
Rules of Department of Economic Development

Division 40—Office of Athletics Chapter 5—Inspector Duties for Boxing, Wrestling, Karate and Semiprofessional Elimination Contests

Title		Page
4 CSR 40-5.010	Inspectors	3
4 CSR 40-5.020	Contract and Penalties (Rescinded May 11, 1989).....	3
4 CSR 40-5.030	Rules for Professional Wrestling	3
4 CSR 40-5.040	Rules for Professional Boxing	4
4 CSR 40-5.050	Rules for Amateur Boxing	6
4 CSR 40-5.060	Rules for Professional and Amateur Full-Contact Karate	10
4 CSR 40-5.070	Semiprofessional Elimination Contest	12

**Title 4—DEPARTMENT OF
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

Division 40—Office of Athletics

**Chapter 5—Inspector Duties for Boxing,
Wrestling, Karate and Semiprofessional
Elimination Contests**

4 CSR 40-5.010 Inspectors

PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities of inspectors.

- (1) The office shall assign athletic inspectors as it deems necessary.
- (2) In all athletic exhibitions, contestants, promoters, matchmakers, judges, referees, timekeepers, seconds, announcers and examining physicians at all times shall be under the direction of the office or its inspectors.
- (3) Employees and inspectors of the office cannot have any interest in or connection with, either directly or indirectly, any promotion of either professional or amateur boxing, wrestling or full-contact karate in this state or have any interest, directly or indirectly, in any exhibition or contestant.
- (4) The office and its inspectors may supervise the sale of tickets, check the counting of receipts and enforce all rules of the office.
- (5) The ticket taker immediately must deposit every admission ticket, pass or complimentary ticket in a securely locked box. It shall be opened only in the presence of the office's inspector who shall see that all tickets or passes are carefully counted and reported to the office, along with the price of admission charged for each class of tickets and exchanges and the gross receipts of all tickets and exchanges.
- (6) Before the start of an exhibition, an inspector must check all contestants, promoters, matchmakers, announcers, seconds, timekeepers, referees and physicians for licenses issued by the office. Any of those persons without a current license issued by the office shall not participate in the exhibition.
- (7) An inspector must be present in the dressing rooms at the designated time for weighing in contestants and inspecting all equipment.

*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 40-5.020 Contracts and Penalties
(Rescinded May 11, 1989)

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

4 CSR 40-5.030 Rules for Professional Wrestling

PURPOSE: This rule describes authorized practices to be employed for professional wrestling exhibitions.

- (1) All professional wrestling exhibitions and organizations promoting professional wrestling shall be subject to the rules, the jurisdiction and control of the office. The authority of the office and the inspectors shall be respected. No one shall interfere with their duties, use foul or abusive language or threats of physical harm. It shall be the responsibility of the promoter to see that all rules promulgated by the office are strictly observed and carried out, including using only licensed individuals at all exhibitions.
- (2) All wrestling exhibitions shall be of the catch-as-catch-can style and shall not be for more than three (3) falls or one (1) hour, whichever occurs first.
- (3) The referee will score a fall against a contestant when both shoulders are pressed to the mat at the same time for three (3) seconds. The referee must count the seconds out loud. The winner shall be the contestant who scores the most falls. If both contestants have an equal number of falls at the end of the time period, the referee shall declare the exhibition a draw.
- (4) When any part of the contestant's body is touching the ropes or is outside the ropes or if, in the judgment of the referee, the contestant is no longer able to properly protect him/herself, the referee shall call time and the contestants at once shall release any holds and return to the center of the ring in standing position and resume the exhibition.
- (5) Should a contestant fall or be pitched or accidentally thrown outside the ring, the contestant shall be allowed twenty (20) seconds by the referee to return to the center of the ring and resume the exhibition. If the contestant fails to do so, s/he shall forfeit the fall. During this time, the opponent shall retire to the far corner of the ring and remain there

until signalled by the referee to resume the exhibition.

- (6) Contestants must wear proper athletic attire, approved by the referee. Shoes must be of soft sole and laced with eyelets only.
- (7) The use of grease, ointments, strong smelling liniments, drugs, liquids or powders during an exhibition is prohibited. Contestants shall have their fingernails trimmed closely.
- (8) No form of full strangle hold shall be permitted.
- (9) No contestant shall take anything into the ring with him/her or pick up anything thrown into the ring to be used in any way to gain an advantage over an opponent.
- (10) Tag team wrestling is an exhibition between two (2) teams of two (2) wrestlers each with a maximum sixty (60)-minute time limit for either one (1) fall or best two (2)-out-of-three (3) falls, with two (2) minutes' rest between team falls. Team falls occur only when either contestant from one (1) team has lost a fall. The exhibition shall commence between one (1) contestant from each opposing team while the contestants' respective partners remain on the apron of the ring outside the ropes and unable to enter the ring unless a contestant's partner is defeated or is able to touch the outside team member's hand. The outside partner must hold a three (3')-foot double rope with a knot in one (1) end and the other end looped over the ring post of his/her team's corner. At tag contact between partners, the contestant outside the ropes must have both feet on the apron floor and can reach only over the top rope to make contact. The referee must see to it that the wrestler in the ring, after tagging his/her partner, retires to the outside of the ring as the partner enters the ring. No more than two (2) wrestlers are permitted in the ring at the same time during the exhibition. When a fall occurs, team partners may relieve each other. If a wrestler is unable to continue, the partner must carry on alone. Time-out must be taken after an injury to permit the injured contestant to be removed from the ring. If neither team has won two (2) falls at the expiration of the time limit, the team having one (1) fall to its credit is to be declared the winner. If no falls are scored, the exhibition shall be declared a draw. It shall be a foul for a contestant, while waiting his/her turn, to

release hold on the corner rope for any reason until officially tagged by his/her partner or called by the referee. After one (1) warning of infractions, the referee shall disqualify the offender. In all other instances the rules governing wrestling exhibitions shall prevail.

(11) Any wrestler applying for a license or annual renewal first must be examined by a physician licensed under Chapter 334, RSMo to establish physical fitness. The office may order the examination of any wrestler at any time to determine whether the wrestler is fit and qualified to engage in further exhibitions.

(12) The referee shall decide all questions arising out of an exhibition not specifically covered by these rules. In all other respects, wrestling shall be subject to these rules and the referee's decision can be overruled by the office.

(13) The office may require a drug test if deemed necessary by the inspector. A positive reading may result in the suspension or discipline of a licensee.

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 40-5.040 Rules for Professional Boxing

PURPOSE: This rule describes the authorized practices to be employed for professional boxing exhibitions.

(1) No exhibition shall exceed twelve (12) rounds. Professional-amateur exhibitions will not be permitted. Violations shall be cause for suspension, reprimand or revocation of license.

(2) Before an exhibition permit will be issued, each professional boxing exhibition shall include a scheduled main exhibition of at least eight (8) rounds and at least one (1) semimain exhibition of at least six (6) rounds. The remaining exhibitions may not be less than four (4) rounds each. An exhibition must have a minimum of four (4) bouts totaling not less than twenty-four (24) rounds.

(3) No professional boxing exhibition shall be advertised or promoted as a championship exhibition unless it has the specific approval of the office.

(4) Contestants shall only fight contestants in their own weight category unless permission is granted by the office. Following is the schedule of weight classification:

- (A) Flyweights 108—111 lbs.;
 - (B) Bantamweights 112—118 lbs.;
 - (C) Featherweights 119—126 lbs.;
 - (D) Jr. Lightweight 127—130 lbs.;
 - (E) Lightweight 131—135 lbs.;
 - (F) Jr. Welterweights 136—140 lbs.;
 - (G) Welterweights 141—147 lbs.;
 - (H) Jr. Middleweights 148—154 lbs.;
 - (I) Middleweights 155—160 lbs.;
 - (J) Super Middleweights 161—168 lbs.;
 - (K) Light Heavyweights 169—175 lbs.;
 - (L) Cruiserweights 176—190 lbs.;
- and
- (M) Heavyweights over 190 lbs.;

(5) Boxing Contestants.

(A) For the purpose of engaging in professional boxing exhibitions, a professional is defined as a person who seeks to profit or earn a livelihood by boxing.

(B) No contestant under the age of eighteen (18) years shall be permitted to participate in a boxing exhibition except by special permission of the office and in any exhibition s/he shall not be permitted to box more than four (4) rounds. No contestant under the age of twenty-one (21) shall be permitted to box more than six (6) rounds until s/he has participated in ten (10) or more professional exhibitions, unless special permission is granted by the office. No contestant participating in his/her professional debut shall be permitted to box more than four (4) rounds in length for the first ten (10) professional exhibitions, unless special permission is granted by the office. Each contestant must submit a two inch-by-three inch (2" x 3") black and white photo with the license application. Contestants may be required to present a birth certificate to the office or inspector. False statements of age or other information shall be cause for license suspension or discipline or any combination of suspension and discipline of the contestant, coach, trainer or any party to the falsification. Contestants must complete all forms prescribed by the office. All contestants, upon request of the office or inspector, must furnish the office with a boxing passport or an identification card (ID) issued from his/her home state.

(C) Contestants in all licensed boxing exhibitions shall be examined by a licensed physician on the day of the exhibition at a time approved by the office and physicals must be completed at least one (1) hour before the exhibition time. The weigh-in will be at least six (6) hours before the fight. Both fighters will then have two (2) hours to make weight.

The weights of the contestants or the class in which they will box must be announced at the ringside. In case of a substitution in an exhibition, the substitute contestant shall be subject to the same examination as other contestants and must be approved by the physician and office or inspector. Contestants failing to appear at the appointed place and at the specified time to be examined and weighed, or who leave the area before weigh-ins or physicals are completed without permission of the office or inspector, may be subject to license suspension or discipline as the office may determine. No contestant's license shall be issued to any applicant whose visual acuity is 20/100 or less in one (1) eye. No license shall be issued to any contestant who has suffered cerebral hemorrhage or any other head injury.

(6) If a contestant claims to be injured during the exhibition, the referee may stop the exhibition and request the physician to make an examination. If the physician decides that the contestant has been injured and should not continue, s/he should so advise the referee. If the physician decides that the injured contestant may be able to continue, s/he may order up to a five (5)-minute recovery period, after which s/he will make another examination and again advise the referee of the injured contestant's condition.

(7) If a contestant falls due to fatigue, or is knocked down by his/her opponent, s/he will be allowed ten (10) seconds to rise unassisted. Following a contestant's fall, his/her opponent shall go to the farthest neutral corner and remain there during the count. The referee shall stop counting if the opponent fails to go to the neutral corner, then resume the count where it was left off when the opponent goes to the neutral corner. A contestant who is knocked out or falls out of the ring shall be allowed ten (10) seconds to return to the ring.

(8) In case of a knockdown, the eight (8)-count is mandatory. The exhibition shall be stopped if a contestant is knocked down three (3) times in one (1) round. A contestant who is knocked out or is technically knocked out (TKO'd) as the result of hard head blows shall not be allowed to engage in a boxing exhibition for thirty (30) days. If a contestant is knocked out, due to head blows, the contestant shall not be allowed to engage in a boxing exhibition for forty-five (45) days. The contestant must undergo a complete physical examination, including an electroencephalogram (EEG), when requested by the office.

(9) Preliminary contestants shall be ready to enter the ring immediately after the finish of the preceding exhibition. Any contestant causing a delay by not being ready to immediately proceed when called shall be subject to license suspension or discipline. Contestants in the main exhibition shall be in the building before the first exhibition begins.

(10) Any boxing contestant who has participated in a professional exhibition anywhere shall not participate in a boxing exhibition in Missouri for at least seven (7) days after the previous exhibition unless specifically authorized by the office.

(11) No person other than the contestants and the referee shall enter the ring during the exhibition. Between rounds, one (1) second may be inside the ring and the other on the apron. There shall be no coaching, standing or other distractions by seconds, managers or trainers while the exhibitions are in progress. Offenders shall be removed from the corners and they will be subject to license suspension or discipline. The physician may enter the ring if asked by the referee to examine an injury to a contestant.

(12) Handwraps shall not exceed the following restrictions: one (1) winding of surgeon's adhesive tape, not over one and one-half inches (1 1/2") wide, placed directly on the hand to protect the hand near the wrist. The tape may cross the back of the hand twice but shall not extend within one inch (1") of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist. Contestants shall use soft surgical bandage not over two inches (2") wide, held in place by not more than two feet (2') of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand. One (1) ten (10)-yard roll of bandage shall complete the wrappings for each hand. Bandages shall be adjusted in the presence of an office representative and both contestants. Either contestant may waive the privilege of witnessing the bandaging of opponent's hands.

(13) Gloves shall not be twisted or manipulated in any way by the contestants or their handlers. If a glove breaks or a string becomes untied during the exhibition, the referee will instruct the timekeeper to take time out while the glove is being adjusted. All gloves shall be at least eight (8) ounces, with the thumb attached. All gloves shall be no less than fourteen (14) ounces in size for any four (4)-round exhibition, for the safety of the contestant.

(14) Contestants must wear proper athletic attire and appropriate protective devices

including mouthpiece and protective foul-proof cup. If the mouthpiece comes out during the fight, the referee shall have the corner replace the mouthpiece at the first null in the action.

(15) Excessive use of cocoa butter, petroleum jelly, grease and ointments or strong smelling liniment by a contestant during an exhibition will not be permitted. Only discretionary use of vaseline, and nothing else will be allowed on the face, arms or any part of the body.

(16) Twenty (20) points shall be the maximum number scored in any round. The round winner will receive ten (10) points and his/her opponent proportionately less. If the round is even, each contestant will receive ten (10) points.

(17) A boxer will be deemed down when any part of the body other than the feet is on the floor or when s/he is hanging helplessly over or on the ring ropes (but even then s/he is not officially down until so pronounced by the referee, who may count him/her out on the ropes, on the floor or while rising from a down position).

(18) The following tactics or actions shall be fouls:

- (A) Hitting below the belt;
- (B) Hitting an opponent who is down or is getting up after being down;
- (C) Holding an opponent with one (1) hand and hitting with the other;
- (D) Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch;
- (E) Wrestling or kicking;
- (F) Striking an opponent who is helpless as a result of blows but is supported by the ropes and does not fall;
- (G) Butting with the head or shoulder or using the knee;
- (H) Hitting with the open glove or with the butt of the hand, the wrist or the elbow or backhand blows;
- (I) Purposely going down without being hit;
- (J) Deliberately striking the body over the kidneys;
- (K) Using the pivot blow or deliberately using the rabbit punch;
- (L) Jabbing the opponent's eyes with the thumb of the glove;
- (M) Using abusive language in the ring;
- (N) Using any unsportsmanlike trick or action causing injury to an opponent;
- (O) Hitting on the break;
- (P) Hitting after the bell has sounded ending the round;
- (Q) Roughing at the ropes;

(R) Pushing an opponent about the ring or into the ropes; and

(S) Spitting out the mouthpiece intentionally shall be considered a foul.

(19) For the fouls listed in section (18), the referee may penalize a contestant by deducting points from his/her score in the round(s) the fouls are committed and shall notify the judges of the foul points deducted. If the referee judges the foul to be serious or intentionally inflicted, the exhibition may be awarded to the fouled contestant. When a cut is produced by a legal punch and the fight is stopped, the wounded contestant will lose by technical knockout, inscribing in its records TKOC to show the cut.

(20) In case of a cut, only the use of the following is allowable:

- (A) A solution of adrenaline 1/1000;
- (B) Avintene;
- (C) Thrombin; and
- (D) Any other solution is prohibited.

(21) In case of a cut, the referee may consult the licensed physician to determine if the exhibition shall be stopped or can continue. If the licensed physician steps on the ring apron, the referee must have the injured contestant examined by this physician. Final authority rests with the referee.

(22) Accidental Butts.

(A) If a boxer is accidentally butted in an exhibition but can continue, the referee shall—

1. Stop the action to inform the judges and acknowledge the butt; and
2. Stop, if the accidental butt injury worsens in later rounds as a result of legal blows, the exhibition and declare a technical decision to the boxer who is ahead on points.

(B) If a boxer is accidentally butted in an exhibition and cannot continue, the referee shall call the exhibition a—

1. Technical draw if the injured boxer is behind in points on two (2) or more cards or declare the injured boxer the winner on a technical decision if s/he has a lead in points on two (2) or more cards. Otherwise the exhibition shall be declared a technical draw; and
2. Call the exhibition a technical draw if an accidental butt occurs during the first half of the exhibition.

(23) If the office, inspector or referee decides that a contestant is not putting forth his/her best effort, all or part of the contestant's purse may be declared forfeited. The office may suspend the license of or discipline any

contestant, manager, matchmaker, judge, second or any official who is guilty of unfair dealings, ungentlemanly conduct, protesting the decisions of the officials in an unsportsmanlike manner or violating any rules.

(24) The office may require a drug test if deemed necessary by the inspector or by the physician at the exhibition. A positive reading may result in a license suspension or discipline.

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 40-5.050 Rules for Amateur Boxing

PURPOSE: This rule describes the rules for conducting amateur boxing exhibitions.

(1) Boxing Terms Defined.

(A) An amateur means a contestant who engages in sport solely for the pleasure and physical, mental and social benefits derived from it and who has not received nor will receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other significant compensation, either for training expenses, travel expenses or for taking part in an exhibition.

(B) Attack means successful leads or blows which are struck first, not counterpunches.

(C) Direct clean blow means a blow, not blocked or guarded, landing directly with the knuckle part of the closed glove of either hand and on any part of the front or sides of the head or body above the belt line.

(D) Effective aggressor means one who assumes the offensive, one who constantly presses forward delivering blows and at the same time avoids opponent's blows as opposed to one who wades in aimlessly and takes two (2) punches to get in one (1).

(E) Defense means blocking, parrying, slipping, ducking, sidestepping, swaying or turning the body to avoid a blow.

(F) Evasive movements or getting away means maneuvers to avoid the opponent's attack.

(G) Clean boxing means clean, clever boxing and not resorting to foul or unfair tactics.

(2) Facilities

(A) The Ring.

1. The ring shall be not less than sixteen feet (16') nor more than twenty feet (20') square within the ropes. The apron of the ring

shall extend beyond the ropes not less than two feet (2'). The ring shall not be more than four feet (4') above the floor of the building or grounds of an outdoor arena and shall be provided with suitable steps for the use of contestants, coaches and officials.

2. The ring shall be equipped with at least four (4) ropes. The rope shall be not less than one inch (1") in diameter. The ropes shall be manila, synthetic, plastic or any similar material and not made of metal of any type. All ropes shall be wrapped securely in soft material. The four (4) ropes shall extend in four (4) parallel lines. The lower rope shall be eighteen inches (18") above the ring floor, the second rope thirty inches (30"), the third rope forty-two inches (42") and the fourth rope fifty-four inches (54") above the ring floor. The ring floor shall be padded with a one-inch (1") layer of Ensolite or foam rubber (or equivalent) placed on a one-inch (1") base of Celotex (building board). The 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 not be less than three inches (3") nor more than four inches (4") in diameter, extending from the floor to a height of fifty-eight inches (58") above the ring floor. The ropes shall be connected to posts with the extension not shorter than eighteen inches (18"). Turn-buckles must be covered with a protective padding.

(B) Ring Equipment.

1. Water buckets, etc. Organizations conducting amateur boxing exhibitions shall provide sufficient sanitary water buckets, sponges and drinking bottles for contestants, along with rock resin, two (2) stools with short legs, extra laces for gloves and other articles as required in the conduct of the contestants. Resin should not be sprinkled on the ring canvas but should be placed in trays near each corner.

2. Gong, bell. The gong, bell, buzzer or horn must be loud enough for officials and contestants to hear it clearly.

(C) Official Boxing Gloves.

1. The boxing glove shall weigh not less than ten ounces (10 oz.) for the one hundred six through one hundred fifty-six pound (106—156 lb.) class and twelve ounces (12 oz.) for the one hundred fifty-seven through two hundred one pound (157—201 lb.) class. Construction of the gloves shall be in accordance with the specifications approved by Missouri. Gloves shall be furnished by the club or promoter conducting the exhibition.

2. If used before, the gloves must be whole, clean and sanitary, subject to inspection and approval by the referee or a representative of the office. Defective gloves must

be immediately replaced with gloves meeting state requirements. No breaking, roughing or twisting of the gloves shall be permitted.

3. The glove must be lined with white, unbleached high count drill, not lighter than thirty-inch (30") 2.50 weight. It must be lined on the back of hand, palm of thumb and finger tip.

4. The padding must be either—

A. Long strand goat hair;

B. Curled horse mane or hog hair, or

both;

C. Top quality hair mat;

D. Foam rubber or similar synthetic material; or

E. Foam rubber or similar synthetic material combined with subparagraph (2)(C)4.A., B. or C.;

5. When the first three (3) materials are used either separately or in combination, the outside layer of padding must be bonded with latex rubber to a depth of at least one-fourth inch (1/4"). With the latter material, the foam rubber must extend over the entire outside of the padding to a depth not less than one-fourth inch (1/4"), and the padding underneath must be bonded with latex rubber over the entire outside surface to a depth of not less than one-eighth inch (1/8"). The padding shall not exceed three-fourths ounce (3/4 oz.) in the wrist of the glove, with the remaining weight in the body of the glove.

6. Double stitching shall be used throughout.

(D) Bandage Specification.

1. Bandages shall consist of soft cotton or linen.

2. In all classes up to one hundred fifty-six pounds (156 lbs.), one (1) roll of two-inch (2") gauze bandage, not to exceed ten yards (10 yds.), may be used for each hand, held in place by a strip of one inch (1") adhesive tape, not more than six inches (6") long, around each wrist.

3. In the one hundred sixty-five pound (165 lb.) class and over, one (1) roll of two-inch (2") gauze bandage, not to exceed twelve yards (12 yds.) in length (or if Velpeau is used, six feet seven inches (6'7")), may be used for each hand, held in place by a strip of one inch (1") adhesive tape, not more than eight inches (8") long, around each wrist.

4. No tape, cotton, powder or any substance not prescribed in this subsection may be used between the fingers or over the knuckles.

5. Anyone officially connected with a boxing exhibition may have a contestant's bandage examined upon request. Bandaging should be supervised by an official specifically assigned for that purpose. Note: The

purpose of the bandages is to protect the hands and not to add force to the blow.

(E) Contestants.

1. No contestant under sixteen (16) years of age shall be permitted to participate in any senior boxing exhibition unless s/he had been passed as physically sound by the attending examining physician immediately before the exhibition.

2. Recognizing that junior boxing programs exist at the state and national levels under the direction and supervision of various national, regional and local organizations, the office makes the following stipulations for the junior boxing programs:

A. No contestant under the age of ten (10) years will be allowed to compete in any exhibition where a decision is rendered;

B. No contestant ten (10) years of age will be allowed to compete against a boxer over the age of eleven (11) years;

C. No contestant in the ten (10)- or eleven (11)-year age group will be allowed to compete where there is more than a five-pound (5 lb.) weight differential;

D. No contestant in that age group will be allowed to compete if s/he weighs less than sixty-pounds (60 lbs.);

E. Contestants in that age group shall be limited to exhibitions not to exceed three (3) one (1)-minute rounds;

F. No contestant twelve (12) years of age will compete against a boxer over the age of thirteen (13) years;

G. No contestant in the twelve to thirteen (12-13)-year age group shall be allowed to compete where there is more than a five-pound (5 lb.) weight differential;

H. No contestant in that age group shall be allowed to compete if s/he weighs less than seventy pounds (70 lbs.);

I. Boxers in the age group shall be limited to exhibitions not to exceed three (3) one and a half (1 1/2)-minute rounds;

J. Contestants over the age of thirteen (13) years and under the age of sixteen (16) years may compete in the following weight divisions: eighty pounds (80 lbs.), eighty-five pounds (85 lbs.), ninety pounds (90 lbs.), ninety-five pounds (95 lbs.), one hundred pounds (100 lbs.), one hundred six pounds (106 lbs.), one hundred twelve pounds (112 lbs.), one hundred nineteen pounds (119 lbs.), one hundred twenty-five pounds (125 lbs.), one hundred thirty-two pounds (132 lbs.), one hundred thirty-nine pounds (139 lb.), one hundred forty-seven pounds (147 lbs.), one hundred fifty-six pounds (156 lbs.) and one hundred sixty-five pounds (165 lbs.);

K. Contestants in the thirteen to fifteen (13-15)-year age group must compete

in their actual weight class and may not compete in the next higher or lower weight group;

L. Contestants fourteen (14) years of age and under sixteen (16) years shall be limited to an exhibition not to exceed three (3) two (2)-minute rounds; and

M. The boxing rules for any junior boxing program will be the same as the Missouri amateur boxing rules, except that competitive headgear according to the office specifications will be worn in all exhibitions by boxers under the age of sixteen (16) years.

3. All contestants must enter and compete in all boxing exhibitions under their own names. The use of a ring name or nickname is strictly prohibited.

(F) Dress.

1. Contestants must be clean, present a tidy appearance and be cleanly shaved. No goatee or beard will be permitted; however, a thin line mustache on the lip to edge of the outer corners of the mouth is authorized. Hair shall be cut so it will not interfere with vision.

2. Contestants must box in proper costume, including approved foul-proof protection cup, firmly adjusted before the contestant leaves the dressing room. Each contestant shall wear loose-fitting trunks made of lightweight material. The belt line of the trunks shall not extend above the waistline. (The waistline is defined as an imaginary horizontal line through the navel from hip to hip.) Wearing tights is prohibited. Shoes shall be of soft material, without spikes, cleats or heels. Socks may be of any color, not less than two inches (2") above the shoe top and extending to within one inch (1") below the knee. A contestant must wear a sleeveless shirt (singlet or jersey). Color should differ from the shorts.

3. No other apparel may be worn in the ring, except a boxing robe or a clean towel, or both.

(G) Mouthpieces.

1. Mouthpieces (preferably custom-made, individually-fitted ones) must be worn.

2. Mouthpieces must be examined by the attending physician.

(H) Wearing Head Gear.

1. Wearing competitive headgear is mandatory.

2. No metal, straps, buckles, necklace or any object which may cause injury shall be worn.

3. The use of any type of grease or other substances is prohibited.

(I) Official Competitive Headgear.

1. Competitive headgear should be constructed to be adjustable to all head sizes. Adjustment features should include a lacing effect, in the rear on top, composed of

webbed canvas, two (2) one inch by one-eighth inch (1" × (1/8"))-strips sewn at the lowest point of the back of the helmet and sewn again at the highest point of the back, one (1) from each side at the top and one (1) from the front at the top. Adjustable elastic webbing should be at four (4) areas, two (2) in front and two (2) in back.

2. Total weight should not exceed ten ounces (10 oz.).

3. The outer casing of the headgear should be constructed of full chrome tanned sheepskin weighing not less than two ounces (2 oz.) nor more than three ounces (3 oz.). Colors are optional. Any other types of leather or other casings comparable to sheepskin must be submitted to the office for approval.

4. Padding back of head, ears and temple area should consist of a one-fourth inch (1/4")-thickness of closed cell Ensolite.

5. Padding for above the eyes should consist of a combination padding of one-fourth inch (1/4") Ensolite and three-eighths inch (3/8") latex foam rubber cemented together.

6. Ear padding should be ear protection with one-half inch (1/2") flat foam rubber on the outside, fitted in a semicircle.

7. Lace tips or any exposed metal is prohibited. The metal buckle under the chin must be thoroughly protected.

8. Pattern measurements

A. Front section, vertical measurements four and one-fourth inches (4 1/4").

B. Front section, horizontal measurements from side seam to side seam, six and one-fourth inches (6 1/4").

C. Vertical side measurements, ten inches (10") from top of crown to the end of the leather under the chin.

D. Horizontal side measurements, seam-to-seam, six and one-fourth inches (6 1/4").

E. Back adjustable, vertical measurements, four inches (4").

F. Back horizontal measurement from side seam-to-side seam, five inches (5").

9. The inner casing of the headgear should be lined with two and one-half ounces (2 1/2 oz.) tanned unfinished sheepskin.

10. All padding shall be cemented to either the outer or inner casing to avoid shifting.

(J) Use of Sponge and Water Bottle. The use of a common sponge and water bottle for all contestants is strictly prohibited.

(K) Insurance Coverage. All persons, clubs, organizations or associations conducting amateur boxing exhibitions shall provide accident insurance coverage for all boxers

competing in their exhibitions. Insurance coverage shall provide for reimbursement to the boxer for medical, surgical and hospital care in excess of ten dollars (\$10) up to a total of five hundred dollars (\$500) and a maximum dental expense of one thousand dollars (\$1000). In the event of accidental death, five thousand dollars (\$5000) is to be paid to the estate of the deceased. The cost of the premium shall be paid by the sponsor conducting the boxing exhibitions.

(L) Weights.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Light flyweight | 106 lbs. |
| 2. Flyweight | 112 lbs. |
| 3. Bantamweight | 119 lbs. |
| 4. Featherweight | 125 lbs. |
| 5. Lightweight | 132 lbs. |
| 6. Light welterweight | 139 lbs. |
| 7. Welterweight | 147 lbs. |
| 8. Light middleweight | 156 lbs. |
| 9. Middleweight | 165 lbs. |
| 10. Light heavyweight | 178 lbs. |
| 11. Heavyweight | 201 lbs. |
| 12. Super heavyweight | over 201 lbs. |

13. No contestant may compete in a weight class unless s/he weighs more than the maximum limit for the next lower class and no more than the maximum limit for the class in which s/he desires to compete. For example: To compete in the one hundred thirty-nine pound (139 lb.) class, a contestant must weigh more than one hundred thirty-two pounds (132 lbs.), but not more than one hundred thirty-nine pounds (139 lbs.).

(M) Referees.

1. Referees in Missouri exhibitions shall dress according to specifications of the tournament director.

2. A referee must automatically stop the exhibition if a boxer has been down three (3) times in one (1) round or four (4) times in an exhibition.

3. When a mouthpiece is knocked out of a contestant's mouth, the referee will stop the exhibition, will call time and the mouthpiece will be taken to the contestant's corner where it will be washed. A second will replace the mouthpiece in the contestant's mouth after washing. No contestant will be permitted to box without wearing a mouthpiece. The referee, if a contestant deliberately spits out a mouthpiece without receiving a blow, shall immediately warn the offending contestant. A repetition of the same offense will cause a second warning and after a third offense the referee will disqualify the contestant.

4. A referee, at his/her discretion, may call a physician into the ring during the round to examine an injured contestant. The decision to stop the exhibition must be made by the referee; however, once the referee has asked the advice of a physician, either during

the round or between rounds, s/he must abide by the physician's decision if the physician advises to stop the exhibition.

5. The referee or designated official shall inspect the bandages and gloves and make sure no foreign substance has been applied to either the gloves or the bodies of the contestants.

6. If the referee has seen a low blow (punch below the belt line) delivered and if it has a damaging effect, s/he may permit a rest period for the victim, not to exceed five (5) minutes. If the offended contestant refuses to box after a five (5)-minute rest period, the opponent will be named the winner. If the offended contestant indicates readiness to continue the exhibition, the referee will give the command box at the end of the rest period and then give an official warning for a low blow to the offending contestant.

7. A contestant cannot be named the winner of an exhibition as a result of receiving a low blow unless, in the opinion of the referee, the blow was delivered deliberately and forcefully enough to make the offended contestant unable to continue to box. Under this condition, the offender should be disqualified immediately.

(N) Awarding Points.

1. Twenty (20) points are awarded to the winner of a round or to each contestant if the round was even. An even round in amateur boxing should be a rarity and judges are advised that a round winner should be named except in rare cases. In scoring a round, judges shall not award additional points to a contestant who has knocked down an opponent but shall give credit for delivering an effective blow.

2. A proportionate number of points, less twenty (20), is awarded to the contestant who loses the round, for example—

Winner of the Round Loser of the Round

20 points—very close winner	
by a shade	19 points
20 points—clear advantage	18 or 17 points
20 points—one sided	16 or 15 points
20 points—completely outlasted, exhibition should be stopped by referee	14 points

3. Additional information on fouls.

A. During each round, a judge shall assess the seriousness of, and shall impose a commensurate scoring penalty for, any foul s/he witnesses whether or not the referee has observed the foul.

B. If the referee warns a contestant, the judges may award a point to the fouled contestant and shall place a "W" in the appropriate column against the points of the

warned contestant. If a point is not awarded, the letter "X" shall be placed in the appropriate column against the points allotted for that round to the warned contestant.

C. If a judge observes a foul apparently unnoticed by the referee and imposes an appropriate penalty on the offending contestant, s/he shall place in the appropriate column the letter "J" against the points of the offending contestant and indicate the reasons.

D. An eight (8)-count is mandatory and must be given after each knockdown. If the point totals are even at the end of the exhibition, the judge shall decide the winner on the basis of the following three (3) points:

(I) Who was the most effective aggressor or had better style?;

(II) If still equal, who had the best defense?; and

(III) If still equal, who boxed the cleanest and had the better style?

E. A winner must be named.

4. After each exhibition, the score cards shall be collected by the referee. After the results are announced, the cards shall be handed to the official designated by the office to be kept in safe custody. They shall be available for inspection only on an appeal by an accredited representative of the club making the appeal.

(O) Methods of Scoring.

The following examples illustrate the application of methods of scoring, deductions of points for fouls and other applications to the temporary trial score:

1. Round one. Contestant A has a clear advantage over Contestant B as a result of scoring more effective blows and landing a greater number of blows during the round. This round should be scored at least twenty to eighteen (20:18) in favor of Contestant A. Judges are advised to limit use of twenty to twenty (20:20), or twenty to nineteen (20:19) rounds, except when a clear advantage has not been established;

2. Round two. Contestant A continues his/her advantage over Contestant B by a temporary trial score of twenty to seventeen (20:17) during the first half of the round; however, Contestant B comes on in the latter half of the round, scoring effective punches, but not enough to even the round. As a result Contestant A wins the round by a two (2)-point margin, twenty to eighteen (20:18);

3. Round three. The tide of the exhibition has changed. Contestant B is forcing the exhibition and is leading in this round by a temporary trial score of twenty to nineteen (20:19). Contestant A is tired and holds and lies on Contestant B, for which s/he is cautioned. Contestant A is warned by the referee, who announces an official warning to the



judges. All judges agree and award a point to the contestant who has been fouled. As a result, as the round ends, the scoring of the round is: Contestant B, twenty (20) and Contestant A, eighteen (18);

4. The total score is fifty-eight (58) for Contestant A and fifty-six (56) for Contestant B. However, Contestant A established a definite superiority in rounds one (1) and two (2), therefore, Contestant A is the winner by a margin of two (2) points. The decision is in accordance with the rules.

Progressive Score

	Contestant A	Contestant B
First Round	20	18
Second Round	20	18
Third Round	18	20
Decision	58	56

5 The judges should not be influenced by public demonstrations. Their sole duty is to come to a just decision in accordance with the rules. In this scoring system, a definite value is ascribed to certain actions and the judges must decide if a contestant is completely successful in the performing of those actions and to what extent.

(P) Safety Precautions.

1. One (1) or more physicians, licensed by the office and the Missouri Board of Registration for the Healing Arts, must be in attendance at all times during the exhibition and be prepared to deal with any emergency.

2. Contestants shall be thoroughly examined immediately before and after each exhibition. One (1) physician must be at ringside at all boxing exhibitions. In the absence of a physician, the referee and the inspector, singly or jointly, shall suspend all proceedings pending the arrival of the physician. It is preferred that two (2) physicians be in attendance, one (1) at ringside and one (1) in or near the contestant's dressing room.

3. In the event of a knockout or serious injury to a contestant, a referee will immediately request a physician to check the contestant's condition and render any necessary aid to the injured contestant before the contestant is permitted to rise from the floor or leave the ring. A physician, at his/her discretion, may enter the ring immediately if an exhibition ends in a knockout or if it is stopped because of injury.

4. A referee, before officiating a boxing exhibition, must be examined and approved by the attending physician.

5. No contestant shall be allowed to take part in any exhibition if wearing a dressing on a cut, wound, abrasion, laceration or blood swelling on the scalp or face, including the nose and ears. The decision shall be made by

the physician examining the contestant on the day of the exhibition. Dressing is interpreted as items such as cocoon, tape bandages, gauze, etc. Material such as New Skin, Collodion and other liquid substances which solidify are permitted. The referee will examine the contestant prior to commencement of the exhibition. If found in violation of these requirements, the contestant will not be allowed to compete unless the dressing can be removed and the injury or cut or wound is considered not to endanger the boxer.

6. The attending physician may enter the ring between rounds and, at the request of the referee, during the round to examine an injured contestant. If, in the opinion of the physician, a contestant is in danger of further physical injury, s/he shall notify the referee to terminate the exhibition.

7. In the event of any serious injury, the attending physician shall immediately render treatment and prescribe further treatment if necessary.

8. Any contestant who has sustained a severe injury or is knocked unconscious in an exhibition shall be required to follow the instructions of the attending physician.

9. A contestant who is repeatedly knocked unconscious or severely beaten should be retired, for his/her own physical welfare, by the office on the advice of a physician.

10. No one is to touch a contestant who has been knocked unconscious, except to remove his/her mouthpiece, until the attending physician enters the ring and personally attends to the contestant and issues necessary instructions to the seconds.

11. A portable resuscitator with oxygen equipment and a stretcher should be available at ringside.

12. The following procedures apply after a contestant has been knocked unconscious:

A. When the referee has stopped an exhibition because a contestant is defenseless or incapable of continuing due to receiving hard blows to the head or when a contestant has been knocked unconscious, the contestant shall be immediately examined by a doctor and accompanied to his/her home or suitable accommodation by one (1) of the officials on duty at the exhibition. A referee will notify the jury and the judges that the exhibition has been stopped due to the contestant having received hard blows to the head. Judges must annotate their score cards: Referee Stops Contest (RSC)-Head Blows or Referee Stops Contestant (RSC-Medical);

B. A contestant who has been knocked unconscious by head blows or who has caused the exhibition to be stopped due to

receiving hard blows to the head, making him/her unresponsive for under two (2) minutes, defenseless or incapable of continuing shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for at least four (4) weeks;

C. A contestant who has been knocked unconscious by head blows twice in three (3) months or who has had two (2) consecutive exhibitions stopped due to having received hard blows to the head, making him/her unresponsive, defenseless or incapable of continuing shall not be permitted to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for three (3) months after the second incident;

D. A contestant who has been knocked unconscious by head blows three (3) consecutive times within twelve (12) months or who has had three (3) consecutive exhibitions stopped due to having received hard blows to the head, making him/her unresponsive, defenseless or incapable of continuing shall not be allowed to take part in competitive boxing or sparring for one (1) year from the third incident;

E. Before resuming boxing after any periods of rest prescribed in subparagraphs (1)(P)12.A.-C., a contestant, following a special examination, must be certified by a qualified physician as fit to take part in competitive boxing; and

F. Before resuming boxing after those prescribed periods of rest and examination, a contestant also must have an electroencephalograph (EEG) examination.

(Q) Miscellaneous.

1. It shall be the responsibility of the licensed promoter to obtain an amateur sanction from a reputable and nationally recognized amateur organization and the sanction must be in the office ten (10) days prior to the exhibition. Exhibition permits will not be issued without a sanction.

2. All contestants must be matched on the basis of experience and ability.

3. Only persons considered familiar with the rules as well as the spirit of amateur boxing shall be assigned positions of responsibility and authority in connection with amateur boxing.

4. No boxing sponsor, promoter, manager or any other persons shall be allowed to promote or conduct any amateur boxing exhibition solely for personal profit.

5. In order not to restrict recognized national or regional exhibitions from being held in Missouri, the office may grant approval of the rules of these exhibitions on a case-by-case basis.

6. These rules may be extended, changed or amended from time-to-time



where the changes may improve the safety of the contestants involved or for the betterment of amateur boxing in Missouri.

7. No professional boxing promoter, manager or any other person identified with professional boxing shall be allowed to promote amateur exhibitions without approval of the office.

8. No amateur boxing shall be conducted in connection with a public theatrical performance.

(3) No one shall be allowed in the contestant's dressing room except that contestant's coaches, seconds and office inspectors or media representatives. Clubs are directed to post a sign at the entrance to dressing rooms informing all concerned of this requirement and will be held responsible for its strict enforcement.

(4) The office requires that any licensee who is approached with a request or suggestion that a sham or collusive exhibition be entered into or that an exhibition not be conducted fairly or honestly must immediately report the matter to the office.

(5) The interpretation of any of these rules or any questions not answered in them, as they concern the exhibition and occurrences connected with it, shall be decided by the referee.

(6) Amateur boxing licensing requirements for Missouri are the same as for professional boxing, except that the contestant and seconds need not be licensed, nor is there a fee for an amateur judge's license.

AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 12, 1989, effective May 11, 1989.*

**Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

4 CSR 40-5.060 Rules for Professional and Amateur Full-Contact Karate

PURPOSE: This rule sets forth the official professional and amateur regulations of full-contact karate including kickboxing, kung fu, tae kwan-do or any form of martial arts.

(1) The ring shall be no more than twenty feet (20') nor less than sixteen feet (16') square inside the ropes with at least a twelve-foot (12') apron. The ring shall have at least three (3) and not more than four (4) ropes.

No exhibition shall be allowed without the use of a ring.

(2) Suitable steps shall be provided for the use of contestants. A stool, nonbreakable water bottle and spit bucket will also be provided.

(3) A bell or signaling device of sufficient volume to be heard above the noise of the spectators will be provided.

(4) A clock or stopwatch capable of providing accurate time in seconds and minutes, as well as holding time, will be provided.

(5) The lighting of the ring shall meet the needs of the contestants but not be so bright as to blind them.

(6) Gloves shall be leather and of the regular boxing type. No karate-type hand gear or any hand gear that does not fully cover the hand will be allowed. Glove weight shall be ten to sixteen ounces (10–16 oz.).

(7) The use of foot gear is required and only the foam rubber type will be approved by the office. The foot gear shall be open on the sole of the foot except for a strap used to hold the gear in place.

(8) All male contestants are required to wear a foul-proof groin protector. All female contestants are required to wear plastic breast protectors and a protective pelvic girdle.

(9) All contestants are required to use a mouthpiece. In an amateur exhibition, if a contestant loses a mouthpiece during a round, time will be stopped and the mouthpiece replaced before the round may continue. Professionals must replace the mouthpiece at the beginning of the new round.

(10) All contestants must wear regulation karate uniform pants. Male contestants will not be allowed to wear tops. Female contestants are encouraged to wear tops that allow for maximum freedom of movement, such as tank tops and breast protectors.

(11) Professionals shall not wear head protectors. Head gear is required for amateur karate.

(12) All contestants will have their hands wrapped to help minimize hand and wrist injuries. The first layer of wrap shall consist of surgical gauze. Gauze pads may be used over the knuckles for extra protection. Surgical adhesive tape will be used to finish

the wrap, however, the tape will not cover any portion of the contestant's knuckles when the fist is clenched. Tape may not be used between the knuckles.

(13) The weigh-in may be conducted no more than thirty (30) hours nor less than six (6) hours before an exhibition (some exceptions may be allowed at the discretion of the inspector because of problems in travel). A contestant who fails to make the weight will be given up to four (4) hours to make the required weight. Any contestant who fails to make the weight will be disqualified. S/he may go ahead with the exhibition to gain the experience but shall not be awarded a win.

(14) All contestants must be matched and title established on the basis of sex and in accordance with the following weight division (A fighter may fight up one (1) class but not below his/her class):

Flyweight	104–112.9 lbs.;
Bantamweight	113–124.9 lbs.;
Super lightweight	125–134.9 lbs.;
Lightweight	135–144.9 lbs.;
Welterweight	145–157.9 lbs.;
Middleweight	158–169.9 lbs.;
Light heavyweight	170–183.9 lbs.;
Heavyweight	184–200.9 lbs.;
and	
Super heavyweight	201 lbs. and over.

(15) Each exhibition shall be conducted by one (1) referee, three (3) judges, physician, timekeeper and an announcer.

(16) The referee shall have general supervision of the exhibition. S/he enforces the rules, promotes safety of the contestants and ensures fair play. Only the inspector may overrule the referee if the referee is not enforcing the rules. Before starting an exhibition the referee shall ascertain from each contestant the name of his/her chief second who shall be held responsible for the conduct of the assistant seconds during the progress of the exhibition. The referee shall call contestants together before each exhibition for final instructions, at which time each contestant shall be accompanied by the chief second only.

(17) The judges shall be stationed at ringside, each at a separate side. The judges will score each round on a ten (10)-point must system and turn the scorecards over to the scorekeeper after each round. No draws are allowed. If necessary, an extra round will be fought to determine a winner. If the score comes out a draw mathematically from the eleven (11)-round decision, the judges must

score one (1) extra point aggression to one (1) of the fighters. A final decision must be made before the judges may leave the area. All judges must sign and date each scorecard. Only ink pens may be used. Any erasures or changes on the card must be approved and initialed by the inspector.

(18) The attending physician will have an adequate room in which to make the examination. Whenever a fighter, because of illness or injuries, is unable to take part in a contracted exhibition, s/he or his/her manager must immediately report the fact to the inspector. The fighter will then submit to an examination by a physician designated by the office. Contestants who have been knocked out will be kept lying down until they have recovered. When a contestant is knocked out, no one will touch him/her except the referee, who will remove his/her mouthpiece, until the ringside physician enters the ring and personally attends the fighter and issues necessary instructions to the contestant's handlers. If a contestant has been knocked out, or if a technical knockout decision has been rendered against him/her by the referee, the contestant will be placed on the ill and unavailable list for a period of time recommended by any approved physician who may examine him/her. Contestants will not be permitted to engage in any contact exhibition during this period without the expressed approval of the appointed physician. Unless special approval is obtained from the office, a fighter who has competed anywhere in an exhibition lasting one (1) full round or more will not be allowed to fight until one (1) week has elapsed. The administration or use of drugs, alcohol, stimulants or injections in any part of the body, either before or during an exhibition, to or by any fighter is prohibited. Any contestant or referee violating this rule will be subject to disciplinary action.

(19) An exhibition begins when the bell sounds to start the first round and ends when the bell sounds to conclude the final round or the exhibition is stopped by the referee. An exhibition shall consist of three (3) two (2)-minute rounds for amateurs. There will be a one (1)-minute rest between rounds. State amateur exhibitions will be five (5) rounds, United States amateur exhibitions will be seven (7) rounds and world title exhibitions eleven (11) rounds.

(20) Any contestant guilty of foul tactics in an exhibition shall be given an immediate warning or points may be deducted from the contestant's total score, or both, as determined by the referee. The use of foul tactics also

may result in the disqualification of the contestant and automatic suspension. The following tactics are considered fouls:

- (A) Headbutts, knee strikes, elbow strikes or clubbing blows with the hand;
- (B) Striking the groin, woman's breast, the spine, throat, collarbone or that part of the body over the kidneys;
- (C) Palm heel strikes;
- (D) Antijoint techniques;
- (E) Jabbing the eye with the thumb of the glove;
- (F) Hitting with the glove open, or with the wrist or forearm;
- (G) Grabbing or holding onto an opponent's leg or foot;
- (H) Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other;
- (I) Leg checking the opponent's leg or stepping on the opponent's foot to prevent the opponent from moving or kicking;
- (J) Purposely going down without being hit;
- (K) Spitting, biting or using abusive language in the ring;
- (L) Acting unsportsmanlike and causing injury to an opponent;
- (M) Attacking on the break;
- (N) Attacking after the bell has sounded ending the round; and
- (O) Intentionally pushing, shoving or wrestling an opponent out of the ring.

(21) Two (2) rounds in a row without meeting minimum kick requirements will be an automatic loss. All competitors must execute a minimum of six (6) kicks above the waist during the course of each round. The kicks must be clear attempts to make contact with the opponent in order to qualify. Pros must have eight (8) kicks per round. For each required kick missed, one (1) point will be subtracted from the competitor's score on each scorecard. It will be the responsibility of the judges to subtract the points for missed kicks.

(22) A contestant who intentionally refuses to engage an opponent for a prolonged period of time shall receive an immediate warning from the referee. If the contestant continues these tactics after a warning, a point will be deducted by the referee.

(23) If an exhibition is stopped because of an accidental foul, the referee shall decide if the fouled contestant can continue. The referee may consult the attending physician. If the contestant's chances have not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the foul, the referee may order the exhibition continued after a reasonable interval—not to exceed three (3) minutes—upon approval of the physician. If

the foul is considered intentional, the injured fighter will be awarded the win. If an accidental foul renders a contestant unfit to continue, the referee will terminate the exhibition. The referee shall not render a decision in the exhibition but will confer with the judges and the office representative. The inspector will make the official decision or, at his/her option, go to the scorecards.

(24) The referee may stop the exhibition at any stage if s/he considers the exhibition too one-sided or if the condition of either contestant might result in serious injury. The referee will then award a technical knockout to the fit contestant. If a contestant receives a cut eye from a fair blow or an accidental foul or any other injury which the referee believes may incapacitate the contestant, the referee must call the attending physician into the ring to examine the contestant before deciding whether to stop the exhibition. Time will be called during the examination.

(25) If a contestant fails or refuses to resume fighting when the bell sounds starting the next round, the referee will award a technical knockout to his/her opponent as of the last completed round.

(26) Before a fallen contestant resumes fighting after slipping, falling or being knocked to the floor, the referee shall wipe the contestant's gloves free of any foreign substance.

(27) When a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall order the opponent to retire to the corner of the ring, point to the corner and immediately begin the count over the downed contestant. The referee will pick up the count from the timekeeper and audibly announce the passing of seconds, accompanying the count with arm motions. Any time a contestant is knocked down, the referee will automatically begin a mandatory eight (8)-count and then, if the contestant appears able to continue, will allow the exhibition to resume. If a contestant who is down, rises before the count of ten (10) is reached and goes down immediately without being struck, the referee shall resume the count where it was left off. If the contestant is still down when the referee calls the count of ten (10), the referee will wave both arms to indicate that the contestant has been knocked out and will signal that the opponent is the winner. If a round ends before the referee reaches ten (10), the contestant must still rise before the count of ten (10) to avert a knockout. A contestant will be declared knocked down when, as a result of any legal blow or strike, any portion of the

contestant's body other than the feet touches the floor.

(28) The referee, at his/her discretion, may administer an eight (8)-count to a contestant who is in trouble but still standing. The referee shall direct the opponent to a neutral corner, then begin counting from one to eight (1—8), examining the contestant in trouble while counting. If, after completing the standing eight (8)-count, the referee determines that the contestant is able to continue, s/he shall order the exhibition to resume. If the referee determines that the contestant is not able to continue, the referee shall stop the exhibition and declare the opponent the winner by technical knockout.

(29) The referee, at his/her discretion, may request that the attending physician examine a contestant during the exhibition. Should the examination occur during the course of a round, the clock shall be stopped until the examination is completed. The physician may order the referee to stop the exhibition. The referee will then render the appropriate decision.

AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed March 12, 1989, effective May 11, 1989.*

**Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983.*

4 CSR 40-5.070 Semiprofessional Elimination Contest

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the rules for conducting semiprofessional elimination contests.

(1) Contestants.

(A) Each contestant must be a resident of the area, not more than a seventy-five (75) mile radius of the location in which the contest is being held.

(B) All contestants shall be matched within their weight classifications by the office. Contestants shall only fight other contestants in their own weight category unless permission is granted by the office. Following is the schedule of weight classifications:

- 1. Lightweight 140 to 159 lbs;
- 2. Light heavyweight 160 to 185 lbs;
- and
- 3. Heavyweight 186 to 400 lbs.

(C) Each contestant must be at least eighteen (18) years of age and must show proof of age.

(D) Contestants shall not have any previous professional boxing experience and shall not

have over five (5) sanctioned amateur wins in the last five (5) years.

(E) A licensed physician, licensed by the Office of Athletics and the State Board of Healing Arts, shall be in attendance at ringside to ensure the safety of the contestants.

(F) All contestants must pass a complete physical examination given by a licensed physician, in accordance with the office's regulations, prior to participating in the contest. Failure to take and successfully pass the physical examination shall disqualify any potential contestant.

(G) If the contest is two (2) calendar days in length, a second physical examination shall be given to the remaining contestants to assure their fitness.

(2) Officials.

(A) All ring officials shall be under the direct supervision of the office.

(B) The officials for every contest shall consist of at least one (1) referee, three (3) judges, one (1) timekeeper, one (1) announcer, and one (1) licensed physician. All of the foregoing officials shall be experienced and licensed by the office. The chief official of all contests shall be the referee, who shall have general supervision over the contest; s/he shall take his/her position within the ring at the start of every contest.

(C) No person, other than the referee and the physician, shall enter the ring during the progress of a round.

(D) The referee is permitted to touch the contestants. Referees may use rubber gloves at their discretion, when refereeing.

(E) Referees and judges shall be discreet at all times and should not discuss their decisions with anyone during a contest.

(F) Under no circumstances shall a contest be held or begin without a licensed physician being present at ringside. The referee shall, before starting a contest, ascertain the identity and location of said physician.

(G) Judges shall be in position during all bouts, and have the final word on making any and all decisions on scoring.

(3) Safety and Health Rules.

(A) Sixteen (16)-ounce gloves, with the thumb attached, will be used and headgear will be mandatory, unless permission has been granted by the office.

(B) All male contestants shall wear an approved groin protector or the full kidney-groin protector; all female contestants shall wear an approved breast protector. The promoter shall be obligated to provide all protective devices described in this rule.

(C) The promoter shall ensure that an ambulance be at the premises where any con-

test governed by these rules takes place. In addition, a stretcher and oxygen shall be available at ringside, along with trained personnel for its use.

(D) Each bout will consist of three (3) sixty (60)-second rounds with a forty-five (45)-second rest period between rounds.

(E) For all bouts, the contestants shall not be made aware of whom they will fight until the announcer calls them to the ring.

(4) Procedures and Methods for Termination of Contests.

(A) At the referee's discretion or upon the recommendation of the ringside physician, the referee shall halt the contest if a contestant is unable to continue due to his/her physical condition and the decision awarded to the opponent.

(B) If a contestant is knocked down three (3) times in any one (1) round, the contest shall be stopped at that point and the decision awarded to the opponent.

(C) During the rest period between rounds, a contestant or his/her chief second may request the referee to summon the physician or the referee may do so on his/her own initiative for the purpose of advising the physical condition of the contestant. In the event the physician determines the contestant should not continue, the referee shall stop the contest and the decision awarded to the opponent.

(D) When a contestant is knocked down, s/he shall take the mandatory eight (8)-second count. The referee shall order the opponent to retire to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner and immediately begin the count over the contestant who is down. The referee shall audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with motions of his/her arm, the downward motion indicating the end of each second.

(E) The timekeeper shall arise and strike with his/her hammer on the edge of the platform indicating the end of each second or by another effective signaling method to indicate to the referee the correct one (1)-second intervals for his/her count.

(F) If the contestant taking the count is still down when the referee calls the count of ten (10), the referee shall wave both arms to indicate that the contestant has been knocked out and shall raise the hand of the opponent as the winner. The referee's count is the official count.

(G) Should the opponent fail to remain in the neutral corner, the referee shall cease counting until the opponent has returned to the neutral corner and the referee shall pick

up the count from the timekeeper where the referee left off.

(H) If a contestant is unable or refuses to continue when the bell sounds to begin the next round, a technical knockout (TKO) decision shall be awarded to the opponent in the round stated by the bell.

(I) Should a contestant who is down rise before the count of ten (10) is reached and go down immediately without being struck, the referee and timekeeper shall resume the count where it was left off. A contestant who goes down without being struck and stays down shall be disqualified.

(J) The bell cannot save a contestant at any time.

(K) A contestant who has been knocked or fallen through the ropes and over the edge of the ring platform during a contest can be assisted back into the ring. Should the contestant stall for time outside the ropes, the referee shall start the count without waiting for him/her to re-enter the ring and if s/he is not on his/her feet in the ring within ten (10) seconds, s/he shall be declared knocked out. The other contestant shall retire to the farthest neutral corner and remain there until the count is completed or his/her opponent is on his/her feet in the ring.

(5) Scoring.

(A) In the event of a knockout, the contestant who has scored the knockout shall be declared the winner.

(B) The winner of the round is the contestant receiving the greatest number of points scored in the round. Each round is to be accounted for on the official scorecard in figures. At the end of the contest, the contestant who has to his/her credit the greatest number of points is to be declared the winner.

(C) The ten (10)-point must system shall be used. The score to be in ratio of merit and demerit of the difference displayed by the contestants. For a draw or even round, ten (10) points shall be given each contestant, the difference in ratio as ten (10) to nine (9), ten (10) to eight (8), ten (10) to seven (7), etc., as the case may be. The winner of each round must be awarded ten (10) points.

(D) At the conclusion of each contest, the judges shall total the points for each contestant and indicate the winner by writing his/her name on the card. The judges' decision will be final. If the event is two (2) calendar days in length, there will be no draw on the second day. In the event of a draw, the judges will confer with each other to decide a winner.

*AUTHORITY: sections 317.001(7) and 317.006(1), RSMo 1986. * Original rule filed*

*July 25, 1994, effective Jan. 29, 1995.
Emergency amendment filed Aug. 16, 1996,
effective Aug. 28, 1996, expired Feb. 23,
1997.*

**Original authority: 317.001, RSMo 1983; 317.006, RSMo 1983.*