

CR 84-194

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CERTIFICATE

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
) SS
DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING)

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

I, Barbara Nichols, Secretary of the Department of Regulation and Licensing and custodian of the official records do hereby certify that the annexed rules relating to the regulation of boxing were duly approved and adopted by this Department on June 25, 1985.

I further certify that this copy has been compared by me with the original on file in this Department and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of the original.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Department at 1400 East Washington Avenue in the city of Madison, this 25th day of June, 1985.

Barbara Nichols
Barbara Nichols, Secretary
Department of Regulation and Licensing

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STATE OF WISCONSIN
BEFORE THE
DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING

JUN 26 1985
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IN THE MATTER OF RULEMAKING : ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT : AND LICENSING REPEALING, AMENDING
OF REGULATION AND LICENSING : OR ADOPTING RULES

ORDER

Pursuant to authority vested in the Department of Regulation and Licensing in ss. 227.014(2)(a) and 444.02, Stats., the Department of Regulation and Licensing hereby repeals and creates rules, interpreting ss. 444.02, 444.03, 444.04(2)(c), 444.05, 444.06, 444.09(3), (4) and (7), 444.10 and 444.12, Stats., as follows:

SECTION 1. Chs. Ath 1 through 4 are repealed.

SECTION 2. Chs. RL 100 through 105 are created to read:

Chapter RL 100
REGULATION OF AMATEUR BOXING:
DEFINITIONS, LICENSES, PERMITS

RL 100.01 SCOPE AND AUTHORITY. Rules in chs. RL 100 through 105 are adopted under the authority of ch. 444, Stats. These rules govern all amateur boxing or sparring exhibitions conducted within the state of Wisconsin.

RL 100.02. DEFINITIONS. As used in ch. 444, Stats., and in chs. RL 100 through 105:

(1) "Amateur Club" means an amateur club licensed under ch. 444, Stats., to conduct amateur boxing and sparring exhibitions.

(2) "Bout" means a contest between 2 boxers.

(3) "Boxer" means any person seeking or designated to participate in a boxing or sparring exhibition.

(4) "Cause" means any of the reasons listed in s. RL 105.01.

(5) "Exhibition" means any boxing or sparring event the admission to which requires the purchase of a ticket or the payment of anything of value.

(6) "Knock-Out" means that a boxer is down as described in s. RL 104.05 for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(7) "Permit" means a license issued to an amateur club to conduct a specific amateur boxing or sparring exhibition.

RL 100.03 CLUB LICENSE; APPLICATION. An applicant for an amateur club license shall submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.05, Stats.

RL 100.04 PERMITS; APPLICATION. Application for a permit to conduct an amateur exhibition shall be made at least 30 days before the date of the exhibition by an authorized representative of a licensed amateur club on forms provided by the department and shall include:

- (1) The name and address of the amateur club.
- (2) The date, starting time and location of the proposed exhibition.
- (3) A detailed plan for evacuating a seriously injured boxer to a hospital including the name of the amateur club representative responsible for evacuating an injured boxer, the method of removal from the ring and the means of transportation.
- (4) The time and location of the weigh-in and physical examination.
- (5) Either a description of the procedure to be used for determining the pairing of boxers or a list of the boxers in each bout.
- (6) A description of the procedure to be used for selecting judges and for judging and scoring bouts.
- (7) The maximum number of bouts to be held.

Note: The number and length of rounds permitted in an exhibition are as specified in s. 444.05, Stats.

RL 100.05 LICENSES, PERMITS, ISSUANCE AND EFFECT. (1) An application for any permit or license shall be granted or denied within 15 business days after receipt of the application.

(2) Issuance of a permit by the department authorizes an amateur club to conduct an amateur exhibition under the control of the inspectors, referees and physicians assigned and listed in the permit.

RL 100.06 STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH PERMIT REQUIRED. All exhibitions shall be conducted in strict accordance with the conditions stated in the permit which authorizes the exhibition.

RL 100.07 CANCELLING AN EXHIBITION. (1) At any time on the date of an exhibition an inspector assigned to the exhibition may cancel all or part of an exhibition if:

(a) The inspector reasonably believes that the exhibition is not being conducted according to rules in chs. RL 100 to 105 or the conditions stated in the permit which authorizes the exhibition; or,

(b) The inspector reasonably believes that the exhibition poses an unreasonable threat to the health or safety of a boxer, the spectators, or an official.

(2) The department may cancel an exhibition at any time for violation of rules in chs. RL 100 to 105.

(3) An amateur club may cancel an exhibition by notifying the department at least 24 hours before the exhibition is scheduled to begin.

Chapter RL 101
REGULATION OF AMATEUR BOXING:
STATE OFFICIALS

RL 101.01 INSPECTORS: APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY. Inspectors assigned to exhibitions represent the state and are delegated the state's authority to control the exhibition from the time of weigh-in and physical examination until 24 hours after completion of the last bout in the scheduled exhibition. Inspectors shall designate procedures for keeping time during a bout.

RL 101.02 REFEREES. Referees assigned to an exhibition represent the state for the purpose of regulating bouts in an exhibition. The referee shall:

(1) Regulate the boxers and others in the ring, according to these rules and ch. 444, Stats.

(2) Maintain control of the bout at all stages.

(3) Prevent a weakened or outclassed boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

(4) Interpret the rules relevant to a bout and decide and take action upon any circumstance of a bout not covered by a rule.

RL 101.03 RINGSIDE PHYSICIANS. (1) Ringside physicians assigned to an exhibition represent the state for the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of boxers participating in exhibitions.

(2) A ringside physician shall examine each boxer as required by s. RL 103.02.

(3) One or more ringside physicians assigned to the exhibition by the department shall be in attendance at ringside at all times during an exhibition and shall be prepared to administer medical procedures to boxers who receive injuries and may interrupt or stop a bout to prevent a weakened, outclassed or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

RL 101.04 JUDGES AND JUDGING. An amateur boxing club applying for a permit shall describe in the application the procedure to be used for selecting judges and in judging and scoring bouts. If current rules of the United States of America Amateur Boxing Federation are to be used in judging and scoring bouts, it is sufficient to state in the application "Scoring and judging according to USA-ABF rules."

Chapter RL 102
REGULATION OF AMATEUR BOXING:
EQUIPMENT

RL 102.01 THE RING. All exhibitions shall be conducted in a ring which meets the following requirements:

(1) The ring shall be a square of not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet on a side within the ropes. The apron of the ring floor shall extend at least 18 inches beyond the ropes. The ring may not be more than four feet above the floor of the building or grounds of an outdoor arena and shall have 3 sets of suitable steps for the use of boxers, coaches, and officials, one in each boxer's corner and one in a neutral corner or area for use by physicians and referees.

(2) The ring shall be circumscribed with at least 3 ropes. Ropes may not be less than one inch in diameter. Ropes may not be made of metal. Ropes shall be wrapped securely with soft material. If 3 ropes are used, they shall extend in parallel 2, 3 and 4 feet above the ring floor. If 4 ropes are used, the lowest rope shall be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30 inches, the third rope 42 inches, and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. The ring floor shall be padded with a one-inch layer of padding of felt, rubber or other similar material, placed on a one-inch base of building board or similar supporting base. Padding shall be covered with canvas, duck, or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.

(3) Ring posts shall be at least 3 inches in diameter, extending from the floor to the height of 58 inches above the ring floor. Ropes shall be connected to posts with the extension not shorter than 18 inches. Turn-buckles shall be covered with a protective padding. Full-length vertical corner pads shall be secured in place.

RL 102.02 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT. The amateur club holding the permit shall have oxygen equipment, airways of assorted sizes, and a stretcher available at ringside.

RL 102.03 GLOVES. Gloves approved by the inspector shall be worn by boxers in all bouts. After July 1, 1989, only thumbless gloves shall be approved.

(1) Boxing gloves may be not less than 10 oz. each in weight except that in international competition gloves weighing not less than 8 oz. may be used.

(2) Gloves shall be whole, clean and in sanitary condition. Breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves is prohibited. No foreign substances may be applied to gloves except for wrapping around the wrist area to safely secure the laces.

RL 102.04 BANDAGE SPECIFICATIONS. (1) Boxers shall wear one 2-inch by 10 yard roll of cotton gauze on each hand during all bouts and exhibitions except as follows:

(a) The roll worn by boxers weighing 156 pounds and above may be longer than 10 yards, but may not exceed 12 yards.

(b) Boxers may use one training wrap type bandage on each hand not to exceed 6 feet 6 inches in length, held in place by a strip of one-inch adhesive tape not more than 8 inches in length around each wrist. Boxers may place two strips of one-inch adhesive tape on the back of each hand in the form of an "X" provided the strips do not extend more than one-half inch into the palm area of the hand.

(2) No substance other than above prescribed may be used between the fingers or over the knuckles.

RL 102.05 DRESS. (1) Boxers shall box in proper dress including an approved foul-proof protection cup, trunks with a belt line below or at the waistline, shoes of soft material, without spikes, cleats or heels, and socks which may extend to within one inch below the knee.

(2) Boxers may not wear metal straps, buckles, necklaces, jewelry or other objects.

(3) Boxers may not use any type of grease or other substance on the body.

RL 102.06 MOUTHPIECES. Boxers shall wear an individually form-fitted mouthpiece during each round.

RL 102.07 HEADGEAR. Boxers shall wear headgear approved by the inspector in all bouts. Headgear shall meet substantially the following specifications:

(1) Headgear shall be adjustable to different head sizes.

(2) The total weight may not exceed 12 ounces.

(3) The outer casing of the headgear shall be constructed of tanned sheepskin of not less than 2, nor more than 3 ounces in weight.

(4) Padding at back of head, ears, and temple area shall consist of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness of closed cell padding.

(5) Padding for the area above the eyes shall consist of a combination padding of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch closed cell padding and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch latex foam rubber cemented together.

(6) Padding for the ears shall consist of 1/2-inch flat foam rubber on the outside, fitted in a semi-circle.

(7) Lace tips or any exposed metal is prohibited. The buckle under the chin shall be thoroughly protected.

(8) The inner casing of the headgear shall be lined with 2 1/2 ounces of tanned unfinished sheepskin.

(9) All padding shall be cemented to the casing.

RL 102.08 CORNER EQUIPMENT. (1) Every second working in a boxer's corner shall have the following equipment:

(a) First aid supplies.

(b) Clean towels.

(c) Sterile gauze pads, sterile cotton and cotton tipped swabs.

(d) Ice-filled bag.

(2) Seconds shall submit first aid kits and corner equipment to the ringside physician for inspection and approval before an exhibition. Kits and equipment may not include stimulants.

Chapter RL 103
REGULATION OF AMATEUR BOXING:
CONDUCTING AN EXHIBITION

RL 103.01 BOXERS. (1) To participate in an exhibition a boxer must be at least 16 years of age, have had a complete physical examination within two years preceding the exhibition and be examined on the day of the bout by the ringside physician and certified to be fit. Boxers between 16 and 18 years of age shall present to the ringside physician a statement permitting participation in the exhibition signed by a parent or guardian.

(2) Each boxer shall present a completed Boxer's Medical Examination Report form to the ringside physician at the pre-bout physical examination.

(3) No boxer may participate in more than 2 bouts in any one day.

RL 103.02 PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS. (1) All boxers shall have had a complete physical examination within two years of each bout and also be examined by the ringside physician at the pre-bout physical examination.

(a) The results of complete physical examination shall be reported on the "Boxer's Medical Examination Report" or a similar form containing the same information.

(b) The "Boxer's Medical Examination Report" shall be retained by the boxer and presented to the ringside physician at the pre-bout physical examination.

(2) All boxers shall be examined at a pre-bout physical examination by the ringside physician within 12 hours before each bout and, if requested by a boxer, referee or inspector, after a bout. A boxer who competes in more than one bout within a 12 hour period shall be examined between each bout. The ringside physician shall complete a report for each boxer.

(3) The ringside physician shall review the "Boxer's Medical Examination Report" and examine each boxer as appropriate in his or her judgment including heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, vision and lungs. The ringside physician shall approve a boxer's mouthpiece. The ringside physician shall certify as fit those boxers whose physical condition appears satisfactory for competition and shall disqualify others. The results of the examination shall be recorded on a department form and submitted by the ringside physician to the inspector.

(4) A boxer who has been knocked out or injured in a bout which was terminated by a referee may not participate in an exhibition unless subsequent to the bout the boxer is given a complete physical examination by a physician and the physician certifies on the "Boxers Medical Examination Report" that the boxer is physically fit to participate in competitive boxing. If a boxer has been knocked out or injured by a head blow, a period of rest is required under s. RL 104.06.

RL 103.03 WEIGH-IN. (1) Boxers shall weigh-in within 8 hours of competition in one-day exhibitions and before the pairing except that in international competition boxers shall weigh-in within 24 hours of competition.

(2) The weigh-in shall be conducted by or under the supervision of the inspector.

(3) The inspector shall retain a record of the weight of each boxer and determine whether the pairing of any 2 boxers violates s. RL 103.04.

RL 103.04 WEIGHT LIMITATION. Boxers may not compete in the same bout if the difference in their weights exceeds 12 pounds. However, this limitation does not apply in a bout in which both boxers weigh more than 178 pounds.

RL 103.05 PAIRING FOR EXHIBITIONS. (1) The determination of the bout in which each boxer shall participate shall be according to a procedure agreed to by the boxing clubs participating in the exhibition and shall take into consideration the weight, skill and experience of each boxer. The procedure shall be described to the department at the time of application for permit.

(2) The draw or pairing shall be completed at least one hour before the first bout of an exhibition.

(3) No boxers may be paired if the inspector determines they exceed the limitation of s. RL 103.04 or are otherwise mismatched.

RL 103.06 SECONDS. (1) Only the second and assistant second may mount the ring apron; one may enter the ring between rounds.

(2) No second or assistant second may incite spectators by words or signs.

(3) No second or assistant may advise or encourage a boxer during the progress of a round.

(4) No second may attempt to render aid to a seriously injured boxer before the attending physician has examined the boxer.

(5) Seconds shall leave the ring enclosure at least 10 seconds before the beginning of each round.

RL 103.07 BATTLE ROYAL PROHIBITED. All exhibitions in which more than two principals appear in the ring at the same time, commonly called "battle royal" exhibitions, are prohibited.

RL 103.08 TICKETS. (1) REQUIRED OF EVERYONE. No person may be admitted to an exhibition without a ticket.

(2) ITEMS REQUIRED TO BE ON TICKETS. The ticket price, sales tax and combined total shall be printed on each ticket.

(3) MUST BE SOLD FOR PRICE ON TICKET. Tickets may not be sold by clubs for any price other than the price printed on the tickets.

(4) COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS. All complimentary tickets shall be marked "Complimentary" on the front and back in large letters and both ends of the tickets shall be punched.

(5) RETURN AND COUNT OF TICKETS. Every ticket shall be deposited immediately upon receipt by the ticket taker in a securely locked box provided by the club. The box may be opened only by an inspector.

Chapter RL 104
REGULATION OF AMATEUR BOXING:
CONDUCTING A BOUT

RL 104.01 INSPECTION OF GLOVES AND BANDAGES. The inspector or the inspector's designee shall inspect the bandages, gloves and dress before a boxer enters the ring.

RL 104.02 REFEREE'S DUTIES. In addition to the general responsibilities of s. RL 101.02, a referee shall:

(1) Indicate to a boxer by suitable explanatory signs or gestures any infringement of the rules.

(2) Caution, warn or disqualify a boxer for committing a foul. Before issuing a warning, the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and describe the reason and purpose for the warning. After giving the warning, the referee shall order the boxers to "Box". A boxer who is given 3 warnings in a bout shall be disqualified.

(3) Caution a boxer by advice or admonishment to check or prevent an undesirable practice or a less serious violation of the rules.

(4) Interrupt a bout and warn a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interests of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.

(5) Terminate a bout at any stage:

(a) To prevent a weakened, outclassed or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

(b) If one of the boxers has received an injury which, in the opinion of the referee, would result in harm or an unreasonable risk of harm to a boxer if the bout were to continue.

(c) If the referee considers one or both of the contestants are not in earnest.

(6) Disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with the referee's orders or behaves toward the referee in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.

(7) Disqualify a second or assistant who has violated the rules and disqualify the boxer if the second or assistant does not comply with the referee's orders.

(8) Stop a bout if a boxer is down 3 times in one round or 4 times in a bout as a result of blows.

(9) Interrupt a bout and call time if a mouthpiece is knocked out of a competitor's mouth. The mouthpiece shall be taken to the boxer's corner where it shall be washed. A second shall replace the mouthpiece in the boxer's mouth after washing. Boxers may not box without wearing a mouthpiece. If a boxer deliberately spits out his or her mouthpiece, the referee shall warn the offending boxer. A repetition of the same offense shall cause a second warning. After the third offense, the referee shall disqualify the boxer.

(10) Call the ringside physician into the ring to examine an injured boxer whenever the referee believes an examination is necessary.

(11) Interrupt or stop a bout at the order of the ringside physician.

(12) Use commands as necessary to control the bout, including:

- (a) "Stop" when ordering the boxers to stop boxing.
- (b) "Box" when ordering the boxers to continue.
- (c) "Break" when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer shall step back before continuing boxing.

(13) Raise the hand of the winning boxer when the winner of a bout is announced.

RL 104.03 LOW BLOWS. If a boxer receives a punch below the belt line the referee may, if the blow was of damaging effect, permit a rest period not to exceed five minutes. The referee shall give the command "Box" after the rest period. If the offended boxer refuses to box after a five minute rest period, the winner shall be declared based on the points awarded for blows up to the point of the foul.

RL 104.04 FOULS. The following are fouls:

- (1) Hitting below the belt; or holding, tripping or kicking.
- (2) Hits or blows with the head, shoulder, forearm, elbow, knee or foot; throttling of the opponent; pressing with arm or elbow in opponent's face; or pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes.
- (3) Hitting with an open glove, the inside of the glove, or the wrist or side of the hand.
- (4) Hits which land on the back of the opponent, and especially any blow on the back of the neck, or head or kidney caused by the boxer administering the punch.
- (5) 360-degree pivot blows.
- (6) Attacking while holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.
- (7) Wrestling, clinching or leaning on an opponent.
- (8) Attacking an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.
- (9) Holding.
- (10) Holding and hitting, or pulling and hitting.
- (11) Holding or locking of the opponent's arm or head, or pushing an arm underneath the arm of the opponent.
- (12) Ducking below the belt of the opponent in a manner dangerous to the opponent.

(13) Defending one's self passively by means of double cover or falling intentionally to avoid a blow.

(14) Not stepping back when ordered to break.

(15) Attempting to strike an opponent immediately after the referee has ordered "Break" or before taking a step back.

(16) Assaulting or behaving in an aggressive manner towards a referee.

RL 104.05 PROCEDURES AFTER KNOCK-DOWNS. (1) WHEN DOWN. A boxer is considered down:

(a) If the boxer touches the floor with any part of the body other than the feet as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(b) If the boxer hangs helplessly on the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(c) If the boxer is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(d) If, following a hard punch, the boxer has not fallen and is not lying on the ropes, but is in a semi-conscious state and cannot, in the opinion of the referee, continue the bout.

(2) NEUTRAL CORNER. When a boxer is down, the referee shall immediately begin to count the seconds. When a boxer is down the opponent shall go at once to the neutral corner as designated by the referee. The bout may not continue until the command "Box" is given by the referee. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner on command the referee shall stop counting until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

(3) COUNT. When a boxer is down the referee shall count aloud from one to 10 with intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the boxer who has been knocked down is aware of the count. If a boxer is down at the end of a round, the referee shall continue the count and the bell may not be sounded until completion of the count of 10. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the boxer went down and the time of announcing "one".

(4) MANDATORY EIGHT COUNT. When a boxer is down as the result of a blow the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 8, even if the boxer is ready to continue before then.

(5) CONTINUED COUNT. If a boxer is down as the result of a blow and the bout is continued after the count of 8 has been reached, but the boxer falls again without having received a fresh blow, the referee shall continue the counting from the count of 8.

(6) BOTH BOXERS DOWN. If both boxers go down at the same time, counting shall be continued as long as one of them is still down. If both boxers remain down until the count of 10 the bout shall be stopped and the decision given in accordance with the points awarded up to the time of the knock-down.

(7) FAILURE TO BOX. A boxer who fails to resume boxing immediately after the termination of the rest interval, or who, when knocked down by a blow, fails to resume boxing within 10 seconds, shall lose the bout.

RL 104.06 HEAD BLOWS. (1) PROCEDURE. If a boxer has been knocked out in a bout as the result of head blows or received serious head blows, the boxer shall be examined by a ringside physician immediately and accompanied by an amateur club representative designated by the inspector to his or her home or to suitable accommodations unless the ringside physician orders hospitalization. The person accompanying the boxer shall give a head injury slip to a responsible person at the home or accommodation and explain its meaning. A head injury slip is illustrated in s. RL 104.08.

(2) PERIODS OF REST REQUIRED AFTER KNOCK-OUT OR HEAD BLOWS.

(a) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows during a bout or who has received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least 30 days from the date of the bout.

(b) A boxer who, twice in a period of 3 months, has either been knocked out as a result of head blows during a bout or who has received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of 6 months from the second bout.

(c) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows 3 times in a period of 12 months or who has, in 3 consecutive bouts, received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of one year from the third knockout.

(d) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in paragraphs (a) to (c), above, a boxer shall be given a special examination by a qualified physician which includes an electroencephalogram (EEG) or a computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan and certified by the examining physician as fit to take part in competitive boxing.

RL 104.07 ATTENDING A BOXER WHO HAS BEEN INJURED OR KNOCKED OUT.

(1) In the event of a knockout or serious injury, the referee shall immediately request the ringside physician to check the boxer's condition and to render aid if necessary. A ringside physician shall enter the ring immediately if a bout ends in a knock-out or if it is stopped because of an injury.

(2) The attending ringside physician may on his or her own initiative enter the ring between rounds and, at the request of the referee, during the round for the purpose of examining an injured boxer. If in the opinion of the ringside physician a boxer is in danger of further physical injury, the ringside physician shall stop the bout.

(3) In the event of any serious injury, the ringside physician shall immediately render treatment and prescribe further treatment if necessary.

(4) Any boxer who sustains a severe injury or a knock-out in a bout shall follow the instructions of the attending ringside physician until the boxer's personal physician is available.

(5) A boxer who has been knocked out may not be touched, except for removal of the mouthpiece, until the attending ringside physician enters the ring and personally attends the boxer and issues any instructions the ringside physician deems necessary.

RL 104.08 HEAD INJURY SLIP. The following shall be included in a "Head Injury Slip":

"If any of the following symptoms occur, contact a physician immediately:

(1) Headache or dizziness lasting over two hours.

(2) Increasing drowsiness or loss of consciousness following the bout, arouse every two hours during the night following the bout to check for alertness.

(3) Vomiting.

(4) Blurred vision.

(5) Mental confusion or irrational behavior.

(6) Convulsive seizure.

(7) Inability to move a limb.

(8) Excessive restlessness.

(9) Oozing of blood or watery fluid from the ears or nose.

(10) Inability to control urine or feces."

RL 104.09 STIMULANTS PROHIBITED. No manager or second may give stimulants of any kind to boxers before or during a bout.

Chapter RL 105
REGULATION OF AMATEUR BOXING:
CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

RL 105.01 GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINE. (1) The department may revoke, limit or suspend the license of any amateur club if any amateur club member, officer or representative:

(a) Violates any state or federal statute or rule relating to boxing.

(b) Conducts an exhibition or engages in conduct at an exhibition in a manner such that the spectators or participants are subject to an unreasonable risk of harm.

(c) Interferes with an inspector, referee or ringside physician at an exhibition.

(d) Misrepresents material facts relating to an exhibition such as the identity or record of a contestant.

(2) No employe, officer or member of a club whose license has been suspended or revoked may participate in any boxing exhibition or enter the dressing room or press row of any licensed club during any exhibition.

SECTION 3. Chs. RL 110 through 115 are created to read:

Chapter RL 110
REGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL BOXING:
DEFINITIONS, LICENSES, PERMITS

RL 110.01 SCOPE AND AUTHORITY. Rules in chs. RL 110 through 115 are adopted under the authority of ch. 444, Stats. These rules govern all professional boxing or sparring exhibitions conducted within the state of Wisconsin.

RL 110.02 DEFINITIONS. As used in ch. 444, Stats., and in chs. RL 110 through 115:

(1) "Bout" means a contest between 2 boxers.

(2) "Boxer" means any person seeking or designated to participate in a boxing or sparring exhibition.

(3) "Cause" means any of the reasons listed in s. RL 115.01.

(4) "Exhibition" means any boxing or sparring event the admission to which requires the purchase of a ticket or the payment of anything of value.

(5) "Knock-Out" means that a boxer is down as described in s. RL 114.05 for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(6) "Permit" means a license issued to a professional club to conduct a specific professional boxing or sparring exhibition.

(7) "Professional club" means a professional club licensed under ch. 444, Stats., to conduct professional boxing and sparring exhibitions.

RL 110.03 CLUB LICENSE; APPLICATION. An applicant for a professional club license shall submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.03, Stats.

RL 110.04 PERMITS; APPLICATION. (1) Application for a permit to conduct a professional exhibition shall be made at least 30 business days before the date of the exhibition by an authorized representative of a licensed professional club on forms provided by the department and shall include:

- (a) The name and address of the professional club.
- (b) The date, starting time and location of the proposed exhibition.
- (c) A detailed plan for evacuating a seriously injured boxer to a hospital including the name of the professional club representative responsible for evacuating an injured boxer, the method of removal from the ring and the means of transportation to the hospital.
- (d) The time and location of the weigh-in and physical examination.
- (e) A list of the boxers in each bout.
- (f) A description of the method to be used for selecting judges and for judging and scoring bouts.

(2) Application for a permit made by a professional club shall include the bond required by s. 444.03, Stats., unless the professional club has previously filed an adequate bond with the department.

Note: The number and length of rounds permitted in an exhibition are as specified in s. 444.09, Stats.

RL 110.05 LICENSES, PERMITS, ISSUANCE AND EFFECT. (1) An application for any permit or license shall be granted or denied within 15 business days after receipt of the application.

(2) Issuance of a permit by the department authorizes a professional club to conduct a professional exhibition under the control of the inspectors, referees and ringside physicians assigned and listed in the permit.

RL 110.06 STRICT COMPLIANCE WITH PERMIT REQUIRED. All exhibitions shall be conducted in strict accordance with the conditions stated in the permit which authorizes the exhibition.

RL 110.07 CANCELLING AN EXHIBITION. (1) At any time during the date of an exhibition an inspector assigned to the exhibition may cancel all or part of an exhibition if:

(a) The inspector reasonably believes that the exhibition is not being conducted according to rules in chs. RL 110 to 115 or the conditions stated in the permit which authorizes the exhibition; or,

(b) The inspector reasonably believes that the exhibition poses an unreasonable threat to the health or safety of a boxer, the spectators, or an official.

(2) The department may cancel an exhibition at any time for violation of rules in chs. RL 110 to 115.

(3) A professional club may cancel an exhibition by notifying the department at least 24 hours before the exhibition is scheduled to begin.

Chapter RL 111
REGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL BOXING:
STATE OFFICIALS

RL 111.01 INSPECTORS: APPOINTMENT AND AUTHORITY. Inspectors assigned to exhibitions represent the state and are delegated the state's authority to control the exhibition from the time of weigh-in and physical examination until 24 hours after completion of the last bout in the scheduled exhibition. Inspectors shall designate procedures for keeping time during a bout.

RL 111.02 REFEREES. Referees assigned to an exhibition represent the state for the purpose of regulating bouts in an exhibition. The referee shall:

(1) Regulate the boxers and others in the ring, according to these rules and ch. 444, Stats.

(2) Maintain control of the bout at all stages.

(3) Prevent a weakened or outclassed boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

(4) Interpret the rules relevant to a bout and decide and take action upon any circumstance of a bout not covered by a rule.

RL 111.03 RINGSIDE PHYSICIANS. (1) Ringside physicians assigned to exhibitions represent the state for the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of boxers participating in exhibitions.

(2) A ringside physician shall examine each boxer as required by s. RL 113.02.

(3) One or more ringside physicians assigned to the exhibition by the department shall be in attendance at ringside at all times during an exhibition and shall be prepared to administer medical procedures to boxers who receive injuries and may order the referee to interrupt or stop a bout to prevent a weakened, outclassed or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

RL 111.04 JUDGES AND JUDGING. Judges are assigned by the professional club conducting an exhibition. Any professional boxing club applying for a permit shall describe in the application the procedure to be used for selecting judges and for judging and scoring bouts.

Chapter RL 112
REGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL BOXING:
EQUIPMENT

RL 112.01 THE RING. All exhibitions shall be conducted in a ring which meets the following requirements:

(1) The ring shall be a square of not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet on a side within the ropes. The apron of the ring floor shall extend at least 18 inches beyond the ropes. The ring may not be more than 4 feet above the floor of the building or grounds of an outdoor arena and shall have 3 sets of suitable steps for the use of boxers, coaches, and officials, one in each boxer's corner and one in a neutral corner or area for use by ringside physicians and referees.

(2) The ring shall be circumscribed with at least 3 ropes. Ropes may not be less than one inch in diameter. Ropes may not be made of metal. Ropes shall be wrapped securely with soft material. If 3 ropes are used, they shall extend in parallel 2, 3 and 4 feet above the ring floor. If 4 ropes are used, the lowest rope shall be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30 inches, the third rope 42 inches, and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. The ring floor shall be padded with a one-inch layer of padding of felt, rubber or other similar material, placed on a one-inch base of building board or similar supporting base. Padding shall be covered with canvas, duck, or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.

(3) Ring posts shall be at least 3 inches in diameter, extending from the floor to the height of 58 inches above the ring floor. Ropes shall be connected to posts with the extension not shorter than 18 inches. Turn-buckles shall be covered with a protective padding. Full-length vertical corner pads shall be secured in place.

RL 112.02 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT. The professional club holding the permit shall have oxygen equipment, airways of assorted sizes and a stretcher available at ringside.

RL 112.03 GLOVES. Gloves approved by the inspector shall be worn by boxers in all bouts. After July 1, 1987, only thumbless gloves will be approved.

(1) Boxing gloves may be not less than 8 oz. each in weight.

(2) Gloves shall be whole, clean, and in sanitary condition. Breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves is prohibited. No foreign substances may be applied to gloves except for wrapping around the wrist area to safely secure the laces.

RL 112.04 BANDAGE SPECIFICATIONS. (1) Boxers shall wear one 2-inch by 10 yard roll of cotton gauze on each hand during all bouts and exhibitions except as follows:

(a) The roll worn by boxers weighing more than 156 pounds may be longer than 10 yards, but may not exceed 12 yards.

(b) Boxers may use one training wrap type bandage on each hand not to exceed 6 feet 6 inches in length, held in place by a strip of one-inch adhesive tape not more than 8 inches in length around each wrist.

(2) No substance other than above prescribed may be used between the fingers or over the knuckles.

RL 112.05 DRESS. (1) Boxers shall box in proper dress including an approved foul-proof protection cup, trunks with a belt line below or at the waistline, shoes of soft material, without spikes, cleats or heels, and socks which may extend to within one inch below the knee.

(2) Boxers may not wear metal straps, buckles, necklaces, jewelry or other objects.

(3) Boxers may not use any type of grease or other substance on the body.

RL 112.06 MOUTHPIECES. Boxers shall wear a fitted mouthpiece at the beginning of each round.

RL 112.07 HEADGEAR. Boxers may wear headgear. Headgear shall be approved by the inspector and meet substantially the following specifications:

(1) Headgear shall be adjustable to different head sizes.

(2) The total weight may not exceed 12 ounces.

(3) The outer casing of the headgear shall be constructed of tanned sheepskin of not less than 2, nor more than 3 ounces in weight.

(4) Padding at back of head, ears, and temple area shall consist of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness of closed-cell padding.

(5) Padding for the area above the eyes shall consist of a combination padding of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch closed-cell padding and $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch latex foam rubber cemented together.

(6) Padding for the ears shall consist of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch flat foam rubber on the outside, fitted in a semi-circle.

(7) Lace tips or any exposed metal is prohibited. The buckle under the chin shall be thoroughly protected.

(8) The inner casing of the headgear shall be lined with 2 1/2 ounces of tanned, unfinished sheepskin.

(9) All padding shall be cemented to the casing.

RL 112.08 CORNER EQUIPMENT. (1) Every second working in a boxer's corner shall have the following equipment:

(a) First Aid supplies.

(b) Clean towels.

(c) Sterile gauze pads, sterile cotton and cotton tipped swabs.

(d) Ice-filled bag.

(2) Seconds shall submit first aid kits and corner equipment to the ringside physician for inspection and approval before an exhibition.

Chapter RL 113
REGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL BOXING:
CONDUCTING AN EXHIBITION

RL 113.01 BOXERS. (1) To participate in an exhibition as a professional a boxer must be at least 18 years of age and have previously competed in at least 5 bouts.

(2) Each boxer shall present a completed Boxer's Medical Examination Report form to the ringside physician at the pre-bout physical examination.

(3) No boxer may participate in more than two bouts in any one day.

RL 113.02 PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS. (1) All boxers shall have had a complete physical examination within two years preceding an exhibition and also be examined by the ringside physician at the pre-bout physical examination and certified to be fit.

(a) The results of complete physical examination shall be reported on the "Boxer's Medical Examination Report" or a similar form containing the same information.

(b) The "Boxer's Medical Examination Report" shall be retained by the boxer and presented to the ringside physician at the pre-bout physical examination.

(2) Boxers shall be examined at a pre-bout physical examination by the ringside physician within 12 hours before each bout and, if requested by a boxer, referee or inspector, after a bout. A boxer who competes in more than one bout within an 12 hour period shall be examined between each bout. The ringside physician shall complete a report for each boxer.

(3) The ringside physician shall review the "Boxer's Medical Examination Report" and examine each boxer as appropriate in his or her judgment including heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, vision and lungs. The ringside physician shall approve a boxer's mouthpiece. The ringside physician shall certify as fit those boxers whose physical condition appears satisfactory for competition and shall disqualify others. The results of the examination shall be recorded on a department form and submitted by the ringside physician to the inspector.

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

RL 113.03 WEIGH-IN. (1) Boxers shall weigh-in within 8 hours of competition.

(2) The weigh-in shall be conducted by or under the supervision of the inspector.

(3) If upon weigh-in it is found that a boxer is over the maximum limit for the class in which the boxer is entered, the boxer's name shall be withdrawn from the list of entries.

RL 113.04 WEIGHT LIMITATIONS. (1) No boxer may compete in a weight class if the boxer weighs more than the maximum limit for the class.

(2) The following weight classes shall be used in professional boxing exhibitions:

WEIGHT CLASSES:

Light Flyweights	up to 108 lbs.
Flyweights	109-112 lbs.
Super Flyweights	113-115 lbs.
Bantamweights	116-118 lbs.
Super Bantamweights	119-122 lbs.
Featherweights	123-126 lbs.
Super Featherweights	127-130 lbs.
Lightweights	131-135 lbs.
Super Lightweights	136-140 lbs.
Welterweights	141-147 lbs.
Super Welterweights	148-154 lbs.
Middleweights	155-160 lbs.
Light Heavyweights	161-166 lbs.
Super Middleweights	167-175 lbs.
Cruiserweights	176-190 lbs.
Heavyweights	over 190 lbs. with no limit

RL 113.06 SECONDS. (1) Only the second and assistant second may mount the ring apron; one may enter the ring between rounds.

(2) No second or assistant second may incite spectators by words or signs.

(3) No second may attempt to render aid to a seriously injured boxer before the attending ringside physician has examined the boxer.

(4) Seconds shall leave the ring enclosure at least 10 seconds before the beginning of each round.

RL 113.07 BATTLE ROYAL PROHIBITED. All exhibitions in which more than two principals appear in the ring at the same time, commonly called "battle royal" exhibitions, are prohibited.

RL 113.08 TICKETS. (1) REQUIRED OF EVERYONE. No person may be admitted to an exhibition without a ticket.

(2) ITEMS REQUIRED TO BE ON TICKETS. The ticket price, sales tax and combined total shall be printed on each ticket.

(3) MUST BE SOLD FOR PRICE ON TICKET. Tickets may not be sold by clubs for any price other than the price printed on the tickets.

(4) COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS. All complimentary tickets shall be marked "Complimentary" on the front and back in large letters and both ends of the tickets shall be punched.

(5) RETURN AND COUNT OF TICKETS. Every ticket shall be deposited immediately upon receipt by the ticket taker in a securely locked box provided by the club. The box may be opened only by an inspector.

Chapter RL 114
REGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL BOXING:
CONDUCTING A BOUT

RL 114.01 INSPECTION OF GLOVES AND BANDAGES. The inspector or the inspector's designee shall inspect the bandages, gloves and dress before a boxer enters the ring.

RL 114.02 REFEREE'S DUTIES. In addition to the general responsibilities of s. 111.02, a referee shall:

(1) Indicate to a boxer by suitable explanatory signs or gestures any infringement of the rules.

(2) Caution, warn or disqualify a boxer for committing a foul. Before issuing a warning, the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and describe the reason and purpose for the warning. After giving the warning, the referee shall order the boxers to "Box". A boxer who is given 3 warnings in a bout shall be disqualified.

(3) Caution a boxer by advice or admonishment to check or prevent an undesirable practice or a less serious violation of the rules.

(4) Interrupt a bout and warn a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interests of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.

(5) Terminate a bout at any stage:

(a) To prevent a weakened, outclassed or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

(b) If one of the boxers has received an injury which, in the opinion of the referee, would result in harm or an unreasonable risk of harm to a boxer if the bout were to continue.

(c) If the referee considers one or both of the contestants are not in earnest.

(6) Disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with the referee's orders or behaves toward the referee in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.

(7) Disqualify a second or assistant who has violated the rules and disqualify the boxer if the second or assistant does not comply with the referee's orders.

(8) Stop a bout if a boxer is down 3 times in one round as a result of blows.

(9) Call the ringside physician into the ring to examine an injured boxer whenever the referee believes an examination is necessary.

(10) Use commands as necessary to control the bout, including:

(a) "Stop" when ordering the boxers to stop boxing.

(b) "Box" when ordering them to continue.

(c) "Break" when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer shall step back before continuing boxing.

(11) Interrupt or stop a bout at the order of the ringside physician.

(12) Raise the hand of the winning boxer when the winner of a bout is announced.

RL 114.03 LOW BLOWS. (1) If a boxer receives a punch below the belt line the referee may, if the blow was of damaging effect, permit a rest period not to exceed five minutes. The referee shall give the command "Box" after the rest period. If the offended boxer refuses to box after a five minute rest period, the boxer's opponent shall be named the winner.

(2) A boxer may not 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 other boxer. Under this condition, the offender shall be disqualified immediately.

RL 114.04 FOULS. The following are fouls:

- (1) Hitting below the belt; and holding, tripping or kicking.
- (2) Hits or blows with the head, shoulder, forearm, elbow, knee, or foot; throttling of the opponent; pressing with arm or elbow in an opponent's face; or pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes.
- (3) Hitting with an open glove, the inside of the glove, or the wrist or side of the hand.
- (4) Hits which land on the back of the opponent, and especially any blow on the back of the neck, or head or kidney caused by the boxer administering the punch.
- (5) 360-degree pivot blows.
- (6) Attacking while holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.
- (7) Wrestling, clinching or leaning on an opponent.
- (8) Attacking an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.
- (9) Holding.
- (10) Holding and hitting, or pulling and hitting.
- (11) Holding or locking of the opponent's arm or head, or pushing an arm underneath the arm of the opponent.
- (12) Ducking below the belt of the opponent in a manner dangerous to the opponent.
- (13) Defending one's self passively by means of double cover or falling intentionally to avoid a blow.
- (14) Not stepping back when ordered to break.
- (15) Attempting to strike an opponent immediately after the referee has ordered "Break" or before taking a step back.
- (16) Assaulting or behaving in an aggressive manner towards a referee.

RL 114.05 PROCEDURES AFTER KNOCK-DOWNS. (1) WHEN DOWN. A boxer is considered down:

(a) If the boxer touches the floor with any part of the body other than the feet as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(b) If the boxer hangs helplessly on the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(c) If the boxer is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or

(d) If, following a hard punch, the boxer has not fallen and is not lying on the ropes, but is in a semi-conscious state and cannot, in the opinion of the referee, continue the bout.

(2) NEUTRAL CORNER. When a boxer is down, the referee shall immediately begin to count the seconds. When a boxer is down the opponent shall go at once to the neutral corner as designated by the referee. The bout may not continue until the command "Box" is given by the referee. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner on command the referee shall stop counting until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

(3) COUNT. When a boxer is down the referee shall count aloud from one to 10 with intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the boxer who has been knocked down is aware of the count. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the boxer went down and the time of announcing "one".

(4) MANDATORY EIGHT COUNT. When a boxer is down as the result of a blow, the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 8, even if the boxer is ready to continue before then.

(5) CONTINUED COUNT. If a boxer is down as the result of a blow and the bout is continued after the count of 8 has been reached, but the boxer falls again without having received a fresh blow, the referee shall continue the counting from the count of 8.

(6) BOTH BOXERS DOWN. If both boxers go down at the same time, counting shall be continued as long as one of them is still down. If both boxers remain down until the count of "10", the bout shall be stopped and the decision given in accordance with the points awarded up to the time of the knock-down.

(7) FAILURE TO BOX. A boxer who fails to resume boxing immediately after the termination of the rest interval, or who, when knocked down by a blow, fails to resume within 10 seconds, shall lose the bout.

RL 114.06. HEAD BLOWS. (1) PROCEDURE. If a boxer has been knocked out in a bout as the result of head blows or received serious head blows, the boxer shall be examined by a ringside physician immediately. If the ringside physician determines that the boxer may have received head injuries, the ringside physician shall give the boxer a head injury slip and explain its meaning. A head injury slip is illustrated in s. RL 114.08.

(2) PERIODS OF REST REQUIRED AFTER KNOCK-OUT OR HEAD BLOWS.

(a) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows during a bout or who has received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least 30 days from the date of the bout.

(b) A boxer who, twice in a period of 3 months, has either been knocked out as a result of head blows during a bout or who has received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of 6 months from the second bout.

(c) A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows three times in a period of 12 months or who has, in 3 consecutive bouts, received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of one year from the third knockout.

(d) Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in the paragraphs (a) to (c) a boxer shall be given a special examination including an electroencephalogram (EEG) or a computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan by a qualified physician and certified by the examining physician as fit to take part in competitive boxing.

RL 114.07 ATTENDING A BOXER INJURED OR KNOCKED OUT. (1) In the event of a knockout or serious injury, the referee shall immediately request the ringside physician to check the boxer's condition and to render aid if necessary. A ringside physician shall enter the ring immediately if a bout ends in a knock-out or if it is stopped because of an injury.

(2) The attending ringside physician may on his or her own initiative enter the ring between rounds and, at the request of the referee, during the round for the purpose of examining an injured boxer. If in the opinion of the ringside physician a boxer is in danger of further physical injury, the ringside physician shall notify the referee to terminate the bout.

(3) In the event of any serious injury, the ringside physician shall immediately render treatment and prescribe further treatment if necessary.

(4) Any boxer who sustains a severe injury or a knock-out in a bout shall follow the instructions of the attending ringside physician until the boxer's personal physician is available.

(5) A boxer who has been knocked out may not be touched, except for removal of the mouthpiece, until the attending ringside physician enters the ring and personally attends the boxer and issues any instructions the ringside physician deems necessary.

RL 114.08 HEAD INJURY SLIP. The following shall be included in a head injury slip:

"If any of the following symptoms occur, contact a physician immediately:

- (1) Headache or dizziness lasting over two hours.
- (2) Increasing drowsiness or loss of consciousness following the bout, awaken every two hours during the night following the bout to check for alertness.
- (3) Vomiting.
- (4) Blurred vision.
- (5) Mental confusion or irrational behavior.
- (6) Convulsive seizure.
- (7) Inability to move a limb.
- (8) Excessive restlessness.
- (9) Oozing of blood or watery fluid from the ears or nose.
- (10) Inability to control urine or feces."

RL 114.09 STIMULANTS PROHIBITED. No manager or second may give stimulants of any kind to boxers before or during a bout.

Chapter RL 115
REGULATION OF PROFESSIONAL BOXING:
CAUSE FOR DISCIPLINE

RL 115.01 GROUNDS FOR DISCIPLINE. (1) The department may revoke, limit or suspend the license of any professional club if any professional club member, officer or representative:

- (a) Violates any state or federal statute or rule relating to boxing.
- (b) Conducts an exhibition or engages in conduct at an exhibition in a manner such that the spectators or participants are subject to an unreasonable risk of harm.
- (c) Interferes with an inspector, referee or ringside physician at an exhibition.
- (d) Misrepresents material facts relating to an exhibition such as the identity or record of a contestant.

(2) No employe, officer or member of a club whose license has been suspended or revoked may participate in any boxing exhibition or enter the dressing room or press row of any licensed club during any exhibition.

The rules in this order shall take effect on the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register, pursuant to s. 227.026, Stats.

Dated this _____ day of June, 1985.

By _____
Barbara Nichols, Secretary
Department of Regulation and Licensing

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6/24/85