

# Rules of Department of Economic Development

## Division 40—Office of Athletics

### Chapter 4—Licensees and Their Responsibilities

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**Title 4—DEPARTMENT OF  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
Division 40—Office of Athletics  
Chapter 4—Licensees and Their  
Responsibilities**

**4 CSR 40-4.011 Facility Requirements**  
(Rescinded September 11, 1982)

*AUTHORITY: section 317.020, RSMo Supp. 1981. Original rule filed Dec. 19, 1975, effective Dec. 29, 1975. Rescinded: Filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982.*

**4 CSR 40-4.015 Promoters**

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities of promoters.*

*Editor's Note: The form mentioned in this rule may be found following 4 CSR 40-3.011.*

(1) No person, association, partnership, corporation or organization shall promote any boxing, wrestling or full-contact karate exhibition without obtaining a license from the Office of Athletics. No person shall allow another to use his/her promoter's license. Each promoter shall supervise his/her employees and shall be directly responsible to the office for the conduct of those employees and for any violation of Chapter 317, RSMo or of the rules of the office. The office shall deem any violations by any employee or representative of a promoter as a violation of the promoter.

(2) Before the office issues a promoter's license, the promoter shall provide the office a surety bond in the amount of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2500) to guarantee payment of all state athletic taxes and fees to the state. An additional bond may be required in the amount specified by the office where it may be reasonably expected that the two thousand five hundred dollar (\$2500) bond will not provide sufficient protection to the state. It shall be the duty of each promoter to maintain all required bonds on a current status.

(3) On a form furnished by the office, promoters shall make application for a permit to conduct a boxing, wrestling or full-contact karate exhibition. This application must be accompanied by the appropriate permit fee and be received by the office at least ten (10) business days before each professional exhibition and seven (7) business days before an amateur boxing exhibition.

(4) Promoters shall be responsible to the office for all exhibitions held and for meeting all deadlines for permit applications. All license fees must be paid three (3) days prior to the exhibition. Within ten (10) business days after an exhibition, each promoter conducting an exhibition shall furnish the office a written report showing the number of tickets sold, the gross receipts and any other information prescribed by the office. Within ten (10) business days after an exhibition the promoter shall pay the state athletic tax or production rights tax, any other fees or all of these. Promoters shall be responsible for collection of all taxes. The written reports required by this rule must be made on forms provided by the office.

(5) Promoters are responsible for ensuring the maintenance of adequate public safety at all exhibitions. Failure to ensure adequate public safety may result in cancellation of an exhibition, discipline against a promoter's license and denial of future permits for exhibitions. The promoter shall provide insurance to adequately protect the contestants, the officials and the attending public and shall furnish proof of that insurance upon request to the office.

(6) Promoters are required to provide all materials necessary for the conduct of exhibitions, such as ring, stools, resin, water buckets, funnels with hoses, bell, buzzer or whistle, timer, gloves, gauze, tape for hand wraps and adequate scales.

(7) The promoter must have a permit before any publicity is issued. Promoters are required to publicly announce all substitutions for contestants advertised for exhibitions as soon as the substitutions are known.

(8) For adequate public safety, the promoter is responsible for ensuring that no bottled drinks, unless poured into paper cups by vendors at the time of sale, are permitted in any adequate hall or facility where any exhibition is being held. If the exhibition is staged out-of-doors, paper cups also must be used on the site of the exhibition.

(9) Promoters and all licensed individuals and organizations associated with the exhibitions shall acquaint themselves with the applicable laws and rules of the office. Any questions or interpretations should be referred to the office. If an immediate decision is required, it should be referred to the inspector present. The authority of the office and the inspectors shall be respected. No one

shall interfere with the inspectors' duties, use foul language or threats of physical harm.

(10) The promoter shall be responsible for seeing that all the rules promulgated by the office are strictly observed and carried out.

*AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

**4 CSR 40-4.020 Matchmakers**

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities of matchmakers with respect to wrestling, amateur or professional boxing and full-contact karate.*

(1) A licensed matchmaker is required to be present at all professional boxing, wrestling and full-contact karate exhibitions. A licensed wrestling promoter may act as his/her own matchmaker provided the promoter has applied for and obtained a separate matchmaker license. The office will waive the fee required for a matchmaker license for a licensed wrestling promoter. In boxing and karate, the office will not allow a promoter and matchmaker to be the same person.

(2) If the matchmaker is employed by the promoter, both the matchmaker and the promoter are jointly responsible for matches made, exhibition permit applications, bond, insurance, license fees, taxes and compliance with state laws and rules.

(3) The duties of the matchmaker shall include arranging the exhibition, matching the contestants as to weight and experience and ensuring that all the required equipment is in its place. While the exhibitions are in progress, the matchmaker shall work with the inspector and will be directly responsible to the office for the promoter s/he represents.

(4) The office reserves the right to question any applicant for a matchmaker's license, and if, in its judgment, the applicant does not have sufficient knowledge of the sport or is otherwise not deemed responsible to act, the license shall be refused.

*AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

**4 CSR 40-4.030 Professional Boxing, Wrestling and Karate Referees**

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities of professional boxing, wrestling and karate referees.*

(1) The referee is charged with the enforcement of all office rules which apply to the conduct of the exhibition and the conduct of the contestant and contestant's second(s) while s/he is in the ring. Before the office issues a referee's license, the referee must certify that s/he has read and understands Missouri laws and rules. The office also may require that the applicant take and pass a written test, physical examination, or both, by a licensed physician to determine fitness to perform. Referees shall not wear spectacles while refereeing. The office reserves the right to deny or discipline a license if, in its judgment, the applicant does not have sufficient knowledge or expertise in the sport and is otherwise not deemed responsible to act.

(2) Before starting each exhibition, the referee will check with each judge and the timekeeper to determine if each is ready and also will ascertain the name of the chief second in each corner and shall hold the chief second responsible for all conduct in his/her corner.

(3) The office shall name the referee and its decision shall be final. The promoter shall pay any compensation to the referee.

(4) The referee shall stop an exhibition for any of the following reasons: The referee deems it advisable because of the physical condition of one (1) or both of the contestants, one (1) of the contestants is clearly outclassed by his/her opponent, the referee decides that a contestant is not making his/her best effort or for any other reason the referee deems sufficient. In the event of serious cuts or injuries, the referee shall summon the ringside physician and the physician shall decide if the exhibition should be stopped.

(5) The referee shall inspect the gloves and handwraps of the contestants in all exhibitions and make sure that no foreign substances detrimental to an opponent have been applied to the glove or bodies of the contestants. In preliminary exhibitions to the main exhibition when the contestants' gloves are adjusted in the dressing rooms, the referee will inspect the gloves, handwraps and bodies of the contestants.

(6) The contestants in all boxing exhibitions will be instructed by the referee to shake

hands after final instructions and not to do so during the exhibition.

(7) The referee may not act in any other capacity during the exhibition.

(8) The referee shall warn the seconds of violations of any rules relating to seconds. If the second does not comply, the referee shall warn him/her that further violations will result in disqualification of his/her boxer and the suspension or discipline of his/her second's license.

(9) The referee should instruct judges to mark their scorecards accordingly when s/he has assessed a foul upon one (1) of the contestants. The referee shall deliver the official state scorecards to the inspector. When picking up the scorecards from the judges, the referee shall see to it that the cards are computed and the winners and judges named are entered. If not, the judges should be instructed to complete the scorecards correctly.

(10) The referee shall ensure that an exhibition moves to its proper completion. It should be stopped or completed, not delayed, except in cases of damaging fouls. Delaying or avoiding tactics, or both, should be avoided and the contestant who employs these tactics should be penalized in the scoring.

(11) When a fallen contestant rises and falls again without being hit again, the referee shall continue the original count, rather than starting a new count. If the bell rings ending the round during the count, the count shall continue except when the bell rings ending the last round of the exhibition. A boxer shall be deemed to be down when any part of his/her body, with the exception of his/her feet, is on the floor or if s/he is hanging helplessly on or over the ropes. A referee can count a contestant out either on the ropes or on the floor. During the eight (8)-count, the referee should assess the condition of the fighter and either allow him/her to continue or stop the exhibition. When there are three

(3) knockdowns in one (1) round, the exhibition shall be stopped. The eight (8)-count is mandatory in case of knockdowns. During any count, the opponent shall immediately go to the neutral corner and remain there until the referee signals the exhibition is to be continued.

(12) In assessing fouls, the referee must weigh the cause as well as the effect. When a foul is unintentionally inflicted but intentionally received, it should be applied to the deliberate recipient. If the referee has seen a

low blow (punch below the belt line) delivered and if the blow was of damaging effect, s/he may permit a rest period to the victim not to exceed five (5) minutes. During the rest period, seconds or handlers may not assist or coach the injured boxer. The offending boxer shall go to a neutral corner and shall not be coached during the period. If the offended boxer refuses to box after a five (5)-minute rest period, the opponent may be named the winner. The referee will give an official warning for a low blow to the offending boxer and then s/he will give the command to box after the end of the rest period if the boxer who received the low blow indicates s/he is ready to continue the exhibition. A boxer cannot be named the winner of an exhibition as the result of receiving a low blow unless, in the opinion of the referee, the blow was delivered deliberately and of enough force to seriously incapacitate the offended boxer so that s/he could not continue to box. Under this condition, the offender should be disqualified immediately.

(13) The referee shall warn or penalize a contestant who uses the ropes or other unfair means to gain advantage.

(14) Whenever a boxer has been injured, knocked out or technically knocked out, the referee shall immediately summon the attending ring physician to aid the stricken boxer. Except at the request of the physician, no manager(s), handler(s) or second(s) shall be permitted to attend the stricken boxer.

(15) The use of rubber or plastic gloves will not be mandatory but will be up to the discretion of the referee for his/her use during the exhibition.

*AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986. \* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989. Amended: Filed July 25, 1994, effective Jan. 29, 1995.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

**4 CSR 40-4.040 Physicians for Boxing and Karate**

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities of physicians for boxing and karate.*

(1) A physician shall be in charge of all physical examinations. S/he shall be at ringside during all boxing and karate exhibitions and, if called upon, ready to advise the referee.

(2) The examination given contestants shall include the following: weight, temperature, pulse (sitting and standing), lungs, blood pressure, heart, evidence of hernia and general physical condition. Eyes also shall be checked.

(3) The promoter shall pay the physician's compensation.

*AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

#### 4 CSR 40-4.050 Timekeepers

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities of timekeepers.*

(1) The promoter shall provide the timekeeper with a stopwatch or timer, a bell and a whistle or buzzer which s/he will sound ten (10) seconds before the start of each round in boxing and karate exhibitions and at the beginning and end of each round.

(2) It is the duty of the timekeeper to keep accurate time of all exhibitions. S/he shall keep an exact record of time taken out at the request of a referee for an examination of a contestant by the physician, replacement of a glove or adjustment of any equipment during a round and the timekeeper shall report the exact time of an exhibition being stopped.

(3) The timekeeper shall be impartial. It is a violation of these rules for any timekeeper to signal interested parties at any time during an exhibition.

(4) The timekeeper shall be responsible for the knockdown count. S/he shall signal each second during the knockdown count.

(5) When officiating at wrestling exhibitions, the timekeeper shall record the exact time of all falls. S/he also shall notify wrestling contestants when falls when it is time for them to return to the ring. Ten (10) minutes may be the maximum time allowed for rest periods between falls. Any delay on the part of a contestant in returning shall be reported to the office.

*AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

#### 4 CSR 40-4.060 Announcers

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities of announcers.*

(1) Announcers shall announce the names of the officials, the contestants, their correct weights, the decisions of the referee and judges, and other matters as directed by the office representative in charge. Other announcements shall be limited to those pertaining to present and future exhibitions unless specifically authorized by the office. Promoters shall provide equipment and facilities for announcing.

(2) Introductions and announcements made to the general public must include, at a minimum, the statement "Licensed by the State of Missouri, Office of Athletics."

(3) At the end of each exhibition, the inspector shall deliver the score cards to the announcer who shall announce the results and immediately return the cards to the inspector.

(4) No promoter shall permit any individual to act as an announcer without an announcer's license.

*AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

#### 4 CSR 40-4.070 Seconds

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities of seconds.*

(1) The office will not issue a license to any person to act as a second unless the applicant has reached the age of eighteen (18).

(2) Unless special permission is given by the office, there shall be no more than two (2) seconds, one (1) of whom will announce to the referee at the start of the exhibition that s/he is the chief second. Only one (1) second shall be inside the ring between rounds, the other may be on the ring platform outside the ropes. Licensed managers shall be permitted to act as seconds without being licensed as a second. While acting as a second, a licensed manager must observe all rules pertaining to the conduct of seconds.

(3) Seconds shall not enter the ring until the timekeeper indicates the end of the round and seconds shall leave at the sound of the timekeeper's whistle or buzzer before the beginning of each round. If the chief second or anyone for whom s/he is responsible enters the ring before the bell ending the round has sounded, the chief second is subject to suspension or revocation of license and the contestant whom s/he is handling is subject to disqualification. While the round is in progress, the chief second may mount the apron of the ring and attract the referee's attention indicating the retirement of the boxer. S/he shall not enter the ring unless the referee stops the exhibition and shall not interfere with a count that is in progress.

(4) While the round is in progress, there shall be no coaching or signaling to the contestants by seconds. After leaving the ring the seconds shall be seated on stools or chairs and remain seated and silent; they shall not stand or lean on the ring apron during the round. Violators will be removed from the corner.

(5) A wet sponge may be used between rounds to refresh the contestants. Excess water on the floor of the ring shall be wiped up at once by the seconds. Water discharged from the mouth of a contestant shall be caught in the bucket or other device furnished for that purpose.

(6) Before leaving the ring at the start of each round, the seconds shall remove all obstructions, buckets, stools, bottles, towels and robes from the ring floor and ropes.

(7) Violations of any of these provisions will be followed by the immediate ejection of the guilty party or parties from the ring corner. The office will decide what disciplinary action is to be assessed.

(8) The office reserves the right to refuse an application for a second's license when, in the judgment of the office, the applicant is either not qualified or is not deemed responsible to so act.

(9) The use of rubber or plastic gloves will not be mandatory, but will be up to the discretion of the seconds for their use during the exhibition.

*AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

**4 CSR 40-4.080 Judges for Professional Boxing and Karate**

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities for judges for professional boxing and karate.*

*AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986.\*  
Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective  
Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted:  
Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

(1) There shall be three (3) judges and together they will score the exhibition.

(2) The judges shall reach their decisions without conferring in any manner with any other official or person. Each judge shall make out his/her scorecard to the best of his/her ability and in accordance with provisions of the rules governing professional boxing and karate. At the end of the round, the score shall be totaled and signed by each judge and the winner's name entered and circled at the top. Merely indicating corner color will not be accepted and the referee will be instructed to return the card to the errant judge for correction. The name of the referee working the exhibition shall be written on the scorecards and the cards collected by the referee, who will hand them to the inspector.

(3) Official scorecards from the office shall be used and retained in the custody of the inspector present who will transmit them to the office for safekeeping.

(4) The office shall name the judges and its decision shall be final. The promoter shall pay any compensation for each judge.

(5) The office may require an applicant for a professional judge's license to take and pass a test of knowledge of the sport and it may deny a license if the applicant is not qualified.

*AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986.\*  
Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective  
Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted:  
Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989.  
Amended: Filed July 25, 1994, effective Jan.  
29, 1995.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

**4 CSR 40-4.090 Contestants**

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities of contestants.*

(1) Contestants shall at all times observe the rules of the office and abide by the statutes of Missouri.

(2) Contestants shall at all times observe the directions and decisions of all officials.