

# Rules of Department of Economic Development

## Division 40—Office of Athletics

### Chapter 4—Licensees and Their Responsibilities

<b>Title</b>		<b>Page</b>
<b>4 CSR 40-4.011</b>	Facility Requirements (Rescinded September 11, 1982) .....	3
<b>4 CSR 40-4.015</b>	Promoters .....	3
<b>4 CSR 40-4.020</b>	Matchmakers .....	3
<b>4 CSR 40-4.030</b>	Professional Boxing, Professional Wrestling, Professional Kickboxing, and Professional Full-Contact Karate Referees .....	4
<b>4 CSR 40-4.040</b>	Physicians for Professional Boxing, Professional Wrestling, Professional Kickboxing, and Professional Full-Contact Karate.....	5
<b>4 CSR 40-4.050</b>	Timekeepers .....	5
<b>4 CSR 40-4.060</b>	Announcers .....	5
<b>4 CSR 40-4.070</b>	Seconds.....	6
<b>4 CSR 40-4.080</b>	Judges for Professional Boxing, Professional Kickboxing and Professional Full-Contact Karate.....	6
<b>4 CSR 40-4.090</b>	Contestants.....	7

**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(Rescinded September 11, 1982)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 Rescinded: Filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982.*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 clarifies the duties and responsibilities of promoters.*

(1) No person, association, partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or any other form of business entity shall promote any professional boxing, professional wrestling, professional kickboxing or professional full-contact karate contest without obtaining a license from the Office of Athletics. Licensees shall not allow another to use their promoter's license. Promoters shall supervise their employees and shall be liable for the conduct of those employees and for any violation of Chapter 317, RSMo or the rules adopted thereunder. The office shall deem any violations by an 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 five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of at least five thousand dollars (\$5,000) from a lending institution approved to do business in the United States to guarantee payment of all state athletic taxes and fees to the state. The irrevocable letter of credit may only be released upon written approval by the office. An additional bond or irrevocable letter of credit may be required in the amount specified by the office where it may be reasonably expected that the five thousand dollars (\$5,000) bond or irrevocable letter of credit 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) The promoter shall apply for a permit for each contest. The application for permit and appropriate fee must be received by the office not later than five (5) business days before the date of the professional contest for which the permit is being sought.

(4) Promoters shall be liable for all contests held and for meeting all deadlines for permit and license applications. Within fifteen (15) business days after a contest the promoter shall pay the state athletic tax to the office.

(5) Promoters shall be responsible for ensuring the maintenance of adequate public safety at all contests. Failure to ensure adequate public safety may result in cancellation of a contest, discipline against a promoter's license and denial of future permits for contests.

(6) Promoters shall provide all materials necessary to conduct the contests, such as ring, stools, resin, water buckets, bell, buzzer or whistle, timer, gloves, gauze, tape for hand wraps and adequate scales.

(7) Promoters shall publicly announce all substitutions for contestants advertised for contests 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 disposable paper cups by vendors at the time of sale, are permitted in any hall or facility where any contest is being held. If the contest is staged out-of-doors disposable paper cups also must be used on the site of the contest.

(9) Promoters and all licensed individuals and organizations associated with the contests shall be deemed to have knowledge of the applicable laws and rules of the state. Any questions or interpretations should be referred to the office. If an immediate decision is required, it should be referred to the inspector present. In the event a situation occurs at the contest and there are no regulations in place to cover the situation, the inspector of the event will make a decision on the matter. The inspector's ruling shall be final. The authority of the office and the inspectors shall be respected. No one shall interfere with the inspectors' duties, use foul language or make threats of physical harm toward the inspectors.

(10) Any promoter that fails to pay a contestant his or her purse within forty-eight (48) hours of the contest shall be subject to discipline by the office.

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

(12) A promoter for a boxing or kickboxing event shall arrange for an ambulance to be on

site at each event with emergency personnel and proper resuscitation equipment.

(13) Boxing promoters shall submit to the office proof that health insurance has been purchased for each boxing contestant prior to scheduled contest.

*AUTHORITY: sections 317.006 and 317.015, RSMo 2000.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989. Rescinded and readopted: Filed Nov. 15, 2001, effective May 30, 2002.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983, amended 1996 and 317.015, RSMo 1996.*

**4 CSR 40-4.020 Matchmakers**

*PURPOSE: This rule clarifies the duties and responsibilities of matchmakers with respect to professional boxing, professional kickboxing and professional full-contact karate.*

(1) A licensed matchmaker is required to be present at all professional boxing, professional kickboxing and professional full-contact karate contests. In professional boxing, professional kickboxing and professional full-contact karate, the office shall not allow a promoter and matchmaker to be the same person.

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

(3) All boxing bouts shall be approved or disapproved by the office. A bout deemed to be a mismatch based on the record, experience, skill and condition of the contestants as known or represented to the office at or before the bout, which could expose one or both contestants to serious injury, will be denied. In addition all bout contestants must meet the following criteria to be approved:

(A) Any boxer who has lost their last ten (10) bouts by decision, technical knockout, or knockout shall not be approved to box in a bout;

(B) Any boxer who has lost their last six (6) bouts by technical knockout or knockout shall not be approved to box in a bout;

(C) Any boxer with less than ten (10) professional bouts may not box an opponent with more than fifteen (15) professional bouts;



(D) All boxer’s records must be verified through the national boxing registry, which is appointed by the Association of Boxing Commissions; and

(E) The office shall verify the experience and skill of a boxer, if verifiable through the national boxing registry.

(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 denied.

(5) No matchmaker in a specific contest shall act in the capacity of a licensed manager or licensed second for that specific contest either directly or indirectly.

*AUTHORITY: sections 317.006 and 317.015, RSMo 2000.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989. Rescinded and readopted: Filed Nov. 15, 2001, effective May 30, 2002.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983, amended 1996 and 317.005, RSMo 1996.*

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

*PURPOSE: This rule clarifies the duties and responsibilities of professional boxing, professional wrestling, professional kickboxing, and professional full-contact karate referees.*

(1) The referee is charged with the enforcement of all office rules that apply to the conduct of the contest and the conduct of the contestants and contestant’s second(s) while s/he is in the ring. Before the office issues a referee’s license:

(A) The applicant must:

1. Certify that s/he has read and understands Missouri laws and rules. Upon such certification the applicant shall be deemed to have full knowledge and understanding of said laws and rules; and

2. Have two (2) years of documented experience refereeing boxing matches. It is not necessary that this experience be obtained by refereeing professional boxing, professional wrestling, professional kickboxing or professional full-contact karate;

(B) The office may require:

1. The applicant take and pass a written test covering professional boxing, professional wrestling, professional kickboxing, and professional full-contact karate; and

2. The applicant have a physical examination by a licensed physician to determine fitness to perform.

(2) The office shall have the right to deny a referee’s 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.

(3) Referees shall not wear spectacles while refereeing.

(4) The referee selected for each bout shall be at the sole discretion of the office and such determination shall be final. The promoter is responsible for all compensation for the referee. The office shall set the amount of compensation to be provided to the referee.

(5) Before starting each bout, the referee will check with each judge and 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. The referee shall also verify that the physician is present at ringside.

(6) The referee shall inspect the gloves of the contestants in all bouts and make sure that no foreign substances detrimental to an opponent have been applied to the glove or bodies of the contestants. In the event the referee detects a problem with the gloves or other equipment, the problem must be fixed to the satisfaction of the referee and inspector before the bout continues.

(7) The use of rubber or plastic gloves by the referee is not mandatory but will be left to the discretion of the referee for his/her use during the bout.

(8) The referee shall stop the bout for any of the following reasons:

(A) The referee determines that one (1) of the contestants is clearly less experienced and/or skilled than his/her opponent to the extent that allowing the bout to continue would pose a substantial risk of serious harm or injury to the less-experienced/skilled contestant;

(B) The referee decides that a contestant is not making his/her best effort; or

(C) For any other reason the referee deems sufficient.

(9) In the event of serious cuts or injuries, the referee shall summon the physician who shall decide if the bout should be stopped.

(10) The referee shall warn the second(s) of violations of any rules relating to seconds. If after such a warning the second(s) does not conduct him/herself in accordance with the rules, the referee shall warn the second(s) that further violations may result in disqualification of his/her contestant and/or removal from the corner.

(11) The referee shall 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 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 names are recorded. If not, the judges shall be instructed to complete scorecards correctly.

(12) The referee shall ensure that a bout moves to its proper completion. Delaying or avoiding tactics, or both, should be avoided and the contestant who employs these tactics should be penalized in scoring or disqualified.

(13) 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 bout. A contestant 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 contestant and either allow him/her to continue or stop the bout. During any count, the opponent shall immediately go to the neutral corner and remain there until the referee signals the bout is to be continued. In the event the contestant who has scored the knockdown fails to go to the neutral corner, the referee may stop the count until the contestant who scored the knockdown returns to the neutral corner.

(14) In assessing fouls, the referee must weigh the cause as well as the effect. If the referee has seen a low blow (punch below the belt line) delivered and if the blow had a damaging effect, s/he may permit a rest period to the victim not to exceed five (5) minutes. During the rest period, seconds may not assist or coach the injured contestant. The offending contestant shall go to a neutral corner and shall not be coached during the period. If the injured contestant refuses to continue after a

five (5)-minute rest period, the opponent may be named the winner. The referee shall give an official warning for a low blow to the offending contestant, and then s/he will give the command to continue after the end of the rest period if the contestant who received the low blow indicates s/he is ready to continue the bout. Additional low blows shall be penalized with deduction of points from the offending contestant or disqualification of the offending contestant. A boxer cannot be named the winner of a bout 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 injured boxer so that s/he could not continue the bout. Under this condition, the offender shall be disqualified immediately.

(15) The referee shall warn or penalize a contestant with a deduction of points who uses the ropes or other unfair means to gain advantage.

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

*AUTHORITY: sections 317.006 and 317.015, RSMo 2000.\* 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. Rescinded and readopted: Filed Nov. 15, 2001, effective May 30, 2002.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983, amended 1996 and 317.015, RSMo 1996.*

#### **4 CSR 40-4.040 Physicians for Professional Boxing, Professional Wrestling, Professional Kickboxing, and Professional Full-Contact Karate**

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the responsibilities of physicians for professional boxing, professional kickboxing and professional full-contact karate.*

(1) Any physician, applying for licensure with the office, must hold a current license to practice medicine pursuant to Chapter 334, RSMo and must be in good standing with the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts. Any such physician/applicant shall not be currently or have been under discipline

from the State Board of Registration for the Healing Arts for a period of five (5) years preceding his/her application with the office.

(2) A physician licensed pursuant to sections 317.001 to 317.021, RSMo shall be in charge of all physical examinations. S/he shall be at ringside during all professional boxing, professional kickboxing and professional full-contact karate contests and, if called upon, ready to advise the referee.

(3) Within forty-eight (48) hours before a contest, contestants for professional boxing, professional kickboxing and professional full-contact karate shall be given a physical examination by a physician appointed and licensed by the office.

(4) The physical examination given to contestants shall include the following: weight, pulse, lungs, blood pressure, heart, and general physical condition.

(5) If, upon physical examination, a contestant is determined to be unfit for competition, the contestant shall be prohibited from competing during that specific contest.

(6) The physician must certify in writing on a form prescribed by the office those contestants who are in good physical condition to compete.

(7) The physician selected for each contest shall be at the sole discretion of the office and such determination shall be final. The promoter is responsible for all compensation for the physician. The office shall set the amount of compensation to be provided to the physician.

*AUTHORITY: sections 317.006 and 317.015, RSMo 2000.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989. Rescinded and readopted: Filed Nov. 15, 2001, effective May 30, 2002.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983, amended 1996 and 317.015, RSMo 1996.*

#### **4 CSR 40-4.050 Timekeepers**

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

(1) The timekeeper shall sound the bell at the beginning and end of each round. The timekeeper shall also indicate by pounding the ring when there is ten (10) seconds remaining in the round to warn the referee of the end of the round. When there is ten (10) seconds

remaining in the rest period between rounds the timekeeper shall sound a whistle or buzzer to warn the referee, contestants, and seconds of the beginning of the next round.

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

(3) The timekeeper shall be impartial. Any timekeeper who signals interested parties at any time during bouts shall be subject to discipline.

(4) The timekeeper shall be responsible for the knockdown count. The timekeeper shall begin counting each second during the knockdown count. If the knockdown occurs within ten (10) seconds of the end of the round, the timekeeper shall not ring the bell until the referee indicates the contestant is ready.

(5) When officiating at professional wrestling contests, the timekeeper shall record the exact time of all falls. The timekeeper also shall notify wrestling contestants between 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.

(6) The timekeeper selected for each bout shall be at the sole discretion of the office and such determination shall be final. The promoter is responsible for all compensation for the timekeeper. The office shall set the amount of compensation to be provided to the timekeeper.

*AUTHORITY: sections 317.006 and 317.015, RSMo 2000.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989. Rescinded and readopted: Filed Nov. 15, 2001, effective May 30, 2002.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983, amended 1996 and 317.015, RSMo 1996.*

#### **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 inspector. Other announcements shall be limited to those pertaining to present and future contests 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 “These bouts are sanctioned by the State of Missouri, Office of Athletics.”

(3) At the end of each bout, an inspector shall deliver the scorecards 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 who does not hold a current license issued by the office.

*AUTHORITY: sections 317.006 and 317.015, RSMo 2000.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982, Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989. Amended: Filed Nov. 15, 2001, effective May 30, 2002.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983, amended 1996 and 317.015, RSMo 1996.*

**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 three (3) seconds, one (1) of whom will announce to the referee at the start of the bout that s/he is the chief second. Only one (1) second shall be inside the ring between rounds, the other two (2) 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. 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, his/her license shall be subject to

discipline and the contestant whom s/he is handling may be disqualified. 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 contestant. S/he shall not enter the ring unless the referee stops the bout and shall not interfere with a count that is in progress.

(4) Seconds shall not stand or lean on the ring apron during the round.

- (5) The second shall equip him/herself with:
- (A) A clear plastic bottle;
  - (B) A bucket containing ice;
  - (C) Adhesive tape;
  - (D) Gauze;
  - (E) Scissors;
  - (F) Extra mouthpiece;
  - (G) Cotton swabs;
  - (H) Vaseline; and
  - (I) Pressure plates.

(6) Only the following substances may be used to stop hemorrhaging:

- (A) A solution of adrenaline 1/1000;
- (B) Avintene; and
- (C) Thrombin.

(7) 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.

(8) Seconds violating any provisions of this rule shall be immediately ejected from the ring corner.

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

*AUTHORITY: sections 317.006 and 317.015, RSMo 2000.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept. 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989. Amended: Filed Nov. 15, 2001, effective May 30, 2002.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983, amended 1996 and 317.015, RSMo 1996.*

**4 CSR 40-4.080 Judges for Professional Boxing, Professional Kickboxing and Professional Full-Contact Karate**

*PURPOSE: This rule defines the duties and responsibilities for judges for professional boxing, professional kickboxing, and professional full-contact karate.*

(1) There shall be three (3) judges required for each bout. A bout will be scored on a ten (10)-point must system.

(2) The judges shall reach their decisions without conferring in any manner with any other official or person including the other judges of the panel. Each judge shall make out his/her scorecard in accordance with provisions of the rules governing professional boxing, professional kickboxing and professional full-contact karate. At the end of the round, the score shall be totaled and signed or initialed by each judge. The referee working the bout shall collect the scorecards after each round and hand them to the inspector.

(3) Any erasures or changes on the scorecard must be approved and initialed by the judge and inspector.

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

(5) The judges selected for each bout shall be at the sole discretion of the office and such determination shall be final. The promoter is responsible for all compensation for the judges. The office shall set the amount of compensation to be provided to the judges.

(6) Before the office issues a judge’s license:

- (A) The applicant must:

- 1. Certify that s/he has read and understands Missouri laws and rules. Upon such certification the applicant shall be deemed to have full knowledge and understanding of said laws and rules; and

- 2. Have two (2) years of documented experience judging boxing matches. It is not necessary that this experience be obtained by judging professional boxing, professional wrestling, professional kickboxing or professional full-contact karate.

- (B) The office may require:

- 1. The applicant take and pass a written test covering professional boxing, professional wrestling, professional kickboxing, and professional full-contact karate; and

- 2. The applicant have a physical examination by a licensed physician to determine fitness to perform.

(7) The office may deny an application for licensure as a judge if the applicant fails to meet the qualifications specified herein or fails to pass the written examination if such an examination is required by the office.

*AUTHORITY: section 317.006, RSMo 2000.\* 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. Rescinded and readopted: Filed Nov. 15, 2001, effective May 30, 2002.

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983, amended 1996 and 317.015, RSMo 1996.*

*\*Original authority: 317.006, RSMo 1983, amended 1996.*

#### 4 CSR 40-4.090 Contestants

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

- (1) Contestants shall at all times abide by the statutes and rules of Missouri governing professional boxing, professional wrestling, professional kickboxing or professional full-contact karate.
- (2) Contestants shall at all times observe the directions and decisions of all officials.
- (3) All contestants must pass a physical examination given by a licensed physician, in accordance with the office's rules and regulations, prior to participating in the bout. A contestant who does not pass the physical examination given by a licensed physician shall be denied the right to fight for that bout.
- (4) Contestants must disclose to the physician any prior or existing medical conditions.
- (5) The office may require a contestant to submit to a drug test. All fees involved with drug tests are the responsibility of the promoter or contestant. Failure to submit to a drug test upon notification by an inspector may result in disciplinary action being taken against the contestant's license.
- (6) A contestant licensed by the office may be required to submit to any medical examination or test ordered by the office.
- (7) Contestants for professional wrestling shall include anyone participating in any wrestling activities whether inside or outside the ring during a contest.
- (8) Each boxing contestant shall be issued a federal boxing identification card, which shall include a photo, Social Security number, and federal boxing identification number.

*AUTHORITY: sections 317.006 and 317.015, RSMo 2000.\* Original rule filed April 30, 1982, effective Sept 11, 1982. Rescinded and readopted: Filed March 2, 1989, effective May 11, 1989. Amended: Filed Nov. 15, 2001, effective May 30, 2002.*