

Chapter SPS 195

CONDUCTING MIXED MARTIAL ARTS SPORTING EVENTS

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Note: Chapter RL 195 was renumbered chapter SPS 195 under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 1., Stats., Register November 2011 No. 671.

SPS 195.01 General provisions. (1) Male and female contestants may not compete against each other in a bout.

(2) Each contestant shall present a completed medical examination report form to the ringside physician at the pre-bout examination.

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

(4) Only licensed participants shall be allowed in the contest area.

(5) Amateur contestants may not currently or have ever been a professional fighter in any combative sport. This includes mixed martial arts, boxing, karate or any other form of a combative sport. Any contestant found in violation will be subject to disciplinary action.

(6) Debut amateur contestants shall complete a department approved form detailing the contestant's experiences and training in mixed martial arts competitions. The trainer of the debut contestants shall certify that the contestant is skilled enough to compete and has never engaged in any type of professional mixed martial arts event.

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

(7) Amateur mixed martial arts contestants shall be required to have a minimum of 5 recorded amateur bouts prior to being permitted to compete as a professional mixed martial arts contestant. The commissioner or a person designated by the department may waive this requirement.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9–1–10; CR 10–102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5–1–11.

SPS 195.02 Weigh-in procedures and weight classes. (1) Professional and amateur mixed martial arts contestants shall weigh in no more than 30 hours prior to the event start time in which they will compete. The weigh-in shall be conducted under the supervision of an inspector or department representative at a place designated by the promoter in an area with ample lighting to observe contestants and conduct the weigh-in.

(2) Contestants may wear a shirt, a pair of shorts and socks at the weigh-in. Contestants may not wear any additional apparel or jewelry.

(3) The scale shall be provided by the promoter and approved by the inspector or department representative.

(4) The weight allowance is the difference in weight permitted between contestants in 2 different weight classes.

(5) Contestants shall not be allowed to participate in a bout where the weigh-in weight difference of opposing contestants exceeds the weight allowance shown in Table A.

(6) The commissioner or department representative shall have the sole discretion as to whether to cancel a contest if a mixed martial arts contestant does not make weight.

(7) There may not be a difference of more than 3 pounds between weight classes from straw weight up to and including the bantamweight class. A one pound weight variance is allowed.

(8) There may not be a difference of more than 5 pounds between weight classes from featherweight up to and including the welterweight class.

(9) There may not be a difference of more than 7 pounds between weight classes from middleweight up to and including the heavyweight class.

Note: Examples of the difference between weight classes: A fighter weighing 134 pounds in the bantamweight class may not compete against an opponent who weighs more than 137 pounds in the featherweight class. A fighter weighing 184 pounds in the middleweight class may not compete against an opponent who weighs more than 191 pounds in the light heavyweight class.

(10) A one pound weight variance is allowed for all weight classes.

(11) A contestant in the welterweight class and lower shall not lose more than 2 pounds within 1 hour. A contestant above the welterweight class shall not lose more than 3 pounds within 1 hour.

(12) Weight allowances between weight classes do not apply to professional mixed martial arts contestants in a title fight or amateur contest. Amateur contestants shall compete within their weight class.

(13) The final agreement between a contestant and a promoter shall be provided to the department no later than 4 business days before the official weigh-in.

(14) Contestants that fail to arrive at their report time for weigh-in will be subject to disciplinary action of a suspension of up to 60 days and an assessment of costs and forfeitures by the department.

(15) Contestants that fail to make their contracted weight within 2 hours of their official weigh-in will be subject to disciplinary action of a suspension of up to 60 days, an assessment of costs and forfeitures by the department, and any monetary penalties to the opposing contestant that have been negotiated in contract.

TABLE A

Weight class	Weight	Allowance	Glove size
Straw weight	up to and including 115 lbs	3 lbs	4 oz to 8 oz
Flyweight	over 115 to 125 lbs	3 lbs	4 oz to 8 oz
Bantamweight	over 125 to 135 lbs	3 lbs	4 oz to 8 oz
Featherweight	over 135 to 145 lbs	5 lbs	4 oz to 8 oz
Lightweight	over 145 to 155 lbs	5 lbs	4 oz to 8 oz
Welterweight	over 155 to 170 lbs	5 lbs	4 oz to 8 oz
Middleweight	over 170 to 185 lbs	7 lbs	4 oz to 8 oz
Light Heavyweight	over 185 to 205 lbs	7 lbs	4 oz to 8 oz
Heavyweight	over 205 to 265 lbs	7 lbs	4 oz to 8 oz
Super Heavyweight	over 265 lbs		4 oz to 8 oz

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9-1-10; CR 10-102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5-1-11.

SPS 195.03 Judging and scoring. (1) All bouts will be scored by 3 judges.

(2) The ten-point must scoring system will be the standard system of scoring a bout. The winner of the round will be awarded 10 points and the loser of the round will be awarded 9 points or less, except for the rare occasion of an even round, which is scored 10 to 10.

(3) Judges shall judge mixed martial art techniques, including effective striking, effective grappling, and control of the opponent, effective aggressiveness and defense.

(4) Effective striking is judged by determining the total number of legal heavy strikes landed.

(5) Effective grappling is judged by considering the amount of successful executions of a legal takedown and reversal. Factors to consider are takedowns from the standing position to a mount position, passing the guard to the mount position, and bottom position fighters using an active threatening guard.

(6) Effective control is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location and position of the bout. Factors to be considered are any of the following:

(a) Countering a grappler's attempt at a takedown by remaining standing and legally striking.

(b) Taking down an opponent to force a ground fight.

(c) Creating threatening submission attempts.

(d) Passing the guard to achieve a mount.

(e) Creating striking opportunities.

(7) Effective aggressiveness means moving forward and landing legal strikes.

(8) Effective defense means avoiding being struck, take down or reversals while countering with offensive strikes.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9-1-10; CR 10-102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5-1-11.

SPS 195.04 Fouls. (1) The referee shall issue a warning. After the initial warning a penalty will be issued. The penalty may be a deduction of points or disqualification depending on the severity of the foul. Any points deducted for any foul shall be deducted in the round in which the foul occurred.

(2) The referee, as soon as practical after the foul, shall call time and notify which contestant is being penalized and the total number of points the contestant is being penalized.

(3) If a bottom contestant commits a foul and in the referee's judgment is not in control, unless the top contestant is injured, the bout shall continue so as not to jeopardize the top contestant's superior positioning at the time.

(4) The referee shall verbally notify the bottom contestant of the foul.

(5) When the round is over, the referee shall notify the judges and the inspector of the foul and the total point deduction.

(6) Only the referee can assess a foul or any point deductions. Judges may not deduct points for what they interpret is a foul.

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

(8) Disqualification occurs after any combination of 3 fouls or if the referee determines the foul to be flagrant.

(9) If an injury results that is severe enough to terminate the bout, the contestant causing the injury loses by disqualification.

(10) If an intentional foul causes an injury and the bout is allowed to continue, a mandatory 2-point penalty shall be assessed to the contestant committing the foul.

(11) If an injury sustained by a contestant as a result of an intentional foul causes the contestant to be unable to continue at a subsequent point, the injured contestant shall win by a technical decision, if they are ahead on the score cards. If the injured contestant is even or behind on the score card at the time of the stoppage, the bout shall be declared a technical draw.

(12) If a bout is stopped because of an unintentional foul, the referee shall determine whether the contestant who has been fouled can continue or not. If the contestant's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the foul, and if the foul did not involve concussive impact to the head of the contestant who has been fouled, the referee may order the bout continued after a recuperative interval of not more than 5 minutes. Immediately after stopping the bout or at the end of the round, the referee shall immediately inform the inspector, commissioner, or department representative of their determination that the foul was accidental and unintentional.

(13) If the referee determines either from their observation or that of the ringside physician that the bout may not continue because of the injury from the unintentional foul, the bout shall be declared a no contest if the foul occurred during the first 2 rounds of a non-championship bout, or during the first 3 rounds of a championship bout.

(14) If an unintentional foul renders the contestant unable to continue the bout, or an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by fair blows and the referee stops the bout because of the injury, after the completion of the second round in a non-championship bout or 3-round bout, or after the completion of the third round of a championship bout or 5-round bout, the outcome shall be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the partial round at which the referee stopped the bout.

(15) A contestant may not be declared the winner of a bout on the basis of their claim that the opponent fouled them unintentionally by hitting them in the groin. If after a recuperative interval of not more than 5 minutes a contestant is unwilling to continue because of the claim of being hit in the groin, the bout will be declared a no contest if the second round has not been completed in a 3–round bout or the third round has not been completed in a 5–round bout.

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

- (a) Butting with the head.
- (b) Eye gouging of any kind.
- (c) Biting.
- (d) Hair pulling.
- (e) Fishhooking.
- (f) Groin attacks of any kind.
- (g) Putting a finger into any orifice or into any cut or laceration on an opponent.
- (h) Small joint manipulation.
- (i) Striking to the spine or back of head.
- (j) Striking downward using the point of the elbow. Arcing elbow strikes are permitted.
- (k) Throat strikes of any kind, including grabbing the trachea.
- (L) Clawing, twisting or pinching the flesh.
- (m) Grabbing the clavicle.
- (n) Kicking the head of a grounded opponent.
- (o) Kneeing the head of a grounded opponent.
- (p) Stomping on a grounded opponent. A contestant is considered grounded when he or she has more than just the sole of their feet on the ground. A downed opponent may kick up to all legal striking points of the body.
- (q) Kicking to the kidney with the heel.
- (r) Throwing an opponent out of the cage or fenced area.
- (s) Holding the shorts or glove of an opponent.
- (t) Spitting on an opponent.
- (u) Engaging in any unsportsmanlike conduct that causes an injury to an opponent.
- (v) Holding the ropes or cage.
- (w) Using abusive language or illicit gestures in the cage or fenced area.
- (x) Attacking an opponent on or during the break.
- (y) Attacking an opponent who is under the care of the referee.
- (z) Attacking an opponent after the bell has sounded to end the round.
- (za) Flagrantly disregarding the instructions of the referee.
- (zb) Timidity, including avoiding contact with an opponent, intentionally or consistently dropping the mouthpiece or faking an injury.
- (zc) Interference from anyone working the corner or corner men leaving their area.
- (zd) Any act in the judgment of the referee that is detrimental and places an opponent at a disadvantage.
- (ze) Spiking.

(17) Illegal strikes to the back of the head, resulting in a foul, include strikes in the nape of the neck area up until the top of the ears and strikes in the Mohawk area from the top of the ears to the crown of the head, or the area where the head begins to curve in accordance with the Association of Boxing Commission's uniform rules of mixed martial arts.

(18) The following actions are additional fouls for amateur mixed martial arts contestants:

- (a) Elbow or forearm strikes to the head or torso at any time. Elbow strikes to the limbs are acceptable.
- (b) Knee strikes to the head at any time.

(c) Neck cranks or any hold that places a contestant's neck in jeopardy from a crank is illegal.

(d) Heel hooks.

(e) Toe holds.

(f) Striking against the knees including all strikes to or around the knee joint.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9–1–10; CR 10–102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5–1–11.

SPS 195.05 Mouthpiece. All contestants are required to wear a mouthpiece during competition. The round may not begin without the mouthpiece. If the mouthpiece is dislodged during competition, the referee will call time and have the mouthpiece replaced at the first opportune moment, without interfering with the immediate action. The referee may deduct points if it is judged the mouthpiece is being purposely spit out.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9–1–10; CR 10–102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5–1–11.

SPS 195.06 Appearance and attire. (1) Male contestants shall wear a groin protector which will protect them against injury from a foul blow.

(2) Female contestants may wear groin and breast protectors.

(3) Each contestant shall wear mixed martial arts shorts, biking shorts, or kickboxing shorts. Shorts shall be approved by the inspector or department representative.

(4) Male contestants may not wear a shirt or Gi. Shirts are permitted for female contestants.

(5) No shoes are permitted.

(6) No grappling shin guards are permitted.

(7) No body grease, gels, balms, oils or lotions shall be applied to the hair, face or body. This includes the use of excessive amounts of water dumped on a contestant to make him or her slippery.

(8) Petroleum jelly may be applied to the facial area at cage side in the presence of an inspector, referee, or a person designated by the department. Any contestant applying anything other than Vaseline in an approved fashion prior to this could be penalized a point or disqualified.

(9) Taping of hands, wrists, and ankles is permitted.

(10) Neoprene joint supports only. Metal supports are prohibited.

(11) Finger and toe nails shall be trimmed.

(12) The inspector or department representative shall determine whether head or facial hair presents any hazard to the safety of the contestant or their opponent or will interfere with the supervision and conduct of the event. Facial hair may not be braided.

(13) Contestants shall not wear any equipment that does not pass the inspector or department representative's approval.

(14) Amateur mixed martial arts contestants shall wear mixed martial arts shorts, biker shorts, boxing or kick boxing shorts during competition that will be subject to the approval of a department representative. The shorts may not have pockets, buttons, zippers, grommets, exposed Velcro, or metal of any kind.

(15) Amateur male contestants may not wear a shirt or Gi during competition other than a close fitting rash guard. Any rash guard shall be approved by the department. Amateur female contestants shall wear a body shirt.

(16) Amateur mixed martial arts contestants may not wear shoes or padding on their feet during a contest. Ankle guards or knee wraps are optional, and they shall be approved by the department.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9–1–10; CR 10–102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5–1–11.

SPS 195.07 Gloves. (1) All mixed martial arts contestants shall wear grappling gloves that weigh a minimum of 4 ounces and not more than 8 ounces. Amateur mixed martial arts

contestants shall wear gloves that weigh a minimum of 6 ounces and a maximum of 8 ounces.

(2) Gloves shall be supplied by the promoter. Contestants are not permitted to supply their own gloves. Gloves shall be new the first time they are being inspected by the department representative. Once inspected, new gloves may not be used more than three times. Used gloves may not be worn for title bouts. The promoter shall supply new gloves for both contestants competing in any title bout including state bouts.

(3) Both contestants shall wear the same size gloves.

(4) Each contestant's gloves shall be inspected and approved by the inspector, referee, or department representative prior to starting the bout.

(5) Amateur contestants may use a mitt style glove.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9-1-10; CR 10-102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5-1-11.

SPS 195.08 Hand wraps. (1) All mixed martial arts contestants shall be required to gauze and tape their hands prior to all contests.

(2) In all weight classes, the bandages on each contestant's hands shall be restricted to soft gauze cloth not more than 15 yards in length and 2 inches in width, held in place by not more than 10 feet of surgeon's tape, one inch in width for each hand.

(3) Surgeon's adhesive tape shall be placed directly on each hand for protection near the wrist. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice and may not extend to cover and protect the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(4) The bandages shall be evenly distributed across the hand.

(5) Bandages and tape shall be placed on the contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or department representative.

(6) The manager or chief second of the opponent may elect to be present when hands are being wrapped.

(7) Under no circumstances are gloves to be placed on the hands of a contestant until approved by the inspector or department representative.

(8) No substances other than tape and gauze are allowed. Pre-wraps are not allowed.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9-1-10; CR 10-102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5-1-11.

SPS 195.09 Requirements for caged or fenced area.

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

(2) Mixed martial arts contests shall not be conducted in a ring in the state of Wisconsin.

(3) The fighting area floor shall be no smaller than 18 feet by 18 feet and no larger than 32 feet by 32 feet.

(4) The fighting area floor shall be padded in a manner as approved by the department, with at least one inch layer of foam padding. Padding shall extend beyond the fighting area and over the edge of the platform.

(5) The fighting area floor shall not be more than 4 feet above the floor of the building and shall have 2 sets of suitable steps or ramp for use by the contestants.

(6) Posts shall be made of metal not more than 6 inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of 58 inches above the fighting area floor and shall be properly padded in a manner approved by the department.

(7) The fighting area shall be enclosed by a fence made of material that will not allow a contestant to fall out or break through it onto the building floor or spectators, including but not limited to a vinyl coated chain link fencing.

(8) All metal parts shall be covered and padded in a manner approved by the department and shall not be abrasive to the contestants.

(9) The fighting area shall provide 2 separate entries onto the fighting area floor.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9-1-10; CR 10-102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5-1-11.

SPS 195.10 Number and duration of rounds.

(1) Professional bouts shall be 3 rounds of 5 minutes each with a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(2) Championship bouts shall be 5 rounds of 5 minutes each with a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(3) Amateur bouts shall be 3 rounds of 3 minutes each with a 60 second rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(4) A minimum number of 24 rounds and 8 bouts shall be scheduled. The commissioner or department representative may grant a waiver of rounds.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9-1-10; CR 10-102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5-1-11.

SPS 195.11 Medical requirements, physicals and examinations. (1) All mixed martial arts contestants shall have had a complete physical examination conducted by a physician licensed in accordance with ch. 448, Stats., as required in s. SPS 193.04 (2) (d) and shall produce the results of the physical examination and laboratory results affirming all of the following:

(a) Negative HIV.

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

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

(d) Eye examination by a licensed physician, ophthalmologist, or optometrist.

(2) The commissioner, department representative, or ringside physician may order a CAT scan (CT) with contrast or MRI examination when a contestant has any one of the following:

(a) Lost 3 bouts in a row by knock-out or technical knock-out.

(b) Lost 6 bouts in a row.

(c) An extensive losing record.

(3) All contestants shall be examined at a pre-bout physical examination by the ringside physician within 30 hours before each bout, and if requested by a contestant, referee, or inspector, after a bout. After each pre-bout and post-bout examination of a contestant, the ringside physician shall complete a report, on forms provided by the department, and submit the completed reports to the department representative.

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

(4) The ringside physician shall review all documents provided by contestants regarding medical examinations and laboratory results and examine each contestant as appropriate in his or her judgment including heart rate, blood pressure, temperature,

vision and lungs. The ringside physician shall certify as fit those contestants whose physical condition appears satisfactory for completion and shall disqualify others. The results of the examination shall be recorded on a form provided by the department and submitted by the ringside physician to the inspector.

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

(5) A contestant who has been knocked out or injured in a bout which was terminated by a referee shall undergo a thorough physical examination by a physician licensed in accordance with ch. 448, Stats., and be certified fit to participate in a competitive mixed martial arts contest. If a contestant has been knocked out or injured by a head blow, a medical suspension is required under s. SPS 196.02.

(6) Female contestants shall submit to a pregnancy test conducted under the supervision of the inspector or ringside physician at their pre-bout physical examination, pursuant to s. 444.095 (3) (b) 3., Stats.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9–1–10; CR 10–102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5–1–11; **correction in (1) (intro.), (5) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register November 2011 No. 671.**

SPS 195.12 Types of bout results. A mixed martial arts contest may end under any of the following results:

(1) Submission:

(a) Tap out is when a contestant physically uses their hands to indicate that they no longer wish to continue.

(b) Verbal tap out is when a contestant verbally announces to the referee that they do not wish to continue.

(2) Knock-out (“KO”) is a failure to rise from the floor.

(3) Technical knock-out (“TKO”) is any of the following:

(a) The referee stops the bout because the contestant can no longer defend themselves.

(b) The ringside physician advises the referee to stop the bout.

(c) An injury as a result of a legal maneuver is severe enough to terminate the bout.

(4) Decision via scorecards:

(a) Unanimous is when all 3 judges score the bout for the same contestant.

(b) Split decision is when 2 judges score the bout for one contestant and one judge scores for the opponent.

(c) Majority decision is when 2 judges score the bout for the same contestant and one judge scores the bout a draw.

(5) Draw:

(a) Unanimous is when all 3 judges score the bout a draw.

(b) Majority is when 2 judges score the bout a draw.

(c) Split is when all 3 judges score a bout differently.

(6) Disqualification is when an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul is severe enough to terminate the contest.

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

(8) Technical draw:

(a) An injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul causes the injured contestant unable to continue and the injured contestant is even or behind on the scorecards at the time of stoppage, or

(b) The sufficient number of rounds have been completed with the results of the scorecards being a draw.

(9) Technical decision is when a bout is prematurely stopped due to an injury and a contestant is leading on the scorecards.

(10) No contest is when a contestant is prematurely stopped due to accidental injury and a sufficient number of rounds have not been completed to render a decision via the scorecards, or when a contestant tests positive for prohibited drug use and is disciplined under s. SPS 196.03.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9–1–10; CR 10–102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5–1–11; **correction in (10) made under s. 13.92 (4) (b) 7., Stats., Register November 2011 No. 671.**

SPS 195.13 Rule meetings. All mixed martial arts contestants and their seconds shall attend pre-bout meetings with the referee and a department representative to review the Association of Boxing Commissions' Uniform Rules of Mixed Martial Arts, fouls, and department regulations.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9–1–10; CR 10–102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5–1–11.

SPS 195.14 Consumables. (1) Only water or an approved electrolyte-replacement beverage may be consumed during the bout. Electrolyte-replacement beverages include Gatorade, PowerAde, Propel, and Smart Water. All consumables are subject to approval by the inspector or representative of the department.

(2) Beverages shall be brought to cage side unopened, sealed, and only in a plastic container. Unsealed beverages are not acceptable.

(3) The inspector or department representative shall approve and sign off on any beverage.

(4) No stimulant beverages or beverages with caffeine, such as Red Bull and Rock Star, are allowed.

(5) The department reserves the right to inspect, test, or remove any beverage from cage side. The department may test any contestant that an inspector or department representative believes is in violation of this section.

(6) Any beverage that is tested and found to have been adulterated in any manner will result in the contestant being subject to disqualification and disciplinary action.

(7) Tobacco use is not permitted in the contestant's locker room.

History: EmR1032: emerg. cr., eff. 9–1–10; CR 10–102: cr. Register April 2011 No. 664, eff. 5–1–11.