so pronounced by the referee.
- (3) When a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the farther neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner, and immediately pick up the count from the timekeeper and continue counting over the contestant who is down.
- (4) The referee shall announce the passing of the seconds, audibly, accompanying the count with motions of his arm, the downward motion indicating the end of each second.
- (5) There shall be a mandatory eight-count. Any contestant who is knocked down shall not be allowed to resume boxing until after the referee has finished counting eight. The contestant may take this count either on the floor or standing.
- \* (6) Three knockdowns in one round shall be regarded as justifiable reason for the referee to halt a contest. The referee may not allow a fight to continue after a boxer has been knocked down three times, unless this rule has been waived by prior agreement.
- (7) If the contestant taking the count 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 has lost the bout.
- (8) Should the opponent fail to stay in the farther corner, the referee shall cease counting until he has returned to it; he will then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted.
- (9) The timekeeper's count is the official count.
- (10) A boxer who is knocked unconscious must not be moved or touched by anyone, except at the direction of the physician.
- (11) When a round other than the last round terminates before a contestant who has been knocked down shall have risen from the floor of the ring, the timekeeper's and referee's count shall be continued and, if the fallen contestant fails to rise before the count of ten, he shall be considered to have lost the bout by a knockout in the round last concluded.
- (12) If any contestant fails to answer the bell after his rest period between rounds, the referee shall declare his opponent the winner by a technical knockout in the round coming up. The referee shall so indicate on his scorecard.

(13) Contestant Out of the Ring

- (a) If a contestant has been knocked out of the ring or has fallen out of the ring during a contest, the referee shall at once order the other boxer to a neutral corner and shall inform the timekeeper to suspend time until directed to resume by the referee.
- (b) The contestant who has fallen out of the ring or has been knocked out of the ring must return to the ring unassisted by his seconds. The referee may have the contest continued if in his judgment doing so will not cause serious injury to the boxer. If the referee stops the bout because a boxer has been knocked out of the ring or has fallen from the ring, the boxer remaining in the ring shall be awarded the decision by a technical knockout.

(14) The referee may in his discretion stop a bout to protect a badly beaten boxer. The referee may stop a contest if he considers it too one-sided, or if a boxer can no longer protect himself. In cases where a boxer sustains a cut eye or any other injury which in the judgement of the referee may incapacitate the boxer, the referee may call the physician into the ring to examine the boxer. In such cases the referee shall be guided by the physician's advice.

*dangerous & bad* ← (15) No manager or second shall bring about the termination of a contest by tossing in a towel.

ARTICLE 19. JUDGES

- (1) There shall be three judges. Referees will not normally score bouts in which they are refereeing. They may, if absolutely necessary, however, serve as a judge.
- (2) Each official shall reach his decision without conferring in any manner with any other official or person.
- (3) Before a contest begins, the referee and the judges should confirm the identity of each boxer, fill in the necessary preliminary entries on their scoring paper, such as weight class, date and then affix their signature to the bottom of the paper. Each official will print, in large block letters, the names of the boxers on his left and right side in the corresponding left and right columns on his scoring paper.
- (4) Points should be recorded immediately on score cards at the end of each round a progressive score kept between the rounds so that when the bout ends there is no delay in totalling the scores. The cards are then picked up quickly by the announcer or the referee.

NOTE: Advice to Judges.

A judge is advised to direct his gaze of a point midway between the two boxers -- this will enable him to see and note the actions of each. He should avoid any inclination to watch a particular boxer, who by reason of his style or personality may attract more attention than his opponent.

Therefore, such concentration on one boxer is not advisable as a judge may fail to see some of the scoring actions of the other boxer. Judges are advised to assess the scoring value of each incident as it occurs and credit it mentally to each boxer concerned. When a boxer has obtained a lead in points, further gains made by him shall be added to his score and those by his opponent subtracted from his score.

- (a) Each judge shall independently judge the merits of the two contestants and shall decide the winner according to the rules.
- (b) He shall not speak to a contestant, nor to anyone else except the referee during the contest, but may, if necessary at the end of a round, bring to the notice of the referee any incident which he (the referee) may appear not to have noticed, such as the misconduct of a second, loose ropes, etc.
- (c) The number of points awarded to each competitor shall be entered by a judge on his scoring paper, and his verdict shall be made known to the public.
- (d) He shall not leave his seat until the verdict has been announced to the public.

#### ARTICLE 20. THE TIMEKEEPER

The main duty of the timekeeper is to regulate the number and duration of the rounds and the intervals between rounds.

- (1) He shall be seated directly at the ringside.
- (2) Five seconds before the commencement of each round he shall clear the ring by ordering "clear the ring" or "seconds out."
- (3) He shall announce the number of each round immediately prior to commencing it.
- (4) He shall announce the number of each round immediately prior to commencing it.
- (5) He shall take off time for temporary stoppages, or when instructed to do so by the referee.
- (6) He shall regulate all periods of time and counts by a watch or clock.
- (7) At a "knockdown" he shall signal to the referee with his hand the passing of the seconds while the referee is counting.
- (8) 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 of three minutes will not be sounded. The gong will be sounded only when the referee gives the command "Box" indicating the continuation of the match.

- (9) He may have an assistant to count for knockdowns.

## ARTICLE 21. DECISIONS

Decision shall be as follows:

- (1) Win on points. At the end of a contest the boxer who has been awarded the decision by a majority of the judges shall be declared the winner. If both boxers are injured, or are knocked out simultaneously, and cannot continue the contest, the judges shall record the points gained by each boxer up to its termination, and the boxer who was leading on points up to termination, and the boxer who was leading on points up to the actual end of contest shall be declared the winner.
- (2) Win by retirement. If a boxer retires voluntarily owing to injury or other cause, or if he fails to resume boxing immediately after the rest between rounds, his opponent shall be declared the winner.
- (3) Win by referee stopping contest:
  - (a) Outclassed. If a boxer in the opinion of the referee is being outclassed, or is receiving excessive punishment, the bout shall be stopped and his opponent declared the winner.
  - (b) Injury. If a boxer in the opinion of the referee is unfit to continue because of injury or other physical reasons, the bout shall be stopped and his opponent declared the winner.

The right to make this decision rests with the referee, who may consult the doctor or medic. Having consulted the doctor or the medic, the referee must follow his advice.

When a referee calls a doctor or medic into the ring to examine a boxer, only these two officials should be present. No seconds should be allowed into the ring, nor on the apron.

- (4) Win by disqualification. If a boxer is disqualified, his opponent shall be declared the winner. If both boxers are disqualified the decision shall be announced accordingly.

A disqualified boxer shall not be entitled to any prize, medal, trophy, honorable award or grading relating to any stage of the competition in which he has been disqualified.

- (5) Win by knockout. If a boxer is "down" and fails to resume boxing within ten seconds, his opponent shall be declared the winner by a knockout.
- (6) No contest. A bout may be terminated by the referee inside the scheduled distance owing to a material happening outside the responsibility of the boxers or the control of the referee, such as the ring becoming damaged, the failure of the lighting supply, exceptional weather conditions, etc. In such circumstances the bout shall be declared "no con-



- 2
- (2) Contestants shall be examined immediately before and after each bout. One physician or trained medic must be in attendance at all boxing contests at ringside. The physician or medic may prohibit a boxer from entering the contest.
  - (3) In the event of a knockout or if a boxer is seriously injured, the referee will immediately request the physician or medic to check the boxer's condition and/or to render aid to the injured boxer as may be necessary, before the boxer is permitted to rise from the floor or leave the ring. A physician or medic may, at his own discretion, enter the ring immediately if a bout ends in a knockout or if it is stopped because of an injury.
  - (4) The attending physician/medic may enter the ring between rounds, and at the request of the referee during the round, for the purpose of examining an injured contestant. If in the opinion of the physician/medic a contestant is in danger of further physical injury, he shall notify the referee to terminate the bout.
  - (5) In the event of any serious injury, the attending physician/medic shall immediately render treatment and prescribe further treatment if necessary.
  - (6) Any boxer who has sustained a severe injury or an actual knockout in a contest, shall be required to follow the instructions of the attending physician/medic.
  - (7) In the case of repeated knockouts or severe beatings, the boxer concerned should be retired by the Association on advice from a physician/medic.
  - (8) When a boxer has been knocked out, no individuals are to touch him except to remove his mouthpiece, until the attending physician/medic enters the ring and personally attends the fallen boxer and issues such instructions as he deems necessary to the seconds.
  - (9) Procedure after knockouts:
    - (a) A boxer who has been knocked out in a contest as a result of head blows, or wherein the referee has stopped the contest due to a boxer receiving hard blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing, shall be examined by a doctor/medic immediately afterwards.
    - (b) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows during a contest "...or wherein the referee has stopped the contest due to a boxer having receiving hard blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing..." shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least four weeks after he has been knocked out.
    - (c) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows twice in a period of three months "...or wherein the referee has stopped two contests consecutively due to a boxer having received hard

blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing..." shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of three months from the second knockout.

- (d) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows three times consecutively in a period of 12 months "...or wherein the referee has stopped three (3) contests consecutively due to a boxer having received hard blows to the head, making him defenseless or incapable of continuing..." shall not be allowed to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of one year from the third knockout.
- (e) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in the three preceding paragraphs, a boxer must be given a special examination by a qualified doctor of medicine and certified by the examining physician as fit to take part in competitive boxing.
- (f) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in the preceding paragraphs, a boxer must, in addition to submitting to the special examination described in (e) above, also have an EEC and/or a CAT scan at the discretion of the examining physician.
- (g) A boxer who loses a bout which ends in RSC or KO due to body blows shall not be subject to a layoff as prescribed under the provisions of this rule. However, any boxer suffering an injury from any cause may not train or compete against the advice of the ringside or attending physician.

#### ARTICLE 24. SECONDS

- (1) No more than three seconds shall work in any boxer's corner; they must wear sanitary attire.
- (2) Seconds shall not enter a ring until a bell indicates the end of the round. They shall leave the ring with the sound of the timekeeper's whistle ten seconds before the round is to begin. They shall remove all obstructions from the ring.
- (3) Seconds are not permitted to yell or shout to contestants during the contest; they may not assist a contestant during the round or heckle or annoy his opponent. The chief second shall be equipped with adequate first aid supplies.

#### ARTICLE 25. SAFETY FIRST

Recognizing the nature of the sport of boxing, the Alaska Boxing Association strongly recommends the following most important rules:

- 1) No boxing without a mouthpiece or cup.

- 2) The standing eight-count be used and counted as a knockdown.
- 3) No gloves less than 10 ounces.
- 4) The three knockdown rule shall not be waived.
- 5) No boxer may be saved by the bell except in the final round.

These rules may be waived, if necessary, for official sanctioning of other jurisdictions.

#### ARTICLE 26. RATINGS AND OFFICIALS COMMITTEE

The Alaska Boxing Association shall establish and maintain ratings and officials committees.

The ratings committee shall consist of active promoters, referees, judges, timekeepers, ringside physicians and medics, trainers and managers. The committee will rank boxers and report such to the full Association.

The Association may, in consultation with the rankings committee, sanction a state title contest between to top-ranked boxer and any other boxer.

State title fights must be not less than ten rounds in length, with ten ounce gloves and each round must be of either two or three minute durations.

Any boxer may hold as many titles as he can win, by weight class.

The Association, in consultation with the ranking committee, may declare a title vacant.

The Association shall designate a committee for the purpose of training and qualifying boxing judges and referees. The Association shall keep a list of qualified judges and referees.

The Association shall record to the best of its ability, the ratings and records of the boxers of Alaska and shall transmit such records to the press, to the U.S.B.F., N.A.B.F., the W.B.A., the W.B.C., the Ring magazine and any other appropriate outlets for the benefit of the boxers, and as appropriate, depending upon the rules and conditions of each match.

#### ARTICLE 27. MEMBERSHIP IN ALASKA BOXING ASSOCIATION

Anyone interested in the healthy promotion of professional boxing may be a member of the Alaska Boxing Association.

The management and administration of the Alaska Boxing Association shall be conducted by an executive committee consisting of the Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association. In case of the resignation or death of one of those members, the others shall select a replacement.

## ARTICLE 28. NONPROFIT CORPORATION

The Alaska Boxing Association is organized as a nonprofit corporation under the laws of the State of Alaska. Its financial papers and minutes of its meetings and those of its committees and subcommittees shall be open to the public.

## ARTICLE 29. LICENSES AND SANCTIONS

All boxers, judges, referees, timekeepers, promoters, and managers are encouraged to belong to the Alaska Boxing Associations.

It is recognized that the support of professional boxing requires rules and regulations and a safety-first attitude. The Alaska Boxing Association is dedicated to the promotion of professional boxing and to the safety of its participants.

To enforce rules and regulations without governmental authority requires discipline and peer group cooperation. It is believed by the Alaska Boxing Association that such discipline and cooperation exists in Alaska's professional boxing community.

Accordingly, all boxers who wish to be considered for state national, or international recognition by the Alaska Boxing Association, all judges, all referees, timekeepers, promoters, trainers, and managers, should be approved and licensed by the Alaska Boxing Association.

All such licensed Alaska Boxing Association personnel should participate in only those contests which follow the safety-first intent of Alaska Boxing Association Rules. Any Alaska Boxing Association member or licensee who knowingly violates any safety-first rule which endangers a boxer or other participant, may have his license and membership suspended or revoked.

The Executive Committee of the Alaska Boxing Association shall review any complaints and make a determination as to fact, suspension, revocation, or other penalty.

## ARTICLE 30. MEMBERSHIP IN ALASKA BOXING ASSOCIATION

### Voting Members:

Voting members shall include the Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association and all Alaska Boxing Association licensed boxers, judges, referees, managers, trainers, promoters, and timekeepers.

### Executive Committee and Officers:

There shall be an Executive Committee. Serving on the Executive Committee will be the Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association and in addition, one promoter, one timekeeper, one referee, one manager, one judge, and one boxer.

Beginning in the year 1984, at the annual meeting of the Alaska Boxing Association, the six additional members will be elected from the voting membership.

In the year 1983, the Incorporators will appoint the additional members. They shall be:

Referee - Jerry Miller  
Judge - Art Herbert  
Trainer or Manager - Jim Hubbs  
Boxer - Brett Hughes  
Timekeeper - Bill Davenport  
Promoter - Mike Robbins

The Incorporators of the Alaska Boxing Association include:

Fritz Pettyjohn, Attorney at Law  
L.R. Haag, Jr., Promoter  
William McConkey, Referee

In case of the resignation or death of one of the Incorporators, the remaining Incorporators shall select a replacement.

Officers:

There shall be elected each year, at the time of the annual meeting, a president, vice president, and secretary-treasurer of the Association. The officers will be selected from the Executive Committee, by the members of the Executive Committee, by secret ballot. The first member to get five votes for each office shall win that office.

#### ARTICLE 31. DUES, FEES, CONTRIBUTIONS

The Executive Committee shall establish fees for licenses, dues for membership, and policies concerning contributions. The Executive Committee shall also establish all policy concerning expenditures of any funds.

#### ARTICLE 32. MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Any three members of the Executive Committee may call a meeting of the Executive Committee. A quorum must be present and consists of five members to conduct business. A vote of two-thirds (6) is necessary to revoke or suspend a member's license, or to remove an officer.

# ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

SENATOR VIC FISCHER, CHAIRMAN

POUCH V, JUNEAU 99811

(907) 465-4954



April 1, 1983  
1:30 p.m. (AST)

Anchorage LIO  
1024 W 6th Ave.

## Members present

Senator Vic Fischer, Chair  
Senator Pat Rodey  
Senator Tim Kelly  
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

## Other Legislators present and testifying

Senator Joe Josephson  
Representative Terry Martin  
Representative Walt Furnace  
Representative Milo Fritz

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SB 166 - creating a boxing commission

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Senator Fischer opens the meeting with a brief statement of introduction of the bill and explains that there is a teleconference hookup with Representative Walt Furnace's office in Juneau and that legislators and staff will be hearing the Anchorage testimony.

Senator Josephson presented a sectional analysis of SB 166. He explained the scope and authority of the proposed boxing commission and expressed his concern that unregulated boxing could harm Alaska's image, invited unscrupulous promoters, and would result in someone being seriously injured.

Representative Martin said Anchorage people are primarily concerned with regulating boxing and that it was good to hold hearings there. He said he introduced HB 241 (the House version of SB 166) in response to the governor's bill SB 513, essentially changing the duties of the Athletic Commission. He said he felt the commission had been negligent and that regulations were needed to assure boxing remained a clean industry.

Representative Martin offered an amendment to provide for licensed inspectors along with additional suggestions for amending SB 166 in response to constituent inquiries and correspondence.

Representative Milo Fritz testified in favor of the bill. He said boxing is the only sport where the whole object is to inflict bodily injuries on your opponent. He outlined the history of boxing from the Roman Empire to the present, spoke about human brains, their capacity, and the effects of blows to the head, and offered several amendments to clarify provisions in the bill.

Wayne Cates owns a local Anchorage bar that offers outlaw boxing. He said if SB 166 passes it will shut down boxing in his bar. He defended current barroom boxing operations and said he felt they were being run ethically and safely.

Dick Angell, a boxing sponsor and promoter, opposed SB 166, saying the bill shows lack of understanding of the boxing and promoting business. He said the bill, if passed, would prevent any professional boxing in Alaska. He said he has closely observed the boxing events going on in Anchorage and felt they were conducted safely, and, in many cases, under rules stricter than SB 166 seeks to enforce.

Bill McConkey said he wants reasonable regulations that are workable and safe. He felt SB 166 was neither. He defended past and current operations of both barroom and professional boxing events in Anchorage over the last several years. He had observed them closely, participated in many, and felt they were safely and ethically conducted. He pointed out provisions in SB 166 that could have prohibitive or onerous effects on professional boxing in Alaska. He offered written suggestions and recommendations for establishing and enforcing boxing regulations.

Dr. Rodman Wilson testified that boxing is bad for your brain and should be outlawed along with other blood sports like cock-fighting. He said blows to the head injure the brain and that repeated blows will result in brain damage. He said there was no safe way to conduct a boxing match and had advised the Mayor, in his capacity as Municipal Health Director, to prohibit boxing events from being scheduled in the new Sullivan Arena.

Art Herbert said he represents amateur boxing in Alaska and anticipated problems with SB 166 giving the Athletic Commission such broad authority over both amateur and professional boxing. He said he opposes mingling professional and amateur sports and fears such a mingling may occur under SB 166.

Coy Baily is a former state Athletic Commissioner and said he felt there may be a problem with the current commissioners boxing-specific experience. He suggested lowering the age limit to 16 and allowing use of lighter gloves. He also suggested eliminating the distinction between professional and semiprofessional boxers.

Phil Pleasant said there is a need to regulate professional boxing in Alaska and felt there should be a commissioner that represented the boxers themselves, preferably a black, male commissioner.

Rudy Williams said he's not a barbarian but that he does box in barroom boxing in Anchorage. He said he can vouch that Anchorage barroom boxing is conducted safely on a voluntary basis. He said he would not be able to box under SB 166 because he couldn't afford the medical exams, time and equipment required to be legal.

Don Keech is a local businessman and boxing spectator. He said he attends nearly every bar boxing match in Anchorage and has never seen anyone fight drunk. He said he believes it's ok the way it is under voluntary rules.

Mike Curnow is a boxer who said he has fought in Anchorage bars for 2 years and has never seen a safety infraction. He said he could not afford to box under provisions in SB 166.

Larry Folsom is a private citizen who said he observes bar bouts regularly and has never seen anything illegal or unsafe. He said he doesn't fight but his roommate does to eat.

Steve Williams is a professional boxer training in Anchorage who said he could not afford to box under provisions in SB 166, specifically the cost of the required CAT scans.

Dr. Jay Caldwell is a sports medicine specialist and has been the attending physician in local bar bouts occasionally. He said he can vouch for the professionalism and good intentions of local people managing and promoting fights. He felt there were serious problems with boxing and that the committee and the general public should address the issue of attempting to regulate a sport that cannot be made safe, and whose purpose is to inflict bodily injury.

Dr. Caldwell made specific suggestions for amending SB 166 including limiting most regulations to boxing instead of general combative sports, to require headgear, and to prohibit smoking where athletic events are taking place.

Bill Davenport is a boxing organizer, judge and referee. He said he doesn't want to restrict outlaw boxing but if we don't regulate it it

will destory itself. He said there was a real problem with drunk boxers and drunk judges in bar fighting and that we must have workable rules in place before we get some unscrupulous promoters.

Steven Rouse designed two local Anchorage bars outlaw boxing programs. He said neglect and complacency had been the rule and it must be changed now. He said it's only the concern of current promoters that has thus far prevented severe accidents and injuries. He felt we need strong and prudent regulations and without them Alaska is the loophole waiting for an unscrupulous promoter.

/gb

MAILING LIST - SB 166 - AN ACT CREATING THE BOXING COMMISSION - (SENATE STATE AFFAIRS COMM.)  
CS SB 166 (ST-AFFAIRS) Sent TO Below w/cover Letter - 5/4/83

Wayne Cates  
c/o Gussie L'Amour's  
4848 Old Seward Hiway  
Anchorage, Alaska

Mike Curnow  
4111 Spenard  
Anchorage, Alaska

SENATOR VIC FISCHER

Bill McConkey  
#208 203-A W. 15th  
Anchorage, Alaska

Larry Folsim  
4111 Spenard  
Anchorage, Alaska

SENATOR TIM KELLY

Phillip L. Pleasant  
4437 - E. 7th  
Anchorage, Alaska

Jay Caldwell, MD  
Ak Sports Medicine Clinic  
305 W. Diamond  
Anchorage, Alaska

SENATOR PAT RODEY

Steve Williams  
P.O. Box 4-2282  
Anchorage, Alaska

James L. Henderer  
2146 Grataegus  
Anchorage, Alaska

SEN. ARLIS STURGULEWSKI

Coy Baily  
5572 Kenny Hill  
Anchorage, Alaska

Bill Davenport  
SRA #332  
Anchorage, Alaska

SENATOR BILL RAY

Don Keech  
511 E 5th  
Anchorage, Alaska

REP. MILO FRITZ

Robert L. Brawley, Director  
Bayshore Clubhouse  
3131 Amber Bay Loop  
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Rudy Williams  
P.O. Box 4-2282  
Anchorage, Alaska

REP. TERRY MARTIN

Steve Williams  
7224 Linden Drive  
Anchorage, Alaska

REP. WALT FURNACE

Dick Angell  
SRA Box 2809-  
Anchorage, Alaska  
99507

Jesse Lee  
Box 1813  
Palmer, Alaska

Boo Haag  
4503 Garfield St  
Anchorage, Ak 99503

Senator Josepheson



MAY 10 1983

May 12, 1983

# owner's association

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

Dear Mr. Fischer:

I am pleased to see action being taken on the behalf of our amateur and professional athletes. On reading the draft copy of the Senate State Affairs Committee Substitute on SB 166, it appears we are off on the right direction. My compliments to the persons responsible for this.

My suggestions would be in the area of judges. I have seen in my travels around the U.S. many boxers, amateur and professional, lose a well earned bout because of ill-advised and incompetent judges. This is a travesty against a person who has trained and put in the time and effort to win a bout, only to have it stripped by a judge who should be in the crowd and not scoring a boxing match. After all, the bout is in the hands of the judge and that is a large responsibility. There are programs that train interested persons who want and have the desire to judge a bout. I would like to see this occur in Alaska on a regular basis. Also rules that state there is to be no alcohol consumed by these participants before or during a match.

Thank you for your letter, and be it known that I am indeed interested in the commission.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Brawley  
Director  
General Manager

4106 Turnagain Blvd. Apt. M. GB  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503  
May 10, 1983

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

MAY 16 1983

Dear Senator Fisher:

I am 23 years old and have been actively boxing for 2 years. I have a college degree in Business Administration. I have participated in approximately 55 bouts. For the last 8 months I've been supporting myself by boxing in the local clubs here in Anchorage.

In reviewing the work draft for Senate Bill No. 166, I find many parts which I, as a boxer, can not agree with.

- 1) pg 1, line 24, you are still combining Amateur and professional interests.
- 2) pg 5, line 2, licensing of seconds and sparring partners. This means my friend can't hand me a spit bucket unless he get a license.
- 3) pg 5, line 26, Agree in writing 72 hours before a bout conflicts with pg 7, line 26, which makes the promoter notify 10 days before. This would eliminate getting a fight as a last minute substitute.
- 4) pg 6, line 10, why can't a person be examined right before a bout. This seems like the best time anyway.
- 5) pg 6, line 14, This is my biggest objection. There is no need for a CAT scan unless a person has been seriously or repeatedly knocked out. I've boxed approximately 150 rounds without being knocked out. Under this legislation I would still have needed two CAT scans. Why should I pay \$450.00+ in order to fight for \$50 or \$100.
- 6) pg 6, line 26, Why not let people smoke now. This would just cause an inconvenience for the people attending.
- 7) pg 9, line 8, What is a sham contest?
- 8) pg 11, line 13, Sports Tax. As explained at your hearing in Anchorage, a 5 percent tax would eliminate any major or Telecast bouts in Alaska. Promoters, boxers, ect. are already being taxed on what they make, why squeeze more from the people providing an opportunity for us boxers.

I'm not against regulating boxing, but lets do it in a way that we can continue with what we have. This legislation would eliminate boxing in Alaska as we now know it. After reading this revised draft I feel like I wasted my time testifying at your hearing. You did not change the Bill enough to be workable. It will still eliminate all boxing in Alaska. You did not hear what we were saying. If this legislation passes in its present form my boxing career is over.

Sincerely,

Michael N. Curnow



April 1, 1983  
1:30 p.m. (AST)

Anchorage LIO  
1024 W 6th Ave.

Members present

Senator Vic Fischer, Chair  
Senator Pat Rodey  
Senator Tim Kelly  
Senator Arliss Sturgulewski

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Representative Terry Martin  
Representative Walt Furnace  
Representative Milo Fritz

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SB 166 - creating a boxing commission

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# Senator Vic Fischer

Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V • Juneau, Alaska 99811 • (907) 465-4954

March 29, 1983  
3:00pm

Butrovich Room  
Capitol Bldg.

## Members Present

Senator Vic Fischer, Chair  
Senator Bill Ray, Vice-Chair  
Senator Arlis Sturgulewski  
Senator Tim Kelly  
Senator Pat Rodey

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SB 4--Repeal of the beverage dispensary license board  
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Senator Sturgulewski (prime sponsor) stated that the provision to be repealed is never used and is thus unnecessary.

Senator Rodey moved and asked unanimous consent to pass the bill out of committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.  
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SB 132--Establishing an Alaska Administrative Journal  
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Senator Fahrenkamp (prime sponsor) testified for the bill. The idea of the bill is to promote efficiency in administrative action. She proposed a committee substitute and outlined its contents. She stated that the bill could be implemented without great cost for an 18 month trial period. At the end of the trial period, cost and demand for the journal will be known.

Lt. Governor Steven McAlpine testified that the 18 month trial period was a positive feature of the bill and that the fiscal note was his highest guess. The big question is the demand for such a publication and how much revenue it will generate.

Senator Ray asked if the "no effect until publication" section would work. Lt. Governor McAlpine responded that this problem was covered in subsection "d" of the committee substitute.

Arthur Peterson, Department of Law, testified that the CS takes care of many of the problems he had identified in the original bill. He stated that he had some concern that the project may be taking on too much. He went through the list of things to be included in the journal and commented on each one. He discussed the benefits of the provision which disclaims liability for the contents of the journal.

Senator Rodey moved and asked for unanimous consent to pass the bill from committee with individual recommendations. There were no objections.

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SB 194--Relating to "ice classics"  
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Senator Sackett (prime sponsor) testified that he had been asked to help create a "Kuskokwim Ice Classic" by Bethel Social Services. This group wants to reduce their dependence on state money.

Senator Ray suggested that the title of the bill be changed to " An Act relating to Establishment of the Kuskokwim Ice Classic".

Senator Fischer suggested a minor change on line 13 of the bill.

Senator Ray moved and asked unanimous consent that these changes be incorporated in a committee substitute, that the committee substitute be adopted and passed out of committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

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SB 137--Requiring public employees to comply with the Regulation of Lobbying Act.  
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Senator Faiks (prime sponsor) testified that she had contemplated a sponsor substitute but decided against it. She reviewed the substance of the bill and described the current situation where municipal and university lobbyists do not have to register and disclose while private sector lobbyists do. She described lobbying laws in other states. She stated that it was very difficult to get information on lobbying expenditures from the Municipality of Anchorage.

Senator Ray asked if, for example, a municipal attorney who answered questions for a legislator or legislative staff person would have to register. Senator Faiks responded that that would be true if the public employee was lobbying for money. She pointed out that "substantial and regular" portions of this person's salary must come from lobbying.

Senator Ray asked if legislators would be required to comply with the Act if this bill were passed. Senator Faiks was of the opinion that this legislation would not affect legislators.

Senator Ray suggested that municipal lobbyists were a local problem which would best be addressed by local ordinance. Senator Faiks disagreed saying that the crux of the problem is spending public money through lobbying to get more public money.

Vickie Rippie, A.P.O.C. assistant director, referred to APOC's position paper and summarized its content. This bill would apply to legislators and staff. She stated that the Commission feels that government productivity might suffer as 2000 employees could be affected.

Senator Rodey suggested that the bill be held over for further study. The committee agree by consensus to hold the bill over.

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SB 190--Special appropriation for Wrangell Totem Poles

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Senator Ferguson testified in favor of the bill. He stated that this bill would help save some important elements of the Native culture.

Senator Kelly asked if section 2 of the bill was duplicated by other programs. Senator Ferguson said that this was not the case.

David Katzeek, Sealaska Heritage Foundation, testified for the bill. He described various foundation activities to save and display valuable artifacts.

Senator Sturgulewski asked if the project which is the subject of this bill will extend into future years and require further funding. Mr. Katzeek stated that this depended on the process laid out in the bill.

Senator Ray moved and asked unanimous consent that the bill pass from committee with individual recommendations. There was no objection.

The remainder of the calendar was not taken up.

Senator Fischer adjourned the meeting at 4:23pm.

