TITLE 68 INDIANA GAMING COMMISSION

Emergency Rule
LSA Document #12-489(E)

DIGEST

Temporarily adds rules regarding professional boxing and professional mixed martial arts. Temporarily repeals 68 IAC 22 and 68 IAC 23. Statutory authority: IC 4-33-22. Effective August 13, 2012.

SECTION 1. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The following definitions apply throughout this document unless otherwise indicated:
(1) "Amateur boxer" means an individual participating in boxing who:
(A) has never received a purse or prize with a value greater than one hundred dollars ($100) in any state, country, or tribal nation; and
(B) does not hold a license as a professional boxer or professional mixed martial artist issued by any state, country, or tribal nation.
(2) "Amateur boxing bout" means a bout in which only:
(A) boxing or sparring is conducted; and
(B) amateur boxers participate.
(3) "Amateur mixed martial artist" means an individual participating in mixed martial arts under IC 4-33-22-18 who:
(A) has never received a purse or prize with a value greater than one hundred dollars ($100) in any state, country, or tribal nation; and
(B) does not hold a license as a professional mixed martial artist or professional boxer issued by any state, country, or tribal nation.
(4) "Amateur mixed martial arts bout" means a bout in which only:
(A) mixed martial arts is conducted; and
(B) amateur mixed martial artists participate.
(5) "Amateur mixed martial arts event" means an event in which only a series of amateur mixed martial arts bouts occur.
(6) "Announcer" means an individual licensed as an announcer under this document who has been:
(A) retained by a promoter; and
(B) approved by the commission;
to serve as the announcer for an event.
(7) "Bout" means a series of rounds in which either boxing or mixed martial arts is conducted.
(8) "Commission" means the Indiana gaming commission.
(9) "Commission representative" means any individual appointed by the executive director or his designee to attend an event for purposes of ensuring compliance with all requirements of IC 4-33-22 and this document.
(10) "Company" means a:
(A) sole proprietorship;
(B) general partnership;
(C) corporation;
(D) limited liability company;
(E) limited partnership;
(F) limited liability partnership;
(G) firm;
(H) club; or
(I) association.
(11) "Complimentary ticket" means any ticket provided to an individual, in order for the individual to observe an event without direct compensation from the individual for the face value of the ticket.
(12) "Confirmed positive test result" means a result of a test, conducted in accordance with the procedures in this document, indicating the presence of a prohibited drug.
(13) "Conflict of interest" means a situation in which a private interest, usually of a financial nature, may influence a person's judgment in the performance of his or her duty. A conflict of interest includes, but is not limited to, the following:
(A) Any conduct or circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the person

is biased.
(B) Acceptance of any form of compensation, except as provided for in this document, for any services rendered as part of the person's duties for the commission.
(C) Participation in any business being transacted by any person in which the person's spouse or child has a financial interest.
(D) Use of the person's position, title, or any authority associated with it in a manner designed for personal gain or benefit.
(E) Demonstration, through work or action in the performance of the person's duties, of any preferential attitude or treatment toward any person.
(14) "Corner man" means a licensed:
(A) manager;
(B) second; or
(C) trainer;
who assists a fighter during an event.
(15) "Event" means any:
(A) professional boxing or mixed martial arts match, contest, exhibition, or performance; or
(B) professional-amateur boxing or mixed martial arts match, contest, exhibition, or performance.
(16) "Event physician" means an individual licensed as a physician under IC 25-22.5 who has been licensed and appointed by the commission to serve as the physician for an event.
(17) "Ex parte communication" means any communication, direct or indirect, regarding an issue the commission has or may have before it other than communication that takes place during a meeting or hearing conducted under IC 4-33, or this document.
(18) "Executive director" means the executive director of the Indiana gaming commission.
(19) "Fighter" means any professional mixed martial artist or professional boxer.
(20) "Fighting area" means a:
(A) roped area; or
(B) caged area;
approved by the commission for purposes of conducting a bout.
(21) "Judge" means an individual appointed by the commission who is responsible for scoring each round during a bout.
(22) "Key person" means any:
(A) officer;
(B) director;
(C) executive;
(D) employee;
(E) trustee;
(F) substantial owner;
(G) independent contractor; or
(H) agent;
of a business entity, having the power to exercise, either alone or in conjunction with others, management or operating authority over a business entity or affiliate or affiliates thereof.
(23) "Laboratory" means a health care facility which conducts testing for:
(A) the presence of antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
(B) the presence of the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus;
(C) the presence of antibodies to the hepatitis C virus;
(D) pregnancy; and
(E) the presence of drugs.
(24) "Manager" means an individual who receives compensation for service as an agent or representative of a fighter.
(25) "Officials" means the judges, referees, and timekeepers who have been:
(A) licensed under IC 4-33-22 and this document; and
(B) appointed by the commission to serve in an official capacity during an event.
(26) "Professional-amateur boxing event" means an event in which both amateur boxing bouts and professional boxing bouts occur and sanctioning for the event is provided by:
(A) the commission for the professional boxing bouts; and
(B) USA Boxing, Inc. for the amateur boxing bouts.
(27) "Professional-amateur mixed martial arts event" means an event in which both amateur mixed martial arts bouts and professional mixed martial arts bouts occur.
(28) "Professional boxer," as defined in IC 4-33-22-3, means a person who:
(A) has received, has been eligible to receive, or is presently eligible to receive a purse or prize with a value greater than one hundred dollars ($100) for participating in a boxing bout or mixed martial

arts bout in any state, country, or tribal nation; and
(B) satisfies the commission's requirements for licensure as a professional boxer.
(29) "Professional boxing bout" means a boxing bout in which only professional boxers participate.
(30) "Professional boxing event" means an event in which only a series of professional boxing bouts occur.
(31) "Professional mixed martial artist" means a person who:
(A) has received, has been eligible to receive, or is presently eligible to receive a purse or prize with a value greater than one hundred dollars ($100) for participating in a mixed martial arts bout or boxing bout in any state, country, or tribal nation; and
(B) satisfies the commission's requirements for licensure as a professional mixed martial artist.
(32) "Professional mixed martial arts bout" means a mixed martial arts bout in which only professional mixed martial artists participate.
(33) "Professional mixed martial arts event" means an event in which only a series of professional mixed martial arts bouts occur.
(34) "Prohibited drugs" means a drug that falls within one (1) of the following classes or types of substances:
(A) Opiates.
(B) Methadone.
(C) Barbiturates.
(D) Amphetamines.
(E) Benzodiazepines.
(F) Propoxyphene.
(G) Cocaine.
(H) PCP.
(I) Anabolic steroids.
(J) Performance enhancing drugs.
(K) Any drug identified on the most current edition of the Prohibited List published by the World Anti-Doping Agency.
(L) A drug other than one that has been either of the following:
(i) Purchased legally without a prescription, if a medical professional acting within the scope of his or her license or certification has certified that the drug will not affect the fighter's ability to participate safely in a bout and the event physician agrees.
(ii) Obtained by the fighter under a valid prescription or order of a licensed or certified medical professional acting within the scope of his or her license or certification, if the medical professional has certified that the drug will not affect the fighter's ability to participate safely in a bout and the event physician agrees.
(35) "Purse" means:
(A) a monetary payment; or
(B) any material or immaterial item with pecuniary value;
received for participating in a bout.
(36) "Referee" means an individual appointed by the commission who is responsible for the general supervision of each bout.
(37) "Second" means an individual who assists a fighter during an event.
(38) "Substantial owner" means any:
(A) person who is not an institutional investor, who holds any direct, indirect, or attributed legal or beneficial interest, and whose combined direct, indirect, or attributed interest is five percent (5%) or more ownership interest in a business entity; or
(B) institutional investor holding fifteen percent (15%) or more ownership interest in a business entity.
(39) "Timekeeper" means an individual appointed by the commission who is responsible for keeping time for each round during a bout.
(40) "Trainer" means an individual who trains or coaches a fighter for more than thirty (30) days in a calendar year in the state of Indiana.

SECTION 2. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) All papers required to be filed with the commission shall become its property.

SECTION 3. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**

(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Before acting upon an application for a license or permit under this document, the commission may, at its discretion:
(1) examine, under oath, the applicant and other witnesses; and
(2) require the submission of information necessary for the commission to determine the suitability of an applicant for licensure.

SECTION 4. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) No licensee, permit holder, applicant for any license or permit, nor any affiliate or representative thereof, shall engage in ex parte communications with a member of the commission. No member of the commission shall engage in any ex parte communications with a licensee, permit holder, applicant for any license or permit, or any affiliate or representative thereof.

(c) Any person who receives any communication in violation of this SECTION, or who is aware of an attempted communication in violation of this SECTION, must report the matter to the commission through its executive director or his designee.

(d) Any commission member who receives any ex parte communication must disclose the source and content of the communication to the executive director of the commission or his designee. The executive director or his designee may investigate or initiate an investigation of the matter to determine if the communication violates this SECTION. Following an investigation, the executive director or his designee must advise the commission of the results of the investigation and may recommend such action as the executive director or his designee considers appropriate. The executive director or his designee may also file a complaint with the Office of the Attorney General under IC 25-1-7.

SECTION 5. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The executive director, his designee, or the commission may approve deviations from the provisions of this document if the executive director, his designee, or the commission determines that the:
(1) procedure or requirement is impractical or burdensome; and
(2) alternative means of satisfying the procedure or requirement:
(A) fulfill the purpose of this document;
(B) are in the best interest of boxing, sparring, or mixed martial arts in Indiana; and
(C) do not violate IC 4-33-22.

(c) If a licensee wishes to request a deviation from the provisions of this document, the licensee must do so in writing.

SECTION 6. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The commission may take action, including, but not limited to, revocation, suspension, denial, disciplinary action, or restriction of a license, at any time that the commission determines the licensee is in violation of IC 4-33-22, an order of the commission, or this document.

(c) If the commission determines that a licensee is in violation of this document or IC 4-33-22, the commission may initiate a disciplinary proceeding to revoke, restrict, or take any other disciplinary action with respect to the license pursuant to IC 4-21.5.

(d) The commission may deny a license for a professional boxer or a professional mixed martial artist if the commission determines the applicant does not have sufficient skills to fight in a professional boxing or professional mixed martial arts bout.

(e) The commission may deny, revoke, or suspend a license if directed to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction in the state of Indiana.

SECTION 7. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) All applications for licensure and renewal are subject to the following nonrefundable and nontransferable fees:

(1) Promoter	**$300**
(2) Fighter	**$50 (biennial)**
(3) Matchmaker	**$125**
(4) Referee	**$100 (biennial)**
(5) Judge	**$75 (biennial)**
(6) Timekeeper	**$30**
(7) Manager	**$50**
(8) Trainer	**$30**
(9) Second	**$25**
(10) Announcer	**$25**
(11) Physician	**$10**

(c) To obtain or renew a federal or national identification card, an individual must pay a nonrefundable, nontransferable fee of ten dollars ($10).

(d) An individual must pay a replacement fee of twenty dollars ($20) for each replacement federal or national identification card.

(e) An application for a license is abandoned without an action by the commission if the applicant does not complete the requirements for obtaining the license within one (1) year after the date on which the application was filed. An application submitted after the abandonment of an application is considered a new application.

(f) The application for initial licensure or renewal of licensure must be received by the commission no fewer than forty-eight (48) hours prior to any event in which the applicant wants to participate as a fighter.

(g) All licensees must submit, in writing, to the commission the following information:
(1) Names changes.
(2) Change in address.
(3) Change in telephone number.
(4) Change in e-mail address.

(h) The written document setting forth the information required by subsection (g) must:
(1) set forth the name of the licensee; and
(2) be submitted within ten (10) calendar days of the change.

SECTION 8. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) To obtain a permit from the commission before holding an event, a promoter must pay a nonrefundable, nontransferable permit application fee based on the seating capacity of the venue for that specific event, as follows:

(1) 1 - 500 seats	**$50**
(2) 501 - 1,000 seats	**$100**
(3) 1,001 - 2,500 seats	**$150**
(4) 2,501 - 10,000 seats	**$300**
(5) 10,001 or more seats	**$500**

SECTION 9. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), all licenses issued by the commission expire on September 30 of each year.

(c) The following licenses expire on September 30 of each even numbered year:
(1) Judges.
(2) Referees.
(3) Professional boxer.
(4) Professional mixed martial artist.

(d) All licenses must be renewed by paying the renewal fee and submitting the completed appropriate renewal form.

(e) If a licensee fails to pay the renewal fee and submit the completed renewal form on or before the expiration date of the license, the license becomes invalid.

SECTION 10. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who seeks to participate as a fighter at an event must first obtain a license as a professional boxer or professional mixed martial artist from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

(c) An applicant for a professional boxer or professional mixed martial artist's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) The appropriate completed application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) A clear photocopy of the applicant's active federal or national identification card issued by a state, country, or tribal nation.
(3) A written statement from a physician, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the event in which the applicant seeks to participate, on a form prescribed by the commission, which affirms that the applicant has undergone a thorough medical examination and is physically fit and qualified to participate in the bout. The physician who conducts the medical examination and affirms the physical fitness of the applicant must have been licensed in the jurisdiction in which the medical examination occurred at the time the medical examination was conducted.
(4) Laboratory results, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the event in which the applicant seeks to participate, affirming that the applicant has tested negative for the presence of:
(A) antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
(B) the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus; and
(C) antibodies to the hepatitis C virus.
(5) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(6) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.

(d) The commission may consider the following to determine whether issuance of a professional license is appropriate:
(1) For an individual seeking a professional boxer license, the applicant's previous fighting experience, including whether the applicant has:
(A) fought a minimum of:
(i) seven (7) amateur bouts; or
(ii) twenty-eight (28) amateur rounds; or
(B) already received a professional license in another state, country, or tribal nation.
(2) For an individual seeking a professional mixed martial artist license, the applicant's previous fighting experience, including whether the applicant has:
(A) fought a minimum of five (5) sanctioned amateur bouts; or
(B) already received a professional license in another state, country, or tribal nation.

SECTION 11. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) No female fighter may participate in a bout unless:
(1) laboratory results, not more than five (5) days old from the date of the event, affirming the negative test results for pregnancy have been submitted to and received by the commission; or
(2) two (2) negative over-the-counter pregnancy tests are taken by the fighter on-site at the event and approved by the event physician and the commission.

SECTION 12. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who seeks to act as a second at an event must first obtain a license as a second from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

(c) An applicant for a second's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) The completed second application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.
(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.

SECTION 13. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who seeks to act as a manager must first obtain a license as a manager from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

(c) An applicant for a manager's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) The completed manager application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.
(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.

SECTION 14. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who seeks to act as a trainer must first obtain a license as a trainer from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

(c) An applicant for a trainer's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) The completed trainer application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.
(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.

SECTION 15. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who seeks to act as a matchmaker for an event must first:
(1) obtain a license as a matchmaker from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document; or

(2) have a valid promoter's license, issued by the commission.

(c) If a licensed promoter wishes to act as a matchmaker for an event in which they are not the promoter of record, the individual must still obtain a license as a matchmaker.

(d) An applicant for a matchmaker's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) The completed matchmaker application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.
(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.

SECTION 16. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who seeks to act as an announcer at an event must first obtain a license as an announcer from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

(c) An applicant for an announcer's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) The completed announcer application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.
(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.

SECTION 17. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who seeks to act as a referee at an event must first obtain a license as a referee from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

(c) An applicant for a referee's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) The completed referee application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) Documentation that the applicant is certified as a referee by the Association of Boxing Commissions.
(3) A written statement from a physician, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the event in which the applicant seeks to participate, affirming that the applicant has undergone a thorough medical examination and is physically fit and qualified to participate as a referee. The physician who conducts the medical examination and who affirms the physical fitness of the applicant must have been licensed in the jurisdiction in which the medical examination occurred at the time the examination was conducted.
(4) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card which affirms that the applicant is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.
(5) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(6) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.
(7) Any information necessary for the commission to conduct a criminal history background check.

(d) An individual that has an expired Association of Boxing Commissions certification is not eligible to be assigned as a referee by the commission.

SECTION 18. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who seeks to act as a judge at an event must first obtain a license as a judge from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

(c) An applicant for a judge's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) The completed judge application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) Documentation that the applicant is certified as a judge by the Association of Boxing Commissions.
(3) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card which affirms that the applicant is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.
(4) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(5) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.
(6) Any information necessary for the commission to conduct a criminal history background check.

(d) An individual that has an expired Association of Boxing Commissions certification is not eligible to be assigned as a judge by the commission.

SECTION 19. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who seeks to act as a timekeeper at an event must first obtain a license as a timekeeper from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

(c) An applicant for a timekeeper's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) The completed timekeeper application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card which affirms that the applicant is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.
(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.
(5) Any information necessary for the commission to conduct a criminal history background check.

SECTION 20. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who seeks to act as an event physician must first obtain a license as an event physician from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

(c) An applicant for an event physician's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) The completed event physician application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification.
(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(4) Proof that the applicant is ACLS/ATLS certified.
(5) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.

SECTION 21. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Any company who seeks to act as a promoter for an event must first obtain a license as a promoter from the commission under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

(c) An applicant for a promoter's license must submit to the commission the following:
(1) A completed promoter's application form, as prescribed by the commission.
(2) Clear photocopies of current government issued photographic identification cards, which affirm that:
(A) the principal owner;
(B) all substantial owners; and
(C) all key persons;
are at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

(3) One (1) digital photograph of:
(A) the principal owner;
(B) all substantial owners; and
(C) all key persons;
which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7(b) of this document.
(5) Any information necessary for the commission to conduct a criminal history background check for:
(A) the principal owner;
(B) all substantial owners; and
(C) all key persons.
(6) A surety bond in an amount no less than ten thousand dollars ($10,000) on a form prescribed by the commission.
(7) Any additional information requested by the commission which is necessary to determine applicant's suitability to act as a promoter under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

SECTION 22. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) A promoter who seeks to promote an event must first obtain an event permit from the commission.

(c) The commission must receive from the promoter the:
(1) event permit application form, as prescribed by the commission; and
(2) required application fee under SECTION 8 of this document;
no later than forty-five (45) calendar days prior to the date of the proposed event.

(d) An event permit will not be issued until:
(1) all exhibits required by the prescribed permit application form have been submitted to and received by the commission; and
(2) the final fight card has been approved by the commission.

SECTION 23. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) All medical documents required to be on file under this document must be received by the commission no less than forty-eight (48) hours prior to the start time of the event.

(c) The commission may request any additional medical testing to be conducted on a fighter for purposes of:
(1) determining the fighter's ability to participate in a bout; or
(2) confirming an injury or illness that prevented a fighter from participating in a bout.

SECTION 24. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Before approval of a substitution, the commission must receive all information required under SECTION 10 of this document regarding the substituting fighter no fewer than forty-eight (48) hours prior to the start time of the event.

(c) The commission may deny a substitution under this document fewer than forty-eight (48) hours before the start time of the event if the substituting fighter has not been licensed by the commission as a professional fighter.

SECTION 25. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of the promoter of an event to pay all taxes required by IC 4-33-22-33.

(c) A promoter does not satisfy IC 4-33-22-33 and this SECTION until payment of the tax in full has been received by the commission.

(d) Remittance of the tax required under IC 4-33-22-33 and this SECTION must be accompanied by a financial reporting form prescribed by the commission.

(e) If a promoter fails to comply with the requirements in this SECTION, the commission may seek:
(1) recovery of the tax revenue through the bond filed by the promoter pursuant to IC 4-33-22-32(b) and SECTION 35 of this document; and
(2) disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-33-22 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 26. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of the promoter of an event to pay the gross gate receipts tax required by IC 4-33-22-32.

(c) A promoter does not satisfy the gross gate receipts tax, as required by IC 4-33-22-32 and this SECTION, until the promoter pays to the commission:
(1) five percent (5%) of the gross receipts from the face value of each ticket sold; and
(2) the required tax on each complimentary ticket issued as prescribed in SECTION 28 of this document.

(d) Within five (5) business days after the conclusion of an event, the promoter must submit to the commission either:
(1) the ticket audit from the ticket brokerage company being utilized by the promoter, which indicates the final number of tickets printed and sold in each ticket price range; or
(2) all unsold printed tickets and all ticket stubs, if the promoter utilized a ticket printing company.

(e) Failure of a promoter to timely submit all information required under subsection (d) after the conclusion of the event may result in a penalty fee of twenty-five dollars ($25) for each day the information is late.

(f) The commission shall serve the promoter with a financial reporting form detailing the total amount of the gross gate receipts tax to be paid.

(g) The commission's service of the financial reporting form will be sent to the promoter's last known:
(1) mailing address;
(2) electronic mail address; or
(3) facsimile number.

(h) Failure to remit the required gross gate receipts tax payment within ten (10) business days from the date of the commission's service of the financial reporting form will result in a penalty fee of twenty-five dollars ($25) for each day the payment is late.

(i) If a promoter fails to comply with the requirements in this SECTION, the commission may seek:
(1) recovery of the tax revenue through the bond filed by the promoter pursuant to IC 4-33-22-32(b) and SECTION 35 of this document; and
(2) disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-33-22 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 27. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Any unaccounted for tickets will be taxed at five percent (5%) of the face value of the ticket.

(c) All unsold tickets must have the ticket stubs attached or the tickets will be considered sold for purposes of IC 4-33-22-32.

SECTION 28. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Complimentary tickets issued by a promoter will be taxed as follows:
(1) One dollar ($1) for each complimentary ticket issued on the first five percent (5%) of the total tickets issued within an individual ticket price range.
(2) For each complimentary ticket issued above five percent (5%) of the total tickets within an individual ticket price range, five percent (5%) of the face value of the ticket.

SECTION 29. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Except by permission of the commission, promoters are prohibited from:
(1) selling any tickets for any price greater than the price printed thereon; or
(2) changing the:
(A) number of tickets made available to the public; or
(B) price of the tickets;
at any time for any event after the commission has received the final ticket manifest from the promoter as required on the event permit application form in SECTION 22 of this document.

SECTION 30. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) At any event:
(1) all tickets must have a:
(A) price and date of show printed plainly thereon; and
(B) ticket stub attached;
(2) both the ticket and the ticket stub must:
(A) show the:
(i) ticket price;
(ii) date of show;
(iii) seat number;
(iv) row number; and
(v) section number; and
(B) be consecutively numbered;
(3) the ticket must be held by the purchaser for identification;
(4) the ticket stub must be held at the box office for audit by the commission;
(5) in the case of general admission tickets, both the ticket and ticket stub must:
(A) show the ticket price;
(B) show the date of the event; and
(C) be consecutively numbered; and
(6) the number on the ticket stub attached must correspond with the number on the ticket.

SECTION 31. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Except as provided in this SECTION, no individual may be admitted to an event unless the individual has:
(1) purchased a ticket; or
(2) been issued a complimentary ticket from the promoter.

(c) The following individuals must be admitted to each event, without the need to present a purchased or complimentary ticket, upon presentation of their credentials issued by the commission or the promoter:
(1) The officials appointed by the commission to perform official duties.
(2) An event physician appointed by the commission to perform official duties.

(3) Fighters participating in a bout.
(4) Corner men who are assisting a fighter participating in a bout.
(5) The announcer retained by the promoter to perform official duties.
(6) Police and private security on-site for the protection of the event participants.
(7) Advanced life support ambulance personnel hired by the promoter to be on-site.
(8) Commission representatives and inspectors identified by the executive director or his designee.
(9) The promoter of record and their employees and staff.
(10) The matchmaker of record.

SECTION 32. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Fighting area apron seating is at the sole discretion of the commission at all times during an event. No individual is permitted to sit in any fighting area apron seat unless expressly authorized by the commission.

(c) No fighting area apron seat may be sold as a ticketed seat at an event.

(d) At an event, fighting area apron seats must be arranged in a manner prescribed by the commission.

(e) The fighting area and fighting area apron seating must be separated with a partition or barricade from the ticketed seating by a distance of no less than six (6) feet.

SECTION 33. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) At an event, only the following may be permitted in dressing rooms, upon presentation of their credentials issued by the commission or the promoter:
(1) The officials appointed by the commission to perform official duties.
(2) An event physician appointed by the commission to perform official duties.
(3) Fighters participating in a bout.
(4) Corner men who are assisting a fighter participating in a bout.
(5) The announcer retained by the promoter to perform official duties.
(6) Police and private security on-site for the protection of the event participants.
(7) Advanced life support ambulance personnel hired by the promoter to be on site.
(8) Commission representatives and inspectors identified by the executive director or his designee.
(9) The promoter of record and their employees and staff.
(10) The matchmaker of record.

SECTION 34. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Beverages provided to spectators at an event must be dispensed in:
(1) paper cups;
(2) plastic cups;
(3) Styrofoam cups; or
(4) plastic bottles without bottle caps.

(c) Food plates provided for spectators at an event must be made from paper or lightweight plastic.

(d) Ashtrays provided for spectators at an event must be made from lightweight aluminum.

SECTION 35. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual or company must file a surety bond in an amount no less than ten thousand dollars

($10,000) at the time of filing the application for licensure as a promoter.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the commission reserves the right to require an additional amount of surety bond, to be filed by the promoter, in an amount equal to a good faith estimation of any combination of the following:
(1) The total gross gate receipt tax for the event.
(2) The television broadcasting tax for the event.
(3) The total estimated commission expenses for on-site regulation of the event.
(4) The total amount of compensation to be paid to officials appointed by the commission to perform official duties at the event.
(5) The total contracted amount of compensation to be paid to the fighters for their participation at the event.

(d) The surety bonds are conditioned upon the promoter's faithful performance of the financial and tax obligations under IC 4-33-22 and this document.

SECTION 36. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The promoter of an event must obtain:
(1) medical benefit coverage for each fighter participating in a bout in an amount not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), which shall provide for medical, surgical, and hospital care for injuries sustained by the fighter while participating in the bout; and
(2) accidental death benefit coverage for each fighter participating in a bout in an amount not less than five thousand dollars ($5,000), which shall be paid to the fighter's estate in the event of the fighter's death resulting from participation in the bout.

(c) Deductibles for the required medical and accidental death benefit coverage must be paid by the promoter.

(d) The promoter must have documentation on file with the commission prior to the start of an event verifying the required medical benefit coverage and accidental death benefit coverage has been obtained.

(e) No event may be conducted in Indiana unless the promoter is in full compliance with the requirements of this SECTION concerning medical benefit coverage and accidental death benefit coverage.

SECTION 37. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) A promoter must execute a contract with a fighter before the fighter may be allowed to participate in a bout.

(c) A contract between a promoter and a fighter must be:
(1) in writing;
(2) executed on a form prescribed by the commission;
(3) signed by the parties thereto; and
(4) filed with the commission prior to the event.

SECTION 38. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The following must be present on-site at all times while a bout is in progress:
(1) A minimum of one (1) event physician licensed and appointed by the commission.
(2) A minimum of one (1) advanced life support ambulance, fully equipped in accordance with 836 IAC 2.
(3) Adequate medical personnel to staff said ambulance who are certified under IC 16-31-3 to provide advanced life support patient care.

(c) Certified medical personnel from the ambulance must be present directly outside the fighting area with all equipment required by the current protocols established by the medical director, as defined in 836 IAC 1, to provide immediate emergency medical care at all times while a bout is in progress.

(d) The commission may:
(1) appoint additional licensed physicians; and
(2) require the promoter to provide additional advanced life support ambulances.

SECTION 39. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) At each event, either the promoter or the venue must provide adequate police or private security forces for the protection of event participants and spectators.

(c) The promoter must have a final plan for providing adequate police or private security forces on file with the commission prior to the start of the event.

(d) The commission must approve the final plan for security, including the:
(1) total number of security personnel required; and
(2) security personnel stations.

(e) Either the promoter or the venue must provide the chief commission representative with the following information before the commencement of the event:
(1) The name and emergency contact information for the chief of security.
(2) A detailed accounting of each security personnel station.

SECTION 40. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The promoter of an event must compensate all commission appointed officials and weigh-in witnesses before the commencement of the event.

(c) The compensation for each official at an event held in a location with a seating capacity of fewer than five thousand (5,000) attendees for that specific event shall be:

(1) Timekeepers	**$75**
(2) Judges	**$125 or $150, if the official judges a title fight**
(3) Referees	**$175 or $200, if the official referees a title fight**

(d) The compensation for each official at an event meeting any of the following conditions shall be agreed upon by the commission and the promoter before the event:
(1) Seating capacity for that specific event is five thousand (5,000) or more attendees.
(2) The event is broadcast on:
(A) closed circuit telecast;
(B) pay per view telecast; or
(C) subscription television.

(e) An individual who participates in an event as more than one (1) type of official, alternating between individual bouts, must be compensated at the rate of the highest level at which the individual officiated.

(f) The promoter must compensate a commission appointed weigh-in witness fifty dollars ($50) for services performed at the official weigh-in.

(g) The promoter must compensate each event physician a minimum of three hundred dollars ($300) for services performed at an event.

(h) The commission reserves the right to require additional payments to all officials, event

physicians, and weigh-in witnesses.

(i) The promoter shall remit compensation payments in full to the chief commission representative for each official prior to the start of the event.

(j) Failure of the promoter to remit the required compensation payments under this SECTION may result in the cancellation of the event.

SECTION 41. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The promoter of an event must reimburse the commission, in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500), for its expenses incurred in the provision of on-site regulation, including:
(1) compensation; and
(2) travel expenses;
for commission representatives and inspectors assigned by the executive director or his designee.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the commission reserves the right to require the actual amount owed to the commission, based on the:
(1) location of event;
(2) length of the event;
(3) type of venue where the event will be held, including:
(A) the number and layout of the venue's dressing rooms; and
(B) the seating capacity of the venue; or
(4) live broadcast of the event on:
(A) basic channel television;
(B) premium channel television; or
(C) pay-per-view television.

(d) The commission shall serve the promoter with an invoice detailing the total amount to be reimbursed under subsections (b) and (c), which will be sent to the promoter's last known:
(1) mailing address;
(2) electronic mail address; or
(3) facsimile number.

(e) The promoter shall submit payment of the expense reimbursement in full within ten (10) business days from the date of the commission's service of the invoice.

(f) Failure of the promoter to remit the required payment for reimbursement of expenses within ten (10) business days from the date of the commission's service of the invoice will result in a penalty of twenty-five dollars ($25) each day the payment is late.

(g) If a promoter fails to comply with the requirements in this SECTION, the commission may seek:
(1) recovery of the expense reimbursement through the bond filed by the promoter pursuant to IC 4-33-22-32(b) and SECTION 35 of this document; and
(2) disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 42. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The promoter of an event must provide the following items:
(1) Weight scales to be used for the official weigh-in of each fighter.
(2) Gloves in various legal weight ranges to be worn by the fighter, which meet the specifications described in this document.
(3) An adequate supply of disposable hygienic laboratory gloves of a type approved by the commission, to be worn by:
(A) referees;
(B) the event physician; and
(C) all corner men while participating in a bout by assisting a fighter.

(4) A cleaning solution approved by the commission used to clean blood and debris:
(A) in the fighting area; and
(B) on the gloves worn by fighters.
(5) An acceptable means of disposal of items containing blood-borne pathogens.
(6) An adequate supply of:
(A) bottled water; and
(B) ice;
to be used by fighters.
(7) The commission approved credentials to be issued to individuals pursuant to SECTIONS 31 and 33 of this document.

(c) The promoter of a professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event must also provide elevated stools to be used by the judges.

(d) The promoter of a professional mixed martial arts event or professional-amateur mixed martial arts event must also provide:
(1) fingernail and toenail clippers; and
(2) red and blue tape.

SECTION 43. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) At each official weigh-in for an event, a:
(1) commission representative; or
(2) commission appointed weigh-in witness;
must be present.

(c) A weigh-in must be completed:
(1) not more than thirty (30) hours; and
(2) not fewer than two (2) hours;
before the commencement of the event at a time and location to be determined by the promoter and approved by the commission.

(d) Prior to the scheduled weigh-in, the executive director or his designee must:
(1) assign a commission representative to be present at the scheduled weigh-in and inform the promoter of the commission representative's name and contact information;
(2) appoint a weigh-in witness for the commission and provide the promoter with the appointed weigh-in witness's name and contact information; or
(3) inform the promoter that a commission representative or commission appointed weigh-in witness is not available for the scheduled weigh-in.

(e) If a commission representative or commission appointed weigh-in witness cannot be present at the scheduled weigh-in, the weigh-in must be postponed until such time as a commission representative or commission appointed weigh-in witness can be present.

(f) The promoter or an agent of the promoter must be present at the official weigh-in.

SECTION 44. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) For an event, each fighter must weigh in, stripped to undergarments, in the presence of their scheduled opponent.

(c) If a fighter does not weigh-in at the scheduled weigh-in, the fighter may not participate in the bout for which he or she is scheduled.

(d) If a fighter is not present at the scheduled weigh-in due to a verifiable emergency situation, the commission may approve a later weigh-in for that fighter to be conducted no fewer than two (2) hours before the scheduled start time of the event.

(e) If a fighter whose weigh-in is rescheduled by the commission under subsection (d) does not weigh-in as outlined in subsection (d), the fighter may not participate in the bout for which he or she is scheduled.

(f) If a fighter is over his or her contract weight at the weigh-in, other than the one (1) pound allowance permitted in nonchampionship bouts, a second weigh-in may be conducted not more than two (2) hours after the initial weigh-in.

(g) Between the first and second weigh in, a fighter may not be permitted to lose more than:
(1) four (4) pounds, if the initial weigh-in and second weigh-in occur between thirty (30) hours and twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of event; or
(2) two (2) pounds, if the initial weigh-in and second weigh-in occur less than twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the event.

(h) If a fighter remains over their contract weight after the second weigh-in, the fighter may not participate in the bout for which he or she is scheduled unless the:
(1) promoter;
(2) fighter who has failed to weigh in at or under his or her contract weight; and
(3) fighter's opponent;
renegotiate their bout contract and the commission approves of the renegotiated contract.

(i) Weight scales of standard make must be:
(1) furnished by the promoter; and
(2) approved by the commission representative or the commission appointed weigh-in witness.

(j) If more than one (1) weight scale is furnished by the promoter, each fighter must be weighed on the same weight scale as his or her opponent.

(k) The promoter must furnish the weight scale used at the official weigh-in in the dressing room area at the venue where the event is conducted.

(l) At his or her discretion, and at any time before or during an event, the chief commission representative may order any fighter to be weighed an additional time:
(1) if the chief commission representative believes the weight listed from the official weigh-in may be incorrect; or
(2) to ensure the maximum allowable weight differentials in this document are not being exceeded.

SECTION 45. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) When participating in a bout, a fighter:
(1) may wear a mustache or beard, with the approval of a commission representative;
(2) must not have braided facial hair;
(3) must have hair trimmed or tied back in such a manner as not to interfere with the vision of either fighter and not covering any part of his or her face;
(4) must not wear jewelry or piercing accessories; and
(5) must not wear any facial cosmetics.

(c) Professional mixed martial artists must have properly trimmed fingernails and toenails.

SECTION 46. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) When participating at an event, a fighter must be examined by the event physician not more than two (2) hours prior to the scheduled start time of event.

(c) If the event physician so finds, he or she must certify, in writing, over his or her signature, that the fighter is physically fit to participate in the event. The event physician's certification of physical fitness to

participate must be delivered to the chief commission representative before a fighter may participate.

(d) A fighter who fails to obtain the event physician's certification of physical fitness to participate may not be permitted to participate in the event.

(e) Once a fighter has been examined by the event physician before the event, he or she may not leave the locker room area without the permission of the commission.

(f) If the event physician has any doubt regarding a fighter's sex, the event physician must:
(1) cancel that fighter's bout;
(2) recommend the placement of the fighter on indefinite nonmedical suspension pursuant to SECTION 57 of this document; and
(3) order the results of a physician observed buccal smear to be delivered to the commission.

SECTION 47. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) At an event, only water and electrolyte-replacement drinks will be permitted in the dressing room and at the fighting area for purposes of hydrating a fighter.

(c) All water or electrolyte-replacement drinks must be approved by a commission representative and brought to the fighting area in unopened and sealed plastic containers.

(d) A commission representative may remove any disallowed drink from the dressing room or fighting area.

SECTION 48. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) When participating in a bout, a fighter must wear an individually fitted mouthpiece.

(c) The mouthpiece is subject to examination and approval by the:
(1) event physician; or
(2) referee.

(d) A round may not begin unless the fighter's mouthpiece is in place.

SECTION 49. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An individual who is licensed as a:
(1) promoter; or
(2) matchmaker;
may not be the manager of a fighter for a bout in which that manager is also the promoter or matchmaker of record.

SECTION 50. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The following are prohibited from obtaining a license as an official:
(1) A promoter licensed in any state, country, or tribal nation.
(2) Any:
(A) employee; or
(B) agent;
of a promoter licensed in any state, country, or tribal nation; and
(3) A matchmaker licensed in any state, country, or tribal nation.

SECTION 51. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An official appointed by the commission to serve during an event who observes or becomes aware of any activity that may violate IC 4-33-22 or this document must immediately report the activity to the chief commission representative.

SECTION 52. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) No official may have a direct or indirect conflict of interest, as defined in SECTION 1 of this document, with any other licensee participating in any event for which the official has been assigned by the commission to work.

(c) Failure of an official to notify the commission of a direct or indirect conflict of interest prior to the start of an event is grounds for disciplinary action under IC 4-33-22 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 53. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) There must be present at each event a minimum of three (3) judges appointed by the commission to fulfill official duties during all bouts.

(c) The commission, at its discretion, may appoint additional judges for an event.

(d) Failure of a judge to comply with IC 4-33-22 and this document may result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.

(e) Each judge must be stationed directly outside of the fighting area as designated by the commission.

(f) Each judge must render an independent decision.

(g) Judges must wear clothing approved by the commission.

SECTION 54. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) There must be present at each event a minimum of one (1) announcer.

(c) Announcers are strictly forbidden from introducing a bout except when authorized to do so by the chief commission representative.

SECTION 55. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The event physician must be present directly outside the fighting area to provide immediate emergency medical care at all times a bout is in progress.

(c) The event physician must:
(1) enter the fighting area immediately after the conclusion of a bout to examine each fighter; and
(2) recommend the appropriate medical suspensions for the fighters pursuant to SECTION 56 of this document that the event physician determines appropriate.

SECTION 56. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and

(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The following medical suspensions must be issued to a fighter participating in an event as follows:
(1) For a technical knockout (TKO), a minimum of thirty (30) days suspension shall be issued by the chief commission representative.
(2) For a knockout (KO), a minimum of sixty (60) days suspension shall be issued by the chief commission representative.

(c) The commission may:
(1) lengthen and impose additional conditions upon an existing medical suspension; and
(2) issue additional medical suspensions;
as necessary.

(d) If a medical suspension is issued and specific medical procedures or testing are required, the fighter must be examined and cleared for competition by a physician licensed in the state in which the examination occurred before the medical suspension may be lifted.

(e) The chief commission representative at an event may issue an order for a medical suspension pursuant to IC 4-21.5-4.

(f) A fighter subject to an order levying a medical suspension may appeal the medical suspension by requesting a hearing pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4.

SECTION 57. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) An order for a nonmedical suspension may be issued against a fighter for unsportsmanlike conduct, in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4.

(c) A fighter subject to an order levying a nonmedical suspension may appeal the nonmedical suspension by requesting a hearing pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4.

(d) The chief commission representative at an event may issue an order for a nonmedical suspension pursuant to IC 4-21.5-4.

SECTION 58. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) A fighter who participates in a bout may have his or her purse or prize withheld, in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4, for the following reasons:
(1) Noncompetitive fighting.
(2) The unsportsmanlike conduct of the:
(A) fighter; or
(B) fighter's corner men.

(c) A fighter subject to an order levying the withholding of a purse may appeal the purse or prize withholding by requesting a hearing pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4.

(d) The commission may issue an order for the withholding of a purse pursuant to IC 4-21.5-4.

SECTION 59. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) A fighter is not permitted to participate in a bout if the fighter:
(1) has a prohibited drug in his or her possession or control or in his or her system; or
(2) refuses to submit to a test ordered under this document.

SECTION 60. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The chief commission representative may order a fighter scheduled to participate in a bout to submit to a test for the detection of a prohibited drug.

(c) Each fighter participating in a championship bout must submit to a test for prohibited drugs.

(d) On the day of the event, a representative of the commission will inform a fighter that he or she has been selected for a test. The fighter must submit to a test at the conclusion of the fighter's bout.

(e) A fighter may not refuse to submit to a test ordered under this SECTION. A fighter will be found to have failed the test if he or she refuses to submit to the testing procedures under this SECTION.

SECTION 61. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The following may result in disciplinary action against a fighter's license:
(1) A confirmed positive drug test result.
(2) Failure to submit to a drug test upon request.

(c) If a fighter:
(1) has a confirmed positive drug test result from a sample taken immediately following the fighter's bout; or
(2) failed to submit to a test;
and was declared the winner of the bout, the official bout result shall be changed to a no decision in a boxing bout and a no contest in a mixed martial arts bout.

(d) If a fighter:
(1) has a confirmed positive drug test result from a sample taken immediately following the fighter's bout; or
(2) failed to submit to a test;
and was declared the loser of the bout, the official bout result shall remain unchanged.

SECTION 62. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The promoter must ensure that all costs of obtaining a drug test laboratory result ordered by the commission are paid.

SECTION 63. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) There must be present at each event at least one (1) commission representative or inspector appointed by the executive director or his designee and assigned for the purpose of providing on-site regulation.

(c) The executive director or his designee may assign a chief commission representative and as many additional commission representatives or inspectors as is necessary for oversight of the event.

(d) Each commission representative or inspector assigned under this SECTION is responsible for ensuring that all provisions of IC 4-33-22 and this document are observed.

SECTION 64. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) The decision rendered at the end of any bout will not be changed by the commission unless the:
(1) commission determines that a fraudulent act or corruption took place during the bout;
(2) compilation of the score cards of the judges discloses clerical error which shows that the decision was given to the wrong fighter; or
(3) referee or chief commission representative has rendered an incorrect decision based on the misinterpretation of a bout result in SECTION 83 or SECTION 104 of this document *[SECTION 83 or 104 of this document]***.**

(c) A petition to change a bout result may only be filed by the:
(1) fighter participating in the bout; or
(2) fighter's manager.

(d) The petition to change a bout result must:
(1) be filed, in writing, with the executive director or his designee no later than ten (10) business days after the conclusion of the bout in question;
(2) state the specific reason or reasons the bout result should be changed; and
(3) include videotape, if any, of the entire bout in question.

SECTION 65. **(a) This SECTION applies to:**
(1) professional boxing; and
(2) professional mixed martial arts.

(b) Failure of a licensee to comply with the provisions of IC 4-33-22 and this document may result in:
(1) the cancellation of a bout;
(2) the cancellation of an event; and
(3) disciplinary action, including license suspension, revocation, or denial under IC 4-33-22 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 66. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) Professional boxers shall be divided into the following weight categories:

(1) Mini flyweight	**up to 105 pounds**
(2) Light flyweight	**over 105 to 108 pounds**
(3) Flyweight	**over 108 to 112 pounds**
(4) Super flyweight	**over 112 to 115 pounds**
(5) Bantamweight	**over 115 to 118 pounds**
(6) Super bantamweight	**over 118 to 122 pounds**
(7) Featherweight	**over 122 to 126 pounds**
(8) Super featherweight	**over 126 to 130 pounds**
(9) Lightweight	**over 130 to 135 pounds**
(10) Super lightweight	**over 135 to 140 pounds**
(11) Welterweight	**over 140 to 147 pounds**
(12) Super welterweight	**over 147 to 154 pounds**
(13) Middleweight	**over 154 to 160 pounds**
(14) Super middleweight	**over 160 to 168 pounds**
(15) Light heavyweight	**over 168 to 175 pounds**
(16) Cruiserweight	**over 175 to 200 pounds**
(17) Heavyweight	**over 200 pounds**

Notwithstanding the aforementioned weight categories, a one (1) pound weight allowance is permissible, without a penalty, for nonchampionship bouts.

(c) No bout may be scheduled and no professional boxer may engage in a bout, between professional boxers in different weight categories, if the difference in weight between the professional boxers in different weight categories exceeds the allowance shown in the following schedule:

(1) Up to 118 pounds	**not more than 3 pounds**
(2) Over 118 to 130 pounds	**not more than 4 pounds**
(3) Over 130 to 140 pounds	**not more than 5 pounds**
(4) Over 140 to 175 pounds	**not more than 7 pounds**

(5) Over 175 to 200 pounds	**not more than 12 pounds**
(6) Over 200 pounds	**no limit**

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), a bout may be held, in which the professional boxers in different weight categories have a weight differential exceeding the maximum amount, if:
(1) the executive director or his designee approves the bout; and
(2) the professional boxer who weighs less signs a liability waiver form provided by the commission.

SECTION 67. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) A professional boxing event may not have:
(1) less than four (4) scheduled professional boxing bouts with a minimum of twenty-eight (28) scheduled rounds; or
(2) more than fifteen (15) scheduled professional boxing bouts with a maximum of seventy-five (75) scheduled rounds.

(c) A professional-amateur boxing event:
(1) may not have less than four (4) scheduled:
(A) professional boxing bouts; and
(B) amateur boxing bouts;
with a minimum of twenty-eight (28) scheduled rounds;
(2) may not have more than fifteen (15) scheduled:
(A) professional boxing bouts; and
(B) amateur boxing bouts;
with a maximum of seventy-five (75) scheduled rounds; and
(3) must have all amateur boxing bouts be in succession before the start of any professional boxing bouts.

(d) Before the scheduled date of an event, the promoter may request a waiver of the minimum or maximum number of bouts as required under subsection (b) or (c).

(e) A promoter who requests a waiver under subsection (d) must submit a waiver fee at the time of filing for the waiver in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars ($250).

(f) The waiver fee submitted under subsection (e) will be refunded to the promoter if the commission denies the waiver.

(g) The commission may seek disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-33-22 and IC 4-21.5 against a promoter who does not request a waiver and has less than the minimum number or more than the maximum number of scheduled bouts and rounds at the event.

SECTION 68. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) Bouts with male professional boxers may not be more than twelve (12) rounds of three (3) minutes duration per round.

(c) Bouts with female professional boxers may not be more than ten (10) rounds of two (2) minutes duration per round.

(d) In all bouts, each round must be separated by an intermission lasting one (1) minute in duration.

SECTION 69. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) All bouts must be held in a ringed fighting area.

(c) A ringed fighting area must meet the following requirements:
(1) The fighting area floor:
(A) must be:
(i) no less than sixteen (16) feet by sixteen (16) feet; and
(ii) no more than twenty (20) feet by twenty (20) feet;
when measured inside the line of the ropes;

(B) must extend at least two (2) feet beyond the ropes;
(C) must be no more than four (4) feet above the floor of the building;
(D) must be padded with ensolite or similar closed-cell foam, with at least one (1) inch layer of foam padding; and
(E) must be clear of all obstructions or objects.
(2) The fighting area must have three (3) sets of suitable steps, with one (1) set located in:
(A) the red corner;
(B) the blue corner; and
(C) one (1) neutral corner;
to be used by the professional boxers and other authorized individuals.
(3) One (1) of the corners must have a blue designation and the corner directly across must have a red designation.
(4) Ring posts must be:
(A) made of metal, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of fifty-eight (58) inches above the fighting area floor;
(B) properly padded in a manner approved by the commission; and
(C) a minimum of twenty-four (24) inches away from the ring ropes.
(5) There must be four (4) ring ropes:
(A) wrapped in a soft material;
(B) not less than one (1) inch in diameter; and
(C) with spacing of:
(i) no less than twelve (12) inches apart; and
(ii) no more than fourteen (14) inches apart.

(d) Fighting area specifications:
(1) must be approved; and
(2) may be altered;
by the commission.

SECTION 70. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) When participating in a bout, a male professional boxer must wear:
(1) boxing shorts;
(2) soft-soled boxing shoes;
(3) a custom-fitted mouthpiece;
(4) a foul proof cup; and
(5) an abdominal guard.

(c) When participating in a bout, a female professional boxer:
(1) must wear:
(A) boxing shorts;
(B) a body shirt;
(C) soft-soled boxing shoes;
(D) a custom-fitted mouthpiece; and
(E) an abdominal guard; and
(2) has the option of wearing a breast protector.

(d) A professional boxer may not wear any equipment or clothing that has not been approved by a commission representative.

SECTION 71. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) Before participating in a bout, a professional boxer is required to wrap their hands in gauze and tape.

(c) In all weight classes, the hand wraps on each professional boxer's hand must be:
(1) soft gauze cloth not more than:
(A) twenty (20) yards in length; and
(B) two (2) inches in width;
(2) held in place by white adhesive tape that is approved by the commission not more than:
(A) eight (8) feet in length; and

(B) one and one-half (1.5) inches in width; and
(3) evenly distributed across the hand.

(d) The adhesive tape must not cover any part of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(e) The use of water, or any liquid or substance, on the adhesive tape or gauze is strictly prohibited.

(f) The soft gauze cloth and adhesive tape must be placed on the professional boxer's hands in the dressing room and approved by a commission representative.

(g) Substances other than soft cloth gauze and adhesive tape must not be utilized.

(h) The manager or chief corner man of the professional boxer's opponent may be present to witness the hand wrapping of a professional boxer.

SECTION 72. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) When participating in a bout, a professional boxer must wear boxing gloves which are in good condition or the boxing gloves must be replaced.

(c) All professional boxers must wear boxing gloves approved by the commission of at least:
(1) eight (8) ounces for the mini flyweight class through the welterweight class; and
(2) ten (10) ounces for the super welterweight class through the heavyweight class.

(d) The boxing gloves worn by any two (2) professional boxers participating in a single bout must be of equal weight.

(e) The boxing gloves must have the distal portion of the thumb attached to the body of the glove.

(f) No professional boxer may supply his or her own boxing gloves for participation in a bout unless expressly authorized by the chief commission representative.

(g) Boxing gloves must be placed on the professional boxer's hands in the dressing room in the presence of a commission representative and must be approved by a commission representative.

SECTION 73. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as a corner man for a professional boxer at an event must hold a valid Indiana license as a:
(1) second;
(2) manager; or
(3) trainer.

(c) An individual who is licensed as a:
(1) promoter; or
(2) matchmaker;
in Indiana, may not serve as a corner man for a professional boxer at an event for which the individual is the promoter or matchmaker of record.

(d) There may be not more than three (3) corner men allowed to assist any one (1) professional boxer in a bout without the approval of the commission.

(e) Notwithstanding subsection (d), there may be not more than four (4) corner men allowed to assist any one (1) professional boxer in championship or main event bouts without the approval of the commission.

(f) Between rounds, one (1) corner man may be inside the fighting area and two (2) corner men may be on the fighting area apron.

(g) If a professional boxer has an open cut, a second corner man may also enter the fighting area if

the second corner man is the individual who will be treating the open cut.

(h) No corner man may work in any capacity during a bout unless wearing hygienic gloves.

(i) Corner men may apply only petroleum jelly to the face, arms, or any other part of the professional boxer's body:
(1) before the start of the bout; and
(2) in the presence of a commission representative or the referee.

(j) Corner men may not apply:
(1) body grease;
(2) gels;
(3) balms;
(4) lotions;
(5) oils; or
(6) other substances deemed unacceptable by a commission representative;
to the hair, face, or body of a professional boxer at any point before or during an event.

(k) During a round, all corner men must:
(1) remain seated;
(2) refrain from excessively coaching in a disruptive manner;
(3) not mount the fighting area apron or enter the fighting area until the sound device has signaled the end of the round unless the corner man is signaling to the referee to stop the bout; and
(4) not throw any item into the fighting area.

(l) At the conclusion of a round, all corner men must not:
(1) enter the fighting area enclosure to assist a professional boxer; or
(2) place any items in the fighting area enclosure;
until the sound device has signaled the end of a round.

(m) During the one (1) minute rest period, all corner men:
(1) may coach;
(2) may treat:
(A) cuts;
(B) abrasions; and
(C) swelling;
(3) may provide water or electrolyte-replacement drinks to assist the professional boxer in cooling down;
(4) must not pour any water or electrolyte-replacement drinks onto a professional boxer;
(5) notwithstanding subsection (i), may apply petroleum jelly to the facial area of a professional boxer;
(6) in the case of a cut sustained by a professional boxer, may topically apply, under the supervision of the referee or a commission representative, only:
(A) a solution of adrenaline 1/1000;
(B) avetine;
(C) thrombin; or
(D) notwithstanding subsection (i), petroleum jelly; and
(7) must remove themselves and all items from the fighting area enclosure at the sound of the timekeeper's sound device signaling the ten (10) second warning before the beginning of the next round.

(n) At no time before, during, or after the bout may any corner man use profanity or obscene gestures toward any person.

(o) Corner men may not enter the fighting area enclosure to assist or move a professional boxer who has been knocked out or has otherwise sustained an injury until the event physician or other medical personnel have instructed the corner men to enter the fighting area.

(p) Violations of this SECTION may result in:
(1) ejection of offenders from the fighting area corner; and
(2) a point deduction assessed against or a disqualification of the offending corner man's affiliated

professional boxer;
by the referee.

(q) All corner men are responsible for reporting to the commission any injury or illness sustained by a professional boxer, with which the corner men are assisting, before, during, or after any bout.

SECTION 74. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) There must be present at each event a minimum of one (1) referee who is appointed by the commission to fulfill official duties during all bouts.

(c) The commission, at its discretion, may appoint additional referees for an event.

(d) All referees will be held in strict observance of IC 4-33-22 and this document while working at an event. Failure to comply with IC 4-33-22 and this document may result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.

(e) No persons other than the professional boxers and the referee may enter the fighting area during the progress of a round.

(f) The chief official is the referee, who:
(1) has general supervision over each bout; and
(2) must be located in the fighting area.

(g) The referee is the sole arbiter of a bout and is the only individual authorized to stop a bout.

(h) The referee may stop a bout if an unauthorized person enters the fighting area during the progress of a round.

(i) The referee must, before the start of an event for which he or she has been appointed, meet with each professional boxer and his or her chief corner man in their dressing room and:
(1) explain to both the professional boxer and his or her chief corner man:
(A) the violations described in SECTION 76 of this document, and the repercussions of committing such violations, including disqualification of the professional boxer;
(B) his or her expectation regarding the chief corner man's responsibility to:
(i) clean up water spills from the fighting area;
(ii) wipe off excess petroleum jelly from the professional boxer; and
(iii) ensure that the professional boxer has his or her mouthpiece in place before the start of each round;
(2) identify the belt/hip line and clarify that the equipment shall not extend above this imaginary line;
(3) explain what he or she will do when the timekeeper signals the:
(A) ten (10) second warning for the end of a round; and
(B) end of the round;
(4) demonstrate how he or she will direct the professional boxers to break; and
(5) review fouls and how he or she will issue warnings or deduct points for fouls committed by the professional boxers.

(j) The referee must consult with the event physician before the start of an event regarding the protocols for the event for which the event physician has been appointed.

(k) The referee must, before the start of an event for which he or she has been appointed, check the condition of the fighting area to ensure the fighting area is ready and safe for use.

(l) When the professional boxers have entered the fighting area, the referee must:
(1) inspect the boxing gloves of the professional boxers;
(2) ensure that no foreign substances have been applied to the gloves or bodies of the professional boxers, which could be detrimental to an opponent;
(3) call the professional boxers to the center of the fighting area;
(4) give final instructions; and
(5) direct the professional boxers to their corners in preparation for the commencement of the bout.

(m) Before signaling the timekeeper to signal the commencement of a bout, the referee must:
(1) ensure that the fighting area has been cleared of all unauthorized individuals and items; and
(2) check with:
(A) each judge;
(B) the timekeepers;
(C) the event physician; and
(D) the chief commission representative;
to determine if each individual is ready for the commencement of the bout.

(n) During the bout, the referee:
(1) must ensure the safety of the professional boxers, including stopping the bout if, in the referee's opinion:
(A) either professional boxer shows marked superiority; and
(B) the continuation of the same would result in unnecessary and useless punishment and would eventually result in a knockout;
(2) must enforce all provisions of IC 4-33-22 and this document that apply to the:
(A) execution of performance and conduct of the professional boxers; and
(B) conduct of the professional boxer's corner men;
(3) must maintain control of the bout at all stages;
(4) must issue warnings and deduct points for committed fouls, as appropriate, and instruct the judges to mark their scorecards accordingly when the referee has assessed a point deduction for a foul committed by one (1) of the professional boxers;
(5) must not touch the professional boxers unless one (1) or both of the professional boxers are refusing to obey the referee's command to break;
(6) may call time-out to:
(A) consult with the event physician to determine if an injured professional boxer is able to continue participation in a bout; or
(B) allow the event physician to examine a professional boxer if the event physician has signaled a desire to conduct the examination by signaling the referee; and
(7) must, at the end of each round, pick up the scorecards from each judge and deliver the scorecards to the chief commission representative.

(o) The referee must, at the conclusion of a bout:
(1) call both professional boxers to the center of the fighting area and raise the hand of the winning professional boxer upon the announcement of his or her name, as the winner, by the announcer; and
(2) maintain control of:
(A) the fighting area;
(B) both professional boxers;
(C) both professional boxer's corner men; and
(D) any other individual who has entered the fighting area;
until the winner has been announced and all individuals have exited the fighting area.

(p) The referee must wear clothing approved by the commission.

(q) The referee may not enter the fighting area unless wearing hygienic gloves.

SECTION 75. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) There must be present at each event a minimum of one (1) timekeeper appointed by the commission to fulfill official duties during all bouts.

(c) The commission, at its discretion, may appoint additional timekeepers for an event.

(d) Failure of a timekeeper to comply with IC 4-33-22 and this document may result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.

(e) At each event for which the timekeepers have been appointed, the timekeepers must provide:
(1) sound devices, unless acceptable sound devices are being provided by the venue; and
(2) two (2) stopwatches;
that have been examined and approved by the commission.

(f) The timekeepers must:
(1) ten (10) seconds before the beginning of each round, give warning to the corner men of professional boxers by utilizing a commission approved sound device, which is the signal for the corner men to leave the fighting area;
(2) ten (10) seconds prior to the end of a round, use a commission approved sound device to provide notice that the end of the round is approaching;
(3) at the end of a round, use a commission approved sound device to provide notice of the end of the round;
(4) if a bout terminates before the scheduled limit of rounds, inform the announcer and chief commission representative of the exact duration of the bout; and
(5) not use any sound device during a round, except as provided in subdivisions (1) through (3).

(g) Timekeepers must wear clothing approved by the commission.

SECTION 76. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) The following are fouls, whether intentional or accidental in nature, and may result in point deductions issued by the referee if committed during a bout:
(1) Hitting an opponent below the navel or behind the ear.
(2) Hitting an opponent who is down.
(3) Holding an opponent with one (1) hand and hitting with the other.
(4) Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch.
(5) Wrestling, kicking, or roughing.
(6) Pushing an opponent about the fighting area or into the ropes.
(7) Butting with the head, shoulder, knee, or elbow.
(8) Hitting with the open glove, the butt or inside of the hand, or back of the hand, elbow, or wrist.
(9) Purposely falling down onto the fighting area canvas without being hit or for the purpose of avoiding a blow.
(10) Striking deliberately at the part of the body over the kidneys.
(11) Pivoting while throwing a punch.
(12) Punches to the back of the head or neck area.
(13) Jabbing the eyes with the thumb of the glove.
(14) Use of abusive language or profanity.
(15) Unsportsmanlike conduct that causes an injury to an opponent that does not meet the standard of a fair blow.
(16) Hitting on the break.
(17) Intentionally spitting out the mouthpiece.
(18) Hitting out of the ropes.
(19) Holding rope and hitting.
(20) Biting or spitting.
(21) Failure to follow referee's instructions.
(22) Stepping on an opponent.
(23) Crouching below opponent's belt.
(24) Leaving the neutral corner.
(25) Corner man shouting.

(c) Only a referee may assess a foul and issue point deductions for committed fouls.

SECTION 77. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) If a bout is temporarily stopped because a professional boxer has been injured as a result of an intentional foul, the referee or the event physician must determine whether the professional boxer who was fouled can continue.

(c) If the referee or event physician determines the professional boxer is unfit to continue:
(1) the bout shall immediately end; and
(2) the offending professional boxer shall lose by disqualification pursuant to SECTION 83 of this document.

(d) If the referee or event physician determines that the professional boxer is able to continue to fight, the referee shall:

(1) issue a mandatory two (2) point deduction to the offending professional boxer; and
(2) restart the bout as soon as practical.

(e) If the injury sustained by a professional boxer as a result of an intentional foul causes the professional boxer to be unable to continue at a subsequent point in the bout, the rules governing the type of bout results in SECTION 83 of this document will apply.

(f) A professional boxer who is injured as a result of an intentional low blow foul has up to a five (5) minute recuperative period to recover at the professional boxer's own discretion. If the referee or event physician determines that the professional boxer is unfit to continue after the five (5) minute recuperative period, the offending professional boxer shall lose by disqualification pursuant to SECTION 83 of this document.

SECTION 78. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) If a bout is temporarily stopped because a professional boxer has been injured as a result of an accidental foul, the referee or the event physician must determine whether the professional boxer who was fouled can continue.

(c) If the referee or event physician determines the professional boxer is unfit to continue:
(1) the bout shall immediately end; and
(2) the rules governing the type of bout results in SECTION 83 of this document shall apply.

(d) If the referee or event physician determines that the professional boxer is able to continue to fight, the referee:
(1) may issue any appropriate point deduction for the committed accidental foul to the offending professional boxer; and
(2) shall restart the bout as soon as practical.

(e) If the injury sustained by a professional boxer as a result of an accidental foul causes the professional boxer to be unable to continue at a subsequent point in the bout, the rules governing the type of bout results in SECTION 83 of this document will apply.

(f) A professional boxer who is injured as a result of an accidental low blow foul has up to a five (5) minute recuperative period to recover at the professional boxer's own discretion. If the injured professional boxer is unfit to continue after the five (5) minute recuperative period, the injured professional boxer shall lose by technical knockout pursuant to SECTION 83 of this document.

SECTION 79. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) If a foul is committed, the referee must:
(1) call time-out;
(2) check the fouled professional boxer's condition and safety;
(3) issue any appropriate point deduction for the committed foul to the offending professional boxer by immediately notifying:
(A) both professional boxers;
(B) both professional boxers' corner men;
(C) each judge; and
(D) the chief commission representative; and
(4) restart the bout as soon as practical.

SECTION 80. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) The mouthpiece must be in the professional boxer's mouth at all times during a round.

(c) If the referee believes that the mouthpiece has been ejected from a professional boxer's mouth as a result of a natural fight action, the referee must, at the first opportune moment and without interfering with the immediate action, do the following:
(1) Call time-out.
(2) Direct the professional boxer whose mouthpiece remains in place to retire to the furthest neutral corner.

(3) Take the other professional boxer to his or her corner.
(4) Direct the professional boxer's chief corner man to rinse the mouthpiece and place the mouthpiece back into the professional boxer's mouth.
(5) Direct that the round immediately continue without deducting points from the professional boxer.

(d) If the referee believes that the professional boxer spit out or allowed the mouthpiece to fall out of his or her mouth, the referee must, at the first opportune moment and without interfering with the immediate action, do the following:
(1) Call time-out.
(2) Direct the professional boxer whose mouthpiece remains in place to retire to a neutral corner.
(3) Take the other professional boxer to his or her corner.
(4) Direct the professional boxer's chief corner man to rinse the mouthpiece and place the mouthpiece back into the professional boxer's mouth.
(5) Issue any appropriate point deductions to the offending professional boxer.
(6) Direct that the round immediately continue.

SECTION 81. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) All bouts will be evaluated and scored by three (3) judges in accordance with the Ten (10) Point Must Scoring System, using the following criteria:
(1) Clean punching.
(2) Effective aggressiveness.
(3) Fighting area generalship.
(4) Defense.

(c) Each judge must deduct points for fouls only when they are deemed as such by the referee.

(d) Each judge must utilize the following basic scoring concepts:
(1) A round is to be scored as a 10-10 round when the round ends with no clear winner.
(2) A round is to be scored as a 10-9 round when a professional boxer wins a round by a close margin.
(3) A round is to be scored as a 10-8 round when a professional boxer wins a round:
(A) by a close margin and by knocking down his or her opponent one (1) time, as ruled by the referee; or
(B) in a dominating manner without any rulings of a knockdown.
(4) A round is to be scored as a 10-7 round when a professional boxer wins a round by knocking down his or her opponent two (2) times, as ruled by the referee.
(5) A round is to be scored as a 10-6 round when a professional boxer wins a round by knocking down their opponent more than two (2) times, as ruled by the referee.

(e) A round scored 10-10 should be very rare.

(f) Partial rounds must be scored.

(g) If the referee penalizes either professional boxer, then the appropriate points shall be deducted when the commission calculates the final score for the round.

(h) The commission reserves the right to make public through the press the individual decisions of the judges.

SECTION 82. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) A referee may declare a professional boxer "down" when:
(1) any body part other than his or her feet is on the fighting area canvas;
(2) he or she is being held up by the fighting area ropes; or
(3) he or she is hanging on, through, or over the fighting area ropes without the ability to protect himself or herself and cannot fall to the fighting area canvas.

(c) If a professional boxer is down by:
(1) an accidental loss of footing, the professional boxer must arise instantly or be subject to a point deduction; or

(2) a blow or weakness, the professional boxer must arise before the count of ten (10) or be subject to a loss by knockout.

(d) When a knockdown occurs, the following procedure shall be implemented:
(1) The referee shall first immediately require the standing professional boxer to retire to the farthest neutral corner of the fighting area, where the professional boxer must stay until:
(A) the downed professional boxer has risen and the referee commences the round; or
(B) the referee has officially stopped the bout.
(2) The timekeeper shall:
(A) immediately arise and begin the count;
(B) announce the seconds audibly as they elapse; and
(C) signal the seconds physically by using his or her fingers.
(3) Once the referee has ensured the standing professional boxer has retired to the farthest neutral corner of the fighting area, the referee shall turn to the timekeeper and commence the counting at the same count as the timekeeper.
(4) Once the referee has commenced the counting at the same count as the timekeeper, the timekeeper shall cease counting.
(5) The referee shall count to ten (10) and declare the bout stopped by knockout if the downed professional boxer does not arise by the end of the ten (10) count.

(e) A professional boxer who:
(1) refuses to immediately obey a referee's command to retire to a neutral corner; or
(2) leaves the neutral corner before receiving a command to do so by the referee;
may be issued a point deduction or be disqualified by the referee.

(f) When a professional boxer has been deemed down from a legal blow or weakness by the referee, the professional boxer must take a minimum count of eight (8), whether or not the professional boxer has regained his or her feet before the count of eight (8) has been reached.

(g) When a round ends before a professional boxer, who was knocked down during the progress of the round, arises:
(1) the sound device shall not sound, and the count shall continue; and
(2) if the professional boxer arises before the count of ten (10), the timekeeper must then signal the end the round using the sound device.

(h) Should a professional boxer who is knocked down arise before the count of ten (10) is reached and again go back down immediately without being struck by his or her opponent, the referee must resume the count where he or she left off.

(i) If a professional boxer has been knocked out of or has fallen out of the fighting area, the referee must declare the professional boxer down, the same as if the professional boxer were down on the fighting area canvas, and commence a count to twenty (20). The professional boxer must:
(1) return to a standing and ready position, unassisted by anyone, before the count elapses;
(2) lose by knockout if he or she has failed to be on his or her feet in the fighting area before the expiration of the twenty (20) count; or
(3) have points deducted or lose by disqualification, at the sole discretion of the referee, if he or she is assisted by anyone that causes an unfair advantage to the opponent.

(j) No professional boxer shall leave the fighting area during the one (1) minute rest period between rounds.

SECTION 83. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) The following are the types of bout results:
(1) Technical knockout (TKO): When a bout ends by referee stoppage due to an:
(A) instance where the referee believes a professional boxer is entering a state of unconsciousness and is therefore unable to defend himself or herself; or
(B) injury as a result of a legal blow that is severe enough to prematurely stop the bout.
(2) Knockout (KO): When a bout ends as a result of the failure of a professional boxer, after being deemed down by the referee due to legal blows or weakness, to rise from the fighting area canvas by the end of the referee's ten (10) count.

(3) Decisions via scorecards, as follows:
(A) Unanimous decision (UD): When all three (3) judges score the bout in favor of the same professional boxer.
(B) Majority decision (MD): When two (2) judges score the bout in favor of the same professional boxer and one (1) judge scores a draw.
(C) Split decision (SD): When two (2) judges score the bout in favor of one (1) professional boxer and one (1) judge scores in favor of the opponent.
(4) Draws via scorecards, as follows:
(A) Unanimous draw (UDR): When all three (3) judges score the bout a draw.
(B) Majority draw (MDR): When two (2) judges score the bout a draw.
(C) Split draw (SDR): When all three (3) judges score the bout differently and the score total results in a draw.
(5) Disqualification (DQ): When a bout ends due to:
(A) an injury sustained during a bout as a result of an intentional foul and the injured professional boxer is immediately unable to continue as a result of the injury; or
(B) any combination of fouls in SECTION 76 which the referee determines are severe enough to warrant the immediate stoppage of the bout.
(6) Forfeit (FT): When a professional boxer:
(A) fails to begin a bout; or
(B) prematurely ends a bout;
for reasons other than injury.
(7) Technical draw (TDR): When a bout is prematurely stopped, due to:
(A) an injury as a result of an intentional foul that was committed at an earlier point in the bout and the injured professional boxer is even or behind on the score cards;
(B) an injury as a result of an accidental foul and at least:
(i) three (3) of four (4) scheduled rounds; or
(ii) four (4) of five (5) or more scheduled rounds;
have been completed at the time of stoppage and the professional boxers are tied on the score cards;
(C) the referee's determination that both professional boxers are in a condition that might subject the professional boxers to serious injury if the bout were allowed to continue; or
(D) the failure of both professional boxers, after being deemed down by the referee due to legal blows or weakness, to rise from the fighting area canvas by the end of the referee's ten (10) count.
(8) Technical decision (TD): When a bout is prematurely stopped due to:
(A) an injury as a result of an intentional foul that was committed at an earlier point in the bout and the injured professional boxer is leading on the score cards; or
(B) an injury as a result of an accidental foul and at least:
(i) three (3) of four (4) scheduled rounds; or
(ii) four (4) of five (5) or more scheduled rounds;
have been completed at the time of stoppage;
in which case the decision goes to the professional boxer who is ahead on the score cards.
(9) No decision (ND): When a bout is prematurely stopped, due to an injury as a result of an accidental foul, before the completion of at least:
(A) three (3) of four (4) scheduled rounds; or
(B) four (4) of five (5) or more scheduled rounds;
at the time of stoppage.

SECTION 84. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) In an exhibition bout, each professional boxer must wear boxing gloves at least sixteen (16) ounces in weight and headgear approved by the commission.

(c) Both professional boxers must sign contracts stipulating that the bout will be an exhibition and a no decision shall be rendered.

SECTION 85. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.**

(b) A professional boxer who participates in a bout in any jurisdiction of:
(1) ten (10) rounds or more may not be permitted to participate in another bout until seven (7) days have elapsed, starting with the first full calendar day after the previous bout; or
(2) less than ten (10) rounds may not be permitted to participate in another bout until three (3) days

have elapsed, starting with the first full calendar day after the previous bout.

SECTION 86. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) Professional mixed martial artists shall be divided into the following weight categories:

(1) Flyweight	**up to 125 pounds**
(2) Bantamweight	**over 125 to 135 pounds**
(3) Featherweight	**over 135 to 145 pounds**
(4) Lightweight	**over 145 to 155 pounds**
(5) Welterweight	**over 155 to 170 pounds**
(6) Middleweight	**over 170 to 185 pounds**
(7) Light heavyweight	**over 185 to 205 pounds**
(8) Heavyweight	**over 205 to 265 pounds**
(9) Super heavyweight	**all over 265 pounds**

Notwithstanding the aforementioned weight categories, a one (1) pound weight allowance is permissible, without a penalty, for nonchampionship bouts.

(c) No bout may be scheduled and no professional mixed martial artist may engage in a bout between professional mixed martial artists in different weight categories if the difference in weight between the professional mixed martial artists in different weight categories exceeds the allowance shown in the following schedule:

(1) Up to 135 pounds	**not more than 3 pounds**
(2) Over 135 pounds to 170 pounds	**not more than 5 pounds**
(3) Over 170 pounds to 265 pounds	**not more than 7 pounds**
(4) Over 265 pounds	**no limit**

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), a bout may be held, in which the professional mixed martial artists in different weight categories have a weight differential exceeding the maximum amount, if:
(1) the executive director or his designee approves the bout; and
(2) the professional mixed martial artist who weighs less signs a liability waiver form provided by the commission.

SECTION 87. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) A professional mixed martial arts event may not have:
(1) less than six (6) scheduled professional mixed martial arts bouts with a minimum of eighteen (18) scheduled rounds; or
(2) more than fifteen (15) scheduled professional mixed martial arts bouts with a maximum of forty-five (45) scheduled rounds.

(c) A professional-amateur mixed martial arts event:
(1) may not have less than six (6) scheduled:
(A) professional mixed martial arts bouts; and
(B) amateur mixed martial arts bouts;
with a minimum of eighteen (18) scheduled rounds;
(2) may not have more than fifteen (15) scheduled:
(A) professional mixed martial arts bouts; and
(B) amateur mixed martial arts bouts;
with a maximum of forty-five (45) scheduled rounds; and
(3) must have all amateur mixed martial arts bouts be in succession before the start of any professional mixed martial arts bouts.

(d) Before the scheduled date of an event, the promoter may request a waiver of the minimum or maximum number of bouts as required under subsection (b) or (c).

(e) A promoter who requests a waiver under subsection (d) must submit a waiver fee at the time of filing for the waiver in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars ($250).

(f) The waiver fee submitted under subsection (e) will be refunded to the promoter if the commission denies the waiver.

(g) The commission may seek disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-33-22 and IC 4-21.5 against a promoter who does not request a waiver and has less than the minimum number or more than the maximum number of scheduled bouts and rounds at the event.

SECTION 88. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) A nonchampionship bout must be three (3) rounds of five (5) minutes duration per round.

(c) A championship bout must be five (5) rounds of five (5) minutes duration per round.

(d) In all bouts, each round must be separated by an intermission lasting one (1) minute in duration.

SECTION 89. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) All bouts must be held in a caged or ringed fighting area.

(c) A caged fighting area must meet the following requirements:
(1) The fighting area floor:
(A) may be no less than eighteen (18) feet by eighteen (18) feet;
(B) may be no more than thirty-two (32) feet by thirty-two (32) feet;
(C) must be padded in a manner as approved by the commission, with at least one (1) inch layer of foam padding;
(D) may not be more than four (4) feet above the floor of the building;
(E) must have at least one (1) set of suitable steps or ramp to be used by the professional mixed martial artists and other authorized participants; and
(F) must be enclosed by a fence made of such material as will not allow a professional mixed martial artist to fall out or break through it onto the venue floor or spectators, such as vinyl-coated chain link fencing.
(2) Padding must extend beyond the fighting area and over the edge of the platform.
(3) Posts must be:
(A) made of metal, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of fifty-eight (58) inches above the fighting area floor; and
(B) properly padded in a manner approved by the commission.
(4) All metal parts must:
(A) be covered and padded in a manner approved by the commission; and
(B) not be abrasive to the professional mixed martial artists.
(5) The fence must provide at least one (1) entry onto the fighting area floor.

(d) A ringed fighting area without a fence must meet the following requirements:
(1) The fighting area floor must:
(A) be no smaller than twenty (20) feet by twenty (20) feet within the ropes;
(B) extend at least eighteen (18) inches beyond the ropes;
(C) not be more than four (4) feet above the floor of the building;
(D) be padded with ensolite or similar closed-cell foam, with at least one (1) inch layer of foam padding; and
(E) be clear of all obstructions or objects.
(2) The fighting area must have three (3) sets of suitable steps, with one (1) set located in:
(A) the red corner;
(B) the blue corner; and
(C) one (1) neutral corner;
to be used by the professional mixed martial artists and other authorized participants.
(3) One (1) of the corners must have a blue designation and the corner directly across must have a red designation.
(4) Ring posts must be:
(A) made of metal, not more than three (3) inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of fifty-eight (58) inches above the fighting area floor;
(B) properly padded in a manner approved by the commission; and
(C) a minimum of twenty-four (24) inches away from the ring ropes.

(5) There must be five (5) ring ropes:
(A) wrapped in a soft material;
(B) not less than one (1) inch in diameter; and
(C) with spacing of:
(i) no less than twelve (12) inches apart; and
(ii) no more than fourteen (14) inches apart.

(e) Fighting area specifications:
(1) must be approved; and
(2) may be altered;
by the commission.

SECTION 90. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) When participating in a bout, a male professional mixed martial artist must wear:
(1) shorts approved by the commission;
(2) a custom-fitted mouthpiece; and
(3) a foul proof cup.

(c) When participating in a bout, a female professional mixed martial artist must wear:
(1) shorts;
(2) a body shirt; and
(3) a custom-fitted mouthpiece.

(d) The following are prohibited during a bout:
(1) Karate gi's or Gi's.
(2) Shoes.
(3) Headgear.
(4) Grappling shin guards.
(5) Padded groin protectors.
(6) Metal joint supports.

(e) A professional mixed martial artist may not wear any equipment or clothing that has not been approved by a commission representative.

SECTION 91. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) Before participating in a bout, a professional mixed martial artist is required to wrap their hands in gauze and tape.

(c) The hand wraps on each professional mixed martial artist's hand must be:
(1) soft gauze cloth not more than:
(A) fifteen (15) yards in length; and
(B) two (2) inches in width;
(2) held in place by white adhesive tape that is approved by the commission not more than:
(A) ten (10) feet in length; and
(B) one (1) inch in width; and
(3) evenly distributed across the hand.

(d) The use of water, or any liquid or substance, on the adhesive tape or gauze is strictly prohibited.

(e) The adhesive tape may:
(1) be placed directly on each hand for protection near the wrist; and
(2) only cross the back of the hand twice and extend to cover and protect the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(f) Notwithstanding subsection (e), only one strip of adhesive tape is permitted to go over the knuckles.

(g) The completed hand wrap must not pass the wrist end of the glove.

(h) The soft gauze cloth and adhesive tape must be placed on the professional mixed martial artist's hands in the dressing room and approved by a commission representative.

(i) Substances other than soft cloth gauze and adhesive tape must not be utilized.

(j) The manager or chief corner man of the professional mixed martial artist's opponent may be present to witness the hand wrapping of a professional mixed martial artist.

SECTION 92. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) When participating in a bout, a professional mixed martial artist must wear mixed martial arts gloves which are in good condition or the gloves must be replaced.

(c) All professional mixed martial artists must wear mixed martial arts gloves approved by the commission ranging in:
(1) weight between four (4) ounces and eight (8) ounces; and
(2) size between small and 5X-large.

(d) No professional mixed martial artist may supply his or her own gloves for participation in a bout unless expressly authorized by the chief commission representative.

(e) Gloves must be placed on the professional mixed martial artist's hands in the dressing room in the presence of a commission representative and must be approved by a commission representative.

(f) Red or blue tape must be taped onto the gloves of the opposing professional mixed martial artists, with the tape color being coordinated with the professional mixed martial artist's corner assignment.

SECTION 93. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as a corner man for a professional mixed martial artist at an event must hold a valid Indiana license as a:
(1) second;
(2) manager; or
(3) trainer.

(c) An individual who is licensed as a:
(1) promoter; or
(2) matchmaker;
in Indiana, may not serve as a corner man for a professional mixed martial artist at an event for which the individual is the promoter or matchmaker of record.

(d) There may be not more than three (3) corner men allowed to assist any one (1) professional mixed martial artist in a bout without the approval of the commission.

(e) Notwithstanding subsection (d), there may be not more than four (4) corner men allowed to assist any one (1) professional mixed martial artist in championship or main event bouts without the approval of the commission.

(f) Two (2) corner men may enter the fighting area between rounds unless the professional mixed martial artist requires the services of a cut man, in which case one (1) of the corner men shall remain outside of the fighting area and one (1) corner man and the cut man shall be allowed to enter the fighting area.

(g) No corner man may work in any capacity during a bout unless wearing hygienic gloves.

(h) Corner men may apply only petroleum jelly to the mask area of the face of a professional mixed martial artist:
(1) before the start of the bout;
(2) while the professional mixed martial artist is directly outside of the fighting area; and
(3) in the presence of a commission representative or the referee.

(i) Corner men may not apply:
(1) body grease;
(2) gels;
(3) balms;
(4) lotions;
(5) oils; or
(6) other substances deemed unacceptable by a commission representative;
to the hair, face, or body of a professional mixed martial artist at any point before or during an event.

(j) During a round, all corner men must:
(1) remain seated;
(2) refrain from excessively coaching in a disruptive manner;
(3) not mount the fighting area apron or enter the fighting area until the sound device has signaled the end of the round unless the corner man is signaling the referee to stop the bout; and
(4) not throw any item into the fighting area.

(k) At the conclusion of a round, no corner men may:
(1) enter the fighting area enclosure to assist a professional mixed martial artist; or
(2) place any items in the fighting area enclosure;
until the sound device has signaled the end of a round.

(l) During the one (1) minute rest period, all corner men:
(1) may coach;
(2) may treat:
(A) cuts;
(B) abrasions; and
(C) swelling;
(3) may provide water or electrolyte-replacement drinks to assist the professional mixed martial artist in cooling down;
(4) must not pour any water or electrolyte-replacement drinks onto a professional mixed martial artist;
(5) in the case of a cut sustained by a professional mixed martial artist, may topically apply, under the supervision of the referee or a commission representative, only the following:
(A) a solution of adrenaline 1/1000;
(B) avetine;
(C) thrombin; and
(D) notwithstanding subsection (h), petroleum jelly; and
(6) must remove themselves and all items from the fighting area enclosure at the sound of the timekeeper's sound device signaling the ten (10) second warning before the beginning of the next round.

(m) At no time before, during, or after the bout may a corner man use profanity or obscene gestures toward any person.

(n) Corner men may not enter the fighting area enclosure to assist or move a professional mixed martial artist who has been knocked out or has otherwise sustained an injury until the event physician or other medical personnel have instructed the corner men to enter the fighting area.

(o) Violations of this SECTION may result in:
(1) ejection of offenders from the fighting area corner; and
(2) a point deduction assessed against or a disqualification of the offending corner man's affiliated professional mixed martial artist;
by the referee.

(p) All corner men are responsible for reporting to the commission any injury or illness sustained by a professional mixed martial artist, with which the corner men are assisting, before, during, or after any bout.

SECTION 94. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) There must be present at each event a minimum of one (1) referee who is appointed by the

commission to fulfill official duties during bouts.

(c) The commission may, in its discretion, appoint additional referees for an event.

(d) Failure of a referee to comply with IC 4-33-22 and this document may result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.

(e) No persons other than the professional mixed martial artists and the referee may enter the fighting area during the progress of a round.

(f) The chief official is the referee, who:
(1) has general supervision over each bout; and
(2) must be located in the fighting area.

(g) The referee may stop a bout if an unauthorized person enters the fighting area during the progress of a round.

(h) The referee must, before the start of an event for which he or she has been appointed, meet with each professional mixed martial artist and his or her chief corner man in their dressing room and:
(1) explain to both the professional mixed martial artist and his or her chief corner man:
(A) the violations described in SECTION 96 of this document, and the repercussions of committing such violations, including disqualification of the professional mixed martial artist;
(B) his or her expectation regarding the chief corner man's responsibility to:
(i) clean up water spills from the fighting area;
(ii) wipe off excess petroleum jelly from the professional mixed martial artist; and
(iii) ensure that the professional mixed martial artist has his or her mouthpiece in place before the start of each round;
(2) explain what he or she will do when the timekeeper signals the:
(A) ten (10) second warning for the end of a round; and
(B) end of the round;
(3) demonstrate how he or she will direct the professional mixed martial artists to break; and
(4) review fouls and how he or she will issue warnings or deduct points for fouls committed by the professional mixed martial artists.

(i) The referee must consult with the event physician before the start of an event regarding the protocols for the event for which the event physician has been appointed.

(j) The referee must check the condition of the fighting area to ensure it is ready and safe for use before the start of an event for which he or she has been appointed.

(k) When the professional mixed martial artists are prepared to enter the fighting area, the referee must:
(1) inspect the gloves of the professional mixed martial artists; and
(2) ensure that no foreign substances which could be detrimental to the opponent have been applied to the gloves or bodies of the professional mixed martial artists.

(l) When the professional mixed martial artists have entered the fighting area and been introduced by the announcer, the referee may:
(1) call the professional mixed martial artists to the center of the fighting area;
(2) give final instructions; and
(3) direct the professional mixed martial artists to their corners in preparation for the commencement of the bout.

(m) Before signaling the timekeeper to signal the commencement of a bout, the referee must:
(1) ensure that the fighting area has been cleared of all unauthorized individuals and items; and
(2) check with:
(A) each judge;
(B) the timekeeper;
(C) the event physician; and
(D) the chief commission representative;
to determine if each individual is ready for the commencement of the bout.

(n) During a bout, the referee:
(1) must ensure the safety of the professional mixed martial artists;
(2) must enforce all provisions of IC 4-33-22 and this document that apply to the:
(A) execution of performance and conduct of the professional mixed martial artists; and
(B) conduct of the professional mixed martial artist's corner men;
(3) must maintain control of the bout at all stages;
(4) must issue warnings and deduct points for committed fouls, as appropriate, and instruct the judges to mark their scorecards accordingly when the referee has assessed a point deduction for a foul committed by one (1) of the professional mixed martial artists;
(5) may call time-out to:
(A) consult with the event physician to determine if an injured professional mixed martial artist is able to continue participation in a bout; or
(B) allow the event physician to examine a professional mixed martial artist if the event physician has signaled a desire to conduct the examination by signaling the referee; and
(6) may, at the end of each round, pick up the scorecards from each judge and deliver the scorecards to the chief commission representative.

(o) At the conclusion of a bout, the referee must:
(1) call both professional mixed martial artists to the center of the fighting area and raise the hand of the winning professional mixed martial artist upon the announcement of his or her name, as the winner, by the announcer; and
(2) maintain control of:
(A) the fighting area;
(B) both professional mixed martial artists;
(C) both professional mixed martial artist's corner men; and
(D) any other individual who has entered the fighting area;
until the winner has been announced and all individuals have exited the fighting area.

(p) The referee must wear clothing approved by the commission.

(q) The referee is not permitted to enter the fighting area unless wearing hygienic gloves.

SECTION 95. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) There must be present at each event a minimum of one (1) timekeeper who is appointed by the commission to fulfill official duties during all bouts.

(c) The commission, at its discretion, may appoint additional timekeepers for an event.

(d) Failure of a timekeeper to comply with IC 4-33-22 and this document will result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.

(e) At each event for which the timekeeper has been appointed, the timekeeper must provide:
(1) sound devices, unless acceptable sound devices are being provided by the venue; and
(2) two (2) stopwatches;
that have been properly examined and approved by the commission.

(f) The timekeeper must:
(1) ten (10) seconds before the beginning of each round, give warning to the corner men of professional mixed martial artists by utilizing a commission approved sound device, which is the signal for the corner men to leave the fighting area;
(2) at the start of each round, use a commission approved sound device to provide notice of the start of the round;
(3) ten (10) seconds prior to the end of a round, use a commission approved sound device to provide notice that the end of the round is approaching;
(4) at the end of a round, use a commission approved sound device to provide notice of the end of the round;
(5) if a bout terminates before the scheduled limit of rounds, inform the announcer and chief commission representative of the exact duration of the bout; and
(6) not use any sound device during a round, except as provided in subdivisions (1) through (3).

(g) At the end of each round, the timekeeper may pick up the scorecards from each judge and deliver the scorecards to the chief commission representative.

(h) Timekeepers must wear clothing approved by the commission.

SECTION 96. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) The following are fouls, whether intentional or accidental in nature, and may result in point deductions issued by the referee if committed during a bout:
(1) Holding or grabbing the fence or ropes with either the:
(A) fingers; or
(B) toes.
(2) Holding the opponent's shorts or gloves.
(3) Butting or striking with the head in any manner.
(4) Eye gouging of any kind.
(5) Biting or spitting at an opponent.
(6) Hair pulling.
(7) Fish hooking.
(8) Groin attacks of any kind.
(9) Intentionally placing a finger into any:
(A) orifice;
(B) cut; or
(C) laceration;
of an opponent.
(10) Downward pointing, or 12 to 6, elbow strikes.
(11) Small joint manipulation.
(12) Strikes to the:
(A) spine; or
(B) back of the head.
(13) Heel kicks to the kidney.
(14) Throat strikes of any kind, including, but not limited to, grabbing the trachea.
(15) Clawing, pinching, or twisting the flesh.
(16) Grabbing the clavicle.
(17) Kicking the head of a grounded opponent.
(18) Kneeing the head of a grounded opponent.
(19) Stomping a grounded fighter.
(20) The use of abusive language in the fighting area.
(21) Any unsportsmanlike conduct that causes an injury to an opponent.
(22) Attacking an opponent on or during the break.
(23) Attacking an opponent who is under the care of the referee.
(24) Timidity including, but not limited to:
(A) avoiding contact with an opponent;
(B) intentionally or consistently dropping the mouthpiece; or
(C) faking an injury.
(25) Interference from a professional mixed martial artist's corner men.
(26) Throwing an opponent out of the fighting area.
(27) Flagrant disregard of the referee's instructions.
(28) Spiking the opponent to the fighting area floor onto the head or neck or pile-driving, except in the case of:
(A) an armbar; or
(B) a triangle choke;
where the person applying the hold has the option of letting go.
(29) Attacking an opponent after the sound device has signaled the end of the round or bout.

(c) Only a referee may assess a foul and issue a point deduction for committed fouls.

SECTION 97. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) If a bout is temporarily stopped because a professional mixed martial artist has been injured as a result of an intentional foul, the referee or the event physician has not more than five (5) minutes to

determine whether the professional mixed martial artist who was fouled can continue.

(c) If the referee or event physician determines the professional mixed martial artist is unfit to continue at any time during the five (5) minute interval:
(1) the bout shall immediately end; and
(2) the offending professional mixed martial artist shall lose by disqualification pursuant to SECTION 104 of this document.

(d) If the referee or event physician determines that the professional mixed martial artist is able to continue to fight, the referee shall:
(1) issue the appropriate point deduction to the offending professional mixed martial artist; and
(2) restart the bout as soon as practical.

(e) A professional mixed martial artist who is injured as a result of an intentional low blow foul has up to a five (5) minute recuperative period to recover at the professional mixed martial artist's own discretion. If the referee or event physician determines that the professional mixed martial artist is unfit to continue after the five (5) minute recuperative period, the offending professional mixed martial artist shall lose by disqualification pursuant to SECTION 104 of this document.

SECTION 98. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) If a bout is temporarily stopped because a professional mixed martial artist has been injured as a result of an accidental foul, the referee or the event physician has not more than five (5) minutes to determine whether the professional mixed martial artist who was fouled can continue.

(c) If the referee or event physician determines the professional mixed martial artist is unfit to continue at any time during the five (5) minute interval:
(1) the bout shall immediately end; and
(2) the rules governing the bout results in SECTION 104 of this document shall apply.

(d) If the referee or event physician determines that the professional mixed martial artist is able to continue to fight, the referee:
(1) may issue any appropriate point deduction for the committed accidental foul to the offending professional mixed martial artist; and
(2) shall restart the bout as soon as practical.

(e) A professional mixed martial artist who is injured as a result of an accidental low blow foul, as ruled by the referee, has up to a five (5) minute recuperative period to recover at his or her own discretion. If the injured professional mixed martial artist is unable to continue after the five (5) minute recuperative period, the rules governing bout results in SECTION 104 of this document shall apply.

SECTION 99. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) If a foul is committed that causes injury to the fouled professional mixed martial artist, the referee must:
(1) call time-out;
(2) check the fouled professional mixed martial artist's condition and safety;
(3) direct the offending professional mixed martial artist to the neutral corner furthest away from his or her designated corner;
(4) issue any appropriate point deduction for the committed foul to the offending professional mixed martial artist by immediately notifying:
(A) both professional mixed martial artists;
(B) both professional mixed martial artist's corner men;
(C) each judge; and
(D) the chief commission representative; and
(5) restart the bout so that both professional mixed martial artists assume the same position as the one prior to the time-out being called.

(c) If a foul is committed that causes the offending professional mixed martial artist to gain a superior position due to the foul, the referee must:
(1) call time-out;

(2) direct each professional mixed martial artist to a neutral corner furthest away from their designated corner;
(3) issue any appropriate point deduction for the foul to the offending professional mixed martial artist by immediately notifying:
(A) both professional mixed martial artists;
(B) both professional mixed martial artists' corner men;
(C) each judge; and
(D) the chief commission representative; and
(4) restart the bout in the middle of the fighting area so that both professional mixed martial artists are standing in a neutral position.

(d) If a professional mixed martial artist commits a foul which, in the referee's discretion, warrants a point deduction, the referee:
(1) must call time-out;
(2) must direct each professional mixed martial artist to a neutral corner furthest away from their designated corner;
(3) must issue the appropriate point deduction for the foul to the offending professional mixed martial artist by notifying:
(A) both professional mixed martial artists;
(B) both professional mixed martial artists' corner men;
(C) each judge; and
(D) the commission representative; and
(4) may terminate the bout based on the severity of the foul committed by the offending professional mixed martial artist, in which instance the offending professional mixed martial artist must lose by disqualification pursuant to SECTION 104 of this document;
(5) must restart the bout if a disqualification was not warranted.

SECTION 100. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) Strikes are not permissible in the nape of the neck area up until the top of the ears.

(c) Above the ears, permissible strikes do not include the Mohawk area from the top of the ears to the crown of the head, or the area where the head begins to curve.

SECTION 101. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) The mouthpiece must be in the professional mixed martial artist's mouth at all times during a round.

(c) If the referee believes that the mouthpiece has been dislodged from a professional mixed martial artist's mouth as a result of a natural fight action, at the first opportune moment, the referee must:
(1) Call time-out.
(2) Direct both of the professional mixed martial artists to remain in their current position.
(3) Either:
(A) immediately give the mouthpiece to the professional mixed martial artist to reinsert;
(B) clean the mouthpiece and then give the mouthpiece to the professional mixed martial artist to reinsert; or
(C) order the professional mixed martial artist's chief corner man to clean and reinsert the mouthpiece.
(4) Direct that the round immediately continue without deducting points from the professional mixed martial artist who had his or her mouthpiece dislodged.

(d) If the referee believes that the professional mixed martial artist spit out or allowed the mouthpiece to fall out of his or her mouth, at the first opportune moment, the referee must:
(1) Call time-out.
(2) Direct the professional mixed martial artists to remain in their current position.
(3) Either:
(A) immediately give the mouthpiece to the professional mixed martial artist to reinsert;
(B) clean the mouthpiece and then give the mouthpiece to the professional mixed martial artist to reinsert; or
(C) order the professional mixed martial artist's chief corner man to clean and reinsert the

mouthpiece.
(4) Issue any appropriate point deductions to the offending professional mixed martial artist.
(5) Direct that the round immediately continue.

SECTION 102. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) Legal fighting techniques which may be used by professional mixed martial artists during a bout include the following:
(1) Legal strikes:
(A) punches;
(B) kicks;
(C) knees;
(D) elbows;
(E) forearms strikes;
(F) shoulder strikes;
(G) hammer fists; and
(H) spinning back fists.
(2) Legal throws and takedowns:
(A) duck under;
(B) single leg;
(C) double leg;
(D) arm drag;
(E) ankle pick;
(F) inside trip;
(G) outside trip;
(H) body lock;
(I) high crotch;
(J) suplex;
(K) osoto gari;
(L) uchi mata;
(M) hip toss;
(N) tai otoshi;
(O) power bomb;
(P) seoinagi;
(Q) Iranian lift;
(R) whizzer; and
(S) switch.
(3) Legal submissions:
(A) armbar;
(B) double armbar;
(C) kimura/double wrist lock;
(D) arm triangle;
(E) Americana/keylock;
(F) omoplata;
(G) gogoplata;
(H) rear naked choke;
(I) guillotine choke;
(J) anaconda choke;
(K) D'arce choke;
(L) eziquel or front choke;
(M) north/south choke;
(N) bar arm choke;
(O) toe hold;
(P) triangle choke;
(Q) ankle lock;
(R) ankle lock from back control;
(S) reverse triangle choke;
(T) heel hook;
(U) inverted heel hook;
(V) knee bar;
(W) twister;

(X) head and arm shoulder lock;
(Y) head and arm, arm lock; and
(Z) Peruvian neck tie.

SECTION 103. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) All bouts will be evaluated and scored by three (3) judges in accordance with the Ten (10) Point Must Scoring System outlined in this SECTION.

(c) Each judge must evaluate mixed martial arts techniques in the following order of importance:
(1) Effective striking and grappling.
(2) Control of the fighting area.
(3) Effective aggressiveness.
(4) Effective defense.

(d) Effective striking is judged by determining the:
(1) number of legal strikes landed by a professional mixed martial artist; and
(2) significance of such legal strikes.

(e) Effective grappling is judged by considering the amount of successful executions of:
(1) legal takedowns;
(2) reversals;
(3) solid submission attempts; and
(4) near catches.

(f) Fighting area control is judged by determining which professional mixed martial artist is dictating the pace, location and position of the bout, such as:
(1) countering a professional mixed martial artist's attempt at takedown by remaining standing and legally striking;
(2) taking down an opponent to force a ground fight;
(3) creating threatening submission attempts;
(4) passing the guard to achieve mount; and
(5) creating striking opportunities.

(g) Effective aggressiveness means moving forward and landing a legal strike or takedown.

(h) Effective defense means avoiding being struck, taken down, or reversed while countering with offensive attacks.

(i) Each judge must use the following objective scoring criteria when scoring a round:
(1) A round is to be scored as a 10-10 round when:
(A) both professional mixed martial artists appear to be fighting evenly; and
(B) neither professional mixed martial artist shows clear dominance in a round.
(2) A round is to be scored as a 10-9 round when a professional mixed martial artist wins the round by a close margin.
(3) A round is to be scored as a 10-8 round when a professional mixed martial artist wins by having overwhelmingly dominated the round.
(4) A round is to be scored as a 10-7 round when a professional mixed martial artist wins by having totally dominated the round.

(j) A round scored 10-10 should be very rare.

(k) There shall be scoring of an incomplete round.

(l) If the referee penalizes either professional mixed martial artist, then the appropriate points shall be deducted when the chief commission representative calculates the final score for the round.

(m) The commission reserves the right to make public through the press the individual decisions of the judges.

SECTION 104. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) The following are the types of bout results:
(1) Submission (SM): When a bout ends as a result of a professional mixed martial artist physically tapping out or verbally quitting as a result of a legal submission hold or any other legal attack.
(2) Technical knockout (TKO): When a bout ends due to a professional mixed martial artist being unable to intelligently defend himself or herself after taking excessive punishment during a bout.
(3) Knockout (KO): When a bout ends as the result of a professional mixed martial artist being rendered unconscious due to his or her opponent's legal attack.
(4) Referee stops contest (RSC): When a bout ends as the result of a professional mixed martial artist taking punishment and cannot escape or will not submit or quit. The referee may stop the bout prior to excessive damage with no chance of the defending professional mixed martial artist improving his or her position.
(5) Doctor stoppage (DS): When a bout ends as the result of the event physician's determination that the safety of the professional mixed martial artist is in question or an injury will lessen the professional mixed martial artist's ability to perform.
(6) Technical submission (TS): When a bout ends as the result of a legal submission hold that may:
(A) render a professional mixed martial artist unconscious; or
(B) dislodge a joint;
and the professional mixed martial artist does not or cannot tap out.
(7) Quit (Q): When a bout ends as the result of a professional mixed martial artist refusing to continue by not engaging in the bout.
(8) Corner man stoppage (CS): When a bout ends as the result of the chief corner man deciding that his or her professional mixed martial artist has absorbed enough damage.
(9) Decision via scorecards, as follows:
(A) Unanimous decision (UD): When all three (3) judges score the bout in favor of the same professional mixed martial artist.
(B) Majority decision (MD): When two (2) judges score the bout in favor of the same professional mixed martial artist and one (1) judge scores a draw.
(C) Split decision (SD): When two (2) judges score the bout in favor of one (1) professional mixed martial artist and one (1) judge scores in favor of the opponent.
(10) Draws via scorecards, as follows:
(A) Unanimous draw (UDR): When all three (3) judges score the bout a draw.
(B) Majority draw (MDR): When two (2) judges score the bout a draw.
(C) Split draw (SDR): When all three (3) judges score differently and the score total results in a draw.
(11) Disqualification (DQ): When a bout ends due to:
(A) an injury sustained as a result of an intentional foul and the injured professional mixed martial artist is immediately unable to continue as a result of the injury;
(B) flagrant disregard for the rules; or
(C) any combination of fouls in SECTION 96 which the referee determines are severe enough to warrant the immediate stoppage of the bout.
(12) Forfeit (FT): When a professional mixed martial artist:
(A) does not show;
(B) chooses not to compete; or
(C) does not make weight;
for a bout.
(13) Technical draw (TDR): When a bout is prematurely stopped, due to:
(A) an injury as a result of an accidental foul and at least:
(i) two (2) of three (3) scheduled rounds; or
(ii) three (3) of five (5) scheduled rounds;
have been completed at the time of stoppage and the professional mixed martial artists are even on the score cards; or
(B) the referee's determination that both professional mixed martial artists are in a condition that might subject the professional mixed martial artists to serious injury if the bout were allowed to continue.
(14) Technical decision (TD): When a bout is prematurely stopped due to an injury as a result of an accidental foul and at least:
(A) two (2) of three (3) scheduled rounds; or
(B) three (3) of five (5) scheduled rounds;
have been completed at the time of stoppage, in which case the professional mixed martial artist who is ahead on the score cards wins.

(15) No contest (NC): When a bout is prematurely stopped, due to an injury as a result of an accidental foul, before the completion of at least:
(A) two (2) of three (3) scheduled rounds; or
(B) three (3) of five (5) scheduled rounds;
at the time of stoppage.

SECTION 105. **(a) This SECTION applies to professional mixed martial arts.**

(b) A professional mixed martial artist who participates in a bout at any type of sanctioned event in any jurisdiction may not participate in another bout until no fewer than seven (7) days have elapsed, starting with the first full calendar day after the previous bout.

(c) A professional mixed martial artist who participates in a bout at any type of nonsanctioned event in any jurisdiction may not participate in another bout until no fewer than sixty (60) days have elapsed, starting with the first full calendar day after the previous bout.

SECTION 106. **(a) This SECTION applies to pankration.**

(b) The following definitions apply to a pankration event:
(1) "Central referee" means an individual who starts and stops the match, gives warnings and penalties, and scores the match as it progresses.
(2) "Endyma" means a long-sleeve shirt reaching the hips and pants reaching the ankles.
(3) "Gi" means a lightweight, two-piece, usually white garment worn by barefooted martial arts participants, consisting of loose-fitting pants and a wraparound jacket with cloth belt.
(4) "Knockdown" means when a pankratiast is knocked down or rendered temporarily incapable to compete due to the execution of a punch, kick, or throw.
(5) "Mat chairman" means an individual who assists the center referee in scoring striking points, ensures the score is recorded correctly, keeps track of penalties and warnings, physically checks pankratiasts gloves and safety equipment, and ensures the competition area is kept clean and clear of distractions.
(6) "Pankratiast" means an individual who competes in the sport of pankration.
(7) "Pankration" means a form of martial arts that combines grappling, kicking, and striking.
(8) "Side referee" means an individual who assists the mat official in scoring striking points and physically checks pankratiasts gloves and safety equipment.

SECTION 107. **(a) This SECTION applies to pankration.**

(b) The fighting area must:
(1) be:
(A) no less than fifteen (15) feet by fifteen (15) feet; and
(B) no more than thirty (30) feet by thirty (30) feet;
(2) contain a circle:
(A) no less than twenty-six (26) feet; and
(B) no more than thirty-three (33) feet;
with a three (3) foot circle in the center to be used as a starting point;
(3) have a minimum of a six (6) foot safety zone from the outer edge of the circle to the edge of the mat; and
(4) not be an enclosed cage or fenced structure.

SECTION 108. **(a) This SECTION applies to pankration.**

(b) The following must be present on-site at all times while a bout is in progress:
(1) A minimum of one (1) event physician licensed in Indiana under IC 25-22.5.
(2) One (1) mat chairman.
(3) One (1) central referee.
(4) Three (3) side referees.
(5) One (1) timekeeper.
(6) One (1) scorekeeper.

SECTION 109. **(a) This SECTION applies to pankration.**

(b) The duration of matches will range from two (2) minutes to five (5) minutes depending on the age and skill level of pankratiasts.

SECTION 110. **(a) This SECTION applies to pankration.**

(b) When participating in a bout, a pankratiast must wear:
(1) a gi or endyma; and
(2) gloves weighing at least four (4) ounces.

SECTION 111. **(a) This SECTION applies to pankration.**

(b) The following scoring system must be used during all pankration events:
(1) 1-point techniques:
(A) Effective strike to the body while standing or grounded.
(B) Effective inside or outside kick to the thigh.
(C) Effective knee to the body on the ground.
(2) 2-point techniques:
(A) Effective kick or knee to the body while standing.
(B) Half or low amplitude throw from a standing or ground position.
(3) 3-point techniques: Complete or high amplitude throw from a standing or ground position.
(4) 4-point techniques: Knockdown due to a strike or a kick.

(c) Variations of this scoring system can be submitted to the commission for approval.

SECTION 112. **(a) This SECTION applies to pankration.**

(b) The following techniques are illegal:
(1) Striking or kicking to the head, neck, throat, spine, kidneys, neck, joints, groin, and knees and below.
(2) Kicking or stomping a grounded opponent.
(3) Upward kicks to the opponent from the ground.
(4) Intentionally breaking a bone or joint.
(5) Head butts.
(6) Malicious cross faces.
(7) Biting.
(8) Fish hooking.
(9) Gouging the eyes, ears, nose.
(10) Pulling the hair, nose, ears.
(11) Attacking the groin.
(12) Spiking the opponent to the fighting area floor onto the head or neck or pile-driving.
(13) Slams in defense of submission attempts if opponent's body is above waist level.
(14) Back splashes from a standing position.
(15) Choking with the hand.
(16) Inside or outside heel hooks.
(17) Twisted head, neck, and leg locks.
(18) Small joint manipulation-four (4) fingers or toes or more.
(19) Crucifix, full-nelson, can opener/neck crank.
(20) Using any gels, oils, lotions on the body.

SECTION 113. THE FOLLOWING ARE REPEALED: 68 IAC 22; 68 IAC 23.

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