

Athletic Division of the Indiana Gaming Commission

Laws and Regulations

A compilation of the Indiana Code and the Emergency Rules
of the Athletic Division of the Indiana Gaming Commission

July 2010 Edition



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NOTICE: This compilation incorporates the most recent revisions of statutes and emergency rules governing professional boxing and professional unarmed combat, as of July 19, 2010. Note that this compilation is not an official version of the Indiana Code. It is distributed as a general guide to individuals in the boxing and unarmed combat professions regulated by the Athletic Division of the Indiana Gaming Commission. It is not intended to be offered as legal advice, and it may contain typographical errors. The Indiana Gaming Commission is prohibited from providing legal advice on issues contained herein. For legal advice, please consult an attorney. To obtain official copies of the Indiana Code or Indiana Administrative Code, please contact your nearest public library or visit the website of the Indiana General Assembly at www.in.gov/legislative.

ATHLETIC DIVISION of the INDIANA GAMING COMMISSION

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ARTICLE 33. RIVERBOAT GAMBLING

Chapter 22. Boxing and Mixed Martial Arts

IC 4-33-22-1 "Boxing"

Sec. 1. As used in this chapter, "boxing" means the art of attack and defense with the fists, or feet in the case of kickboxing, practiced as a sport.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-2 "Mixed martial arts"

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, "mixed martial arts" means the unarmed physical confrontation of persons involving the use, subject to limitations as established by the commission, of a combination of techniques from different disciplines of the martial arts, including grappling, kicking, and striking.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-3 "Professional boxer"

Sec. 3. As used in this chapter, "professional boxer" means a person who competes for money, teaches, pursues, or assists in the practice of boxing as a means to obtain a livelihood or pecuniary gain.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-4 "Matchmaker"

Sec. 4. As used in this chapter, "matchmaker" means a person who, under contract, agreement, or other arrangement with a boxer, acts as a booker, an agent, a booking agent, or a representative to secure:

- (1) an engagement; or
- (2) a contract;

for the boxer.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-5 "Sparring"

Sec. 5. As used in this chapter, "sparring" means combat in which participants intend to and actually:

- (1) inflict kicks, punches, and blows; and
- (2) apply other techniques;

that may reasonably be expected to inflict injury on an opponent in a contest, exhibition, or performance.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-6 "Promoter"

Sec. 6. (a) As used in this chapter, and except as provided in section 18 of this chapter, "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing a professional boxing or sparring, professional unarmed combat, or professional wrestling match, contest, or exhibition.

(b) The term does not include a hotel, casino, resort, or other commercial establishment hosting or sponsoring a professional boxing or sparring, professional unarmed combat, or professional wrestling match, contest, or exhibition, unless:

- (1) the hotel, casino, resort, or other commercial establishment is primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing the match, contest, or exhibition; and
- (2) there is no other person primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing the match, contest, or exhibition.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-7 "Unarmed combat"

Sec. 7. As used in this chapter, "unarmed combat" means the practice, or any related practice, of mixed martial arts or martial arts.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-8 "Unarmed competitor"

Sec. 8. As used in this chapter, "unarmed competitor" means a person who engages in an unarmed combat match, contest, exhibition, or performance.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-9 "Fund"

Sec. 9. (a) As used in this chapter, "fund" refers to the athletic fund created by this section.

(b) The athletic fund is created for purposes of administering this chapter. The fund shall be administered by the Indiana gaming commission.

(c) Expenses of administering the fund shall be paid from money in the fund.

(d) The treasurer of state shall invest the money in the fund not currently needed to meet the obligations of the fund in the same manner as other public money may be invested. Interest that accrues from these investments shall be deposited in the state general fund.

(e) The fund consists of:

- (1) appropriations made by the general assembly;
- (2) fees collected under this chapter; and
- (3) penalties collected under this chapter.

(f) An amount necessary to administer this chapter is continually appropriated from the fund to the Indiana gaming commission.

(g) If the balance in the fund at the end of a particular fiscal year exceeds one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), the amount that exceeds one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) reverts to the state general fund.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-10 Commission duties

Sec. 10. The commission shall ensure the:

- (1) safety of participants in;
- (2) fairness of; and
- (3) integrity of;

sparring, boxing, and unarmed combat matches or exhibitions in Indiana.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-11 Appointment of personnel; powers of secretary; issuance of legal documents

Sec. 11. (a) The executive director of the commission may appoint and remove deputies for use by the commission. The commission shall, when the commission considers it advisable, direct a deputy to be present at any place where sparring, boxing, or unarmed combat matches or exhibitions are to be held under this chapter. The deputies shall ascertain the exact conditions surrounding the match or exhibition and make a written report of the conditions in the manner and form prescribed by the commission.

(b) The executive director of the commission may appoint and remove a secretary for the commission, who shall:

- (1) keep a full and true record of all the commission's proceedings;
- (2) preserve at its general office all the commission's books, documents, and papers; and
- (3) prepare for service notices and other papers as may be required by the commission.

The executive director of the commission may employ only such clerical employees as are actually necessary and fix their salaries as provided by law.

(c) The executive director of the commission or a deputy appointed under subsection (a) may execute orders, subpoenas, continuances, and other legal documents on behalf of the commission.

(d) All expenses incurred in the administration of this chapter shall be paid from the fund upon appropriation being made for the expenses.
As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-12 Adoption of rules

Sec. 12. (a) In accordance with IC 35-45-18-1(b), the commission may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to regulate the conduct of the following:

- (1) Mixed martial arts.
- (2) Martial arts, including the following:
 - (A) Jujutsu.
 - (B) Karate.
 - (C) Kickboxing.
 - (D) Kung fu.
 - (E) Tae kwon do.
 - (F) Judo.
 - (G) Sambo.
 - (H) Pankration.
 - (I) Shootwrestling.
- (3) Professional wrestling.
- (4) Boxing.
- (5) Sparring.

(b) The commission may adopt emergency rules under IC 4-22-2-37.1 if the commission determines that:

- (1) the need for a rule is so immediate and substantial that the ordinary rulemaking procedures under IC 4-22-2 are inadequate to address the need; and
- (2) an emergency rule is likely to address the need.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-13 Authority of commission over matches and exhibitions; license and permit requirement

Sec. 13. (a) Boxing, sparring, and unarmed combat matches or exhibitions, whether or not for prizes or purses, may be held in Indiana.

(b) The commission:

- (1) has the sole direction, management, control, and jurisdiction over all boxing, sparring, and unarmed combat matches or exhibitions to be conducted, held, or given in Indiana; and
- (2) may issue licenses for those matches or exhibitions.

(c) A boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or an exhibition that is:

- (1) conducted by any school, college, or university within Indiana; or
- (2) sanctioned by United States Amateur Boxing, Inc.;

is not subject to the provisions of this chapter requiring a license. The term "school, college, or university" does not include a school or other institution for the principal purpose of furnishing instruction in boxing, or other athletics.

(d) Except as provided under section 18 of this chapter, no boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition, except as provided in this chapter, may be held or conducted within Indiana except under a license and permit issued by the commission in accordance with this chapter and the rules adopted under this chapter.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-14 Annual licenses; event permits; penalties

Sec. 14. (a) The commission may:

- (1) cause to be issued an annual license in writing for holding boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat matches or exhibitions to any person who is qualified under this chapter; and
- (2) adopt rules to establish the qualifications of the applicants.

(b) In addition to a general license, a person must, before conducting any particular boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition

where one (1) or more contests are to be held, obtain a permit from the commission.

(c) Annual licenses may be revoked or suspended by the commission upon hearing and proof that any holder of an annual license has violated this chapter or any rule or order of the commission.

(d) A person who knowingly, recklessly, or intentionally conducts a boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition without first obtaining a license or permit commits a Class B misdemeanor.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-15 Applications

Sec. 15. (a) Applications for licenses or permits to conduct or participate in, either directly or indirectly, a boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition must be:

- (1) made in writing upon forms prescribed by the commission and shall be addressed to and filed with the gaming commission; and
- (2) verified by the applicant, if an individual, or by an officer of the club, corporation, or association in whose behalf the application is made.

(b) The application for a permit to conduct a particular boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition must, among other things, state:

- (1) the time and exact place at which the boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition is proposed to be held;
- (2) the names of the contestants who will participate and their seconds;
- (3) the seating capacity of the buildings or the hall in which such exhibition is proposed to be held;
- (4) the proposed admission charge;
- (5) the amount of the compensation percentage of gate receipts that is proposed to be paid to each of the participants;
- (6) the name and address of the applicant;
- (7) the names and addresses of all the officers if the applicant is a club, a corporation, or an association; and
- (8) the record of each contestant from a source approved by the commission.

(c) The commission shall keep records of the names and addresses of all persons receiving permits and licenses.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-16 Submission of fingerprints and financial information; criminal history checks

Sec. 16. (a) As used in this section, "applicant" means a person applying for a promoter's license or permit.

(b) The commission shall require an applicant to provide:

- (1) information, including fingerprints, that is needed to facilitate access to criminal history information; and
- (2) financial information, to the extent allowed by law.

(c) The state police department shall:

- (1) provide assistance in obtaining criminal history information of an applicant; and
- (2) forward fingerprints submitted by an applicant to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the release of an applicant's criminal history information for the purposes of licensure under this chapter.

(d) The applicant shall pay any fees associated with the release of the criminal history information of the applicant.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-17 Licensing of promoters, participants, and other persons

Sec. 17. All promoters, either corporations or natural persons, physicians, referees, judges, timekeepers, matchmakers, professional boxers, unarmed competitors, managers of professional boxers or unarmed competitors, trainers and seconds, shall be licensed as provided in this chapter, and such a corporation or person may not be

permitted to participate, either directly or indirectly, in any such boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition, or the holding thereof, unless the corporation and all such persons have first procured licenses. A contest conforming to the rules and requirements of this chapter is not considered to be a prizefight.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-18 Amateur mixed martial arts; requirements

Sec. 18. (a) As used in this section, "amateur mixed martial arts" refers to mixed martial arts that is:

- (1) performed for training purposes in a school or other educational facility for no:
 - (A) purse; or
 - (B) prize with a value greater than one hundred dollars (\$100); or
- (2) performed in a match, contest, exhibition, or performance for no:
 - (A) purse; or
 - (B) prize with a value greater than one hundred dollars (\$100).

(b) As used in this section, "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing an amateur mixed martial arts match or exhibition. The term does not include a hotel, casino, resort, or other commercial establishment hosting or sponsoring an amateur mixed martial arts match unless:

- (1) the hotel, casino, resort, or other commercial establishment is primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing the match or exhibition; and
- (2) there is no other person primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing the match or exhibition.

(c) For amateur mixed martial arts matches or exhibitions, only:

- (1) a body sanctioning the match or exhibition; and
- (2) the promoter of the match or exhibition;

must procure licenses under this chapter. The commission shall develop procedures and standards governing application for licensure and license renewal of bodies sanctioning a match or exhibition and promoters under this section. The commission shall develop procedures for inspection and enforcement with respect to licenses issued under this subsection.

(d) The commission shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to license sanctioning bodies and promoters required to be licensed under this chapter.

(e) The commission shall adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 that apply to each match or exhibition covered under this section and that determine requirements for the following:

- (1) The presence of a medical doctor licensed under IC 25-22.5.
- (2) The presence of an ambulance.
- (3) Requirements for medical and life insurance to be carried for each participant.
- (4) The need for medical tests, including:
 - (A) tests for HIV;
 - (B) pregnancy tests for women participants; and
 - (C) screening tests for illegal drugs.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-19 Eligibility for licenses and permits; nontransferability of licenses and permits

Sec. 19. A permit or license may not be issued to any person who has not complied with this chapter or who, before the applications, failed to obey a rule or order of the commission. In the case of a club, corporation, or association, a license or permit may not be issued to it if, before its application, any of its officers have violated this chapter or any rule or order of the commission. A promoter, physician, referee, judge, timekeeper, matchmaker, professional boxer, unarmed competitor, manager of a professional boxer or unarmed competitor, trainer, or second may not be licensed if the person holds a federal gambling stamp. A license or permit when issued must recite that the person to

whom it is granted has complied with this chapter and that a license or permit is not transferable.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-20 Authority to limit number of matches or exhibitions

Sec. 20. The commission has full power and authority to limit the number of boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat matches or exhibitions to be held or given by any person, club, organization, or corporation in any city or town in Indiana.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-21 Requirement to comply with terms of application

Sec. 21. (a) A person to whom a permit is issued may not:

- (1) hold the match or exhibition at any other time or place;
- (2) permit any other contestant to participate in the match or exhibition;
- (3) charge a greater rate or rates of admission; or
- (4) pay a greater fee, compensation, or percentage to contestants than that specified in the application filed before the issuance of the permit.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), in case of emergency the commission may, upon application, allow a person to hold a boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition wherever and whenever it considers fit within the city in which the person is located and substitute contestants or seconds as circumstances may require.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-22 Denial of license or permit; violation of laws or rules; hearing

Sec. 22. In case the commission refuses to grant a license or permit to any applicant, the applicant, at the applicant's option, is entitled to a hearing in the manner provided by this chapter, but if the commission, before the refusal, after a hearing, makes a valid finding that the applicant has been guilty of disobeying any rule or order of the commission, or of any provision of this chapter, the applicant is not entitled to a license or permit; and in case any boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match, or exhibition has been conducted by any person, club, corporation, or association under this chapter, the commission on its own motion, or on the petition of any resident of Indiana, may conduct a hearing to determine whether such person, club, corporation, or association has disobeyed any rule or order of the commission or has been guilty of any violation of this chapter.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-23 Procedures for hearings

Sec. 23. Any hearing by the commission must be in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-24 Matches and exhibitions; site requirements

Sec. 24. All buildings or structures used, or in any way to be used for the purpose of holding or giving therein boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat matches or exhibitions, must be properly ventilated and provided with fire exits and fire escapes, if necessary, and in all manner must conform to the laws, ordinances, and regulations pertaining to buildings in the city or town where situated.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-25 Matches and exhibitions; age limits; gaming and other restrictions; penalties

Sec. 25. (a) A person shall not:

- (1) permit any person less than eighteen (18) years of age to participate in any boxing or sparring match or exhibition;

- (2) permit any gambling on the result of, or on any contingency in connection with, any boxing or sparring match or exhibition conducted by it; or
- (3) participate in or permit any sham or collusive boxing or sparring match or exhibition.

(b) A person who violates this section, in addition to any criminal penalty:

- (1) shall have the person's license or permit revoked, suspended, or restricted by the commission;
- (2) shall be placed on probation by the commission;
- (3) shall pay a civil penalty imposed by the commission not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000);
- (4) is ineligible for a license or permit at any future time; or
- (5) is subject to the imposition by the commission of any combination of the penalties set forth in subdivisions (1) through (4).

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-26 Participation in violation; penalties

Sec. 26. (a) A person shall not:

- (1) participate in any sham or collusive boxing or sparring match or exhibition where the match or exhibition is conducted by a licensed person; or
- (2) being less than eighteen (18) years of age, participate in any boxing or sparring match or exhibition.

(b) For a first offense, in addition to the fine, a person who is a licensed contestant in Indiana and violates this section:

- (1) shall have the person's license or permit revoked, suspended, or restricted by the commission;
- (2) shall be placed on probation by the commission;
- (3) shall pay a civil penalty imposed by the commission not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000);
- (4) is ineligible for a license or permit at any future time; or
- (5) is subject to the imposition by the commission of any combination of the penalties set forth in subdivisions (1) through (4).

For a second offense, a licensed contestant who violates this section may be forever barred from receiving any license or permit or participating in any boxing or sparring match or exhibition in Indiana.

(c) A person who gambles on the result of, or on any contingency in connection with, any boxing or sparring match or exhibition and is convicted under IC 35-45-5 shall, in addition to any criminal penalty imposed, be penalized as provided in subsection (b).

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-27 Contestants; examinations; limitations on length of match or exhibition; required personnel at matches or exhibitions; penalties

Sec. 27. (a) Each contestant for boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat shall be examined within two (2) hours before entering the ring by a competent physician licensed under IC 25-22.5 appointed by the commission. The physician shall certify in writing that each contestant is physically fit to engage in the contest if the physician so determines, and the physician's certificate shall be delivered to the commission before the contest. The physician shall mail the report of examination to the commission within twenty-four (24) hours after the contest. Blank forms of physicians' reports shall be furnished to physicians by the commission, and questions on blank forms must be answered in full. No match, contest, or exhibition shall be held unless a licensed physician is in attendance. Any boxer or unarmed competitor who, in the opinion of the physician, is physically unfit to enter the match or exhibition shall be excused by the commission or its deputy. During the conduct of the match or exhibition, the physician may observe the physical condition of the boxers or unarmed competitors and if, in the opinion of the physician, any contestant in any match or exhibition is physically unfit to continue, the physician shall advise the referee.

(b) A boxing or sparring match or exhibition may not last more than twelve (12) rounds, and each round may not last more than three (3) minutes. There must not be less than a one (1) minute intermission between each round. The commission may for any bout or any class of contestants limit the number of rounds of the bout within the maximum of twelve (12) rounds.

(c) Any contestant in a boxing or sparring match or an exhibition must wear standard gloves, weighing at least eight (8) ounces, and the gloves worn by each of the contestants must be equal in weight.

(d) At each boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition there must be in attendance, at the expense of the person conducting the match or exhibition, a licensed referee who shall direct and control the match or exhibition. Before starting each contest, the referee shall ascertain from each contestant the name of the contestant's chief second, and shall hold the chief second responsible for the conduct of the chief second's assistant seconds during the contest. The referee may declare forfeited a part or all of any remuneration or purse belonging to the contestants, or one (1) of them, if, in the referee's judgment, the contestant or contestants are not honestly competing. Any forfeited amount shall be paid into the fund.

(e) There must also be in attendance at the expense of the person conducting the match or exhibition three (3) licensed judges who shall, at the termination of each boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition render their decisions as to the winner.

(f) A person who holds any boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition in violation of this section commits a Class A infraction.

(g) A physician who knowingly certifies falsely to the physical condition of any contestant commits a Class B infraction.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-28 Contestants; biennial licenses; fees

Sec. 28. (a) A contestant may not participate in any boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition unless registered and licensed with the commission, which license must be renewed biennially. The license fee and the renewal fee may not be less than five dollars (\$5), paid at the time of the application for the license or renewal.

(b) Any person who desires to be registered and licensed as a contestant shall file an application in writing with the executive director of the commission stating:

- (1) the correct name of the applicant;
- (2) the date and place of the applicant's birth;
- (3) the place of the applicant's residence; and
- (4) the applicant's employment, business, or occupation, if any.

The application must be verified under oath of the applicant. An application for a renewal license must be in similar form.

(c) No assumed or ring names shall be used in any application nor in any advertisement of any contest, unless the ring or assumed name has been registered with the commission with the correct name of the applicant.

(d) Each application for license by a contestant or for a license renewal must be accompanied by the certificate of a physician residing within Indiana who is licensed as provided in this article and has practiced in Indiana for not less than five (5) years, certifying that the physician has made a thorough physical examination of the applicant, and that the applicant is physically fit and qualified to participate in boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat matches or exhibitions.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-29 Referees and judges; biennial licenses

Sec. 29. (a) The commission shall, upon proper application, grant licenses to competent referees and judges whose qualifications may be tested by the commission, and the commission may revoke any such license granted to any referee or judge upon cause as the commission finds sufficient. A referee's or judge's license must be renewed biennially.

No person shall be permitted to act as referee or judge in Indiana without a license.

(b) The application for license as referee, or renewal thereof, shall be accompanied by a fee established by the commission.

(c) The commission shall appoint, from among licensed officials, all officials for all contests held under this chapter.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-30 Ineligibility for and revocation of license; conviction of offense related to controlled substances

Sec. 30. The commission may declare any person who has been convicted of an offense under IC 35-48 ineligible to participate in any boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition, or any other activity or event regulated by the commission, notwithstanding that the person may hold a valid license issued by the commission. The period of ineligibility shall be for not less than six (6) months nor more than three (3) years, as determined by the commission. If a convicted person is declared ineligible, the commission shall suspend the person and declare the person ineligible to participate in any boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition, or any other activity or event regulated by the commission, as soon as it discovers the conviction, but the period of ineligibility shall commence from the actual date of the conviction. During the period of ineligibility, the suspended person may reapply to the commission for a license.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-31 Revocation and suspension

Sec. 31. (a) Any license under this chapter may be revoked or suspended by the commission for reasons sufficient under this chapter.

(b) If a person displays to the public credentials issued by the commission that:

- (1) have been revoked or suspended under this chapter; or
- (2) have expired;

the commission may declare the person ineligible for a period to be determined by the commission to participate in any boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match, exhibition, or other activity regulated by the commission.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-32 Match or exhibition; gross receipts tax; report

Sec. 32. (a) Every person, club, corporation, firm, or association that may conduct any match or exhibition under this chapter shall do the following within twenty-four (24) hours after the end of the match or exhibition:

(1) Furnish to the commission, by mail, a written report duly verified by that person or, if a club, corporation, firm, or association, by one (1) of its officers, showing the amount of the gross proceeds for the match or exhibition and other related matters as the commission may prescribe.

(2) Pay a tax of five percent (5%) of the price from the sale of each admission ticket to the match or exhibition, which price is a separate and distinct charge and may not include any tax imposed on and collected on account of the sale of the ticket. Money derived from the tax shall be deposited in the fund.

(3) Pay all fees established by the commission necessary to cover the administrative costs of its regulatory oversight function. The commission may waive the tax on the price of admission for complimentary admissions.

(b) Before any license is granted for any boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition in Indiana, a bond or other instrument that provides financial recourse must be provided to the commission. The instrument must be:

- (1) in an amount determined by the commission;

(2) approved as to form and sufficiency of the sureties by the commission;

(3) payable to the state; and

(4) conditioned for the payment of the tax imposed, the officials and contestants, and compliance with this chapter and the valid rules of the commission.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-33 Closed circuit telecast; pay per view telecast; subscription television; gross receipts tax; report

Sec. 33. Every promoter holding or showing any public boxing, sparring, mixed martial arts, or unarmed combat match or exhibition for viewing in Indiana on a closed circuit telecast, pay per view telecast, or subscription television that is viewed by subscribers who are not present at the venue shall furnish the executive director of the commission a written report, under oath, stating the amount of gross proceeds from the closed circuit telecast, pay per view telecast, or subscription television viewing in Indiana and any other matter as the commission may prescribe. The promoter shall, within seventy-two (72) hours after the determination of the outcome of the match or exhibition, pay a tax of three percent (3%) of the gross receipts from the viewing of the match or exhibition on a closed circuit telecast, pay per view telecast, or subscription television. However, the tax may not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for each event. Money derived from the tax shall be placed in the state general fund. The budget agency may augment appropriations from the fund to the Indiana gaming commission to regulate boxing, sparring, unarmed combat, and any other form of mixed martial arts.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-34 Unsatisfactory reports; examination of records; penalties

Sec. 34. Whenever a report under section 32 or 33 of this chapter is unsatisfactory to the state treasurer, the state treasurer may examine or cause to be examined the books and records of the person, club, corporation, or association and subpoena and examine, under oath, that person or officers and other persons as witnesses for the purpose of determining the total amount of the gross receipts derived from any contest, and the amount of tax due, under this chapter, which tax the state treasurer may upon examination, fix and determine. In case of default in the payment of any tax due, together with the expenses incurred in making the examination for a period of twenty (20) days after written notice to the delinquent person, club, corporation, or association of the amount fixed by the state treasurer as delinquent, the person, club, corporation, or association shall be disqualified from receiving any new license or permit, and the attorney general shall institute suit upon the bond filed under section 32 of this chapter, to recover the tax and penalties imposed by this chapter. In addition to the tax due from the delinquent person, club, corporation, or association, a penalty in the sum of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each offense shall be recovered by the attorney general for the state.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-35 Appointment of inspectors

Sec. 35. The commission may appoint official representatives, designated as inspectors, each of whom shall receive from the commission a card authorizing the official representative to act as an inspector wherever the commission may designate the official representative to act. One (1) inspector or deputy shall:

(1) be present at all boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat matches or exhibitions and ensure that the rules of the commission and this chapter are strictly observed; and

(2) be present at the counting up of the gross receipts and immediately mail to the commission the final box office statement

received by the inspector or deputy from the person or officers of the club, corporation, or association conducting the match or exhibition.
As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-36 Regulation of weights and classes of contestants; rules

Sec. 36. The commission shall determine the weights and classes of boxers and unarmed competitors and the rules and regulations of boxing and unarmed combat.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-37 Display of purchase price on tickets; maximum attendance limits

Sec. 37. All tickets of admission to any boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match or exhibition must clearly show the purchase price. Tickets shall not be sold for more than the price printed on the tickets. It is unlawful for any person, club, corporation, or association to admit to a contest a number of people greater than the seating capacity of the place where the contest is held.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-38 Contestants; prohibition on prepayment of services; honest exhibition condition of payment

Sec. 38. A contestant shall not be paid for services before the contest, and the referee and judges must determine that if any contestant did not give an honest exhibition of the contestant's skill, the contestant's services shall not be paid for.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-39 Deposit of fees in fund

Sec. 39. All fees received by the executive director of the commission on behalf of the commission under this chapter shall be paid into the fund.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-40 Penalties

Sec. 40. A person who knowingly, recklessly, or intentionally violates this chapter commits a Class B misdemeanor.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-41 Adoption of rules

Sec. 41. The commission may adopt rules under IC 4-22-2 to administer this chapter.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-42 Grounds for disciplinary action

Sec. 42. A licensee shall comply with the standards established by the commission. A practitioner is subject to the disciplinary sanctions under section 43 of this chapter if, after a hearing, the commission finds any of the following concerning the practitioner:

- (1) Failure, without just cause, to observe the terms of any contract required to be on file with the commission.
- (2) Violation of any of the provisions of the statutes, rules, or orders of the commission.
- (3) Interference with the official duties of other licensees, the commission, or any administrative officer or representative of the commission.
- (4) Gambling that is otherwise prohibited by law on the result of any bout permitted by the commission.
- (5) Noncompetitive boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat or the solicitation of noncompetitive boxers or unarmed competitors.
- (6) Failure to appear at designated times and places as required by the commission.

(7) Bribery or attempted bribery of any licensee, employee, or member of the commission.

(8) Employing or knowingly cooperating in fraud or material deception in order to obtain any license or permit issued by the commission.

(9) Conviction for a crime that has a direct bearing on the applicant's or licensee's ability to perform acts that require a license or permit issued by the commission.

(10) Unlicensed or unpermitted participation in any activity in Indiana for which a license or permit issued by the commission is required.

(11) Participating, directly or indirectly, in any agreement to circumvent any rules or ruling of the commission.

(12) Any activity that undermines the integrity of boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-43 Sanctions

Sec. 43. (a) The commission may impose any of the following sanctions, singly or in combination, if the commission finds that a licensee is subject to disciplinary sanctions under section 42 of this chapter:

- (1) Permanently revoke a licensee's license.
- (2) Suspend a licensee's license.
- (3) Censure a licensee.
- (4) Issue a letter of reprimand.
- (5) Place a licensee on probation status and require the licensee to:
 - (A) report regularly to the commission upon the matters that are the basis of probation;
 - (B) limit the licensee's participation at boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat events to those areas prescribed by the commission; or
 - (C) perform any acts, including community restitution or service without compensation, or refrain from performing any acts, that the commission considers appropriate to the public interest or to the rehabilitation or treatment of the licensee.
- (6) Assess a civil penalty against the licensee for not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation listed in section 42 of this chapter.
- (7) Order a licensee to pay consumer restitution to a person who suffered damages as a result of the conduct or omission that was the basis for the disciplinary sanctions under this chapter.

(b) When imposing a civil penalty under subsection (a)(6), the commission shall consider a licensee's ability to pay the amount assessed. If the licensee fails to pay the civil penalty within the time specified by the commission, the commission may suspend the licensee's license without additional proceedings. However, a suspension may not be imposed if the sole basis for the suspension is the licensee's inability to pay a civil penalty.

(c) The commission may withdraw or modify the probation under subsection (a)(5) if the commission finds after a hearing that the deficiency that required disciplinary action has been remedied or that changed circumstances warrant a modification of the order.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-44 Summary suspension

Sec. 44. (a) The commission may summarily suspend a licensee's license for ninety (90) days before a final adjudication or during the appeals process if the commission finds that a licensee represents a clear and immediate danger to the public's health, safety, or property if the licensee is allowed to continue to participate in boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat matches, contests, or exhibitions. The summary suspension may be renewed upon a hearing before the commission, and each renewal may be for not more than ninety (90) days.

(b) Before the commission may summarily suspend a license under this section, the commission shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the licensee of:

- (1) a hearing by the commission to suspend the licensee's license; and
- (2) information regarding the allegation against the licensee.

The commission shall also notify the licensee that the licensee may provide a written or an oral statement to the commission on the licensee's behalf before the commission issues an order for summary suspension. A reasonable attempt to notify the licensee is made if the commission attempts to notify the licensee by telephone or facsimile at the last telephone number or facsimile number of the licensee on file with the commission.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-45 Reinstatement

Sec. 45. The commission may reinstate a license that has been suspended under this chapter if, after a hearing, the commission is satisfied that the applicant is able to participate at a boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match, contest, or exhibition in a professional manner and with reasonable skill. As a condition of reinstatement, the commission may impose disciplinary or corrective measures authorized under this chapter.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-46 Reinstatement not available for revoked license; waiting period before reapplying for license

Sec. 46. The commission may not reinstate a license that has been revoked under this chapter. An individual whose license has been revoked under this chapter may not apply for a new license until seven (7) years after the date of revocation.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-47 Surrender of license

Sec. 47. A licensee may petition the commission to accept the surrender of the licensee's license instead of having a hearing before the commission. The licensee may not surrender the licensee's license without the written approval of the commission, and the commission may impose any conditions appropriate to the surrender or reinstatement of a surrendered license.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-48 Costs of disciplinary proceeding

Sec. 48. A licensee who has been subjected to disciplinary sanctions may be required by the commission to pay the costs of the proceeding. The licensee's ability to pay shall be considered when costs are assessed. If the licensee fails to pay the costs, a suspension may not be imposed solely upon the licensee's inability to pay the amount assessed. These costs are limited to costs for the following:

- (1) Court reporters.
- (2) Transcripts.
- (3) Certification of documents.
- (4) Photo duplication.
- (5) Witness attendance and mileage fees.
- (6) Postage.
- (7) Expert witnesses.
- (8) Depositions.
- (9) Notarizations.
- (10) Administrative law judges.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

IC 4-33-22-49 Effect of disciplinary action by another state or jurisdiction; probationary licenses

Sec. 49. (a) The commission may refuse to issue a license or may issue a probationary license to an applicant for licensure if:

- (1) the applicant has:
 - (A) been disciplined by a licensing entity of another state or jurisdiction; or
 - (B) committed an act that would have subjected the applicant to the disciplinary process if the applicant had been licensed in Indiana when the act occurred; and
- (2) the violation for which the applicant was or could have been disciplined has a bearing on the applicant's ability to competently and professionally participate in a boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match, contest, or exhibition in Indiana.

(b) The board may:

- (1) refuse to issue a license; or
- (2) issue a probationary license;

to an applicant for licensure if the applicant participated in a boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match, contest, or exhibition in Indiana without a license in violation of the law.

(c) Whenever the commission issues a probationary license, the commission may require a licensee to do any of the following:

- (1) Report regularly to the commission upon the matters that are the basis of the discipline of the other state or jurisdiction.
- (2) Limit participation in a boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match, contest, or exhibition to the areas prescribed by the commission.
- (3) Engage in community restitution or service without compensation for the number of hours specified by the commission.
- (4) Perform or refrain from performing an act that the commission considers appropriate to the public interest or to the rehabilitation or treatment of the applicant.

(d) The commission shall remove any limitations placed on a probationary license under this section if the commission finds after a public hearing that the deficiency that required disciplinary action has been remedied.

As added by P.L.113-2010, SEC.11.

TITLE 35. CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURES

ARTICLE 45. OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH, ORDER,
AND DECENCY

Chapter 18. Combative Fighting

IC 35-45-18-1 "Combative fighting"

Sec. 1. (a) As used in this chapter, "combative fighting" (also known as "toughman fighting", "badman fighting", and "extreme fighting") means a match, contest, or exhibition that involves at least (2) contestants, with or without gloves or protective headgear, in which the contestants:

(1) use their:

(A) hands;

(B) feet; or

(C) both hands and feet;

to strike each other; and

(2) compete for a financial prize or any item of pecuniary value.

(b) The term does not include:

(1) a boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat match regulated under IC 4-33-22;

(2) mixed martial arts (as defined by IC 4-33-22-2);

(3) martial arts, as regulated by the gaming commission in rules adopted under IC 4-33-22;

(4) professional wrestling, as regulated by the gaming commission in rules adopted under IC 4-33-22; or

(5) a match, contest, or game in which a fight breaks out among the participants as an unplanned, spontaneous event and not as an intended part of the match, contest, or game.

As added by P.L.112-2007, SEC.2. Amended by P.L.160-2009, SEC.49; P.L.113-2010, SEC.107.

IC 35-45-18-2 Combative fighting

Sec. 2. A person who knowingly or intentionally participates in combative fighting commits unlawful combative fighting, a Class C misdemeanor.

As added by P.L.112-2007, SEC.2.

IC 35-45-18-3 Unlawful promotion or organization of combative fighting

Sec. 3. A person who knowingly or intentionally promotes or organizes combative fighting commits unlawful promotion or organization of combative fighting, a Class A misdemeanor. However, the offense is a Class D felony if, within the five (5) years preceding the commission of the offense, the person had a prior unrelated conviction under this section.

As added by P.L.112-2007, SEC.2.

INDIANA CODE § 4-21.5

TITLE 4. STATE OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE 21.5. ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS AND PROCEDURES

INDIANA CODE § 4-21.5-3

Chapter 3. Adjudicative Proceedings

IC 4-21.5-3-1 Service of process; notice by publication

Sec. 1. (a) This section applies to:

- (1) the giving of any notice;
- (2) the service of any motion, ruling, order, or other filed item; or
- (3) the filing of any document with the ultimate authority;

in an administrative proceeding under this article.

(b) Except as otherwise provided by law, a person shall serve papers by United States mail or personal service. If an agency mails or personally serves a paper, the agency shall keep a record of the time, date, and circumstances of the service.

(c) Service shall be made on a person or on the person's counsel or other authorized representative of record in the proceeding. Service on an artificial person or a person incompetent to receive service shall be made on a person allowed to receive service under the rules governing civil actions in the courts. If an ultimate authority consists of more than one (1) individual, service on that ultimate authority must be made on the chairperson or secretary of the ultimate authority. A document to be filed with that ultimate authority must be filed with the chairperson or secretary of the ultimate authority.

(d) If the current address of a person is not ascertainable, service shall be mailed to the last known address where the person resides or has a principal place of business. If the identity, address, or existence of a person is not ascertainable, or a law other than a rule allows, service shall be made by a single publication in a newspaper of general circulation in:

- (1) the county in which the person resides, has a principal place of business, or has property that is the subject of the proceeding; or
- (2) Marion County, if the place described in subdivision (1) is not ascertainable or the place described in subdivision (1) is outside Indiana and the person does not have a resident agent or other representative of record in Indiana.

(e) A notice given by publication must include a statement advising a person how the person may receive written notice of the proceedings.

(f) The filing of a document with an ultimate authority is complete on the earliest of the following dates that apply to the filing:

- (1) The date on which the document is delivered to the ultimate authority under subsection (c).
- (2) The date of the postmark on the envelope containing the document, if the document is mailed to the ultimate authority by United States mail.
- (3) The date on which the document is deposited with a private carrier, as shown by a receipt issued by the carrier, if the document is sent to the ultimate authority by private carrier.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.2; P.L.33-1989, SEC.2; P.L.35-1989, SEC.2.

IC 4-21.5-3-2 Time computation

Sec. 2. (a) In computing any period of time under this article, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time begins to run is not included. The last day of the computed period is to be included unless it is:

- (1) a Saturday;

- (2) a Sunday;
- (3) a legal holiday under a state statute; or
- (4) a day that the office in which the act is to be done is closed during regular business hours.

(b) A period runs until the end of the next day after a day described in subdivisions (1) through (4). If the period allowed is less than seven (7) days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, state holidays, and days on which the office in which the act is to be done is closed during regular business hours are excluded from the calculation.

(c) A period of time under this article that commences when a person is served with a paper, including the period in which a person may petition for judicial review, commences with respect to a particular person on the earlier of the date that:

- (1) the person is personally served with the notice; or
- (2) a notice for the person is deposited in the United States mail.

(d) If section 1(d) of this chapter applies, a period of time under this article commences when a notice for the person is published in a newspaper.

(e) If a notice is served through the United States mail, three (3) days must be added to a period that commences upon service of that notice.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-3 Notice of orders; additional proceedings; effectiveness; stays

Sec. 3. (a) An agency shall give notice concerning an order under section 4, 5, 6, or 8 of this chapter. An agency shall conduct additional proceedings under this chapter if required by section 7 or 8 of this chapter. However, IC 4-21.5-4 applies to the notice and proceedings necessary for emergency and other temporary orders.

(b) Notwithstanding IC 1-1-4-1, if:

- (1) a panel of individuals responsible for an agency action has a quorum of its members present, as specified by law; and
- (2) a statute other than IC 1-1-4-1 does not specify the number of votes necessary to take an agency action;

the panel may take the action by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members present and voting. For the purposes of this subsection, a member abstaining on a vote is not voting on the action.

(c) An order is effective when it is issued as a final order under this chapter, except to the extent that:

- (1) a different date is set by this article;
- (2) a later date is set by an agency in its order; or
- (3) an order is stayed.

(d) After an order becomes effective, an agency may suspend the effect of an order, in whole or in part, by staying the order under this chapter.

(e) A party to an order may be required to comply with an order only after the party has been served with the order or has actual knowledge of the order.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.3.

IC 4-21.5-3-4 Notice required; licenses and personnel decisions; persons who must be notified; contents

Sec. 4. (a) Notice must be given under this section concerning the following:

- (1) The grant, renewal, restoration, transfer, or denial of a license by the bureau of motor vehicles under IC 9.
- (2) The grant, renewal, restoration, transfer, or denial of a noncommercial fishing or hunting license by the department of natural resources under IC 14.
- (3) The grant, renewal, restoration, transfer, or denial of a license by a board described in IC 25-1-8-1.
- (4) The grant, renewal, suspension, revocation, or denial of a certificate of registration under IC 25-5.2.
- (5) A personnel decision by an agency.

(6) The grant, renewal, restoration, transfer, or denial of a license by the department of environmental management or the commissioner of the department under the following:

(A) Environmental management laws (as defined in IC 13-11-2-71) for the construction, installation, or modification of:

(i) sewers and appurtenant facilities, devices, or structures for the collection and transport of sewage (as defined in IC 13-11-2-200) or storm water to a storage or treatment facility or to a point of discharge into the environment; or

(ii) pipes, pumps, and appurtenant facilities, devices, or structures that are part of a public water system (as defined in IC 13-11-2-177.3) and that are used to transport water to a storage or treatment facility or to distribute water to the users of the public water system;

where a federal, state, or local governmental body has given or will give public notice and has provided or will provide an opportunity for public participation concerning the activity that is the subject of the license.

(B) Environmental management laws (as defined in IC 13-11-2-71) for the registration of a device or a piece of equipment.

(C) IC 13-17-6-1 for a person to engage in the inspection, management, and abatement of asbestos containing material.

(D) IC 13-18-11 for a person to operate a wastewater treatment plant.

(E) IC 13-15-10 for a person to operate the following:

(i) A solid waste incinerator or a waste to energy facility.

(ii) A land disposal site.

(iii) A facility described under IC 13-15-1-3 whose operation could have an adverse impact on the environment if not operated properly.

(F) IC 13-20-4 for a person to operate a municipal waste collection and transportation vehicle.

(b) When an agency issues an order described by subsection (a), the agency shall give a written notice of the order to the following persons:

(1) Each person to whom the order is specifically directed.

(2) Each person to whom a law requires notice to be given.

A person who is entitled to notice under this subsection is not a party to any proceeding resulting from the grant of a petition for review under section 7 of this chapter unless the person is designated as a party on the record of the proceeding.

(c) The notice must include the following:

(1) A brief description of the order.

(2) A brief explanation of the available procedures and the time limit for seeking administrative review of the order under section 7 of this chapter.

(3) Any information required by law.

(d) An order under this section is effective when it is served. However, if a timely and sufficient application has been made for renewal of a license described by subsection (a)(3) and review is granted under section 7 of this chapter, the existing license does not expire until the agency has disposed of the proceeding under this chapter concerning the renewal, unless a statute other than this article provides otherwise. This subsection does not preclude an agency from issuing under IC 4-21.5-4 an emergency or other temporary order with respect to the license.

(e) If a petition for review of an order described in subsection (a) is filed within the period set by section 7 of this chapter and a petition for stay of effectiveness of the order is filed by a party or another person who has a pending petition for intervention in the proceeding, an administrative law judge shall, as soon as practicable, conduct a preliminary hearing to determine whether the order should be stayed in whole or in part. The burden of proof in the preliminary hearing is on the person seeking the stay. The administrative law judge may stay the order in whole or in part. The order concerning the stay may be issued after an order described in

subsection (a) becomes effective. The resulting order concerning the stay shall be served on the parties and any person who has a pending petition for intervention in the proceeding. It must include a statement of the facts and law on which it is based.

As added by P.L. 18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L. 35-1989, SEC.3; P.L.25-1991, SEC.1; P.L.33-1993, SEC.1; P.L.1-1996, SEC.25; P.L.54-2001, SEC.2; P.L. 184-2002, SEC. 1.

IC 4-21.5-3-5 Notice required; certain licensing and other decisions; persons who must be notified; contents; effectiveness of order; stays

Sec. 5. (a) Notice shall be given under this section concerning the following:

(1) The grant, renewal, restoration, transfer, or denial of a license not described by section 4 of this chapter.

(2) The approval, renewal, or denial of a loan, grant of property or services, bond, financial guarantee, or tax incentive.

(3) The grant or denial of a license in the nature of a variance or exemption from a law.

(4) The determination of tax due or other liability.

(5) A determination of status.

(6) Any order that does not impose a sanction or terminate a legal right, duty, privilege, immunity, or other legal interest.

(b) When an agency issues an order described in subsection (a), the agency shall give a written notice of the order to the following persons:

(1) Each person to whom the order is specifically directed.

(2) Each person to whom a law requires notice to be given.

(3) Each competitor who has applied to the agency for a mutually exclusive license, if issuance is the subject of the order and the competitor's application has not been denied in an order for which all rights to judicial review have been waived or exhausted.

(4) Each person who has provided the agency with a written request for notification of the order, if the request:

(A) describes the subject of the order with reasonable particularity; and

(B) is delivered to the agency at least seven (7) days before the day that notice is given under this section.

(5) Each person who has a substantial and direct proprietary interest in the subject of the order.

(6) Each person whose absence as a party in the proceeding concerning the order would deny another party complete relief in the proceeding or who claims an interest related to the subject of the order and is so situated that the disposition of the matter, in the person's absence, may:

(A) as a practical matter impair or impede the person's ability to protect that interest; or

(B) leave any other person who is a party to a proceeding concerning the order subject to a substantial risk of incurring multiple or otherwise inconsistent obligations by reason of the person's claimed interest.

A person who is entitled to notice under this subsection is not a party to any proceeding resulting from the grant of a petition for review under section 7 of this chapter unless the person is designated as a party in the record of the proceeding.

(c) The notice required by subsection (a) must include the following:

(1) A brief description of the order.

(2) A brief explanation of the available procedures and the time limit for seeking administrative review of the order under section 7 of this chapter.

(3) A brief explanation of how the person may obtain notices of any prehearing conferences, preliminary hearings, hearings, stays, and any orders disposing of the proceedings without intervening in the proceeding, if a petition for review is granted under section 7 of this chapter.

(4) Any other information required by law.

(d) An agency issuing an order under this section or conducting an administrative review of the order shall give notice of any:

- (1) prehearing conference;
- (2) preliminary hearing;
- (3) hearing;
- (4) stay; or
- (5) order disposing of all proceedings;

concerning the order to a person notified under subsection (b) who requests these notices in the manner specified under subsection (c)(3).

(e) If a statute requires an agency to solicit comments from the public in a nonevidentiary public hearing before issuing an order described by subsection (a), the agency shall announce at the opening and the close of the public hearing how a person may receive notice of the order under subsection (b)(4).

(f) If a petition for review and a petition for stay of effectiveness of an order described in subsection (a) has not been filed, the order is effective fifteen (15) days (or any longer period during which a person may, by statute, seek administrative review of the order) after the order is served. If both a petition for review and a petition for stay of effectiveness are filed before the order becomes effective, any part of the order that is within the scope of the petition for stay is stayed for an additional fifteen (15) days. Any part of the order that is not within the scope of the petition is not stayed. The order takes effect regardless of whether the persons described by subsection (b)(5) or (b)(6) have been served. An agency shall make a good faith effort to identify and notify these persons, and the agency has the burden of persuasion that it has done so. The agency may request that the applicant for the order assist in the identification of these persons. Failure to notify any of these persons is not grounds for invalidating an order, unless an unnotified person is substantially prejudiced by the lack of notice. The burden of persuasion as to substantial prejudice is on the unnotified person.

(g) If a timely and sufficient application has been made for renewal of a license with reference to any activity of a continuing nature and review is granted under section 7 of this chapter, the existing license does not expire until the agency has disposed of a proceeding under this chapter concerning the renewal, unless a statute other than this article provides otherwise. This subsection does not preclude an agency from issuing, under IC 4-21.5-4, an emergency or other temporary order with respect to the license.

(h) On the motion of any party or other person having a pending petition for intervention in the proceeding, an administrative law judge shall, as soon as practicable, conduct a preliminary hearing to determine whether the order should be stayed. The burden of proof in the preliminary hearing is on the person seeking the stay. The administrative law judge may stay the order in whole or in part. The order concerning the stay may be issued before or after the order described in subsection (a) becomes effective. The resulting order concerning the stay shall be served on the parties, any person who has a pending petition for intervention in the proceeding, and any person who has requested notice under subsection (d). It must include a statement of the facts and law on which it is based.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.4.

IC 4-21.5-3-6 Notice required; persons who must receive notice; contents; effectiveness of order; stay, preliminary hearing, and resulting order

Sec. 6. (a) Notice shall be given under this section concerning the following:

- (1) A safety order under IC 22-8-1.1.
- (2) Any order that:
 - (A) imposes a sanction on a person or terminates a legal right, duty, privilege, immunity, or other legal interest of a person;

(B) is not described in section 4 or 5 of this chapter or IC 4-21.5-4; and

(C) by statute becomes effective without a proceeding under this chapter if there is no request for a review of the order within a specified period after the order is issued or served.

(3) A notice of program reimbursement or equivalent determination or other notice regarding a hospital's reimbursement issued by the office of Medicaid policy and planning or by a contractor of the office of Medicaid policy and planning regarding a hospital's year end cost settlement.

(4) A determination of audit findings or an equivalent determination by the office of Medicaid policy and planning or by a contractor of the office of Medicaid policy and planning arising from a Medicaid postpayment or concurrent audit of a hospital's Medicaid claims.

(5) A license revocation under:

- (A) IC 24-4.4-2;
- (B) IC 24-4.5-3;
- (C) IC 28-1-29;
- (D) IC 28-7-5;
- (E) IC 28-8-4; or
- (F) IC 28-8-5.

(b) When an agency issues an order described by subsection (a), the agency shall give notice to the following persons:

- (1) Each person to whom the order is specifically directed.
- (2) Each person to whom a law requires notice to be given.

A person who is entitled to notice under this subsection is not a party to any proceeding resulting from the grant of a petition for review under section 7 of this chapter unless the person is designated as a party in the record of the proceeding.

(c) The notice must include the following:

- (1) A brief description of the order.
- (2) A brief explanation of the available procedures and the time limit for seeking administrative review of the order under section 7 of this chapter.
- (3) Any other information required by law.

(d) An order described in subsection (a) is effective fifteen (15) days after the order is served, unless a statute other than this article specifies a different date or the agency specifies a later date in its order. This subsection does not preclude an agency from issuing, under IC 4-21.5-4, an emergency or other temporary order concerning the subject of an order described in subsection (a).

(e) If a petition for review of an order described in subsection (a) is filed within the period set by section 7 of this chapter and a petition for stay of effectiveness of the order is filed by a party or another person who has a pending petition for intervention in the proceeding, an administrative law judge shall, as soon as practicable, conduct a preliminary hearing to determine whether the order should be stayed in whole or in part. The burden of proof in the preliminary hearing is on the person seeking the stay. The administrative law judge may stay the order in whole or in part. The order concerning the stay may be issued after an order described in subsection (a) becomes effective. The resulting order concerning the stay shall be served on the parties and any person who has a pending petition for intervention in the proceeding. It must include a statement of the facts and law on which it is based.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.5; P.L.42-1995, SEC.2; P.L.80-1998, SEC.1; P.L.35-2010, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-7 Review; petition; denial of petition; preliminary hearing

Sec. 7. (a) To qualify for review of a personnel action to which IC 4-15-2 applies, a person must comply with IC 4-15-2-35 or IC 4-15-2-35.5. To qualify for review of any other order described in section 4, 5, or 6 of this chapter, a person must petition for review in a writing that does the following:

(1) States facts demonstrating that:

- (A) the petitioner is a person to whom the order is specifically directed;
- (B) the petitioner is aggrieved or adversely affected by the order; or
- (C) the petitioner is entitled to review under any law.

(2) Includes, with respect to determinations of notice of program reimbursement and audit findings described in section 6(a)(3) and 6(a)(4) of this chapter, a statement of issues that includes:

- (A) the specific findings, action, or determination of the office of Medicaid policy and planning or of a contractor of the office of Medicaid policy and planning from which the provider is appealing;
- (B) the reason the provider believes that the finding, action, or determination of the office of Medicaid policy and planning or of a contractor of the office of Medicaid policy and planning was in error; and
- (C) with respect to each finding, action, or determination of the office of Medicaid policy and planning or of a contractor of the office of Medicaid policy and planning, the statutes or rules that support the provider's contentions of error.

Not more than thirty (30) days after filing a petition for review under this section, and upon a finding of good cause by the administrative law judge, a person may amend the statement of issues contained in a petition for review to add one (1) or more additional issues.

(3) Is filed:

- (A) with respect to an order described in section 4, 5, 6(a)(1), 6(a)(2), or 6(a)(5) of this chapter, with the ultimate authority for the agency issuing the order within fifteen (15) days after the person is given notice of the order or any longer period set by statute; or
- (B) with respect to a determination described in section 6(a)(3) or 6(a)(4) of this chapter, with the office of Medicaid policy and planning not more than one hundred eighty (180) days after the hospital is provided notice of the determination.

The issuance of an amended notice of program reimbursement by the office of Medicaid policy and planning does not extend the time within which a hospital must file a petition for review from the original notice of program reimbursement under clause (B), except for matters that are the subject of the amended notice of program reimbursement.

If the petition for review is denied, the petition shall be treated as a petition for intervention in any review initiated under subsection (d).

(b) If an agency denies a petition for review under subsection (a) and the petitioner is not allowed to intervene as a party in a proceeding resulting from the grant of the petition for review of another person, the agency shall serve a written notice on the petitioner that includes the following:

- (1) A statement that the petition for review is denied.
- (2) A brief explanation of the available procedures and the time limit for seeking administrative review of the denial under subsection (c).

(c) An agency shall assign an administrative law judge to conduct a preliminary hearing on the issue of whether a person is qualified under subsection (a) to obtain review of an order when a person requests reconsideration of the denial of review in a writing that:

- (1) states facts demonstrating that the person filed a petition for review of an order described in section 4, 5, or 6 of this chapter;
- (2) states facts demonstrating that the person was denied review without an evidentiary hearing; and
- (3) is filed with the ultimate authority for the agency denying the review within fifteen (15) days after the notice required by subsection (b) was served on the petitioner.

Notice of the preliminary hearing shall be given to the parties, each person who has a pending petition for intervention in the proceeding, and any other person described by section 5(d) of this chapter. The resulting order must be served on the persons to whom notice of the preliminary

hearing must be given and include a statement of the facts and law on which it is based.

(d) If a petition for review is granted, the petitioner becomes a party to the proceeding and the agency shall assign the matter to an administrative law judge or certify the matter to another agency for the assignment of an administrative law judge (if a statute transfers responsibility for a hearing on the matter to another agency). The agency granting the administrative review or the agency to which the matter is transferred may conduct informal proceedings to settle the matter to the extent allowed by law.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.6; P.L.42-1995, SEC.3; P.L.2-1997, SEC.11; P.L.222-2005, SEC.22; P.L.213-2007, SEC.1; P.L.217-2007, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-8 Sanctions; temporary orders

Sec. 8. (a) An agency may issue a sanction or terminate a legal right, duty, privilege, immunity, or other legal interest not described by section 4, 5, or 6 of this chapter only after conducting a proceeding under this chapter. However, this subsection does not preclude an agency from issuing, under IC 4-21.5-4, an emergency or other temporary order concerning the subject of the proceeding.

(b) When an agency seeks to issue an order that is described by subsection (a), the agency shall serve a complaint upon:

- (1) each person to whom any resulting order will be specifically directed; and
- (2) any other person required by law to be notified.

A person notified under this subsection is not a party to the proceeding unless the person is a person against whom any resulting order will be specifically directed or the person is designated by the agency as a party in the record of the proceeding.

(c) The complaint required by subsection (b) must include the following:

- (1) A short, plain statement showing that the pleader is entitled to an order.
- (2) A demand for the order that the pleader seeks.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-9 Ultimate authority of agency; acting as or designating an administrative judge; disqualification; procedures

Sec. 9. (a) Except to the extent that a statute other than this article limits an agency's discretion to select an administrative law judge, the ultimate authority for an agency may:

- (1) act as an administrative law judge;
- (2) designate one (1) or more members of the ultimate authority (if the ultimate authority is a panel of individuals) to act as an administrative law judge; or
- (3) designate one (1) or more other individuals, not necessarily employees of the agency, to act as an administrative law judge. A designation under subdivision (2) or (3) may be made in advance of the commencement of any particular proceeding for a generally described class of proceedings or may be made for a particular proceeding. A general designation may provide procedures for the assignment of designated individuals to particular proceedings.

(b) An agency may not knowingly assign an individual to serve alone or with others as an administrative law judge who is subject to disqualification under this chapter.

(c) If the judge believes that the judge's impartiality might reasonably be questioned, or believes that the judge's personal bias, prejudice, or knowledge of a disputed evidentiary fact might influence the decision, an individual assigned to serve alone or with others as an administrative law judge shall:

- (1) withdraw as the administrative law judge; or
- (2) inform the parties of the potential basis for disqualification, place a brief statement of this basis on the record of the proceeding, and

allow the parties an opportunity to petition for disqualification under subsection (d).

(d) Any party to a proceeding may petition for the disqualification of an individual serving alone or with others as an administrative law judge upon discovering facts establishing grounds for disqualification under this chapter. The administrative law judge assigned to the proceeding shall determine whether to grant the petition, stating facts and reasons for the determination. If the administrative law judge ruling on the disqualification issue is not the ultimate authority for the agency, the party petitioning for disqualification may petition the ultimate authority in writing for review of the ruling within ten (10) days after notice of the ruling is served. The ultimate authority shall conduct proceedings described by section 28 of this chapter to review the petition and affirm, modify, or dissolve the ruling within thirty (30) days after the petition is filed. A determination by the ultimate authority under this subsection is a final order subject to judicial review under IC 4-21.5-5.

(e) If a substitute is required for an administrative law judge who is disqualified or becomes unavailable for any other reason, the substitute must be appointed in accordance with subsection (a).

(f) Any action taken by a duly appointed substitute for a disqualified or unavailable administrative law judge is as effective as if taken by the latter.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.7.

IC 4-21.5-3-10 Disqualification of administrative law judge

Sec. 10. Any individual serving or designated to serve alone or with others as an administrative law judge is subject to disqualification for:

- (1) bias, prejudice, or interest in the outcome of a proceeding;
- (2) failure to dispose of the subject of a proceeding in an orderly and reasonably prompt manner after a written request by a party; or
- (3) any cause for which a judge of a court may be disqualified.

Nothing in this subsection prohibits an individual who is an employee of an agency from serving as an administrative law judge.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-11 Ex parte communications; violations

Sec. 11. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) or unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters specifically authorized by statute, an administrative law judge serving in a proceeding may not communicate, directly or indirectly, regarding any issue in the proceeding while the proceeding is pending, with:

- (1) any party;
- (2) any individual who has a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the proceeding;
- (3) any individual who presided at a previous stage of the proceeding; or
- (4) any individual who is prohibited from assisting the administrative law judge under section 13 of this chapter;

without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate in the communication.

(b) A member of a multimember panel of administrative law judges may communicate with other members of the panel regarding a matter pending before the panel, and any administrative law judge may receive aid from staff assistants. However, a staff assistant may not communicate to an administrative law judge any:

- (1) ex parte communications of a type that the administrative law judge would be prohibited from receiving under subsection (a); or
- (2) information that would furnish, augment, diminish, or modify the evidence in the record.

(c) Unless required for the disposition of ex parte matters specifically authorized by statute, a person described by subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) may not communicate, directly or indirectly, in connection with any issue in that proceeding while the proceeding is pending, with

any person serving as administrative law judge without notice and opportunity for all parties to participate in the communication.

(d) If, before serving as administrative law judge in a proceeding, an individual receives an ex parte communication of a type that would not properly be received while serving, the individual, promptly after starting to serve, shall disclose the communication in the manner prescribed in subsection (e).

(e) An administrative law judge who receives an ex parte communication in violation of this section shall:

- (1) place on the record of the pending matter all written communications received, all written responses to the communications, and a memorandum stating the substance of all oral communications received, all responses made, and the identity of each individual from whom the administrative law judge received an ex parte communication; and
- (2) advise all parties that these matters have been placed on the record.

Any person described by subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3), or (a)(4) shall be allowed to rebut a charge of wrongful ex parte communication upon requesting the opportunity for rebuttal within fifteen (15) days after notice of the communication.

(f) If necessary to eliminate the effect of an ex parte communication received in violation of this section, an administrative law judge who receives the communication may be disqualified and the portions of the record pertaining to the communication may be corrected, modified, or preserved by protective order.

(g) A violation of this section is subject to the sanctions under sections 36 and 37 of this chapter.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.8.

IC 4-21.5-3-12 Administrative law judge; prohibited acts; disqualification

Sec. 12. An administrative law judge who:

- (1) comments publicly, except as to hearing schedules or procedures, about pending or impending proceedings; or
- (2) engages in financial or business dealings that tend to:
 - (A) reflect adversely on the administrative law judge's impartiality;
 - (B) interfere with the proper performance of the administrative law judge's duties;
 - (C) exploit the administrative law judge's position; or
 - (D) involve the administrative law judge in frequent financial or business dealings with attorneys or other persons who are likely to come before the administrative law judge;

is subject to disqualification. A violation of this section is subject to the sanctions under sections 36 and 37 of this chapter.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-13 Disqualification; involvement in preadjudicative stage

Sec. 13. (a) An individual who has served as investigator, prosecutor, or advocate in a proceeding or in its preadjudicative stage may not serve as an administrative law judge or assist or advise the administrative law judge in the same proceeding.

(b) An individual who is subject to the authority, direction, or discretion of an individual who has served as investigator, prosecutor, or advocate in a proceeding or in its preadjudicative stage may not serve as an administrative law judge or assist or advise the administrative law judge in the same proceeding.

(c) An individual who has made a determination of probable cause or other equivalent preliminary determination in a proceeding may serve as an administrative law judge or assist or advise the administrative law judge in the same proceeding, unless a party demonstrates grounds for disqualification under section 10 of this chapter.

(d) An individual may serve as an administrative law judge or a person presiding under sections 28, 29, 30, and 31 of this chapter at successive stages of the same proceeding, unless a party demonstrates grounds for disqualification under section 10 of this chapter.

(e) A violation of this section is subject to the sanctions under sections 36 and 37 of this chapter.
As added by P.L. 18-1986, SEC. 1.

IC 4-21.5-3-14 Record; hearing on motion; burden of proof

Sec. 14. (a) An administrative law judge conducting a proceeding shall keep a record of the administrative law judge's proceedings under this article.

(b) If a motion is based on facts not otherwise appearing in the record for the proceeding, the administrative law judge may hear the matter on affidavits presented by the respective parties or the administrative law judge may direct that the matter be heard wholly or partly on oral testimony or depositions.

(c) At each stage of the proceeding, the agency or other person requesting that an agency take action or asserting an affirmative defense specified by law has the burden of persuasion and the burden of going forward with the proof of the request or affirmative defense. Before the hearing on which the party intends to assert it, a party shall, to the extent possible, disclose any affirmative defense specified by law on which the party intends to rely. If a prehearing conference is held in the proceeding, a party notified of the conference shall disclose the party's affirmative defense in the conference.

As added by P.L. 18-1986, SEC. 1. Amended by P.L. 35-1987, SEC. 9.

IC 4-21.5-3-15 Participation in proceeding

Sec. 15. (a) Any party may participate in a proceeding in person or, if the party is not an individual or is incompetent to participate, by a duly authorized representative.

(b) Whether or not participating in person, any party may be advised and represented at the party's own expense by counsel or, unless prohibited by law, by another representative.

As added by P.L. 18-1986, SEC. 1. Amended by P.L. 33-1989, SEC. 3.

IC 4-21.5-3-16 Interpreters

Sec. 16. (a) A person who:

(1) cannot speak or understand the English language or who because of hearing, speaking, or other impairment has difficulty in communicating with other persons; and

(2) is a party or witness in any proceeding under this article; is entitled to an interpreter to assist the person throughout the proceeding under this article.

(b) The interpreter may be retained by the person or may be appointed by the agency before which the proceeding is pending. If an interpreter is appointed by the agency, the fee for the services of the interpreter shall be set by the agency. The fee shall be paid from any funds available to the agency or be paid in any other manner ordered by the agency.

(c) Any agency may inquire into the qualifications and integrity of any interpreter and may disqualify any person from serving as an interpreter.

(d) Every interpreter for another person in a proceeding shall take the following oath:

Do you affirm, under penalties of perjury, that you will justly, truly, and impartially interpret to _____ the oath about to be administered to him (her), the questions that may be asked him (her), and the answers that he (she) shall give to the questions, relative to the cause now under consideration before this agency?

(e) IC 35-44-2-1 concerning perjury applies to an interpreter.

As added by P.L. 18-1986, SEC. 1.

IC 4-21.5-3-17 Opportunity to file documents; copies

Sec. 17. (a) The administrative law judge, at appropriate stages of a proceeding, shall give all parties full opportunity to file pleadings, motions, and objections and submit offers of settlement.

(b) The administrative law judge, at appropriate stages of a proceeding, may give all parties full opportunity to file briefs, proposed findings of fact, and proposed orders.

(c) A party shall serve copies of any filed item on all parties.

(d) The administrative law judge shall serve copies of all notices, orders, and other papers generated by the administrative law judge on all parties. The administrative law judge shall give notice of preliminary hearings, prehearing conferences, hearings, stays, and orders disposing of the proceeding to persons described by section 5(d) of this chapter.

As added by P.L. 18-1986, SEC. 1.

IC 4-21.5-3-18 Prehearing conference; notice

Sec. 18. (a) The administrative law judge for the hearing, subject to the agency's rules, may, on the administrative law judge's own motion, and shall, on the motion of a party, conduct a prehearing conference. The administrative law judge may deny a motion for a prehearing conference if the administrative law judge has previously conducted a prehearing conference in the proceeding.

(b) This section and section 19 of this chapter apply if the conference is conducted.

(c) The administrative law judge for the prehearing conference shall set the time and place of the conference and give reasonable written notice to the following:

(1) All parties.

(2) All persons who have filed written petitions to intervene in the matter.

(3) All persons entitled to notice under any law.

(d) The initial prehearing conference notice in a proceeding must include the following:

(1) The names and mailing addresses of all known parties and other persons to whom notice is being given by the administrative law judge.

(2) The names and mailing addresses of all publications used to provide notice under this section.

(3) The name, official title, and mailing address of any counsel or employee who has been designated to appear for the agency and a telephone number through which the counsel or employee can be reached.

(4) The official file or other reference number, the name of the proceeding, and a general description of the subject matter.

(5) A statement of the time, place, and nature of the prehearing conference.

(6) A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the prehearing conference and the hearing are to be held.

(7) The name, official title, and mailing address of the administrative law judge for the prehearing conference and a telephone number through which information concerning hearing schedules and procedures may be obtained.

(8) A statement that a party who fails to attend or participate in a prehearing conference, hearing, or other later stage of the proceeding may be held in default or have a proceeding dismissed under section 24 of this chapter.

(e) Any subsequent prehearing conference notice in the proceeding may omit the information described in subsections (d)(1), (d)(2), (d)(3), (d)(6), and (d)(8).

(f) Any notice under this section may include any other matters that the administrative law judge considers desirable to expedite the proceedings.
As added by P.L. 18-1986, SEC. 1. Amended by P.L. 35-1987, SEC. 10.

IC 4-21.5-3-19 Prehearing conference; electronic means; matters considered; prehearing order on pleadings

Sec. 19. (a) This section and section 18 of this chapter apply to prehearing conferences.

(b) To expedite a decision on pending motions and other issues, the administrative law judge may conduct all or part of the prehearing conference by telephone, television, or other electronic means if each participant in the conference has an opportunity:

- (1) to participate in;
- (2) to hear; and
- (3) if technically feasible, to see;

the entire proceeding while it is taking place.

(c) The administrative law judge shall conduct the prehearing conference, as may be appropriate, to deal with such matters as the following:

- (1) Resolution of the issues in the proceeding under section 23 of this chapter.
- (2) Exploration of settlement possibilities.
- (3) Preparation of stipulations.
- (4) Clarification of issues.
- (5) Rulings on identity and limitation of the number of witnesses.
- (6) Objections to proffers of evidence.
- (7) A determination of the extent to which direct evidence, rebuttal evidence, or cross-examination will be presented in written form.
- (8) The order of presentation of evidence and cross-examination.
- (9) Rulings regarding issuance of subpoenas, discovery orders, and protective orders.
- (10) Such other matters as will promote the orderly and prompt conduct of the hearing.

The administrative law judge shall issue a prehearing order incorporating the matters determined at the prehearing conference.

(d) If a prehearing conference is not held, the administrative law judge for the hearing may issue a prehearing order, based on the pleadings, to regulate the conduct of the proceedings.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-20 Hearing; time and place; notice

Sec. 20. (a) The administrative law judge for the hearing shall set the time and place of the hearing and give reasonable written notice to all parties and to all persons who have filed written petitions to intervene in the matter. Unless a shorter notice is required to comply with any law or is stipulated by all parties and persons filing written requests for intervention, an agency shall give at least five (5) days notice of the hearing.

(b) The notice must include a copy of any prehearing order rendered in the matter.

(c) To the extent not included in a prehearing order accompanying it the initial hearing notice in a proceeding must include the following:

- (1) The names and mailing addresses of all parties and other persons to whom notice is being given by the administrative law judge.
- (2) The name, official title, and mailing address of any counsel or employee who has been designated to appear for the agency and a telephone number through which the counsel or employee can be reached.
- (3) The official file or other reference number, the name of the proceeding, and a general description of the subject matter.
- (4) A statement of the time, place, and nature of the hearing.
- (5) A statement of the legal authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held.
- (6) The name, official title, and mailing address of the administrative law judge and a telephone number through which information concerning hearing schedules and procedures may be obtained.

(7) A statement of the issues involved and, to the extent known to the administrative law judge, of the matters asserted by the parties.

(8) A statement that a party who fails to attend or participate in a prehearing conference, hearing, or other later stage of the proceeding may be held in default or have a proceeding dismissed under section 24 of this chapter.

(d) Subsequent hearing notices in the proceeding may omit the information described in subsections (c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(5), and (c)(8).

(e) Any notice under this section may include any other matters the administrative law judge considers desirable to expedite the proceedings.

(f) The administrative law judge shall give notice to persons other than parties and petitioners for intervention who are entitled to notice under any law. Notice under this subsection may include all types of information provided in subsections (a) through (e) or may consist of a brief statement indicating:

- (1) the subject matter, parties, time, place, and nature of the hearing;
- (2) the manner in which copies of the notice to the parties may be inspected and copied;
- (3) the name of the administrative law judge; and
- (4) a telephone number through which information concerning proceeding hearing schedules and procedures may be obtained.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.11.

IC 4-21.5-3-21 Petition for intervention

Sec. 21. (a) Before the beginning of the hearing on the subject of the proceeding, the administrative law judge shall grant a petition for intervention in a proceeding and identify the petitioner in the record of the proceeding as a party if:

(1) the petition:

(A) is submitted in writing to the administrative law judge, with copies mailed to all parties named in the record of the proceeding; and

(B) states facts demonstrating that a statute gives the petitioner an unconditional right to intervene in the proceeding; or

(2) the petition:

(A) is submitted in writing to the administrative law judge, with copies mailed to all parties named in the record of the proceeding, at least three (3) days before the hearing; and

(B) states facts demonstrating that the petitioner is aggrieved or adversely affected by the order or a statute gives the petitioner a conditional right to intervene in the proceeding.

(b) The administrative law judge, at least twenty-four (24) hours before the beginning of the hearing, shall issue an order granting or denying each pending petition for intervention.

(c) After the beginning of the hearing on the subject of the proceeding, but before the close of evidence in the hearing, anyone may be permitted to intervene in the proceeding if:

(1) a statute confers a conditional right to intervene or an applicant's claim or defense and the main action have a question of law or fact in common; and

(2) the administrative law judge determines that the interests of justice and the orderly and prompt conduct of the proceedings will not be impaired by allowing the intervention.

In exercising its discretion, the administrative law judge shall consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the legal interests of any of the parties.

(d) An order granting or denying a petition for intervention must specify any condition and briefly state the reasons for the order. The administrative law judge may modify the order at any time, stating the reasons for the modification. The administrative law judge shall promptly give notice of an order granting, denying, or modifying intervention to the petitioner for intervention and to all parties.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.12.

IC 4-21.5-3-22 Administrative orders; enforcement

Sec. 22. (a) The administrative law judge at the request of any party or an agency shall, and upon the administrative law judge's own motion may, issue:

- (1) subpoenas;
- (2) discovery orders; and
- (3) protective orders;

in accordance with the rules of procedure governing discovery, depositions, and subpoenas in civil actions in the courts.

(b) The party seeking the order shall serve the order in accordance with these rules of procedure. If ordered by the administrative law judge, the sheriff in the county in which the order is to be served shall serve the subpoena, discovery order, or protective order.

(c) Subpoenas and orders issued under this section may be enforced under IC 4-21.5-6.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-23 Summary judgment

Sec. 23. (a) A party may, at any time after a matter is assigned to an administrative law judge, move for a summary judgment in the party's favor as to all or any part of the issues in a proceeding. The motion must be supported with affidavits or other evidence permitted under this section and set forth specific facts showing that there is not a genuine issue in dispute.

(b) The motion must be served at least five (5) days before the time fixed for the hearing on the motion. The adverse party may serve opposing affidavits before the day of hearing. The administrative law judge may direct the parties to give oral argument on the motion. The judgment sought shall be rendered immediately if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits and testimony, if any, show that a genuine issue as to any material fact does not exist and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. A summary judgment may be rendered upon fewer than all the issues or claims (such as the issue of penalties alone) although there is a genuine issue as to damages or liability, as the case may be. A summary judgment upon fewer than all the issues involved in a proceeding or with respect to fewer than all the claims or parties is not a final order. The administrative law judge shall designate the issues or claims upon which the judge finds no genuine issue as to any material facts. Summary judgment may not be granted as a matter of course because the opposing party fails to offer opposing affidavits or evidence, but the administrative law judge shall make a determination from the affidavits and testimony offered upon the matters placed in issue by the pleadings or the evidence. If it appears from the affidavits of a party opposing the motion that the party cannot for reasons stated present by affidavit facts essential to justify the party's opposition, the administrative law judge may make any order that is just.

(c) If on motion under this section no order is rendered upon the whole case or for all the relief asked and a hearing is necessary, the administrative law judge at the hearing of the motion, by examining the pleadings and the evidence before it and by interrogating any person, shall if practicable ascertain:

- (1) what material facts exist without substantial controversy; and
- (2) what material facts are actually and in good faith controverted.

The administrative law judge shall then make an order specifying the facts that appear without substantial controversy, including the extent to which the amount of damages or other relief is not in controversy, and directing further proceedings in the action as are just. Upon the hearing of the action, the facts specified are established in the judge's order under this subsection.

(d) Supporting and opposing affidavits must:

- (1) be made on personal knowledge;
- (2) set forth facts that are admissible in evidence; and

(3) show affirmatively that the affiant is competent to testify to the matters stated in the affidavit.

(e) The administrative law judge may permit affidavits to be supplemented or opposed by depositions, answers to interrogatories, further affidavits, or testimony of witnesses.

(f) If a motion for summary judgment is made and supported under this section, an adverse party may not rely upon the mere allegations or denials made in the adverse party's pleadings as a response to the motion. The adverse party shall respond to the motion with affidavits or other evidence permitted under this section and set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue in dispute. If the adverse party does not respond as required by this subsection, the administrative law judge may enter summary judgment against the adverse party.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.13; P.L.5-1988, SEC.27.

IC 4-21.5-3-24 Default or dismissal

Sec. 24. (a) At any stage of a proceeding, if a party fails to:

- (1) file a responsive pleading required by statute or rule;
- (2) attend or participate in a prehearing conference, hearing, or other stage of the proceeding; or
- (3) take action on a matter for a period of sixty (60) days, if the party is responsible for taking the action; the administrative law judge may serve upon all parties written notice of a proposed default or dismissal order, including a statement of the grounds.

(b) Within seven (7) days after service of a proposed default or dismissal order, the party against whom it was issued may file a written motion requesting that the proposed default order not be imposed and stating the grounds relied upon. During the time within which a party may file a written motion under this subsection, the administrative law judge may adjourn the proceedings or conduct them without the participation of the party against whom a proposed default order was issued, having due regard for the interest of justice and the orderly and prompt conduct of the proceedings.

(c) If the party has failed to file a written motion under subsection (b), the administrative law judge shall issue the default or dismissal order. If the party has filed a written motion under subsection (b), the administrative law judge may either enter the order or refuse to enter the order.

(d) After issuing a default order, the administrative law judge shall conduct any further proceedings necessary to complete the proceeding without the participation of the party in default and shall determine all issues in the adjudication, including those affecting the defaulting party. The administrative law judge may conduct proceedings in accordance with section 23 of this chapter to resolve any issue of fact.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-25 Conduct of hearing; procedure

Sec. 25. (a) This section and section 26 of this chapter govern the conduct of any hearing held by an administrative law judge.

(b) The administrative law judge shall regulate the course of the proceedings in conformity with any prehearing order and in an informal manner without recourse to the technical, common law rules of evidence applicable to civil actions in the courts.

(c) To the extent necessary for full disclosure of all relevant facts and issues, the administrative law judge shall afford to all parties the opportunity to respond, present evidence and argument, conduct cross-examination, and submit rebuttal evidence, except as restricted by a limitation under subsection (d) or by the prehearing order.

(d) The administrative law judge may, after a prehearing order is issued under section 19 of this chapter, impose conditions upon a party necessary to avoid unreasonably burdensome or repetitious presentations by the party, such as the following:

- (1) Limiting the party's participation to designated issues in which the party has a particular interest demonstrated by the petition.
- (2) Limiting the party's use of discovery, cross-examination, and other procedures so as to promote the orderly, prompt, and just conduct of the proceeding.
- (3) Requiring two (2) or more parties to combine their presentations of evidence and argument, cross-examination, discovery, and other participation in the proceedings.

If a person is allowed to intervene in the proceeding after the commencement of a hearing under this section, the administrative law judge may prohibit the intervener from recalling any witness who has been heard or reopening any matter that has been resolved, unless the intervener did not receive a notice required by this chapter or the intervener presents facts that demonstrate that fraud, perjury, or an abuse of discretion has occurred. Any proceedings conducted before the giving of a notice required by this chapter are voidable upon the motion of the party who failed to receive the notice.

(e) The administrative law judge may administer oaths and affirmations and rule on any offer of proof or other motion.

(f) The administrative law judge may give nonparties an opportunity to present oral or written statements. If the administrative law judge proposes to consider a statement by a nonparty, the judge shall give all parties an opportunity to challenge or rebut it and, on motion of any party, the judge shall require the statement to be given under oath or affirmation.

(g) The administrative law judge shall have the hearing recorded at the agency's expense. The agency is not required, at its expense, to prepare a transcript, unless required to do so by law. Any party, at the party's expense, may cause a reporter approved by the agency to prepare a transcript from the agency's record, or cause additional recordings to be made during the hearing if the making of the additional recordings does not cause distraction or disruption. Notwithstanding IC 5-14-3-8, an agency may charge a person who requests that an agency provide a transcript (other than for judicial review under IC 4-21.5-5-13) the reasonable costs of preparing the transcript.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-26 Conduct of hearing; evidence

Sec. 26. (a) This section and section 25 of this chapter govern the conduct of any hearing conducted by an administrative law judge. Upon proper objection, the administrative law judge shall exclude evidence that is irrelevant, immaterial, unduly repetitious, or excludable on constitutional or statutory grounds or on the basis of evidentiary privilege recognized in the courts. In the absence of proper objection, the administrative law judge may exclude objectionable evidence. The administrative law judge may admit hearsay evidence. If not objected to, the hearsay evidence may form the basis for an order. However, if the evidence is properly objected to and does not fall within a recognized exception to the hearsay rule, the resulting order may not be based solely upon the hearsay evidence.

(b) All testimony of parties and witnesses must be made under oath or affirmation.

(c) Statements presented by nonparties in accordance with section 25 of this chapter may be received as evidence.

(d) Any part of the evidence may be received in written form if doing so will expedite the hearing without substantial prejudice to the interests of any party.

(e) Documentary evidence may be received in the form of a copy or excerpt. Upon request, parties shall be given an opportunity to compare the copy with the original if available.

(f) Official notice may be taken of the following:

- (1) Any fact that could be judicially noticed in the courts.
- (2) The record of other proceedings before the agency.

(3) Technical or scientific matters within the agency's specialized knowledge.

(4) Codes or standards that have been adopted by an agency of the United States or this state.

(g) Parties must be:

(1) notified before or during the hearing, or before the issuance of any order that is based in whole or in part on facts or material noticed under subsection (f), of the specific facts or material noticed, and the source of the facts or material noticed, including any staff memoranda and data; and

(2) afforded an opportunity to contest and rebut the facts or material noticed under subsection (f).

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-27 Final orders; findings of fact and conclusions of law

Sec. 27. (a) If the administrative law judge is the ultimate authority for the agency, the ultimate authority's order disposing of a proceeding is a final order. If the administrative law judge is not the ultimate authority, the administrative law judge's order disposing of the proceeding becomes a final order when affirmed under section 29 of this chapter. Regardless of whether the order is final, it must comply with this section.

(b) This subsection applies only to an order not subject to subsection (c). The order must include, separately stated, findings of fact for all aspects of the order, including the remedy prescribed and, if applicable, the action taken on a petition for stay of effectiveness. Findings of ultimate fact must be accompanied by a concise statement of the underlying basic facts of record to support the findings. The order must also include a statement of the available procedures and time limit for seeking administrative review of the order (if administrative review is available).

(c) This subsection applies only to an order of the ultimate authority entered under IC 13, IC 14, or IC 25. The order must include separately stated findings of fact and, if a final order, conclusions of law for all aspects of the order, including the remedy prescribed and, if applicable, the action taken on a petition for stay of effectiveness. Findings of ultimate fact must be accompanied by a concise statement of the underlying basic facts of record to support the findings. Conclusions of law must consider prior final orders (other than negotiated orders) of the ultimate authority under the same or similar circumstances if those prior final orders are raised on the record in writing by a party and must state the reasons for deviations from those prior orders. The order must also include a statement of the available procedures and time limit for seeking administrative review of the order (if administrative review is available).

(d) Findings must be based exclusively upon the evidence of record in the proceeding and on matters officially noticed in that proceeding. Findings must be based upon the kind of evidence that is substantial and reliable. The administrative law judge's experience, technical competence, and specialized knowledge may be used in evaluating evidence.

(e) A substitute administrative law judge may issue the order under this section upon the record that was generated by a previous administrative law judge.

(f) The administrative law judge may allow the parties a designated amount of time after conclusion of the hearing for the submission of proposed findings.

(g) An order under this section shall be issued in writing within ninety (90) days after conclusion of the hearing or after submission of proposed findings in accordance with subsection (f), unless this period is waived or extended with the written consent of all parties or for good cause shown.

(h) The administrative law judge shall have copies of the order under this section delivered to each party and to the ultimate authority for the agency (if it is not rendered by the ultimate authority).

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.25-1997, SEC.1; P.L.2-1998, SEC.10.

IC 4-21.5-3-28 Final order; authority to issue; proceedings

Sec. 28. (a) This section applies to proceedings under sections 29, 30, and 31 of this chapter.

(b) The ultimate authority or its designee shall conduct proceedings to issue a final order. A designee may be selected in advance of the commencement of any particular proceeding for a generally described class of proceedings or may be selected for a particular proceeding. A general designation may provide procedures for the assignment of designated individuals to particular proceedings.

(c) Any individual serving alone or with others in a proceeding may be disqualified for any of the reasons that an administrative law judge may be disqualified. The procedures in section 9 of this chapter apply to the disqualification and substitution of the individual.

(d) Motions and petitions submitted by a party to the ultimate authority shall be served on each party to the proceeding and to any person described by section 5(d) of this chapter.

(e) In the conduct of its proceedings, the ultimate authority or its designee shall afford each party an opportunity to present briefs. The ultimate authority or its designee may:

- (1) afford each party an opportunity to present oral argument;
- (2) have a transcript prepared, at the agency's expense, of any portion of the record of a proceeding that the ultimate authority or its designee considers necessary;
- (3) exercise the powers of an administrative law judge to hear additional evidence under sections 25 and 26 of this chapter; or
- (4) allow nonparties to participate in a proceeding in accordance with section 25 of this chapter.

Sections 15 and 16 of this chapter concerning representation and interpreters apply to the proceedings of the ultimate authority or its designee.

(f) Notices and orders of the ultimate authority or its designee shall be served on all parties and all other persons who have requested notice under section 5 of this chapter.

(g) The final order of the ultimate authority or its designee must:

- (1) identify any differences between the final order and the nonfinal order issued by the administrative law judge under section 27 of this chapter;
- (2) include findings of fact meeting the standards of section 27 of this chapter or incorporate the findings of fact in the administrative law judge's order by express reference to the order; and
- (3) briefly explain the available procedures and time limit for seeking administrative review of the final order by another agency under section 30 of this chapter (if any is available).

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-29 Orders from other than ultimate authority; review by ultimate authority; objections

Sec. 29. (a) This section does not apply if the administrative law judge issuing an order under section 27 of this chapter is the ultimate authority for the agency.

(b) After an administrative law judge issues an order under section 27 of this chapter, the ultimate authority or its designee shall issue a final order:

- (1) affirming;
- (2) modifying; or
- (3) dissolving;

the administrative law judge's order. The ultimate authority or its designee may remand the matter, with or without instructions, to an administrative law judge for further proceedings.

(c) In the absence of an objection or notice under subsection (d) or (e), the ultimate authority or its designee shall affirm the order.

(d) To preserve an objection to an order of an administrative law judge for judicial review, a party must not be in default under this chapter and must object to the order in a writing that:

- (1) identifies the basis of the objection with reasonable particularity; and
- (2) is filed with the ultimate authority responsible for reviewing the order within fifteen (15) days (or any longer period set by statute) after the order is served on the petitioner.

(e) Without an objection under subsection (d), the ultimate authority or its designee may serve written notice of its intent to review any issue related to the order. The notice shall be served on all parties and all other persons described by section 5(d) of this chapter. The notice must identify the issues that the ultimate authority or its designee intends to review.

(f) A final order disposing of a proceeding or an order remanding an order to an administrative law judge for further proceedings shall be issued within sixty (60) days after the latter of:

- (1) the date that the order was issued under section 27 of this chapter;
- (2) the receipt of briefs; or
- (3) the close of oral argument;

unless the period is waived or extended with the written consent of all parties or for good cause shown.

(g) After remand of an order under this section to an administrative law judge, the judge's order is also subject to review under this section.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-30 Review by another agency

Sec. 30. If, under a statute, an agency may review the final order of another agency, the review shall be treated as if it was a continuous proceeding before a single agency. For the purposes of this review and the application of section 3 of this chapter concerning the effectiveness of an order, a final order of the first agency shall be treated as a nonfinal order of an administrative law judge, and the second agency shall review the order under section 29 of this chapter. To preserve an issue for judicial review, a party must comply with section 29(d) of this chapter before the second agency. The ultimate authority for the second agency or its designee may conduct proceedings under section 31 of this chapter.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-31 Modification of final order

Sec. 31. (a) An agency has jurisdiction to modify a final order under this section before the earlier of the following:

- (1) Thirty (30) days after the agency has served the final order under section 27, 29, or 30 of this chapter.
- (2) Another agency assumes jurisdiction over the final order under section 30 of this chapter.
- (3) A court assumes jurisdiction over the final order under IC 4-21.5-5.

(b) A party may petition the ultimate authority for an agency for a stay of effectiveness of a final order. The ultimate authority or its designee may, before or after the order becomes effective, stay the final order in whole or in part.

(c) A party may petition the ultimate authority for an agency for a rehearing of a final order. The ultimate authority or its designee may grant a petition for rehearing only if the petitioning party demonstrates that:

- (1) the party is not in default under this chapter;
- (2) newly discovered material evidence exists; and
- (3) the evidence could not, by due diligence, have been discovered and produced at the hearing in the proceeding.

The rehearing may be limited to the issues directly affected by the newly discovered evidence. If the rehearing is conducted by a person other than the ultimate authority, section 29 of this chapter applies to review of the order resulting from the rehearing.

(d) Clerical mistakes and other errors resulting from oversight or omission in a final order or other part of the record of a proceeding may be corrected by an ultimate authority or its designee on the motion of any party or on the motion of the ultimate authority or its designee.

(e) An action of a petitioning party or an agency under this section neither tolls the period in which a party may object to a second agency under section 30 of this chapter nor tolls the period in which a party may petition for judicial review under IC 4-21.5-5. However, if a rehearing is granted under subsection (c), these periods are tolled and a new period begins on the date that a new final order is served.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.14.

IC 4-21.5-3-32 Final orders; public inspection; indexing; deletions; precedent

Sec. 32. (a) Each agency shall make all written final orders available for public inspection and copying under IC 5-14-3. The agency shall index final orders that are issued after June 30, 1987, by name and subject. An agency shall index an order issued before July 1, 1987, if a person submits a written request to the agency that the order be indexed. An agency shall delete from these orders identifying details to the extent required by IC 5-14-3 or other law. In each case, the justification for the deletion must be explained in writing and attached to the order.

(b) An agency may not rely on a written final order as precedent to the detriment of any person until the order has been made available for public inspection and indexed in the manner described in subsection (a). However, this subsection does not apply to any person who has actual timely knowledge of the order. The burden of proving that knowledge is on the agency.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.15.

IC 4-21.5-3-33 Records

Sec. 33. (a) An agency shall maintain an official record of each proceeding under this chapter.

(b) The agency record of the proceeding consists only of the following:

- (1) Notices of all proceedings.
- (2) Any prehearing order.
- (3) Any motions, pleadings, briefs, petitions, requests, and intermediate rulings.
- (4) Evidence received or considered.
- (5) A statement of matters officially noticed.
- (6) Proffers of proof and objections and rulings on them.
- (7) Proposed findings, requested orders, and exceptions.
- (8) The record prepared for the administrative law judge or for the ultimate authority or its designee under sections 28 through 31 of this chapter, at a hearing, and any transcript of the record considered before final disposition of the proceeding.
- (9) Any final order, nonfinal order, or order on rehearing.
- (10) Staff memoranda or data submitted to the administrative law judge or a person presiding in a proceeding under sections 28 through 31 of this chapter.
- (11) Matters placed on the record after an ex parte communication.

(c) Except to the extent that a statute provides otherwise, the agency record described by subsection (b) constitutes the exclusive basis for agency action in proceedings under this chapter and for judicial review of a proceeding under this chapter.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-34 Informal procedures; rules

Sec. 34. An agency is encouraged to develop informal procedures that are consistent with this article and make unnecessary more elaborate proceedings under this article. An agency may adopt rules, under IC 4-22-2, setting specific procedures to facilitate informal settlement of matters. This section does not require any person to settle a matter under the agency's informal procedures.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.35-1987, SEC.16.

IC 4-21.5-3-35 Additional procedural rights; rules

Sec. 35. An agency may grant procedural rights to persons in addition to those conferred by this article so long as the rights conferred upon other persons by any law are not substantially prejudiced. The agency may adopt rules, under IC 4-22-2, concerning the nature and requirements of all procedures for requesting a proceeding or engaging in a proceeding, so long as the rules are not inconsistent with this article.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-36 Persons presiding in proceedings; violations

Sec. 36. An individual who:

- (1) is serving alone or with others as an administrative law judge or as a person presiding in a proceeding under sections 28 through 31 of this chapter; and
- (2) knowingly or intentionally violates section 11, 12, or 13 of this chapter;

commits a Class A misdemeanor.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-3-37 Aiding in violation

Sec. 37. A person who:

- (1) aids, induces, or causes an individual serving alone or with others as an administrative law judge or as a person presiding in a proceeding under sections 28 through 31 of this chapter to violate section 11, 12, or 13 of this chapter; and
- (2) acts with the intent to:

(A) have the individual described in subdivision (1) disqualified from serving in a proceeding; or

(B) influence the individual described in subdivision (1) with respect to any issue in a proceeding;

commits a Class A misdemeanor.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

INDIANA CODE § 4-21.5-4

Chapter 4. Special Proceedings; Emergency and Other Temporary Orders

IC 4-21.5-4-1 Circumstances warranting special proceedings

Sec. 1. An agency may conduct proceedings under this chapter if:

- (1) an emergency exists; or
- (2) a statute authorizes the agency to issue a temporary order or otherwise take immediate agency action.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-4-2 Procedures; orders

Sec. 2. (a) The agency shall issue the order under this chapter by one

(1) of the following procedures:

(1) Except as provided in IC 25-1-9-10, without notice or an evidentiary proceeding, by any authorized individual or panel of individuals.

(2) After a hearing conducted by an administrative law judge.

(b) The resulting order must include a brief statement of the facts and the law that justifies the agency's decision to take the specific action under this chapter.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.43-1995, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-4-3 Notice; effectiveness of order

Sec. 3. The agency shall give such notice as is practicable to persons who are required to comply with the order under this chapter. The order is effective when issued.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-4-4 Hearings

Sec. 4. Upon a request by a party for a hearing on an order rendered under section 2(a)(1) of this chapter, the agency shall, as quickly as is practicable, set the matter for an evidentiary hearing. An administrative law judge shall determine whether the order under this chapter should be voided, terminated, modified, stayed, or continued.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

IC 4-21.5-4-5 Expiration of order; exception

Sec. 5. (a) Except as provided in subsection (c), an order issued under this chapter expires on the earliest of the following:

- (1) The date set in the order.
- (2) The date set by a statute other than this article.
- (3) The elapse of ninety (90) days.

(b) During the pendency of any related proceedings under IC 4-21.5-3, the agency responsible for the proceeding may renew the order for successive ninety (90) day periods unless a statute other than this article prohibits the renewal of the order.

(c) An order issued under this chapter and IC 15-17-6 does not expire.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1. Amended by P.L.26-1997, SEC.1; P.L.2-2008, SEC.16.

IC 4-21.5-4-6 Records

Sec. 6. The agency record in a proceeding under this chapter consists of any documents regarding the matter that were considered or prepared by the agency in a proceeding under section 2(a)(1) of this chapter and, if a hearing is conducted under section 2(a)(2) or 4 of this chapter, the items described in IC 4-21.5-3-33.

As added by P.L.18-1986, SEC.1.

United States Code: Title 15, Chapter 89
Professional Boxing Safety

§ 6301. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter:

- (1) Boxer
The term "boxer" means an individual who fights in a professional boxing match.
- (2) Boxing commission
(A) The term "boxing commission" means an entity authorized under State law to regulate professional boxing matches.
- (3) Boxer registry
The term "boxer registry" means any entity certified by the Association of Boxing Commissions for the purposes of maintaining records and identification of boxers.
- (4) Licensee
The term "licensee" means an individual who serves as a trainer, second, or cut man for a boxer.
- (5) Manager
The term "manager" means a person who receives compensation for service as an agent or representative of a boxer.
- (6) Matchmaker
The term "matchmaker" means a person that proposes, selects, and arranges the boxers to participate in a professional boxing match.
- (7) Physician
The term "physician" means a doctor of medicine legally authorized to practice medicine by the State in which the physician performs such function or action.
- (8) Professional boxing match
The term "professional boxing match" means a boxing contest held in the United States between individuals for financial compensation. Such term does not include a boxing contest that is regulated by an amateur sports organization.
- (9) Promoter
The term "promoter" means the person primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing a professional boxing match. The term "promoter" does not include a hotel, casino, resort, or other commercial establishment hosting or sponsoring a professional boxing match unless—
 - (A) the hotel, casino, resort, or other commercial establishment is primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing the match; and
 - (B) there is no other person primarily responsible for organizing, promoting, and producing the match.
- (10) State
The term "State" means each of the 50 States, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States, including the Virgin Islands.
- (11) Effective date of the contract
The term "effective date of the contract" means the day upon which a boxer becomes legally bound by the contract.
- (12) Boxing service provider
The term "boxing service provider" means a promoter, manager, sanctioning body, licensee, or matchmaker.
- (13) Contract provision
The term "contract provision" means any legal obligation between a boxer and a boxing service provider.
- (14) Sanctioning organization
The term "sanctioning organization" means an organization that sanctions professional boxing matches in the United States—
 - (A) between boxers who are residents of different States; or

(B) that are advertised, otherwise promoted, or broadcast (including closed circuit television) in interstate commerce.

(15) Suspension

The term "suspension" includes within its meaning the revocation of a boxing license.

§ 6302. Purposes

The purposes of this chapter are—

- (1) to improve and expand the system of safety precautions that protects the welfare of professional boxers; and
- (2) to assist State boxing commissions to provide proper oversight for the professional boxing industry in the United States.

§ 6303. Boxing matches in States without boxing commissions

- (a) No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match held in a State that does not have a boxing commission unless the match is supervised by a boxing commission from another State and subject to the most recent version of the recommended regulatory guidelines certified and published by the Association of Boxing Commissions as well as any additional relevant professional boxing regulations and requirements of such other State.
- (b) For the purpose of this chapter, if no State commission is available to supervise a boxing match according to subsection (a) of this section, then—
 - (1) the match may not be held unless it is supervised by an association of boxing commissions to which at least a majority of the States belong; and
 - (2) any reporting or other requirement relating to a supervising commission allowed under this section shall be deemed to refer to the entity described in paragraph (1).

§ 6304. Safety standards

No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match without meeting each of the following requirements or an alternative requirement in effect under regulations of a boxing commission that provides equivalent protection of the health and safety of boxers:

- (1) A physical examination of each boxer by a physician certifying whether or not the boxer is physically fit to safely compete, copies of which must be provided to the boxing commission.
- (2) Except as otherwise expressly provided under regulation of a boxing commission promulgated subsequent to October 9, 1996, an ambulance or medical personnel with appropriate resuscitation equipment continuously present on site.
- (3) A physician continuously present at ringside.
- (4) Health insurance for each boxer to provide medical coverage for any injuries sustained in the match.

§ 6305. Registration

(a) Requirements

Each boxer shall register with—

- (1) the boxing commission of the State in which such boxer resides; or
- (2) in the case of a boxer who is a resident of a foreign country, or a State in which there is no boxing commission, the boxing commission of any State that has such a commission.

(b) Identification card

(1) Issuance

A boxing commission shall issue to each professional boxer who registers in accordance with subsection (a) of this section, an identification card that contains each of the following:

- (A) A recent photograph of the boxer.

(B) The social security number of the boxer (or, in the case of a foreign boxer, any similar citizen identification number or professional boxer number from the country of residence of the boxer).

(C) A personal identification number assigned to the boxer by a boxing registry.

(2) Renewal

Each professional boxer shall renew his or her identification card at least once every 4 years.

(3) Presentation

Each professional boxer shall present his or her identification card to the appropriate boxing commission not later than the time of the weigh-in for a professional boxing match.

(c) Health and safety disclosures

It is the sense of the Congress that a boxing commission should, upon issuing an identification card to a boxer under subsection (b)(1) of this section, make a health and safety disclosure to that boxer as that commission considers appropriate. The health and safety disclosure should include the health and safety risks associated with boxing, and, in particular, the risk and frequency of brain injury and the advisability that a boxer periodically undergo medical procedures designed to detect brain injury.

§ 6306. Review

(a) Procedures

Each boxing commission shall establish each of the following procedures:

- (1) Procedures to evaluate the professional records and physician's certification of each boxer participating in a professional boxing match in the State, and to deny authorization for a boxer to fight where appropriate.
- (2) Procedures to ensure that, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, no boxer is permitted to box while under suspension from any boxing commission due to—
 - (A) a recent knockout or series of consecutive losses;
 - (B) an injury, requirement for a medical procedure, or physician denial of certification;
 - (C) failure of a drug test;
 - (D) the use of false aliases, or falsifying, or attempting to falsify, official identification cards or documents; or
 - (E) unsportsmanlike conduct or other inappropriate behavior inconsistent with generally accepted methods of competition in a professional boxing match.
- (3) Procedures to review a suspension where appealed by a boxer, licensee, manager, matchmaker, promoter, or other boxing service provider, including an opportunity for a boxer to present contradictory evidence.
- (4) Procedures to revoke a suspension where a boxer—
 - (A) was suspended under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) of this subsection, and has furnished further proof of a sufficiently improved medical or physical condition; or
 - (B) furnishes proof under subparagraph (C) or (D) of paragraph (2) that a suspension was not, or is no longer, merited by the facts.

(b) Suspension in another State

A boxing commission may allow a boxer who is under suspension in any State to participate in a professional boxing match—

- (1) for any reason other than those listed in subsection (a) of this section if such commission notifies in writing and consults with the designated official of the suspending State's boxing commission prior to the grant of approval for such individual to participate in that professional boxing match; or
- (2) if the boxer appeals to the Association of Boxing Commissions, and the Association of Boxing Commissions determines that the

suspension of such boxer was without sufficient grounds, for an improper purpose, or not related to the health and safety of the boxer or the purposes of this chapter.

§ 6307. Reporting

Not later than 48 business hours after the conclusion of a professional boxing match, the supervising boxing commission shall report the results of such boxing match and any related suspensions to each boxer registry.

§ 6307a. Contract requirements

Within 2 years after May 26, 2000, the Association of Boxing Commissions (ABC) shall develop and shall approve by a vote of no less than a majority of its member State boxing commissioners, guidelines for minimum contractual provisions that should be included in bout agreements and boxing contracts. It is the sense of the Congress that State boxing commissions should follow these ABC guidelines.

§ 6307b. Protection from coercive contracts

(a) General rule

(1)

(A) A contract provision shall be considered to be in restraint of trade, contrary to public policy, and unenforceable against any boxer to the extent that it—

- (i) is a coercive provision described in subparagraph (B) and is for a period greater than 12 months; or
- (ii) is a coercive provision described in subparagraph (B) and the other boxer under contract to the promoter came under that contract pursuant to a coercive provision described in subparagraph (B).

(B) A coercive provision described in this subparagraph is a contract provision that grants any rights between a boxer and a promoter, or between promoters with respect to a boxer, if the boxer is required to grant such rights, or a boxer's promoter is required to grant such rights with respect to a boxer to another promoter, as a condition precedent to the boxer's participation in a professional boxing match against another boxer who is under contract to the promoter.

(2) This subsection shall only apply to contracts entered into after May 26, 2000.

(3) No subsequent contract provision extending any rights or compensation covered in paragraph (1) shall be enforceable against a boxer if the effective date of the contract containing such provision is earlier than 3 months before the expiration of the relevant time period set forth in paragraph (1).

(b) Promotional rights under mandatory bout contracts

No boxing service provider may require a boxer to grant any future promotional rights as a requirement of competing in a professional boxing match that is a mandatory bout under the rules of a sanctioning organization.

(c) Protection from coercive contracts with broadcasters

Subsection (a) of this section applies to any contract between a commercial broadcaster and a boxer, or granting any rights with respect to that boxer, involving a broadcast in or affecting interstate commerce, regardless of the broadcast medium. For the purpose of this subsection, any reference in subsection (a)(1)(B) of this section to "promoter" shall be considered a reference to "commercial broadcaster".

§ 6307c. Sanctioning organizations

(a) Objective criteria

Within 2 years after May 26, 2000, the Association of Boxing Commissions shall develop and shall approve by a vote of no less

than a majority of its member State boxing commissioners, guidelines for objective and consistent written criteria for the ratings of professional boxers. It is the sense of the Congress that sanctioning bodies and State boxing commissions should follow these ABC guidelines.

(b) Appeals process

A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with a boxing match, until it provides the boxers with notice that the sanctioning organization shall, within 7 days after receiving a request from a boxer questioning that organization's rating of the boxer—

- (1) provide to the boxer a written explanation of the organization's criteria, its rating of the boxer, and the rationale or basis for its rating (including a response to any specific questions submitted by the boxer); and
- (2) submit a copy of its explanation to the Association of Boxing Commissions.

(c) Notification of change in rating

A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with a boxing match, until, with respect to a change in the rating of a boxer previously rated by such organization in the top 10 boxers, the organization—

- (1) posts a copy, within 7 days of such change, on its Internet website or home page, if any, including an explanation of such change, for a period of not less than 30 days; and
- (2) provides a copy of the rating change and explanation to an association to which at least a majority of the State boxing commissions belong.

(d) Public disclosure

(1) Federal Trade Commission filing

A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match unless, not later than January 31 of each year, it submits to the Federal Trade Commission and to the ABC—

- (A) a complete description of the organization's ratings criteria, policies, and general sanctioning fee schedule;
- (B) the bylaws of the organization;
- (C) the appeals procedure of the organization for a boxer's rating; and
- (D) a list and business address of the organization's officials who vote on the ratings of boxers.

(2) Format; updates

A sanctioning organization shall—

- (A) provide the information required under paragraph (1) in writing, and, for any document greater than 2 pages in length, also in electronic form; and
- (B) promptly notify the Federal Trade Commission of any material change in the information submitted.

(3) Federal Trade Commission to make information available to public

The Federal Trade Commission shall make information received under this subsection available to the public. The Commission may assess sanctioning organizations a fee to offset the costs it incurs in processing the information and making it available to the public.

(4) Internet alternative

In lieu of submitting the information required by paragraph (1) to the Federal Trade Commission, a sanctioning organization may provide the information to the public by maintaining a website on the Internet that—

- (A) is readily accessible by the general public using generally available search engines and does not require a password or payment of a fee for full access to all the information;

(B) contains all the information required to be submitted to the Federal Trade Commission by paragraph (1) in an easy to search and use format; and

(C) is updated whenever there is a material change in the information.

§ 6307d. Required disclosures to State boxing commissions by sanctioning organizations

A sanctioning organization shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in a State a statement of—

- (1) all charges, fees, and costs the organization will assess any boxer participating in that match;
- (2) all payments, benefits, complimentary benefits, and fees the organization will receive for its affiliation with the event, from the promoter, host of the event, and all other sources; and
- (3) such additional information as the commission may require.

§ 6307e. Required disclosures for promoters

(a) Disclosures to the boxing commissions

A promoter shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in a State a statement of—

- (1) a copy of any agreement in writing to which the promoter is a party with any boxer participating in the match;
- (2) a statement made under penalty of perjury that there are no other agreements, written or oral, between the promoter and the boxer with respect to that match; and
- (3)

- (A) all fees, charges, and expenses that will be assessed by or through the promoter on the boxer pertaining to the event, including any portion of the boxer's purse that the promoter will receive, and training expenses;
- (B) all payments, gifts, or benefits the promoter is providing to any sanctioning organization affiliated with the event; 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.

(b) Disclosures to the boxer

A promoter shall not be entitled to receive any compensation directly or indirectly in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxer it promotes—

- (1) the amounts of any compensation or consideration that a promoter has contracted to receive from such match;
- (2) all fees, charges, and expenses that will be assessed by or through the promoter on the boxer pertaining to the event, including any portion of the boxer's purse that the promoter will receive, and training expenses; and
- (3) 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.

(c) Information to be available to State Attorney General

A promoter shall make information required to be disclosed under this section available to the chief law enforcement officer of the State in which the match is to be held upon request of such officer.

§ 6307f. Required disclosures for judges and referees

A judge or referee shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, in connection with a boxing match until it provides to the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in a State a statement of all consideration, including reimbursement for

expenses, that will be received from any source for participation in the match.

§ 6307g. Confidentiality

(a) In general

Neither a boxing commission or ^[1] an Attorney General may disclose to the public any matter furnished by a promoter under section 6307e of this title except to the extent required in a legal, administrative, or judicial proceeding.

(b) Effect of contrary State law

If a State law governing a boxing commission requires that information that would be furnished by a promoter under section 6307e of this title shall be made public, then a promoter is not required to file such information with such State if the promoter files such information with the ABC.

§ 6307h. Judges and referees

No person may arrange, promote, organize, produce, or fight in a professional boxing match unless all referees and judges participating in the match have been certified and approved by the boxing commission responsible for regulating the match in the State where the match is held.

§ 6308. Conflicts of interest

(a) Regulatory personnel

No member or employee of a boxing commission, no person who administers or enforces State boxing laws, and no member of the Association of Boxing Commissions may belong to, contract with, or receive any compensation from, any person who sanctions, arranges, or promotes professional boxing matches or who otherwise has a financial interest in an active boxer currently registered with a boxer registry. For purposes of this section, the term "compensation" does not include funds held in escrow for payment to another person in connection with a professional boxing match. The prohibition set forth in this section shall not apply to any contract entered into, or any reasonable compensation received, by a boxing commission to supervise a professional boxing match in another State as described in section 6303 of this title.

(b) Firewall between promoters and managers

(1) In general

It is unlawful for—

(A) a promoter to have a direct or indirect financial interest in the management of a boxer; or

(B) a manager—

(i) to have a direct or indirect financial interest in the promotion of a boxer; or

(ii) to be employed by or receive compensation or other benefits from a promoter, except for amounts received as consideration under the manager's contract with the boxer.

(2) Exceptions

Paragraph (1)—

(A) does not prohibit a boxer from acting as his own promoter or manager; and

(B) only applies to boxers participating in a boxing match of 10 rounds or more.

(c) Sanctioning organizations

(1) Prohibition on receipts

Except as provided in paragraph (2), no officer or employee of a sanctioning organization may receive any compensation, gift, or benefit, directly or indirectly, from a promoter, boxer, or manager.

(2) Exceptions

Paragraph (1) does not apply to—

(A) the receipt of payment by a promoter, boxer, or manager of a sanctioning organization's published fee for sanctioning a

professional boxing match or reasonable expenses in connection therewith if the payment is reported to the responsible boxing commission; or

(B) the receipt of a gift or benefit of de minimis value.

§ 6309. Enforcement

(a) Injunctions

Whenever the Attorney General of the United States has reasonable cause to believe that a person is engaged in a violation of this chapter, the Attorney General may bring a civil action in the appropriate district court of the United States requesting such relief, including a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order, against the person, as the Attorney General determines to be necessary to restrain the person from continuing to engage in, sanction, promote, or otherwise participate in a professional boxing match in violation of this chapter.

(b) Criminal penalties

(1) Managers, promoters, matchmakers, and licensees

Any manager, promoter, matchmaker, and licensee who knowingly violates, or coerces or causes any other person to violate, any provision of this chapter, other than section 6307a (b),^[1] 6307b, 6307c, 6307d, 6307e, 6307f, or 6307h of this title, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than \$20,000, or both.

(2) Violation of antiexploitation, sanctioning organization, or disclosure provisions

Any person who knowingly violates any provision of section 6307a (b),^[1] 6307b, 6307c, 6307d, 6307e, 6307f, or 6307h of this title shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than—

(A) \$100,000; and

(B) if a violation occurs in connection with a professional boxing match the gross revenues for which exceed \$2,000,000, an additional amount which bears the same ratio to \$100,000 as the amount of such revenues compared to \$2,000,000, or both.

(3) Conflict of interest

Any member or employee of a boxing commission, any person who administers or enforces State boxing laws, and any member of the Association of Boxing Commissions who knowingly violates section 6308 (a) of this title shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not more than 1 year or fined not more than \$20,000, or both.

(4) Boxers

Any boxer who knowingly violates any provision of this chapter shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$1,000.

(c) Actions by States

Whenever the chief law enforcement officer of any State has reason to believe that a person or organization is engaging in practices which violate any requirement of this chapter, the State, as *parens patriae*, may bring a civil action on behalf of its residents in an appropriate district court of the United States—

(1) to enjoin the holding of any professional boxing match which the practice involves;

(2) to enforce compliance with this chapter;

(3) to obtain the fines provided under subsection (b) of this section or appropriate restitution; or

(4) to obtain such other relief as the court may deem appropriate.

(d) Private right of action

Any boxer who suffers economic injury as a result of a violation of any provision of this chapter may bring an action in the appropriate Federal or State court and recover the damages suffered, court costs, and reasonable attorneys fees and expenses.

(e) Enforcement against Federal Trade Commission, State Attorneys General, etc.

Nothing in this chapter authorizes the enforcement of—

- (1) any provision of this chapter against the Federal Trade Commission, the United States Attorney General, or the chief legal officer of any State for acting or failing to act in an official capacity;
- (2) subsection (d) of this section against a State or political subdivision of a State, or any agency or instrumentality thereof; or
- (3) section 6307b of this title against a boxer acting in his capacity as a boxer.

§ 6310. Notification of supervising boxing commission

Each promoter who intends to hold a professional boxing match in a State that does not have a boxing commission shall, not later than 14 days before the intended date of that match, provide written notification to the supervising boxing commission designated under section 6303 of this title. Such notification shall contain each of the following:

- (1) Assurances that, with respect to that professional boxing match, all applicable requirements of this chapter will be met.
- (2) The name of any person who, at the time of the submission of the notification—
 - (A) is under suspension from a boxing commission; and
 - (B) will be involved in organizing or participating in the event.
- (3) For any individual listed under paragraph (2), the identity of the boxing commission that issued the suspension described in paragraph (2)(A).

§ 6311. Studies

- (a) Pension

The Secretary of Labor shall conduct a study on the feasibility and cost of a national pension system for boxers, including potential funding sources.
- (b) Health, safety, and equipment

The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct a study to develop recommendations for health, safety, and equipment standards for boxers and for professional boxing matches.
- (c) Reports

Not later than one year after October 9, 1996, the Secretary of Labor shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a) of this section. Not later than 180 days after October 9, 1996, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report to the Congress on the findings of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (b) of this section.

§ 6312. Professional boxing matches conducted on Indian reservations

- (a) Definitions

For purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

 - (1) Indian tribe

The term "Indian tribe" has the same meaning as in section 450b (e) of title 25.
 - (2) Reservation

The term "reservation" means the geographically defined area over which a tribal organization exercises governmental jurisdiction.
 - (3) Tribal organization

The term "tribal organization" has the same meaning as in section 450b (l) of title 25.
- (b) Requirements
 - (1) In general

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a tribal organization of an Indian tribe may, upon the initiative of the tribal organization—

 - (A) regulate professional boxing matches held within the reservation under the jurisdiction of that tribal organization; and

- (B) carry out that regulation or enter into a contract with a boxing commission to carry out that regulation.
- (2) Standards and licensing

If a tribal organization regulates professional boxing matches pursuant to paragraph (1), the tribal organization shall, by tribal ordinance or resolution, establish and provide for the implementation of health and safety standards, licensing requirements, and other requirements relating to the conduct of professional boxing matches that are at least as restrictive as—

- (A) the otherwise applicable standards and requirements of a State in which the reservation is located; or
- (B) the most recently published version of the recommended regulatory guidelines certified and published by the Association of Boxing Commissions.

§ 6313. Relationship with State law

Nothing in this chapter shall prohibit a State from adopting or enforcing supplemental or more stringent laws or regulations not inconsistent with this chapter, or criminal, civil, or administrative fines for violations of such laws or regulations.

Emergency Rule #10-431(E)

Regulation of Professional Boxing and Professional Unarmed Combat

(Filed with Publisher: June 30, 2010, 11:15 a.m.)

SECTION 1. Definitions

(a) This SECTION applies to:

- (1) professional boxing; and
- (2) professional unarmed combat.

(b) The following definitions apply throughout this document unless otherwise indicated:

(1) "Amateur boxer" means an individual who has been deemed by the commission to be of amateur standing as a result of:

(A) not being listed as having participated in a sanctioned professional boxing bout in the website registry certified or operated by the association of boxing commissions;

(B) not holding a license as a professional boxer issued by the commission; or

(C) the lack of verifiable evidence indicating the individual has previously participated in a sanctioned or unsanctioned professional boxing bout in Indiana or any other state, country, or tribal nation.

(2) "Amateur boxing bout" means a boxing or sparring bout in which:

(A) only amateur boxers participate; and

(B) no purse or prize with a value of one hundred dollars (\$100) or greater is given to the amateur boxers for participating in the bout.

(3) "Amateur boxing event" means a boxing or sparring event in which:

(A) only a series of amateur boxing bouts occur; and

(B) sanctioning for the event is provided by USA Boxing, Inc.

(4) "Amateur unarmed combat bout" means an unarmed combat bout in which:

(A) only amateur unarmed competitors participate; and

(B) no purse or prize with a value of one hundred dollars (\$100) or greater is given to the amateur unarmed competitors for participating in the bout.

(5) "Amateur unarmed combat event" means an unarmed combat event in which only a series of amateur unarmed combat bouts occur.

(6) "Amateur unarmed competitor" means an individual who has been deemed by the commission to be of amateur standing as a result of:

(A) not being listed as having participated in a sanctioned professional unarmed combat bout in the website registry certified or operated by the association of boxing commissions;

(B) not holding a license as a professional unarmed competitor issued by the commission; or

(C) the lack of verifiable evidence indicating the individual has previously participated in a sanctioned or unsanctioned professional unarmed combat bout in Indiana or any other state, country, or tribal nation.

(7) "Boxing corner man" means a licensed boxing:

(A) manager;

(B) second; or

(C) trainer;

who assists a professional boxer during a professional boxing bout.

(8) "Boxing event announcer" means an individual who is a licensed boxing announcer under this document and has been hired by a licensed boxing promoter and approved by the commission to serve as the announcer for a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(9) "Boxing event officials" means the boxing judges, referees, and timekeepers licensed under this document who have been appointed by the commission to serve in an official capacity during the professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(10) "Boxing event physician" means an individual licensed as a physician under IC 25-22.5 who has been hired by a licensed boxing promoter and approved by the commission to serve as the physician for a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(11) "Boxing judge" means an individual who is licensed as a boxing judge in Indiana under IC 25-9 and this document.

(12) "Boxing manager" means an individual who is licensed as a boxing manager under IC 25-9 and this document.

(13) "Boxing matchmaker" means an individual who is licensed as a boxing matchmaker in Indiana under IC 25-9 and this document.

(14) "Boxing promoter" means an individual or company who is licensed as a boxing promoter in Indiana under IC 25-9 and this document.

(15) "Boxing referee" means an individual who is licensed as a boxing referee in Indiana under IC 25-9 and this document.

(16) "Boxing second" means an individual who is licensed as a boxing second under IC 25-9 and this document.

(17) "Boxing timekeeper" means an individual who is licensed as a boxing timekeeper in Indiana under IC 25-9 and this document.

(18) "Boxing trainer" means an individual who is licensed as a boxing trainer under IC 25-9 and this document.

(19) "Commission" means the state athletic commission or any successor entity provided for under Indiana law.

(20) "Commission representative" means any individual duly appointed by the director to regulate a particular commission approved:

(A) professional boxing event;

(B) professional-amateur boxing event;

(C) professional unarmed combat event; or

(D) professional-amateur unarmed combat event;

for purposes of ensuring compliance with all requirements of IC 25-9 and this document.

(21) "Company" means a:

(A) sole proprietorship;

(B) general partnership;

(C) corporation;

(D) limited liability company;

(E) limited partnership;

(F) limited liability partnership;

(G) firm;

(H) club; or

(I) association.

(22) "Complimentary ticket" means any ticket provided to an individual, in order for the individual to observe a commission approved:

(A) professional boxing event;

(B) professional-amateur boxing event;

(C) professional unarmed combat event; or

(D) professional-amateur unarmed combat event;

without direct compensation from the individual for the face value of the ticket.

(23) "Confirmed positive test result" means a result of a test, conducted in accordance with the procedures in this document, indicating the presence of a prohibited drug.

(24) "Conflict of interest" means a situation in which a private interest, usually of a financial nature, may influence a person's judgment in the performance of his or her duty. A conflict of interest includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- (A) Any conduct or circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to conclude that the person is biased.
- (B) Acceptance of any form of compensation, except as provided for in this document, for any services rendered as part of the person's duties for the commission.
- (C) Participation in any business being transacted by any person in which the person's spouse or child has a financial interest.
- (D) Use of the person's position, title, or any authority associated with it in a manner designed for personal gain or benefit.
- (E) Demonstration, through work or action in the performance of the person's duties, of any preferential attitude or treatment toward any person.
- (25) "Director" means the individual selected by the executive director of the Indiana gaming commission pursuant to IC 25-9-1-3(b).
- (26) "Drug" means a substance that is one (1) of the following:
- (A) Recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official national formulary, or a supplement to one (1) or more of them.
- (B) Intended for use in the:
- (i) diagnosis;
 - (ii) cure;
 - (iii) mitigation;
 - (iv) treatment; or
 - (v) prevention;
- of disease in humans or other animals.
- (C) Intended to affect the structure or a function of the body of a human or other animal, not including food.
- (D) Intended for use as a component of another substance described in clause (A), (B), or (C).
- (27) "Ex parte communication" means any communication, direct or indirect, regarding an issue the commission has or may have before it other than communication that takes place during a meeting or hearing conducted under IC 25-1-14-2, IC 25-9, or this document.
- (28) "Fighting area" means:
- (A) a roped area approved by the commission for purposes of conducting a commission approved:
- (i) professional boxing event;
 - (ii) professional-amateur boxing event;
 - (iii) professional unarmed combat event; or
 - (iv) professional-amateur unarmed combat event; or
- (B) a caged area approved by the commission for purposes of conducting a commission approved:
- (i) professional unarmed combat event; or
 - (ii) professional-amateur unarmed combat event.
- (29) "Laboratory" means a health care facility which conducts testing for:
- (A) the presence of antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
 - (B) the presence of the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus;
 - (C) the presence of antibodies to the hepatitis C virus;
 - (D) pregnancy; and
 - (E) the presence of drugs.
- (30) "Professional-amateur boxing event" means a commission approved boxing or sparring event in which both amateur boxing bouts and professional boxing bouts occur and sanctioning for the event is provided by:
- (A) the commission for the professional boxing bouts; and
 - (B) USA Boxing, Inc. for the amateur boxing bouts.
- (31) "Professional-amateur unarmed combat event" means a commission approved unarmed combat event in which both amateur unarmed combat bouts and professional unarmed combat bouts

- occur and sanctioning for the event is provided by the commission for the professional unarmed combat bouts.
- (32) "Professional boxer" means an individual who:
- (A) is licensed as a professional boxer in Indiana;
 - (B) has been deemed by the commission to be of professional standing as a result of being listed as having participated in either a:
 - (i) sanctioned professional boxing bout; or
 - (ii) sanctioned professional unarmed combat bout;
 in the website registries certified or operated by the association of boxing commissions; or
 - (C) has previously participated in a sanctioned or unsanctioned professional boxing bout in Indiana or any other state, country, or tribal nation and verifiable evidence of such participation exists.
- (33) "Professional boxing bout" means a boxing or sparring bout in which only professional boxers participate, regardless of the amount of payment in purse or prize given to the professional boxers for participating in the bout.
- (34) "Professional boxing event" means a commission approved boxing or sparring event in which only a series of professional boxing bouts occur and sanctioning for the event is provided by the commission.
- (35) "Professional unarmed combat bout" means an unarmed combat bout in which professional unarmed competitors participate, regardless of the amount of payment in purse or prize given to the professional unarmed competitors for participating in the bout.
- (36) "Professional unarmed combat event" means a commission approved unarmed combat event in which only a series of professional unarmed combat bouts occur and sanctioning for the event is provided by the commission.
- (37) "Professional unarmed combat promoter" means an individual or company who is licensed as a professional unarmed combat promoter in Indiana under IC 25-9 and this document.
- (38) "Professional unarmed competitor" means an individual who:
- (A) is licensed as a professional unarmed competitor in Indiana;
 - (B) has been deemed by the commission to be of professional standing as a result of being listed as having participated in either a:
 - (i) sanctioned professional unarmed combat bout; or
 - (ii) sanctioned professional boxing bout;
 in the website registries certified or operated by the association of boxing commissions; or
 - (C) has previously participated in a sanctioned or unsanctioned professional unarmed combat bout in Indiana or any other state, country, or tribal nation and verifiable evidence of such participation exists.
- (39) "Prohibited drugs" means a drug that falls within one (1) of the following classes or types of substances:
- (A) Opiates.
 - (B) Methadone.
 - (C) Barbiturates.
 - (D) Amphetamines.
 - (E) Benzodiazepines.
 - (F) Propoxyphene.
 - (G) Cocaine.
 - (H) PCP.
 - (I) Anabolic steroids.
 - (J) Performance enhancing drugs.
 - (K) Any drug identified on the most current edition of the Prohibited List published by the World Anti-Doping Agency.
 - (L) A drug other than one that has been either of the following:
 - (i) Purchased legally without a prescription, if a medical professional acting within the scope of his or her license or certification has certified that the drug will not affect the:

(aa) professional boxer's ability to participate safely in a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event and the boxing event physician agrees; or

(bb) professional unarmed competitor's ability to participate safely in a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event and the unarmed combat event physician agrees.

(ii) Obtained by the individual under a valid prescription or order of a licensed or certified medical professional acting within the scope of his or her license or certification if the medical professional has certified that the drug will not affect the:

(aa) professional boxer's ability to participate safely in a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event and the boxing event physician agrees; or

(bb) professional unarmed competitor's ability to participate safely in a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or a professional-amateur unarmed combat event and the unarmed combat event physician agrees.

(40) "Purse" means:

(A) a monetary payment; or

(B) any material or immaterial item with pecuniary value; received for participating in or training for a professional boxing bout or a professional unarmed combat bout.

(41) "Reasonable cause" means facts and reasonable inferences which would cause an ordinary prudent person to believe that an individual is under the influence of drugs.

(42) "Test" means a test designed to detect drugs.

(43) "Unarmed combat corner man" means a licensed unarmed combat:

(A) manager;

(B) second; or

(C) trainer;

who assists a professional unarmed competitor during a professional unarmed combat bout.

(44) "Unarmed combat event announcer" means an individual who is a licensed unarmed combat announcer under this document and has been hired by a licensed professional unarmed combat promoter and approved by the commission to serve as the announcer for a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(45) "Unarmed combat event officials" means the unarmed combat judges, referees, and timekeepers licensed under this document who have been appointed by the commission to serve in an official capacity during the professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(46) "Unarmed combat event physician" means an individual licensed as a physician under IC 25-22.5 who has been hired by a licensed professional unarmed combat promoter and approved by the commission to serve as the physician for a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(47) "Unarmed combat judge" means an individual who is licensed as an unarmed combat judge in Indiana under IC 25-9 and this document.

(48) "Unarmed combat manager" means an individual who is licensed as an unarmed combat manager under IC 25-9 and this document.

(49) "Unarmed combat matchmaker" means an individual who is licensed as an unarmed combat matchmaker in Indiana under IC 25-9 and this document.

(50) "Unarmed combat referee" means an individual who is licensed as an unarmed combat referee in Indiana under IC 25-9 and this document.

(51) "Unarmed combat second" means an individual who is licensed as an unarmed combat manager under IC 25-9 and this document.

(52) "Unarmed combat timekeeper" means an individual who is licensed as an unarmed combat timekeeper in Indiana under IC 25-9 and this document.

(53) "Unarmed combat trainer" means an individual who is licensed as an unarmed combat trainer under IC 25-9 and this document.

SECTION 2. Commission Property

(a) This SECTION applies to:

(1) professional boxing; and

(2) professional unarmed combat.

(b) All papers required to be filed with the commission shall become its property.

SECTION 3. Commission Authority on Applications for Licensure

(a) This SECTION applies to:

(1) professional boxing; and

(2) professional unarmed combat.

(b) Before acting upon an application for a license or permit under this document, the commission may, at its discretion:

(1) examine, under oath, the applicant and other witnesses; and

(2) require any additional information beyond what is required by this document that the commission deems necessary in order to act on the application.

SECTION 4. Ex Parte Communications with the Commission

(a) This SECTION applies to:

(1) professional boxing; and

(2) professional unarmed combat.

(b) No licensee, permit holder, applicant for any license or permit, nor any affiliate or representative thereof, shall engage in ex parte communications with a member of the commission. No member of the commission shall engage in any ex parte communications with a licensee, permit holder, applicant for any license or permit, or any affiliate or representative thereof.

(c) Any person who receives any communication in violation of this SECTION, or who is aware of an attempted communication in violation of this SECTION, must report the matter to the commission through its director.

(d) Any commission member who receives any ex parte communication must disclose the source and content of the communication to the director of the commission. The director may investigate or initiate an investigation of the matter to determine if the communication violates this SECTION. Following an investigation, the director must advise the commission of the results of the investigation and may recommend such action as the director considers appropriate. The director may also file a complaint with the Office of the Attorney General under IC 25-1-7.

SECTION 5. Rule Deviations

(a) This SECTION applies to:

(1) professional boxing; and

(2) professional unarmed combat.

(b) The director or the commission may approve deviations from the provisions of this document if the director or the commission determines that the:

(1) procedure or requirement is impractical or burdensome; and

(2) alternative means of satisfying the procedure or requirement:

(A) fulfill the purpose of this document;

(B) are in the best interest of boxing, sparring, or unarmed combat in Indiana; and

(C) do not violate IC 25-1 or IC 25-9.

(c) If a licensee wishes to request deviation(s) from the provisions of this document, the licensee must do so in writing.

SECTION 6. Prohibited Acts; Cause for Discipline or License Denial

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) In addition to the items listed in IC 25-1-11, the following may be grounds for denial or disciplinary action against any professional boxing related license issued by the commission under IC 25-9 or this document:

(1) Failure, without just cause, to observe the terms of any contract required to be on file with the commission.

(2) Violation of any of the provisions of IC 25-9, IC 25-1, this document, or the orders of the commission.

(3) Interference with the official duties of a:

(A) boxing event physician;

(B) boxing event official; or

(C) commission representative.

(4) Gambling that is otherwise prohibited by law on the result of any professional boxing bout permitted by the commission.

(5) Noncompetitive boxing or the solicitation of a noncompetitive professional boxer.

(6) Failure to appear at designated times and places as required by the commission.

(7) Bribery or attempted bribery of a:

(A) boxing event physician;

(B) boxing event official; or

(C) commission representative.

(8) Employing or knowingly cooperating in fraud or material deception in order to obtain any license or permit issued by the commission.

(9) Having been convicted of a crime that has a direct bearing on the applicant's or licensee's ability to perform acts that require a license or permit issued by the commission.

(10) Unlicensed participation in any activity in Indiana for which a license or permit issued by the commission is required.

(11) Participating, directly or indirectly, in any agreement to circumvent any rules or ruling of the commission.

(12) Any activity that undermines the integrity of professional boxing.

(c) Any denial or disciplinary action initiated by the commission under this document shall be pursued in accordance with IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 7. Professional Boxing License Fees

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) All applications for licensure and renewal are subject to the following nonrefundable and nontransferable fees:

(1) Boxing promoter	\$300
(2) Professional boxer	\$50 (biennial)
(3) Boxing matchmaker	\$125
(4) Boxing referee	\$100 (biennial)
(5) Boxing judge	\$75 (biennial)
(6) Boxing timekeeper	\$30
(7) Boxing manager	\$50
(8) Boxing trainer	\$30
(9) Boxing second	\$25
(10) Boxing announcer	\$25

(c) To obtain or renew a boxer federal identification card, an individual must pay a nonrefundable, nontransferable fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(d) An individual must pay a replacement fee of fifty dollars (\$50) for each replacement boxer federal identification card.

SECTION 8. Professional Boxing Event or Professional-Amateur Boxing Event Permit Fees

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) To obtain a permit from the commission before holding a specific professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a boxing promoter must pay a nonrefundable, nontransferable permit application fee based on the seating capacity of the venue, as follows:

(1) 1 – 500 seats	\$50
(2) 501 – 1,000 seats	\$100
(3) 1,001 – 2,500 seats	\$150
(4) 2,501 – 10,000 seats	\$300
(5) 10,001 or more seats	\$500

SECTION 9. Professional Boxing License Expiration Dates

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), all licenses issued by the commission expire on September 30 of each year.

(c) The following licenses expire on September 30 of each even numbered year:

(1) boxing judges;

(2) boxing referees; and

(3) professional boxers.

(d) All licenses must be renewed by paying the renewal fee on or before the expiration date of the license.

(e) If a licensee fails to pay the renewal fee on or before the expiration date of the license, the license becomes invalid.

SECTION 10. Licensing Requirements for Professional Boxers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual must file a completed professional boxer application with the commission and be issued a license as a professional boxer before being permitted to participate at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(c) The application for licensure as a professional boxer must include the following:

(1) Either:

(A) a completed association of boxing commission boxer federal identification card application accompanied by the required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document; or

(B) a clear photocopy of the applicant's active boxer federal identification card issued by another state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305.

(2) A written statement from a physician, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event the applicant seeks to participate in, which affirms that the applicant has undergone a thorough medical examination and is physically fit and qualified to participate in the sport of boxing. The physician who conducts the medical examination and affirms the physical fitness of the applicant must have been licensed in the jurisdiction in which the medical examination occurred at the time the medical examination was conducted.

(3) Laboratory results, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event the applicant seeks to participate in, affirming that the applicant has tested negative for the presence of:

(A) antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);

(B) the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus; and

(C) antibodies to the hepatitis C virus.

(4) Either a clear photocopy of:

(A) the applicant's active boxer federal identification card issued by another state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305; or

(B) a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

- (i) a driver's license;
- (ii) a passport; or
- (iii) a mixed martial arts national identification card;

which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(5) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(6) The required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document.

SECTION 11. Licensing Requirements for Professional Boxing Seconds

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual must file a completed boxing second application with the commission and be issued a license as a boxing second before being permitted to participate at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(c) The application for licensure as a boxing second must include the following:

(1) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

- (A) a driver's license;
- (B) a passport;
- (C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or
- (D) a boxer federal identification card issued pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305 by a state or tribal nation;

which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(2) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(3) The required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document.

SECTION 12. Licensing Requirements for Professional Boxing Managers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual must file a completed boxing manager application with the commission and be issued a license as a boxing manager before being permitted to provide for the management of a professional boxer by:

(1) signing a contract for a specific professional boxing bout to be held within this state; or

(2) appearing in this state at a particular commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event in which any professional boxer under the management of the individual will be participating.

(c) The application for licensure as a boxing manager must include the following:

(1) A list of all professional boxers with whom the applicant has under his or her management as of the time the application for licensure as a boxing manager is filed with the commission.

(2) An explanation of any occurrence in which a professional boxer, under the management of the applicant, has been disqualified from a professional boxing bout or amateur boxing bout for any circumstances.

(3) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

- (A) a driver's license;
- (B) a passport;
- (C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or
- (D) a boxer federal identification card issued pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305 by a state or tribal nation;

which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(4) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(5) The required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document.

SECTION 13. Licensing Requirements for Professional Boxing Trainers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual who wishes to train any professional boxer in this state for more than thirty (30) calendar days in one (1) calendar year must first obtain a license as a boxing trainer from the commission.

(c) An individual must file a completed boxing trainer application with the commission before the thirty-first calendar day in which the individual is working as a boxing trainer in this state.

(d) The application for licensure as a boxing trainer must include the following:

(1) An explanation of any occurrence in which a professional boxer, under the training of the applicant, has been disqualified from a professional boxing bout or amateur boxing bout for any circumstances.

(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

- (A) a driver's license;
- (B) a passport;
- (C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or
- (D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;

which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document.

SECTION 14. Licensing Requirements for Professional Boxing Matchmakers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as a matchmaker for a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event must first obtain a license as a boxing matchmaker from the commission.

(c) To participate as a boxing matchmaker for a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, an individual must either:

(1) have a valid license as a boxing matchmaker issued by the commission;

(2) have a valid license as a boxing promoter issued by the commission; or

(3) file a completed boxing matchmaker application with the commission simultaneously with the boxing event permit application required pursuant to SECTION 20 of this document.

(d) An application for licensure as a boxing matchmaker must include the following:

(1) Information regarding the applicant's experience and qualifications which he or she believes the commission should consider.

(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

- (A) a driver's license;
- (B) a passport;
- (C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or
- (D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;

which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document.

SECTION 15. Licensing Requirements for Professional Boxing Announcers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual must file a completed boxing announcer application with the commission and be issued a license as a boxing announcer before being permitted to participate at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(c) The application for licensure as a boxing announcer must include the following:

(1) Information regarding the applicant's experience and qualifications which he or she believes the commission should consider.

(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

(A) a driver's license;

(B) a passport;

(C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or

(D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;

which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document.

SECTION 16. Licensing Requirements for Professional Boxing Referees

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as a boxing referee for:

(1) a commission approved professional boxing event; or

(2) the professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional-amateur boxing event;

must first obtain a license as a boxing referee from the commission.

(c) The application for licensure as a boxing referee must include the following:

(1) Information regarding the applicant's experience and qualifications which he or she believes the commission should consider.

(2) Verifying documentation for any certification the applicant has obtained from any organization which certifies boxing referees.

(3) A written statement from a physician, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event the applicant seeks to participate in, affirming that the applicant has undergone a thorough medical examination and is physically fit and qualified to participate as a referee in the sport of boxing. The physician who conducts the medical examination and who affirms the physical fitness of the applicant must have been licensed in the jurisdiction in which the medical examination occurred at the time the examination was conducted.

(4) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

(A) a driver's license;

(B) a passport;

(C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or

(D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;

which affirms that the applicant is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

(5) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(6) The required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document.

SECTION 17. Licensing Requirements for Professional Boxing Judges

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as a boxing judge for:

(1) a commission approved professional boxing event; or

(2) the professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional-amateur boxing event;

must first obtain a license as a boxing judge from the commission.

(c) The application for licensure as a boxing judge must include the following:

(1) Information regarding the applicant's experience and qualifications which he or she believes the commission should consider.

(2) Verifying documentation for any certification the applicant has obtained from any organization which certifies boxing judges.

(3) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

(A) a driver's license;

(B) a passport;

(C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or

(D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;

which affirms that the applicant is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

(4) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(5) The required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document.

SECTION 18. Licensing Requirements for Professional Boxing Timekeepers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as a boxing timekeeper for:

(1) a commission approved professional boxing event; or

(2) the professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional-amateur boxing event;

must first obtain a license as a boxing timekeeper from the commission.

(c) The application for licensure as a boxing timekeeper must include the following:

(1) Information regarding the applicant's experience and qualifications which he or she believes the commission should consider.

(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

(A) a driver's license;

(B) a passport;

(C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or

(D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation;

which affirms that the applicant is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(4) The required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document.

SECTION 19. Licensing Requirements for Boxing Promoters

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) Any individual or company who wishes to promote a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing

event must first obtain a license as a boxing promoter from the commission.

(c) The application for licensure as a boxing promoter must include the following:

- (1) The name under which the:
 - (A) individual, if the applicant is a sole proprietorship; or
 - (B) company;plans to do business as and be licensed.
- (2) If the applicant is a company, the name of:
 - (A) the principal owner; and
 - (B) the primary contact person.
- (3) A listing of any other names under which the individual or company has operated in the promotion of:
 - (A) professional boxing events;
 - (B) professional-amateur boxing events;
 - (C) amateur boxing events;
 - (D) professional unarmed combat events;
 - (E) professional-amateur unarmed combat events; or
 - (F) amateur unarmed combat events;

in Indiana or any other state, country, or tribal nation.

(4) A listing of any boxing promoter and unarmed combat promoter licenses held, whether active or inactive, in any other state or tribal nation.

(5) A surety bond in an amount no less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) on a form prescribed by the commission, as required by SECTION 34 of this document.

(6) If the applicant is a company:

- (A) the business address;
- (B) proof of good standing in the company's state of incorporation; and
- (C) the full names of all substantial owners and any key persons deemed necessary by the director.

(7) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

- (A) a driver's license;
- (B) a passport;
- (C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or
- (D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation;

which affirms that the individual, if the applicant is a sole proprietorship, or the principal owner if the applicant is a company, is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

(8) One (1) digital photograph of the individual, if the applicant is a sole proprietorship, or the principal owner if the applicant is a company, which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(9) The required application fee under SECTION 7 of this document.

(d) A criminal history background check must be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in accordance with IC 25-9-1-7.5, for:

- (1) the individual if the applicant is a sole proprietorship; or
- (2) all substantial owners and any key persons deemed necessary by the director, if the applicant is a company.

SECTION 20. Requirements for Obtaining a Professional Boxing or Professional-Amateur Boxing Event Permit

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) A boxing promoter who wishes to promote a professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event must first obtain an event permit from the commission.

(c) A boxing promoter must file a completed event permit application with the commission no later than forty-five (45) calendar days prior to the proposed date of the proposed professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(d) The application for approval of an event permit must include the following:

- (1) The name and license number of the boxing promoter.
- (2) The name and license number of the boxing matchmaker the boxing promoter seeks to utilize for the professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event. If the individual the boxing promoter seeks to utilize is not licensed in Indiana, the event permit application must also be accompanied by the proposed individual's application for licensure as a boxing matchmaker and all required documents under SECTION 14 of this document.
- (3) The proposed date and starting time of the proposed professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.
- (4) The:
 - (A) name;
 - (B) address;
 - (C) seating capacity;
 - (D) floor plan showing:
 - (i) dressing room locations; and
 - (ii) fire exits; and
 - (E) primary contact person;

for the venue where the proposed professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event will be held.

(5) Whether it will be a professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, including the total proposed number of professional boxing bouts and amateur boxing bouts.

(6) If known as of the time of filing the application for the event permit, information regarding whether there will be a championship professional boxing bout scheduled at the proposed professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, and if so, the name of the sanctioning organization who will be sanctioning the championship professional boxing bout.

(7) If known as of the time of filing the application for the event permit, the preliminary fight card for the proposed professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, including the following information for each professional boxer with whom the boxing promoter plans to execute a contract with for participation in a professional boxing bout:

- (A) name;
- (B) Indiana license number;
- (C) boxer federal identification number, issued by a state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;
- (D) weight;
- (E) professional and amateur records;
- (F) proposed purse; and
- (G) if applicable, the:
 - (i) name; and
 - (ii) Indiana license number;

of the professional boxer's manager.

(8) The proposed plan to furnish adequate police or private security forces for the protection of the event participants and spectators pursuant to SECTION 39 of this document.

(9) The proposed plan for providing medical and accidental death benefit coverage for each professional boxer participating in the proposed professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event pursuant to SECTION 36 of this document.

(10) The:

- (A) boxing promoter's proposed plan for utilizing either a:
 - (i) ticket printing company; or
 - (ii) ticket brokerage company; and
- (B) proposed price range of all tickets and the number of tickets to be made available in each proposed price range of tickets.

(11) The proposed plan to provide required medical personnel and equipment for the proposed professional boxing event or

professional-amateur boxing event pursuant to SECTION 38 of this document, including:

- (A) if known at the time of filing the event permit application, the name and license number of the physician licensed under IC 25-22.5 who the boxing promoter plans to hire to serve as the boxing event physician;
 - (B) if known at the time of filing the event permit application, the name of the advanced life support ambulance service that will be on-site at all times;
 - (C) the name of the closest hospital; and
 - (D) the distance in road miles between the hospital and the proposed venue.
- (12) The proposed plan for providing for commission approved credentialing identifiers for individuals:
- (A) being admitted without tickets under SECTION 30 of this document; and
 - (B) being permitted in the dressing room areas under SECTION 32 of this document.
- (13) A description of any other entertainment or activity that will occur in conjunction with the proposed professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.
- (14) The required application fee under SECTION 8 of this document.

SECTION 21. Information from a Boxing Promoter Required to be on File with the Commission Prior to the Start of a Professional Boxing Event or Professional-Amateur Boxing Event

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) A boxing promoter who has been issued an event permit by the commission to conduct a professional boxing event or a professional-amateur boxing event must have the following documents on file with the commission before the start of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the following:
- (1) The complete executed contract or rental agreement between the boxing promoter and the venue where the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event will be held.
 - (2) A manifest from the:
 - (A) ticket printing company being utilized by the boxing promoter, which indicates the total number of tickets printed in each ticket price range; or
 - (B) ticket brokerage company being utilized by the boxing promoter, which indicates the total number of tickets printed and sold in each ticket price range.
 - (3) Final information regarding whether there will be a championship professional boxing bout scheduled, and if a championship professional boxing bout will occur, the:
 - (A) name of the sanctioning organization who will be sanctioning the championship professional boxing bout and the contact information for the primary contact person for the sanctioning organization; and
 - (B) final plan for ensuring the required drug testing of the professional boxers competing in the championship professional boxing bout is properly conducted, as required under SECTION 82 of this document.
 - (4) The final proposed listing of the professional boxing fight card, including the following information for each professional boxer with whom the boxing promoter has executed a contract for participation in a professional boxing bout:
 - (A) Name.
 - (B) Indiana license number.
 - (C) Boxer federal identification number issued by a state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305.

(D) Laboratory results, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, affirming the negative test results of the professional boxer for:

- (i) antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
 - (ii) the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus; and
 - (iii) antibodies to the hepatitis C virus.
- (E) For female professional boxers, laboratory results, not more than five (5) days old from the date of the scheduled event, affirming the negative test results for pregnancy.
- (F) The official record of the professional boxer, obtained from the registry certified or operated by the association of boxing commissions, including all information regarding:
 - (i) previous professional boxing bout results; and
 - (ii) previous and current medical and nonmedical suspensions.
- (G) If applicable, the:
 - (i) name; and
 - (ii) Indiana license number;of the professional boxer's manager.
- (5) Upon request of the commission, due to a professional boxer's:
 - (A) age;
 - (B) professional boxing record;
 - (C) history of injury; or
 - (D) length of time since their last professional boxing bout;a written statement from a physician, not more than thirty (30) days old, affirming the physical fitness of the professional boxer to participate.
- (6) Executed contracts between the boxing promoter and each professional boxer pursuant to SECTION 37 of this document.
- (7) The names and Indiana license numbers of all:
 - (A) boxing seconds;
 - (B) boxing managers; and
 - (C) boxing trainers;who will be participating by assisting a professional boxer.
- (8) The name and Indiana license number of the proposed physician licensed under IC 25-22.5 who will be on-site fulfilling all duties of the boxing event physician described in this document.
- (9) The name and Indiana license number of the proposed announcer.
- (10) The written, executed contract between the boxing promoter and the ambulance company providing advanced life support ambulance services. The contract must include the name and contact information of the ambulance company.
- (11) The proposed time and location of the official weigh-in of professional boxers scheduled to participate in a professional boxing bout.
- (12) The final plan to furnish adequate police or private security forces for the protection of the public pursuant to SECTION 39 of this document.
- (13) The final plan for ensuring payment of contracted purse amounts to each professional boxer participating in a professional boxing bout.
- (14) The final plan for ensuring payment amounts required by SECTION 40 of this document for commission appointed boxing event officials and weigh-in witnesses.
- (15) The final plan for providing for commission approved credentialing identifiers for individuals:
 - (A) being admitted without tickets under SECTION 30 of this document; and
 - (B) being permitted in the dressing room areas under SECTION 32 of this document.

SECTION 22. Information Required from a Boxing Promoter Forty-Eight (48) Hours Prior to a Boxing Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) No later than forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled start time of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the boxing promoter must submit documents verifying that the boxing promoter has obtained the required medical and accidental death benefit coverage for each professional boxer participating in a professional boxing bout pursuant to SECTION 36 of this document.

SECTION 23. Guidelines for Substitutions of Professional Boxers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) In order for the director or the director's designee to consider a substitution, the boxing promoter must submit the following information, regarding the professional boxer the boxing promoter is seeking to add to the final fight card, to the office of the commission and have verification of the receipt and approval of the information from the director or the director's designee before the start of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event:

- (1) Name.
- (2) Indiana license number.
- (3) Boxer federal identification number issued by a state or tribal nation, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305.
- (4) Laboratory results, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, affirming the negative test results of the professional boxer for:
 - (A) antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
 - (B) the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus; and
 - (C) antibodies to the hepatitis C virus.
- (5) For female professional boxers, laboratory results, not more than five (5) days old from the date of the scheduled event, affirming the negative test results for pregnancy.
- (6) The official record of the professional boxer, obtained from the registry certified or operated by the association of boxing commissions, including all information regarding:
 - (A) previous professional boxing bout results; and
 - (B) previous and current medical and nonmedical suspensions.
- (7) If applicable, the:
 - (A) name; and
 - (B) Indiana license number;of the professional boxer's manager.
- (8) The executed contract between the boxing promoter and the professional boxer or the professional boxer's authorized agent.

(c) Upon request of the commission, due to the substituting professional boxer's:

- (1) age;
- (2) professional boxing record;
- (3) history of injury; or
- (4) length of time since their last professional bout;

the boxing promoter must submit a written statement from a physician, not more than thirty (30) days old from the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, affirming the physical fitness of the professional boxer to participate in the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(d) If the director or the director's designee cannot be reached to approve a substitution, no substitutions may be permitted.

SECTION 24. State Tax on Gross Receipts from Closed Circuit Telecast, Pay Per View Telecast, or Subscription Telecast of a Boxing Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of a boxing promoter of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event to pay the gross receipts taxes required by IC 25-9-1-22.5(a).

(c) A boxing promoter does not satisfy IC 25-9-1-22.5(a) and this SECTION until payment of the tax has been received in full by the commission.

(d) Remittance of the tax required under IC 25-9-1-22.5(a) and this SECTION must be accompanied by a financial reporting form prescribed by the commission.

(e) Failure of a boxing promoter to remit the required tax payment within sixty (60) business days from the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event will result in a penalty fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each day the payment is late.

(f) If, after ninety (90) days from the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event for which the tax is due, a boxing promoter has failed to remit the required tax payment, the commission may seek:

- (1) recovery of the tax revenue through the bond filed by the boxing promoter pursuant to IC 25-9 and SECTION 34 of this document; and
- (2) disciplinary sanctions under IC 25-9 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 25. State Tax on Gross Receipts from Ticket Sales of a Boxing Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of a boxing promoter of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event to pay the gross gate receipts tax required by IC 25-9-1-22(a).

(c) A boxing promoter does not satisfy the gross gate receipts tax, as required by IC 25-9-1-22(a) and this SECTION, until the boxing promoter pays to the commission:

- (1) five percent (5%) of the gross receipts from the face value of each ticket sold; and
- (2) the required tax on each complimentary ticket issued as prescribed in SECTION 27 of this document.

(d) Within ten (10) business days after the conclusion of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the boxing promoter must submit to the commission:

- (1) the final manifest from the:
 - (A) ticket printing company being utilized by the boxing promoter, which indicates the final number of tickets printed in each ticket price range; or
 - (B) ticket brokerage company being utilized by the boxing promoter, which indicates the final number of tickets printed and sold in each ticket price range;
- (2) all unsold printed tickets; and
- (3) either:
 - (A) all ticket stubs collected; or
 - (B) a record of all tickets validated with electronic bar code scanners;at each entrance to the venue.

(e) Failure of a boxing promoter to submit all information required under subsection (d) within the ten (10) business days may result in disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-21.5.

(f) The commission shall serve the boxing promoter with a financial reporting form detailing the total amount of the gross gate receipts tax to be paid.

(g) The commission's service of the financial reporting form will be sent to the boxing promoter's last known:

- (1) mailing address;
- (2) electronic mail address; or
- (3) facsimile number.

(h) The boxing promoter shall submit payment of the gross gate receipts tax in full within ten (10) business days of the commission's service of the financial reporting form.

(i) Failure of a boxing promoter to remit the required gross gate receipts tax payment within ten (10) business days from the date of the commission's service of the financial reporting form will result in a penalty fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each day the payment is late.

(j) If a boxing promoter fails to comply with the requirements in this SECTION, the commission may seek:

- (1) recovery of the tax revenue through the bond filed by the boxing promoter pursuant to IC 25-9 and SECTION 34 of this document; and
- (2) disciplinary sanctions under IC 25-9 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 26. Restrictions on Lost, Stolen, and Unsold Tickets

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) Any lost, stolen, or otherwise unaccounted for tickets will be taxed at five percent (5%) of the face value of the ticket.

(c) All unsold tickets must have the ticket stubs attached or the tickets will be taxed at five percent (5%) of the face value of the ticket.

SECTION 27. State Tax on Complimentary Ticket Issuances

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) Complimentary tickets issued by a boxing promoter of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event will be taxed as follows within each individual ticket price range:

- (1) One dollar (\$1) for each complimentary ticket issued on the first five percent (5%) of the total tickets issued within the individual ticket price range.
- (2) For each complimentary ticket issued above five percent (5%) of the total tickets within the individual ticket price range, the greater of:
 - (A) one dollar (\$1); or
 - (B) five percent (5%) of the face value of the ticket.

SECTION 28. Restrictions on Ticket Price Changes by a Boxing Promoter

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) At any commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, except by permission of the commission, boxing promoters are prohibited from:

- (1) selling any tickets for any price other than the price printed thereon; or
- (2) changing the price of tickets at any time after the tickets have been placed on sale.

SECTION 29. Boxing Event Ticket Requirements

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) At any commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event:

- (1) all tickets must have a:
 - (A) price and date of show printed plainly thereon; and
 - (B) ticket stub attached;
- (2) both the ticket and the ticket stub must:
 - (A) show the:
 - (i) ticket price;
 - (ii) date of show;
 - (iii) seat number;
 - (iv) row number; and
 - (v) section number; and
 - (B) be consecutively numbered;
- (3) the ticket must be held by the purchaser for identification;
- (4) the ticket stub must be held at the box office for audit by the commission;

(5) in the case of general admission tickets, both the ticket and ticket stub must:

- (A) show the ticket price;
 - (B) show the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event; and
 - (C) be consecutively numbered; and
- (6) the number on the ticket stub attached must correspond with the number on the ticket.

SECTION 30. Restrictions on Admittance to a Boxing Event without Tickets; Issuance of Complimentary Tickets to Event Participants

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) Except as provided in this SECTION, no individual may be admitted to a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event unless the individual has:

- (1) purchased a ticket; or
- (2) been issued a complimentary ticket from the boxing promoter.

(c) At each commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the following individuals must be admitted, without the need to present a purchased or complimentary ticket, upon presentation of their commission issued licenses or credentials issued by the commission or the boxing promoter:

- (1) The boxing event officials appointed by the commission to perform official duties during:
 - (A) a commission approved professional boxing event; or
 - (B) the professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional-amateur boxing event.
- (2) The boxing event physician hired by the boxing promoter to perform official duties.
- (3) The boxing event announcer hired by the boxing promoter to perform official duties.
- (4) Advanced life support ambulance personnel hired by the boxing promoter to be on site at all times.
- (5) Commission representatives assigned for duty by the director.
- (6) Any other individuals approved by the commission.

(d) If a professional boxer or a corner man for a professional boxer wishes to observe other amateur boxing bouts or professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, beyond the professional boxing bout in which they participate, the individual must either purchase a ticket or be issued a complimentary ticket by the boxing promoter.

(e) Individuals described in subsection (d) may not be permitted to observe the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, beyond the professional boxing bout in which they participate, by standing in common areas or sitting in fighting area apron seats.

(f) Complimentary tickets issued to individuals described in subsection (d) will not be included on the financial reporting form or the payment of the gross gate receipts tax required under IC 25-9-1-22(a) and SECTION 25 of this document.

SECTION 31. Fighting Area Apron Seating and Specifications

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) Fighting area apron seating is at the sole discretion of the commission at all times during:

- (1) a commission approved professional boxing event; or
- (2) the professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional-amateur boxing event;

and no individual is permitted to sit in any fighting area apron seat unless expressly authorized by the commission.

(c) No fighting area apron seat may be sold as a ticketed seat at any commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(d) At each commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, fighting area apron seats must be arranged in a manner that is prescribed by the commission.

(e) If fighting area apron seats are provided by the commission to the boxing promoter and the boxing matchmaker for the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the boxing promoter and boxing matchmaker may not allow any other person to sit in the fighting area apron seats provided by the commission.

SECTION 32. Restrictions on Admittance to Dressing Rooms

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) For commission approved professional boxing events and professional-amateur boxing events, only:

- (1) professional boxers participating in a professional boxing bout;
- (2) amateur boxers participating in an amateur boxing bout;
- (3) boxing corner men who are assisting a professional boxer participating in a professional boxing bout;
- (4) individuals who are assisting an amateur boxer participating in an amateur boxing bout;
- (5) the boxing promoter of record and their employees and staff;
- (6) the boxing matchmaker of record;
- (7) the boxing event officials appointed by the commission to perform official duties;
- (8) the boxing event physician hired by the boxing promoter;
- (9) representatives of the press;
- (10) the commission representatives assigned by the director;
- (11) members of the commission; and
- (12) any additional individuals approved by the commission;

may be permitted in dressing rooms upon presenting proper credentials approved by the commission and issued by the boxing promoter.

SECTION 33. Restrictions on Cups, Plates, and Ashtrays for Spectators of a Boxing Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) At any commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event:

- (1) beverages provided to spectators must be dispensed in:
 - (A) paper cups;
 - (B) plastic cups;
 - (C) styrofoam cups; or
 - (D) plastic bottles without bottle caps;
- (2) food plates provided for spectators must be made from paper or lightweight plastic; and
- (3) ashtrays provided for spectators must be made from lightweight aluminum.

SECTION 34. Surety Bond Requirements

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual or company must file a surety bond in an amount no less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) at the time of filing the application for licensure as a boxing promoter.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), in order to hold a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event the commission reserves the right to require an additional surety bond, to be filed by the boxing promoter, in an amount equal to a good faith estimation of any combination of the following:

- (1) The total gross gate receipt tax for the professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.
- (2) The television broadcasting tax for the professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.
- (3) The total estimated commission expenses for on-site regulation of the professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(4) The total amount of compensation to be paid to boxing event officials appointed by the commission to perform official duties at the professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(5) The total contracted amount of compensation to be paid to the professional boxers for their participation at the professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(d) The surety bonds are conditioned upon the boxing promoter's faithful performance of the financial and tax obligations under IC 25-9 and this document for each commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event conducted by the boxing promoter.

(e) The aggregate annual liability of the surety bonds may not exceed the amount of the bonds.

SECTION 35. Activities Required to be Performed Only by a Licensed Boxing Promoter

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) No individual or company may associate their name with any commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event in any manner that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the individual or company is involved in the promotion of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event without:

- (1) holding the required license as a boxing promoter in Indiana; or
- (2) the express written consent of the commission.

SECTION 36. Medical and Accidental Death Benefit Coverage Requirements

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) The boxing promoter of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event must obtain:

- (1) medical benefit coverage for each professional boxer participating in a professional boxing bout in an amount not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), which shall provide for medical, surgical, and hospital care for injuries sustained by the professional boxer while participating in the professional boxing bout; and
- (2) accidental death benefit coverage for each professional boxer participating in a professional boxing bout in an amount not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), which shall be paid to the professional boxer's estate in the event of the professional boxer's death resulting from participation in the professional boxing bout.

(c) Deductibles for the required medical benefit coverage must be paid by the boxing promoter.

(d) Pursuant to SECTION 22 of this document, no later than forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled start time of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the boxing promoter must submit documentation to the commission verifying the required medical benefit coverage and accidental death benefit coverage has been obtained.

(e) No commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event may be conducted in Indiana unless the boxing promoter is in full compliance with the requirements of this SECTION concerning medical benefit coverage and accidental death benefit coverage.

SECTION 37. Contract Requirements between a Boxing Promoter and Professional Boxers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) A boxing promoter must execute a contract with a professional boxer before the professional boxer may be allowed to participate in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(c) A contract between a boxing promoter and a professional boxer must be:

- (1) in writing;
- (2) executed on a form prescribed by the commission;
- (3) signed by the parties thereto; and
- (4) filed with the commission prior to the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, pursuant to SECTION 21 of this document.

(d) A professional boxer who executes a contract with a boxing promoter in which the professional boxer's purse will be based on a percentage of the tickets sold by that professional boxer must be paid on the basis of the net receipts of the tickets sold by that professional boxer after the gross gate receipts tax required under IC 25-9-1-22(a) and SECTION 25 of this document has been deducted.

SECTION 38. Medical Personnel and Equipment Requirements; Distance from Hospital

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) The boxing promoter of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event must provide:

- (1) a minimum of one (1) physician licensed under IC 25-22-5;
- (2) a minimum of one (1) advanced life support ambulance, fully equipped in accordance with 836 IAC 2-1, the administrative codes, as amended, as adopted by the Indiana emergency medical services commission; and
- (3) adequate medical personnel to staff said ambulance who are certified under IC 16-31-3 to provide advanced life support patient care.

(c) The staffed and equipped advanced life support ambulance must be present on-site at all times while a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event is in progress.

(d) The boxing event physician must be present directly outside the fighting area to provide immediate emergency medical care at all times while a professional boxing bout is in progress.

(e) Certified medical personnel from the ambulance must be present near the fighting area with all equipment required by the current protocols, established by their medical director, to provide immediate emergency medical care at all times while a professional boxing bout is in progress.

(f) Emergency medical services personnel provided by boxing promoter, as required by this SECTION, are present to provide emergency medical services to professional boxers participating at the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event. It is the responsibility of the venue to ensure emergency medical services are available for spectators.

(g) The location of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event may not be more than forty (40) road miles from a hospital with a full-time emergency department and treatment facilities.

SECTION 39. Boxing Event Security Requirements

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) At each commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, either the boxing promoter or the venue must provide adequate police or private security forces for the protection of event participants and spectators.

(c) Pursuant to SECTION 21 of this document, the boxing promoter must have either the boxing promoter's or the venue's final plan for providing adequate police or private security forces on file with the commission prior to the start of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(d) The commission must approve the final plan for security, including the:

- (1) total number of security personnel required; and
- (2) security personnel stations.

(e) The boxing promoter or the venue is responsible for providing the chief commission representative with the following information before the commencement of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event:

- (1) The name and emergency contact information for the chief of security.
- (2) A detailed accounting of each security personnel station.

SECTION 40. Compensation Requirements of a Boxing Promoter to Commission-Appointed Officials

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) The boxing promoter of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event must compensate all commission appointed boxing event officials and weigh-in witnesses.

(c) The minimum amount of compensation for each commission appointed boxing event official must be:

- (1) Boxing timekeepers \$75 each
- (2) Boxing judges \$125 each
- (3) Boxing referees \$175 each

(d) An individual who participates in a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event as more than one (1) type of boxing event official, alternating between individual professional boxing bouts, must be compensated at the rate of the highest level at which the individual officiated.

(e) The boxing promoter must compensate a commission appointed weigh-in witness a minimum of fifty dollars (\$50) for services performed at the official weigh-in.

(f) The commission reserves the right to require additional payments to commission appointed boxing event officials, based on the:

- (1) number of professional boxing bouts scheduled for the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event;
- (2) type of venue, including the venue's seating capacity, where the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event will be held;
- (3) live broadcast of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event on:
 - (A) basic channel television;
 - (B) premium channel television; or
 - (C) pay-per-view television; and
- (4) inclusion of a championship professional boxing bout at the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(g) The amount of compensation for commission appointed boxing event officials and weigh-in witnesses must be agreed to between the boxing promoter and the commission prior to the scheduled commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(h) Failure to reach an agreement on the amount of compensation for commission appointed boxing event officials may result in the cancellation of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(i) The boxing promoter shall remit compensation payments in full to the chief commission representative for each commission appointed boxing event official prior to the start of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(j) Failure of the boxing promoter to remit the required compensation payments under this SECTION may result in the cancellation of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

SECTION 41. Reimbursement Requirements of a Boxing Promoter for Commission Expenses for On-Site Regulation of an Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) The boxing promoter of a commission approved professional boxing event or a professional-amateur boxing event must reimburse the commission, in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), for its expenses incurred in the provision of on-site regulation, including:

- (1) compensation; and
- (2) travel expenses;

for commission representatives assigned by the director.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the commission reserves the right to require additional reimbursements to the commission, based on the:

- (1) location of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event;
- (2) length of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event;
- (3) type of venue where the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event will be held, including:

- (A) the number and layout of the venue's dressing rooms; and
- (B) the seating capacity of the venue; or

(4) live broadcast of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event on:

- (A) basic channel television;
- (B) premium channel television; or
- (C) pay-per-view television.

(d) The commission shall, no later than five (5) days prior to the scheduled date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, notify the promoter of the commission's intent to charge additional expenses under subsection (c).

(e) The commission shall serve the boxing promoter with an invoice detailing the total amount to be reimbursed under subsections (b) and (c), which will be sent to the boxing promoter's last known:

- (1) mailing address;
- (2) electronic mail address; or
- (3) facsimile number.

(f) The boxing promoter shall submit payment of the expense reimbursement in full within ten (10) business days from the date of the commission's service of the invoice.

(g) Failure of the boxing promoter to remit the required payment for reimbursement of expenses within ten (10) business days from the date of the commission's service of the invoice will result in a penalty of twenty-five dollars (\$25) each day the payment is late.

(h) If a boxing promoter fails to comply with the requirements in this SECTION, the commission may seek:

- (1) recovery of the expense reimbursement through the bond filed by the boxing promoter pursuant to IC 25-9 and SECTION 34 of this document; and
- (2) disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 42. Items Required to be Furnished by a Boxing Promoter at a Boxing Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) The boxing promoter of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event must provide the following items:

- (1) Weight scales to be used for the official weigh-in of each professional boxer.
- (2) Gloves in various legal weight ranges to be worn by the professional boxers that meet the specifications described in SECTION 56 of this document.
- (3) An adequate supply of disposable hygienic laboratory gloves of a type approved by the commission, to be worn by:
 - (A) boxing referees appointed by the commission;
 - (B) the boxing event physician; and
 - (C) all corner men while participating in a professional boxing bout by assisting a professional boxer.

(4) A cleaning solution approved by the commission used to clean blood and debris:

- (A) in the fighting area; and
- (B) on the gloves worn by professional boxers.

(5) An acceptable means of disposal of items containing blood-borne pathogens.

(6) An adequate supply of:

- (A) bottled water; and
- (B) ice;

to be used by professional boxers.

(7) The commission approved credentialing identifiers to be issued to individuals pursuant to SECTIONS 30 and 32 of this document.

(8) Elevated stools to be used by the boxing judges.

SECTION 43. Official Weigh-In; Required Attendance by Commission Representative or Commission-Appointed Weigh-In Witness

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) In order to be considered by the commission to be an official weigh-in for a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a:

- (1) commission representative; or
- (2) commission appointed weigh-in witness;

must be present.

(c) A weigh-in must be completed:

- (1) not more than thirty (30) hours; and
- (2) not fewer than two (2) hours;

before the commencement of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event at a time and location to be determined by the boxing promoter and approved by the commission.

(d) Prior to the scheduled weigh-in, the director must:

- (1) assign a commission representative to be present at the scheduled weigh-in and inform the boxing promoter of the commission representative's name and contact information;
- (2) appoint a weigh-in witness for the commission and provide the boxing promoter with the appointed weigh-in witness's name and contact information; or
- (3) inform the boxing promoter that a commission representative or commission appointed weigh-in witness is not available for the scheduled weigh-in.

(e) If a commission representative or commission appointed weigh-in witness cannot be present at the scheduled weigh-in, the weigh-in must be postponed until such time as a commission representative or commission appointed weigh-in witness can be present.

(f) The boxing promoter or an agent of the boxing promoter must be present at the official weigh-in.

SECTION 44. Weight Classifications; Maximum Weight Differentials

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) Professional boxers shall be divided into the following weight categories:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Mini flyweight | up to 105 pounds |
| (2) Light flyweight | over 105 to 108 pounds |
| (3) Flyweight | over 108 to 112 pounds |
| (4) Super flyweight | over 112 to 115 pounds |
| (5) Bantamweight | over 115 to 118 pounds |
| (6) Super bantamweight | over 118 to 122 pounds |
| (7) Featherweight | over 122 to 126 pounds |
| (8) Super featherweight | over 126 to 130 pounds |
| (9) Lightweight | over 130 to 135 pounds |
| (10) Super lightweight | over 135 to 140 pounds |
| (11) Welterweight | over 140 to 147 pounds |
| (12) Super welterweight | over 147 to 154 pounds |

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (13) Middleweight | over 154 to 160 pounds |
| (14) Super middleweight | over 160 to 168 pounds |
| (15) Light heavyweight | over 168 to 175 pounds |
| (16) Cruiserweight | over 175 to 200 pounds |
| (17) Heavyweight | over 200 pounds |

Notwithstanding the aforementioned weight categories, a one (1) pound weight allowance is permissible, without a penalty, for nonchampionship bouts.

(c) No professional boxing bout may be scheduled and no professional boxer may engage in a professional boxing bout, between professional boxers in different weight categories, if the difference in weight between the professional boxers in different weight categories exceeds the allowance shown in the following schedule:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) Up to 118 pounds | not more than 3 pounds |
| (2) Over 118 to 130 pounds | not more than 4 pounds |
| (3) Over 130 to 140 pounds | not more than 5 pounds |
| (4) Over 140 to 175 pounds | not more than 7 pounds |
| (5) Over 175 to 200 pounds | not more than 12 pounds |
| (6) Over 200 pounds | no limit |

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), a professional boxing bout may be held, in which the professional boxers in different weight categories have a weight differential exceeding the maximum amount, if:

- (1) the director approves the professional boxing bout; and
- (2) the professional boxer who weighs less signs a liability waiver form provided by the commission.

SECTION 45. Weigh-In Requirements for Professional Boxers

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) For a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, each professional boxer must weigh in, stripped to undergarments, in the presence of their scheduled opponent and a:
 - (1) commission representative; or
 - (2) commission appointed weigh-in witness.
- (c) If a professional boxer does not weigh-in at the scheduled weigh-in, the professional boxer may not participate in the professional boxing bout for which he or she was scheduled.
- (d) If a professional boxer is not present at the scheduled weigh-in due to a verifiable emergency situation, the commission may approve a later weigh-in for that professional boxer to be conducted no later than two (2) hours before the scheduled start time for the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.
- (e) If a professional boxer granted a rescheduled weigh-in by the commission under subsection (d) does not weigh-in within two (2) hours before the scheduled start time for the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the professional boxer may not participate in the professional boxing bout for which he or she was scheduled.
- (f) If a professional boxer is over their contract weight at the weigh-in, other than the one (1) pound allowance permitted in nonchampionship bouts, a second weigh-in may be conducted not more than two (2) hours after the initial weigh-in.
- (g) Between the first and second weigh in, a professional boxer may not be permitted to lose more than:

- (1) four (4) pounds if the initial weigh-in and second weigh-in occur between thirty (30) hours and twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event; or
- (2) two (2) pounds if the initial weigh-in and second weigh-in occur less than twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(h) If a professional boxer remains over their contract weight after the second weigh-in, the professional boxer may not participate in the professional boxing bout for which he or she is scheduled unless the:

- (1) boxing promoter;
- (2) professional boxer who has failed to weigh in at or under their contract weight; and
- (3) professional boxer's opponent;

renegotiate their professional boxing bout contract and the commission approves of the renegotiated contract.

- (i) Weight scales of standard make must be:
 - (1) furnished by the boxing promoter; and
 - (2) approved by the commission representative or the commission appointed weigh-in witness.

(j) If more than one (1) weight scale is furnished by the boxing promoter, each professional boxer must be weighed on the same weight scale as his or her opponent.

(k) The boxing promoter must furnish the weight scale used at the official weigh-in in the dressing room area at the venue where the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event is scheduled.

(l) At his or her discretion, at any time before or during a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the chief commission representative may order any professional boxer to be weighed an additional time:

- (1) if the chief commission representative believes the weights listed from the official weigh-in may be incorrect; or
- (2) to ensure the maximum allowable weight differentials in SECTION 44 of this document are not being exceeded.

SECTION 46. Length of Professional Boxing Events and Professional-Amateur Boxing Events; Waiver Requirements

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) A commission approved professional boxing event may not have:
 - (1) less than four (4) scheduled professional boxing bouts with a minimum of twenty-eight (28) scheduled rounds; or
 - (2) more than fifteen (15) scheduled professional boxing bouts with a maximum of seventy-five (75) scheduled rounds.
- (c) A commission approved professional-amateur boxing event:
 - (1) may not have less than four (4) scheduled:
 - (A) professional boxing bouts; and
 - (B) amateur boxing bouts;
 with a minimum of twenty-eight (28) scheduled rounds;
 - (2) may not have more than fifteen (15) scheduled:
 - (A) professional boxing bouts; and
 - (B) amateur boxing bouts;
 with a maximum of seventy-five (75) scheduled rounds; and
 - (3) must have all amateur boxing bouts be in succession before the start of any professional boxing bouts.
- (d) Before the scheduled date of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the boxing promoter may request a waiver of the minimum or maximum number of:
 - (1) professional boxing bouts; or
 - (2) amateur boxing bouts;
 as required under subsection (b) or (c).
- (e) The commission may consider the following factors when ruling on a waiver requested under subsection (d):
 - (1) the total proposed purse amounts for the proposed professional boxing bouts; and
 - (2) the type of venue where the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event will be held, including seating capacity.
- (f) A boxing promoter who requests a waiver under subsection (d) must submit a waiver fee at the time of filing for the waiver in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

(g) The waiver fee submitted under subsection (f) will be refunded to the boxing promoter if the commission denies the waiver.

(h) The commission may seek disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-21.5 against a boxing promoter who does not request a waiver and has less than the minimum number or more than the maximum number of scheduled professional boxing bouts and rounds at the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(i) A penalty fee imposed under subsection (h) may be appealed by the boxing promoter under IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 47. Length of Professional Boxing Bouts

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) Professional boxing bouts with male professional boxers may not be more than twelve (12) rounds of not more than three (3) minutes duration per round.

(c) Professional boxing bouts with female professional boxers may not be more than ten (10) rounds of not more than two (2) minutes duration per round.

(d) In all professional boxing bouts, each round must be separated by an intermission lasting one (1) minute in duration.

SECTION 48. Ringed Fighting Area Requirements and Specifications

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) All professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event must be held in a ringed fighting area.

(c) A ringed fighting area must meet the following requirements:

(1) The fighting area floor:

(A) must be:

(i) no less than sixteen (16) feet by sixteen (16) feet; and

(ii) no more than twenty (20) feet by twenty (20) feet;

when measured inside the line of the ropes;

(B) must extend at least two (2) feet beyond the ropes;

(C) must be no more than four (4) feet above the floor of the building;

(D) must be padded with ensolite or similar closed-cell foam, with at least one (1) inch layer of foam padding; and

(E) must be clear of all obstructions or objects.

(2) The fighting area must have three (3) sets of suitable steps and be located in:

(A) the red corner;

(B) the blue corner; and

(C) one (1) neutral corner;

to be used by the professional boxers and other authorized individuals.

(3) One (1) of the corners must have a blue designation and the corner directly across must have a red designation.

(4) Ring posts must be:

(A) made of metal, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of fifty-eight (58) inches above the fighting area floor;

(B) properly padded in a manner approved by the commission; and

(C) a minimum of twenty-four (24) inches away from the ring ropes.

(5) There must be four (4) ring ropes:

(A) wrapped in a soft material;

(B) not less than one (1) inch in diameter; and

(C) with spacing of:

(i) no less than twelve (12) inches apart; and

(ii) no more than fourteen (14) inches apart.

(d) Fighting area specifications:

(1) must be approved; and

(2) may be altered;

by the commission.

SECTION 49. Prohibition Against Using Assumed Names

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) No professional boxer may use, as an assumed name, the name of any former or present professional boxer.

SECTION 50. Uniform and Equipment Requirements for Professional Boxers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) When participating in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a male professional boxer must wear:

(1) boxing shorts;

(2) soft-soled boxing shoes;

(3) a custom-fitted mouthpiece;

(4) a foul proof cup; and

(5) an abdominal guard.

(c) When participating in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a female professional boxer:

(1) must wear:

(A) boxing shorts;

(B) a body shirt;

(C) soft-soled boxing shoes;

(D) a custom-fitted mouthpiece; and

(E) an abdominal guard; and

(2) has the option of wearing a breast protector.

(d) A professional boxer may not wear any equipment or clothing that has not been approved by the commission representative.

SECTION 51. Appearance Requirements for Professional Boxers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) When participating in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a professional boxer:

(1) may wear a mustache or beard, with the approval of the commission representative;

(2) may not have braided facial hair;

(3) must have hair trimmed or tied back in such a manner as not to interfere with the vision of either professional boxer and not covering any part of his or her face;

(4) may not wear jewelry or piercing accessories; and

(5) may not wear any facial cosmetics.

SECTION 52. Pre-Bout Physical Requirements for Professional Boxers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) When participating in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a professional boxer must be examined by the boxing event physician not earlier than two (2) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(c) If the boxing event physician so finds, he or she must certify, in writing, over his or her signature, that the professional boxer is physically fit to participate in the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event. The boxing event physician's certification of physical fitness to participate must be delivered to the chief commission representative before a professional boxer may participate.

(d) A professional boxer who fails to obtain the boxing event physician's certification of physical fitness to participate may not be permitted to participate.

(e) If the boxing event physician has any doubt regarding a professional boxer's sex, he or she must:

- (1) cancel that professional boxer's professional boxing bout;
- (2) recommend the placement of the professional boxer on indefinite nonmedical suspension pursuant to SECTION 79 of this document; and
- (3) order the results of a physician observed buccal smear to be delivered to the commission.

SECTION 53. Restrictions on Drinks at the Fighting Area and in Dressing Rooms

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) During a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, only water and electrolyte-replacement drinks will be permitted in the dressing room and at the fighting area for purposes of hydrating a professional boxer.

(c) All water or electrolyte-replacement drinks must be approved by a commission representative and brought to the fighting area in unopened and sealed plastic containers.

(d) The commission representative may remove any disallowed drink from the dressing room or fighting area.

SECTION 54. Inability of a Professional Boxer to Participate Due to Injury or Illness

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) When a professional boxer, as a result of injury or illness, is unable to compete in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event for which the professional boxer is under contract, the:

- (1) professional boxer; or
- (2) professional boxer's manager;

must immediately report the fact to the director and the boxing promoter along with all existing medical documentation that verifies the reported injury or illness.

(c) Upon receipt of the report of injury or illness required in subsection (b), if the boxing promoter of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event believes the reported injury or illness:

- (1) does not exist; or
- (2) should not prevent the professional boxer from honoring his or her contract;

the boxing promoter may request the commission to require the professional boxer to submit to a medical examination to verify the reported injury or illness.

(d) The commission may require the professional boxer to submit to a medical examination to verify the reported injury or illness without the medical examination being requested by the boxing promoter of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(e) If the commission orders a medical examination, the following timelines apply:

- (1) The commission will immediately serve the professional boxer with notice at the professional boxer's last known:
 - (A) mailing address;
 - (B) electronic mail address; or
 - (C) telephone number;of his or her requirement to obtain a medical examination to verify the illness or injury.
- (2) Within forty-eight (48) hours of the commission's service of notice, the professional boxer must submit to a medical examination

by a physician who is licensed in the jurisdiction in which the medical examination occurs.

(3) Within twenty-four (24) hours of the completion of the medical examination, the professional boxer must report the findings of the medical examination to the commission.

(f) Based on all medical documentation received, the commission must:

- (1) determine the merits of the claim of the professional boxer's injury or illness; and
- (2) render a decision as to the professional boxer's ability to compete.

(g) If the commission determines, prior to the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, that the reported injury or illness:

- (1) did not exist; or
- (2) should not prevent the professional boxer from honoring his or her contract;

the commission may order the professional boxer to participate in the professional boxing bout for which he or she is under contract. If the professional boxer fails to participate, as ordered by the commission, the commission may issue a nonmedical suspension under SECTION 79 of this document for failure to appear for a professional boxing bout in which the professional boxer had a contractual obligation.

(h) If the commission determines, after the date of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, that the reported injury or illness:

- (1) did not exist; or
- (2) should not have prevented the professional boxer from honoring his or her contract;

the commission may issue a nonmedical suspension under SECTION 79 of this document for failure to appear for a professional boxing bout in which the professional boxer had a contractual obligation.

(i) If the professional boxer does not comply with:

- (1) the injury or illness reporting requirement under subsection (b); or
- (2) the medical examination requirement under subsection (e);

the commission may issue a nonmedical suspension under SECTION 79 of this document for failure to appear for a professional boxing bout in which the professional boxer has a contractual obligation.

(j) If the commission determines that the reported injury or illness did exist, the commission reserves the right to issue a medical suspension under SECTION 78 of this document.

(k) If the boxing promoter requests a medical examination and the commission orders a medical examination under subsection (c), the cost of the medical examination must be paid by:

- (1) the professional boxer if the commission determines that the injury or illness:
 - (A) did not exist; or
 - (B) should not have prevented the professional boxer from honoring his or her contract; or
- (2) the boxing promoter if the commission determines that the injury or illness:
 - (A) did exist; and
 - (B) prevented the professional boxer from honoring his or her contract.

(l) If the commission orders a medical examination on its own under subsection (d), the cost of the medical examination must be paid by:

- (1) the professional boxer if the commission determines that the injury or illness:
 - (A) did not exist; or
 - (B) should not have prevented the professional boxer from honoring his or her contract; or
- (2) the commission if the commission determines that the injury or illness:
 - (A) did exist; and

(B) prevented the professional boxer from honoring his or her contract.

SECTION 55. Hand Wrap Requirements and Specifications for Professional Boxers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) When participating in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a professional boxer is required to wrap their hands in gauze and tape prior to their scheduled professional boxing bout.

(c) In all weight classes, the bandages on each professional boxer's hand must be:

(1) soft gauze cloth not more than:

(A) twenty (20) yards in length; and

(B) two (2) inches in width;

(2) held in place by adhesive tape that is approved by the commission not more than:

(A) eight (8) feet in length; and

(B) one and one-half (1.5) inches in width; and

(3) evenly distributed across the hand.

(d) The adhesive tape must not cover any part of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.

(e) The use of water, or any liquid or substance, on the adhesive tape or gauze is strictly prohibited.

(f) The soft gauze cloth and adhesive tape must be placed on the professional boxer's hands in the dressing room and approved by a commission representative.

(g) Substances other than soft cloth gauze and adhesive tape must not be utilized.

(h) The manager or chief corner man of the professional boxer's opponent may be present to witness the hand wrapping of a professional boxer.

SECTION 56. Glove Requirements and Specifications for Professional Boxers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) When participating in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a professional boxer must wear boxing gloves which are in good condition or the boxing gloves must be replaced.

(c) All professional boxers must wear boxing gloves approved by the commission of at least:

(1) eight (8) ounces for the mini flyweight class through the welterweight class; and

(2) ten (10) ounces for the super welterweight class through the heavyweight class.

(d) The boxing gloves worn by any two (2) professional boxers participating in a single professional boxing bout must be of equal weight.

(e) The boxing gloves must have the distal portion of the thumb attached to the body of the glove.

(f) No professional boxer may supply his or her own boxing gloves for participation in a professional boxing bout unless expressly authorized by the chief commission representative.

(g) Boxing gloves must be placed on the professional boxer's hands in the dressing room in the presence of a commission representative and must be approved by a commission representative.

SECTION 57. Mouthpiece Requirements for Professional Boxers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) When participating in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a professional boxer must wear an individually fitted mouthpiece.

(c) The mouthpiece is subject to examination and approval by the:

(1) boxing event physician; or

(2) commission appointed boxing referee.

(d) A round may not begin unless the professional boxer's mouthpiece is in place.

SECTION 58. Corner Men for Professional Boxers; Allowed Practices and Procedures; Prohibited Practices and Procedures

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as a corner man for a professional boxer at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event must hold a valid Indiana license as a:

(1) boxing second;

(2) boxing manager; or

(3) boxing trainer.

(c) An individual who is licensed as a:

(1) boxing promoter; or

(2) boxing matchmaker;

in Indiana, may not serve as a corner man for a professional boxer at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event for which the individual is the boxing promoter or boxing matchmaker of record.

(d) There may be not more than three (3) boxing corner men allowed to assist any one (1) professional boxer in a professional boxing bout without the approval of the commission.

(e) Notwithstanding subsection (d), there may be not more than four (4) boxing corner men allowed to assist any one (1) professional boxer in championship or main event professional boxing bouts without the approval of the commission.

(f) Between rounds, one (1) corner man may be inside the fighting area and two (2) corner men may be on the fighting area apron.

(g) If a professional boxer has an open cut, a second corner man may also enter the fighting area if the second corner man is the individual who will be treating the open cut.

(h) No corner man may work in any capacity during a professional boxing bout unless wearing hygienic gloves provided by the boxing promoter.

(i) Corner men may apply only petroleum jelly to the face, arms, or any other part of the professional boxer's body:

(1) before the start of the professional boxing bout; and

(2) in the presence of a commission representative or the boxing referee.

(j) Corner men may not apply:

(1) body grease;

(2) gels;

(3) balms;

(4) lotions;

(5) oils; or

(6) other substances deemed unacceptable by a commission representative;

to the hair, face, or body of a professional boxer at any point before or during a professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(k) During a round, all corner men must:

(1) remain seated;

(2) refrain from excessively coaching in a disruptive manner;

(3) not mount the fighting area apron or enter the fighting area until the sound device has signaled the end of the round unless the corner man is signaling to the boxing referee to stop the professional boxing bout; and

(4) not throw any item into the fighting area.

(l) At the conclusion of a round, all corner men must not:

(1) enter the fighting area enclosure to assist a professional boxer; or

(2) place any items in the fighting area enclosure;

until the sound device has signaled the end of a round.

(m) During the one (1) minute rest period, all corner men:

- (1) may coach;
- (2) may treat:
 - (A) cuts;
 - (B) abrasions; and
 - (C) swelling;
- (3) may provide water to assist the professional boxer in cooling down, but excessive amounts of water, as determined by a commission representative, may not be poured onto a professional boxer;
- (4) notwithstanding subsection (i), may apply petroleum jelly to the facial area of a professional boxer;
- (5) in the case of a cut sustained by a professional boxer, may topically apply, under the supervision of the boxing referee or a commission representative, only:
 - (A) a solution of adrenaline 1/1000;
 - (B) avetine; or
 - (C) thrombin; and
- (6) must remove themselves and all items from the fighting area enclosure at the sound of the boxing timekeeper's sound device signaling the ten (10) second warning before the beginning of the next round.
- (n) At no time before, during, or after the professional boxing bout may any corner man use profanity or obscene gestures toward any person.
- (o) Corner men may not enter the fighting area enclosure to assist or move a professional boxer who has been knocked out or has otherwise sustained an injury until the boxing event physician or other medical personnel have instructed the corner men to enter the fighting area.
- (p) Violations of this SECTION:
 - (1) will result in ejection of offenders from the fighting area corner; and
 - (2) may result in:
 - (A) a point deduction assessed against; or
 - (B) a disqualification of;
 the offending corner man's affiliated professional boxer by the boxing referee.
 - (q) All corner men are responsible for reporting to the commission any injury or illness sustained by a professional boxer, with which the corner men are assisting, before, during, or after any professional boxing bout.
 - (r) Failure of a corner man to comply with this SECTION may subject the individual to disciplinary action under IC 25-9 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 59. Prohibition from Managing Professional Boxers

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) An individual who is licensed as a:
 - (1) boxing promoter; or
 - (2) boxing matchmaker;
 may not hold a license as a boxing manager in Indiana.

SECTION 60. Prohibition from Becoming Licensed Professional Boxing Officials

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) An individual who is a sole proprietor, an employee, an agent, or an officer of a company holding a boxing promoter license in Indiana may not be licensed as a:
 - (1) boxing referee;
 - (2) boxing judge; or
 - (3) boxing timekeeper;
 under this document.
- (c) An individual who holds a license as a boxing matchmaker in Indiana may not be licensed as a:
 - (1) boxing referee;
 - (2) boxing judge; or
 - (3) boxing timekeeper;
 under this document.

(d) A violation of this SECTION is grounds for discipline under IC 25-9 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 61. Commission-Appointed Professional Boxing Officials Duty to Report Certain Activities to the Commission

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) A boxing event official appointed by the commission to serve in an official capacity during professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event who observes or becomes aware of any activity that may violate IC 25-9 or this document must immediately report the activity to the chief commission representative.

SECTION 62. Prohibition Against Serving as a Commission-Appointed Official at a Boxing Event

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) No boxing event official may have a direct or indirect conflict of interest, as defined in SECTION 1 of this document, with any other licensee participating in any particular commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event for which they have been assigned by the commission.
- (c) Failure of a boxing event official to notify the commission of a direct or indirect conflict of interest prior to the start of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event is grounds for disciplinary action under IC 25-1-11, IC 25-9, and this document.

SECTION 63. Requirements of Commission-Appointed Judges at a Boxing Event

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) There must be present at each commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event a minimum of three (3) boxing judges appointed by the commission to fulfill official duties during all professional boxing bouts.
- (c) The commission, at its discretion, may appoint additional boxing judges for a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.
- (d) All boxing judges will be held in strict observance of IC 25-9 and this document while working at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event. Failure to comply with IC 25-9 and this document will result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.
- (e) Each boxing judge must be stationed directly outside of the fighting area as designated by the commission.
- (f) Each boxing judge must render an independent decision.
- (g) A boxing judge appointed by the commission may not consume alcoholic beverages for a minimum of twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.
- (h) Boxing judges must wear clothing approved by the commission.

SECTION 64. Requirements of Commission-Appointed Referees at a Boxing Event

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) There must be present at each commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event a minimum of one (1) boxing referee who is appointed by the commission to fulfill official duties during all professional boxing bouts.
- (c) The commission, at its discretion, may appoint additional boxing referees for a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.
- (d) All boxing referees will be held in strict observance of IC 25-9 and this document while working at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event. Failure to comply

with IC 25-9 and this document will result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.

(e) No persons other than the professional boxers and the boxing referee may enter the fighting area during the progress of a round.

(f) The chief boxing event official is the boxing referee, who:

(1) has general supervision over each individual professional boxing bout; and

(2) must be located in the fighting area.

(g) The boxing referee is the sole arbiter of a professional boxing bout and is the only individual authorized to stop a professional boxing bout.

(h) The boxing referee may, in his or her discretion, stop a professional boxing bout if an unauthorized person enters the fighting area during the progress of a round.

(i) The boxing referee must, before the start of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event for which he or she has been appointed, meet with each professional boxer and his or her chief corner man in their dressing room and:

(1) explain to both the professional boxer and their chief corner man:

(A) the violations described in SECTION 68 of this document, and the repercussions of committing such violations, including disqualification of the professional boxer;

(B) his or her expectation regarding the chief corner man's responsibility to:

(i) clean up water spills from the fighting area;

(ii) wipe off excess petroleum jelly from the professional boxer; and

(iii) ensure that the professional boxer has his or her mouthpiece in place before the start of each round;

(2) identify the belt/hip line and clarify that the equipment shall not extend above this imaginary line;

(3) explain what he or she will do when the boxing timekeeper signals the:

(A) ten (10) second warning for the end of a round; and

(B) end of the round;

(4) demonstrate how he or she will direct the professional boxers to break; and

(5) review fouls and how he or she will issue warnings or deduct points for fouls committed by the professional boxers.

(j) The boxing referee must, before the start of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event for which he or she has been appointed, consult with the boxing event physician.

(k) The boxing referee must, before the start of a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event for which he or she has been appointed, check the condition of the fighting area to ensure the fighting area is ready and safe for use.

(l) When the professional boxers have entered the fighting area, the boxing referee must:

(1) inspect the boxing gloves of the professional boxers;

(2) ensure that no foreign substances have been applied to the boxing gloves or bodies of the professional boxers, which could be detrimental to an opponent;

(3) call the professional boxers to the center of the fighting area;

(4) give final instructions; and

(5) direct the professional boxers to their corners in preparation for the commencement of the professional boxing bout.

(m) The boxing referee must, before signaling the boxing timekeeper to signal the commencement of a professional boxing bout using a sound device:

(1) ensure that the fighting area has been cleared of all unauthorized individuals and items; and

(2) check with:

(A) each boxing judge;

(B) the boxing timekeepers;

(C) the boxing event physician; and

(D) the chief commission representative;

to determine if each individual is ready for the commencement of the professional boxing bout.

(n) During the professional boxing bout, the boxing referee:

(1) must ensure the safety of the professional boxers, including stopping the professional boxing bout if, in the boxing referee's opinion:

(A) either professional boxer shows marked superiority; and

(B) the continuation of the same would result in unnecessary and useless punishment and would eventually result in a knockout;

(2) must enforce all provisions of IC 25-9 and this document that apply to the:

(A) execution of performance and conduct of the professional boxers; and

(B) conduct of the professional boxer's corner men;

(3) must maintain control of the professional boxing bout at all stages;

(4) must issue warnings and deduct points for committed fouls, as appropriate and instruct the boxing judges to mark their scorecards accordingly when the boxing referee has assessed a point deduction for a foul committed by one (1) of the professional boxers;

(5) must not touch the professional boxers unless one (1) or both of the professional boxers are refusing to obey the boxing referee's command to break;

(6) may call time-out to:

(A) consult with the boxing event physician to determine if an injured professional boxer is able to continue participation in a professional boxing bout; or

(B) allow the boxing event physician to examine a professional boxer if the boxing event physician has signaled a desire to conduct the examination by signaling the boxing referee; and

(7) must, at the end of each round, pick up the scorecards from each boxing judge and deliver the scorecards to the chief commission representative.

(o) The boxing referee must, at the conclusion of a professional boxing bout:

(1) call both professional boxers to the center of the fighting area and raise the hand of the winning professional boxer upon the announcement of his or her name, as the winner, by the boxing event announcer; and

(2) maintain control of:

(A) the fighting area;

(B) both professional boxers;

(C) both professional boxer's corner men; and

(D) any other individual who has entered the fighting area;

until the winner has been announced and all individuals have exited the fighting area.

(p) A boxing referee appointed by the commission may not consume alcoholic beverages for a minimum of twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(q) The boxing referee must wear clothing approved by the commission.

(r) The boxing referee may not enter the fighting area unless wearing hygienic gloves provided by the boxing promoter.

SECTION 65. Requirements of Commission-Appointed Timekeepers at a Boxing Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) There must be present at each commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event a minimum of two (2) boxing timekeepers appointed by the commission to fulfill official duties during all professional boxing bouts.

(c) The commission, at its discretion, may appoint additional boxing timekeepers for a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(d) All boxing timekeepers will be held in strict observance of IC 25-9 and this document while working at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event. Failure to comply with IC 25-9 and this document will result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.

(e) At each commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event for which the boxing timekeepers have been appointed, the boxing timekeepers must provide:

- (1) sound devices, unless acceptable sound devices are being provided by the venue; and
- (2) two (2) stopwatches;

that have been properly examined and approved by the commission.

(f) The boxing timekeepers must:

- (1) ten (10) seconds before the beginning of each round, give warning to the corner men of professional boxers by utilizing a commission approved sound device, which is their signal to leave the fighting area;
- (2) ten (10) seconds prior to the end of a round, use a commission approved sound device to provide notice that the end of the round is approaching;
- (3) at the end of a round, use a commission approved sound device to provide notice of the end of the round;
- (4) if a professional boxing bout terminates before the scheduled limit of rounds, inform the boxing event announcer and chief commission representative of the exact duration of the professional boxing bout; and
- (5) not use any sound device during a round, except as provided in subdivisions (1) through (3).

(g) A boxing timekeeper appointed by the commission may not consume alcoholic beverages for a minimum of twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(h) Boxing timekeepers must wear clothing approved by the commission.

SECTION 66. Requirements of Commission-Approved Announcers at a Boxing Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) There must be present at each commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event a minimum of one (1) boxing announcer who has been:

- (1) selected by the boxing promoter; and
- (2) approved by the commission.

(c) Boxing event announcers are strictly forbidden from giving introductions or making any announcement except when authorized to do so by the chief commission representative.

(d) The chief commission representative must provide the boxing event announcer, before the commencement of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, with the following information for each participating professional boxer:

- (1) Name.
- (2) Official weight.
- (3) Professional record.
- (4) City and state of residence.

SECTION 67. Requirements of Commission-Approved Physicians at a Boxing Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) There must be present at each commission approved professional boxing event and professional-amateur boxing event a minimum of one (1) physician licensed under IC 25-22.5 who has been:

(1) selected by the boxing promoter; and

(2) approved by the commission.

(c) The commission, at its discretion, may require the boxing promoter to provide additional licensed physicians for the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event.

(d) The boxing event physician must conduct all pre-bout physicals of professional boxers scheduled to participate in a professional boxing bout, as required under SECTION 52 of this document.

(e) The boxing event physician must be:

- (1) in attendance throughout the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event as outlined in IC 25-9 and SECTION 38 of this document; and
- (2) prepared to deal with any medical emergency that may arise.

(f) The boxing event physician may:

- (1) examine each professional boxer after their professional boxing bout; and
- (2) recommend appropriate medical suspensions for professional boxers pursuant to SECTION 78 of this document.

SECTION 68. Fouls; Point Deductions for Fouls

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) The following are fouls, whether intentional or accidental in nature, and may result in point deductions issued by the boxing referee if committed during a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event:

- (1) Hitting an opponent below the navel or behind the ear.
- (2) Hitting an opponent who is down.
- (3) Holding an opponent with one (1) hand and hitting with the other.
- (4) Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch.
- (5) Wrestling, kicking, or roughing.
- (6) Pushing an opponent about the fighting area or into the ropes.
- (7) Butting with the head, shoulder, knee, or elbow.
- (8) Hitting with the open glove, the butt or inside of the hand, or back of the hand, elbow, or wrist.
- (9) Purposely falling down onto the fighting area canvas without being hit or for the purpose of avoiding a blow.
- (10) Striking deliberately at the part of the body over the kidneys.
- (11) Pivoting while throwing a punch.
- (12) Punches to the back of the head or neck area.
- (13) Jabbing the eyes with the thumb of the glove.
- (14) Use of abusive language or profanity.
- (15) Unsportsmanlike conduct that causes an injury to an opponent that does not meet the standard of a fair blow.
- (16) Hitting on the break.
- (17) Intentionally spitting out the mouthpiece.
- (18) Hitting out of the ropes.
- (19) Holding rope and hitting.
- (20) Biting or spitting.
- (21) Failure to follow boxing referee's instructions.
- (22) Stepping on an opponent.
- (23) Crouching below opponent's belt.
- (24) Leaving the neutral corner.
- (25) Corner man shouting.

(c) Only a boxing referee may assess a foul and issue point deductions for committed fouls.

(d) Boxing judges may not factor into scoring calculations any foul other than those assessed by the boxing referee.

SECTION 69. Procedures for Allowing Rest Periods to a Professional Boxer Injured by an Intentional Foul

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) If a professional boxing bout is temporarily stopped because a professional boxer has been injured as a result of an intentional foul, the

boxing referee or the boxing event physician must determine whether the professional boxer who was fouled can continue.

(1) If the boxing referee or boxing event physician determines the professional boxer is unfit to continue:

- (A) the professional boxing bout shall immediately end; and
- (B) the offending professional boxer shall lose by disqualification pursuant to SECTION 75 of this document.

(2) If the boxing referee or boxing event physician determines that the professional boxer is able to continue to fight, the boxing referee shall:

- (A) issue a mandatory two (2) point deduction to the offending professional boxer; and
- (B) restart the professional boxing bout as soon as practical.

(3) If the injury sustained by a professional boxer as a result of an intentional foul causes the professional boxer to be unable to continue at a subsequent point in the professional boxing bout, the rules governing the type of professional boxing bout results in SECTION 75 of this document will apply.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a professional boxer who is injured as a result of an intentional foul has up to a five (5) minute recuperative period to recover at his or her own discretion.

SECTION 70. Procedures for Allowing Rest Periods to a Professional Boxer Injured by an Accidental Foul

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) If a professional boxing bout is temporarily stopped because a professional boxer has been injured as a result of an accidental foul, the boxing referee or the boxing event physician must determine whether the professional boxer who was fouled can continue.

(1) If the boxing referee or boxing event physician determines the professional boxer is unfit to continue:

- (A) the professional boxing bout shall immediately end; and
- (B) the rules governing the type of professional boxing bout results in SECTION 75 of this document shall apply.

(2) If:

- (A) the professional boxer's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized; and
- (B) the foul has not adversely affected the fouled professional boxer;

the boxing referee may issue any appropriate point deduction for the committed accidental foul to the offending professional boxer and shall restart the professional boxing bout as soon as practical.

(3) If the injury sustained by a professional boxer as a result of an accidental foul causes the professional boxer to be unable to continue at a subsequent point in the professional boxing bout, the rules governing the type of professional boxing bout results in SECTION 75 of this document will apply.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a professional boxer who is injured as a result of an accidental foul has up to a five (5) minute recuperative period to recover at his or her own discretion, or he or she shall lose by technical knockout.

SECTION 71. General Procedures to be Performed by Boxing Referee after a Foul is Committed

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) If an accidental foul or intentional foul is committed, the boxing referee must:

- (1) call time-out;
- (2) check the fouled professional boxer's condition and safety;
- (3) issue any appropriate point deduction for the committed accidental foul or intentional foul to the offending professional boxer by immediately notifying:
 - (A) both professional boxers;
 - (B) both professional boxers' corner men;

- (C) each boxing judge; and
- (D) the chief commission representative; and
- (4) restart the professional boxing bout as soon as practical.

SECTION 72. Mouthpiece Requirements for Professional Boxers; Procedures for Reinserting Dislodged Mouthpiece; Point Deductions for Intentional Dislodging of Mouthpiece

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) The mouthpiece must be in the professional boxer's mouth at all times during a round.

(c) If the boxing referee believes that the mouthpiece has been ejected from a professional boxer's mouth as a result of a natural fight action, the boxing referee must, at the first opportune moment and without interfering with the immediate action, do the following:

- (1) Call time-out.
- (2) Direct the professional boxer whose mouthpiece remains in place to retire to the furthest neutral corner.
- (3) Take the other professional boxer to his or her corner.
- (4) Direct the professional boxer's chief corner man to rinse the mouthpiece and place the mouthpiece back into the professional boxer's mouth.
- (5) Direct that the round immediately continue without deducting points from the professional boxer.

(d) If the boxing referee believes that the professional boxer spit out or allowed the mouthpiece to fall out of his or her mouth, the boxing referee must, at the first opportune moment and without interfering with the immediate action, do the following:

- (1) Call time-out.
- (2) Direct the professional boxer whose mouthpiece remains in place to retire to a neutral corner.
- (3) Take the other professional boxer to his or her corner.
- (4) Direct the professional boxer's chief corner man to rinse the mouthpiece and place the mouthpiece back into the professional boxer's mouth.
- (5) If the loss of the mouthpiece is the first or second occurrence:
 - (A) direct each boxing judge to deduct one (1) point from the professional boxer's score; and
 - (B) warn the professional boxer that he or she will be disqualified if he or she subsequently spits out or allows his or her mouthpiece to fall out of his her mouth.
- (6) Direct that the round immediately continue.

(e) If the boxing referee believes that the professional boxer spit out or allowed the mouthpiece to fall out of his or her mouth for a third time, the boxing referee must disqualify the professional boxer who spit out or allowed the mouthpiece to fall out of his or her mouth and the opponent of such professional boxer must be declared the winner due to disqualification.

SECTION 73. Scoring System for Professional Boxing Bouts

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) All professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event will be evaluated and scored by three (3) boxing judges in accordance with the Ten (10) Point Must Scoring System, using the following criteria:

- (1) clean punching;
- (2) effective aggressiveness;
- (3) fighting area generalship; and
- (4) defense.

(c) Each boxing judge must deduct points for:

- (1) knockdowns; and
- (2) fouls;

when they are deemed as such by the boxing referee.

(d) Each boxing judge must utilize the following basic scoring concepts:

- (1) A round is to be scored as a 10-10 round when the round ends with no clear winner.
- (2) A round is to be scored as a 10-9 round when a professional boxer wins a round by a close margin.
- (3) A round is to be scored as a 10-8 round when a professional boxer wins a round:
 - (A) by a close margin and by knocking down their opponent one (1) time, as ruled by the boxing referee; or
 - (B) in a dominating manner without any rulings of a knockdown.
- (4) A round is to be scored as a 10-7 round when a professional boxer wins a round by knocking down their opponent two (2) times, as ruled by the boxing referee.
- (5) A round is to be scored as a 10-6 round when a professional boxer wins a round by knocking down their opponent more than two (2) times, as ruled by the boxing referee.
- (e) Each boxing judge must avoid scoring an even 10-10 round whenever possible.
- (f) Partial or incomplete rounds must be scored. If no action has occurred, the round should be scored as an even round.
- (g) The commission reserves the right to make public through the press the individual decisions of the boxing judges.

SECTION 74. Knockdown Procedures for Professional Boxing Bouts; Ten (10) Count; Mandatory Eight (8) Count; Procedures for Counting Out a Professional Boxer Knocked Out of Fighting Area

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) A professional boxer shall be deemed "down" when so pronounced by the boxing referee, who can count the professional boxer down when:
 - (1) any body part other than his or her feet is on the fighting area canvas;
 - (2) he or she is being held up by the fighting area ropes; or
 - (3) he or she is hanging on, through, or over the fighting area ropes without the ability to protect himself or herself and cannot fall to the fighting area canvas.
- (c) If a professional boxer is downed by:
 - (1) an accidental loss of footing, the professional boxer must arise instantly or be subject to a point deduction; or
 - (2) a blow or weakness, the professional boxer must arise before the count of ten (10) or be subject to a loss by boxing referee stoppage due to a decision of knockout.
- (d) When a knockdown occurs, the following procedure shall be implemented:
 - (1) The boxing referee shall first immediately require the standing professional boxer to retire to the farthest neutral corner of the fighting area, where the professional boxer must stay until:
 - (A) the downed professional boxer has risen and the boxing referee commences the round; or
 - (B) the boxing referee has officially stopped the professional boxing bout.
 - (2) The boxing timekeeper shall:
 - (A) immediately arise and begin the count;
 - (B) announce the seconds audibly as they elapse; and
 - (C) signal the seconds physically by using their fingers.
 - (3) Once the boxing referee has ensured the standing professional boxer has retired to the farthest neutral corner of the fighting area, the boxing referee shall turn to the boxing timekeeper and commence the counting at the same count as the boxing timekeeper.
 - (4) Once the boxing referee has commenced the counting at the same count as the boxing timekeeper, the boxing timekeeper shall cease counting.
 - (5) The boxing referee shall count to ten (10) and declare the professional boxing bout stopped by knockout if the downed professional boxer does not arise by the end of the ten (10) count.

- (e) A professional boxer who:
 - (1) refuses to immediately obey a boxing referee's command to retire to a neutral corner; or
 - (2) leaves the neutral corner before receiving a command to do so by the boxing referee;
 may be issued a point deduction or be disqualified by the boxing referee.
- (f) When a professional boxer has been deemed down from a legal blow or weakness by the boxing referee, the professional boxer must be required to take a minimum count of eight (8), whether or not the professional boxer has regained his or her feet before the count of eight (8) has been reached.
- (g) When a round ends before a professional boxer, who was knocked down during the progress of the round, arises:
 - (1) the sound device shall not sound, and the count shall continue; and
 - (2) if the professional boxer arises before the count of ten (10), the boxing timekeeper must then signal the end the round using the sound device.
- (h) Should a professional boxer who is knocked down arise before the count of ten (10) is reached and again go back down immediately without being struck by their opponent, the boxing referee must resume the count where he or she left off.
- (i) If a professional boxer has been knocked out or has fallen out of the fighting area, the boxing referee must declare the professional boxer down, the same as if the professional boxer were down on the fighting area canvas, and commence a count to twenty (20). The professional boxer must:
 - (1) return to a standing and ready position, unassisted by anyone, before the count elapses;
 - (2) lose by knockout if he or she has failed to be on his or her feet in the fighting area before the expiration of the twenty (20) count; or
 - (3) have points deducted or lose by disqualification, at the sole discretion of the boxing referee, if he or she is assisted by anyone that causes an unfair advantage to the opponent.
- (j) If a professional boxer leaves the fighting area during a one (1) minute rest period between rounds and fails to be in the fighting area when the sound device signals the beginning of the next round, the boxing referee shall count him or her out, the same as if he or she were down.

SECTION 75. Types of Professional Boxing Bout Results

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) The following are the types of professional boxing bout results at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event:
 - (1) Technical knockout (TKO): When a professional boxing bout ends by boxing referee stoppage due to an:
 - (A) instance where the boxing referee believes a professional boxer is entering a state of unconsciousness and is therefore unable to defend himself or herself; or
 - (B) injury as a result of a legal blow that is severe enough to prematurely stop the professional boxing bout.
 - (2) Knockouts (KO): When a professional boxing bout ends as a result of the failure of a professional boxer, after being deemed down by the boxing referee due to legal blows or weakness, to rise from the fighting area canvas by the end of the boxing referee's ten (10) count.
 - (3) Decisions via scorecards, as follows:
 - (A) Unanimous decision (UD): When all three (3) boxing judges score the professional boxing bout for the same professional boxer.
 - (B) Majority decision (MD): When two (2) boxing judges score the professional boxing bout for the same professional boxer and one (1) boxing judge scores a draw.

(C) Split decision (SD): When two (2) boxing judges score the professional boxing bout for one (1) professional boxer and one (1) boxing judge scores for the opponent.

(4) Draws via scorecards, as follows:

(A) Unanimous draw (UDR): When all three (3) boxing judges score the professional boxing bout a draw.

(B) Majority draw (MDR): When two (2) boxing judges score the professional boxing bout a draw.

(C) Split draw (SDR): When all three (3) boxing judges score the professional boxing bout differently and the score total results in a draw.

(5) Disqualification (DQ): When a professional boxing bout ends due to:

(A) an injury sustained during a bout as a result of an intentional foul and the injured professional boxer is immediately unable to continue as a result of the injury; or

(B) any combination of fouls in SECTION 68 which the boxing referee determines are severe enough to warrant the immediate stoppage of the professional boxing bout.

(6) Forfeit (FT): When a professional boxer:

(A) fails to begin a professional boxing bout; or

(B) prematurely ends a professional boxing bout;

for reasons other than injury.

(7) Technical draw (TDR): When a professional boxing bout is prematurely stopped, due to:

(A) an injury as a result of an intentional foul that was committed at an earlier point in the professional boxing bout and the injured professional boxer is even or behind on the score cards;

(B) an injury as a result of an accidental foul and at least:

(i) three (3) of four (4) scheduled rounds; or

(ii) four (4) of five (5) or more scheduled rounds;

have been completed at the time of stoppage and the professional boxers are tied on the score cards;

(C) the boxing referee's determination that both professional boxers are in a condition that might subject the professional boxers to serious injury if the professional boxing bout were allowed to continue; or

(D) the failure of both professional boxers, after being deemed down by the boxing referee due to legal blows or weakness, to rise from the fighting area canvas by the end of the boxing referee's ten (10) count.

(8) Technical decision (TD): When a professional boxing bout is prematurely stopped due to:

(A) an injury as a result of an intentional foul that was committed at an earlier point in the professional boxing bout and the injured professional boxer is leading on the score cards;

(B) an injury as a result of an accidental foul and at least:

(i) three (3) of four (4) scheduled rounds; or

(ii) four (4) of five (5) or more scheduled rounds;

have been completed at the time of stoppage, in which case the decision goes to the professional boxer who is ahead on the score cards.

(9) No decision (ND): When a professional boxing bout is prematurely stopped, due to an injury as a result of an accidental foul, before the completion of at least:

(A) three (3) of four (4) scheduled rounds; or

(B) four (4) of five (5) or more scheduled rounds;

at the time of stoppage.

SECTION 76. Professional Boxing Exhibitions; Glove Requirements; Recordkeeping; Medical Suspensions

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) In a professional boxing exhibition bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, each

professional boxer must wear boxing gloves at least sixteen (16) ounces in weight and headgear approved by the commission.

(c) Both professional boxers must sign contracts stipulating that the professional boxing bout will be an exhibition, and a no decision shall be rendered.

(d) If a knockout occurs, the boxing event announcer will present the results, and the professional boxing bout will be listed in the record as an exhibition ending in the round that the exhibition was terminated.

(e) In a professional boxing exhibition bout, the commission may:

(1) issue medical suspensions in accordance with SECTION 78 of this document;

(2) issue nonmedical suspensions in accordance with SECTION 79 of this document; and

(3) withhold contracted purse payments in accordance with SECTION 80 of this document.

SECTION 77. Mandatory Rest Period for Professional Boxers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) A professional boxer who participates in a professional boxing bout in any jurisdiction of:

(1) ten (10) rounds or more may not be permitted to participate at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event until seven (7) days have elapsed, starting with the first full calendar day after the previous professional boxing bout; or

(2) less than ten (10) rounds may not be permitted to participate at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event until three (3) days have elapsed, starting with the first full calendar day after the previous professional boxing bout.

SECTION 78. Issuance of Medical Suspensions to Professional Boxers; Procedures for Petitioning for a Hearing Regarding a Medical Suspension

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) For professional boxers participating in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, an order for a medical suspension must be issued, in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4, as follows:

(1) For a technical knockout (TKO), a minimum of thirty (30) days suspension shall be issued by the chief commission representative.

(2) For a knockout (KO), a minimum of sixty (60) days suspension shall be issued by the chief commission representative.

(c) The commission, upon the recommendation of the boxing event physician, may:

(1) lengthen an existing medical suspension; and

(2) impose additional medical suspensions.

(d) If a medical suspension is issued and specific medical procedures or testing are required, the professional boxer must be examined and cleared for further participation by a physician licensed in the state in which the examination occurred before the medical suspension may be lifted.

(e) A professional boxer subject to an order levying a medical suspension appeal the medical suspension by requesting a hearing pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4.

(f) The chief commission representative at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event may issue an order for a medical suspension pursuant to IC 4-21.5-4.

SECTION 79. Issuance of Non-Medical Suspensions to Professional Boxers; Procedures for Petitioning for a Hearing Regarding a Non-Medical Suspension

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) For professional boxers who:

(1) are licensed in this state;

- (2) are scheduled to participate in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event; or
- (3) have participated in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event;

an order for a nonmedical suspension may be issued, in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4, for unsportsmanlike conduct.

(c) Unsportsmanlike conduct includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Using as an assumed name the name of any former or present professional boxer, in violation of SECTION 49 of this document.
 - (2) Using any false alias, or falsifying, or attempting to falsify any:
 - (A) boxer federal identification card;
 - (B) license issued by the commission; or
 - (C) license or certification issued by another jurisdiction.
 - (3) Failure to submit to a drug test or failure of a drug test under SECTION 82 of this document.
 - (4) Intentionally committing any foul described in SECTION 68 of this document.
 - (5) Throwing or spitting a mouthpiece out of the fighting area.
 - (6) Using excessive profanity in a prebout or postbout interview conducted within this state, as determined by the commission.
 - (7) Using obscene gestures or profanity toward:
 - (A) an opponent;
 - (B) corner men;
 - (C) spectators;
 - (D) boxing event officials; or
 - (E) commission representatives.
 - (8) Failure to appear for a professional boxing bout in which a professional boxer has a contractual obligation to participate.
 - (9) Persistent failure to make contractual weight obligations.
- (d) A professional boxer subject to an order levying a nonmedical suspension may appeal the nonmedical suspension by requesting a hearing pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4.
- (e) The chief commission representative at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event may issue an order for a nonmedical suspension pursuant to IC 4-21.5-4.

SECTION 80. Withholding a Professional Boxer's Purse; Procedures for Petitioning for a Hearing Regarding a Purse Withholding

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) A professional boxer who participates in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event may have their purse or prize withheld, in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4, for the following reasons:
- (1) Noncompetitive boxing.
 - (2) The unsportsmanlike conduct of the:
 - (A) professional boxer; or
 - (B) professional boxer's corner men.
- (c) A professional boxer subject to an order levying the withholding of a purse may appeal the purse or prize withholding by requesting a hearing pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4.
- (d) The chief commission representative at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event may issue an order for the withholding of a purse pursuant to IC 4-21.5-4.

SECTION 81. Prohibition Against Participation in a Professional Boxing Bout for Drug Possession, Positive Drug Test, or Refusal to Submit to Drug Test

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) A professional boxer is not permitted to participate in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event if the professional boxer:

- (1) has a prohibited drug in his or her possession or control or in his or her system; or
- (2) refuses to submit to a test ordered under this document.

SECTION 82. Drug Testing Procedures for Professional Boxing Bout; Selection for Testing

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) The chief commission representative may, upon random selection or reasonable cause, order a professional boxer scheduled to participate in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event to submit a test for the detection of a prohibited drug.
- (c) Reasonable cause will be deemed to exist if one (1) or more of the following exists:
- (1) A professional boxer has been convicted of an offense under IC 25-1-1.1.
 - (2) A professional boxer has previously tested positive for a prohibited drug.
 - (3) The commission obtains information that a professional boxer is under the influence of a drug.
 - (4) The professional boxer is observed to be acting under the influence of a drug.
- (d) At each commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a random selection of professional boxers for random testing for prohibited drugs may be conducted, using the following lottery system:
- (1) Each professional boxing bout occurring at the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event will be numbered.
 - (2) The number of each professional boxing bout will be written on a separate card supplied by the commission.
 - (3) Cards will then be shuffled, and a commission representative will randomly select at least one (1) card.
 - (4) A professional boxer participating in the professional boxing bout or the professional boxer's representative may witness the selection of the card.
 - (5) Both professional boxers who compete in the selected professional boxing bout must submit to a test.
- (e) Each professional boxer participating in a championship professional boxing bout must submit to a test for prohibited drugs.
- (f) On the day of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, a representative of the commission will inform a professional boxer that he or she has been selected for a test. The professional boxer must submit to a test at the conclusion of the professional boxer's professional boxing bout.
- (g) Test results must be submitted by the laboratory directly to the commission within fourteen (14) days of the commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event. The commission may grant an extension of time if the results cannot be obtained within that time.
- (h) A professional boxer may not refuse to submit to a test ordered under this SECTION. A professional boxer will be found to have refused to submit to a test if he or she fails to submit to the testing procedures under this SECTION.

SECTION 83. Disciplinary Action Taken Against a Professional Boxer for Positive Drug Test or Refusal to Submit to a Drug Test

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.
- (b) The following may result in disciplinary action against a professional boxer's license:
- (1) A confirmed positive drug test result.
 - (2) Failure to submit to a drug test upon request.
- (c) If a professional boxer:

(1) has a confirmed positive drug test result from a sample taken immediately following the professional boxer's participation in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event; and

(2) was declared the winner of the professional boxing bout; the official professional boxing bout result shall be changed to no decision.

(d) If a professional boxer:

(1) has a confirmed positive drug test result from a sample taken immediately following the professional boxer's participation in a professional boxing bout at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event; and

(2) was declared the loser of the professional boxing bout; the official professional boxing bout result shall remain unchanged.

SECTION 84. Payment of Costs for Obtaining Drug Test of Professional Boxer

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) In nonchampionship professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the cost of obtaining the drug test laboratory results must be paid by:

- (1) the commission if the test results are negative; or
- (2) the professional boxer if the test results are positive.

(c) In championship professional boxing bouts at a commission approved professional boxing event or professional-amateur boxing event, the cost of obtaining the drug test laboratory results must be paid by:

- (1) the boxing promoter; or
- (2) the sanctioning organization whose championship belt is at stake.

(d) The professional boxer is responsible for costs incurred with respect to completion of a drug treatment program ordered by the commission.

SECTION 85. Requirement for On-Site Regulation by Commission Representatives at a Boxing Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional boxing.

(b) There must be present at each commission approved professional boxing event and professional-amateur boxing event at least one (1) commission representative appointed by the director and duly assigned for the purpose of providing on-site regulation.

(c) The director may assign a chief commission representative and as many additional commission representatives as deemed necessary.

(d) Each commission representative assigned under this SECTION must be responsible for ensuring that all provisions of IC 25-9 and this document are strictly observed.

SECTION 86. Prohibited Acts; Cause for Discipline or License Denial

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) In addition to the items listed in IC 25-1-11, the following may be grounds for denial or disciplinary action against any professional unarmed combat related license issued by the commission under IC 25-9 or this document:

- (1) Failure, without just cause, to observe the terms of any contract required to be on file with the commission.
- (2) Violation of any of the provisions of IC 25-9, IC 25-1, this document, or the orders of the commission.
- (3) Interference with the official duties of:
 - (A) an unarmed combat event physician;
 - (B) an unarmed combat event official; or
 - (C) a commission representative.
- (4) Gambling that is otherwise prohibited by law on the result of any professional unarmed combat bout permitted by the commission.

(5) Noncompetitive unarmed combat or the solicitation of a noncompetitive professional unarmed competitor.

(6) Failure to appear at designated times and places as required by the commission.

(7) Bribery or attempted bribery of:

- (A) an unarmed combat event physician;
- (B) an unarmed combat event official; or
- (C) a commission representative.

(8) Employing or knowingly cooperating in fraud or material deception in order to obtain any license or permit issued by the commission.

(9) Having been convicted of a crime that has a direct bearing on the applicant's or licensee's ability to perform acts that require a license or permit issued by the commission.

(10) Unlicensed participation in any activity in Indiana for which a license or permit issued by the commission is required.

(11) Participating, directly or indirectly, in any agreement to circumvent any rules or ruling of the commission.

(12) Any activity that undermines the integrity of professional unarmed combat.

(c) Any denial or disciplinary action initiated by the commission under this document shall be pursued in accordance with IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 87. Professional Unarmed Combat License Fees

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) All applications for licensure and renewal are subject to the following nonrefundable and nontransferable fees:

(1) Professional unarmed combat promoter	\$300
(2) Professional unarmed competitor	\$50 (biennial)
(3) Unarmed combat matchmaker	\$125
(4) Unarmed combat referee	\$100 (biennial)
(5) Unarmed combat judge	\$75 (biennial)
(6) Unarmed combat timekeeper	\$30
(7) Unarmed combat manager	\$50
(8) Unarmed combat trainer	\$30
(9) Unarmed combat second	\$25
(10) Unarmed combat announcer	\$25

(c) To obtain or renew a mixed martial arts national identification card, an individual must pay a nonrefundable, nontransferable fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25).

(d) An individual must pay a replacement fee of fifty dollars (\$50) for each replacement mixed martial arts national identification card.

SECTION 88. Professional Unarmed Combat Event or Professional-Amateur Unarmed Combat Event Permit Fees

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) To obtain a permit from the commission before holding a specific professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a professional unarmed combat promoter must pay a nonrefundable, nontransferable permit application fee based on the seating capacity of the venue, as follows:

(1) 1 – 500 seats	\$50
(2) 501 – 1,000 seats	\$100
(3) 1,001 – 2,500 seats	\$150
(4) 2,501 – 10,000 seats	\$300
(5) 10,001 or more seats	\$500

SECTION 89. Professional Unarmed Combat License Expiration Dates

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c), all licenses issued by the commission expire on September 30 of each year.

(c) The following licenses expire on September 30 of each even-numbered year:

- (1) unarmed combat judges;
 - (2) unarmed combat referees; and
 - (3) professional unarmed competitors.
- (d) All licenses must be renewed by paying the renewal fee on or before the expiration date of the license.
- (e) If a licensee fails to pay the renewal fee on or before the expiration date of the license, the license becomes invalid.

SECTION 90. Licensing Requirements for Professional Unarmed Competitors

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) An individual must file a completed professional unarmed competitor application with the commission and be issued a license as a professional unarmed competitor before being permitted to participate at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.
- (c) The application for licensure as a professional unarmed competitor must include the following:
- (1) Either:
 - (A) a completed association of boxing commission mixed martial arts national identification card application accompanied by the required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document; or
 - (B) a clear photocopy of the applicant's active mixed martial arts national identification card issued by another state or tribal nation.
 - (2) A written statement from a physician, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event the applicant is seeking to participate in, which affirms that the applicant has undergone a thorough medical examination and is physically fit and qualified to participate in the sport of unarmed combat. The physician who conducts the medical examination and affirms the physical fitness of the applicant must have been licensed in the jurisdiction in which the medical examination occurred at the time the medical examination was conducted.
 - (3) Laboratory results, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event the applicant is seeking to participate in, affirming that the applicant has tested negative for the presence of:
 - (A) antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
 - (B) the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus; and
 - (C) antibodies to the hepatitis C virus.
 - (4) Either a clear photocopy of:
 - (A) the applicant's active mixed martial arts national identification card issued by another state or tribal nation; or
 - (B) a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:
 - (i) a driver's license;
 - (ii) a passport; or
 - (iii) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;
 which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.
 - (5) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
 - (6) The required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document.

SECTION 91. Licensing Requirements for Professional Unarmed Combat Seconds

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) An individual must file a completed unarmed combat second application with the commission and be issued a license as an unarmed combat second before being permitted to participate at a commission

approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(c) The application for licensure as an unarmed combat second must include the following:

- (1) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:
 - (A) a driver's license;
 - (B) a passport;
 - (C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or
 - (D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;
 which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.
- (2) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
- (3) The required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document.

SECTION 92. Licensing Requirements for Professional Unarmed Combat Managers

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) An individual must file a completed unarmed combat manager application with the commission and be issued a license as an unarmed combat manager before being permitted to provide for the management of a professional unarmed competitor by:
- (1) signing a contract for a specific professional unarmed combat bout to be held within this state; or
 - (2) appearing in this state at a particular commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event in which any professional unarmed competitor under the management of the individual will be participating.
- (c) The application for licensure as an unarmed combat manager must include the following:
- (1) A list of all professional unarmed competitors with whom the applicant has under his or her management as of the time the application for licensure as an unarmed combat manager is filed with the commission.
 - (2) An explanation of any occurrence in which a professional unarmed competitor, under the management of the applicant, has been disqualified from a professional unarmed combat bout or an amateur unarmed combat bout for any circumstances.
 - (3) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:
 - (A) a driver's license;
 - (B) a passport;
 - (C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or
 - (D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;
 which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.
 - (4) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.
 - (5) The required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document.

SECTION 93. Licensing Requirements for Professional Unarmed Combat Trainers

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) An individual who wishes to train any professional unarmed competitor in this state for more than thirty (30) calendar days in one (1) calendar year must first obtain a license as an unarmed combat trainer from the commission.

(c) An individual must file a completed unarmed combat trainer application with the commission before the thirty-first calendar day in which the individual is working as an unarmed combat trainer in this state.

(d) The application for licensure as an unarmed combat trainer must include the following:

(1) An explanation of any occurrence in which a professional unarmed competitor, under the training of the applicant, has been disqualified from a professional unarmed combat bout or an amateur unarmed combat bout for any circumstances.

(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

(A) a driver's license;

(B) a passport;

(C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or

(D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;

which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(4) The required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document.

SECTION 94. Licensing Requirements for Professional Unarmed Combat Matchmakers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as a matchmaker for a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event must first obtain a license as an unarmed combat matchmaker from the commission.

(c) To participate as an unarmed combat matchmaker for a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, an individual must either:

(1) have a valid license as a unarmed combat matchmaker issued by the commission;

(2) have a valid license as a unarmed combat promoter issued by the commission; or

(3) file a completed unarmed combat matchmaker application with the commission simultaneously with the unarmed combat event permit application required pursuant to SECTION 100 of this document.

(d) An application for licensure as an unarmed combat matchmaker must include the following:

(1) Information regarding the applicant's experience and qualifications which he or she believes the commission should consider.

(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

(A) a driver's license;

(B) a passport;

(C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or

(D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;

which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(4) The required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document.

SECTION 95. Licensing Requirements for Professional Unarmed Combat Announcers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) An individual must file a completed unarmed combat announcer application with the commission and be issued a license as an unarmed combat announcer before being permitted to participate at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(c) The application for licensure as an unarmed combat announcer must include the following:

(1) Information regarding the applicant's experience and qualifications which he or she believes the commission should consider.

(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

(A) a driver's license;

(B) a passport;

(C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or

(D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;

which affirms that the applicant is at least eighteen (18) years of age.

(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(4) The required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document.

SECTION 96. Licensing Requirements for Professional Unarmed Combat Referees

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as an unarmed combat referee for:

(1) a commission approved professional unarmed combat event; or

(2) the professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional-amateur unarmed combat event;

must first obtain a license as an unarmed combat referee from the commission.

(c) The application for licensure as an unarmed combat referee must include the following:

(1) Information regarding the applicant's experience and qualifications which he or she believes the commission should consider.

(2) Verifying documentation for any certification the applicant has obtained from any organization which certifies unarmed combat referees.

(3) A written statement from a physician, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event the applicant seeks to participate in, affirming that the applicant has undergone a thorough medical examination and is physically fit and qualified to participate as a referee in the sport of unarmed combat. The physician who conducts the medical examination and who affirms the physical fitness of the applicant must have been licensed in the jurisdiction in which the medical examination occurred at the time the examination was conducted.

(4) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

(A) a driver's license;

(B) a passport;

(C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or

(D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;

which affirms that the applicant is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

(5) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(6) The required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document.

SECTION 97. Licensing Requirements for Professional Unarmed Combat Judges

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as an unarmed combat judge for:

- (1) a commission approved professional unarmed combat event; or
- (2) the professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional-amateur unarmed combat event;

must first obtain a license as an unarmed combat judge from the commission.

(c) The application for licensure as an unarmed combat judge must include the following:

(1) Information regarding the applicant's experience and qualifications which he or she believes the commission should consider.

(2) Verifying documentation for any certification the applicant has obtained from any organization which certifies unarmed combat judges.

(3) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

- (A) a driver's license;
- (B) a passport;
- (C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or
- (D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 6305;

which affirms that the applicant is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

(4) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(5) The required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document.

SECTION 98. Licensing Requirements for Professional Unarmed Combat Timekeepers

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) An individual who wishes to participate as an unarmed combat timekeeper for:

- (1) a commission approved professional unarmed combat event; or
- (2) the professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional-amateur unarmed combat event;

must first obtain a license as an unarmed combat timekeeper from the commission.

(c) The application for licensure as an unarmed combat timekeeper must include the following:

(1) Information regarding the applicant's experience and qualifications which he or she believes the commission should consider.

(2) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

- (A) a driver's license;
- (B) a passport;
- (C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or
- (D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation;

which affirms that the applicant is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

(3) One (1) digital photograph of the applicant which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(4) The required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document.

SECTION 99. Licensing Requirements for Professional Unarmed Combat Promoters

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) Any individual or company who wishes to promote a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event must first obtain a license as a professional unarmed combat promoter from the commission.

(c) The application for licensure as a professional unarmed combat promoter must include the following:

(1) The name under which the:

- (A) individual, if the applicant is a sole proprietorship; or
- (B) company;

plans to do business as and be licensed.

(2) If the applicant is a company, the name of:

- (A) the principal owner; and
- (B) the primary contact person.

(3) A listing of any other names under which the individual or company has operated in the promotion of:

- (A) professional unarmed combat events;
- (B) professional-amateur unarmed combat events;
- (C) amateur unarmed combat events;
- (D) professional boxing events;
- (E) professional-amateur boxing events; or
- (F) amateur boxing events;

in Indiana or any other state, country, or tribal nation.

(4) A listing of any unarmed combat promoter and boxing promoter licenses held, whether active or inactive, in any other state or tribal nation.

(5) A listing of all previous:

- (A) professional unarmed combat events;
- (B) professional-amateur unarmed combat events;
- (C) amateur unarmed combat events;
- (D) commission approved professional boxing events under a boxing promoter license;
- (E) commission approved professional-amateur boxing events under a boxing promoter license; and
- (F) amateur boxing events;

the applicant has promoted in Indiana, including the date and location of the events.

(6) A surety bond in an amount no less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) on a form prescribed by the commission, as required by SECTION 114 of this document.

(7) If the applicant is a company:

- (A) the business address;
- (B) proof of good standing in the company's state of incorporation; and
- (C) the full names of all substantial owners and any key persons deemed necessary by the director.

(8) A clear photocopy of a current government issued photographic identification card, including, but not limited to:

- (A) a driver's license;
- (B) a passport;
- (C) a mixed martial arts national identification card issued by a state or tribal nation; or
- (D) a boxer federal identification card issued by a state or tribal nation;

which affirms that the individual, if the applicant is a sole proprietorship, or the principal owner if the applicant is a company, is at least twenty-one (21) years of age.

(9) One (1) digital photograph of the individual, if the applicant is a sole proprietorship, or the principal owner if the applicant is a

company, which shows head and shoulders only, without a hat, and in a natural pose.

(10) The required application fee under SECTION 87 of this document.

(d) A criminal history background check must be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in accordance with IC 25-9-1-7.5, for:

- (1) the individual if the applicant is a sole proprietorship; or
- (2) all substantial owners and any key persons deemed necessary by the director, if the applicant is a company.

SECTION 100. Requirements for Obtaining a Professional Unarmed Combat or Professional-Amateur Unarmed Combat Event Permit

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) A professional unarmed combat promoter who wishes to promote a professional unarmed combat event or a professional-amateur unarmed combat event must first obtain an event permit from the commission.

(c) A professional unarmed combat promoter must file a completed event permit application with the commission no later than forty-five (45) calendar days prior to the proposed date of the proposed professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(d) The application for approval of an event permit must include the following:

(1) The name and license number of the professional unarmed combat promoter.

(2) The name and license number of the unarmed combat matchmaker the professional unarmed combat promoter seeks to utilize for the proposed professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event. If the individual the professional unarmed combat promoter seeks to utilize is not licensed in Indiana, the event permit application must also be accompanied by the proposed individual's application for licensure as an unarmed combat matchmaker and all required documents under SECTION 94 of this document.

(3) The proposed date and starting time of the proposed professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(4) The:

- (A) name;
- (B) address;
- (C) seating capacity;
- (D) floor plan showing:
 - (i) dressing room locations; and
 - (ii) fire exits; and
- (E) primary contact person;

for the venue where the proposed professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event will be held.

(5) Whether it will be a professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, including the total proposed number of professional unarmed combat bouts and amateur unarmed combat bouts.

(6) If known as of the time of filing the application for the event permit, information regarding whether there will be a championship professional unarmed combat bout scheduled at the proposed professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(7) If known as of the time of filing the application for the event permit, the preliminary fight card for the proposed professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, including the following information for each professional unarmed competitor with whom the professional unarmed combat promoter intends to execute a contract for participation in a professional unarmed combat bout:

- (A) name;
- (B) Indiana license number;

(C) mixed martial arts national identification number issued by a state or tribal nation;

(D) proposed purse; and

(E) if applicable, the:

- (i) name; and
- (ii) Indiana license number;

of the professional unarmed competitor's manager.

(8) The proposed plan to furnish adequate police or private security forces for the protection of the event participants and spectators pursuant to SECTION 119 of this document.

(9) The proposed plan for providing medical and accidental death benefit coverage for each professional unarmed competitor participating in the proposed professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event pursuant to SECTION 116 of this document.

(10) The:

(A) professional unarmed combat promoter's proposed plan for utilizing either a:

- (i) ticket printing company; or
- (ii) ticket brokerage company; and

(B) proposed price range of all tickets and the number of tickets to be made available in each proposed price range of tickets.

(11) The proposed plan to provide required medical personnel and equipment for the proposed professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event pursuant to SECTION 118 of this document, including:

(A) if known at the time of filing the event permit application, the name and license number of the physician licensed under IC 25-22.5 who the professional unarmed combat promoter plans to hire to serve as the unarmed combat event physician;

(B) if known at the time of filing the event permit application, the name of the advanced life support ambulance service that will be on-site at all times;

(C) the name of the closest hospital; and

(D) the distance in road miles between the hospital and the proposed venue.

(12) The proposed plan for providing for commission approved credentialing identifiers for individuals being:

(A) admitted without tickets under SECTION 110 of this document; and

(B) permitted in the dressing room areas under SECTION 112 of this document.

(13) A description of any other entertainment or activity that will occur in conjunction with the proposed professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(14) The required application fee under SECTION 88 of this document.

SECTION 101. Information from a Professional Unarmed Combat Promoter Required to be on File with the Commission Prior to the Start of a Professional Unarmed Combat Event or Professional-Amateur Unarmed Combat Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) A professional unarmed combat promoter who has been issued an event permit by the commission to conduct a professional unarmed combat event or a professional-amateur unarmed combat event must have the following documents on file with the commission before the start of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event:

- (1) The complete executed contract or rental agreement between the professional unarmed combat promoter and the venue where the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event will be held.
- (2) A manifest from the:

- (A) ticket printing company being utilized by the professional unarmed combat promoter, which indicates the total number of tickets printed in each ticket price range; or
- (B) ticket brokerage company being utilized by the professional unarmed combat promoter, which indicates the total number of tickets printed and sold in each ticket price range.
- (3) Final information regarding whether there will be a championship professional unarmed combat bout scheduled, and, if a championship professional unarmed combat bout will occur, the final plan for ensuring the required drug testing of the professional unarmed competitors competing in the championship professional unarmed combat bout is properly conducted, as required under SECTION 163 of this document.
- (4) The final proposed listing of the professional unarmed combat fight card, including the following information for each professional unarmed competitor with whom the professional unarmed combat promoter has executed a contract for participation in a professional unarmed combat bout:
 - (A) Name.
 - (B) Indiana license number.
 - (C) Mixed martial arts national identification number issued by a state or tribal nation.
 - (D) Laboratory results, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, affirming the negative test results of the professional unarmed competitor for:
 - (i) antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
 - (ii) the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus; and
 - (iii) antibodies to the hepatitis C virus.
 - (E) For female professional unarmed competitors, laboratory results, not more than five (5) days old from the date of the scheduled event, affirming the negative test results for pregnancy.
 - (F) Sanctioned professional unarmed combat bout and sanctioned amateur unarmed combat bout records.
 - (G) If applicable, the:
 - (i) name; and
 - (ii) Indiana license number;
 of the professional unarmed competitor's manager.
- (5) Upon request of the commission, due to a professional unarmed competitor's:
 - (A) age;
 - (B) professional and amateur unarmed combat record;
 - (C) history of injury; or
 - (D) length of time since their last professional unarmed combat bout or amateur unarmed combat bout;
 a written statement from a physician, not more than thirty (30) days old, affirming the physical fitness of the professional unarmed competitor to participate.
- (6) Executed contracts between the professional unarmed combat promoter and each professional unarmed competitor pursuant to SECTION 117 of this document.
- (7) The names and Indiana license numbers of all:
 - (A) unarmed combat seconds;
 - (B) unarmed combat managers; and
 - (C) unarmed combat trainers;
 who will be participating by assisting a professional unarmed competitor.
- (8) The name and Indiana license number of the proposed physician licensed under IC 25-22.5 who will be on-site fulfilling all duties of the unarmed combat event physician described in this document.
- (9) The name and Indiana license number of the proposed unarmed combat announcer.

- (10) The written, executed contract between the professional unarmed combat promoter and the ambulance company providing advanced life support ambulance services. The contract must include the name and contact information of the ambulance company.
- (11) The proposed time and location of the official weigh-in of professional unarmed competitors scheduled to participate in a professional unarmed combat bout.
- (12) The final plan to furnish adequate police or private security forces for the protection of the public pursuant to SECTION 119 of this document.
- (13) The final plan for ensuring payment of contracted purse amounts to each professional unarmed competitor participating in a professional unarmed combat bout.
- (14) The final plan for ensuring payment of the amounts required by SECTION 120 of this document for commission appointed unarmed combat event officials and weigh-in witnesses.
- (15) The final plan for providing for commission approved credentialing identifiers for individuals:
 - (A) being admitted without tickets under SECTION 110 of this document; and
 - (B) being permitted in the dressing room areas under SECTION 112 of this document.
- (c) In addition to the submission of all information listed in subsection (b), the professional unarmed combat promoter must enter, no later than ten (10) days prior to the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, all required fight card information, including the names and contract weights of each proposed professional unarmed competitor into the website registry certified or operated by the association of boxing commissions.

SECTION 102. Information Required from a Professional Unarmed Combat Promoter Forty-Eight (48) Hours Prior to an Unarmed Combat Event

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) No later than forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled start time of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the professional unarmed combat promoter must submit documents to the commission verifying that the professional unarmed combat promoter has obtained the required medical and accidental death benefit coverage for each professional unarmed competitor participating in a professional unarmed combat bout pursuant to SECTION 116 of this document.

SECTION 103. Guidelines for Substitutions of Professional Unarmed Competitors

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) In order for the director or the director's designee to consider a substitution, the professional unarmed combat promoter must submit the following information, regarding the professional unarmed competitor the professional unarmed combat promoter is seeking to add to the final fight card, to the office of the commission and have verification of the receipt and approval of the information from the director or the director's designee before the start of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event:
 - (1) Name.
 - (2) Indiana license number.
 - (3) Mixed martial arts national identification number issued by a state or tribal nation.
 - (4) Laboratory results, not more than one (1) year old from the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, affirming the negative test results of the professional unarmed competitor for:
 - (A) antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);

(B) the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus; and

(C) antibodies to the hepatitis C virus.

(5) For female professional unarmed competitors, laboratory results, not more than five (5) days old from the date of the scheduled event, affirming the negative test results for pregnancy.

(6) Sanctioned professional unarmed combat bout and sanctioned amateur unarmed combat bout records.

(7) If applicable, the:

(A) name; and

(B) Indiana license number;
of the professional unarmed competitor's manager.

(8) The executed contract between the professional unarmed combat promoter and the professional unarmed competitor or the professional unarmed competitor's authorized agent.

(c) Upon request of the commission, due to the substituting professional unarmed competitor's:

(1) age;

(2) professional unarmed combat bout record and amateur unarmed combat bout record;

(3) history of injury; or

(4) length of time since their last professional unarmed combat bout or amateur unarmed combat bout;

the professional unarmed combat promoter must submit a written statement from a physician, not more than thirty (30) days old from the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, affirming the physical fitness of the professional unarmed competitor to participate in the professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(d) If the director or the director's designee cannot be reached to approve a substitution, no substitutions may be permitted.

SECTION 104. State Tax on Gross Receipts from Closed Circuit Telecast, Pay Per View Telecast, or Subscription Telecast of an Unarmed Combat Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of a professional unarmed combat promoter of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event to pay the gross receipts taxes required by IC 25-9-1-22.5(a).

(c) A professional unarmed combat promoter does not satisfy IC 25-9-1-22.5(a) and this SECTION until payment of the tax has been received in full by the commission.

(d) Remittance of the tax required under IC 25-9-1-22.5(a) and this SECTION must be accompanied by a financial reporting form prescribed by the commission.

(e) Failure of a professional unarmed combat promoter to remit the required tax payment within sixty (60) business days from the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event will result in a penalty fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each day the payment is late.

(f) If, after ninety (90) days from the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event for which the tax is due, a professional unarmed combat promoter has failed to remit the required tax payment, the commission may seek:

(1) recovery of the tax revenue through the bond filed by the professional unarmed combat promoter pursuant to IC 25-9 and SECTION 114 of this document; and

(2) disciplinary sanctions under IC 25-9 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 105. State Tax on Gross Receipts from Ticket Sales of an Unarmed Combat Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) It shall be the responsibility of a professional unarmed combat promoter of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event to pay the gross gate receipts tax required by IC 25-9-1-22(a).

(c) A professional unarmed combat promoter does not satisfy the gross gate receipts tax, as required by IC 25-9-1-22(a) and this SECTION, until the professional unarmed combat promoter pays to the commission:

(1) five percent (5%) of the gross receipts from the face value of each ticket sold; and

(2) the required tax on each complimentary ticket issued as prescribed in SECTION 107 of this document.

(d) Within ten (10) business days after the conclusion of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the professional unarmed combat promoter must submit to the commission:

(1) the final manifest from the:

(A) ticket printing company being utilized by the professional unarmed combat promoter, which indicates the final number of tickets printed in each ticket price range; or

(B) ticket brokerage company being utilized by the professional unarmed combat promoter, which indicates the final number of tickets printed and sold in each ticket price range;

(2) all unsold printed tickets; and

(3) either:

(A) all ticket stubs collected; or

(B) a record of all tickets validated with electronic bar code scanners;

at each entrance to the venue.

(e) Failure of a professional unarmed combat promoter to submit all information required under subsection (d) within the ten (10) business days may result in disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-21.5.

(f) The commission shall serve the professional unarmed combat promoter with a financial reporting form detailing the total amount of the gross gate receipts tax to be paid.

(g) The commission's service of the financial reporting form will be sent to the professional unarmed combat promoter's last known:

(1) mailing address;

(2) electronic mail address; or

(3) facsimile number.

(h) The professional unarmed combat promoter shall submit payment of the gross gate receipts tax in full within ten (10) business days of the commission's service of the financial reporting form.

(i) Failure of a professional unarmed combat promoter to remit the required gross gate receipts tax payment within ten (10) business days from the date of the commission's service of the financial reporting form will result in a penalty fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each day the payment is late.

(j) If a professional unarmed combat promoter fails to comply with the requirements in this SECTION, the commission may seek:

(1) recovery of the gross gate receipts tax revenue through the bond filed by the professional unarmed combat promoter pursuant to IC 25-9 and SECTION 114 of this document; and

(2) disciplinary sanctions under IC 25-9 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 106. Restrictions on Lost, Stolen, and Unsold Tickets

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) Any lost, stolen, or otherwise unaccounted for tickets will be taxed at five percent (5%) of the face value of the ticket.

(c) All unsold tickets must have the ticket stubs attached, or the tickets will be taxed at five percent (5%) of the face value of the ticket.

SECTION 107. State Tax on Complimentary Ticket Issuances

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) Complimentary tickets issued by a professional unarmed combat promoter of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event will be taxed as follows within each individual ticket price range:

- (1) One dollar (\$1) for each complimentary ticket issued on the first five percent (5%) of the total tickets issued within the individual ticket price range.
- (2) For each complimentary ticket issued above five percent (5%) of the total tickets within the individual ticket price range, the greater of:
 - (A) one dollar (\$1); or
 - (B) five percent (5%) of the face value of the ticket.

SECTION 108. Restrictions on Ticket Price Changes by a Professional Unarmed Combat Promoter

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) At any commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, except by permission of the commission, professional unarmed combat promoters are prohibited from:

- (1) selling any tickets for any price other than the price printed thereon; or
- (2) changing the price of tickets at any time after the tickets have been placed on sale.

SECTION 109. Unarmed Combat Event Ticket Requirements

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) At any commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event:

- (1) all tickets must have a:
 - (A) price and date of show printed plainly thereon; and
 - (B) ticket stub attached;
- (2) both the ticket and the ticket stub must:
 - (A) show the:
 - (i) ticket price;
 - (ii) date of show;
 - (iii) seat number;
 - (iv) row number; and
 - (v) section number; and
 - (B) be consecutively numbered;
- (3) the ticket must be held by the purchaser for identification;
- (4) the ticket stub must be held at the box office for audit by the commission;
- (5) in the case of general admission tickets, both the ticket and ticket stub must:
 - (A) show the ticket price;
 - (B) show the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event; and
 - (C) be consecutively numbered; and
- (6) the number on the ticket stub attached must correspond with the number on the ticket.

SECTION 110. Restrictions on Admittance to an Unarmed Combat Event without Tickets; Issuance of Complimentary Tickets to Event Participants

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) Except as provided in this SECTION, no individual may be admitted to a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event unless the individual has:

- (1) purchased a ticket; or
- (2) been issued a complimentary ticket from the professional unarmed combat promoter.

(c) At each commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the following individuals

must be admitted, without the need to present a purchased or complimentary ticket, upon presentation of their commission issued licenses or credentials issued by the commission or the professional unarmed combat promoter:

- (1) the unarmed combat event officials appointed by the commission to perform official duties during:
 - (A) a commission approved professional unarmed combat event; or
 - (B) the professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional-amateur event;
- (2) the unarmed combat event physician hired by the professional unarmed combat promoter to perform official duties;
- (3) the unarmed combat event announcer hired by the professional unarmed combat promoter;
- (4) advanced life support ambulance personnel hired by the professional unarmed combat promoter to be on-site at all times;
- (5) commission representatives assigned for duty by the director; and
- (6) any other individuals approved by the commission.

(d) If a professional unarmed competitor or a corner man for a professional unarmed competitor at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event wishes to observe other amateur unarmed combat bouts or professional unarmed combat bouts, beyond the professional unarmed combat bout in which they participate, the individual must either purchase a ticket or be issued a complimentary ticket by the professional unarmed combat promoter.

(e) Individuals described in subsection (d) may not be permitted to observe the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, beyond the professional unarmed combat bout in which they participate, by standing in common areas or sitting in fighting area apron seats.

(f) Complimentary tickets issued to individuals described in subsection (d) will not be included on the financial reporting form or the payment of the gross gate receipts tax required under IC 25-9-1-22(a) and SECTION 105 of this document.

SECTION 111. Fighting Area Apron Seating and Specifications

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) Fighting area apron seating is at the sole discretion of the commission at all times during:

- (1) a commission approved professional unarmed combat event; or
- (2) the professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional-amateur unarmed combat event;

and no individual is permitted to sit in any fighting area apron seat unless expressly authorized by the commission.

(c) No fighting area apron seat may be sold as a ticketed seat at any commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(d) At each commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, fighting area apron seats must be arranged in a manner that is prescribed by the commission.

(e) If fighting area apron seats are provided by the commission to the professional unarmed combat promoter and the unarmed combat matchmaker for the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the professional unarmed combat promoter and unarmed combat matchmaker may not allow any other person to sit in the fighting area apron seats provided by the commission.

SECTION 112. Restrictions on Admittance to Dressing Rooms

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) For commission approved professional unarmed combat events and professional-amateur unarmed combat events, only:

- (1) professional unarmed competitors participating in a professional unarmed combat bout;
- (2) amateur unarmed competitors participating in an amateur unarmed combat bout;
- (3) unarmed combat corner men who are assisting a professional unarmed competitor participating in a professional unarmed combat bout;
- (4) individuals who are assisting an amateur unarmed competitor participating in an amateur unarmed combat bout;
- (5) the professional unarmed combat promoter of record and their employees and staff;
- (6) the unarmed combat matchmaker of record;
- (7) the unarmed combat event officials appointed by the commission to perform official duties;
- (8) the unarmed combat event physician hired by the professional unarmed combat promoter;
- (9) representatives of the press;
- (10) the commission representatives assigned by the director;
- (11) members of the commission; and
- (12) any additional individuals approved by the commission;

may be permitted in dressing rooms upon presenting proper credentials approved by the commission and issued by the professional unarmed combat promoter.

SECTION 113. Restrictions on Cups, Plates, and Ashtrays for Spectators of an Unarmed Combat Event

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) At any commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event:
 - (1) beverages provided to spectators must be dispensed in:
 - (A) paper cups;
 - (B) plastic cups;
 - (C) styrofoam cups; or
 - (D) plastic bottles without bottle caps;
 - (2) food plates provided for spectators must be made from paper or lightweight plastic; and
 - (3) ashtrays provided for spectators must be made from lightweight aluminum.

SECTION 114. Surety Bond Requirements

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) An individual or company must file a surety bond in an amount no less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) at the time of filing the application for licensure as a professional unarmed combat promoter.
- (c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), in order to hold a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the commission reserves the right to require an additional surety bond, to be filed by the professional unarmed combat promoter, in an amount equal to a good faith estimation of any combination of the following:
 - (1) The total gross gate receipt tax for the professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.
 - (2) The television broadcasting tax for the professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.
 - (3) The total estimated commission expenses for on-site regulation of the professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.
 - (4) The total amount of compensation to be paid to unarmed combat event officials appointed by the commission to perform official duties at the professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(5) The total contracted amount of compensation to be paid to the professional unarmed competitors for their participation at the professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(d) The surety bonds are conditioned upon the professional unarmed combat promoter's faithful performance of the financial and tax obligations under IC 25-9 and this document for each commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event conducted by the professional unarmed combat promoter.

(e) The aggregate annual liability of the surety bonds may not exceed the amount of the bonds.

SECTION 115. Activities Required to be Performed Only by a Licensed Professional Unarmed Combat Promoter

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) No individual or company may associate their name with any commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event in any manner that would lead a reasonable person to believe that the individual or company is involved in the promotion of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event without:
 - (1) holding the required license as a professional unarmed combat promoter in Indiana; or
 - (2) the express written consent of the commission.

SECTION 116. Medical and Accidental Death Benefit Coverage Requirements

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) The professional unarmed combat promoter of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event must obtain:
 - (1) medical benefit coverage for each professional unarmed competitor participating in a professional unarmed combat bout in an amount not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), which shall provide for medical, surgical, and hospital care for injuries sustained by the professional unarmed competitor while participating in the professional unarmed combat bout; and
 - (2) accidental death benefit coverage for each professional unarmed competitor participating in a professional unarmed combat bout in an amount not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), which shall be paid to the professional unarmed competitor's estate in the event of the professional unarmed competitor's death resulting from participation in the professional unarmed combat bout.
- (c) Deductibles for the required medical benefit coverage must be paid by the professional unarmed combat promoter.
- (d) Pursuant to SECTION 102 of this document, no later than forty-eight (48) hours prior to the scheduled start time of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the professional unarmed combat promoter must submit documentation to the commission verifying the required medical benefit coverage and accidental death benefit coverage has been obtained.
- (e) No commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event may be conducted in Indiana unless the professional unarmed combat promoter is in full compliance with the requirements of this SECTION concerning medical benefit coverage and accidental death benefit coverage.

SECTION 117. Contract Requirements between a Professional Unarmed Combat Promoter and Professional Unarmed Competitors

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) A professional unarmed combat promoter must execute a contract with a professional unarmed competitor before the professional unarmed competitor may be allowed to participate in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(c) A contract between a professional unarmed combat promoter and a professional unarmed competitor must be:

- (1) in writing;
- (2) executed on a form prescribed by the commission;
- (3) signed by the parties thereto; and
- (4) filed with the commission prior to the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, pursuant to SECTION 101 of this document.

(d) A professional unarmed competitor who executes a contract with a professional unarmed combat promoter in which the professional unarmed competitor's purse will be based on a percentage of the tickets sold by that professional unarmed competitor must be paid on the basis of the net receipts of the tickets sold by that professional unarmed competitor after the gross gate receipts tax required under IC 25-9-1-22(a) and SECTION 105 of this document has been deducted.

SECTION 118. Medical Personnel and Equipment Requirements; Distance from Hospital

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) The professional unarmed combat promoter of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event must provide:

- (1) a minimum of one (1) physician licensed under IC 25-22.5;
- (2) a minimum of one (1) advanced life support ambulance, fully equipped in accordance with 836 IAC 2-1, the administrative codes, as amended, as adopted by the Indiana emergency medical services commission; and
- (3) adequate medical personnel to staff said ambulance who are certified under IC 16-31-3 to provide advanced life support patient care.

(c) The staffed and equipped advanced life support ambulance must be present on-site at all times while a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event is in progress.

(d) The unarmed combat event physician must be present directly outside the fighting area to provide immediate emergency medical care at all times while a professional unarmed combat bout is in progress.

(e) Certified medical personnel from the ambulance must be present near the fighting area with all equipment required by the current protocols, established by their medical director, to provide immediate emergency medical care at all times while a professional unarmed combat bout is in progress.

(f) Emergency medical services personnel provided by professional unarmed combat promoters, as required by this SECTION, are present to provide emergency medical services to professional unarmed competitors participating at the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event. It is the responsibility of the venue to ensure emergency medical services are available for spectators.

(g) The location of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event may not be more than forty (40) road miles from a hospital with a full-time emergency department and treatment facilities.

SECTION 119. Unarmed Combat Event Security Requirements

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) At each commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, either the professional unarmed combat promoter or the venue must provide adequate police or

private security forces for the protection of event participants and spectators.

(c) Pursuant to SECTION 101 of this document, the professional unarmed combat promoter must have either the professional unarmed combat promoter's or the venue's final plan for providing adequate police or private security forces on file with the commission prior to the start of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(d) The commission must approve the final plan for security, including the:

- (1) total number of security personnel required; and
- (2) security personnel stations.

(e) The professional unarmed combat promoter or the venue is responsible for providing the chief commission representative with the following information before the commencement of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event:

- (1) The name and emergency contact information for the chief of security.
- (2) A detailed accounting of each security personnel station.

SECTION 120. Compensation Requirements of a Professional Unarmed Combat Promoter to Commission-Appointed Officials

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) The professional unarmed combat promoter of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event must compensate all commission appointed unarmed combat event officials and weigh-in witnesses.

(c) The minimum amount of compensation for each commission appointed unarmed combat event official must be:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| (1) Unarmed combat timekeepers | \$75 each |
| (2) Unarmed combat judges | \$125 each |
| (3) Unarmed combat referees | \$175 each |

(d) An individual who participates in a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event as more than one (1) type of unarmed combat event official, alternating between individual professional unarmed combat bouts, must be compensated at the rate of the highest level at which the individual officiated.

(e) The professional unarmed combat promoter must compensate a commission appointed weigh-in witness a minimum of fifty dollars (\$50) for services performed at the official weigh-in.

(f) The commission reserves the right to require additional payments to commission appointed unarmed combat event officials, based on the:

- (1) number of professional unarmed combat bouts scheduled for the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event;
- (2) type of venue, including the venue's seating capacity, where the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event will be held;
- (3) live broadcasting of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event on:

- (A) basic channel television;
- (B) premium channel television; or
- (C) pay-per-view television; and

(4) inclusion of a championship professional unarmed combat bout at the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(g) The amount of compensation for commission appointed unarmed combat event officials and weigh-in witnesses must be agreed to between the professional unarmed combat promoter and the commission prior to the scheduled commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(h) Failure to reach an agreement on the amount of compensation for commission appointed unarmed combat event officials may result in the cancellation of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(i) The professional unarmed combat promoter shall remit compensation payments in full to the chief commission representative for each commission appointed unarmed combat event official prior to the start of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(j) Failure of the professional unarmed combat promoter to remit the required compensation payments under this SECTION may result in the cancellation of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

SECTION 121. Reimbursement Requirements of a Professional Unarmed Combat Promoter for Commission Expenses for On-Site Regulation of an Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) The professional unarmed combat promoter of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or a professional-amateur unarmed combat event must reimburse the commission, in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), for its expenses incurred in the provision of on-site regulation, including:

- (1) compensation; and
- (2) travel expenses;

for commission representatives assigned by the director.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), the commission reserves the right to require additional reimbursements to the commission, based on the:

- (1) location of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event;
- (2) length of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event;
- (3) type of venue where the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event will be held, including:
 - (A) the number and layout of the venue's dressing rooms; and
 - (B) the seating capacity of the venue; or
- (4) live broadcast of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event on:
 - (A) basic channel television;
 - (B) premium channel television; or
 - (C) pay-per-view television.

(d) The commission shall, no later than five (5) days prior to the scheduled date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, notify the promoter of the commission's intent to charge additional expenses under subsection (c).

(e) The commission shall serve the professional unarmed combat promoter with an invoice detailing the total amount to be reimbursed under subsections (b) and (c), which will be sent to the professional unarmed combat promoter's last known:

- (1) mailing address;
- (2) electronic mail address; or
- (3) facsimile number.

(f) The professional unarmed combat promoter shall submit payment of the expense reimbursement in full within ten (10) business days from the date of the commission's service of the invoice.

(g) Failure of the professional unarmed combat promoter to remit the required payment for reimbursement of expenses within ten (10) business days from the date of the commission's service of the invoice will result in a penalty of twenty-five dollars (\$25) each day the payment is late.

(h) If a professional unarmed combat promoter fails to comply with the requirements in this SECTION, the commission may seek:

- (1) recovery of the expense reimbursement through the bond filed by the professional unarmed combat promoter pursuant to IC 25-9 and SECTION 114 of this document; and
- (2) disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 122. Items Required to be Furnished by a Professional Unarmed Combat Promoter at an Unarmed Combat Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) The professional unarmed combat promoter of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event must provide the following items:

- (1) Weight scales to be used for the official weigh-in of each professional unarmed competitor.
- (2) Gloves, in all size ranges, to be worn by the professional unarmed competitors that meet the specifications described in SECTION 136 of this document.
- (3) An adequate supply of disposable hygienic laboratory gloves of a type approved by the commission, to be worn by:
 - (A) unarmed combat referees appointed by the commission;
 - (B) the unarmed combat event physician; and
 - (C) all corner men while participating in a professional unarmed combat bout by assisting a professional unarmed competitor.
- (4) A cleaning solution approved by the commission used to clean blood and debris:
 - (A) in the fighting area; and
 - (B) on the gloves worn by professional unarmed competitors.
- (5) An acceptable means of disposal of items containing blood-borne pathogens.
- (6) Fingernail and toenail clippers for use in trimming fingernails and toenails of the professional unarmed competitors.
- (7) Red and blue tape to be used to tape the professional unarmed competitor's gloves.
- (8) An adequate supply of:
 - (A) bottled water; and
 - (B) ice;to be used by professional unarmed competitors.
- (9) The commission approved credentialing identifiers to be issued to individuals pursuant to SECTIONS 110 and 112 of this document.

SECTION 123. Official Weigh-In; Required Attendance by Commission Representative or Commission-Appointed Weigh-In Witness

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) In order to be considered by the commission to be an official weigh-in for a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a:

- (1) commission representative; or
- (2) commission appointed weigh-in witness;

must be present.

(c) A weigh-in must be completed:

- (1) not more than thirty (30) hours; and
- (2) not fewer than two (2) hours;

before the commencement of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event at a time and location to be determined by the professional unarmed combat promoter and approved by the commission.

(d) Prior to the scheduled weigh-in, the director must:

- (1) assign a commission representative to be present at the scheduled weigh-in and inform the professional unarmed combat promoter of the commission representative's name and contact information;
- (2) appoint a weigh-in witness for the commission and provide the professional unarmed combat promoter with the appointed weigh-in witness's name and contact information; or

(3) inform the professional unarmed combat promoter that a commission representative or commission appointed weigh-in witness is not available for the scheduled weigh-in.

(e) If a commission representative or commission appointed weigh-in witness cannot be present at the scheduled weigh-in, the weigh-in must be postponed until such time as a commission representative or commission appointed weigh-in witness can be present.

(f) The professional unarmed combat promoter or an agent of the professional unarmed combat promoter must be present at the official weigh-in.

SECTION 124. Weight Classifications; Maximum Weight Differentials

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) Professional unarmed competitors shall be divided into the following weight categories:

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Flyweight | up to 125 pounds |
| (2) Bantamweight | over 125 to 135 pounds |
| (3) Featherweight | over 135 to 145 pounds |
| (4) Lightweight | over 145 to 155 pounds |
| (5) Welterweight | over 155 to 170 pounds |
| (6) Middleweight | over 170 to 185 pounds |
| (7) Light heavyweight | over 185 to 205 pounds |
| (8) Heavyweight | over 205 to 265 pounds |
| (9) Super heavyweight | all over 265 pounds |

Notwithstanding the aforementioned weight categories, a one (1) pound weight allowance is permissible, without a penalty, for nonchampionship bouts.

(c) No professional unarmed combat bout may be scheduled and no professional unarmed competitor may engage in a professional unarmed combat bout, between professional unarmed competitors in different weight categories, if the difference in weight between the professional unarmed competitors in different weight categories exceeds the allowance shown in the following schedule:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Up to 135 pounds | not more than 3 pounds |
| (2) Over 135 pounds to 170 pounds | not more than 5 pounds |
| (3) Over 170 pounds to 265 pounds | not more than 7 pounds |
| (4) Over 265 pounds | no limit |

(d) Notwithstanding subsection (c), a professional unarmed combat bout may be held, in which the professional unarmed competitors in different weight categories have a weight differential exceeding the maximum amount, if:

- (1) the director approves the professional unarmed combat bout; and
- (2) the professional unarmed competitor who weighs less signs a liability waiver form provided by the commission.

SECTION 125. Weigh-In Requirements for Professional Unarmed Competitors

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) For a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, each professional unarmed competitor must weigh in, stripped to undergarments, in the presence of their scheduled opponent and a:

- (1) commission representative; or
- (2) commission appointed weigh-in witness.

(c) If a professional unarmed competitor does not weigh-in at the scheduled weigh-in, the professional unarmed competitor may not participate in the professional unarmed combat bout for which he or she was scheduled.

(d) If a professional unarmed competitor is not present at the scheduled weigh-in due to an emergency situation, the commission may approve a later weigh-in for that professional unarmed competitor to be conducted no later than two (2) hours before the scheduled start time for

the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(e) If a professional unarmed competitor granted a rescheduled weigh-in by the commission under subsection (d) does not weigh-in within two (2) hours before the scheduled start time for the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the professional unarmed competitor may not participate in the professional unarmed combat bout for which he or she was scheduled.

(f) If a professional unarmed competitor is over their contract weight at the weigh-in, other than the one (1) pound allowance permitted in nonchampionship bouts, a second weigh-in may be conducted not more than two (2) hours after the initial weigh-in.

(g) Between the first and second weigh in, a professional unarmed competitor may not be permitted to lose more than:

- (1) four (4) pounds if the initial weigh-in and second weigh-in occur between thirty (30) hours and twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event; or
- (2) two (2) pounds if the initial weigh-in and second weigh-in occur less than twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(h) If a professional unarmed competitor remains over their contract weight after the second weigh-in, the professional unarmed competitor may not participate in the professional unarmed combat bout for which he or she is scheduled unless the:

- (1) professional unarmed combat promoter;
- (2) professional unarmed competitor who has failed to weigh in at or under their contract weight; and
- (3) professional unarmed competitor's opponent;

renegotiate their professional unarmed combat bout contract and the commission approves of the renegotiated contract.

(i) Weight scales of standard make must be:

- (1) furnished by the professional unarmed combat promoter; and
- (2) approved by the commission representative or the commission appointed weigh-in witness.

(j) If more than one (1) weight scale is furnished by the professional unarmed combat promoter, each professional unarmed competitor must be weighed on the same weight scale as his or her opponent.

(k) The professional unarmed combat promoter must furnish the weight scale used at the official weigh-in in the dressing room area at the venue where the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event is scheduled.

(l) At his or her discretion, at any time before or during a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the chief commission representative may order any professional unarmed competitor to be weighed an additional time:

- (1) if the chief commission representative believes the weights listed from the official weigh-in may be incorrect; or
- (2) to ensure the maximum allowable weight differentials in SECTION 124 of this document are not being exceeded.

SECTION 126. Length of Professional Unarmed Combat Events and Professional-Amateur Unarmed Combat Events; Waiver Requirements

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) A commission approved professional unarmed combat event may not have:

- (1) less than six (6) scheduled professional unarmed combat bouts with a minimum of eighteen (18) scheduled rounds; or

- (2) more than fifteen (15) scheduled professional unarmed combat bouts with a maximum of forty-five (45) scheduled rounds.
- (c) A commission approved professional-amateur unarmed combat event:
 - (1) may not have less than six (6) scheduled:
 - (A) professional unarmed combat bouts; and
 - (B) amateur unarmed combat bouts;
 with a minimum of eighteen (18) scheduled rounds;
 - (2) may not have more than fifteen (15) scheduled:
 - (A) professional unarmed combat bouts; and
 - (B) amateur unarmed combat bouts;
 with a maximum of forty-five (45) scheduled rounds; and
 - (3) must have all amateur unarmed combat bouts be in succession before the start of any professional unarmed combat bouts.
- (d) Before the scheduled date of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the professional unarmed combat promoter may request a waiver of the minimum or maximum number of:
 - (1) professional unarmed combat bouts; or
 - (2) amateur unarmed combat bouts;
 as required under subsection (b) or (c).
- (e) The commission may consider the following factors when ruling on a waiver requested under subsection (d):
 - (1) The total proposed purse amounts for the proposed professional unarmed combat bouts.
 - (2) The type of venue where the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event will be held, including seating capacity.
- (f) A professional unarmed combat promoter who requests a waiver under subsection (d) must submit a waiver fee at the time of filing for the waiver in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- (g) The waiver fee submitted under subsection (f) will be refunded to the professional unarmed combat promoter if the commission denies the waiver.
- (h) The commission may seek disciplinary sanctions under IC 4-21.5 against a professional unarmed combat promoter who does not request a waiver and has less than the minimum number or more than the maximum number of scheduled professional unarmed combat bouts and rounds at the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

SECTION 127. Length of Professional Unarmed Combat Bouts

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) A nonchampionship professional unarmed combat bout may not be more than three (3) rounds of not more than five (5) minutes duration per round.
- (c) A championship professional unarmed combat bout may not be more than five (5) rounds of not more than five (5) minutes duration per round.
- (d) In all professional unarmed combat bouts, each round must be separated by an intermission lasting one (1) minute in duration.

SECTION 128. Fenced and Ringed Fighting Area Requirements and Specifications

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) All professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event must be held in a caged or ringed fighting area.
- (c) A caged fighting area must meet the following requirements:
 - (1) The fighting area floor:
 - (A) may be no less than eighteen (18) feet by eighteen (18) feet;
 - (B) may be no more than thirty-two (32) feet by thirty-two (32) feet;
 - (C) must be padded in a manner as approved by the commission, with at least one (1) inch layer of foam padding;

- (D) may not be more than four (4) feet above the floor of the building;
 - (E) must have two (2) sets of suitable steps or ramp to be used by the professional unarmed competitors and other authorized participants; and
 - (F) must be enclosed by a fence made of such material as will not allow a professional unarmed competitor to fall out or break through it onto the venue floor or spectators, such as vinyl-coated chain link fencing.
 - (2) Padding must extend beyond the fighting area and over the edge of the platform.
 - (3) Posts must be:
 - (A) made of metal, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of fifty-eight (58) inches above the fighting area floor; and
 - (B) properly padded in a manner approved by the commission.
 - (4) All metal parts must:
 - (A) be covered and padded in a manner approved by the commission; and
 - (B) not be abrasive to the professional unarmed competitors.
 - (5) The fence must provide two (2) separate entries onto the fighting area floor.
 - (d) A ringed fighting area without a fence must meet the following requirements:
 - (1) The fighting area floor must:
 - (A) be no smaller than twenty (20) feet by twenty (20) feet within the ropes;
 - (B) extend at least eighteen (18) inches beyond the ropes;
 - (C) not be more than four (4) feet above the floor of the building;
 - (D) be padded with ensolite or similar closed-cell foam, with at least one (1) inch layer of foam padding; and
 - (E) be clear of all obstructions or objects.
 - (2) The fighting area must have three (3) sets of suitable steps and be located in:
 - (A) the red corner;
 - (B) the blue corner; and
 - (C) one (1) neutral corner;
 to be used by the professional unarmed competitors and other authorized participants.
 - (3) One (1) of the corners must have a blue designation and the corner directly across must have a red designation.
 - (4) Ring posts must be:
 - (A) made of metal, not more than three (3) inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of fifty-eight (58) inches above the fighting area floor;
 - (B) properly padded in a manner approved by the commission; and
 - (C) a minimum of twenty-four (24) inches away from the ring ropes.
 - (5) There must be five (5) ring ropes:
 - (A) wrapped in a soft material;
 - (B) not less than one (1) inch in diameter; and
 - (C) with spacing of:
 - (i) no less than twelve (12) inches apart; and
 - (ii) no more than fourteen (14) inches apart.
 - (e) Fighting area specifications:
 - (1) must be approved; and
 - (2) may be altered;
 by the commission.
- #### **SECTION 129. Prohibition Against Using Assumed Names**
- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
 - (b) No professional unarmed competitor may use, as an assumed name, the name of any former or present:

- (1) professional unarmed competitor; or
- (2) amateur unarmed competitor.

SECTION 130. Uniform and Equipment Requirements for Professional Unarmed Competitors

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) When participating in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a male professional unarmed competitor must wear:
 - (1) shorts approved by the commission;
 - (2) a custom-fitted mouthpiece; and
 - (3) a foul proof cup.
- (c) When participating in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a female professional unarmed competitor must wear:
 - (1) shorts approved by the commission;
 - (2) a body shirt; and
 - (3) a custom-fitted mouthpiece.
- (d) The following are prohibited during a professional unarmed combat bout:
 - (1) Karate gi's or Gi's.
 - (2) Shoes.
 - (3) Headgear.
 - (4) Grappling shin guards.
 - (5) Padded groin protectors.
 - (6) Metal joint supports.
- (e) A professional unarmed competitor may not wear any equipment or clothing that has not been approved by the commission representative.

SECTION 131. Appearance Requirements for Professional Unarmed Competitors

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) When participating in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a professional unarmed competitor:
 - (1) may wear a mustache or beard, with the approval of the commission representative;
 - (2) may not have braided facial hair;
 - (3) must have hair trimmed or tied back in such a manner as not to interfere with the vision of either professional unarmed competitor and not covering any part of his or her face;
 - (4) may not wear jewelry or piercing accessories;
 - (5) must have properly trimmed fingernails and toenails; and
 - (6) may not wear any facial cosmetics.

SECTION 132. Pre-Bout Physical Requirements for Professional Unarmed Competitors

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) When participating in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a professional unarmed competitor must be examined by the unarmed combat event physician not earlier than two (2) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.
- (c) If the unarmed combat event physician so finds, he or she must certify, in writing, over his or her signature, that the professional unarmed competitor is physically fit to participate in the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event. The unarmed combat event physician's certification of

physical fitness to participate must be delivered to the chief commission representative before a professional unarmed competitor may participate.

- (d) A professional unarmed competitor who fails to obtain the unarmed combat event physician's certification of physical fitness to participate may not be permitted to participate.
- (e) If the unarmed combat event physician has any doubt regarding a professional unarmed competitor's sex, he or she must:
 - (1) cancel that professional unarmed competitor's professional unarmed combat bout;
 - (2) recommend the placement of the professional unarmed competitor on indefinite nonmedical suspension pursuant to SECTION 160 of this document; and
 - (3) order the results of a physician observed buccal smear to be delivered to the commission.

SECTION 133. Restrictions on Drinks at the Fighting Area and in Dressing Rooms

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) During a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, only water and electrolyte-replacement drinks will be permitted in the dressing room and at the fighting area for purposes of hydrating a professional unarmed competitor.
- (c) All water or electrolyte-replacement drinks must be approved by a commission representative and brought to the fighting area in unopened and sealed plastic containers.
- (d) The commission representative may remove any disallowed drink from the dressing room or fighting area.

SECTION 134. Inability of a Professional Unarmed Competitor to Participate Due to Injury or Illness

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) When a professional unarmed competitor, as a result of injury or illness, is unable to compete in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event for which the professional unarmed competitor is under contract, the:
 - (1) professional unarmed competitor; or
 - (2) professional unarmed competitor's manager;
 must immediately report the fact to the director and the professional unarmed combat promoter along with all existing medical documentation that verifies the reported injury or illness.
- (c) Upon receipt of the report of injury or illness required in subsection (b), if the professional unarmed combat promoter of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event believes the reported injury or illness:
 - (1) does not exist; or
 - (2) should not prevent the professional unarmed competitor from honoring his or her contract;
 the professional unarmed combat promoter may request the commission to require the professional unarmed competitor to submit to a medical examination to verify the reported injury or illness.
- (d) The commission may require the professional unarmed competitor to submit to a medical examination to verify the reported injury or illness without the medical examination being requested by the professional unarmed combat promoter of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.
- (e) If the commission orders a medical examination, the following timelines apply:
 - (1) The commission will immediately serve the professional unarmed competitor with notice at the professional unarmed competitor's last known:
 - (A) mailing address;
 - (B) electronic mail address; or

- (C) telephone number;
of his or her requirement to obtain a medical examination to verify the illness or injury.
- (2) Within forty-eight (48) hours of the commission's service of notice, the professional unarmed competitor must submit to a medical examination by a physician who is licensed in the jurisdiction in which the medical examination occurs.
- (3) Within twenty-four (24) hours of the completion of the medical examination, the professional unarmed competitor must report the findings of the medical examination to the commission.
- (f) Based on all medical documentation received, the commission must:
- (1) determine the merits of the claim of the professional unarmed competitor's injury or illness; and
 - (2) render a decision as to the professional unarmed competitor's ability to compete.
- (g) If the commission determines, prior to the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional amateur unarmed combat event, that the reported injury or illness:
- (1) did not exist; or
 - (2) should not prevent the professional unarmed competitor from honoring his or her contract;
- the commission may order the professional unarmed competitor to participate in the professional unarmed combat bout for which he or she is under contract. If the professional unarmed competitor fails to participate, as ordered by the commission, the commission may issue a nonmedical suspension under SECTION 160 of this document for failure to appear for a professional unarmed combat bout in which the professional unarmed competitor had a contractual obligation.
- (h) If the commission determines, after the date of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, that the reported injury or illness:
- (1) did not exist; or
 - (2) should not have prevented the professional unarmed competitor from honoring his or her contract;
- the commission may issue a nonmedical suspension under SECTION 160 of this document for failure to appear for a professional unarmed combat bout in which the professional unarmed competitor had a contractual obligation.
- (i) If the professional unarmed competitor does not comply with:
- (1) the injury or illness reporting requirement under subsection (b); or
 - (2) the medical examination requirement under subsection (e);
- the commission may issue a nonmedical suspension under SECTION 160 of this document for failure to appear for a professional unarmed combat bout in which the professional unarmed competitor had a contractual obligation.
- (j) If the commission determines that the reported injury or illness did exist, the commission reserves the right to issue a medical suspension under SECTION 159 of this document.
- (k) If the professional unarmed combat promoter requests a medical examination and the commission orders a medical examination under subsection (c), the cost of the medical examination must be paid by:
- (1) the professional unarmed competitor if the commission determines that the injury or illness:
 - (A) did not exist; or
 - (B) should not have prevented the professional unarmed competitor from honoring his or her contract; or
 - (2) the professional unarmed combat promoter if the commission determines that the injury or illness:
 - (A) did exist; and
 - (B) prevented the professional unarmed competitor from honoring his or her contract.
- (l) If the commission orders a medical examination on its own under subsection (d), the cost of the medical examination must be paid by:

- (1) the professional unarmed competitor if the commission determines that the injury or illness:
 - (A) did not exist; or
 - (B) should not have prevented the professional unarmed competitor from honoring his or her contract; or
- (2) the commission if the commission determines that the injury or illness:
 - (A) did exist; and
 - (B) prevented the professional unarmed competitor from honoring his or her contract.

SECTION 135. Hand Wrap Requirements and Specifications for Professional Unarmed Competitors

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) When participating in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a professional unarmed competitor is required to wrap their hands in gauze and tape prior to their scheduled professional unarmed combat bout.
- (c) In all weight classes, the bandages on each professional unarmed competitor's hand must be:
- (1) soft gauze cloth not more than:
 - (A) fifteen (15) yards in length; and
 - (B) two (2) inches in width;
 - (2) held in place by adhesive tape that is approved by the commission not more than:
 - (A) ten (10) feet in length; and
 - (B) one and one-half (1.5) inches in width; and
 - (3) evenly distributed across the hand.
- (d) The use of water, or any liquid or substance, on the adhesive tape or gauze is strictly prohibited.
- (e) The adhesive tape must be placed directly on each hand for protection near the wrist. The adhesive tape may cross the back of the hand twice and extend to cover and protect the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.
- (f) The soft gauze cloth and adhesive tape must be placed on the professional unarmed competitor's hands in the dressing room and approved by a commission representative.
- (g) Substances other than soft cloth gauze and adhesive tape must not be utilized.
- (h) The manager or chief corner man of the professional unarmed competitor's opponent may be present to witness the hand wrapping of a professional unarmed competitor.

SECTION 136. Glove Requirements and Specifications for Professional Unarmed Competitors

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) When participating in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a professional unarmed competitor must wear unarmed combat gloves which are in good condition or the gloves must be replaced.
- (c) All professional unarmed competitors must wear unarmed combat gloves approved by the commission ranging in:
- (1) weight between four (4) ounces and eight (8) ounces; and
 - (2) size between small and 5X-large.
- (d) No professional unarmed competitor may supply his or her own gloves for participation in a professional unarmed combat bout unless expressly authorized by the chief commission representative.
- (e) Gloves must be placed on the professional unarmed competitor's hands in the dressing room in the presence of a commission representative and must be approved by a commission representative.
- (f) Gloves must be taped onto the hands of the professional unarmed competitor's using red or blue tape provided by the professional unarmed

combat promoter with the tape color being coordinated with the professional unarmed competitor's corner assignment.

SECTION 137. Mouthpiece Requirements for Professional Unarmed Competitors

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) When participating in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a professional unarmed competitor must wear an individually fitted mouthpiece.
- (c) The mouthpiece is subject to examination and approval by the:
 - (1) unarmed combat event physician; or
 - (2) unarmed combat referee.
- (d) A round may not begin unless the professional unarmed competitor's mouthpiece is in place.

SECTION 138. Corner Men for Professional Unarmed Competitors; Allowed Practices and Procedures; Prohibited Practices and Procedures

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) An individual who wishes to participate as a corner man for a professional unarmed competitor at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event must hold a valid Indiana license as an:
 - (1) unarmed combat second;
 - (2) unarmed combat manager; or
 - (3) unarmed combat trainer.
- (c) An individual who is licensed as:
 - (1) a professional unarmed combat promoter; or
 - (2) an unarmed combat matchmaker;in Indiana, may not serve as a corner man for a professional unarmed competitor at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event for which the individual is the professional unarmed combat promoter or unarmed combat matchmaker of record.
- (d) There may be not more than three (3) unarmed combat corner men allowed to assist any one (1) professional unarmed competitor in a professional unarmed combat bout without the approval of the commission.
- (e) Notwithstanding subsection (d), there may be not more than four (4) unarmed combat corner men allowed to assist any one (1) professional unarmed competitor in championship or main event professional unarmed combat bouts without the approval of the commission.
- (f) Two (2) corner men may enter the fighting area between rounds unless the professional unarmed competitor requires the services of a cut man, in which case one (1) of the corner men shall remain outside of the fighting area and one (1) corner man and the cut man shall be allowed to enter the fighting area.
- (g) No corner man may work in any capacity during a professional unarmed combat bout unless wearing hygienic gloves provided by the professional unarmed combat promoter.
- (h) Corner men may apply only petroleum jelly to the facial area of a professional unarmed competitor:
 - (1) before the start of the professional unarmed combat bout;
 - (2) while the professional unarmed competitor is directly outside of the fighting area; and
 - (3) in the presence of a commission representative or the unarmed combat referee.
- (i) Corner men may not apply:
 - (1) body grease;
 - (2) gels;
 - (3) balms;
 - (4) lotions;
 - (5) oils; or

- (6) other substances deemed unacceptable by a commission representative;
- to the hair, face, or body of a professional unarmed competitor at any point before or during a professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.
- (j) During a round, all corner men must:
 - (1) remain seated;
 - (2) refrain from excessively coaching in a disruptive manner;
 - (3) not mount the fighting area apron or enter the fighting area until the sound device has signaled the end of the round unless the corner man is signaling the unarmed combat referee to stop the professional unarmed combat bout; and
 - (4) not throw any item into the fighting area.
 - (k) At the conclusion of a round, all corner men must not:
 - (1) enter the fighting area enclosure to assist a professional unarmed competitor; or
 - (2) place any items in the fighting area enclosure; until the sound device has signaled the end of a round.
 - (l) During the one (1) minute rest period, all corner men:
 - (1) may coach;
 - (2) may treat:
 - (A) cuts;
 - (B) abrasions; and
 - (C) swelling;
 - (3) may provide water to assist the professional unarmed competitor in cooling down, but excessive amounts of water, as determined by a commission representative, may not be poured onto a professional unarmed competitor;
 - (4) in the case of a cut sustained by a professional unarmed competitor, may topically apply, under the supervision of the unarmed combat referee or a commission representative, only the following:
 - (A) a solution of adrenaline 1/1000;
 - (B) avetine;
 - (C) thrombin; and
 - (D) notwithstanding subsection (h), petroleum jelly; and
 - (5) must remove themselves and all items from the fighting area enclosure at the sound of the unarmed combat timekeeper's sound device signaling the ten (10) second warning before the beginning of the next round.
 - (m) At no time before, during, or after the professional unarmed combat bout may a corner man use profanity or obscene gestures toward any person.
 - (n) Corner men may not enter the fighting area enclosure to assist or move a professional unarmed competitor who has been knocked out or has otherwise sustained an injury until the unarmed combat event physician or other medical personnel have instructed the corner men to enter the fighting area.
 - (o) Violations of this SECTION:
 - (1) will result in ejection of offenders from the fighting area corner; and
 - (2) may result in:
 - (A) a point deduction assessed against; or
 - (B) a disqualification of;the offending corner man's affiliated professional unarmed competitor by the unarmed combat referee.
 - (p) All corner men are responsible for reporting to the commission any injury or illness sustained by a professional unarmed competitor, with which the corner men are assisting, before, during, or after any professional unarmed combat bout.
 - (q) Failure of a corner man to comply with this SECTION may subject the individual to disciplinary action under IC 25-9 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 139. Prohibition from Managing Professional Unarmed Competitors

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) An individual who is licensed as an:
 - (1) unarmed combat promoter; or
 - (2) unarmed combat matchmaker;may not hold a license as an unarmed combat manager in Indiana.

SECTION 140. Prohibition from Becoming Licensed Professional Unarmed Combat Officials

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) An individual who is a sole proprietor, an employee, an agent, or an officer of a company holding a professional unarmed combat promoter license in Indiana may not be licensed as an:
 - (1) unarmed combat referee;
 - (2) unarmed combat judge; or
 - (3) unarmed combat timekeeper;under this document.
- (c) An individual who holds a license as an unarmed combat matchmaker in Indiana may not be licensed as an:
 - (1) unarmed combat referee;
 - (2) unarmed combat judge; or
 - (3) unarmed combat timekeeper;under this document.
- (d) A violation of this SECTION is grounds for discipline under IC 25-9 and IC 4-21.5.

SECTION 141. Commission-Appointed Professional Unarmed Combat Officials Duty to Report Certain Activities to the Commission

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) An unarmed combat event official appointed by the commission to serve in an official capacity during professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event who observes or becomes aware of any activity that may violate IC 25-9 or this document must immediately report the activity to the chief commission representative.

SECTION 142. Prohibition Against Serving as a Commission-Appointed Official at an Unarmed Combat Event

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) No unarmed combat event official may have a direct or indirect conflict of interest, as defined in SECTION 1 of this document, with any other licensee participating in any particular commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event for which they have been assigned by the commission.
- (c) Failure of an unarmed combat event official to notify the commission of a direct or indirect conflict of interest prior to the start of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event is grounds for disciplinary action under IC 25-1-11, IC 25-9, and this document.

SECTION 143. Requirements of Commission-Appointed Judges at an Unarmed Combat Event

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) There must be present at each commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event a minimum of three (3) unarmed combat judges who are appointed by the commission to fulfill official duties during all professional unarmed combat bouts.
- (c) The commission, at its discretion, may appoint additional unarmed combat judges for a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(d) All unarmed combat judges will be held in strict observance of IC 25-9 and this document while working at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event. Failure to comply with IC 25-9 and this document will result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.

(e) Each unarmed combat judge must be stationed directly outside of the fighting area as designated by the commission.

(f) Each unarmed combat judge must render an independent decision.

(g) Unarmed combat judges must wear clothing approved by the commission.

(h) An unarmed combat judge appointed by the commission may not consume alcoholic beverages for a minimum of twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

SECTION 144. Requirements of Commission-Appointed Referees at an Unarmed Combat Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) There must be present at each commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event a minimum of one (1) unarmed combat referee who is appointed by the commission to fulfill official duties during all professional unarmed combat bouts.

(c) The commission, at its discretion, may appoint additional unarmed combat referees for a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(d) All unarmed combat referees will be held in strict observance of IC 25-9 and this document while working at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event. Failure to comply with IC 25-9 and this document will result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.

(e) No persons other than the professional unarmed competitors and the unarmed combat referee may enter the fighting area during the progress of a round.

(f) The chief unarmed combat event official is the unarmed combat referee, who:

(1) has general supervision over each individual professional unarmed combat bout; and

(2) must be located in the fighting area.

(g) The unarmed combat referee is the sole arbiter of a professional unarmed combat bout and is the only individual authorized to stop a professional unarmed combat bout.

(h) The unarmed combat referee may, in his or her discretion, stop a professional unarmed combat bout if an unauthorized person enters the fighting area during the progress of a round.

(i) The unarmed combat referee must, before the start of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event for which he or she has been appointed, meet with each professional unarmed competitor and his or her chief corner man in their dressing room and:

(1) explain to both the professional unarmed competitor and their chief corner man:

(A) the violations described in SECTION 148 of this document, and the repercussions of committing such violations, including disqualification of the professional unarmed competitor;

(B) his or her expectation regarding the chief corner man's responsibility to:

(i) clean up water spills from the fighting area;

(ii) wipe off excess petroleum jelly from the professional unarmed competitor; and

(iii) ensure that the professional unarmed competitor has his or her mouthpiece in place before the start of each round;

- (2) explain what he or she will do when the unarmed combat timekeeper signals the:
 - (A) ten (10) second warning for the end of a round; and
 - (B) end of the round;
- (3) demonstrate how he or she will direct the professional unarmed competitors to break; and
- (4) review fouls and how he or she will issue warnings or deduct points for fouls committed by the professional unarmed competitors.
- (j) The unarmed combat referee must, before the start of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event for which he or she has been appointed, consult with the unarmed combat event physician.
- (k) The unarmed combat referee must, before the start of a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event for which he or she has been appointed, check the condition of the fighting area to ensure the fighting area is ready and safe for use.
- (l) The unarmed combat referee must, when the professional unarmed competitors are prepared to enter the fighting area:
 - (1) inspect the gloves of the professional unarmed competitors; and
 - (2) ensure that no foreign substances have been applied to the unarmed combat gloves or bodies of the professional unarmed competitors, which could be detrimental to an opponent.
- (m) The unarmed combat referee may, when the professional unarmed competitors have entered the fighting area and been introduced by the unarmed combat event announcer:
 - (1) call the professional unarmed competitors to the center of the fighting area;
 - (2) give final instructions; and
 - (3) direct the professional unarmed competitors to their corners in preparation for the commencement of the professional unarmed combat bout.
- (n) The unarmed combat referee must, before signaling the unarmed combat timekeeper to signal the commencement of a professional unarmed combat bout using a sound device:
 - (1) ensure that the fighting area has been cleared of all unauthorized individuals and items; and
 - (2) check with:
 - (A) each unarmed combat judge;
 - (B) the unarmed combat timekeeper;
 - (C) the unarmed combat event physician; and
 - (D) the chief commission representative;
 to determine if each individual is ready for the commencement of the professional unarmed combat bout.
- (o) The unarmed combat referee, during the professional unarmed combat bout:
 - (1) must ensure the safety of the professional unarmed competitors;
 - (2) must enforce all provisions of IC 25-9 and this document that apply to the:
 - (A) execution of performance and conduct of the professional unarmed competitors; and
 - (B) conduct of the professional unarmed competitor's corner men;
 - (3) must maintain control of the professional unarmed combat bout at all stages;
 - (4) must issue warnings and deduct points for committed fouls, as appropriate and instruct the unarmed combat judges to mark their scorecards accordingly when the unarmed combat referee has assessed a point deduction for a foul committed by one (1) of the professional unarmed competitors;
 - (5) may call time-out to:
 - (A) consult with the unarmed combat event physician to determine if an injured professional unarmed competitor is able to continue participation in a professional unarmed combat bout; or

- (B) allow the unarmed combat event physician to examine a professional unarmed competitor if the unarmed combat event physician has signaled a desire to conduct the examination by signaling the unarmed combat referee; and
- (6) may, at the end of each round, pick up the scorecards from each unarmed combat judge and deliver the scorecards to the chief commission representative.
- (p) The unarmed combat referee must, at the conclusion of a professional unarmed combat bout:
 - (1) call both professional unarmed competitors to the center of the fighting area and raise the hand of the winning professional unarmed competitor upon the announcement of his or her name, as the winner, by the unarmed combat event announcer; and
 - (2) maintain control of:
 - (A) the fighting area;
 - (B) both professional unarmed competitors;
 - (C) both professional unarmed competitor's corner men; and
 - (D) any other individual who has entered the fighting area;
 until the winner has been announced and all individuals have exited the fighting area.
 - (q) An unarmed combat referee appointed by the commission may not consume alcoholic beverages for a minimum of twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.
 - (r) The unarmed combat referee must wear clothing approved by the commission.
 - (s) The unarmed combat referee is not permitted to enter the fighting area unless wearing hygienic gloves provided by the professional unarmed combat promoter.

SECTION 145. Requirements of Commission-Appointed Timekeepers at an Unarmed Combat Event

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) There must be present at each commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event a minimum of one (1) unarmed combat timekeeper who is appointed by the commission to fulfill official duties during all professional unarmed combat bouts.
- (c) The commission, at its discretion, may appoint additional unarmed combat timekeepers for a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.
- (d) All unarmed combat timekeepers will be held in strict observance of IC 25-9 and this document while working at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event. Failure to comply with IC 25-9 and this document will result in immediate removal from the fighting area by the chief commission representative.
- (e) At each commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event for which the unarmed combat timekeeper has been appointed, the unarmed combat timekeeper must provide:
 - (1) sound devices, unless acceptable sound devices are being provided by the venue; and
 - (2) two (2) stopwatches;
 that have been properly examined and approved by the commission.
- (f) The unarmed combat timekeeper must:
 - (1) ten (10) seconds before the beginning of each round, give warning to the corner men of professional unarmed competitors by utilizing a commission approved sound device, which is their signal to leave the fighting area;
 - (2) ten (10) seconds prior to the end of a round, use a commission approved sound device to provide notice that the end of the round is approaching;

(3) at the end of a round, use a commission approved sound device to provide notice of the end of the round;

(4) if a professional unarmed combat bout terminates before the scheduled limit of rounds, inform the unarmed combat event announcer and chief commission representative of the exact duration of the professional unarmed combat bout; and

(5) not use any sound device during a round, except as provided in subdivisions (1) through (3).

(g) The unarmed combat timekeeper may, at the end of each round, pick up the scorecards from each unarmed combat judge and deliver the scorecards to the chief commission representative.

(h) An unarmed combat timekeeper appointed by the commission may not consume alcoholic beverages for a minimum of twelve (12) hours prior to the scheduled start time of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(i) Unarmed combat timekeepers must wear clothing approved by the commission.

SECTION 146. Requirements of Commission-Approved Announcers at an Unarmed Combat Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) There must be present at each commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event a minimum of one (1) unarmed combat announcer who has been:

(1) selected by the professional unarmed combat promoter; and

(2) approved by the commission.

(c) Unarmed combat event announcers are strictly forbidden from giving introductions or making any announcement, except when authorized to do so by the chief commission representative.

(d) The chief commission representative must provide the unarmed combat event announcer, before the commencement of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, with the following information for each participating professional unarmed competitor:

(1) Name.

(2) Official weight.

(3) Sanctioned professional record.

(4) City and state of residence.

SECTION 147. Requirements of Commission-Approved Physicians at an Unarmed Combat Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) There must be present at each commission approved professional unarmed combat event and professional-amateur unarmed combat event a minimum of one (1) physician licensed under IC 25-22.5 who has been:

(1) selected by the professional unarmed combat promoter; and

(2) approved by the commission.

(c) The commission, at its discretion, may require the professional unarmed combat promoter to provide additional licensed physicians for the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event.

(d) The unarmed combat event physician must conduct all pre-bout physicals of professional unarmed competitors scheduled to participate in a professional unarmed combat bout, as required under SECTION 132 of this document.

(e) The unarmed combat event physician must be:

(1) in attendance throughout the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event as outlined in IC 25-9 and SECTION 118 of this document; and

(2) prepared to deal with any medical emergency that may arise.

(f) The unarmed combat event physician may:

(1) examine each professional unarmed competitor after their professional unarmed combat bout; and

(2) recommend appropriate medical suspensions for professional unarmed competitors pursuant to SECTION 159 of this document.

SECTION 148. Fouls; Point Deductions for Fouls

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) The following are fouls, whether intentional or accidental in nature, and may result in point deductions issued by the unarmed combat referee if committed during a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event:

(1) Holding or grabbing the fence or ropes with either the:

(A) fingers; or

(B) toes.

(2) Holding the opponent's shorts or gloves.

(3) Butting or striking with the head in any manner.

(4) Eye gouging of any kind.

(5) Biting or spitting at an opponent.

(6) Hair pulling.

(7) Fish hooking.

(8) Groin attacks of any kind.

(9) Intentionally placing a finger into any:

(A) orifice;

(B) cut; or

(C) laceration;

of an opponent.

(10) Downward pointing, or 12 to 6, elbow strikes.

(11) Small joint manipulation.

(12) Strikes to the:

(A) spine; or

(B) back of the head.

(13) Heel kicks to the kidney.

(14) Throat strikes of any kind, including, but not limited to, grabbing the trachea.

(15) Clawing, pinching, or twisting the flesh.

(16) Grabbing the clavicle.

(17) Kicking the head of a grounded opponent.

(18) Kneeing the head of a grounded opponent.

(19) Stomping a grounded fighter.

(20) The use of abusive language in the fighting area.

(21) Any unsportsmanlike conduct that causes an injury to an opponent.

(22) Attacking an opponent on or during the break.

(23) Attacking an opponent who is under the care of the unarmed combat referee.

(24) Timidity including, but not limited to:

(A) avoiding contact with an opponent;

(B) intentionally or consistently dropping the mouthpiece; or

(C) faking an injury.

(25) Interference from a professional unarmed competitor's corner men.

(26) Throwing an opponent out of the fighting area.

(27) Flagrant disregard of the referee's instructions.

(28) Spiking the opponent to the fighting area floor onto the head or neck or pile-driving, except in the case of:

(A) an armbar; or

(B) a triangle choke;

where the person applying the hold has the option of letting go.

(29) Attacking an opponent after the sound device has signaled the end of the round or bout.

(c) Only an unarmed combat referee may assess a foul and issue a point deduction for committed fouls.

(d) Unarmed combat judges may not factor into scoring calculations any foul other than those assessed by the unarmed combat referee.

SECTION 149. Procedures for Allowing Rest Periods to a Professional Unarmed Competitor Injured by an Intentional Foul

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) If a professional unarmed combat bout is temporarily stopped because a professional unarmed competitor has been injured as a result of an intentional foul, the unarmed combat referee or the unarmed combat event physician has not more than five (5) minutes to determine whether the professional unarmed competitor who was fouled can continue.

(1) If the unarmed combat referee or unarmed combat event physician determines the professional unarmed competitor is unfit to continue at any time during the five (5) minute interval:

(A) the professional unarmed combat bout shall immediately end; and

(B) the offending professional unarmed competitor shall lose by disqualification pursuant to SECTION 157 of this document.

(2) If the unarmed combat referee or unarmed combat event physician determines that the professional unarmed competitor is able to continue to fight, the unarmed combat referee shall:

(A) issue a mandatory two (2) point deduction to the offending professional unarmed competitor; and

(B) restart the professional unarmed combat bout as soon as practical.

(3) If the injury sustained by a professional unarmed competitor as a result of an intentional foul causes the professional unarmed competitor to be unable to continue at a subsequent point in the professional unarmed combat bout, the rules governing the type of professional unarmed combat bout results in SECTION 157 of this document will apply.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a professional unarmed competitor who is injured as a result of an intentional low blow foul has up to a five (5) minute recuperative period to recover at his or her own discretion.

SECTION 150. Procedures for Allowing Rest Periods to a Professional Unarmed Competitor Injured by an Accidental Foul

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) If a professional unarmed combat bout is temporarily stopped because a professional unarmed competitor has been injured as a result of an accidental foul, the unarmed combat referee or the unarmed combat event physician has not more than five (5) minutes to determine whether the professional unarmed competitor who was fouled can continue.

(1) If the unarmed combat referee or unarmed combat event physician determines the professional unarmed competitor is unfit to continue at any time during the five (5) minute interval:

(A) the professional unarmed combat bout shall immediately end; and

(B) the rules governing the type of professional unarmed combat bout results in SECTION 157 of this document shall apply.

(2) If:

(A) the professional unarmed competitor's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the foul; and

(B) the foul did not involve a concussive impact to the head of the professional unarmed competitor who has been fouled;

the unarmed combat referee may issue any appropriate point deduction for the committed accidental foul to the offending professional unarmed competitor and shall restart the professional unarmed combat bout as soon as practical.

(3) If the injury sustained by a professional unarmed competitor as a result of an accidental foul causes the professional unarmed competitor to be unable to continue at a subsequent point in the professional unarmed combat bout, the rules governing the type of professional unarmed combat bout results in SECTION 157 of this document will apply.

(c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), a professional unarmed competitor who is injured as a result of an accidental low blow foul, as ruled by the unarmed combat referee, has up to a five (5) minute recuperative period to recover at his or her own discretion. If the professional unarmed competitor is unable to continue after the five (5) minute interval, the rules governing the type of professional unarmed combat bout results in SECTION 157 of this document will apply.

(d) A professional unarmed competitor may not be declared the winner of a professional unarmed combat bout on the basis of his claim that the opponent committed a foul by hitting him with a low blow. If a professional unarmed competitor falls to the floor of the fighting area or otherwise indicates that he is unwilling to continue because of a claim of a low blow, the professional unarmed combat bout must be declared to be a technical knockout in favor of the professional unarmed competitor who is willing to continue.

SECTION 151. General Procedures to be Performed by Unarmed Combat Referee after a Foul is Committed

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) If an accidental foul or intentional foul is committed that causes injury to the fouled professional unarmed competitor, the unarmed combat referee must:

(1) call time-out;

(2) check the fouled professional unarmed competitor's condition and safety;

(3) issue any appropriate point deduction for the committed accidental foul or intentional foul to the offending professional unarmed competitor by immediately notifying:

(A) both professional unarmed competitors;

(B) both professional unarmed competitors' corner men;

(C) each unarmed combat judge; and

(D) the chief commission representative; and

(4) restart the professional unarmed combat bout so that both professional unarmed competitors assume the same position as the one prior to the time-out being called.

(c) If an accidental foul or intentional foul is committed that causes the offending professional unarmed competitor to gain a superior position due to the foul, the unarmed combat referee must:

(1) call time-out;

(2) direct each professional unarmed competitor to a neutral corner;

(3) issue any appropriate point deduction for the committed accidental foul or intentional foul to the offending professional unarmed competitor by immediately notifying:

(A) both professional unarmed competitors;

(B) both professional unarmed competitors' corner men;

(C) each unarmed combat judge; and

(D) the chief commission representative; and

(4) restart the professional unarmed combat bout in the middle of the fighting area so that both professional unarmed competitors are standing in a neutral position.

(d) If a bottom professional unarmed competitor commits an accidental foul or intentional foul that does not cause a substantial change in position and the top professional unarmed competitor is uninjured, the professional unarmed combat bout must continue. The unarmed combat referee:

(1) must verbally notify the bottom professional unarmed competitor of the committed accidental foul or intentional foul;

(2) may issue any appropriate point deduction for the committed accidental foul or intentional foul to the offending professional unarmed competitor once the round has ended by notifying:

(A) both professional unarmed competitors;

(B) both professional unarmed competitors' corner men;

(C) each unarmed combat judge; and

(D) the commission representative; and

(3) may terminate the professional unarmed combat bout based on the severity of the foul committed by the offending professional unarmed competitor, in which instance the offending professional unarmed competitor must lose by disqualification pursuant to SECTION 157 of this document.

SECTION 152. Strikes to the Back of the Head

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) This SECTION applies to strikes to the back of the head, resulting in a foul under SECTION 148 of this document.
- (c) Strikes are not permissible in the nape of the neck area up until the top of the ears.
- (d) Above the ears, permissible strikes do not include the Mohawk area from the top of the ears to the crown of the head, or the area where the head begins to curve.

SECTION 153. Mouthpiece Requirements for Professional Unarmed Competitors; Procedures for Reinserting Dislodged Mouthpiece; Point Deductions for Intentional Dislodging of Mouthpiece

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) The mouthpiece must be in the professional unarmed competitor's mouth at all times during a round.
- (c) If the unarmed combat referee believes that the mouthpiece has been dislodged from a professional unarmed competitor's mouth as a result of a natural fight action, the unarmed combat referee, at the first opportune moment, must do the following:
 - (1) Call time-out.
 - (2) Direct both of the professional unarmed competitors to remain in their current position.
 - (3) Either:
 - (A) immediately give the mouthpiece to the professional unarmed competitor to reinsert;
 - (B) clean the mouthpiece and then give the mouthpiece to the professional unarmed competitor to reinsert; or
 - (C) order the professional unarmed competitor's chief corner man to clean and reinsert the mouthpiece.
 - (4) Direct that the round immediately continue without deducting points from the professional unarmed competitor who had his or her mouthpiece dislodged.
- (d) If the unarmed combat referee believes that the professional unarmed competitor spit out or allowed the mouthpiece to fall out of his or her mouth, the unarmed combat referee, at the first opportune moment, must do the following:
 - (1) Call time-out.
 - (2) Direct the professional unarmed competitors to remain in their current position.
 - (3) Either:
 - (A) immediately give the mouthpiece to the professional unarmed competitor to reinsert;
 - (B) clean the mouthpiece and then give the mouthpiece to the professional unarmed competitor to reinsert; or
 - (C) order the professional unarmed competitor's chief corner man to clean and reinsert the mouthpiece.
 - (4) Issue any appropriate point deductions to the offending professional unarmed competitor.
 - (5) Direct that the round immediately continue.

SECTION 154. Issuance of Warning and Deduction of Points for Committing Certain Fouls

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) The unarmed combat referee may issue a single warning for the following fouls committed during a professional unarmed combat bout:
 - (1) Holding or grabbing the fence with the fingers or toes.
 - (2) Holding opponent's shorts or unarmed combat gloves.

- (3) The presence of more than the permitted number of corner men in or outside the fighting area.
- (c) If the prohibited conduct persists after the initial warning, a penalty will be issued, resulting in either a:
 - (1) deduction of points; or
 - (2) disqualification.

SECTION 155. Permitted Fighting Techniques

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) The legal fighting techniques that professional unarmed competitors may utilize during a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (1) Legal strikes:
 - (A) punches;
 - (B) kicks;
 - (C) knees;
 - (D) elbows;
 - (E) forearms strikes;
 - (F) shoulder strikes;
 - (G) hammer fists; and
 - (H) spinning back fists.
 - (2) Legal throws and takedowns:
 - (A) duck under;
 - (B) single leg;
 - (C) double leg;
 - (D) arm drag;
 - (E) ankle pick;
 - (F) inside trip;
 - (G) outside trip;
 - (H) body lock;
 - (I) high crotch;
 - (J) suplex;
 - (K) osoto gari;
 - (L) uchi mata;
 - (M) hip toss;
 - (N) tai otoshi;
 - (O) power bomb;
 - (P) seoinagi;
 - (Q) Iranian lift;
 - (R) whizzer; and
 - (S) switch.
 - (3) Legal submissions:
 - (A) armbar;
 - (B) double armbar;
 - (C) kimura/double wrist lock;
 - (D) arm triangle;
 - (E) Americana/keylock;
 - (F) omoplata;
 - (G) gogoplata;
 - (H) rear naked choke;
 - (I) guillotine choke;
 - (J) anaconda choke;
 - (K) D'arce choke;
 - (L) eziquel or front choke;
 - (M) north/south choke;
 - (N) bar arm choke;
 - (O) toe hold;
 - (P) triangle choke;
 - (Q) ankle lock;
 - (R) ankle lock from back control;
 - (S) reverse triangle choke;
 - (T) heel hook;
 - (U) inverted heel hook;

- (V) knee bar;
- (W) twister;
- (X) head and arm shoulder lock;
- (Y) head and arm, arm lock; and
- (Z) Peruvian neck tie.

SECTION 156. Scoring System for Professional Unarmed Combat Bouts

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) All professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event will be evaluated and scored by three (3) unarmed combat judges in accordance with the Ten (10) Point Must Scoring System outlined in this SECTION.
- (c) Each unarmed combat judge must evaluate unarmed combat techniques, in the following order of importance and weight in scoring:
 - (1) Effective striking.
 - (2) Effective grappling.
 - (3) Control of the fighting area.
 - (4) Effective aggressiveness.
 - (5) Effective defense.
- (d) Effective striking is judged by determining the:
 - (1) total number of legal strikes landed by a professional unarmed competitor; and
 - (2) significance of such legal strikes.
- (e) Effective grappling is judged by determining the amount of successful executions of a legal takedown and reversals, such as:
 - (1) takedowns from standing position to mount position;
 - (2) passing the guard to mount position; and
 - (3) a bottom positioned professional unarmed competitor using an active, threatening guard.
- (f) Fighting area control is judged by determining which professional unarmed competitor is dictating the pace, location and position of the professional unarmed combat bout, such as:
 - (1) countering a professional unarmed competitor's attempt at takedown by remaining standing and legally striking;
 - (2) taking down an opponent to force a ground fight;
 - (3) creating threatening submission attempts;
 - (4) passing the guard to achieve mount; and
 - (5) creating striking opportunities.
- (g) Effective aggressiveness means moving forward and landing a legal strike or takedown.
- (h) Effective defense means avoiding being struck, taken down, or reversed while countering with offensive attacks.
- (i) Each unarmed combat judge must use the following objective scoring criteria when scoring a round:
 - (1) A round is to be scored as a 10-10 round when:
 - (A) both professional unarmed competitors appear to be fighting evenly; and
 - (B) neither professional unarmed competitor shows clear dominance in a round.
 - (2) A round is to be scored as a 10-9 round when a professional unarmed competitor wins the round by a close margin.
 - (3) A round is to be scored as a 10-8 round when a professional unarmed competitor wins by having overwhelmingly dominated the round.
 - (4) A round is to be scored as a 10-7 round when a professional unarmed competitor wins by having totally dominated the round.
- (j) When scoring, each unarmed combat judge must consider the length of time the professional unarmed competitors are either standing or on the ground, as follows:
 - (1) Notwithstanding subsection (c), if the professional unarmed competitors spend a majority of a round on the fighting area ground, then:

- (A) effective grappling is weighed first; and
- (B) effective striking is then weighed.
- (2) If the professional unarmed competitors spend a majority of a round standing, then:
 - (A) effective striking is weighed first; and
 - (B) effective grappling is then weighed.
- (3) If a round ends with a relatively even amount of standing and ground fighting, striking and grappling are weighed equally.
- (k) There shall be scoring of an incomplete round. If the unarmed combat referee penalizes either professional unarmed competitor, then the appropriate points shall be deducted when the chief commission representative calculates the final score for the partial round.
 - (l) The commission reserves the right to make public through the press the individual decisions of the unarmed combat judges.

SECTION 157. Types of Professional Unarmed Combat Bout Results

- (a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.
- (b) The following are the types of professional unarmed combat bout results at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event:
 - (1) Submission (SM), as follows:
 - (A) By tap out: When a professional unarmed combat bout ends due to a professional unarmed competitor physically using his or her hand to indicate that he or she no longer wishes to continue.
 - (B) By verbal tap out: When a professional unarmed combat bout ends due to a professional unarmed competitor verbally announcing to the unarmed combat referee that he or she does not wish to continue or makes audible sounds such as screams indicating pain or discomfort.
 - (2) Technical knockout (TKO): When a professional unarmed combat bout ends due to:
 - (A) a unarmed combat referee stopping the professional unarmed combat bout; or
 - (B) an injury as a result of a legal maneuver is severe enough to terminate a professional unarmed combat bout.
 - (3) Knockout (KO): When a professional unarmed combat bout ends as the result of the failure of a professional unarmed competitor to rise from the fighting area ground.
 - (4) Decision via scorecards, as follows:
 - (A) Unanimous decision (UD): When all three (3) unarmed combat judges score the professional unarmed combat bout for the same professional unarmed competitor.
 - (B) Majority decision (MD): When two (2) unarmed combat judges score the professional unarmed combat bout for the same professional unarmed competitor and one (1) unarmed combat judge scores a draw.
 - (C) Split decision (SD): When two (2) unarmed combat judges score the professional unarmed combat bout for one (1) professional unarmed competitor and one (1) unarmed combat judge scores for the opponent.
 - (5) Draws via scorecards, as follows:
 - (A) Unanimous draw (UDR): When all three (3) unarmed combat judges score the professional unarmed combat bout a draw.
 - (B) Majority draw (MDR): When two (2) unarmed combat judges score the professional unarmed combat bout a draw.
 - (C) Split draw (SDR): When all three (3) unarmed combat judges score differently and the score total results in a draw.
 - (6) Disqualification (DQ): When a professional unarmed combat bout ends due to:
 - (A) an injury sustained as a result of an intentional foul and the injured professional unarmed competitor is immediately unable to continue as a result of the injury; or

(B) any combination of fouls in SECTION 148 which the unarmed combat referee determines are severe enough to warrant the immediate stoppage of the professional unarmed combat bout.

(7) Forfeit (FT): When a professional unarmed competitor:

(A) fails to begin a professional unarmed combat bout; or

(B) prematurely ends the professional unarmed combat bout; for reasons other than injury or by indicating a tap out.

(8) Technical draw (TDR): When a professional unarmed combat bout is prematurely stopped, due to:

(A) an injury as a result of an intentional foul that was committed at an earlier point in the professional unarmed combat bout and the injured professional unarmed competitor is even or behind on the score cards;

(B) an injury as a result of an accidental foul and at least:

(i) two (2) of three (3) scheduled rounds; or

(ii) three (3) of five (5) scheduled rounds;

have been completed at the time of stoppage and the professional unarmed competitors are tied on the score cards; or

(C) the unarmed combat referee's determination that both professional unarmed competitors are in a condition that might subject the professional unarmed competitors to serious injury if the professional unarmed combat bout were allowed to continue.

(9) Technical decision (TD): When a professional unarmed combat bout is prematurely stopped due to:

(A) an injury as a result of an intentional foul that was committed at an earlier point in the professional unarmed combat bout and the injured professional unarmed competitor is leading on the score cards; or

(B) an injury as a result of an accidental foul and at least:

(i) two (2) of three (3) scheduled rounds; or

(ii) three (3) of five (5) scheduled rounds;

have been completed at the time of stoppage, in which case the decision goes to the professional unarmed competitor who is ahead on the score cards.

(10) No contest (NC): When a professional unarmed combat bout is prematurely stopped, due to an injury as a result of an accidental foul, before the completion of at least:

(A) two (2) of three (3) scheduled rounds; or

(B) three (3) of five (5) scheduled rounds;

at the time of stoppage.

SECTION 158. Mandatory Rest Period for Professional Unarmed Competitors

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) A professional unarmed competitor who participates in a professional unarmed combat bout or amateur unarmed combat bout at any type of sanctioned unarmed combat event in any jurisdiction may not be permitted to participate in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event until seven (7) days have elapsed, starting with the first full calendar day after the previous professional unarmed combat bout or amateur unarmed combat bout.

(c) A professional unarmed competitor who participates in a professional unarmed combat bout or amateur unarmed combat bout at any type of nonsanctioned event in any jurisdiction may not be permitted to participate in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event until sixty (60) days have elapsed, starting with the first full calendar day after the previous professional unarmed combat bout or amateur unarmed combat bout.

SECTION 159. Issuance of Medical Suspensions to Professional Unarmed Competitors; Procedures for Petitioning for a Hearing Regarding a Medical Suspension

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) For professional unarmed competitors participating in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, an order for a medical suspension must be issued, in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4, as follows:

(1) For a technical knockout (TKO), a minimum of thirty (30) days medical suspension shall be issued by the chief commission representative.

(2) For a knockout (KO), a minimum of sixty (60) days medical suspension shall be issued by the chief commission representative.

(c) The commission, upon the recommendation of the unarmed combat event physician, may:

(1) lengthen an existing medical suspension; and

(2) impose additional medical suspensions.

(d) If a medical suspension is issued and specific medical procedures or testing are required, the professional unarmed competitor must be examined and cleared for further participation by a physician licensed in the state in which the examination occurred before the medical suspension may be lifted.

(e) A professional unarmed competitor subject to an order levying a medical suspension may appeal the medical suspension by requesting a hearing pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4.

(f) The chief commission representative at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event may issue an order for a medical suspension pursuant to IC 4-21.5-4.

SECTION 160. Issuance of Non-Medical Suspensions to Professional Unarmed Competitors; Procedures for Petitioning for a Hearing Regarding a Non-Medical Suspension

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) For professional unarmed competitors who:

(1) are licensed in this state;

(2) are scheduled to participate in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event; or

(3) have participated in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event;

an order for a nonmedical suspension may be issued, in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4, for unsportsmanlike conduct.

(c) Unsportsmanlike conduct includes, but is not limited to:

(1) Using as an assumed name the name of any former or present professional unarmed competitor or amateur unarmed competitor, in violation of SECTION 129 of this document.

(2) Using any false alias, or falsifying, or attempting to falsify any:

(A) mixed martial arts national identification card;

(B) license issued by the commission; or

(C) license or certification issued by another jurisdiction.

(3) Failure to submit to a drug test or failure of a drug test under SECTION 163 of this document.

(4) Intentionally committing any foul described in SECTION 148 of this document.

(5) Throwing or spitting a mouthpiece out of the fighting area.

(6) Using excessive profanity in a prebout or postbout interview conducted within this state, as determined by the commission.

(7) Using obscene gestures or profanity toward:

(A) an opponent;

(B) corner men;

(C) spectators;

(D) unarmed combat event officials; or

(E) commission representatives.

(8) Failure to appear for a professional unarmed combat bout in which a professional unarmed competitor has a contractual obligation to participate.

(9) Persistent failure to make contractual weight obligations.

(d) A professional unarmed competitor subject to an order levying a nonmedical suspension may appeal the nonmedical suspension by requesting a hearing pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4.

(e) The chief commission representative at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event may issue an order for a nonmedical suspension pursuant to IC 4-21.5-4.

SECTION 161. Withholding a Professional Unarmed Competitor's Purse; Procedures for Petitioning for a Hearing Regarding a Purse Withholding

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) A professional unarmed competitor who participates in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event may have their purse or prize withheld, in accordance with IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4, for the following reasons:

(1) Noncompetitive unarmed combat.

(2) The unsportsmanlike conduct of the:

(A) professional unarmed competitor; or

(B) professional unarmed competitor's corner men.

(c) A person subject to an order levying purse or prize withholding may appeal the purse or prize withholding by requesting a hearing pursuant to IC 4-21.5-3 or IC 4-21.5-4.

(d) The chief commission representative at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event may issue an order withholding of a purse or prize pursuant to IC 4-21.5-4.

SECTION 162. Prohibition Against Participation in a Professional Unarmed Combat Bout for Drug Possession, Positive Drug Test, or Refusal to Submit to Drug Test

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) A professional unarmed competitor is not permitted to participate in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event if the professional unarmed competitor:

(1) has a prohibited drug in his or her possession or control or in his or her system; or

(2) refuses to submit to a test ordered under this document.

SECTION 163. Drug Testing Procedures for Professional Unarmed Combat Bouts; Selection for Testing

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) The chief commission representative may, upon random selection or reasonable cause, order a professional unarmed competitor scheduled to participate in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event to submit a test for the detection of a prohibited drug.

(c) Reasonable cause will be deemed to exist if one (1) or more of the following exists:

(1) A professional unarmed competitor has been convicted of an offense under IC 25-1-1.1.

(2) A professional unarmed competitor has previously tested positive for a prohibited drug.

(3) The commission obtains information that a professional unarmed competitor is under the influence of a drug.

(4) A professional unarmed competitor is observed to be acting under the influence of a drug.

(d) At each commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a random selection of professional unarmed competitors for random testing for prohibited drugs may be conducted, using the following lottery system:

(1) Each professional unarmed combat bout occurring at the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event will be numbered.

(2) The number of each professional unarmed combat bout will be written on a separate card supplied by the commission.

(3) Cards will then be shuffled, and a commission representative will randomly select at least one (1) card.

(4) A professional unarmed competitor participating in the professional unarmed combat bout or the professional unarmed competitor's representative may witness the selection of the card.

(5) Both professional unarmed competitors who compete in the selected professional unarmed combat bout must submit to a test.

(e) Each professional unarmed competitor participating in a championship professional unarmed combat bout must submit to a test for prohibited drugs.

(f) On the day of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, a representative of the commission will inform a professional unarmed competitor that he or she has been selected for a test. The professional unarmed competitor must submit to a test at the conclusion of the professional unarmed competitor's professional unarmed combat bout.

(g) Test results must be submitted by the laboratory directly to the commission within fourteen (14) days of the commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event. The commission may grant an extension of time if the results cannot be obtained within that time.

(h) A professional unarmed competitor may not refuse to submit to a test ordered under this SECTION. A professional unarmed competitor will be found to have refused to submit to a test if he or she fails to submit to the testing procedures under this SECTION.

SECTION 164. Disciplinary Action Taken Against a Professional Unarmed Competitor for Positive Drug Test or Refusal to Submit to a Drug Test

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) The following may result in disciplinary action against a professional unarmed competitor's license:

(1) A confirmed positive drug test result.

(2) Failure to submit to a drug test upon request.

(c) If a professional unarmed competitor:

(1) has a confirmed positive drug test result from a sample taken immediately following the professional unarmed competitor's participation in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event; and

(2) was declared the winner of the professional unarmed combat bout;

the official professional unarmed combat bout result shall be changed to no contest.

(d) If a professional unarmed competitor:

(1) has a confirmed positive drug test result from a sample taken immediately following the professional unarmed competitor's participation in a professional unarmed combat bout at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event; and

(2) was declared the loser of the professional unarmed combat bout; the official professional unarmed combat bout result shall remain unchanged.

SECTION 165. Payment of Costs for Obtaining Drug Test of Professional Unarmed Competitor

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) In nonchampionship professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the cost of obtaining the drug test laboratory results must be paid by:

- (1) the commission if the test results are negative; or
- (2) the professional unarmed competitor if the test results are positive.

(c) In championship professional unarmed combat bouts at a commission approved professional unarmed combat event or professional-amateur unarmed combat event, the cost of obtaining the drug test laboratory results must be paid by the professional unarmed combat promoter.

(d) The professional unarmed competitor is responsible for costs incurred with respect to completion of a drug treatment program ordered by the commission.

SECTION 166. Requirement for On-Site Regulation by Commission Representatives at an Unarmed Combat Event

(a) This SECTION applies to professional unarmed combat.

(b) There must be present at each commission approved professional unarmed combat event and professional-amateur unarmed combat event at least one (1) commission representative appointed by the director and duly assigned for the purpose of providing on-site regulation.

(c) The director may assign a chief commission representative and as many additional commission representatives as deemed necessary.

(d) Each commission representative assigned under this SECTION must be responsible for ensuring that all provisions of IC 25-9 and this document are strictly observed.

SECTION 167. Temporarily Repealed Administrative Rules

THE FOLLOWING ARE TEMPORARILY REPEALED: 808 IAC 1 [NOTE: Transferred from the State Athletic Commission (808 IAC 1) to the Indiana Gaming Commission (68 IAC 22) by P.L.113-2010, SECTION 181, effective July 1, 2010.]; 808 IAC 2 [NOTE: Transferred from the State Athletic Commission (808 IAC 2) to the Indiana Gaming Commission (68 IAC 23) by P.L.113-2010, SECTION 181, effective July 1, 2010.].

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