



CENTRAL COMBATIVE SPORTS COMMISSION

BOXING RULES

Rev0 – Aug 2019

PREFACE

For the purposes of this document, “Commission” means the Central Combative Sports Commission or its designated representative.

For better understanding of the contents of these rules, and to assist in future updates, please note the following:

- It is the intent that the core of this rule set align fully to the Association of Boxing Commissions (ABC) unified boxing rules, as amended Aug 3, 2016.
- The following resources were referenced and used to provide supplemental detailed content:
 - ABC Boxing Handbook, as updated July 27, 2005;
 - Nevada Boxing Rules;
 - Town of Penhold Bylaw 748/18, which provides the authority to the Commission, pursuant to the Municipal Government Act. It is important to note that this Bylaw, in its entirety, forms an integral part of this ruleset.

WEIGHT AND WEIGH INS

WEIGHT DIVISIONS

1. Boxing contestants will be divided into weight classes defined in Table 1, which shall apply for both male and female fighters:

Table 1:

Weight Class		Weight Difference Allowance	Glove Weight
Mini Flyweight	Up to and including 105 pounds.	Not more than 3 pounds.	8 oz.
Light Flyweight	Over 105 to 108 pounds.	Not more than 3 pounds.	8 oz.
Flyweight	Over 108 to 112 pounds.	Not more than 3 pounds.	8 oz.
Super Flyweight	Over 112 to 115 pounds.	Not more than 3 pounds.	8 oz.
Bantamweight	Over 115 to 118 pounds.	Not more than 3 pounds.	8 oz.
Super Bantamweight	Over 118 to 122 pounds.	Not more than 4 pounds.	8 oz.
Featherweight	Over 122 to 126 pounds.	Not more than 4 pounds.	8 oz.
Super Featherweight	Over 126 to 130 pounds.	Not more than 4 pounds.	8 oz.
Lightweight	Over 130 to 135 pounds.	Not more than 5 pounds.	8 oz.
Super Lightweight	Over 135 to 140 pounds.	Not more than 5 pounds.	8 oz.
Welterweight	Over 140 to 147 pounds.	Not more than 7 pounds.	8 oz.
Super Welterweight	Over 147 to 154 pounds.	Not more than 7 pounds.	10 oz.
Middleweight	Over 154 to 160 pounds.	Not more than 7 pounds.	10 oz.
Super Middleweight	Over 160 to 168 pounds.	Not more than 7 pounds.	10 oz.
Light Heavyweight	Over 168 to 175 pounds.	Not more than 7 pounds.	10 oz.
Cruiserweight	Over 175 to 200 pounds.	Not more than 12 pounds.	10 oz.
Heavyweight	Over 200 pounds.	No limit.	10 oz.

2. In all cases, the Commission must be satisfied that any bout between two fighters has a reasonable expectation of being fair, safe, and competitive.
3. At the weigh-in, fighters must weigh within the range permitted for the weight class of the fight, with a maximum 1 pound overweight allowance.
4. No pairing of fighters will be approved where the weight differential between opponents exceeds the maximum difference outlined in Table 1.

CATCH WEIGHT BOUTS

5. Given the significant number of weight classes available, it is not anticipated that catch weight bouts will typically be required. Should a promoter wish to propose a catch weight bout under special circumstances, the Commission must approve, subject to its sole discretion. For example, this may include scenarios where the opponents are not in the same weight class, or when at least one opponent exceeds the agreed-upon weight.
6. For catch weight bouts, opponents must not exceed the maximum weight differential for the class of the lighter participant. There is no overweight allowance.

WEIGH-INS

7. Unless otherwise approved, the official weigh-in for an event must take place no more than 36 hours before the scheduled start of the event.
8. The official scales, which shall be approved by the Commission, will be made available at least 30 minutes prior to the weigh-in, during which time the fighters may weigh themselves.
9. A competing fighter who is overweight at the time of the weigh-in will be allowed a grace period of up to one hour to attain the required weight. Weight loss in excess of 2 pounds is not permitted during this grace period. At the end of the grace period, the fighter will be given a second chance to weigh-in.
10. If a fighter is still over the maximum allowable weight following the weigh-in and the grace period, the Commission can cancel the fight. The opponent may, however, still accept the fight, subject to Commission approval and penalties for the fighter who failed to make weight.
11. Weight gained by any fighter during the grace period will not be considered by the Commission in approving a bout.
12. The Commission may require fighters to be weighed more than once for any reason.
13. The Commission, with advance notice, may limit the amount of weight a fighter can gain between the official weigh-in and their bout.
14. In order to be cleared to compete, fighters must be examined by a Commission appointed physician. This examination must take place during the official weigh-in period, unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
15. Gloves must be available for all fighters at the weigh-in for fitting.

CAGE AND RING REQUIREMENTS

16. The ring shall be no less than sixteen (16) or more than twenty (20) feet square when measured inside the line of the ropes. The apron of the ring shall extend beyond the ropes not less than two feet. The ring shall be equipped with four ropes with two spacer ties on each side of the ring to secure the ropes.
17. Any deviations from these fighting area requirements must be approved by the Commission.

THE TECHNICAL ZONE

18. The Technical zone is the moat area, surrounding the ring (often referred to as the “ringside” area). A bout may not begin until the Technical Zone is set up and secure to the satisfaction of the Commission. The technical zone shall extend at least 9 feet outside the outer edge of the ring area. Specific instructions outlining the Commission’s standard Technical Zone layout requirements will be provided to the promoter in advance of the event.

COMPETITION TIMEFRAMES

IN-COMPETITION PERIOD

19. Fighters are considered to be “in competition” for a consecutive period of time surrounding their participation in a boxing event. Unless otherwise approved in advance by majority vote of the Commission, the “in-competition” period begins 36 hours before the scheduled start of the event, and ends after the completion of a fighter’s medical examination and any anti-doping testing or procedures, following the fighter’s last round of competition at the event

EVENT PERIOD

20. Unless otherwise approved in advance by majority vote of the Commission, the event period begins at the call time (or scheduled arrival time for fighters at a combative sports event) and ends simultaneously with the conclusion of the in-competition period for each fighter. The event period overlaps with the latter portion of the in-competition period.
 - a. The call time will generally be specified by the Commission and communicated to contestants at the time of the weigh in. If not specified, the call time shall be immediately prior to the start of the first scheduled contest. **ALL** fighters for the event shall arrive **NO LATER** than the call time; fighters who arrive late may have their fights canceled or may be subject to penalties by the Commission.

FIGHTERS

HANDWRAPPING

21. In all weight classes, hand wraps shall be restricted to no more than twenty (20) yards (36 feet) of soft gauze, not more than two (2) inches wide. The gauze shall be held in place by no more than eight (8) feet of adhesive tape, no more than one and one-half (1 ½) inches wide. The adhesive tape shall not cover any part of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist. The use of water, or any other liquid or material, on the tape is strictly prohibited
22. The bandages must be evenly distributed across the hand.
23. Bandages and tape must be placed on all fighter's hands in the dressing room in the presence of a Commission representative and, if requested, a representative of the other boxer. Under no circumstances are gloves to be placed on the hands of a competing fighter until Commission approval is received.
24. Hand wrapping materials should be supplied by the promoter and must be approved by the Commission.

GLOVES

25. Standard glove weight for each division shall be as outlined in Table 1.
26. Gloves shall be supplied by the promoter and approved by the Commission. No fighter will be permitted to supply their own gloves for participation.
27. Gloves must have the distal portion of the thumb attached to the body of the glove so as to minimize the possibility of injury to an opponent's eye. A glove, or set of gloves, shall only be used once during each boxing event. All gloves are subject to inspection by the supervising Commission or its approved representative. Gloves found to be twisted, manipulated, altered, unfit or ill-fitting, shall be replaced. Determination and approval of glove condition rests solely with the Commission.

ATTIRE / PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

28. Male boxers shall compete in boxing shorts, abdominal guard, foul proof cup (groin protector), shoes and an individually fitted mouthpiece. No upper body covering may be worn.

29. Female boxers shall compete in boxing shorts, abdominal guard, foul proof cup (groin protector), body shirt, shoes and an individually fitted mouthpiece. Breast protectors are optional.
30. In all cases, fighter attire and protective equipment must be deemed appropriate by the Commission.

APPEARANCE

31. Fighters must be clean in appearance and not wear or use any of the following items during competition:
 1. hard contact lenses;
 2. spectacles;
 3. removable false teeth;
 4. a watch;
 5. jewelry (including piercings);
 6. a headband or hair net;
 7. a hearing aid;
 8. any plastic or metallic attachment to the trunks;
 9. gauze, a Band-Aid, or dressing to the face, scalp, neck, arm, back or chest area;
 10. a plaster or fiberglass cast;
 11. butterfly or steri-strip sutures on the face, neck, scalp, chest, arm or back area;
 12. suture material of any kind on the skin of a fighter's face, ears, neck, scalp or chest;
 13. subcuticular suture in the face, neck, ear or chest;
 14. collodion (surgical dressing) or a similar substance;
 15. an implanted device which uses electricity or any substance which may alter bodily function;
 16. tape anywhere on the body except the hands; and
 17. metal supports.
32. Grease (petroleum jelly or similar) may be applied solely to the facial area of a competing fighter, and only immediately prior to a bout in the presence of the Commission. Excessive grease may not be used. Thai oil, boxing liniment or similar materials are permitted on the body in conservative quantities.
33. The Commission will determine whether a fighter's head or facial hair presents any hazard to the safety of the participants or will interfere with the supervision and conduct of the fight. If this is the case, the fighter may not compete unless the circumstances are corrected to the satisfaction of the Commission.

BANNED SUBSTANCES

34. As a condition of the participation in a boxing event, fighters agree to be bound by the Commission's drug testing, anti-doping and wellness requirements.
35. Unless otherwise approved by the Commission, only water or non-caffeinated electrolyte drinks deemed acceptable by the Commission may be consumed by fighters during the event period.
 - a. Bottled drinks must be sealed when brought to the event.
 - b. If an electrolyte substance is added to water at the event, this must be done under the direct supervision of a Commission representative (typically Inspector).
36. During the event period, competing fighters may only consume food approved by the commission.
37. On request of the Commission, a competing fighter must report for and comply with anti-doping procedures, including testing for the presence of prohibited substances, at any time during the in-competition period.

CONTESTANTS WITH DIABILITIES

38. The Commission, at its sole discretion and on a case-by case basis, may make reasonable accommodations in order to facilitate the participation of fighters with disabilities.

However, in all cases, the Commission must still be satisfied that a contest is fair, safe and competitive.

FIGHT RULES

39. A boxing bout may not start or continue unless:
 - a. at least one assigned physician and one representative of the Commission are present in the Technical Zone area, in addition to the judges, the timekeeper and the referee;
 - b. required emergency response personnel (paramedics) and ambulance are onsite and in an accessible location deemed acceptable to the Commission

40. A competing fighter may not enter the cage or ring unless they have met with the assigned referee prior to the bout to review the rules.

ROUND LENGTH

41. No professional boxing contest shall be scheduled for more than twelve (12) rounds for males or ten (10) rounds for females. Each round shall be three (3) minutes in duration for male boxers and two (2) minutes for female boxers and have a one (1) minute rest period between rounds.

OFFICIATING AND SCORING

42. All bouts will be evaluated and scored by three judges who will evaluate the bout from different locations.

43. The referee of a bout may not be one of the judges for the same bout.

44. The referee is the sole arbiter of a bout and is the only individual authorized to stop a contest. This rule shall not preclude a video or other review of a decision under the procedures of the Commission if a protest is filed claiming a clear rule violation.

45. If any competing fighter protests the assignment of a judge, the matter will be heard by the Commission, if time permits. Protests not made in a timely manner may be summarily rejected.

46. The 10 Point Must System shall be used to score a bout. Judges are to score each round using the following scoring criteria:
 - a. Clean punching (power vs. quantity)
 - b. Effective aggressiveness
 - c. Ring Generalship
 - d. Defense

47. Under the 10 Point Must Scoring System, 10 points must be awarded to the winner of the round.
- The fighter who has lost the round may be awarded 9, 8, 7, or 6 points.
 - If the round is determined to be an even round, a score of 10/10 may be awarded.
 - Partial or incomplete rounds will be scored. If no significant action has occurred, the round shall be scored as an even round. This is at the discretion of the judges.
48. Judges should avoid scoring a round even. The following objective scoring guidelines will be utilized by the judges when scoring a round;
- Round ends, no clear winner 10-10 (Rare)
 - Close round/Winning of the round by effective boxing – 10-9
 - One knockdown and a winning of the round – 10-8
 - No knockdowns, but a clear dominating winning of the round – 10-8
 - Two knockdowns – 10-7
 - One knockdown and one point deduction to the same boxer – 10-8 (minus 1) = 10-7
 - More than two knockdowns – 10-6
 - Two knockdowns and one point deduction – 10-7 (minus 1) = 10-6
49. In the event of a knockdown the referee shall send the standing fighter to a neutral corner and administer a Mandatory Eight (8) Count to the downed fighter.
- A knockdown is defined as when a fighter touches the mat with anything other than the soles of their feet as the result of a legal, damaging strike – or is in a defenseless position grabbing the opponent, or hanging on or over the ropes. The referee will have sole discretion in determining a knockdown versus a slip.
50. There is **NO** Three (3) Knockdown Rule.
51. There is **NO** Standing Eight (8) Count.
52. A fighter who has been knocked down **CANNOT** be saved by the bell in any round, including the final round.
53. All professional boxers are required to wear a mouthpiece during competition. The round cannot begin without the mouthpiece. If the mouthpiece is dislodged during competition, the referee will call time and have the mouthpiece replaced at the first opportune moment, without interfering with the immediate action. Points may be deducted by the referee if he feels the mouthpiece is being purposely spit out.

54. A fighter shall receive a 20 second count if the fighter is knocked out of the ring and onto the floor. The fighter shall **NOT** be assisted by anyone, including spectators or his seconds. If the fighter is assisted, he may be deducted points, or disqualified, at the sole discretion of the referee. If the fighter falls or is thrown from the ring the referee shall “stop time”, allow the fighter to return, seek the council of the ringside physician and/or penalize the other fighter if there was a fouling action, where appropriate.

FOULS

55. A foul is an action by a boxer, identified by the referee, that does not meet the standard of a fair blow or the conduct of a responsible professional fighter. Fouls may include, but are not limited to, the following types of contact or acts:
- a) Hitting an opponent below the navel or behind the ear;
 - b) Hitting an opponent who is knocked down;
 - c) Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other;
 - d) Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch;
 - e) Wrestling, kicking or roughing;
 - f) Pushing an opponent about the ring or into the ropes;
 - g) Butting with the head, shoulder, knee, elbow;
 - h) Hitting with the open glove, the butt or inside of the hand, back of the hand, elbow or the wrist;
 - i) Purposely falling down onto the canvas of the ring without being hit or for the purpose of avoiding a blow;
 - j) Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys;
 - k) Using the pivot blow (pivoting while throwing a punch) or the rabbit punch (punches thrown to the back of the head and neck areas);
 - l) Jabbing the eyes with the thumb of the glove;
 - m) Use of abusive language;
 - n) Unsportsmanlike conduct causing injury to an opponent that does not meet the standard of a fair blow;
 - o) Hitting on the break;
 - p) Intentionally spitting out the mouthpiece;
 - q) Hitting on or out of the ropes;
 - r) Holding rope and hitting;
 - s) Biting/spitting
 - t) Not following referee’s instructions;
 - u) Stepping on opponent;
 - v) Crouching below opponent’s belt;
 - w) Leaving neutral corner;
 - x) Corner/second shouting.

56. Fouls may result in a point or points being deducted from the offending fighter's score, based on the severity and circumstances of the foul, as determined by the referee.
57. The referee may disqualify a fighter who commits any combination of two or more fouls, or after any single foul which the referee deems to be intentional or flagrant.
58. During a bout, only the referee can assess a foul and determine whether it was accidental or intentional. If the referee does not call a foul, the judges are not permitted to make that assessment on their own. Judges must never factor an uncalled foul into their scoring calculation.

INITIAL PROCEDURE FOR FOULS

59. If the referee determines that a foul has been committed:
 - (1) The referee will call a timeout
 - (2) The referee will direct the offending fighter to a neutral location.
 - (3) The referee will check the fouled fighter's condition and safety.
 - (4) The referee will assess the foul and any penalties (verbal warning, points deduction, disqualification)
 - (5) The referee will notify the offending fighter, the Commission, the seconds, the judges and the scorekeeper of the decision on whether the foul was accidental or intentional and, if applicable, the points deduction or decision.

CONTINUING AFTER A LOW BLOW

60. A fighter who has been struck with a low blow is given up to 5 minutes to recover from the foul, unless the ringside physician determines that the fighter is not fit to continue on in the bout.
61. Following a low blow (unlike with all other fouls) the fouled fighter may determine the length of their own recovery period, up to the 5-minute limit. The referee will only restart the bout when the fighter is able to continue.
62. If the fighter goes over the 5-minute time allotment, the round cannot be restarted and the bout must end.

CONTINUING AFTER ALL OTHER FOULS

63. If a bout is stopped because of a foul (other than a low blow), the referee will assess the fighter's condition and may consult the ringside physician or ask for a medical examination of the fighter.
64. Stoppage time, including medical examinations, may not exceed 5 minutes. Once the 5-minute limit is exceeded, the round cannot be restarted and the bout must end.
65. Unlike the rule for low blows, the fighter does not have 5 minutes of recovery time to use at their discretion. The fouled fighter must continue the bout when instructed to by the referee.
66. In all cases, the action taken will depend on the fighter's condition, as follows:
 - (1) If the referee and ringside physician determine that **the fouled fighter is fit to continue**, and the foul did not constitute grounds for disqualification, therefore will restart the fight, as soon as is practical.
 - (2) If the referee and ringside physician determine that **the fouled fighter is not fit to continue**, the referee will immediately call a halt to the bout and render a decision based on the criteria in the later section on determination of fight outcomes.

PERMISSIBLE STRIKES

67. A permissible strike in boxing is one delivered with the padded knuckle part of the glove to the following target areas: a) front and sides of the head; b) front and sides of the torso above the belt.

FIGHT OUTCOMES

68. The winner of a match may be decided in the following ways:
 - A. **Points Decision:** When both contestants finish the scheduled rounds, victory is awarded by majority decision of the judging panel.
 - B. **Knockout:** If a contestant is incapable of resuming the fight within the referee's ten-count following a knockdown due to legal strikes.
 - C. **Technical Knockout:**
 - i. If a boxer sustains an injury from a fair blow and the injury is severe enough to terminate the bout
 - ii. If the official determines the contestant can no longer intelligently defend him/herself

- iii. If the contestant does not leave his corner to take part in the fight following the sounding of the bell
- iv. If the referee is of the opinion that one contestant is outmatched by the opponent and continuing the match would jeopardize the athlete's health and safety
- v. If the bout is terminated for medical reasons due to injury resulting from a legal technique
- vi. Where an athlete's corner indicates to the official they no longer wish to continue the contest and "throws in the towel". If a contestant or his coach/corner man gives up the fight, the contestant or his coach/corner man will indicate this to the referee or the regulatory representative assigned to his corner.

D. Disqualification:

- i. If an intentional foul causes an injury, and the injury is severe enough to terminate the bout immediately, the boxer causing the injury shall lose by disqualification.
- ii. The referee may disqualify a boxer for flagrant or repeated fouling.
- iii. If the referee feels that a boxer has conducted himself in an unsportsmanlike manner, he may stop the bout and disqualify the boxer.
- iv. The referee may disqualify the fighter if anyone from their corner enters the ring during the bout or touches one of the fighters during the contest, other than during the rest period or when permitted by the commission representative.

E. Draw:

- i. If following the end of all rounds, at least two of the three judges do not pronounce one of the fighters a winner.
- ii. If both fighters go down at the same time and neither can resume the fight within the referee's ten-count.

F. No Decision:

- i. If a fighter cannot continue as the result of an accidental foul and the bell has not yet sounded completing the fourth round.
- ii. If the referee decides both fighters must be disqualified.
- iii. Where the commission determines any other determination would result in a miscarriage of justice.

69. A fighter who has been struck with a low blow is allowed up to five minutes to recover from the foul as long as in the referee and/or ringside doctor's opinion the fighter may continue on in the contest. If the fighter states that they can continue on before the five minutes of time have expired, the referee shall as soon as practical restart the fight. If the fighter goes over the five (5) minute time allotment, the fight cannot be restarted, and the contest must come to an end with the outcome determined by the round and time in which the fight was stopped.
70. If a fighter goes down from what the referee indicates is a "slip" but fails to rise after the referee's repeated commands, the referee will initiate a count, and follow the procedures of a knockdown. If the fighter does not rise at the count of 10, it will be considered a TKO.
71. If a fighter injures him/herself and then fails to intelligently defend him/herself by turning their back on the opponent, the referee may, in the proper exercise of their discretion, either treat the injury the same as one produced by a fair blow from the opponent and follow the procedures for a knockdown, or terminate the bout and declare the opponent winner by TKO.
72. Injuries Sustained by Intentional Fouls:
- A. If an intentional foul causes an injury, and the injury is severe enough to terminate the bout immediately, the boxer causing the foul shall lose by disqualification.
 - B. If an intentional foul causes an injury and the bout is allowed to continue, the referee shall notify the authorities [Commission representative and judges], and deduct two (2) points from the boxer who caused the foul. **Point deductions for intentional fouls will be mandatory.**
 - C. If an intentional foul causes an injury and the bout is allowed to continue, and the injury results in the bout being stopped in any round after the fourth (4th) round:
 - i. The injured boxer will win by **TECHNICAL DECISION** if he/she is ahead on the scorecards; or
 - ii. The bout will result in a **TECHNICAL DRAW** if the injured boxer is behind or even on the score cards.
 - D. If the boxer injures himself while attempting to intentionally foul his opponent, the referee will not take any action in his favour, and this injury shall be the same as one produced by a fair blow. *{Interpretation: If the referee determined the fighter who injured him/herself is unable to continue, that fighter will lose by **TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT/KNOCKOUT.**}*

73. Injuries Sustained By Unintentional Fouls:

- A. If an accidental foul causes an injury severe enough for the referee to stop the bout, the bout will result in a **NO DECISION** if stopped before four (4) completed rounds. Four (4) rounds are complete when the bell rings signifying the end of the fourth round.
- B. If an accidental foul causes an injury severe enough for the referee to stop the bout after four (4) rounds have occurred, the bout will result in a **TECHNICAL DECISION** awarded to the boxer who is ahead on the score cards at the time the bout is stopped. Partial or incomplete rounds will be scored. If no action has occurred, the round should be scored as an even round. This is at the discretion of the judges.
- C. A fighter who is hit with an accidental low blow must continue after a reasonable amount of time but no more than five (5) minutes, or he/she will lose the fight.

74. No fighter may leave the ring before the end of the bout. Should the fighter fail to resume the bout following the end of the rest period, the referee shall begin counting as though there were a knock-down. At the conclusion of the count, the opponent shall be awarded the bout by way of **TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT**.

GENERAL RULES

- 75. Fighters must protect themselves at all times during a round, until otherwise instructed by the referee.
- 76. The Commission has authority to determine who is permitted to enter the following controlled areas: the fighting area; the Technical Zone; the dressing rooms; the designated medical examination area; the Commission room.
 - a. Only the referee and ringside physicians are authorized by the Commission to enter the fighting area at any time.
 - b. Anyone accessing any controlled area without appropriate Commission authorization is subject to removal from the event and/or penalties.
- 77. Before a bout begins the referee and/or Commission will check the bandages, gloves, mouthpieces and protective equipment of the participants and will ensure that no unauthorized substances have been applied to the gloves, bandage, bodies, hair or attire of the fighters.
- 78. The Commission and the referee have the authority to make decisions on all matters regarding the conduct of a boxing bout not specifically addressed in these rules.

SECONDS

79. For the purposes of these rules, the term 'seconds' refers to all corners (including, without limitation, coaches, managers, assistants, trainers).
80. All seconds/corner men or women shall be identified in advance to a representative of the Commission, typically the Inspector, and shall have received appropriate authorization to enter the technical zone.
81. No competing fighter will have more than three seconds within the technical zone during competition, except in a championship bout or a special event, when the Commission may authorize four seconds.
82. Only one of a fighter's assigned seconds is allowed to enter the fighting area during a rest period. In a non-championship bout, the remaining two seconds are permitted on the ring apron behind the fighter. In a championship bout in which a fighter has four seconds, the fourth must stay on the floor behind the ring area.
83. A second may not coach excessively or disruptively from the corners during a bout and may not simulate sounds which could be confused for the bell, horn, whistle or clacker.
84. Seconds shall not enter the ring to assist or move a boxer who has been knocked-down or injured until instructed to do so by medical personnel.
85. The chief second and other corner men for each boxer shall be identified for the inspector and the referee. Only those so identified shall be allowed in the boxer's corner.
86. Any violation of the rules by a second may be grounds for disqualification of the fighter with whom the second is associated, at the discretion of the referee or the Commission, at any time before, during, or after a bout.

POST-FIGHT

87. Following an event, competing fighters will be given a mandatory medical examination. Based on the outcome of this examination, fighters will be given a medical suspension (period of rest) by the Commission, in consultation with the physician.

DISPUTED PERFORMANCE AND MISCONDUCT

CHANGING A RESULT

88. If a contestant wishes to dispute a contest that they have participated in, they must make a written formal declaration to the commission within 24 hours of the contest. No disputes will be accepted after 24 hours.
89. Upon reviewing the facts of the case, the Commission Hearing Panel may either:
 - a. Rule that the original outcome should remain unchanged; or
 - b. Modify the official result of the bout, if warranted, subject to the strict limitations in the following sections.
90. The Commission Hearing Panel is only permitted to change the official result of a bout if one of the following occurs:
 - a. The Commission determines that there was collusion affecting the result of the bout;
 - b. The compilation of the scorecards of the judges discloses an error which shows that an incorrect decision was rendered;
 - c. As the result of an error in interpreting these rules, the referee has rendered an incorrect decision;
 - d. The Commission is convinced that an intentional, flagrant foul, committed by a winning fighter, directly determined the outcome of a bout; or
 - e. A competing fighter is confirmed to have committed a doping violation.
91. Regardless of the circumstances, the Commission Hearing Panel is only permitted to adjust the result of a disputed bout to a “no contest”. The only exception to this is following a confirmed scorecard counting error, in which case the decision may be adjusted to reflect the accurate result of the scorecards.

OTHER DISPUTES AND MISCONDUCT

92. Pursuant to the Town of Penhold’s Combative Sports Bylaw 748/18, the Commission has powers to address the following broad scenarios:
 - a. Disputed performance of a fight contestant
 - b. Breach of the Bylaw and contained provisions
 - c. Act of misconduct related to activities controlled by the Commission

Contestants, officials and others hired and/or licensed by the Commission are encouraged to review the referenced bylaw to fully understand these powers, along with associated processes and potential consequences.

EXHIBITION BOUTS

93. Exhibition bouts may only take place with advance approval by majority vote of the Commission.

94. Exhibition bouts will be subject to the same rules as professional boxing contests, unless otherwise approved in advance by majority vote of the Commission.

REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revised by	Changes
May 5, 2019	Rick VH	First draft for review
Aug 13, 2019	Rick VH / Curtis B	Rev 0 approved by Commission