

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Department of Safety and Professional Services

IN THE MATTER OF RULEMAKING PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE
DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES
ADOPTING EMERGENCY RULES

The statement of scope for this rule, SS 029-16, was approved by the Governor on April 21, 2016, published in Register 725A1 on May 2, 2016, and approved by the Department of Safety and Professional Services on May 13, 2016.

This emergency rule was approved by the Governor on March 15, 2017

ORDER

An order of the department to repeal chs. SPS 110 to 116 and repeal and recreate ch. SPS 192, relating to unarmed combat sports.

Analysis prepared by the Department of Safety and Professional Services.

FINDING OF EMERGENCY

The Department of Safety and Professional Services finds that an emergency exists and that this rule is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety, or welfare. A statement of facts constituting the emergency is:

This rule will, as required by 2015 Wisconsin Act 277, expand current regulation of professional boxing and mixed martial arts fighting to all other unarmed combat sports. As other forms of fighting that fall under the definition of unarmed combat sports pose a comparable risk of serious injury or death to that of professional boxing and mixed martial arts fighting, the expanded regulation provided by this rule is in the best interest of public health and safety.

As under normal rule-making procedures the expanded regulation will not be in place until after 2015 Wisconsin Act 277 takes effect on March 1, 2017, an expeditious promulgation of this rule is needed to ensure public health and safety.

ANALYSIS

Statutes interpreted:

Chapter 444, Stats.

Statutory authority:

Sections 440.03 (1), (1m), and (7m), 444.02 (2), 444.035, 444.04, 444.06, 444.095 (3), 444.11, 444.19, and 444.22, Stats.

Explanation of agency authority:

Section 440.03 (1), Stats., authorizes the department to “promulgate rules defining uniform rules to be used by the department . . . for receiving, filing and investigating complaints, for commencing disciplinary proceedings and for conducting hearings.”

Section 440.03 (1m), Stats., provides the department may “promulgate rules specifying the number of business days within which the department or any examining board or affiliated credentialing board in the department must review and make a determination on an application for a permit, as defined in s. 227.116 (1g), that is issued under chs. 440 to 480.”

Section 440.03 (7m), Stats., authorizes the department to “promulgate rules that establish procedures for submitting an application for a credential or credential renewal by electronic transmission.”

Section 444.02 (2), Stats., authorizes the department to “issue, and for cause limit, suspend, or revoke, a license to conduct professional contests or amateur unarmed combat sports contests to any promoter or incorporated club formed as provided in this chapter” and to “reprimand a promoter or club for violating this chapter or any rule of the department.”

Under section 444.035, Stats., the department must “by rule require a promoter or club conducting a professional contest or unarmed combat sports contest to post a bond or other surety in a reasonable amount determined by the department to ensure payment of the promoter’s or club’s expenses in conducting the contest, including payments to contestants and to the department.”

Section 444.04, Stats., authorizes the department to “limit, suspend, revoke, or assess a forfeiture to the promoter or club” for failure to furnish an accurate written report to the Department after an unarmed combat sports contest, showing the number of tickets sold, the amount of the gross proceeds, and all other information the Department requires by rule to be included in the report.

Section 444.06, Stats., requires the department to “appoint official inspectors” for unarmed combat sports contests and states that “at least one inspector shall be present at all professional contests and all amateur unarmed combat sports contests and see that the rules are strictly observed,” and authorizes the Department to require a promoter or club to pay for inspectors.

Section 444.095 (3), Stats., requires the department to “promulgate rules that establish all of the following with respect to unarmed combat sports contests: (a) Qualifications and fees for licensure of referees and judges for unarmed combat sports contests. (b) Requirements for regular health examinations of unarmed combat sports contestants, including all of the following: 1. Annual physical examinations by physicians and annual eye examinations by physicians who are board-certified ophthalmologists. 2. Annual

screening for HIV, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C. 3. For female contestants, pregnancy tests before contests. (c) Policies prohibiting contestants from using drugs, including anabolic steroids, and mandating drug testing of contestants.”

Section 444.11, Stats., authorizes the department to “grant licenses . . . to matchmakers, managers, referees . . . unarmed combat sports contestants, seconds, and timekeepers in professional contests and amateur unarmed combat sports contests.”

Section 444.19, Stats., authorizes the department to “by rule adjust the fees under this chapter to account for changes in the department’s costs in administering and enforcing this chapter.”

Section 444.22, Stats., provides the department “may promulgate any rules necessary to implement and enforce this chapter.”

Related statutes or rules:

None.

Plain language analysis:

The rules reflect the provisions of 2015 Wisconsin Act 277, which requires the department to regulate all unarmed combat sports. As provided under s. 444.01 (5), Stats., “unarmed combat sports” means any form of fighting in which the objective is for a contestant to injure, disable, or incapacitate one’s opponent, but does not include any fighting in a contest for which the rules prohibit a contestant from striking an opponent’s head.

Current rules regulate professional boxing and professional and amateur mixed martial arts. The rules expand existing regulations to include professional and amateur kickboxing and Muay Thai, and provide a means for approval of other unarmed combat sports.

The rules also update the regulations for professional boxing and professional and amateur mixed martial arts to reflect current regulatory practices and provide consistency in the regulation of all unarmed combat sports.

Summary of, and comparison with, existing or proposed federal statutes and regulations:

Chapter 89 of Title 15 of the United States Code regulates the safety of professional boxing. As professional boxing and the use of boxing techniques fall under the definition of unarmed combat sports in chapter 444 of the statutes, the requirements in 15 USC chapter 89 affect the regulation of unarmed combat sports proposed by the rule. The regulations in the rules neither duplicate nor conflict with existing federal regulations.

Comparison with rules in adjacent states:

Illinois:

The Division of Professional Regulation of the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation regulates professional boxing; professional and amateur mixed martial arts; and full-contact martial arts including Karate, Kung Fu, Jujitsu, Muay Thai, Tae Kwon Do, and kickboxing (68 Ill. Adm. Code 1370.10 to 1370.780).

Iowa:

The Division of Labor of the Iowa Workforce Development regulates professional and amateur boxing, professional and amateur mixed martial arts, and professional wrestling (875 IAC 169 to 177).

Michigan:

The Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs regulates unarmed combat (875 IAC 169 to 177). Unarmed combat is defined in the Michigan statutes (MCL 338.3611 (m)) as professional boxing, professional or amateur mixed martial arts, or any other form of competition in which a blow is usually struck or another fighting technique is applied that may reasonably be expected to inflict injury.

Minnesota:

The Minnesota Boxing Commission regulates boxing and tough person contests (Minnesota Rules, Part 2201.0010 to 2201.0500). The Minnesota Combative Sports Commission regulates professional and amateur mixed martial arts (Minnesota Rules, Part 2202.0010 to 2202.1200).

Summary of factual data and analytical methodologies:

With participation from the Unarmed Combat Sports Code Advisory Committee, the rules were developed by reviewing the department's current rules regulating professional boxing and professional and amateur mixed martial arts and the rules of various national and international kickboxing and Muay Thai associations and organizations, including the World Association of Kickboxing Organizations and Glory Sports International.

Analysis and supporting documents used to determine effect on small business or in preparation of economic impact analysis:

The fiscal estimate submitted with the bill associated with 2015 Wisconsin Act 277 was used in the department's analysis. The rules have no new or additional impact.

Fiscal estimate:

Please see the fiscal estimate submitted with the bill associated with 2015 Wisconsin Act 277. The rules have no new or additional impact.

Effect on small business:

These rules do not have an economic impact on small businesses, as defined in s. 227.114 (1), Stats. The Department's Regulatory Review Coordinator may be contacted by email at Greg.Gasper@wisconsin.gov, or by calling (608) 261-4466.

Agency contact person:

Dale Kleven, Administrative Rules Coordinator, Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Policy Development, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Room 151, P.O. Box 8366, Madison, Wisconsin 53708; telephone 608-261-4472; email at DSPSAdminRules@wisconsin.gov.

Place where comments are to be submitted and deadline for submission:

Comments may be submitted to Dale Kleven, Administrative Rules Coordinator, Department of Safety and Professional Services, Division of Policy Development, 1400 East Washington Avenue, Room 151, P.O. Box 8366, Madison, Wisconsin 53708, or by email to DSPSAdminRules@wisconsin.gov.

Comments must be submitted by the date and time at which the public hearing on these rules is conducted. Information as to the place, date, and time of the public hearing will be published on the Department of Safety and Professional Services' website and in the Wisconsin Administrative Register.

TEXT OF RULE

SECTION 1. Chapters SPS 110 to 116 are repealed.

SECTION 2. Chapter SPS 192 is repealed and recreated to read:

Chapter SPS 192

UNARMED COMBAT SPORTS

Subchapter I — Authority, Scope, and Definitions

SPS 192.01 Authority and scope. The rules in this chapter are adopted under the authority in s. 440.03 (1), (1m), and (7m) and ch. 444, Stats., and, with the exception of amateur boxing, regulate unarmed combat sports conducted in this state.

Note: Section 444.05, Stats., provides a person may conduct an amateur boxing contest in this state only if the contest is sanctioned by and conducted under the rules of the national governing body for amateur boxing that is recognized by the United States Olympic Committee under 36 USC 220521.

SPS 192.02 Definitions. In this chapter:

(1) "ABC's unified rules" means the unified rules of mixed martial arts, professional boxing, or other unarmed combat sport as adopted by the Association of Boxing Commissions.

Note: The ABC's unified rules are available at www.abcboxing.com.

(2) "Amateur" means an individual participating in an unarmed combat sports bout or exhibition who receives or competes for a purse, article, or item of \$50 or less in value or that is approved by the department under s. SPS 192.14 (1) (f) 4. for that participation.

(3) "Anabolic steroid" has the meaning given in s. 961.01 (2m) (a), Stats.

(4) "Bout" means unarmed combat between 2 contestants.

(5) "Boxer" means a person licensed by the department who competes in a boxing bout.

(6) "Cage" means a fenced enclosure in which promotional organizations hold unarmed combat bouts.

(7) "Commissioner" means a person duly authorized to represent the department in administering the regulation of unarmed combat sports events.

(8) "Contestant" means a person licensed by the department who competes in an unarmed combat bout.

(9) "Controlled substance" has the meaning given in s. 961.01 (4), Stats.

(10) "Corner" means the portion of the fighting area that is reserved for a contestant and his or her seconds between rounds.

(11) "Department" means the department of safety and professional services.

(12) "Drug" means a controlled substance.

(13) "Event" means an organized contest or exhibition of unarmed combat sports.

(14) "Grappling" means techniques of throwing, locking, holding, and wrestling, as opposed to kicking and punching an opposing contestant.

(15) "Kickboxing" means the act of attack and defense with the fists and feet that is practiced as a sport under the rules described under subch. VI, or other, comparable rules.

(16) "Mixed martial arts" or "mixed martial arts bout" means fighting that involves the use of a combination of techniques from different disciplines of martial arts, including grappling, kicking, and striking.

(17) "Mixed martial arts contestant" means a person licensed by the department who competes in a mixed martial arts bout.

(18) "Muay Thai" means the act of attack and defense with the fists, forearms, elbows, knees, shins, and feet and clinching techniques that is practiced as a sport under the rules described under subch. VII, or other, comparable rules.

(19) "Official" means a referee, judge, timekeeper, ringside physician, inspector, or department representative involved in conducting an unarmed combat sports event.

(20) "Permit" means a credential issued to a promoter or professional club to conduct a specific unarmed combat sports event.

(21) "Professional" means an individual participating in an unarmed combat sports bout or exhibition who either receives or competes for any purse, article, or item that exceeds \$50 in value for that participation.

(22) "Professional club" means a club licensed under ch. 444, Stats., to conduct unarmed combat sports events.

(23) "Promoter" means any person, club, corporation, or association, and in the case of a corporate promoter includes any officer, director, employee, or stockholder, who conducts, produces, arranges, or stages an unarmed combat sports event.

(24) "Second" means an assistant to a contestant during a bout, unless the context requires otherwise.

(25) "Unarmed combat" or "unarmed combat sports" means any form of fighting in which the objective is for a contestant to injure, disable, or incapacitate one's opponent, but does not include any fighting in a contest for which the rules prohibit a contestant from striking an opponent's head.

Subchapter II — License Applications and Permits

SPS 192.03 Bond required for promoter and club license. Any promoter or club who wishes to conduct an unarmed combat sports event shall post a bond or other surety of not less than \$10,000 as required by s. 444.035, Stats., with their application for a promoter or club license, to ensure payment of the expenses incurred in conducting an event including, in order of priority, the department, contestants, and the officials.

SPS 192.04 Promoter's license.

(1) APPLICATION. Any person, club, corporation, or association who wishes to conduct an unarmed combat sports event in this state shall, before conducting an event, submit an application for a promoter's license on forms provided by the department, together with the fee specified in s.444.03, Stats.

Note: Applications 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a promoter's license, an applicant shall do all of the following:

1. Comply with the requirements in s. 444.03, Stats.

2. Comply with the requirements in s. 444.11, Stats., if applicable; submit a copy of their articles of incorporation and proof that the secretary of state has filed their articles pursuant to s. 180.0122, Stats.; and identify all persons connected with or having a proprietary interest in the professional club, corporation, or association and the percentage of proprietary interest.

3. Acquire appropriate knowledge of the proper conduct of competition involved in unarmed combat sports.

4. Post a \$10,000 bond, or other surety made payable to the department, a copy of the certificate verifying the approval and the filing of the bond, or other surety with the department.

(b) The department shall issue a promoter's license if it finds that the applicant is not in default on any payments, obligations, or debts payable to the state of Wisconsin.

(c) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. IX.

SPS 192.05 Matchmaker's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a matchmaker at any unarmed combat sports event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a matchmaker, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. IX.

SPS 192.06 Contestant's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a professional boxing contestant, a professional or amateur mixed martial arts contestant, or a professional or amateur kickboxing or Muay Thai contestant at an event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) **ELIGIBILITY.** To be eligible for a license as a professional or amateur contestant, an applicant shall comply with all of the following:

(a) Be at least 18 years of age.

(b) Be capable of engaging in an unarmed combat bout based on the information included in the application and any other information the department considers reliable.

(c) Submit to the department an application for an Association of Boxing Commissions' mixed martial arts national identification number or boxing federal identification number along with a \$10 processing fee or a \$10 replacement fee.

(d) Submit results of a complete physical examination by a physician, including any laboratory tests, conducted no more than 180 days before the date of the application and conducted in accordance with ch. 448, Stats., affirming all of the following:

1. Negative HIV.

2. Negative hepatitis B surface antigen. If a contestant had a failing hepatitis B 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.

3. 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.

(e) Submit results of a favorable eye examination by a licensed physician, ophthalmologist, or optometrist.

(f) If of age 40 or more, submit favorable results for all of the following examinations and tests conducted or obtained no more than 180 days before the date of application:

1. An MRI or magnetic resonance angiography brain examination.

2. A stress echocardiogram examination with cardiology clearance.

3. A metabolic blood profile.

4. A chest x-ray.

(g) Submit authorization for releasing medical records to the department.

(h) Submit any additional information requested by the department needed to determine an applicant's eligibility for a license.

(3) **DENIAL.** The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. IX.

SPS 192.07 Judge's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a judge for any professional boxing bout, professional or amateur mixed martial arts bout, or professional or amateur kickboxing or Muay Thai bout, submit an application on forms provided by the department with the fee as specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a judge, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. IX.

(c) An applicant shall, on forms provided by the department, submit the results of an examination with corrective lenses.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS. In accordance with s. 444.095 (3), Stats., the department shall determine whether a person possesses the knowledge and experience necessary to hold a license as a judge by reviewing one or more of the following:

(a) A certificate of completion of a judge's training program from another state, other regulating bodies such as the Association of Boxing Commissions, and other organizations that have a judge's training program certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions or another association recognized by the department.

(b) A resume with 3 professional references that can verify the number of years of experience as a judge along with a log of experience.

(c) A valid and current license as a judge from another state or organization.

(d) 1. A passing grade on an examination administered by the department that tests the examinee's knowledge, and successful completion of the trial judge program under subd. 2.

2. The trial judge program administered and supervised by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative shall consist of all of the following:

a. Observing unarmed combat sports events.

b. Shadowing a licensed judge at unarmed combat sports events.

c. Officiating, on a trial basis, as a judge during an unarmed combat sports event under the supervision of the commissioner, inspector, or department representative.

SPS 192.08 Referee's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a referee for any professional boxing bout, professional or amateur mixed martial arts bout, or professional or amateur kickboxing or Muay Thai bout, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a referee, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. IX.

(c) An applicant shall provide the results of a physical examination conducted by a licensed physician. The results of the examination shall be on forms provided by the department.

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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS. In accordance with s. 444.095 (3), Stats., the department shall determine whether a person possesses the knowledge and experience necessary to hold a license as a referee by reviewing one or more of the following:

(a) A certificate of completion of a referee's training program from another state, other regulating bodies such as the Association of Boxing Commissions, and other organizations that have a referee's training program certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions or another association recognized by the department.

(b) A resume with 3 professional references that can verify the number of years of experience as a referee along with a log of experience.

(c) A valid and current license as a referee from another state or organization.

(d) 1. A passing grade on an examination administered by the department that tests the examinee's knowledge, and successful completion of the trial referee program under subd. 2.

2. The trial referee program administered and supervised by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative shall consist of all of the following:

a. Observing unarmed combat sports events.

b. Officiating, on a trial basis, as a referee during an unarmed combat sports event under the supervision of the commissioner, inspector, or department representative.

SPS 192.09 Ringside physician's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a ringside physician at any unarmed combat sports event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a ringside physician, an applicant shall hold a license to practice medicine in this state issued under ch. 448, Stats.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. IX.

SPS 192.10 Second's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a second at any unarmed combat sports event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a second, an applicant shall be at least 16 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. IX.

SPS 192.11 Timekeeper's license.

(1) APPLICATION. A person shall, before acting as a timekeeper at any unarmed combat sports event, submit an application on forms provided by the department together with the fee specified in s. 444.11, Stats.

Note: Applications 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(2) ELIGIBILITY. (a) To be eligible for a license as a timekeeper, an applicant shall be at least 18 years of age.

(b) The department may deny a license to an applicant who has committed any act that would, if committed by a licensee, subject the applicant to discipline under subch. IX.

(3) QUALIFICATIONS. In accordance with s. 444.095 (3), Stats., the department may determine whether a person possesses the knowledge and experience necessary to hold a license as a timekeeper by successful completion of the trial timekeeper program. The trial timekeeper program administered and supervised by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative may consist of any of the following:

(a) Observing unarmed combat sports events.

(b) Shadowing a licensed timekeeper at unarmed combat sports events.

(c) Timekeeping, on a trial basis, during an unarmed combat sports event under the supervision of the commissioner, inspector, or department representative.

SPS 192.12 Term of license. (a) A license as a contestant shall expire 12 months after its date of issuance unless suspended or revoked under s. SPS 192.94.

(b) A license as a promoter, matchmaker, second, judge, referee, ringside physician, or timekeeper shall expire 12, 24, 36, 48, or 60 months after its date of issuance, as specified on the license application, unless suspended or revoked under s. SPS 192.94.

SPS 192.13 Renewal of license. (a) A promoter, matchmaker, contestant, judge, referee, ringside physician, second, or timekeeper who chooses to continue licensure after the date of expiration of a license shall file an application for renewal. Except as provided under par. (b), criteria and conditions for applications for an original license apply equally to applications for renewal.

(b) Unless requested by the department, a contestant is only required to provide the medical information under s. SPS 192.06 (2) (f) with the first application submitted after the contestant has attained the age of 40.

SPS 192.14 Unarmed combat sports event permits.

(1) A licensed promoter or club who wishes to conduct an unarmed combat sports event shall, before conducting an event, obtain a permit from the department. An application for a permit to conduct an event shall be submitted to the department at least 30 calendar days before the proposed date of the event and no more than 90 calendar days before an event by a promoter or an authorized representative of a licensed professional club, corporation, or association on forms provided by the department and shall include all of the following:

Note: Applications for permits 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(a) The name, address, phone number, and license number of the promoter or professional club, corporation, or association.

(b) The name and license number of the matchmaker that the promoter, or professional club, corporation, or association plans to use for the event. If the matchmaker is not licensed in Wisconsin, the event permit application shall include the proposed matchmaker's application for licensure along with all required documents.

(c) The proposed date, starting time, and location of the event as well as all of the following information regarding the venue:

1. Name and address.

2. Seating capacity.

3. A floor plan that indicates the dressing room locations and fire exits.

4. Name and telephone number of the primary contact person of the proposed venue.

5. Evidence satisfactory to the department that the promoter or professional club has entered into a valid agreement with the owner or manager of the venue where the proposed unarmed combat sports event will be conducted.

(d) Information regarding whether the proposed event will be all professional, all amateur, or combined professional and amateur, the form of unarmed combat for each bout, the number of rounds for each scheduled bout, and the proposed number of professional bouts and amateur bouts. Except where the commissioner or department representative grants a waiver, a minimum of 24 rounds shall be scheduled for an unarmed combat sports event. Unarmed combat sports bouts conducted other than as provided under subchs. IV to VII are prohibited, except as approved by the department under s. SPS 192.91.

(e) A non-refundable permit application processing fee pursuant to s. 444.02 (3), Stats.

(f) The preliminary fight card for the event, which shall include all of the following:

1. The form of unarmed combat for each bout and the name and weight class of each of the proposed contestants in each bout.

2. The proposed order in which the bouts are to take place.

3. The names of the proposed seconds for each contestant.

4. The proposed purse or purses. Unless approved by the department, an amateur contestant may not receive a purse, article, or item that exceeds \$50 in value for participating in or winning a bout or exhibition.

(g) A detailed plan to provide medical personnel and equipment for the event and for evacuating a seriously injured contestant to a hospital, including the name of the promoter or professional club's representative responsible for evacuating an injured contestant, a detailed evacuation route, method of removal from the venue, the means of transportation to the hospital, and the name of the nearest hospital, pursuant to s. 444.095 (2) (c) and (d), Stats.

(h) A detailed plan to furnish adequate police or private security personnel or alternate means of protecting spectators, contestants, and officials. Alternate means of protection may include a divider between the cage or ring and spectators.

(i) The date, time, and location of the official weigh-in and physical examination.

(j) Proof of having obtained the insurance required by s. 444.18, Stats.

(k) Proof of having complied with s. 444.035, Stats., and s. SPS 192.03.

(L) The admission fee of all tickets and the proposed number of tickets, including the number and proposed value of complimentary tickets.

(2) Upon receipt of an application for a permit to conduct an unarmed combat sports event, the department may deny the application upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(a) The applicant does not provide all required information.

(b) The appropriate number of judges, referees, inspectors, or ringside physicians will not be available on that date.

(c) One or more of the contestants listed on the fight card are not licensed or are ineligible to compete due to being under a suspension or revocation order issued by the department or another licensing jurisdiction for any of the following reasons:

1. A recent knock-out or series of consecutive losses.

2. An injury, a requirement for a medical procedure, or a physician's denial of certification.
3. Testing positive for a prohibited drug.
4. The use of false aliases, falsifying, or attempting to falsify official identification cards or documents issued pursuant to ch. 444, Stats.

5. Unprofessional conduct or other inappropriate behavior inconsistent with generally accepted methods of competition at unarmed combat sports contests.

(3) The department may grant a permit for the event but withhold approval of one or more contestants scheduled to compete in an event or require bouts take place in a different order than proposed under sub. (1) (f) 2.

(4) A permit issued under this section shall allow the permit holder to conduct only the event named in the permit. A permit is not transferable. The promoter or representative of the professional club, corporation, or association whose name appears on the permit shall be present at the weigh-in and at the event until the conclusion of the final bout unless excused by the department.

(5) The commissioner or department representative shall determine if the contestants are evenly and fairly matched according to skill level, experience, and weight so as to produce a fair and sportsmanlike event.

SPS 192.15 Permits, issuance and effect.

(1) All promoters and professional clubs who have obtained a permit from the department under s. SPS 192.14 shall, no later than 4 business days before the scheduled event, submit all of the following:

(a) All complete and signed bout agreements, on forms provided by the department.

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

(b) The complete and executed contract or rental agreement between the promoter or professional club and the venue.

(c) Complete license numbers for all contestants and seconds.

(d) All required physical examination forms and laboratory reports from contestants.

(e) The final fight card for the event listing the form of fighting for each bout; the name, license number, bout history, weight class, scheduled rounds and opponent of each contestant; and, if applicable, red and blue corner designations.

(f) Each contestant's Wisconsin license number.

(g) The names and Wisconsin license numbers of each contestant's seconds.

(2) If the department denies an application for a permit or refuses to approve a contestant whose name has been submitted to the department by the applicant, it shall provide the applicant with an opportunity to have that decision reviewed by the commissioner or department representative. The review shall be conducted at the discretion of the commissioner or department representative.

(3) Issuance of a permit by the department authorizes a promoter or professional club to conduct an unarmed combat sports event under the control of the commissioner, inspectors, department representatives, referees, and ringside physicians assigned and listed in the permit.

(4) A promoter may substitute a contestant listed on their permit application after requesting a substitute. The request shall be submitted to the department no later than one business day preceding the date of the event. Exceptions may be allowed and shall be determined by the department.

SPS 192.16 Canceling an event.

(1) At any time during an event, the assigned department representative may cancel all or part of an event upon the occurrence of any of the following:

(a) The commissioner or department representative reasonably believes that the event is not being conducted in accordance with this chapter, ch. 444, Stats., or the conditions stated in the permit which authorizes the event.

(b) The commissioner or department representative reasonably believes that the event poses an unreasonable threat to the health or safety of contestants, spectators, or officials.

(2) The department may cancel an event at any time for violation of this chapter.

(3) A promoter or professional club may cancel an event no later than 30 hours before it is scheduled to begin by notifying the department and those members of the media whom the promoter or professional club initially notified about the event. Any cancellation by a promoter shall result in an assessment of costs by the department pursuant to s. 444.035, Stats.

Subchapter III — Officials for Events

SPS 192.17 Promoter duties. All promoters that have been issued a permit by the department to conduct an unarmed combat sports event shall comply with all of the following:

(1) Have proof of complying with s. 444.035, Stats., and s. SPS 192.03, to ensure payment of the expenses incurred in conducting an event including, in order of priority, the department, contestants, and the officials.

(2) Have a current license as a promoter.

(3) Submit to the department the bout agreement executed between a promoter and a contestant on a form provided by the department that includes the name and address of the contestant. No bout agreement may provide that a professional or amateur contestant shall fight exclusively for one promoter or that an amateur contestant shall fight at the option of the promoter.

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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(4) Submit to the department an event application that complies with s. SPS 192.14 and ss. 444.02 (3), 444.035, 444.095 (2) (c) and (d), and 444.18, Stats.

(5) Submit all contestants' names to the official record keeper designated by the Association of Boxing Commissions and the commissioner or department representative for approval.

(6) Issue tickets that comply with all ticket and tax rules as defined in s. 444.02 (3) (b) and (c), Stats., and have all of the following:

(a) Price and date of the event.

(b) Seat, row, and section number, if applicable.

(c) The word "complimentary" in a prominent manner for all such tickets.

(7) Have a certified invoice from the ticket printer that indicates the total number of tickets printed in each price range, including the number of complimentary tickets.

(8) Have medical and life insurance for each contestant competing in the event, in accordance with s. 444.18, Stats. No promoter may allow a contestant to waive insurance coverage or provide any deductible payments.

Note: Under section 444.18 of the Statutes, a promoter "...shall insure each contestant participating for hospital, nursing, and medication expenses and physician's and surgeon's services according to an equitable fee schedule, not to exceed in the aggregate \$25,000, to be paid to, or for the use of, any contestant to compensate for injuries sustained in any such contest; and shall insure each contestant for not less than \$25,000 to be paid to the contestant's estate in the event of the contestant's death as the result of participation in such professional contest or amateur unarmed combat sports contest."

(9) Submit to the department, no later than 4 days prior to the event, verification that medical and life insurance have been obtained for each contestant.

(10) No promoter may begin conducting an event without the presence of at least one licensed referee, at least 3 licensed judges, at least one licensed physician, or more at the discretion of the department, one licensed timekeeper, an ambulance, emergency medical personnel, and security personnel on site pursuant to s. 444.095 (2), Stats.

(11) Have disposable garbage bags in each dressing room and at cage side or ringside.

(12) Provide cleaning solution to be used for cleaning blood and debris in the cage or ring. A solution of 10% bleach and 90% water is an acceptable solution.

(13) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), provide at least 4 cage side or ringside police or private security personnel for the protection of the public, contestants, and officials.

(b) Less than 4 ringside police or private security personnel may be provided if the promoter provides alternate means of protection approved by the department. Alternate means of protection includes a department-approved divider between the cage or ring and spectators.

(14) Begin the event at the time designated on the event permit issued by the department. Failure to begin an event at the designated time may result in disciplinary action by the department.

(15) No promoter may exhibit nor allow any contestant to exhibit any type of entrance theme that includes music, video, or any type of physical display which contains any profanity or derogatory ethnic remarks. Failure to comply may subject the promoter or contestant to disciplinary action by the department.

(16) No promoter may allow a round-card girl or round-card model, or allow any of the promoter's agents to use any language, including profanity or derogatory ethnic remarks, or exhibit any conduct or performance that the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find appeals to the prurient interest; describes or shows sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; or lacks serious literary, artistic, political, educational or scientific value, in accordance with s. 944.21 (2) (d), Stats. Any promoter violating this subsection will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including being suspended for up to 6 months and be subject to criminal prosecution in accordance with s. 944.21 (3) (b) and (5), Stats.

(17) Submit a written report, verified by the promoter, to the department within 2 business days of conducting an event. Failure to timely file a complete and accurate report shall result in disciplinary action by the department pursuant to s. 444.04, Stats., and may cause the department to examine the books and records of the promoter as described in s. 444.15, Stats. The report shall include all of the following:

(a) Number of tickets sold, including the number of complementary tickets.

(b) Total amount of gross proceeds.

(c) All unsold tickets with the stubs attached.

(18) Provide emergency medical personnel and equipment for the contest and for evacuating a seriously injured contestant to a hospital; and submit the name of the promoter or designated representative responsible for evacuating an injured contestant, a description of the method of removal from the venue and the means of transportation to the hospital, and the name of the nearest hospital, pursuant to s. SPS 192.14 (1) (g) and s. 444.095 (2) (c) and (d), Stats.

(19) Pay for pregnancy testing and drug testing of contestants.

(20) Compensate all officials and contestants.

(21) If requested by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative, place at least 2 video screens that meet the approval of the commissioner, inspector, or department representative and that will allow patrons to view action inside the cage.

(22) Pay the department the event and gate fee specified in s. 444.02 (3), Stats., within 2 business days of the event and upon determination by the inspector of the gross admission receipts.

(23) Comply with all rules and regulations relating to promoting events.

(24) Provide department-approved sound devices for the timekeeper.

(25) Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, a promoter may not schedule more than 2 intermissions of 10 minutes or less in duration each. The ring announcer shall begin the bout following an intermission at the time directed by the department representative.

(26) Supply the contestants' gloves and red and blue duct tape for sealing the wrist portion of the contestants' gloves. Gloves shall be approved by the inspector or department representative prior to the contestants' pre-bout rule meeting. New gloves never previously worn shall be supplied for both contestants for all title bouts, including state title bouts.

(27) Provide buckets and clean towels at cage side or ringside for all bouts.

SPS 192.18 Inspectors' duties.

(1) Inspectors assigned to an event by the department represent the department and are delegated the department's authority to conduct the event from the time of the weigh-in and pre-bout physical examination until 24 hours after the completion of the last bout in the scheduled event or the final determination of all bouts pursuant to s. 444.06, Stats.

(2) Additional inspectors may be assigned or designated by the department at any one venue for any one event and shall be compensated by the promoter in accordance with s. 444.06, Stats., including their actual and necessary travel expenses.

SPS 192.19 Judges' duties.

(1) The department shall assign the judges for all bouts. Once assigned to a bout, a judge has all of the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Shall render an independent decision at the end of each round.

(b) Shall give their score card to the referee or other person designated by the department at the end of each round and at the end of the final round of an event. The referee or other person designated by the department shall transfer the judge's scorecard to the inspector assigned to the event.

(c) Shall use the 10-point must scoring system under the ABC's unified rules or the scoring system under rules approved by the department under s. SPS 192.91 to determine the result of a bout, and their decision shall be final.

(2) The department may not assign a person to act as a judge if it has reasonable proof that the person has any of the following characteristics:

(a) Is not competent to act as a judge.

(b) Has a conflict of interest.

(c) Has been subject to a disciplinary action by the department or another jurisdiction that prohibits the person from acting as a judge.

(3) All judges are independent contractors and shall be assigned at the discretion of the commissioner or department representative.

SPS 192.20 Referees' duties.

(1) The department shall assign the referee for all bouts. Once assigned to a bout, a referee has all of the following duties and responsibilities:

(a) Represent the department for the purpose of regulating contestants and others in the ring or cage area, pursuant to this chapter, the bout rules, and ch. 444, Stats.

(b) Maintain, direct, and control the bout at all stages.

(c) Before the bout, obtain the name of the chief second responsible for the conduct of any assistant second.

(d) Prevent a weakened or outclassed contestant from receiving excessive punishment.

(e) Interpret the rules relevant to a bout, make a determination, and take action upon any circumstance of a bout not covered by a rule.

(f) Caution, warn, or disqualify a contestant for committing a foul. Disqualification may occur after multiple fouls or if the referee determines a foul is flagrant.

(g) Act as the sole arbiter of the bout. The referee is the only official authorized to stop a bout pursuant to s. 444.12, Stats.

(h) Conduct rule meetings with each contestant.

(i) Consult with the ringside physician as needed during a bout.

(j) Issue cautions and deduct points for committed fouls.

(k) As soon as practical after a foul, call time and check the fouled contestant's condition to determine if they may still participate in the bout, notify which contestant is being penalized and the total number of points the contestant is being penalized, and notify the judges and inspector of the foul and the total point deduction.

(L) Inspect the ring or cage before the beginning of a bout.

(m) When one or both of a boxing, kickboxing, or Muay Thai contestant's gloves come into contact with the cage or ring floor, wipe the contestant's gloves before continuing a bout.

(2) Attire for all referees shall be dark trousers or coaching pants and a department-approved collared shirt. The referee's shoes shall be black and athletic so that the referee is able to maintain good footing on the surface of the ring or cage. Referees for title bouts may wear the assigned uniform of the sanctioning body.

(3) The department may not assign a person to act as a referee if it has reasonable proof the person has any of the following characteristics:

(a) Is not competent to act as a referee.

(b) Has a conflict of interest.

(c) Has been subject to a disciplinary action by the department or another jurisdiction that prohibits the person from acting as a referee.

(4) All referees are independent contractors and shall be assigned at the discretion of the commissioner or department representative.

SPS 192.21 Ringside physician's duties. Once assigned to an unarmed combat sports event, a ringside physician has all of the following duties and responsibilities relating to all bouts to which the ringside physician is assigned:

(1) Be prepared to administer medical procedures to contestants.

(2) If requested by the promoter, attend the official weigh-in.

(3) Conduct the pre-bout physical examination, including examining each contestant no earlier than 36 hours and no later than 2 hours before the event and certifying on forms provided by the department as to the physical fitness of each contestant to compete in an 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(4) Provide continuous observation at cage or ring side of the physical condition of contestants during bouts including being prepared to administer emergent medical procedures to contestants that receive injuries during bouts.

(5) Conduct post-bout physical examinations, including recommending medical suspensions and medical requirements that must be met to clear medical suspensions.

(6) Attend to injured contestants between bouts.

(7) Complete records and reports.

(8) Provide all medical supplies that will be needed to attend to contestants and conduct examinations.

SPS 192.22 Second's duties. The following provisions apply to seconds assisting a contestant:

(1) A maximum of 3 licensed seconds will be allowed to assist any one contestant or be positioned in a designated area by the ring or cage during a non-championship bout. For championship bouts, there may be 4 licensed seconds allowed to assist any one contestant. The appropriate number of licensed seconds allowed for championship and non-championship bouts will be subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative and based on venue size and space. A licensed second under the age of 18 may not assist a contestant unless accompanied by a licensed second at least 18 years of age.

(2) A maximum of 2 seconds may enter the ring or cage to tend to a contestant between rounds. In case of an open cut, the ringside physician or a cut man who is licensed as a second may enter the ring or cage. No person other than the contestants and referee may enter the ring or cage during a bout. Licensed seconds under the age of 18 are prohibited from entering the ring or cage unless accompanied by a licensed second at least 18 years of age.

(3) There may be no profanity, insults, or degrading language from anyone working the corner.

(4) If a second leaves the designated area, the contestant the second is assisting shall be disqualified.

(5) Any person violating any rule while working the corner shall be disqualified for the remainder of the event and subject to disciplinary action.

SPS 192.23 Timekeepers' duties. Once assigned to an event, a timekeeper has all of the following duties and responsibilities relating to all bouts to which the timekeeper is assigned:

(1) Provide 2 stopwatches that have been examined and approved by the inspector or department representative.

(2) Give a 10-second warning before the beginning of each round to signal all unauthorized persons to leave the ring or cage before the round begins.

(3) Give a 10-second warning before the end of a round to indicate that the end of the round is approaching.

(4) Provide notice to the referee that a rest period has ended.

(5) Provide notice that a round has ended. A timekeeper may not ring the bell or otherwise provide notice a round has ended until the command to continue is given by the referee at the conclusion of a count.

(6) For boxing, kickboxing, and Muay Thai bouts, begin the count when a contestant is knocked down or out of the ring. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the contestant went down or out of the ring and the time of counting "one."

(7) If a bout terminates before the scheduled limit of a round, inform the inspector or department representative of the exact duration of the bout.

SPS 192.24 Officials' pay schedule.

(1) The commissioner or department representative shall appoint all licensed officials for all unarmed combat sports contests. Promoters shall compensate all officials appointed by the commissioner or department representative in accordance with the following pay schedule:

(a) A minimum of 3 judges at a minimum of \$150 each.

(b) A minimum of one referee at a minimum of \$300 each.

(c) 1. Inspectors who travel less than 90 miles from their residence, at a minimum of \$150 each.

2. Inspectors who travel 90 miles or more from their residence, at a minimum of \$200 each.

(d) The department shall assign a minimum of one ringside physician, but may assign additional ringside physicians as determined by the department. A ringside physician shall be assigned as either one of the following:

1. The primary physician at a minimum of \$600, not including the cost of any negotiated services or supplies, who shall attend the official weigh-in, conduct the pre-bout physical examination, and be in attendance at cage or ring side during each bout for the entire event.

2. The secondary physician at a minimum of \$300, who shall be in attendance during the entire event and conduct post-bout physical examinations. In the event of injuries to multiple contestants, the assigned primary physician may assist the secondary physician by alternating duties between attending contestants and remaining at cage or ring side during bouts.

(e) A minimum of one timekeeper at a minimum of \$75 each.

(2) An individual who participates in an event as more than one type of official, alternating between individual professional bouts, shall be compensated at the rate of the highest level at which the individual officiated the event, pursuant to s. 444.06, Stats.

(3) The department reserves the right to require additional payments to assigned officials based on any of the following factors:

(a) Number of professional bouts scheduled for the event.

(b) Type of venue, including the venue's seating capacity.

(c) Live broadcast of the event.

(d) Inclusion of a title bout at the event.

(e) Traveling more than 90 miles from a residence, which may result in being reimbursed up to an additional \$150 for meals, mileage, and necessary expenses incurred in performance of the official's duties. Any associated lodging shall be provided by the promoter.

(4) No later than 4 business days before the scheduled event, the department and the promoter or professional club shall agree to the amount of compensation for the officials assigned to the event. Failure to reach an agreement on the amount of compensation for assigned officials by the deadline may result in cancellation of the event.

Subchapter IV — Conducting Boxing At Events

SPS 192.25 General provisions.

(1) To participate in a professional bout a boxer shall be licensed by the department under s. SPS 192.06 and approved under s. SPS 192.26.

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

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

(4) A female boxer and a male boxer may not compete against each other in a bout.

(5) A bout in which more than 2 contestants participate is prohibited.

(6) Only licensed participants or individuals approved by the department may be allowed in the ring or designated locker rooms.

SPS 192.26 Compliance with federal laws. Professional clubs, promoters, seconds and boxers shall comply with the Professional Boxing Safety Act and provide the department with information, copies of documents, identification cards, copies of contracts, disclosures and notifications, required by this Act.

Note: The Professional Boxing Safety Act may be found in 15 USC 6301 et seq.

SPS 192.27 Weigh-in procedures and weight classes.

(1) Boxers shall weigh in no more than 36 hours prior to the start time of the event 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 boxers and conduct the weigh-in.

(2) Boxers may wear a shirt, a pair of shorts and socks at the weigh-in. Boxers 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 boxers in 2 different weight classes.

(5) Boxers may not participate in a bout where the weigh-in weight difference of opposing boxers exceeds the weight allowance shown in Table A.

(6) After having communicated with the promoter, the commissioner or department representative shall have the sole discretion as to whether to cancel a bout if a boxer does not make weight.

(7) There may not be a difference of more than 3 pounds between weight classes from mini flyweight up to the bantamweight class for boxers competing in two different weight classes.

(8) There may not be a difference of more than 4 pounds between weight classes from super bantamweight up to the super featherweight class for boxers competing in two different weight classes.

(9) There may not be a difference of more than 5 pounds between weight classes from lightweight up to the super lightweight class for boxers competing in two different weight classes.

(10) There may not be a difference of more than 7 pounds between weight classes from welterweight up to the light heavyweight class for boxers competing in two different weight classes.

(11) There may not be a difference of more than 12 pounds between a boxer in the cruiserweight division competing against a boxer in the heavyweight division.

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

(12) A one-pound weight variance is allowed for all weight classes for all bouts except title bouts and catch-weight bouts.

(13) A boxer in the welterweight class or lower may not lose more than 2 pounds within 1 hour. A contestant above the welterweight class may not lose more than 3 pounds within 1 hour.

(14) Weight allowances between weight classes do not apply to contestants in a title bout.

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

(16) Contestants who fail to arrive at their report time for weigh-in will be subject to a suspension of up to 120 days, as reported in the Association of Boxing Commissions' national database.

(17) Contestants who fail to make their contracted weight within 1 hour of their official weigh-in will be subject to a suspension of up to 120 days, as reported in the Association of Boxing Commissions' national database.

Table A

Weight class	Weight	Allowance	Glove size
Mini Flyweight	up to and including 105 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.	not less than 8 oz.
Light flyweight	over 105 lbs. to 108 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.	not less than 8 oz.

Flyweight	over 108 lbs. to 112 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.	not less than 8 oz.
Super Flyweight	over 112 lbs. to 115 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.	not less than 8 oz.
Bantamweight	over 115 lbs. to 118 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.	not less than 8 oz.
Super Bantamweight	over 118 lbs. to 122 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.	not less than 8 oz.
Featherweight	over 122 lbs. to 126 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.	not less than 8 oz.
Super Featherweight	over 126 lbs. to 130 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.	not less than 8 oz.
Lightweight	over 130 lbs. to 135 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.	not less than 8 oz.
Super Lightweight	over 135 lbs. to 140 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.	not less than 8 oz.
Welterweight	over 140 lbs. to 147 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.	not less than 10 oz.
Super Welterweight	over 147 lbs. to 154 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.	not less than 10 oz.
Middleweight	over 154 lbs. to 160 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.	not less than 10 oz.
Super Middleweight	over 160 lbs. to 168 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.	not less than 10 oz.
Light Heavyweight	over 168 lbs. to 175 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.	not less than 10 oz.
Cruiserweight	over 175 lbs. to 200 lbs.	not more than 12 lbs.	not less than 10 oz.
Heavyweight	over 200 lbs.	no limit	10 oz.

SPS 192.28 Fouls. The following are fouls:

- (1) Hitting below the belt; and holding, tripping or kicking.
- (2) Hits or blows with the head, shoulder, forearm, elbow, knee, or foot; pressing with arm or elbow in an opponent's face or neck; or pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes.
- (3) Hitting with an open glove, the inside of the glove, or the wrist or side of the hand.
- (4) Hits which land on the back of the opponent, and especially any blow on the back of the neck, or head or kidney caused by the boxer administering the punch.
- (5) A blow which is delivered during or at the end of a 360-degree pivot.
- (6) Attacking while holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.
- (7) Wrestling, holding, or deliberately maintaining a clinch.
- (8) Attacking an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.
- (9) Holding.
- (10) Holding and hitting, or pulling and hitting.
- (11) Holding or locking of the opponent's arm or head.
- (12) Ducking below the belt of the opponent in a manner dangerous to the opponent.
- (13) Defending one's self passively by means of double cover or falling intentionally to avoid a blow.
- (14) Failure to obey the referee's commands.
- (15) Attempting to strike an opponent immediately after the referee has ordered "Break" or before taking a step back.
- (16) Assaulting or behaving in an aggressive manner towards a referee.

SPS 192.29 Injuries sustained by fouls.

(1) Intentional foul.

(a) If an intentional foul causes an injury and the injured boxer is not able to continue, the boxer causing the injury shall lose by disqualification.

(b) If an intentional foul causes an injury and the bout is allowed to continue, the referee shall notify the boxer and the judges that 2 points shall be deducted from the score of the boxer who caused the foul.

(c) If an intentional foul causes an injury and the injury results in the bout being stopped in a later round, the injured boxer shall win by technical decision if the boxer is ahead on the scorecards, or the bout shall result in a technical draw if the injured boxer is behind on the scorecards.

(d) If a boxer injures himself or herself while attempting to intentionally foul an opponent, the referee shall consider the injury the same as one produced by a fair blow.

(2) Accidental foul. If an accidental foul occurs before the completion of 4 rounds of a bout and the injured boxer is not able to continue the fight, the fight shall be declared a no contest. If the accidental foul occurs after the completion of 4 rounds of a bout and the fouled boxer is not able to continue, the judges shall score the bout as a technical knock-out and the boxer who is ahead on points shall be declared the winner. In determining the points, the judges shall score the completed rounds and the incomplete round. If no action has occurred in an incomplete round, the round shall be scored as an even round. When a boxer is not able to continue boxing, the referee shall stop the action and inform the department's inspector, the judges and both boxers that the foul was accidental. If in the later rounds the injury has worsened as a result of legal blows, and the injured boxer is not able to continue, the judges shall score the bout based on the completed rounds and the incomplete round. A referee, in consultation with the ringside physician, shall allow the injured boxer up to 5 minutes to recover from the foul. A boxer who is hit with an accidental low blow, shall continue after a reasonable amount of time, not exceeding 5 minutes, or the boxer shall lose the bout. If a boxer is hit with an accidental low blow, the referee shall stop the action in a bout and inform the judges of any deduction of points made by the referee.

SPS 192.30 Procedures after knock-downs.

(1) WHEN DOWN. A boxer is considered down if any of the following occur:

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

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

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

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

(2) NEUTRALCORNER. When a boxer is down, the opponent shall go at once to the neutral corner as designated by the referee. The bout may not continue until the command "Box" is given by the referee. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner on command the count under sub. (3) shall be stopped until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

(3) COUNT. When a boxer is down, the timekeeper shall immediately begin to count the seconds and continue until the count is taken over by the referee. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval

of one second shall have elapsed from the time the boxer went down and the time of counting "one." Upon taking over the count from the timekeeper, the referee shall give a mandatory 8 count and shall continue to count to 10 if the downed boxer is not able to continue fighting after the mandatory 8 count. The referee shall count aloud and provide intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the boxer who has been knocked down is aware of the count. The referee shall continue counting, even if the bell sounds, indicating the end of the round.

(4) **MANDATORY 8 COUNT.** When a boxer is down as the result of a blow, the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 8, even if the boxer is ready to continue before then. If, after the count of 8 has been reached, the boxer immediately falls again without having received a fresh blow, the boxer shall lose the bout by a decision of knock-out.

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

(6) **FAILURE TO BOX.** A boxer who fails to resume boxing immediately after the termination of the rest interval, who sustains an injury from a fair blow and the injury is severe enough to terminate a bout, or who, when knocked down by a fair blow, fails to resume within 10 seconds, shall lose the bout. A referee may not give a standing 8 count.

(7) **THREE KNOCKDOWNS.** The referee may not stop a bout solely because a boxer has been knocked down 3 times in one round.

(8) **TWENTY-SECOND COUNT.** When a boxer is knocked out of the ring, the timekeeper shall immediately begin to count the seconds and continue until the count is taken over by the referee. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the boxer was knocked out of the ring and the time of counting "one." Upon taking over the count from the timekeeper, the referee shall give a 20-second count to the boxer. The boxer shall return to the ring without assistance from his or her seconds. Otherwise, the referee shall disqualify the boxer.

SPS 192.31 Head blows.

(1) **PROCEDURE.** If a boxer has been knocked out in a bout as the result of head blows or received serious head blows, the boxer shall be examined by a ringside physician immediately. If the ringside physician determines that the boxer may have received head injuries, the ringside physician shall give the boxer a head injury slip meeting the requirements under s. SPS 192.33 and explain its meaning.

(2) PERIODS OF REST REQUIRED AFTER KNOCK-OUT OR TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT.

(a) A boxer who is knocked out during a bout may not take part in competitive unarmed combat or sparring for a period of at least 60 days from the date of the bout. A boxer whose bout was terminated by a technical knock-out may not take part in competitive unarmed combat or sparring for a period of at least 30 days from the date of the bout.

(b) A boxer who, twice in a period of 3 months, has been knocked out may not take part in competitive unarmed combat or sparring during a period of 6 months from the second bout.

(c) A boxer who has been knocked out 3 times in a period of 12 months may not take part in competitive unarmed combat or sparring for a period of one year from the third knock-out.

(d) Before resuming unarmed combat after any of the periods of rest prescribed in par. (a), a boxer shall satisfy any requirements imposed by the department.

(e) The requirements and conditions under pars. (a) and (d) apply to knock-outs and technical knock-outs in bouts that occurred in this state. The requirements and conditions

under pars. (b) and (c) apply to knock-outs and technical knock-outs regardless of whether the bouts occurred in this state or another jurisdiction.

SPS 192.32 Attending a boxer injured or knocked out.

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

(2) The attending ringside physician may on his or her own initiative enter the ring between rounds and, at the request of the referee, during the round for the purpose of examining an injured boxer. If in the opinion of the ringside physician a boxer is in danger of further physical injury, the ringside physician shall notify the referee to terminate the bout. Except for those situations when a fight is terminated under s. SPS 192.29 (1) (a), results in a technical draw under s. SPS 192.29 (1) (c), or is declared a no contest under s. SPS 192.29 (2), the injured boxer shall lose the bout by a technical knock-out.

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

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

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

SPS 192.33 Head injury slip. A head injury slip shall provide instruction to immediately contact a physician if any of the following symptoms occur:

(1) Headache or dizziness lasting over 2 hours.

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

(3) Vomiting.

(4) Blurred vision.

(5) Mental confusion or irrational behavior.

(6) Convulsive seizure.

(7) Inability to move a limb.

(8) Excessive restlessness.

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

(10) Inability to control urine or feces.

SPS 192.34 Mouthpiece and headgear. (1) All boxers shall wear a mouthpiece during competition. The round may not begin without the mouthpiece. If the mouthpiece is dislodged during competition, the referee shall call time and have the mouthpiece replaced at the first opportune moment, without interfering with the immediate action. The referee may deduct points or disqualify a contestant if the mouthpiece is repeatedly dislodged or it is judged the mouthpiece is being purposely spit out.

(2) Professional boxers, other than those participating in an exhibition bout, may not wear head gear. Boxers participating in an exhibition bout shall wear competition headgear weighing between 10 and 12 ounces that has been approved by USA Boxing or the commissioner or department representative. Headgear may include cheek protectors. Karate foam dipped style headgear, headgear with a jaw bar or face guard, and heavily padded training or sparring headgear are prohibited.

SPS 192.35 Attire and appearance.

(1) Boxers shall box in proper dress including an approved foul-proof protection cup for a male boxer, trunks with a belt line below or at the waistline, shoes of soft material, without spikes, cleats or heels, and socks which may extend to within one inch below the knee. Trunks may not have metal of any kind.

(2) Male boxers may not wear a shirt or top.

(3) Female boxers may wear breast protectors and shall wear a short-sleeved or sleeveless form-fitting rash guard, a sports bra, or both. Padding for a sports bra shall be secured to the fabric of the bra. Loose fitting tops are prohibited.

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

(5) No piercing accessories are permitted.

(6) Boxers may use a small amount of Vaseline® jelly or other petroleum jelly on the facial area. No other substances may be used on the head or any other part of the body.

(7) Vaseline® jelly or other petroleum jelly may be applied in between rounds to address a cut, but may not be reapplied to the entire facial area.

(8) Boxers shall secure their hair with soft, non-abrasive material if the referee informs them that their hair interferes with their vision.

(9) Boxers may not wear any equipment that fails to receive approval from the inspector or department representative.

SPS 192.36 Gloves.

(1) Gloves approved by the inspector prior to the contestants' pre-bout rule meeting shall be worn by boxers in all bouts. Only thumbless or thumb-attached gloves shall be approved.

(2) Boxing gloves for male and female boxers shall weigh no less than 8 ounces each when worn by a boxer weighing under 140 pounds and not less than 10 ounces each when worn by a male or female boxer weighing 140 pounds or more.

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

(4) The inspector shall be responsible for rejecting gloves that may pose a safety or health problem to the professional boxer.

SPS 192.37 Preparation of hands.

(1) Boxers may wrap their hands with gauze and tape prior to a bout. Boxers choosing to not wrap hands prior to a bout shall notify the inspector or department representative.

(2) Boxers shall use soft gauze cloth not more than 15 yards in length and 2 inches in width for each hand, held in place by not more than 10 feet of surgeon's tape one inch in width for each hand.

(3) No substances, liquid or material other than approved surgeon's tape and gauze are allowed.

(4) The manager or chief second of the opponent may elect to be present when hands are being wrapped and gloves placed on a boxer.

(5) Gauze and surgeon's tape shall be placed on the boxer's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or department representative, who shall inspect and initial each legally wrapped hand.

(6) Surgeon's tape shall be placed directly on each hand for protection near the wrist. The tape may not extend within an inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(7) One strip of tape may be used between the fingers to hold down the bandages. Tape strips may be folded once, but braiding of tape strips is prohibited.

(8) Gloves shall be placed on a boxer's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or department representative.

(9) The wrist portion of a boxer's gloves shall be sealed with identifying red or blue duct tape and initialed by the inspector or department representative.

SPS 192.38 Ring. All bouts shall be conducted in a ring which meets the following requirements:

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

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

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

SPS 192.39 Corner equipment.

(1) At least one second who works in a boxer's corner may have the following equipment:

(a) A bucket.

(b) Clean towels.

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

(d) Ice in a spill-proof sealed container.

(e) Water in clear plastic sealed containers.

(2) Seconds shall submit the bucket and corner equipment to the inspector or department representative for inspection and approval before a bout.

(3) In case of a cut, a boxer's seconds may only make topical use of the following:

(a) A solution of adrenaline 1/1000.

(b) Avetine.

(c) Thrombin.

SPS 192.40 Number of rounds in a bout.

(1) No bout involving female boxers may be scheduled for more than 10 rounds with each round lasting 2 minutes and with a one-minute rest between rounds.

(2) No bout involving male boxers may be scheduled for more than 15 rounds with each round lasting 3 minutes and with a one-minute rest between rounds.

SPS 192.41 Consumables.

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

(2) Beverages shall be brought to ring side unopened, sealed, and only in a plastic container. Unsealed beverages are prohibited.

(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 Rockstar, are allowed.

(5) The department reserves the right to inspect, test, or remove any beverage from ring 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 shall result in the contestant being subject to disqualification and disciplinary action.

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

(8) Use of any energy stimulant in pill or other form is not permitted.

Subchapter V — Conducting Mixed Martial Arts At Events

SPS 192.42 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 containing the information in s. SPS 192.06 (2) (d) to the ringside physician at the pre-bout examination.

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

(4) Only licensed participants or individuals approved by the department may be allowed in the cage or designated locker rooms.

(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 experience and training for mixed martial arts competitions. The trainer of the debut contestant shall certify that the contestant is skilled enough to compete and has never engaged in any form of unarmed combat as a professional.

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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(7) Amateur contestants shall have a minimum of 5 recorded amateur bouts on the Association of Boxing Commissions' national database prior to being permitted to compete as a professional contestant. The commissioner or a person designated by the department may waive this requirement.

(8) A bout in which more than 2 contestants participate is prohibited.

SPS 192.43 Weigh-in procedures and weight classes.

(1) Professional and amateur contestants shall weigh in no more than 36 hours prior to the start time of the event 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 may not participate in a bout where the weigh-in weight difference of opposing contestants exceeds the weight allowance shown in Table A.

(6) After having communicated with the promoter, the commissioner or department representative shall have the sole discretion as to whether to cancel a bout if a 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 the bantamweight class for fighters competing in two different weight classes.

(8) There may not be a difference of more than 5 pounds between weight classes from featherweight up to the welterweight class for fighters competing in two different weight classes.

(9) There may not be a difference of more than 7 pounds between weight classes from middleweight up to the superheavyweight class for fighters competing in two different weight classes.

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 for all bouts except title bouts and catch-weight bouts.

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

(12) Weight allowances between weight classes do not apply to contestants in a title bout.

(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 who fail to arrive at their report time for weigh-in will be subject to a suspension of up to 120 days, as reported in the Association of Boxing Commissions' mixed martial arts national database.

(15) Contestants who fail to make their contracted weight within 1 hour of their official weigh-in will be subject to a suspension of up to 120 days, as reported in the Association of Boxing Commissions' national database.

Table A

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

SPS 192.44 Judging and scoring.

(1) All bouts will be scored by 3 judges.

(2) The ten-point must scoring system as defined in the ABC's unified rules shall be the standard system of scoring a bout. The winner of the round shall be awarded 10 points, and the loser of the round shall be awarded 9 points or less, except for the rare occasion of an even round, that is scored 10 to 10.

Note: The ABC's unified rules are available at www.abcboxing.com.

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

SPS 192.45 Fouls.

(1) The referee may caution, warn, or penalize a contestant for committing a foul.

(2) The penalty for a foul may be a deduction of points or disqualification. Any points deducted for a foul shall be deducted in the round in which the foul occurred. Disqualification may occur after multiple fouls or if the referee determines a foul is flagrant.

(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) If an injury results from a foul and is severe enough to terminate the bout, the contestant causing the injury loses by disqualification.

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) 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.

(9) 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 before completion of the first 2 rounds of a non-championship bout, or before completion of the first 3 rounds of a championship bout.

(10) 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.

(11) 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.

(12) (a) Except as provided in pars. (b) and (c), types of fouls in a mixed martial arts bout are those identified in the ABC's unified rules for mixed martial arts.

(b) Illegal strikes to the back of the head, resulting in a foul, include strikes in the nape of the neck area up to 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, as specified in the ABC's unified rules.

(c) The following are additional fouls for amateur contestants:

1. Elbow or forearm strikes.
2. Knee strikes to the head at any time.
3. Neck cranks or any hold that places a contestant's neck in jeopardy from a crank.
4. All leg submissions except kneebar and straight ankle locks.
5. Hand chokes.
6. Striking against the knees including all strikes to or around the knee joint.
7. Spinal cranks or locks.

Note: The ABC's unified rules are available at www.abcboxing.com.

SPS 192.46 Mouthpiece. All contestants shall wear a mouthpiece during competition. The round may not begin without the mouthpiece. If the mouthpiece is dislodged during competition, the referee shall call time and have the mouthpiece replaced at the first opportune moment, without interfering with the immediate action. The referee may deduct points or disqualify a contestant if the mouthpiece is repeatedly dislodged or it is judged the mouthpiece is being purposely spit out.

SPS 192.47 Appearance and attire.

(1) Male contestants shall wear a groin protector that 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, Gi, or other top.

(5) Female contestants shall wear a short-sleeved or sleeveless form-fitting rash guard, a sports bra, or both. Padding for a sports bra shall be secured to the fabric of the bra. Loose fitting tops are prohibited.

(6) No shoes are permitted.

(7) No grappling shin guards are permitted.

(8) No piercing accessories are permitted.

(9) No body grease, gels, balms, oils, or lotions may 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.

(10) Vaseline® jelly or other petroleum jelly may be applied to the facial area, but only from the cheekbone area to the forehead, at cage side in the presence of an inspector, referee, or a person designated by the department. Any contestant applying anything other than petroleum jelly in an approved fashion prior to this may be penalized a point or disqualified. Petroleum jelly may be applied in between rounds to address a cut, but may not be reapplied to the entire facial area.

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

(12) Only neoprene joint supports may be used. Metal supports are prohibited.

(13) Fingernails and toenails shall be trimmed.

(14) 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.

(15) Contestants may not wear any equipment that fails to receive approval from the inspector or department representative.

(16) Amateur contestants shall wear mixed martial arts shorts, biking shorts, or boxing or kickboxing shorts during competition that will be subject to the approval of a department representative. The shorts may not have pockets, buttons, zippers, grommets, exposed hook-and-loop fasteners, or metal of any kind.

(17) Amateur contestants may not wear padding on their feet during a bout. Ankle guards or neoprene knee wraps are optional, and shall be approved by the department.

SPS 192.48 Gloves.

(1) All non-amateur contestants shall wear grappling gloves that weigh a minimum of 4 ounces and not more than 8 ounces. Amateur 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 in a bout shall wear gloves of the same weight.

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

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

SPS 192.49 Preparation of hands.

(1) Contestants may wrap their hands with gauze and tape prior to a bout. Contestants choosing to not wrap hands prior to a bout shall notify the inspector or department representative.

(2) Contestant's shall use soft gauze cloth not more than 15 yards in length and 2 inches in width for each hand, held in place by not more than 10 feet of surgeon's tape one inch in width for each hand.

(3) No substances, liquid or material other than approved surgeon's tape and gauze are allowed.

(4) The manager or chief second of the opponent may elect to be present when hands are being wrapped and gloves placed on a contestant.

(5) Gauze and surgeon's tape shall be placed on the contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or department representative, who shall inspect and initial each legally wrapped hand.

(6) Surgeon's tape shall be placed directly on each hand for protection near the wrist. The tape may not extend within an inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(7) One strip of tape may be used between the fingers to hold down the bandages. Tape strips may be folded once, but braiding of tape strips is prohibited.

(8) Gloves shall be placed on a contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or department representative.

(9) The wrist portion of a contestant's gloves shall be sealed with identifying red or blue duct tape and initialed by the inspector or department representative.

SPS 192.50 Requirements for cage area.

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

(2) Mixed martial arts bouts may not be conducted in a ring.

(3) The fighting-area floor shall be no smaller than 18 feet in diameter and no larger than 36 feet in diameter.

(4) The fighting-area floor shall be padded in a manner approved by the department, with at least a 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 ramps 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, such as vinyl-coated chain-link fencing, that will not allow a contestant to fall out or break through it onto the building floor or spectators.

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

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

SPS 192.51 Corner equipment.

(1) At least one second who works in a contestant's corner may have the following equipment:

(a) A bucket.

(b) Clean towels.

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

(d) Ice in a spill-proof sealed container.

(e) Water in clear plastic sealed containers.

(2) Seconds shall submit the bucket and corner equipment to the inspector or department representative for inspection and approval before a bout.

(3) In case of a cut, a contestant's seconds may only make topical use of the following:

(a) A solution of adrenaline 1/1000.

(b) Avetine.

(c) Thrombin.

SPS 192.52 Number, type and duration of rounds and bouts.

(1) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), professional bouts shall be 3 rounds of 5 minutes each with a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(b) Professional championship bouts may be 4 or 5 rounds of 5 minutes each with a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(2) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), amateur bouts shall be 3 rounds of 3 minutes each with a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(b) Amateur championship bouts may be 4 or 5 rounds of 3 minutes each with a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(3) A minimum of 24 rounds shall be scheduled unless waived by the commissioner or department representative.

SPS 192.53 Types of bout results. A mixed martial arts bout may end under any of the following results:

(1) Submission, as demonstrated by any of the following:

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

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

(2) Knock-out (KO), as demonstrated when a contestant is rendered unconscious due to a legal strike.

(3) Technical knock-out (TKO), which occurs through any of the following:

(a) The referee stops the bout because the contestant can no longer defend himself or herself.

(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.

(d) The referee stops the bout because a contestant is injured by a legal technique and cannot continue.

(4) Decision via scorecards, which may be of any of the following types:

(a) Unanimous, which occurs when all 3 judges score the bout for the same contestant.

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

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

(5) Draw, which may be of any of the following types:

(a) Unanimous, which occurs when all 3 judges score the bout a draw.

(b) Majority, which occurs when 2 judges score the bout a draw.

(c) Split, which occurs when all 3 judges score a bout differently.

(6) Disqualification, which occurs when an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul as determined by the referee is severe enough to terminate the bout. Under this situation, the contestant causing the injury loses by disqualification.

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

(8) Technical draw, which occurs through any of the following:

(a) An injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul, as determined by the referee, causes the injured contestant unable to continue at a subsequent point in the bout, and the injured contestant shall win by a technical decision if the contestant is ahead on the scorecards.

(b) The number of rounds specified in s. SPS 192.52 have been completed, with the results of the scorecards being a draw.

(9) Technical decision, which occurs through any of the following:

(a) When a bout is prematurely stopped due to an injury and a contestant is leading on the scorecards.

(b) When an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul, as determined by the referee, causes the injured contestant unable to continue at a subsequent point in the bout, the injured contestant shall win by a technical decision if the contestant is ahead on the scorecards.

(10) No contest, which occurs when a bout is prematurely stopped due to accidental injury and a sufficient number of rounds have not been completed to render a decision via the scorecards.

SPS 192.54 Rule meetings. All contestants shall attend pre-bout meetings with the referee and a department representative to review the ABC's unified rules, fouls, and department requirements. Seconds and other individuals approved by the department may attend meetings under this section.

SPS 192.55 Consumables.

(1) Only water or an approved electrolyte-replacement beverage may be consumed during the bout. Electrolyte-replacement beverages include Gatorade®, Powerade®, Propel®, and Smartwater®. 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 prohibited.

(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 Rockstar, 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 shall result in the contestant being subject to disqualification and disciplinary action.

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

(8) Use of any energy stimulant in pill or other form is not permitted.

Subchapter VI — Conducting Kickboxing At Events

SPS 192.56 General provisions.

(1) A male contestant may not compete against a female contestant in a bout.

(2) Each contestant shall present all required physical examination forms and laboratory reports to the ringside physician at the pre-bout examination.

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

(4) Only licensed participants or individuals approved by the department may be allowed in the ring or cage or designated locker rooms.

(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 experience and training for unarmed combat sports competitions. The trainer of a debut

contestant shall certify that the contestant is skilled enough to compete and has never engaged in any form of unarmed combat as a professional.

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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(7) A bout in which more than 2 contestants participate is prohibited.

(8) Bouts shall take place in a cage meeting the requirements under s. SPS 192.69 or ring meeting the requirements under s. SPS 192.70.

(9) Improper use of or tampering with equipment by a contestant or contestant's second is prohibited. Any violation of this subdivision may result in a point reduction or disqualification of the contestant.

SPS 192.57 Weigh-in procedures and weight classes.

(1) Contestants shall weigh in no more than 36 hours prior to the start time of the event 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 may not participate in a bout where the weigh-in weight difference of opposing contestants exceeds the weight allowance shown in Table A.

(6) After having communicated with the promoter, the commissioner or department representative shall have the sole discretion as to whether to cancel a bout if a contestant does not make weight.

(7) There may not be a difference of more than 3 pounds between weight classes from mini flyweight up to the bantamweight class for contestants competing in two different weight classes.

(8) There may not be a difference of more than 4 pounds between weight classes from super bantamweight up to the super featherweight class for contestants competing in two different weight classes.

(9) There may not be a difference of more than 5 pounds between weight classes from lightweight up to the super lightweight class for contestants competing in two different weight classes.

(10) There may not be a difference of more than 7 pounds between weight classes from welterweight up to the light heavyweight class for contestants competing in two different weight classes.

(11) There may not be a difference of more than 12 pounds between a contestant in the cruiserweight division competing against a contestant in the heavyweight division.

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

(12) A one-pound weight variance is allowed for all weight classes for all bouts except title bouts and catch-weight bouts.

(13) A contestant in the welterweight class or lower may not lose more than 2 pounds within 1 hour. A contestant above the welterweight class may not lose more than 3 pounds within 1 hour.

(14) Weight allowances between weight classes do not apply to contestants in a title bout.

(15) 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.

(16) Contestants who fail to arrive at their report time for weigh-in will be subject to a suspension of up to 120 days, as reported in the Association of Boxing Commissions' national database.

(17) Contestants who fail to make their contracted weight within 1 hour of their official weigh-in will be subject to a suspension of up to 120 days, as reported in the Association of Boxing Commissions' national database.

Table A

Weight Class	Weight	Allowance
Mini Flyweight	up to and including 105 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Light Flyweight	over 105 lbs. to 108 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Flyweight	over 108 lbs. to 112 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Super Flyweight	over 112 lbs. to 115 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Bantamweight	over 115 lbs. to 118 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Super Bantamweight	over 118 lbs. to 122 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.
Featherweight	over 122 lbs. to 126 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.
Super Featherweight	over 126 lbs. to 130 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.
Lightweight	over 130 lbs. to 135 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.
Super Lightweight	over 135 lbs. to 140 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.
Welterweight	over 140 lbs. to 147 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Super Welterweight	over 147 lbs. to 154 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Middleweight	over 154 lbs. to 160 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Super Middleweight	over 160 lbs. to 168 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Light Heavyweight	over 168 lbs. to 175 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Cruiserweight	over 175 lbs. to 200 lbs.	not more than 12 lbs.
Heavyweight	over 200 lbs.	no limit

SPS 192.58 Judging and scoring. (1) All bouts shall be scored by 3 judges.

(2) The ten-point must scoring system shall be the standard system of scoring a bout. The winner of the round shall be awarded 10 points. The loser of the round shall be awarded 6, 7, 8, or 9 points. If the round is determined to be an even round, each contestant shall be awarded 10 points.

(3) Effective striking is judged by determining the total number of effective legal strikes landed. A strike resulting in a flash knockdown under s. SPS 192.60 (2) shall be judged less effective than a strike resulting in a knockdown requiring a count under s. SPS 192.60 (4).

(4) Effective control is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location, and position of the bout.

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

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

SPS 192.59 Fouls.

(1) The referee may caution, warn, or penalize a contestant for committing a foul.

(2) The penalty for a foul may be a deduction of points or disqualification. Any points deducted for a foul shall be deducted in the round in which the foul occurred. Disqualification may occur after multiple fouls or if the referee determines a foul is flagrant.

(3) If an injury results from an intentional foul and is severe enough to terminate the bout, the contestant causing the injury loses by disqualification.

(4) If an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes and the referee stops a bout before completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds because of the injury, 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 cards at the time of the stoppage, the bout shall be declared a technical draw.

(5) If an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes and the referee stops a bout after completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds because of the injury, the outcome shall be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the partial round at which the referee stopped the bout.

(6) If an accidental foul occurs before the completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds of a bout and the injured contestant is not able to continue the fight, the fight shall be declared a no contest. If the accidental foul occurs after the completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds of a bout and the fouled contestant is not able to continue, the judges shall score the bout as a technical knock-out and the contestant who is ahead on points shall be declared the winner. In determining the points, the judges shall score the completed rounds and the incomplete round. If no action has occurred in an incomplete round, the round shall be scored as an even round. When a contestant is not able to continue fighting, the referee shall stop the action and inform the department's inspector, the judges and both contestants that the foul was accidental. If in the later rounds the injury has worsened as a result of legal blows, and the injured contestant is not able to continue, the judges shall score the bout based on the completed rounds and the incomplete round. A referee, in consultation with the ringside physician, shall allow the injured contestant up to 5 minutes to recover from the foul. A contestant who is hit with an accidental low blow shall continue after a reasonable amount of time, not exceeding 5 minutes, or the contestant shall lose the bout.

If a contestant is hit with an accidental low blow, the referee shall stop the action in a bout and inform the judges of any deduction of points made by the referee.

(7) Types of fouls in a kickboxing bout include all of the following:

(a) Butting with the head.

(b) Attacks to the throat.

(c) Targeting the back of the head or torso.

(d) Targeting below the waistline, except for a foot-to-foot sweep to the lead foot below the ankle or either foot below the ankle if all of the following apply:

1. The contestant executing the sweep is squared to the opponent.

2. Neither of the opponent's feet is leading.

3. The opponent has equal weight on both feet.

(e) Slapping.

(f) Spitting.

(g) Biting.

(h) Holding.

(i) Holding or pulling the opponent, ring, or cage and striking.

(j) Holding or locking of the opponent's arm or head.

(k) Striking with the knee, elbow, or forearm.

(L) Palm heel strikes.

(m) Backhand and backfist strikes, except spinning backhand and backfist strikes.

(n) Attacking or manipulating any joint.

(o) Clubbing or hammerfist strikes.

(p) Spinning foot or leg sweeps.

(q) Karate chopping strikes.

(r) Attacking an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.

(s) Abusive language or gestures.

(t) Failure to obey the referee's commands.

(u) Fighting after the bell has signaled the end of a round.

(v) Pushing or shoving an opponent.

(w) Intentionally avoiding contact with the opponent.

(x) Intentionally delaying the bout.

(y) Eye gouging.

(z) Unsportsmanlike conduct.

SPS 192.60 Procedures after knock-downs.

(1) WHEN DOWN. A contestant is considered down if any of the following occur:

(a) The contestant touches the floor with any part of the body other than the feet as the result of a blow or series of blows other than a foot-to-foot sweep.

(b) The contestant hangs helplessly on the cage or ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows other than a foot-to-foot sweep.

(c) The contestant is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows other than a foot-to-foot sweep.

(d) Following a blow, the contestant has not fallen and is not lying on the cage or ropes, but is in a semi-conscious state and cannot, in the opinion of the referee, continue the bout.

(2) FLASH KNOCKDOWNS. A flash knockdown occurs when, after having been knocked down under sub. (1) (a), a contestant rises immediately to his or her feet. Subsections (3), (4), (5), and (6) do not apply to a flash knockdown.

(3) NEUTRAL CORNER. When a contestant is down, the opponent shall go at once to the neutral corner as designated by the referee. The bout may not continue until the command "Fight" is given by the referee. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner on command, the count under sub. (4) shall be stopped until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

(4) COUNT. When a contestant is down, the timekeeper shall immediately begin to count the seconds and continue until the count is taken over by the referee. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the boxer went down and the time of counting "one." Upon taking over the count from the timekeeper, the referee shall give a mandatory 8 count and shall continue to count to 10 if the downed contestant is not able to continue fighting after the mandatory 8 count. The referee shall count aloud and provide intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the contestant who has been knocked down is aware of the count. The referee shall continue counting, even if the bell sounds, indicating the end of the round.

(5) MANDATORY 8 COUNT. When a contestant is down as the result of a blow, the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 8, even if the contestant is ready to continue before then. If, after the count of 8 has been reached, a contestant immediately falls again without having received a fresh blow, the contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of knock-out.

(6) BOTH CONTESTANTS DOWN. If both contestants go down at the same time, counting shall be continued as long as one of them is still down. If both contestants remain down until the count of "10," the bout shall be stopped and the decision shall be a technical draw.

(7) FAILURE TO FIGHT. (a) A contestant who fails to resume fighting immediately after the termination of the rest interval, who sustains an injury from a fair blow and the injury is severe enough to terminate a bout, or who, when knocked down by a fair blow, fails to resume within 10 seconds, shall lose the bout. Except as provided in par. (b), a referee may not give a standing 8 count.

(b) The referee of an amateur bout may give a standing 8 count to determine if a contestant who is not considered down is able to continue fighting. The referee shall count aloud and provide intervals of one second between the numbers, indicating each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the

contestant is aware of the count. If the referee determines the contestant is unable to continue fighting, the bout shall be stopped and the contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out.

(8) THREE KNOCKDOWNS. The referee may not stop a professional bout solely because a contestant has been knocked down 3 times in one round. The referee shall stop an amateur bout at any combination of 3 knockdowns requiring a count under s. SPS 192.60 (4) and standing 8 counts in one round. If an amateur bout is stopped under this subsection, the contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out.

(9) TWENTY-SECOND COUNT. When a contestant is knocked out of the ring, the timekeeper shall immediately begin to count the seconds and continue until the count is taken over by the referee. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the boxer went out of the ring and the time of counting "one." Upon taking over the count from the timekeeper, the referee shall give a 20-second count to the contestant. The contestant shall return to the ring without assistance from his or her seconds. Otherwise, the referee shall disqualify the contestant.

SPS 192.61 Appearance and attire.

(1) Male contestants shall wear a groin protector that will protect them against injury from a foul blow.

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

(3) (a) Except as provided in par. (b), each contestant in a bout shall wear long pants designed for unarmed combat sports, mixed martial arts shorts, biking shorts, or kickboxing shorts. The pants or shorts may not have pockets, buttons, zippers, grommets, exposed hook-and-loop fasteners, or metal of any kind. Pants and shorts shall be approved by the inspector or department representative.

(b) For bouts in which kicks to the legs are permitted, a contestant may not wear long pants.

(4) Male contestants may not wear a shirt or top.

(5) Female contestants shall wear a short-sleeved or sleeveless form-fitting rash guard, a sports bra, or both. Padding for a sports bra shall be secured to the fabric of the bra. Loose fitting tops are prohibited.

(6) No piercing accessories are permitted.

(7) A contestant may wear soft contact lenses. No other corrective lenses are permitted.

(8) No shoes are permitted.

(9) No grappling or soccer shin guards are permitted.

(10) Contestants may use a small amount of Vaseline® jelly or other petroleum jelly on the facial area. No other substances may be used on the head or any other part of the body.

(11) Vaseline® jelly or other petroleum jelly may be applied in between rounds to address a cut, but may not be reapplied to the entire facial area.

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

(13) Only neoprene joint supports may be used. Metal supports are prohibited.

(14) Fingernails and toenails shall be trimmed.

(15) 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.

(16) Contestants may not wear any equipment that fails to receive approval from the inspector or department representative.

(17) Ankle guards that have been approved by the inspector or department representative may be worn.

(18) A contestant qualified as a black belt in any form of martial arts may wear a black belt during competition. A black belt shall be worn so that it will remain in place during competition.

SPS 192.62 Gloves. (1) Except as otherwise approved by the inspector or commissioner, thumb-attached gloves of the same brand and style shall be provided to each contestant by the promoter. Gloves approved by the inspector or commissioner prior to the contestants' pre-bout rule meeting shall be worn by contestants in all bouts.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3) or otherwise approved by the inspector or commissioner, gloves for a professional contestant in a weight class of 147 pounds or less shall weigh 8 ounces each and gloves for a professional contestant in a weight class of more than 147 pounds shall weigh 10 ounces each. Gloves for all amateur contestants shall weigh 10 ounces each.

(3) If agreed to by both contestants and approved by the inspector or commissioner, contestants may wear gloves heavier than specified in sub. (2).

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

(5) The inspector or commissioner shall be responsible for rejecting gloves that may pose a safety or health risk to a contestant.

(6) Before being reused, gloves shall be cleaned using a solution of 10% bleach and 90% water.

SPS 192.63 Preparation of hands.

(1) Contestants may wrap their hands with gauze and tape prior to a bout. Contestants choosing to not wrap hands prior to a bout shall notify the inspector or department representative.

(2) Contestant's shall use soft gauze cloth not more than 15 yards in length and 2 inches in width for each hand, held in place by not more than 10 feet of surgeon's tape one inch in width for each hand.

(3) No substances, liquid or material other than approved surgeon's tape and gauze are allowed.

(4) The manager or chief second of the opponent may elect to be present when hands are being wrapped and gloves placed on a contestant.

(5) Gauze and surgeon's tape shall be placed on the contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or department representative, who shall inspect and initial each legally wrapped hand.

(6) Surgeon's tape shall be placed directly on each hand for protection near the wrist. The tape may not extend within an inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(7) One strip of tape may be used between the fingers to hold down the bandages. Tape strips may be folded once, but braiding of tape strips is prohibited.

(8) Gloves shall be placed on a contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or department representative.

(9) The wrist portion of a contestant's gloves shall be sealed with identifying red or blue duct tape and initialed by the inspector or department representative.

SPS 192.64 Mouthpiece. All contestants shall wear a mouthpiece during competition. The round may not begin without the mouthpiece. If the mouthpiece is dislodged during competition, the referee shall call time and have the mouthpiece replaced at the first opportune moment, without interfering with the immediate action. The referee may deduct points or disqualify a contestant if the mouthpiece is repeatedly dislodged or it is judged the mouthpiece is being purposely spit out.

SPS 192.65 Headgear. (1) Professional contestants, other than those participating in an exhibition bout, may not wear head gear. Professional contestants participating in an exhibition bout shall wear competition headgear weighing between 10 and 12 ounces that has been approved by USA Boxing or the commissioner or department representative. Headgear may include cheek protectors. Karate foam dipped style headgear, headgear with a jaw bar or face guard, and heavily padded training or sparring headgear are prohibited.

(2) Amateur contestants shall wear competition headgear weighing between 10 and 12 ounces that has been approved by USA Boxing or the commissioner or department representative. Headgear may include cheek protectors. Karate foam dipped style headgear, headgear with a jaw bar or face guard, and heavily padded training or sparring headgear are prohibited.

SPS 192.66 Foot pads. (1) Contestants shall wear foot pads that meet the requirements under sub. (2). Foot pads are subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative.

(2) Foot pads shall be secured to the feet with the foot pad's elastic strap and medical or athletic tape. Foot pads shall cover all of the toes and the heel of the contestant's feet, but may not cover the bottom of a contestant's feet. Any laces on foot pads may not be exposed during competition.

SPS 192.67 Shin pads. (1) Contestants shall wear shin pads that meet the requirements under sub. (2). Shin pads are subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative.

(2) Shin pads shall be of a soft material and secured to the shins with the shin pad's elastic strap and medical or athletic tape. Shin instep pads are permitted, but shin pads with metal loop fasteners and grappling or soccer shin guards are prohibited.

SPS 192.68 Corner equipment. (1) At least one second who works in a contestant's corner may have the following equipment:

- (a) A bucket.
- (b) Clean towels.
- (c) Sterile gauze pads, sterile cotton, and cotton-tipped swabs.
- (d) Ice in a spill-proof sealed container.

(e) Water in clear plastic sealed containers.

(2) Seconds shall submit the bucket and corner equipment to the inspector or department representative for inspection and approval before a bout.

(3) In case of a cut, a contestant's seconds may only make topical use of the following:

(a) A solution of adrenaline 1/1000.

(b) Avetine.

(c) Thrombin.

SPS 192.69 Requirements for cage. Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, the cage in which a bout is conducted shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The cage shall be approved by the department and may be inspected prior to each bout by the referee, inspector, or department representative.

(2) The fighting-area floor shall be no smaller than 18 feet in diameter and no larger than 36 feet in diameter.

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

(4) 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 ramps for use by the contestants.

(5) 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.

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

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

(8) The cage shall have 2 separate entries onto the fighting-area floor.

SPS 192.70 Requirements for ring. Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, the ring in which a bout is conducted shall meet the following requirements:

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

(2) The ring shall be circumscribed with at least 4 ropes. Ropes may not be less than one inch in diameter or more than 2 inches in diameter. Ropes may not be made of metal. Ropes shall be wrapped securely with soft material. The lowest rope shall be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30

inches, the third rope 42 inches, and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. The ropes shall be secured with 2 spacer ties on each side of the ring. The ring floor shall be padded with a one-inch layer of padding of felt, rubber or other similar material, placed on a one-inch base of building board or similar supporting base. Padding shall be covered with canvas duck, or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.

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

SPS 192.71 Number, type, and duration of rounds and bouts.

(1) Professional bouts shall be a minimum of 3 rounds and a maximum 12 rounds of no more than 3 minutes each. Each round shall have a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(2) Amateur bouts shall be a minimum of 3 rounds and a maximum of 5 rounds of no more than 2 minutes each. Each round shall have a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(3) A minimum of 24 rounds shall be scheduled for an event unless waived by the commissioner or department representative.

SPS 192.72 Types of bout results. A kickboxing bout may end under any of the following results:

(1) Knock-out, or KO, which occurs when a contestant is down for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(2) Technical knock-out, or TKO, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The referee stops the bout because the contestant can no longer defend himself or herself.

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

(c) An injury as a result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes is severe enough to terminate the bout.

(d) The referee stops the bout because a contestant is injured by a legal strike or series of legal strikes and cannot continue.

(e) The referee stops an amateur bout because of a combination of 3 knockdowns and standing 8 counts.

(3) Decision via scorecards, which may be of any of the following types:

(a) Unanimous, which occurs when all 3 judges score the bout for the same contestant.

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

(4) Disqualification, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) An injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul as determined by the referee is severe enough to terminate the bout.

(b) A contestant commits multiple fouls or a flagrant foul as determined by the referee.

(c) A contestant who has been knocked out of the ring does not, as determined by the referee, return to the ring before the count of 20.

(d) A contestant's mouthpiece is repeatedly dislodged or it is determined by the referee the mouthpiece has purposely been spit out. As provided under s. SPS 192.64, disqualification under this paragraph is at the referee's discretion.

(e) A contestant's second leaves the designated area.

(5) Forfeit, which occurs when a contestant fails to begin competition or prematurely ends the bout for reasons other than injury.

(6) Technical draw, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) An injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes, the referee stops the bout before completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds because of the injury, and the injured contestant is even or behind on the score cards at the time of the stoppage.

(b) Both contestants are down as described in s. SPS 192.60 (6) for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(7) Technical decision, which occurs when an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes, the referee stops the bout before completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds because of the injury, and the injured contestant is ahead on the score cards at the time of the stoppage.

(8) No contest, which occurs when the referee determines either from their observation or that of the ringside physician that the bout may not continue because of an unintentional foul or accidental injury and stops the bout before completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds.

SPS 192.73 Rule meetings. All contestants shall attend pre-bout meetings with the referee and a department representative to review the bout rules, fouls, and department requirements. Seconds and other individuals approved by the department may attend meetings under this section.

Subchapter VII — Conducting Muay Thai At Events

SPS 192.74 General provisions.

(1) A male contestant may not compete against a female contestant in a bout.

(2) Each contestant shall present all required physical examination forms and laboratory reports to the ringside physician at the pre-bout examination.

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

(4) Only licensed participants or individuals approved by the department may be allowed in the ring or cage or designated locker rooms.

(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 experience and training for unarmed combat sports competitions. The trainer of a debut contestant shall certify that the contestant is skilled enough to compete and has never engaged in any form of unarmed combat as a professional.

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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(7) A bout in which more than 2 contestants participate is prohibited.

(8) Bouts shall take place in a cage meeting the requirements under s. SPS 192.86 or ring meeting the requirements under s. SPS 192.87.

(9) Improper use of or tampering with equipment by a contestant or contestant's second is prohibited. Any violation of this subdivision may result in a point reduction or disqualification of the contestant.

(10) Contestants may perform a Ram Muay inside the ring or cage prior to the beginning of a bout. If both contestants in a bout choose to perform a Ram Muay, the contestants shall perform their Ram Muay at the same time. A Ram Muay may not exceed 3 minutes in duration. After completion of a Ram Muay, a contestant shall remove all attire and accessories not required or allowed under s. SPS 192.79.

SPS 192.75 Weigh-in and weight classes.

(1) Contestants shall weigh in no more than 36 hours prior to the start time of the event 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 may not participate in a bout where the weigh-in weight difference of opposing contestants exceeds the weight allowance shown in Table A.

(6) After having communicated with the promoter, the commissioner or department representative shall have the sole discretion as to whether to cancel a bout if a contestant does not make weight.

(7) There may not be a difference of more than 3 pounds between weight classes from mini flyweight up to the bantamweight class for contestants competing in two different weight classes.

(8) There may not be a difference of more than 4 pounds between weight classes from super bantamweight up to the super featherweight class for contestants competing in two different weight classes.

(9) There may not be a difference of more than 5 pounds between weight classes from lightweight up to the super lightweight class for contestants competing in two different weight classes.

(10) There may not be a difference of more than 7 pounds between weight classes from welterweight up to the light heavyweight class for contestants competing in two different weight classes.

(11) There may not be a difference of more than 12 pounds between a contestant in the cruiserweight class competing against a contestant in the heavyweight class.

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

(12) A one-pound weight variance is allowed for all weight classes for all bouts except title bouts and catch-weight bouts.

(13) A contestant in the welterweight class or lower may not lose more than 2 pounds within 1 hour. A contestant above the welterweight class may not lose more than 3 pounds within 1 hour.

(14) Weight allowances between weight classes do not apply to contestants in a title bout.

(15) 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.

(16) Contestants who fail to arrive at their report time for weigh-in will be subject to a suspension of up to 120 days, as reported in the Association of Boxing Commissions' national database.

(17) Contestants who fail to make their contracted weight within 1 hour of their official weigh-in will be subject to a suspension of up to 120 days, as reported in the Association of Boxing Commissions' national database.

Table A

Weight Class	Weight	Allowance
Mini Flyweight	up to and including 105 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Light Flyweight	over 105 lbs. to 108 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Flyweight	over 108 lbs. to 112 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Super Flyweight	over 112 lbs. to 115 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Bantamweight	over 115 lbs. to 118 lbs.	not more than 3 lbs.
Super Bantamweight	over 118 lbs. to 122 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.
Featherweight	over 122 lbs. to 126 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.
Super Featherweight	over 126 lbs. to 130 lbs.	not more than 4 lbs.
Lightweight	over 130 lbs. to 135 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.
Super Lightweight	over 135 lbs. to 140 lbs.	not more than 5 lbs.

Welterweight	over 140 lbs. to 147 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Super Welterweight	over 147 lbs. to 154 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Middleweight	over 154 lbs. to 160 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Super Middleweight	over 160 lbs. to 168 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Light Heavyweight	over 168 lbs. to 175 lbs.	not more than 7 lbs.
Cruiserweight	over 175 lbs. to 200 lbs.	not more than 12 lbs.
Heavyweight	over 200 lbs.	no limit

SPS 192.76 Judging and scoring. (1) All bouts shall be scored by 3 judges.

(2) The ten-point must scoring system shall be the standard system of scoring a bout. The winner of the round shall be awarded 10 points. The loser of the round shall be awarded 6, 7, 8, or 9 points. If the round is determined to be an even round, each contestant shall be awarded 10 points.

(3) Effective striking is judged by determining the total number of effective legal strikes landed. A strike resulting in a flash knockdown under s. SPS 192.78 (2) shall be judged less effective than a strike resulting in a knockdown requiring a count under s. SPS 192.78 (4).

(4) Effective control is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location, and position of the bout.

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

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

SPS 192.77 Fouls.

(1) The referee may caution, warn, or penalize a contestant for committing a foul.

(2) The penalty for a foul may be a deduction of points or disqualification. Any points deducted for a foul shall be deducted in the round in which the foul occurred. Disqualification may occur after multiple fouls or if the referee determines a foul is flagrant.

(3) If an injury results from an intentional foul and is severe enough to terminate the bout, the contestant causing the injury loses by disqualification.

(4) If an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes and the referee stops a bout before completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds because of the injury, 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 cards at the time of the stoppage, the bout shall be declared a technical draw.

(5) If an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes and the referee stops a bout after completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds because of the injury, the outcome shall be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the partial round at which the referee stopped the bout.

(6) If an accidental foul occurs before the completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds of a bout and the injured contestant is not able to continue the fight, the fight shall be declared a no contest. If the accidental foul occurs after the completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds of a bout and the fouled contestant is not able to continue, the judges shall score the bout as a technical knock-out and the

contestant who is ahead on points shall be declared the winner. In determining the points, the judges shall score the completed rounds and the incomplete round. If no action has occurred in an incomplete round, the round shall be scored as an even round. When a contestant is not able to continue fighting, the referee shall stop the action and inform the department's inspector, the judges and both contestants that the foul was accidental. If in the later rounds the injury has worsened as a result of legal blows, and the injured contestant is not able to continue, the judges shall score the bout based on the completed rounds and the incomplete round. A referee, in consultation with the ringside physician, shall allow the injured contestant up to 5 minutes to recover from the foul. A contestant who is hit with an accidental low blow shall continue after a reasonable amount of time, not exceeding 5 minutes, or the contestant shall lose the bout. If a contestant is hit with an accidental low blow, the referee shall stop the action in a bout and inform the judges of any deduction of points made by the referee.

(7) Types of fouls in a Muay Thai bout include all of the following:

- (a)** Butting with the head.
- (b)** Attacks to the throat.
- (c)** Targeting the back of the head or torso.
- (d)** Targeting the groin.
- (e)** Slapping.
- (f)** Spitting.
- (g)** Biting.
- (h)** Holding the ropes or cage.
- (i)** Targeting the knees.
- (j)** Palm heel strikes.
- (k)** Backhand and backfist strikes, except spinning backhand and backfist strikes.
- (L)** Striking downward using the point of the elbow. Arcing elbow strikes are permitted.
- (m)** Attacking or manipulating any joint.
- (n)** Clubbing or hammer fist strikes.
- (o)** Tripping an opponent or kicking or sweeping with the instep of the foot to the opponent's legs.
- (p)** Karate chopping strikes.
- (q)** Attacking an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.
- (r)** Abusive language or gestures.
- (s)** Failure to obey the referee's commands.
- (t)** Fighting after the bell has signaled the end of a round.
- (u)** Using a part of the body other than the hands and arms to throw an opponent off balance or to the floor of the cage or ring.

(v) Clinching an opponent without attacking or counter-attacking.

(w) Wheel barreling an opponent or taking more than 2 steps after catching an opponent's kicking leg. Executing a single legal strike accompanied with taking one step is permitted, as is pushing the opponent's kicking leg back at the opponent accompanied with taking one or 2 steps.

(x) Intentionally avoiding contact with the opponent.

(y) Intentionally delaying the bout.

(z) Eye gouging.

(za) Attacks to the foot.

(zb) Grasping the opponent's lower back while also forcing the opponent's spine to hyperextend.

(zc) Attempting to spike an opponent's head into the floor of the ring or cage.

(zd) Intentionally going to the floor of the ring or cage when the kicking leg has been caught by the opponent.

(ze) Unsportsmanlike conduct.

(zf) The following are additional fouls for amateur contestants:

1. Targeting any part of the head with the elbow, forearm, or knee.

2. Spinning elbow and forearm strikes.

SPS 192.78 Procedures after knock-downs.

(1) WHEN DOWN. A contestant is considered down if any of the following occur:

(a) The contestant touches the floor with any part of the body other than the feet as the result of a blow or series of blows.

(b) The contestant hangs helplessly on the cage or ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows.

(c) The contestant is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows.

(d) Following a blow, the contestant has not fallen and is not lying on the cage or ropes, but is in a semi-conscious state and cannot, in the opinion of the referee, continue the bout.

(2) FLASH KNOCKDOWNS. A flash knockdown occurs when, after having been knocked down under sub. (1) (a), a contestant rises immediately to his or her feet. Subsections (3), (4), (5), and (6) do not apply to a flash knockdown.

(3) NEUTRALCORNER. When a contestant is down, the opponent shall go at once to the neutral corner as designated by the referee. The bout may not continue until the command "Fight" is given by the referee. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner on command, the count under sub. (4) shall be stopped until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

(4) COUNT. When a contestant is down, the timekeeper shall immediately begin to count the seconds and continue until the count is taken over by the referee. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the boxer went down and the time of counting "one." Upon taking over the count from the timekeeper, the referee shall give a mandatory 8 count and shall continue to count to 10 if the downed contestant is not able to continue fighting after the mandatory

8 count. The referee shall count aloud and provide intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the contestant who has been knocked down is aware of the count. The referee shall continue counting, even if the bell sounds, indicating the end of the round.

(5) **MANDATORY 8 COUNT.** When a contestant is down as the result of a blow, the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of 8, even if the contestant is ready to continue before then. If, after the count of 8 has been reached, a contestant immediately falls again without having received a fresh blow, the contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of knock-out.

(6) **BOTH CONTESTANTS DOWN.** If both contestants go down at the same time, counting shall be continued as long as one of them is still down. If both contestants remain down until the count of "10," the bout shall be stopped and the decision shall be a technical draw.

(7) **FAILURE TO FIGHT. (a)** A contestant who fails to resume fighting immediately after the termination of the rest interval, who sustains an injury from a fair blow and the injury is severe enough to terminate a bout, or who, when knocked down by a fair blow, fails to resume within 10 seconds, shall lose the bout. Except as provided in par. (b), a referee may not give a standing 8 count.

(b) The referee of an amateur bout may give a standing 8 count to determine if a contestant who is not considered down is able to continue fighting. The referee shall count aloud and provide intervals of one second between the numbers, indicating each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the contestant is aware of the count. If the referee determines the contestant is unable to continue fighting, the bout shall be stopped and the contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out.

(8) **THREE KNOCKDOWNS.** The referee may not stop a professional bout solely because a contestant has been knocked down 3 times in one round. The referee shall stop an amateur bout at any combination of 3 knockdowns requiring a count under s. SPS 192.60 (4) and standing 8 counts in one round. If an amateur bout is stopped under this subsection, the contestant shall lose the bout by a decision of technical knock-out.

(9) **TWENTY-SECOND COUNT.** When a contestant is knocked completely out of the ring, the timekeeper shall immediately begin to count the seconds and continue until the count is taken over by the referee. Upon taking over the count from the timekeeper, the referee shall give a 20-second count to the contestant. The contestant shall return to the ring without assistance from his or her seconds. Otherwise, the referee shall disqualify the contestant.

SPS 192.79 Appearance and attire.

(1) Male contestants shall wear a groin protector that will protect them against injury from a foul blow.

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

(3) Each contestant shall wear Thai shorts. The shorts may not have pockets, buttons, zippers, grommets, exposed hook-and-loop fasteners, or metal of any kind. Shorts shall be approved by the inspector or department representative.

(4) Male contestants may not wear a shirt or top.

(5) Female contestants shall wear a short-sleeved or sleeveless form-fitting rash guard, a sports bra, or both. Padding for a sports bra shall be secured to the fabric of the bra. Loose fitting tops are prohibited.

(6) No piercing accessories are permitted.

(7) A contestant may wear soft contact lenses. No other corrective lenses are permitted.

(8) Namman Muay may be applied below the head on a contestant's body, and a small amount of Vaseline® jelly or other petroleum jelly may be used on the facial area. No other substances may be used on the head or any other part of the body.

(9) Vaseline® jelly or other petroleum jelly may be applied in between rounds to address a cut, but may not be reapplied to the entire facial area. Namman Muay may not be applied in between rounds.

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

(11) Only neoprene joint supports may be used. Metal supports are prohibited.

(12) Fingernails and toenails shall be trimmed.

(13) 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.

(14) Contestants may not wear any equipment that fails to receive approval from the inspector or department representative.

(15) Contestants may not wear shoes or padding on their feet during competition.

(16) Ankle guards that have been approved by the inspector or department representative may be worn.

SPS 192.80 Gloves. (1) Except as otherwise approved by the inspector or commissioner, gloves of the same brand and style shall be provided to each contestant by the promoter. Gloves approved by the inspector or commissioner prior to the contestants' pre-bout rule meeting shall be worn by contestants in all bouts.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3) or otherwise approved by the inspector or commissioner, gloves for a professional contestant in a weight class of 147 pounds or less shall weigh 8 ounces each and gloves for a professional contestant in a weight class of more than 147 pounds shall weigh 10 ounces each. Gloves for all amateur contestants shall weigh 10 ounces each.

(3) If agreed to by both contestants and approved by the inspector or commissioner, contestants may wear gloves heavier than specified in sub. (2).

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

(5) The inspector or commissioner shall be responsible for rejecting gloves that may pose a safety or health risk to a contestant.

(6) Before being reused, gloves shall be cleaned using a solution of 10% bleach and 90% water.

SPS 192.81 Preparation of hands.

(1) Contestants may wrap their hands with gauze and tape prior to a bout. Contestants choosing to not wrap hands prior to a bout shall notify the inspector or department representative.

(2) Contestant's shall use soft gauze cloth not more than 15 yards in length and 2 inches in width for each hand, held in place by not more than 10 feet of surgeon's tape one inch in width for each hand.

(3) No substances, liquid or material other than approved surgeon's tape and gauze are allowed.

(4) The manager or chief second of the opponent may elect to be present when hands are being wrapped and gloves placed on a contestant.

(5) Gauze and surgeon's tape shall be placed on the contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or department representative, who shall inspect and initial each legally wrapped hand.

(6) Surgeon's tape shall be placed directly on each hand for protection near the wrist. The tape may not extend within an inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(7) One strip of tape may be used between the fingers to hold down the bandages. Tape strips may be folded once, but braiding of tape strips is prohibited.

(8) Gloves shall be placed on a contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector or department representative.

(9) The wrist portion of a contestant's gloves shall be sealed with identifying red or blue duct tape and initialed by the inspector or department representative.

SPS 192.82 Mouthpiece. All contestants shall wear a mouthpiece during competition. The round may not begin without the mouthpiece. If the mouthpiece is dislodged during competition, the referee shall call time and have the mouthpiece replaced at the first opportune moment, without interfering with the immediate action. The referee may deduct points or disqualify a contestant if the mouthpiece is repeatedly dislodged or it is judged the mouthpiece is being purposely spit out.

SPS 192.83 Headgear. (1) Professional contestants, other than those participating in an exhibition bout, may not wear head gear. Professional contestants participating in an exhibition bout shall wear competition headgear weighing between 10 and 12 ounces that has been approved by USA Boxing or the commissioner or department representative. Headgear may include cheek protectors. Karate foam dipped style headgear, headgear with a jaw bar or face guard, and heavily padded training or sparring headgear are prohibited.

(2) Amateur contestants shall wear competition headgear weighing between 10 and 12 ounces that has been approved by USA Boxing or the commissioner or department representative. Headgear may include cheek protectors. Karate foam dipped style headgear, headgear with a jaw bar or face guard, and heavily padded training or sparring headgear are prohibited.

SPS 192.84 Shin pads. (1) Professional contestants may not wear shin pads. Amateur contestants shall wear shin pads that meet the requirements under sub. (2). Shin pads are subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative.

(2) Shin pads shall be of a soft material and secured to the shins with the shin pad's elastic strap and medical or athletic tape. Shin instep pads are permitted, but shin pads with metal loop fasteners and grappling or soccer shin guards are prohibited.

SPS 192.85 Corner equipment. (1) At least one second who works in a contestant's corner may have the following equipment:

- (a) A bucket.
- (b) Clean towels.
- (c) Sterile gauze pads, sterile cotton, and cotton-tipped swabs.
- (d) Ice in a spill-proof sealed container.
- (e) Water in clear plastic sealed containers.

(2) Seconds shall submit the bucket and corner equipment to the inspector or department representative for inspection and approval before a bout.

(3) In case of a cut, a contestant's seconds may only make topical use of the following:

- (a) A solution of adrenaline 1/1000.
- (b) Avetine.
- (c) Thrombin.

SPS 192.86 Requirements for cage. Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, the cage in which a bout is conducted shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The cage shall be approved by the department and may be inspected prior to each bout by the referee, inspector, or department representative.

(2) The fighting-area floor shall be no smaller than 18 feet in diameter and no larger than 36 feet in diameter.

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

(4) 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 ramps for use by the contestants.

(5) 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.

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

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

(8) The fighting area shall have 2 separate entries onto the fighting-area floor.

SPS 192.87 Requirements for ring. Unless otherwise approved by the commissioner or department representative, the ring in which a bout is conducted shall meet the following requirements:

(1) The ring shall be a square of not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet on a side within the ropes. The apron of the ring floor shall extend at least 18 inches beyond the ropes. The ring may not be more

than 4 feet above the floor of the building or grounds of an outdoor arena and shall have 3 sets of suitable steps for the use of boxers, coaches, and officials, one in each boxer's corner and one in a neutral corner or area for use by ringside physicians and referees.

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

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

SPS 192.88 Number, type, and duration of rounds and bouts.

(1) Professional bouts shall be a minimum of 3 rounds and a maximum 12 rounds of no more than 3 minutes each. Each round shall have a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(2) Amateur bouts shall be a minimum of 3 rounds and a maximum of 5 rounds of no more than 2 minutes each. Each round shall have a one minute rest period that includes a 10 second warning signal.

(3) A minimum of 24 rounds shall be scheduled for an event unless waived by the commissioner or department representative.

SPS 192.89 Types of bout results. A Muay Thai bout may end under any of the following results:

(1) Knock-out, or KO, which occurs when a contestant is down for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(2) Technical knock-out, or TKO, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) The referee stops the bout because the contestant can no longer defend himself or herself.

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

(c) An injury as a result of a legal strike or series of legal strikes is severe enough to terminate the bout.

(d) The referee stops the bout because a contestant is injured by a legal strike or series of legal strikes and cannot continue.

(e) The referee stops an amateur bout because of a combination of 3 knockdowns and standing 8 counts.

(3) Decision via scorecards, which may be of any of the following types:

(a) Unanimous, which occurs when all 3 judges score the bout for the same contestant.

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

(4) Disqualification, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) An injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul as determined by the referee is severe enough to terminate the bout.

(b) A contestant commits multiple fouls or a flagrant foul as determined by the referee.

(c) A contestant who has been knocked out of the ring does not, as determined by the referee under s. SPS 192.78 (9), return to the ring before the count of 20.

(d) A contestant's mouthpiece is repeatedly dislodged or it is determined by the referee the mouthpiece has purposely been spit out. As provided under s. SPS 192.82, disqualification under this paragraph is at the referee's discretion.

(e) A contestant's second leaves the designated area.

(5) Forfeit, which occurs when a contestant fails to begin competition or prematurely ends the bout for reasons other than injury.

(6) Technical draw, which occurs under any of the following circumstances:

(a) An injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes, the referee stops the bout before completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds because of the injury, and the injured contestant is even or behind on the score cards at the time of the stoppage.

(b) Both contestants are down as described in s. SPS 192.78 (6) for at least 10 seconds as determined by the referee.

(7) Technical decision, which occurs when an injury from an intentional foul later becomes aggravated by legal strikes, the referee stops the bout before completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds because of the injury, and the injured contestant is ahead on the score cards at the time of the stoppage.

(8) No contest, which occurs when the referee determines either from their observation or that of the ringside physician that the bout may not continue because of an unintentional foul or accidental injury and stops the bout before completion of a majority of the scheduled rounds.

SPS 192.90 Rule meetings. All contestants shall attend pre-bout meetings with the referee and a department representative to review the bout rules, fouls, and department requirements. Seconds and other individuals approved by the department may attend meetings under this section.

Subchapter VIII — Conducting Unarmed Combat Sports Under Alternate Rules

SPS 192.91 Department approval required. (1) Unarmed combat sports bouts conducted other than as provided under s. 444.05, Stats., and subchs. IV to VII are prohibited, except as approved by the department. A request for approval under this section shall be submitted to the department at least 45 calendar days before the proposed date of an event and no more than 90 calendar days before an event by a licensed promoter on forms provided by the department and shall include the proposed date, starting

time, and location of the event and a copy of all rules and regulations under which the proposed bouts will be conducted.

(2) The department may deny a request for approval under sub. (1) if the department determines any of the following:

(a) The request does not provide all required information.

(b) The requestor does not have appropriate knowledge of the proper conduct of the proposed bouts.

(c) Referees licensed under s. SPS 192.08 would generally not possess the knowledge and experience necessary to act as a referee for the proposed bouts.

(d) Judges licensed under s. SPS 192.07 would generally not possess the knowledge and experience necessary to act as a judge for the proposed bouts.

(e) Contestants licensed under s. SPS 192.06 would generally not possess the knowledge and experience necessary to compete in the proposed bouts.

(f) The proposed bouts pose an unreasonable threat to the health or safety of contestants, spectators, or officials.

SPS 192.92 Effect of approval and withdrawal of approval. (1) Approval issued under s. SPS 192.91 permits the requestor to include the approved bouts in the application under s. SPS 192.14 and may not be construed as approval of the event or any portion thereof. Approval may not be transferred to another event or to another promoter.

(2) The department may establish rules and requirements for conducting bouts in addition to those approved under s. SPS 192.91.

(3) The department may withdraw approval under s. SPS 192.91 at any time for violation of ch. 444, Stats., or this chapter.

Subchapter IX — Medical Requirements, Discipline, Suspensions, Rest Periods, and Drug Testing

SPS 192.93 Medical requirements, physicals, and examinations.

(1) (a) Contestants shall produce all required physical examination and laboratory results required to obtain or renew a license under s. SPS 192.06.

(b) The commissioner, department representative, or ringside physician may require that a contestant take an additional HIV test, hepatitis B surface antigen test, or hepatitis C antibody test and provide the results within 2 weeks of an event in which a contestant is scheduled to compete.

(2) The commissioner, department representative, or ringside physician may order a computed tomography, or CT, scan with contrast; a magnetic resonance imaging, or MRI, examination; or any other

medical examination needed to determine if a contestant is in satisfactory physical condition to compete in unarmed combat sports.

(3) All contestants shall have a pre-bout physical examination by the ringside physician within 36 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://dsps.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 the ringside physician's 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 competition 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://dsps.wi.gov>.

(5) A contestant who has been knocked out or injured in a bout that 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 competitive unarmed combat sports. If a contestant has been knocked out or injured by a head blow, a medical suspension is required under s. SPS 192.95.

(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.

SPS 192.94 Grounds for discipline.

(1) The department may deny a credential application for, reprimand, or limit, suspend, or revoke the credential of any promoter or professional club member, matchmaker, official, or representative who does any of the following:

(a) Violates any state statute or rule related to unarmed combat sports.

(b) Conducts an event or engages in conduct at an event in a manner that would pose unreasonable risk of harm to spectators or participants.

(c) Interferes with an inspector, judge, referee, or ringside physician while performing their official duties at an event.

(d) Misrepresents material facts related to an event including the identity or record of a contestant.

(e) Associates or consorts with bookmakers or gamblers as defined in ch. 945, Stats., or has engaged in similar pursuits.

(f) Has engaged in any fraud or misrepresentation substantially related to unarmed combat sports, or any discrimination addressed in ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, Stats.

(g) Has violated any law related to fraud or misrepresentation substantially related to unarmed combat sports, or any discrimination addressed in ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, Stats.

(h) Fails to meet the financial obligations required by this chapter.

(2) No person whose license has been suspended or revoked may participate in any unarmed combat sports event including entering the locker rooms or entering the ring or cage at any event. If a person's suspended license has been reinstated that person may participate in any unarmed combat sports event including entering the locker rooms or entering the ring or cage at any event.

(3) The department may deny a credential application for, reprimand, or limit, suspend, or revoke the credential of any contestant or second who does any of the following:

(a) Violates any state statute or rule related to unarmed combat sports.

(b) Fails to comply with a directive of or interferes with an inspector, referee, or ringside physician while performing their official duties at an event.

(c) Engages in conduct which would cause spectators, officials, or participants at an event an unreasonable risk of harm, including throwing a mouthpiece into the audience during or after a bout.

(d) Makes a materially false statement in an application or provides any materially false information to the department or its representatives or other officials.

(e) Receives a revocation, limitation, or suspension for a license to engage in an unarmed combat sport, from another jurisdiction, for reasons that are substantially the same as the grounds for revocation, limitation, or suspension stated in this section.

(f) Subject to ss. 111.321, 111.322, and 111.335, Stats., has been convicted of a crime or subject to an adverse action. The licensee shall send to the department within 48 hours of the judgment of conviction a copy of the complaint or other information that describes the nature of the conviction. The applicant shall disclose the nature of any conviction or pending criminal allegation while their application is under review.

(g) Fails to compete in a bout due to the use of alcohol or drugs. The department may require a contestant to submit to a drug test pursuant to s. SPS 192.97 and s. 444.095 (3) (c), Stats.

(h) Fails to be sufficiently physically fit to engage in unarmed combat sports as a professional, or fails to perform to the best of their ability based on information contained in a physical examination report or other reliable information.

(i) Participates in any unarmed combat sports event in Wisconsin not sanctioned and approved by the department. This paragraph does not apply to an unarmed combat sports event on tribal land that is equivalently regulated by the Association of Boxing Commissions or the commission of an American Indian tribe or band recognized or assigned by the Association of Boxing Commissions.

(j) If licensed as a professional in any form of unarmed combat, in any jurisdiction, competes in a bout as an amateur.

(k) Fails to appear or compete in a bout in which they signed a bout agreement to appear. The contestant may provide a certificate from a physician, subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative, verifying a physical disability. The contestant who files a certificate from a physician stating they are unable to fulfill a bout agreement because of physical disability, shall be given a medical suspension for a term deemed appropriate by the department. The contestant shall submit a medical clearance from a physician, subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative, before having their medical suspension cleared and their license reinstated.

(L) Fails to appear for their report time for their official weigh-in or fails to make their contracted weight within 1 hour of their official weigh-in time, and as a result their scheduled bout is cancelled.

(m) Verbally harasses or physically abuses any department representative or official before, during, or after an event regulated by the department.

(4) The commissioner or department representative may seek an order to hold the purse of a contestant who tests positive for alcohol, drugs, controlled substances, anabolic steroids, or illegal enhancement substances in violation of s. SPS 192.97 or s. 444.095 (3) (c), Stats.

SPS 192.95 Medical suspensions and mandatory rest periods.

(1) A contestant who is determined by the referee to have sustained a knock-out is subject to a mandatory 60-day suspension before competing again.

(2) A contestant who is determined by the referee to have sustained a technical knock-out is subject to a mandatory 30-day suspension before competing again.

(3) The ringside physician may also determine that a contestant is subject to a medical suspension, after conducting the post-bout examination.

(4) The suspension under sub. (1), (2), or (3) may not be cleared by the department until a contestant complies with all post-bout medical requirements determined by the ringside physician.

(5) Without a release from the commissioner or department representative, a contestant may not compete again until 7 days have elapsed after their last bout. The 7-day period begins the day following the event in which they competed.

(6) Without a release from the commissioner or department representative, an amateur or a professional contestant competing in a non-sanctioned event may not compete again until 60 days have elapsed after their last bout. The 60-day period begins the day following the event in which they last competed. This subsection does not apply to an unarmed combat sports event on tribal land that is equivalently regulated by the Association of Boxing Commissions or the commission of an American Indian tribe or band recognized or assigned by the Association of Boxing Commissions.

(7) If a contestant is reported on a suspension list maintained by another jurisdiction, or on any other suspension list recognized by the department, the contestant may not compete without a release from the commissioner, inspector, or department representative.

(8) A contestant subject to a medical suspension or mandatory rest period under this section may not compete in any unarmed combat sports for the duration of the medical suspension or mandatory rest period.

SPS 192.96 Administrative suspensions. A contestant who is determined by the commissioner, inspector, or department representative to have engaged in unsportsmanlike conduct or to have not complied with requirements under this chapter is subject to a mandatory suspension of 30 to 180 days before competing again, unless released sooner by the commissioner or department representative. A contestant subject to a suspension under this section may not compete in any unarmed combat sports for the duration of the suspension.

SPS 192.97 Mandatory drug testing.

(1) Contestants may not engage in the personal use of drugs, including all anabolic steroids or controlled substances, pursuant to s. 444.095 (3) (c), Stats., while participating in a bout, except when prescribed, dispensed, or administered by a licensed physician or dentist for a legitimate medical condition.

(2) To exercise the exception in sub. (1), the contestant shall provide written notice or a prescription to the department before participating in any event. The written notice or prescription shall contain the name of the substance, the quantity and dosage of the substance prescribed, and the name, address and telephone number of the physician or dentist prescribing the substance.

(3) Contestants may not be under the influence of alcohol while participating in a bout.

(4) The commissioner, department representative, or ringside physician may require any contestant to submit to a drug test, including the testing of urine, hair, or blood specimens.

(5) The department representative or ringside physician may require a contestant to submit to testing for the presence of alcohol, drugs, controlled substances, or steroids at any time after the official weigh-in, on the day of the bout in which the contestant is participating, or within 24 hours of competing in a bout based on reasonable cause or random selection.

(6) Grounds for reasonable cause to require a contestant to submit to a drug test under sub. (5) include any of the following:

(a) The commissioner, inspector, department representative, or ringside physician observes the contestant or receives information that a contestant is under the influence of alcohol, drugs, controlled substances, or steroids.

(b) The contestant has previously tested positive for drugs, controlled substances, or steroids.

(7) The random testing of contestants competing in a bout shall be conducted by the inspector or department representative. The department representative shall determine the number of random tests for each event. Both contestants competing in a selected bout shall submit to a drug test.

(8) The collection of specimens from contestants for drug testing shall be taken in the presence of the inspector, department representative, or ringside physician in a manner prescribed by the official. Specimens may include urine, hair samples, or blood. Specimens shall be tested at a facility acceptable to the department. Results of all drug tests shall be submitted directly to the department.

(9) If laboratory testing of a contestant's specimen test positive for any alcohol, drug, controlled substance, anabolic steroids, or illegal enhancement substances, the contestant shall be disciplined. A contestant who is disciplined and who was the winner of a bout shall be disqualified and the decision

shall be changed to no contest. The results of a bout shall remain unchanged if a contestant who is disciplined was the loser of the bout.

(10) If the laboratory test results prove to be negative or inconclusive, no action shall be taken and all results of the contestant's bout shall stand.

(11) Contestants who are prohibited, restrained, disqualified, or are otherwise ineligible to compete in another state or jurisdiction due to a disciplinary action that involves the use of drugs may not compete in any department-authorized event until such time as the period of prohibition, restraint, disqualification, or ineligibility is completed or removed and subject to the approval of the commissioner or department representative.

(12) Subject to the discretion of the commissioner or department representative, a contestant with a previous disciplinary action in another state or jurisdiction may be required to take a drug test before being allowed to compete in any department-authorized event.

(13) The promoter shall be responsible for the costs of testing contestants for drugs. Any requests for follow-up or additional testing shall be the financial responsibility of the contestant.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. The rules adopted in this order shall take effect upon publication in the official state newspaper, pursuant to s. 227.22 (2) (c), Stats.

(END OF TEXT OF RULE)
