

**Chapter 1: GENERAL RULES FOR BOXING CONTESTS**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter deals generally with authorized participants' certifications, conduct of participants, boxing event locations, and the powers of the Authority.

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**SECTION 1. Compliance**

All boxing competitions shall be conducted pursuant to 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 and rules adopted by the Authority. All boxing competitions shall be conducted consistently with 15 U.S.C. Chapter 89, the Professional Boxing and Safety Act of 1996 as amended by the Muhammad Ali Boxing Reform Act of 2000, and the Uniform Rules approved by the Association of Boxing Commissions. No individual certified by the Authority shall engage in any activity, individually or in concert with others, which is designed to violate 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 or any Authority rule or to induce or encourage any person, club, association, or corporation to violate 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 or any Authority rule.

**SECTION 2. Certificates Required**

Participants in boxing events must be certified in accordance with Authority rules.

**SECTION 3. Location**

No boxing contest shall be conducted except in a city or town and venue specified in a certificate issued by the Authority for that contest and location.

**SECTION 4. Certificates for Events and Participants**

- A. All applications for certifications shall be made on forms furnished by the Authority. Certificates are nontransferable, and no person shall loan a certificate or participate in events under any name other than that stated in his/her certificate.
- B. Every certificate issued by the Authority must be in the possession of the individual for whose benefit it was issued and must be shown to a proper official when requested.
- C. All individuals who wish to participate in a boxing event in any capacity for which a certificate is required must submit a certificate application and any other documentation requested for certification. The Authority must receive all requested documentation, no later than 24 hours prior to the start of competition. Failure to comply with these requirements is grounds for denial of a certificate.

D. The Authority may establish testing procedures to ascertain applicants' knowledge of its rules. Insufficient knowledge of the rules is grounds for denial of a certificate.

#### **SECTION 5. Collections**

No collection of money shall be made at any competition, unless permission has been obtained from the Authority and the person or group conducting the collection has complied with Title 9 M.R.S. Chapter 385, the Maine Charitable Solicitations Act.

#### **SECTION 6. Wagering**

Wagering on any boxing competition is prohibited in the venue where an event is conducted or on the venue's surrounding grounds.

#### **SECTION 7. Profanity; Verbal Abuse**

No individual certificated by the Authority shall direct profanity or verbal abuse at any authorized participant or member of the Authority.

#### **SECTION 8. Fixed Fights**

No individual certificated by the Authority shall engage in any activity designed to predetermine the result of any boxing contest.

#### **SECTION 9. Arrival Time of Officials**

All officials shall arrive at the fighting venue at least one hour prior to an event's first bout. Any official who has not arrived on time may be replaced with another official and prevented from officiating.

#### **SECTION 10. Unsportsmanlike Conduct**

No participant in a boxing event shall engage in conduct that violates a standard of behavior established for persons who perform activities for which that person is certificated. Such actions may be punishable by disqualification, removal from an event, denial or revocation of certification, or other discipline.

Unsportsmanlike conduct includes a failure to produce complete and truthful information in an individual's possession or under his/her control deemed relevant to the Authority's consideration of an application for certification, a possible disciplinary violation, or an individual's medical condition or eligibility for competition.

#### **SECTION 11. Powers of Authority Members**

Any Authority member in attendance at a boxing competition can enforce these rules and the provisions of 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20.

**SECTION 12. Adjudicatory Hearings**

The Authority's adjudicatory hearings will be conducted pursuant to 5 M.R.S. Chapter 375, Subchapter IV.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-087 (Emergency)

November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-270

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-258

**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE****Chapter 2: TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR BOXING CONTESTS**

**SUMMARY:** This Chapter identifies technical requirements for competitions, including: weight classifications; glove weights; ring specifications; appropriate equipment; hand bandages; apparel; physical appearance; round duration; and the presence of judges, referees, physicians, emergency medical technicians, inspectors, and ambulances.

**SECTION 1. Weighing-In**

The Authority shall weigh each boxer using scales furnished by the Authority. Scales shall have a maximum deviation of 8 ounces. Both boxers in a scheduled competition must weigh in on the same scales. The Authority may require appropriate testing of the scales prior to the weigh-in to ensure that the weights of boxers comply with these rules. If boxers' weights do not so comply, the Authority shall notify the promoter, and the contest shall not take place.

All weigh-ins must occur with an Authority member or agent of the Authority and the promoter or an agent of the promoter present. All weigh-ins must occur at a time and place chosen by the promoter and approved by the Authority. Once a weigh-in begins, the scales shall not be moved until all boxers have been weighed and the weigh-in is otherwise complete. Male boxers shall weigh in wearing no more than boxing trunks.

**SECTION 2. Boxer and Glove Weights**

Weight Class	Weight Difference Allowed	Glove Weight
Flyweight: Up to 125 pounds	Not more than 3 pounds	8 oz.
Bantamweight: Over 125 pounds to 135 pounds	Not more than 3 pounds	8 oz.
Featherweight: Over 135 pounds to 145 pounds	Not more than 4 pounds	8 oz.
Lightweight: Over 145 pounds to 155 pounds	Not more than 5 pounds	8 oz.
Welterweight: Over 155 pounds to 170 pounds	Not more than 7 pounds	8 oz.
Middleweight: Over 170 pounds to 185 pounds.	Not more than 7 pounds	10 oz.
Heavyweight: Over 205 pounds to 265 pounds	Not more than 10 pounds	10 oz.
Superheavyweight: Over 265	No limit	10 oz.

Failure of a boxer to weigh in at the time approved by the Authority will result in disqualification.

There will be a one-pound allowance over the weight class permitted for non-title fights. If a boxer does not initially make weight, she/he will be allowed up to one hour from initial weight-in to drop weight and weight in again. Any boxer not making weight after one hour may be suspended for up to 180 days.

### **SECTION 3. Boxing Ring**

The ring size shall be twenty feet by twenty feet square, when measured inside the line of ropes. The ring apron shall extend beyond the ropes by not less than two feet. The ring shall be equipped with four ropes with two spacer ties on each side to secure the ropes. The Authority has the right to inspect all items brought into the ring.

### **SECTION 4. Stools**

An appropriate number of stools of a type approved by the Authority shall be available outside the boxing ring for each boxer and his or her seconds. All stools and chairs used must be thoroughly cleaned or replaced after the conclusion of each contest.

### **SECTION 5. Water Bucket/Water Bottle/Towels**

Each boxer shall be allowed a clean water bucket, a clean and clear plastic water bottle, and clean towels in his/her corner.

### **SECTION 6. Hand Wraps**

All bandages on boxers' hands shall comply with the following specifications:

- A. For all weight classes, bandages shall be restricted to soft gauze cloth not more than twenty yards in length and two inches in width held in place by not more than eight feet of surgeon's tape no greater than one and one-half inches in width. The adhesive shall not cover any part of a knuckle, when a boxer's hand is clenched. No water or other liquid may be placed on the tape.
- B. Bandages shall be evenly distributed across hands.
- C. Bandages and tape shall be placed on the boxer's hands in the dressing room in the presence of an inspector and, if requested, with the manager or chief second of a boxer's opponent present.
- D. Gloves must not be placed on the hands of a boxer until an inspector has approved bandaging.
- E. Once hand wraps are applied, a boxer must remain in a holding area designated by the

Authority. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in an Authority order to re-do hand wrapping in its entirety.

### **SECTION 7. Mouthpieces**

- A. All boxers are required to wear a custom-made and individually fitted mouthpiece during competition. The mouthpiece shall be subject to examination and approval by an attending physician.
- B. A round cannot begin without boxers' mouthpieces in place.
- C. If a mouthpiece is accidentally dislodged during competition, without interfering with the immediate action, the referee shall call time, and the boxer or a cornerperson may clean and re-insert the mouthpiece.

### **SECTION 8. Protective Equipment**

In addition to boxing shorts, boxers shall wear a foul-proof cup, shoes, and a groin protector of their own selection and of a type approved by the Authority. Use of an Authority-approved abdominal guard is optional.

### **SECTION 9. Gloves**

- A. The gloves for all contests shall be in good condition, or they must be replaced. Prior to a competition, the promoter must provide the Authority with a pair of new eight-ounce gloves and a pair of new ten-ounce gloves, in case there is a need for glove replacements.
- B. Gloves must be used only once during each event.
- C. All gloves provided by a promoter must be examined for suitability by an inspector. No boxer shall supply gloves for any contest.
- D. Gloves must have the distal portion of their thumbs attached to the body of the glove, to minimize the possibility of injury to an opponent's eyes.
- E. When one boxer is above weight prescribed for a class and the opponent is below weight prescribed for the class, then both boxers must wear gloves required for the heavier class.

### **SECTION 10. Physical Appearance**

- A. An inspector or Authority representative shall determine whether head or facial hair presents any hazard to the safety of a boxer or her/his opponent or will interfere with the supervision and conduct of the event.

B. Jewelry or piercing accessories are prohibited during competition.

**SECTION 11. Round and Rest Durations**

- A. For male boxers, each competition round shall be three minutes in duration. No competition shall be scheduled for more than twelve rounds. There shall be a one-minute rest period between rounds.
- B. For female boxers, each competition round shall be two minutes in duration. No competition shall be scheduled for more than ten rounds. There shall be a one-minute rest period between rounds.
- C. For events televised live, the Authority may extend the duration of rest periods beyond one minute.

**SECTION 12. Judges Required**

Each boxing contest shall be evaluated and scored according to rules adopted by the Authority.

**SECTION 13. Referee Required**

Each boxing contest shall be refereed according to rules adopted by the Authority.

**SECTION 14. Physicians Required**

Each boxing contest shall have at least two attending physicians present performing duties according to rules adopted by the Authority.

**SECTION 15. Medical Technicians Required**

Each boxing contest shall always have at least two emergency medical technicians present performing duties according to rules adopted by the Authority.

**SECTION 16. Ambulance Required**

There shall be an ambulance present at each boxing event.

**SECTION 17. Inspectors**

Boxing contests shall have inspectors approved by the Authority present and performing duties according to rules adopted by the Authority.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-088 (Emergency)

November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-271

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-259



**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE****Chapter 3: JUDGING/REFEREEING BOXING COMPETITIONS**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter sets forth the criteria for judging and refereeing boxing competitions.

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**SECTION 1. Judging**

All boxing competitions shall be judged according to the following criteria:

- A. All bouts shall be evaluated and scored by three judges.
- B. The 10-Point Must System will be the standard system of scoring a bout. Under the 10-Point Must Scoring System, 10 points must be awarded to the winner of a round and 9 or fewer points must be awarded to the loser, except for an even round, which is scored 10-10.
- C. Application of the 10-Point Must System
  1. Points shall be recorded for each boxer immediately following the end of each round. At the conclusion of every bout, the points given each boxer shall be totaled by a scorekeeper. The winner's name must then be written clearly on the competition card, and the card must be signed by the judge.
  2. General criteria for awarding points are the standards of clean punching, *i.e.*, the use of power rather than reliance on the number of punches, as well as effective aggressiveness, ring generalship, and defense.
  3. Specific Criteria for Awarding Points
    - a. If a round ends with no clear winner, the appropriate scoring is 10-10.
    - b. If boxers' performances are almost equal, the winner will be the individual generally demonstrating the most effective boxing technique, and she/he will be awarded the round by a score of 10-9.
    - c. If a boxer but not her/his opponent has one knockdown, that individual will be awarded the round by a score of 10-8.
    - d. If a boxer but not her/his opponent has two knockdowns, that individual will be awarded the round by a score of 10-7, with the loser's score reduced by one point for each deduction foul she/he commits.

- e. If a boxer but not her/his opponent has more than two knockdowns, that individual will be awarded the round by a score of 10-6, with the loser's score reduced by one point for each deduction foul she/he commits.
- f. If there are no knockdowns but one boxer's performance is dominant, that individual will be awarded the round by a score of 10-8.

#### 4. Recording of Fouls

Upon notification by the referee of a penalty imposed for a foul, at the end of the round, each judge shall follow the instructions of the referee in deducting one or more points from the score of the boxer committing the foul(s). Each judge shall mark a "P" (for penalty) beside the boxer's original score and mark the new score in the space provided for that round.

#### 5. Partial Rounds

Judges shall score all partial rounds as if they were complete rounds.

### **SECTION 2. Refereeing**

All boxing competitions shall be refereed according to the following criteria:

#### A. Warnings

The referee shall issue a single warning for the following infractions:

1. Holding or grabbing the ropes;
2. Holding an opponent's shorts or gloves; or
3. The presence of more than one second on the fighting area perimeter.

After an initial warning, if the prohibited conduct persists or the first foul warrants, a penalty will be issued. The penalty may result in a deduction of points or disqualification.

#### B. Fouls

##### 1. In General

- a. A foul is an action not meeting the standard of a fair blow or violating a standard of professional boxing conduct.

- b. Only a referee can assess a foul. If the referee does not call a foul, judges shall not make that assessment on their own or factor such into their scoring calculations. Judges shall deduct points for knockdowns or fouls only if so instructed by the referee.
- c. Fouls will result in one or more points being deducted by the official scorekeeper from the offending boxer's score.

## 2. Types of Fouls

Fouls include, but are not limited to, the following conduct:

- a. Hitting an opponent below the navel or behind an ear;
- b. Hitting an opponent who is knocked down;
- c. Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other;
- d. Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch;
- e. Wrestling, kicking, or roughing;
- f. Pushing an opponent about the ring or into the ropes;
- g. Butting with the head, shoulder, knee, or elbow;
- h. Hitting with the open glove, the butt or inside of the hand, the back of the hand, the elbow, or the wrist;
- i. Purposely falling onto the canvas of the ring without being hit or to avoid a blow;
- j. Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys;
- k. Using the pivot blow (pivoting while throwing a punch);
- l. Using a rabbit punch (punches thrown to the back of the head and neck areas);
- m. Jabbing an eye with the thumb of the glove;
- n. Use of abusive language;
- o. Hitting on the break;
- p. Intentionally spitting;

- q. Hitting on or out of the ropes;
- r. Holding the rope and hitting;
- s. Biting;
- t. Stepping on an opponent;
- u. Crouching below an opponent's belt;
- v. Leaving a neutral corner;
- w. Shouting by a corner second;
- x. Unsportsmanlike conduct causing injury;
- y. Any act that places an opponent at an unfair disadvantage; and
- z. Not following a referee's instructions.

### C. Outcomes Resulting from Injuries Sustained During Competition

#### 1. Intentional Fouls

- a. If an intentional foul causes an injury and the injury is severe enough to terminate the bout immediately, the boxer causing the injury shall lose by disqualification.
- b. If an intentional foul causes an injury and the bout is allowed to continue, the referee shall notify the judges to deduct two points from the score of the boxer who caused the foul. Point deductions for intentional fouls are mandatory.
- c. If an intentional foul causes an injury and the injury results in the bout being stopped in a later round, the injured boxer will win by Technical Decision if he is ahead on the score cards. The bout will result in a Technical Draw if the injured boxer is behind or even on the score cards. Partial or incomplete rounds will be scored. If no action has occurred, the round shall be scored as an even round.
- d. If a boxer injures himself while intentionally attempting to foul his opponent, the referee shall not take any action in that boxer's favor, and the injury will be deemed to be one produced by an opponent's fair blow.

- e. If the referee decides that a boxer has conducted himself in an unsportsmanlike manner, the referee may stop the bout and disqualify the boxer.

## 2. Accidental Fouls

- a. If an accidental foul causes an injury severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, the bout will result in a No Decision if stopped before three completed rounds in bouts scheduled for four rounds. If a bout is scheduled for more than four rounds and an accidental foul occurs causing an injury severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, the bout will result in a No Decision if stopped before four completed rounds. Rounds are complete when the bell rings signifying the end of a round.
- b. If an accidental foul causes an injury severe enough for the referee to stop a bout immediately after three rounds in bouts scheduled for four rounds, the bout will result in a Technical Decision awarded to the boxer who is ahead on the score cards at the time the bout is stopped. If a bout is scheduled for more than four rounds and an accidental foul causing an injury is severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately after four rounds, the bout will result in a Technical Decision awarded to the boxer who is ahead on the score cards at the time the bout is stopped.
- c. A boxer who is hit with an accidental low blow must continue after a reasonable amount of time, but no more than five minutes, or she/he will lose the fight.

## D. Penalties for Fouls

Disqualification for fouls to the body can only occur if the referee finds that the fouls are flagrant or continual. The referee may order a deduction of points for any illegal blow to the body and may, at his/her discretion, give a rest period of up to five minutes for the injured boxer to recover. The referee may ask a ringside physician to examine the boxer before granting the rest period. If the referee rules the foul accidental and the injured boxer is unable to continue after the five-minute rest period, the rules governing accidental fouls shall apply. When an intentional foul causes an injury and the bout is allowed to continue, the referee will notify the judges and deduct two points from the score of the boxer who caused the foul. Point deductions for intentional fouls are mandatory.

## E. Determination of a Knockdown

It shall be ruled a knockdown when, as a result of a legal blow or series of legal blows, a boxer touches the floor with any part of the body other than his/her feet; is being held up

by the ropes; or is hanging on, through, or over the ropes without the ability to protect him/herself and cannot fall to the floor.

#### F. Knockdown Eight Count

In the case of a knockdown, the eight count is mandatory. A referee may terminate the count and the bout at any point, when he/she decides that the safety of a downed boxer is at risk.

A downed boxer will be allowed a ten count in which to rise unassisted. Should a boxer rise before the count of ten is reached and go back down immediately without being struck by the opponent, the referee shall resume the count where he/she left off. The referee may count a boxer out who is on, through, or over the ropes, or on the floor defensively.

A downed boxer's opponent shall go to the farthest neutral corner and remain there while the count is being made. If the opponent fails to go to the neutral corner, the referee may stop counting and resume the count where he/she left off when the opponent goes to the neutral corner.

#### G. Bout Termination Due to Injury: Technical Knockout

When a cut is produced by a legal punch and the bout is stopped because of that cut, the injured boxer shall lose by Technical Knockout ("TKO"). Any boxer losing by way of a TKO resulting from head blows shall receive a medical suspension and shall not participate in any boxing activity for a minimum of 30 days. The boxer must satisfy requirements set forth in Section 4 of Chapter 7 of these rules for requalification to box.

#### G. Bout Termination Due to a Knockout

When a boxer loses by way of a knock-out or is unable to rise by the count of ten, he/she shall lose by a Knockout ("KO"). Any boxer losing by way of a KO shall receive a medical suspension and shall not participate in any boxing activity for a minimum of 60 days. The boxer must satisfy requirements set forth in Section 4 of Chapter 7 of these rules for requalification to box.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-089 (Emergency)

November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-272

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-260

**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE**

**Chapter 4: RULES GOVERNING JUDGES FOR BOXING CONTESTS**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter establishes the qualifications for and the duties of judges.

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**SECTION 1. Certification Required**

All judges must obtain a certificate from the Authority prior to engaging in any act authorized by 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 or by the Authority's rules.

**SECTION 2. Qualification for Certification**

Prior to the issuance of a certificate by the Authority, all judges must:

- A. Study and become thoroughly familiar with 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 and all Authority rules governing boxing; and
- B. File with the Authority a completed official application form accompanied by payment of all required fees.

**SECTION 3. Designation**

The Authority shall designate judges for every bout. Referees shall not score a bout.

**SECTION 4. Conflict of Interest; Multiple Certifications Prohibited**

- A. No otherwise certificated individual shall be certificated as a judge. Upon filing an application with the Authority for a judge's certificate, an otherwise certificated individual must surrender for cancellation any other certificate held.
- B. No individual who has been certificated/licensed or acted as a promoter in any jurisdiction during the previous 365 days will be issued a certificate as a judge.

**SECTION 5. Minimum Number of Judges Required**

All boxing competitions shall be evaluated and scored by three judges duly certified by the Authority.

**SECTION 6. Judges' Duties**

- A. Prior to the start of any boxing competition, the judges must confirm with the referee the correct identity of each boxer.

- B. Judges shall not confer with each other during the contests or express in any way to anyone their opinions as to the winner of a bout, except by final written vote.
- C. Judges shall use only criteria set forth in these rules when scoring bouts.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-090 (Emergency)  
November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-273

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-261



**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE**

**Chapter 5: RULES GOVERNING REFEREES FOR BOXING CONTESTS**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter establishes the qualifications for and the duties of referees.

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**SECTION 1. Certification Required**

All referees must obtain a certificate from the Authority prior to engaging in any act authorized by 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 or by the Authority's rules.

**SECTION 2. Qualification for Certification**

Prior to the issuance of a certificate by the Authority, referees must meet all the following requirements:

- A. Every new applicant for a referee's certificate or any applicant who has been inactive as a referee for 3 years or more shall furnish satisfactory proof of physical fitness.
- B. All applicants shall:
  - 1. Study and become thoroughly familiar with 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 and Authority rules governing boxing competitions; and
  - 2. File with the Authority a completed official application form accompanied by full payment of required fees.

**SECTION 3. Designation**

The Authority shall designate the referee for every bout.

**SECTION 4. Conflict of Interest; Multiple Certifications Prohibited.**

- A. No otherwise certificated individual shall be certificated as a referee. Upon filing an application with the Authority for referee's certificate, an otherwise certificated individual must surrender for cancellation any other certificate held.
- B. No individual who has been certificated/licensed or acted as a promoter in any jurisdiction during the previous 365 days will be issued a certificate as a referee.

**SECTION 5. Referees' Duties**

- A. Referees shall be attired in apparel approved by the Authority.

B. Prior to commencement of a bout, a referee shall:

1. Inspect the mouthpiece of each boxer, to ensure that mouthpieces are correctly inserted;
2. Inspect any dressing on a cut, wound, abrasion, laceration, or blood swelling on the scalp or face, to determine whether a boxer should be allowed to compete. Unless the dressing can be removed and the injury, cut, or wound is not so serious as to endanger the boxer, the referee shall not allow the boxer to compete;
3. Confirm boxers' identities;
4. Receive confirmation that each judge has the correct identity of each boxer;
5. Meet with boxers and their chief seconds in the dressing room to:
  - a. Warn the seconds that violation of applicable rules may result in their disqualification, disqualification of their boxers, and/or disciplinary action;
  - b. Identify the belt/hip line and clarify that equipment shall not extend above that imaginary line;
  - c. Explain what to do when the warning indicating that the end of a round is near sounds and when the bell ending the round sounds;
  - d. Explain to the chief second that he/she is expected to manage the corner, *e.g.*, clean up spills or ice, wipe off excess petroleum jelly, and ensure that the boxer has his/her mouthpiece in place before the start of each round;
  - e. Share how she/he will direct the boxers to break, *e.g.*, "punch" or "get out" and, if necessary, "hold your punches" and step in and separate the boxers;
  - f. Review fouls and how she/he will issue cautions and/or deductions of points; and
  - g. Answer any questions from boxers and chief seconds;
6. Meet with each physician to:
  - a. Determine his/her ringside experience;
  - b. Determine where she/he will be located at ringside during the bout;

- c. Remind the physician that he/she is not to enter the ring unless directed to do so by the referee or the Authority;
  - d. Specify the signal to be used to call the physician into the ring;
  - e. Specify the signal to be used to call the physician to a neutral corner;
  - f. Direct the physician to mount the ring apron quickly if called to examine a boxer, make a quick examination, and communicate with the referee;
  - g. Direct the physician not to make any statement after examining a boxer that could change the dynamics of the bout, *e.g.*, “Let it go one more round”; and
  - h. Answer any questions from the physician; and
7. Check the condition of the ring to ensure that everything is ready for the bout (buckets and stairs in red and blue corners, rope tension, ring floor, and canvas condition, *etc.*).

C. When boxers enter the ring, a referee shall:

1. Make sure that no foreign substance that might be detrimental to an opponent has been applied to the gloves or body of a boxer;
2. Inspect gloves, trunks, shoes (which must be double knotted and/or taped), hair, mouthpieces, and safety equipment;
3. Re-establish the belt line and check for jewelry;
4. After the announcer makes introductions, call the boxers to center ring, give final instructions, direct boxers to return to their corners, and clear the ring and ring apron in preparation for the contest; and
5. Before signaling the timekeeper to start the bout, check with each judge, the timekeeper and the physician(s) to determine if they are ready.

D. During a bout, a referee shall:

1. Ensure the safety of the boxers;
2. Enforce all the rules that apply to the conduct of a boxer’s second;
3. Maintain control of the fight and issue cautions and/or deduct points as appropriate;

4. Whenever the gloves of a boxer touch the canvas floor, inspect the gloves and wipe them clean before the bout proceeds;
5. If a boxer is cut, and it is deemed appropriate, interrupt the bout to consult the ringside physician to determine if the injured boxer can continue;
6. If a ringside physician steps onto the ring apron, call time-out, and have the injured boxer examined by that physician;
7. Immediately stop a contest to inform the Authority and boxers of any injury caused by a head butt or foul, determine if the act was intentional or accidental, and determine if the bout can continue;
8. Instruct the judges to mark their scorecards accordingly, when he/she has assessed a foul;
9. If a boxer is still down when the referee calls the count of ten or, in the opinion of the referee, a boxer who has been knocked down is in no condition to continue, wave both arms to indicate a knockout;
10. If both boxers go down at the same time, continue the count as long as one of them is still down. If both boxers remain down until the count of ten, stop the bout, and the decision shall be a technical draw;
11. At the end of each round, pick up the score cards from the judges and give them to the Authority, unless the Authority has arranged some other procedure; and
12. Exercise exclusive and final authority to stop or continue the bout, as deemed appropriate.

E. After a bout, a referee shall:

1. Pick up scorecards from the judges and give them to the Authority;
3. Inspect the hand wraps of both boxers after their gloves have been removed;
4. Call the boxers to center ring and raise the hand of the winner after his/her name is announced; and
5. Maintain control of the ring, boxers, and seconds, until the winner has been announced and all have exited the ring.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-091 (Emergency)

November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-274

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-262

**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE****Chapter 6: RULES GOVERNING PROMOTERS OF BOXING CONTESTS**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter establishes the qualifications for and the duties of boxing promoters.

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**SECTION 1. Certification Required**

All promoters must obtain both event and authorized participant certificates from the Authority prior to engaging in any act authorized by 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 or by the Authority's rules.

**SECTION 2. Qualification for Certification**

Prior to the issuance of a certificate by the Authority, every promoter must:

- A. Study and become thoroughly familiar with 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 and all Authority rules governing boxing.
- B. File with the Authority a completed official application form accompanied by full payment of required fees.

**SECTION 3. Duties**

- A. Notify the Authority of Contest Dates and Officials
  1. A promoter shall secure the employment of officials for a boxing event from a list of officials maintained by the Authority. The Authority shall provide a current list of officials to promoters upon request.
  2. A promoter shall notify the Authority of any proposed boxing event date at least 30 days prior to any such competition. The Authority may, in its discretion and in consideration of other pending or potential requests for event dates, give approval to the promoter's proposal.
  3. A promoter shall provide the Authority with a proposed list of officials at least 10 days prior to the date which the Authority has approved for an event. If an official on the promoter's list is not properly certificated, the Authority shall require the promoter to submit the name of an alternate official who is duly certificated.
  4. The Authority may approve a promoter's request for an event date change, if it receives such request no later than 45 days in advance of the proposed new date. In considering a request, the Authority may take in to account how that

date change will affect the interests of the requesting promoter, other promoters, and other interested persons. Whether to grant a request is wholly a matter of the Authority's discretion. The Authority may require that a new event fee be paid.

B. Ensure Presence of Referees

A promoter shall ensure that all boxing competitions are refereed by individuals certificated by the Authority. The Authority requires that there be two or more referees at each boxing event.

C. Ensure Presence of Attending Physicians

A promoter shall ensure that every boxing event is attended by at least two physicians licensed to practice medicine in the State of Maine and certificated by the Authority. The promoter shall ensure that attending physicians perform all duties required by Authority rules.

D. Ensure Certification of Participants

1. A promoter shall ensure that all event participants are duly certificated before permitting them to participate in any capacity at any boxing event. Promoters will be held liable for all unpaid fees due for certification of participants.
2. Persons without certificates who desire to participate in any way in a boxing event must apply for their certificates using forms furnished to promoters by the Authority. Application must be made as soon as possible, usually no later than 10 days prior to participation in the event.
3. A promoter shall forward to the Authority completed applications and fees for individuals who wish to become authorized participants in any boxing event. Upon approval of the applications and receipt of the fees, the Authority will issue certificates. The Authority may issue a receipt for the fee paid, which will serve as a temporary certificate for ten days.

E. Submit Fight Card for Approval

1. A promoter shall submit to the Authority for its approval a proposed fight card at least 30 days in advance of a scheduled event.
2. A promoter shall notify the Authority immediately of any proposed changes to a fight card. Substitutions may be made only after approval of the Authority or a duly-appointed Authority member. Relevant circumstances considered will include boxers' win/loss records, fighting experience, demonstrated skill, and physical condition. When it approves a match, the Authority will notify the matchmaker and promoter.

F. Make Financial Disclosures to the Authority

1. A promoter shall not receive any compensation related directly or indirectly to a boxing match until she/he provides the Authority:
  - a. A copy of any written agreement between the promoter and a boxer participating in the match;
  - b. A statement made under penalty of perjury that there are no other agreements, written or oral, between the promoter and a boxer with respect to that match; and
  - c. A statement made under penalty of perjury of:
    - i. All fees, charges, and expenses that will be assessed on the boxer by the promoter or promoter's agent, including any portion of the boxer's purse that the promoter will receive and training expenses;
    - ii. All payments, gifts, or benefits the promoter is providing to any sanctioning organization affiliated with the event; and
    - iii. Any reduction in a boxer's purse contrary to a previous agreement between the promoter and the boxer or a purse bid held for the event.
2. A promoter shall not receive any compensation related directly or indirectly to a boxing match until he/she discloses to a boxer promoted:
  - a. The amounts of any compensation or consideration contracted for the boxer to receive from such match;
  - b. All fees, charges, and expenses pertaining to the event that will be assessed on the boxer by the promoter or promoter's agent, including any portion of the boxer's purse that the promoter or promoter's agent will receive and training expenses; and
  - c. Any reduction in a boxer's purse contrary to a previous agreement between the promoter and the boxer or a purse bid held for the event.

A promoter shall make information required to be disclosed under this section available to the Authority and to the Attorney General upon request.



#### G. Submit a Bout Agreement

No later than 30 days prior to a bout, a promoter shall provide the Authority with a copy of a signed and dated bout agreement for each boxer scheduled to compete. At minimum, a bout agreement must contain the following information:

1. The date, time, and location of the event at which the boxer will compete;
2. The number of rounds in each competition;
3. The date, time, and location of the weigh-in preceding the competition;
4. The weight at which the boxer will fight;
5. The amount of the purse which the boxer will receive; and
6. Any financial set-off from the boxer's purse.

#### H. Provide Insurance for Events and Participants

At least 30 days prior to a scheduled event, a promoter shall file with the Authority a certificate or certificates of insurance showing event liability coverage for every certificated person who will be participating in the event. Coverage must be to limits of at least \$500,000 per occurrence and \$1,000,000 in the aggregate for the event. The certificate(s) must show that the promoter is bonded to the Authority for financial obligations set forth in Authority rules. The certificate(s) must also show the existence of accident coverage for all boxers and accident or workers' compensation insurance for all other certificated persons who will be participating in the event.

#### I. Provide Police and Fire Protection

1. A promoter shall provide adequate police protection at all boxing events. What constitutes adequate protection is solely within the purview of the Authority to determine.
2. A promoter shall obtain a certificate from the local fire chief that the facility where the boxing competition will take place is safe for public use. A promoter shall provide a copy of the certificate to the Authority at least 10 days prior to the date of a scheduled event.
3. No boxing event shall be allowed to continue without adequate police protection or certification from the local fire chief that the scheduled venue is safe.

J. Ensure Presence of an Ambulance

A promoter shall ensure that at least one ambulance is present at all boxing events, from the commencement of the first contest, throughout the duration of the event, and until the last boxer leaves the event venue. No boxing event shall continue, if no ambulance is present.

K. Ensure Presence of Emergency Medical Technicians

A promoter shall ensure that at least two emergency medical technicians (“EMTs”) are present at boxing events, from commencement of the first bout, throughout the duration of the event, and until the last boxer leaves the event venue. No boxing event shall be allowed to continue if an EMT leaves the arena and thus reduces the number of EMTs present to fewer than two, until a replacement EMT is present.

L. Provide Emergency Medical Facilities and Equipment

A promoter must provide adequate, Authority-approved medical information, facilities, and equipment, including but not limited to a stretcher and emergency oxygen near the fighting area.

M. Attend Weigh-ins

A promoter or her/his representative shall always be present during a weigh-in to complete all paperwork required by the Authority.

N. Provide Seating for Attending Physicians

A promoter shall provide seating for attending physicians located at or near the boxing ring, preferably on a raised platform, commanding an unobstructed view of the entire fighting area.

O. Provide Seating for Judges

A promoter shall provide judges seating on several sides of the boxing ring, preferably on a raised platform, commanding an unobstructed view of the entire fighting area. The judges shall be isolated from all other attendees by at least the space of one seat on each side and to the rear.

P. Provide Seating for Authority members

A promoter shall provide Authority members ringside seating with an unobstructed view of the entire fighting area.

Q. Provide Public Address Announcer

A promoter shall provide a public-address announcer at all boxing competitions and ensure that the following information is announced over the public-address system or from the center of the boxing ring:

1. Prior to the start of any competition, the names of the referees, judges, physicians, and Authority members in attendance;
2. Prior to the start of any competition, the fact that the event is sanctioned by the Authority; and
3. During the program, any change of officials made.

R. Provide Event Equipment

A promoter shall ensure the provision of all other equipment for the proper conduct of boxing competitions, including, without limitation, the following:

1. Suitable watches for timekeepers and a bell or gong to start and end each round;
2. Gloves approved by the referee and/or the Authority;
3. A clean water bucket and a clean and clear plastic water bottle in each boxer's corner; and
4. An adequate supply of disposable latex laboratory gloves of a type approved by the Authority for use by seconds, referees, attending physicians, inspectors, and other authorized participants.

S. Ensure Timely Arrival of Boxers

A promoter shall ensure that all boxers arrive at the event venue at least two hours prior to the first scheduled bout to be weighed-in, checked by a physician, dressed, and gloved.

T. Ensure Ticket Collection

A promoter shall ensure that all tickets for boxing events are collected in accordance with requirements established by the Authority.

U. Ensure Presence and Compensation of Inspectors

A promoter shall ensure that every boxing event has present the number of inspectors deemed appropriate by the Authority and that those inspectors fulfill to the satisfaction of the Authority obligations set forth in Chapter 10 of these rules. A promoter shall select inspectors from a list of qualified individuals maintained by the Authority and shall ensure that inspectors are paid no less than \$75.00 as an initial fee and are paid an additional fee of \$15.00 per hour for each hour that an event exceeds five hours in length.

#### V. Remit Monies to the Authority

No later than three business days after an event, a promoter shall remit to the Authority monies equal to five percent of the value of all tickets distributed for event attendees. The “value of all tickets” means the total amount of money received in payment from attendees or prospective attendees plus the total face value of tickets distributed without receipt of monetary payment to attendees or prospective attendees. “The total face value of tickets distributed without receipt of monetary payment” means the total of usual dollar amounts which would have been required payment for tickets had they been issued in exchange for monetary payment. With the remittance of monies, a promoter shall file with the Authority objectively verifiable documentary proof that the amount remitted is correct. The Authority shall determine the form of such proof.

The Authority may waive a promoter’s obligation to remit up to 100 percent of the value of tickets not issued in exchange for monetary payment (“comp tickets”), if it determines that such tickets were issued for a reason justifying waiver, *e.g.*, provision of the tickets to a charitable organization. In determining whether such waiver is justified, the Authority must consider an objectively verifiable accounting for tickets. The promoter is responsible for providing that accounting.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-092 (Emergency)

November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-275

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-263

**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE****Chapter 7: REQUIREMENTS FOR BOXERS**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter identifies the qualifications for and the duties of boxers. It also outlines certain duties of the Authority regarding notices of suspension.

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**SECTION 1. Certification Required**

All boxers must obtain a certificate from the Authority prior to engaging in any act authorized by 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 or by the Authority's rules.

**SECTION 2. Qualification for Certification**

Prior to the issuance of a certificate by the Authority, boxers must meet all the following requirements:

- A. Be at least 18 years of age;
- B. Possess a current federal identification card;
- C. Study and become thoroughly familiar with 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 and Authority rules governing boxing;
- D. File with the Authority a completed official application form accompanied by full payment of required fees; and
- E. Submit to a thorough medical examination by a physician to establish his or her physical and mental fitness for competition.
  1. A "thorough medical examination" shall at a minimum include assessment of:
    - a. Ophthalmological dilation;
    - b. A comprehensive medical history;
    - c. Physical examination;
    - d. For initial certification only, a complete blood count and bleeding and coagulation time; and
    - e. Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV tests conducted no earlier than 180 days prior to participation in a scheduled bout.

2. A medical examination shall be made no earlier than 365 days but no later than one day prior to application for certification or the renewal thereof, except that the Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV viruses tests shall be conducted no earlier than 180 days prior to participation in a scheduled bout.
3. An applicant may be required to complete a urinalysis, blood test, or other procedure to detect the presence/use of any drug or performance-enhancing substance, including without limitation any substance banned by the United States Anti-Doping Agency.
4. Every applicant more than 35 years old must provide the Authority with satisfactory proof of the results of an electrocardiogram, before weigh-ins for a bout. The electrocardiogram must have been administered no earlier than 365 days prior to the date of a scheduled bout.
5. The Authority may at its discretion order such additional examinations of a boxer at any time to determine his or her continued fitness and qualifications to box.

### **SECTION 3. Duties of Boxers**

- A. Upon receipt of their certificates, boxers must attach a passport type photo of themselves to the reverse side of the certificates.
- B. Pre-Fight Medical Examination

All boxers shall submit, when weighing-in and again a short time before the boxing program commences, to a thorough medical examination by a physician appointed by the Authority. All such examinations shall be conducted privately, with no other person other than the physician and the boxer present.

1. The pre-fight examination shall include the administration of a physical; complete medical history; ophthalmological examination; neurological examination; and, at the discretion of the Authority, a urinalysis, blood test, or other procedure to detect use of prohibited substances.
2. The boxer shall present to the attending physician the results of Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV tests administered no earlier than 180 days prior to participation in a bout. Any boxer who fails to produce negative test results for Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, and HIV shall not participate in a boxing competition. Hepatitis vaccinations, in addition to testing, are recommended for all boxers but are not mandatory.
3. Any boxer 35 years old or older must provide the Authority with satisfactory proof of the results of an electrocardiogram administered no earlier than 365 days prior to the date of the scheduled bout.

4. The examination shall include a pregnancy test for all female boxers. Any boxer determined to be pregnant shall not be permitted to compete in a boxing match. A female boxer who fails to submit to an Authority-supervised pregnancy test will be prohibited from fighting.
5. No boxer shall enter the ring unless an attending physician appointed by the Authority has certified his or her fitness to engage in a boxing contest. The physician's decision that a boxer is not fit to engage in a boxing contest shall not be subject to change by any other official.

#### C. Abstinence from the Use of Prohibited Substances

1. A boxer's use before or during a match of any drug, performance-enhancing substance, mind-altering substance, narcotic, stimulant, depressant, or analgesic of any description, including without limitation alcohol, marijuana, and substances banned by the United States Anti-Doping Agency, shall result in the immediate disqualification of the boxer and additional disciplinary action. The only substances a boxer may use during a match are a limited application of petroleum jelly on the face, a solution of adrenaline 1/1000 parts, Avitene, and thrombin.
2. The Authority may require that a competitor submit to:
  - a. A pre-fight or post-fight urinalysis, blood test, or other procedure to detect the use of any prohibited substance; and
  - b. At any time after the completion of a boxing competition, additional testing for the use of prohibited substances.
3. Boxers shall cooperate with Authority testing procedures and must provide any medical or other information sought by the Authority with regard to testing.
4. Collection of specimens of urine, blood, or other evidence to test for possible use of prohibited substances shall be supervised by an Authority official. Refusal to submit to such testing shall result in the immediate disqualification of a boxer from a contest and additional disciplinary action.
5. The Authority shall be responsible for the costs of testing for use of prohibited substances.
6. A positive test result for use of prohibited substances shall constitute *prima facie* proof of use of the substance(s) by a boxer and cause for immediate certificate suspension, disqualification from competition, and additional disciplinary action including:
  - a. For a first offense, 90 days' certificate suspension and a civil penalty of \$500.00; and

- b. For a second offense, certificate revocation and a civil penalty of \$500.00.

D. Post-Fight Medical Examination

Immediately following a match, each boxer shall be given a physical examination by a physician appointed by the Authority. The post-fight examination may include a urinalysis, blood test, breath analysis, or other procedure to detect the presence of any drug or performance-enhancing substance. Any boxer refusing to submit to a post-fight medical examination shall be immediately suspended for at least 30 days and be subject to additional disciplinary action.

**SECTION 4. Knockout Suspensions**

All boxers who have been ruled “knocked out” by the referee shall be suspended as follows:

A. Post-Knockout Suspension

Any boxer who is ruled “knocked out” as determined by the referee shall be suspended from boxing for a minimum 60-day period. The knocked-out boxer shall not be permitted to participate in a match until a thorough medical examination prescribed by a physician is completed and demonstrates to the Authority that the boxer is fit to compete. The medical examination must include testing of neurological functions.

B. Post-Technical Knockout Suspension

Any boxer who is technically knocked out shall be suspended for a minimum 30-day period. The knocked-out boxer shall not be permitted to participate in a match until a thorough medical examination prescribed by a physician is completed and demonstrates to the Authority that the boxer is fit to compete. The medical examination must include testing of neurological functions.

**SECTION 5. Records of Bout Results and Suspensions**

The Authority shall maintain a current listing of all Maine-certificated boxers who are under suspension, the reasons therefor, and suspension durations. The listing shall include like information obtained from other jurisdictions. All results of all competitions and all impositions of suspensions shall be reported to the *BoxRec.com* database.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-093 (Emergency)  
November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-276

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-264



**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE**

**Chapter 8: RULES GOVERNING MANAGERS, TRAINERS, SECONDS, CUTPERSONS, SCOREKEEPERS, AND CORNERPERSONS FOR BOXING**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter establishes the qualifications for and the duties of managers, trainers, seconds, cutpersons, cornerpersons, and scorekeepers. It also identifies certain authorized, mandated, and prohibited activities and equipment.

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**SECTION 1. Certification Required**

All managers, trainers, cutpersons, cornerpersons, scorekeepers, and seconds must obtain a certificate from the Authority prior to engaging in any act authorized by 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 or by the Authority's rules.

**SECTION 2. Qualification for Certification**

Prior to the issuance of a certificate by the Authority, all managers, trainers, cutpersons, cornerpersons, scorekeepers, and seconds must:

- A. Study and become thoroughly familiar with 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 and Authority rules governing boxing; and
- B. File with the Authority a completed official application form accompanied by full payment of required fees.

Managers must meet the additional requirement of filing with the Authority copies of all existing contracts between and among the themselves, promoters, and boxers.

**SECTION 3. Mandatory Activities**

All members of a boxer's corner who will be working ringside must be present for a discussion of Authority rules at the time set by the Authority on the day or night of a bout.

**SECTION 4. Authorized Activities**

No more than three seconds can assist a boxer during a non-title contest, one inside the ring and two on the ring apron. For championship contests, four seconds may be utilized, one inside the ring, two on the ring apron, and one at ground level.

A. Before a contest begins:

1. The chief second and other cornerpersons for each boxer shall identify themselves to the inspector present and the referee. Only those so identified shall be allowed in the boxer's corner.
2. A cornerperson shall present the boxer, ready to box, when the referee calls the boxers to ring center for final instructions.

B. During a round, a second:

1. Must remain seated;
2. Must not mount the stairs or apron or enter the ring until the bell indicates the end of a round, except to stop a fight;
3. Can stop the fight only by mounting the ring apron rather than throwing towels, sponges, or anything else into the ring; and
4. Must refrain from excessive coaching of his/her boxer.

C. During a rest period, a second:

1. May coach his/her boxer;
2. May treat cuts, abrasions, or swelling;
3. May provide the boxer water, ice, or other cooling techniques;
4. Shall leave the ring at the sound of the timekeeper's whistle given ten seconds before a round begins; and
5. Shall remove all items in the ring and on the ring platform prior to the bell sounding the beginning of the round.

**SECTION 5. Prohibited Activities**

- A. No person other than boxers, referees, or a physician acting pursuant to Chapter 9 of these rules shall enter the ring during a round.
- B. Managers, trainers, seconds, cutpersons, scorekeepers, and cornerpersons shall not yell loudly or use profanity while working the corner. Any profanity or disobedience of the referee's instructions during the progress of a fight shall be sufficient cause for removal of an individual from the corner.

- C. Managers, trainers, seconds, cutpersons, scorekeepers, and cornerpersons shall not leave their designated areas during a fight. If a manager or second leaves a designated area during a fight, the boxer will be disqualified.
- D. Managers, trainers, seconds, cutpersons, scorekeepers, and cornerpersons shall not assist a boxer who is knocked out of the ring onto the floor. A boxer who is knocked out of the ring onto the floor must get back into the fighting area within twenty seconds without assistance from anyone.
- E. Managers, trainers, seconds, cutpersons, scorekeepers, and cornerpersons shall not enter the ring to assist or move a boxer who has been knocked-down or injured, until instructed to do so by medical personnel.
- F. Managers, trainers, seconds, cutpersons, scorekeepers, and cornerpersons shall not agree in writing, verbally, or otherwise for their boxer to fight when they know the boxer to be improperly conditioned or physically inadequate.
- G. No individual other than a referee shall interfere in any way with the conduct of a fight or touch a boxer during a round.
- H. If the referee has ordered a boxer to be examined by an attending physician, no other individual shall administer any aid to the boxer.

## **SECTION 6. Mandated Equipment**

The following items must be available in each boxer's corner:

- A. A bucket with ice;
- B. A towel;
- C. Water in a clear plastic bottle which an inspector has examined and approved;
- D. A sponge; and
- E. Surgical tape.

## **SECTION 7. Optional Equipment**

The following items are the only non-mandatory materials which a manager or second may bring to a boxer's corner:

- A. Petroleum jelly;
- B. Adrenaline in the original and sealed manufacturer's container as prescribed in a 1/1,000-part solution;

- C. Cotton swabs;
- D. Gauze pads;
- E. Clean towels;
- F. Thrombin;
- G. Avitene;
- H. Hydrogen peroxide;
- I. Mouthwash solution;
- J. Bandage scissors; and
- K. Sterile skin closures.

#### **SECTION 8. Prohibited Equipment**

The following materials are prohibited from each boxer's corner:

- A. Monsel's solution;
- B. Drugs of any type;
- C. "New skin" flexible collodion;
- D. Silver nitrate;
- E. Any substance with an iron base;
- F. Ammonia capsules or other "smelling salts";
- G. Water bottles opened before examination by an inspector; and
- H. Any consumable liquid other than pure water.

#### **SECTION 9. Sanctions**

- A. Any person who violates a provision of this Chapter will be disqualified from participation in the remainder of a boxing competition and will be subject to additional discipline.
- B. A boxer may lose points or be disqualified for the misconduct of his/her chief second or corner(s).

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-094 (Emergency)

November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-277

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-265

**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE**

**Chapter 9: RULES GOVERNING ATTENDING PHYSICIANS FOR BOXING CONTESTS**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter establishes the qualifications for and the duties of attending physicians prior to, during, and after boxing events.

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**SECTION 1. Certification Required**

All attending physicians must obtain a certificate from the Authority prior to engaging in any act authorized by 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 or by the Authority's rules.

**SECTION 2. Qualification for Certification**

Prior to the issuance of a certificate by the Authority, all attending physicians must:

- A. Be licensed to practice medicine in the State of Maine;
- B. Study and become thoroughly familiar with 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 and all Authority rules governing boxing; and
- C. File with the Authority a completed official application form accompanied by full payment of required fees.

**SECTION 3. Duties of Attending Physicians**

A. Examination of Boxers

Attending physicians shall conduct all medical examinations required by these rules or requested by the Authority.

B. Presence During Competitions

- 1. During the progress of a bout, attending physicians shall remain at the boxing ring in a seat provided by the promoter and shall have their medical kits. An attending physician shall not enter the boxing ring during the progress of a bout, unless:
  - a. Requested to do so by the referee; or
  - b. The referee has ordered the boxers to stop and has separated them.

2. Between rounds, an attending physician may enter the boxing ring, if summoned by a referee.
3. Attending physicians shall remain at the scene of a competition until it has been ascertained that any serious injuries incurred by a boxer have been given due attention.

#### C. Provision of Medical Equipment

Attending physicians shall have a medical kit immediately available at ringside. It must at a minimum include the following equipment:

1. Stethoscope;
2. Manometer;
3. Alcohol;
4. Cotton;
5. Gauze;
6. An ice bag; and
7. Aromatic ammonia capsules.

#### D. Termination of a Bout

1. An attending physician shall direct the referee to terminate any bout if in the physician's opinion a boxer has received severe physical injury or is in danger of serious physical injury. Any boxer who in the opinion of the physician suffers a serious head injury or is rendered unconscious shall not be permitted to continue to fight.
2. In the event of a boxer's serious injury, an attending physician shall immediately render any emergency treatment necessary and order further treatment or hospitalization as is required. The attending physician may also order that the injured boxer and his manager remain on the premises or report to a hospital for further examination and treatment. Any boxer, manager, or second refusing to comply with such an order shall be subject to discipline.

#### F. Reports of Injuries

1. Within 48 hours after a contest, an attending physician shall complete and return to the Authority a printed injury insurance form reporting serious injuries. Such reports shall include any recommendations regarding an

injured boxer. A physician must supplement a report whenever she/he obtains additional relevant evidence regarding an injury.

2. On the date of a bout, an attending physician shall provide to the Authority a written statement concerning any boxer who has been rendered unconscious or who has suffered a serious head injury while boxing. Any boxer who in the opinion of the physician suffers a serious head injury or who has been rendered unconscious shall not resume boxing competition until the Authority receives written certification from a physician that the boxer is fit to take part in competitive fighting.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-095 (Emergency)  
November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-278

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-266



**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE**

**Chapter 10: RULES GOVERNING INSPECTORS FOR BOXING CONTESTS**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter establishes qualifications for and the duties of inspectors certificated by the Authority.

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**SECTION 1. Certification Required**

All inspectors must obtain a certificate from the Authority prior to engaging in any act authorized by 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 or by the Authority's rules.

**SECTION 2. Qualification for Certification**

Prior to the issuance of a certificate by the Authority, all inspectors shall study and become thoroughly familiar with 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 and Authority rules governing boxing.

**SECTION 3.** The Authority shall determine how many certificated inspectors are required for each event.

**SECTION 4. Inspectors' Duties**

Inspectors shall assist the Authority by performing the following duties during boxing competitions, as assigned by the Authority:

- A. Determination that boxers and all other participants are certificated according to the requirements of the Authority's rules;
- B. Supervision of gate entrances;
- C. When the occasion requires, submission of reports on circumstances of interest to the Authority, including reports of conduct which the Authority might wish to investigate for disciplinary purposes;
- D. Monitoring locker rooms to ensure that only authorized participants are allowed inside and remain inside at appropriate times;
- E. Inspection and signing of hand wrappings and gloves with visible lines, unless the Authority delegates this task to other individuals;
- F. Escorting boxers to the ring and from the ring to a post-fight medical examination;  
and
- G. Ensuring that only authorized individuals are allowed inside the ring.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-096 (Emergency)

November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-279

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-267

**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE**

**Chapter 11: RULES GOVERNING TIMEKEEPERS FOR BOXING CONTESTS**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter establishes the qualifications for and the duties of timekeepers.

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**SECTION 1. Certification Required**

All timekeepers must obtain a certificate from the Authority prior to engaging in any act authorized by 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 or by the Authority's rules.

**SECTION 2. Qualification for Certification**

Prior to the issuance of a certificate by the Authority, all timekeepers must:

- A. Study and become thoroughly familiar with 8 M.R.S. Chapter 20 and all Authority rules governing boxing; and
- B. File with the Authority a completed official application form accompanied by full payment of required fees.

**SECTION 3. Timekeepers' Duties**

- A. Timekeepers shall ensure that rounds are of equal duration and that there is a rest period of required duration between rounds.
- B. Timekeepers shall not leave the gong until the completion of a bout.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-097 (Emergency)  
November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-280

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-268

**99-650 COMBAT SPORTS AUTHORITY OF MAINE****Chapter 12: RULES FOR WOMEN'S BOXING CONTESTS**

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**SUMMARY:** This Chapter sets forth requirements applicable exclusively to women boxers.

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**SECTION 1. Applicability**

Except where directly in conflict with a provision of this Chapter, the provisions of all other Authority rules governing boxing are applicable to women boxers. Where a provision of this Chapter conflicts directly with an Authority rule in another chapter, the provision set forth in this Chapter shall control.

**SECTION 2. Number and Duration of Rounds**

No boxing contest with women boxers shall be scheduled for more than ten rounds. Each round shall be two minutes in duration, and there shall be a one-minute rest period between rounds. For events televised live, the Authority may extend the duration of rest periods beyond one minute.

**SECTION 3. Glove Sizes**

If competing women boxers agree, they may use gloves of a size larger than those required for male boxers.

**SECTION 4. Attire and Protective Equipment**

Women boxers must wear boxing shorts; an abdominal guard; a foul-proof cup; a body shirt; shoes; and a custom-made, individually fitted mouthpiece. Breast protectors are optional.

**SECTION 5. Hair and Cosmetics**

Women boxers shall not wear facial cosmetics. Hair must be secured with soft and non-abrasive materials approved by the Authority.

**SECTION 6. Pregnancy Test**

To compete, women boxers must provide the Authority with negative results of a pregnancy test result from the pre-fight medical examination performed pursuant to Chapter 7 of these rules.

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STATUTORY AUTHORITY: 8 M.R.S. §523

EFFECTIVE DATE:

April 22, 2013 – filing 2013-098 (Emergency)

November 11, 2013 – filing 2013-281

REPEALED AND REPLACED:

December 25, 2019 – filing 2019-269