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From the Publisher

ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

The paper copy of the Administrative Register (A.A.R.) is the official publication for rules and rulemaking activity in the state of Arizona.

Rulemaking is defined in Arizona Revised Statues known as the Arizona Administrative Procedure Act (APA), A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Articles 1 through 10.

The Office of the Secretary of State does not interpret or enforce rules published in the Arizona Administrative Register or Code. Questions should be directed to the state agency responsible for the promulgation of the rule as provided in its published filing.

The Register is cited by volume and page number. Volumes are published by calendar year with issues published weekly. Page numbering continues in each weekly issue.

In addition, the Register contains the full text of the Governor’s Executive Orders and Proclamations of general applicability, summaries of Attorney General opinions, notices of rules terminated by the agency, and the Governor’s appointments of state officials and members of state boards and commissions.

ABOUT RULES

Rules can be: made (all new text); amended (rules on file, changing text); repealed (removing text); or renumbered (moving rules to a different Section number). Rules activity published in the Register includes: proposed, final, emergency, expedited, and exempt rules as defined in the APA.

Rulemakings initiated under the APA as effective on and after January 1, 1995, include the full text of the rule in the Register. New rules in this publication (whether proposed or made) are denoted with underlining; repealed text is stricken.

WHERE IS A “CLEAN” COPY OF THE FINAL OR EXEMPT RULE PUBLISHED IN THE REGISTER?

The Arizona Administrative Code (A.A.C) contains the codified text of rules. The A.A.C. contains rules promulgated and filed by state agencies that have been approved by the Attorney General or the Governor’s Regulatory Review Council. The Code also contains rules exempt from the rulemaking process.

The printed Code is the official publication of a rule in the A.A.C., and is prima facie evidence of the making, amendment, or repeal of that rule as provided by A.R.S. § 41-1012. Paper copies of rules are available by full Chapter or by subscription. The Code is posted online for free.

LEGAL CITATIONS AND FILING NUMBERS

On the cover: Each agency is assigned a Chapter in the Arizona Administrative Code under a specific Title. Titles represent broad subject areas. The Title number is listed first; with the acronym A.A.C., which stands for the Arizona Administrative Code; following the Chapter number and Agency name, then program name. For example, the Secretary of State has rules on rulemaking in Title 1, Chapter 1 of the Arizona Administrative Code. The citation for this chapter is 1 A.A.C. 1, Secretary of State, Rules and Rulemaking.

Every document filed in the office is assigned a file number. This number, enclosed in brackets, is located at the top right of the published documents in the Register. The original filed document is available for 10 cents a page.
Arizona Regular Rulemaking Process

**START HERE**

APA, statute or ballot proposition is passed. It gives an agency authority to make rules. It may give an agency an exemption to the process or portions thereof.

Agency opens a docket. Agency files a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening; it is published in the *Register*. Often an agency will file the docket with the proposed rulemaking.

Agency drafts proposed rule and Economic Impact Statement (EIS); informal public review/comment.

Agency files Notice of Proposed Rulemaking. Notice is published in the *Register*. Notice of meetings may be published in *Register* or included in Preamble of Proposed Rulemaking. Agency opens comment period.

Oral proceeding and close of record. Comment period must last at least 30 days after publication of notice. Oral proceeding (hearing) is held no sooner than 30 days after publication of notice of hearing.

Substantial change?

If no change then

Rule must be submitted for review or terminated within 120 days after the close of the record.

A final rulemaking package is submitted to G.R.R.C. or A.G. for review. Contains final preamble, rules, and Economic Impact Statement.

G.R.R.C. has 90 days to review and approve or return the rule package, in whole or in part; A.G. has 60 days.

After approval by G.R.R.C. or A.G., the rule becomes effective 60 days after filing with the Secretary of State (unless otherwise indicated).

Final rule is published in the *Register* and the quarterly Code Supplement.
Definitions


**Arizona Administrative Register (A.A.R.):** The official publication that includes filed documents pertaining to Arizona rulemaking. Available online at www.azsos.gov.

**Administrative Procedure Act (APA):** A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Articles 1 through 10. Available online at www.azleg.gov.

**Arizona Revised Statutes (A.R.S.):** The statutes are made by the Arizona State Legislature during a legislative session. They are compiled by Legislative Council, with the official publication codified by Thomson West. Citations to statutes include Titles which represent broad subject areas. The Title number is followed by the Section number. For example, A.R.S. § 41-1001 is the definitions Section of Title 41 of the Arizona Administrative Procedures Act. The “§” symbol simply means “section.” Available online at www.azleg.gov.

**Chapter:** A division in the codification of the Code designating a state agency or, for a large agency, a major program.

**Close of Record:** The close of the public record for a proposed rulemaking is the date an agency chooses as the last date it will accept public comments, either written or oral.


**Docket:** A public file for each rulemaking containing materials related to the proceedings of that rulemaking. The docket file is established and maintained by an agency from the time it begins to consider making a rule until the rulemaking is finished. The agency provides public notice of the docket by filing a Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening with the Office for publication in the Register.

**Economic, Small Business, and Consumer Impact Statement (EIS):** The EIS identifies the impact of the rule on private and public employment, on small businesses, and on consumers. It includes an analysis of the probable costs and benefits of the rule. An agency includes a brief summary of the EIS in its preamble. The EIS is not published in the Register but is available from the agency promulgating the rule. The EIS is also filed with the rulemaking package.

**Governor's Regulatory Review (G.R.R.C.):** Reviews and approves rules to ensure that they are necessary and to avoid unnecessary duplication and adverse impact on the public. G.R.R.C. also assesses whether the rules are clear, concise, understandable, legal, consistent with legislative intent, and whether the benefits of a rule outweigh the cost.

**Incorporated by Reference:** An agency may incorporate by reference standards or other publications. These standards are available from the state agency with references on where to order the standard or review it online.

**Federal Register (FR):** The Federal Register is a legal newspaper published every business day by the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). It contains federal agency regulations; proposed rules and notices; and executive orders, proclamations, and other presidential documents.

**Session Laws or “Laws”:** When an agency references a law that has not yet been codified into the Arizona Revised Statutes, use the word “Laws” is followed by the year the law was passed by the Legislature, followed by the Chapter number using the abbreviation “Ch.”, and the specific Section number using the Section symbol (§). For example, Laws 1995, Ch. 6, § 2. Session laws are available at www.azleg.gov.

**United States Code (U.S.C.):** The Code is a consolidation and codification by subject matter of the general and permanent laws of the United States. The Code does not include regulations issued by executive branch agencies, decisions of the federal courts, treaties, or laws enacted by state or local governments.

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### Acronyms

- A.A.C. – Arizona Administrative Code
- A.A.R. – Arizona Administrative Register
- APA – Administrative Procedure Act
- A.R.S. – Arizona Revised Statutes
- CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
- EIS – Economic, Small Business, and Consumer Impact Statement
- FR – Federal Register
- G.R.R.C. – Governor’s Regulatory Review Council

### About Preambles

The Preamble is the part of a rulemaking package that contains information about the rulemaking and provides agency justification and regulatory intent.

It includes reference to the specific statutes authorizing the agency to make the rule, an explanation of the rule, reasons for proposing the rule, and the preliminary Economic Impact Statement.

The information in the Preamble differs between rulemaking notices used and the stage of the rulemaking.
NOTICES OF FINAL RULEMAKING

This section of the Arizona Administrative Register contains Notices of Final Rulemaking. Final rules have been through the regular rulemaking process as defined in the Administrative Procedures Act. These rules were either approved by the Governor’s Regulatory Review Council or the Attorney General’s Office. Certificates of Approval are on file with the Office.

The final published notice includes a preamble and text of the rules as filed by the agency. Economic Impact Statements are not published.

The Office of the Secretary of State is the filing office and publisher of these rules. Questions about the interpretation of the final rules should be addressed to the agency that promulgated them. Refer to Item #5 to contact the person charged with the rulemaking. The codified version of these rules will be published in the Arizona Administrative Code.

NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING

TITLE 4. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

CHAPTER 3. STATE BOXING AND MIXED MARTIAL ARTS COMMISSION

[P18-30]

PREAMBLE

1. Article, Part, or Section Affected (as applicable) | Rulemaking Action
---|---
Article 1 | Repeal
R4-3-101 | Repeal
R4-3-102 | Repeal
R4-3-103 | Repeal
R4-3-104 | Repeal
R4-3-105 | Repeal
Article 2 | Repeal
R4-3-201 | Repeal
R4-3-202 | Repeal
R4-3-203 | Repeal
Article 3 | Repeal
R4-3-301 | Repeal
R4-3-302 | Repeal
R4-3-303 | Repeal
R4-3-304 | Repeal
R4-3-305 | Repeal
R4-3-306 | Repeal
R4-3-307 | Repeal
R4-3-308 | Repeal
R4-3-309 | Repeal
R4-3-310 | Repeal
Article 4 | Repeal
R4-3-401 | Repeal
R4-3-402 | Repeal
R4-3-403 | Repeal
R4-3-404 | Repeal
R4-3-405 | Repeal
R4-3-406 | Repeal
R4-3-407 | Repeal
R4-3-408 | Repeal
R4-3-409 | Repeal
R4-3-410 | Repeal
R4-3-411 | Repeal
R4-3-412 | Repeal
R4-3-412.01 | Repeal
R4-3-413 | Repeal
R4-3-414 | Repeal
Table 1 | Repeal

2. Citations to the agency’s statutory rulemaking authority to include the authorizing statute (general) and the implementing statute (specific):
   Authorizing statutes: A.R.S. § 5-104(U), 5-224(C)
   Implementing statutes: A.R.S. §§ 5-221, 5-222, 5-225, 5-227, 5-228, 5-229, 5-230, 5-231, 5-232, 5-233, 5-235.01, 5-236, 5-237, 5-238, 5-239, 5-240
3. The effective date of the rules:
   February 7, 2018 (immediately upon filing with the Office of the Secretary of State)

   Under A.R.S. § 41-1032(A)(1), the immediate effective date is necessary to generally protect public peace, health and safety, and to specifically protect the health and safety of unarmed combatants.

4. Citations to all related notices published in the Register as specified in R1-1-409(A) that pertain to the record of the proposed rules:
   Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 23 A.A.R. 2950, October 20, 2017
   Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: 23 A.A.R. 2989, October 27, 2017

5. The agency's contact person who can answer questions about the rulemaking:
   Name: Aiden Fleming
   Address: Arizona Department of Gaming
           1110 W. Washington, Suite 450
           Phoenix, AZ 85007
   Telephone: (602) 255-3879
   Fax: (602) 255-3883
   E-mail: afleming@azgaming.gov

6. An agency's justification and reason why a rule should be made, amended, repealed, or renumbered, to include an explanation about the rulemaking:
   The proposed rulemaking consists of repeal of the rules in A.A.C. Title 4, Chapter 3, Articles 1 through 4, Sections R4-3-101 through R4-105, R4-3-201 through 203, R4-3-301 through R4-3-310, and R4-3-401 through R4-3-414, and Table 1 (the “Title 4 Rules”).

   Sections R4-3-415 through R4-3-424 were previously recodified into A.A.C. Title 19, Chapter 2, Article 6 (the “Title 19 Rules”).

   The Arizona Boxing and Mixed Martial Arts Commission (the “Commission”) was placed under the aegis of the Racing Department by Laws 2002, Chapter 328. The Arizona Department of Racing was then put under the jurisdiction of the Arizona Department of Gaming as the Racing Division by Laws 2015, Chapter 19. The Commission's rules have not yet been amended to reflect the statutory changes that were enacted to place the Commission under the Arizona Department of Gaming, Racing Division.

   By statute, the Boxing and Mixed Martial Arts Commission is responsible for regulating certain unarmed-combat sports, including boxing, mixed martial arts, kickboxing, Muay Thai, and Toughman contests. Boxing regulations are currently split between the Title 19 Rules and the Title 4 Rules. Rules for regulation of unarmed combat disciplines other than boxing have not been adopted previously. Instead, there has been adoption of a substantive policy statement establishing rules for mixed martial arts. There is no current logic that justifies that division of Commission rules between two sections of the Administrative Code, and there is a need to codify the substantive policy statement into rules.

   The proposed rulemaking is a reengineered blueprint for consolidating the regulation of all forms of unarmed combat into the Title 19 Rules. In the Title 19 Rules, the title of Article 6 will be amended from “State Boxing Administration” to “State Boxing and Mixed Martial Arts Commission: Administration of Unarmed Combat Sports,” to more correctly describe the authority of the Commission and the purpose of the rules. Parts will be introduced to separate areas of regulation. Once the consolidation of the rules into the Title 19 Rules is finalized, the Commission will repeal the Title 4 Rules.

   An exception from the rulemaking moratorium outlined in Executive Order 2017-02 was approved by the Governor’s Office on April 3, 2017.

7. A reference to any study relevant to the rules that the agency reviewed and proposes either to rely on or not to rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rules, where the public may obtain or review each study, all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:
   None

8. A showing of good cause why the rulemaking is necessary to promote a statewide interest if the rulemaking will diminish a previous grant of authority of a political subdivision of this state:
   Not applicable

9. The summary of the economic, small business, and consumer impact:
   Summary of the identification of the proposed rulemaking:
   The proposed rulemaking consists of repeal of the Title 4 Rules. The regulations that existed in the Title 4 Rules will be included into the Title 19 Rules. Much of the substance of the Title 4 Rules will remain unchanged, but there will be reorganization and amendments to create a unified regulatory system.

   a. The conduct and its frequency of occurrence that the rule is designed to change:
      There is no specific licensee conduct that this rulemaking is designed to change, with the exception that it is anticipated that the safety of unarmed combatants will be better protected by repeal of the Title 4 Rules and incorporation of all rules into the Title 19 Rules. Furthermore, the consolidation of the rules will simplify compliance for regulated parties. The proposed Title 19 Rules will include all unarmed combat sports. They will be consistent with current regulatory rules and practice, the standard rules of conduct found in the industry, and with prior substantive policy statements. There will also be added provisions to provide concussion testing and protocols to help prevent brain injuries.

   b. The harm resulting from the conduct the rule is designed to change and the likelihood it will continue to occur if the rule is not changed: 

The harm is that the Commission will be powerless to effectively regulate unarmed-combat sports without comprehensive rules adopted under the statutes. Under the current rules, the safety of unarmed-combat participants is at greater risk. Without the rulemaking this risk will continue.

c. The estimated change in frequency of the targeted conduct expected from the rule change:
Not applicable. There is no specific targeted conduct prompting the rule amendments. It is, however, anticipated that more combat sports events will be attracted to the state as a result of effective and predictable rules, and the sports of unarmed combat will be safer.

A brief summary of the information included in the economic, small business and consumer impact statement.
The proposed repeal of the Title 4 Rules will not result in any economic, small business or consumer impact. The economic, small business or consumer impact that will be caused by reorganization and amendment of the Title 19 Rules, which will be summarized in the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that is published for the Title 19 Rules.
Regulated parties, including small businesses, will be beneficially impacted by the repeal of the Title 4 Rules, and the clarification and predictability of the proposed consolidation of those rules into the Title 19 Rules.

The agency’s contact person who can answer questions about the economic, small business, and consumer impact statement.
Name: Aiden Fleming
Address: Arizona Department of Gaming
1110 W. Washington, Suite 450
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Telephone: (602) 255-3879
Fax: (602) 255-3883
E-mail: afleming@azgaming.gov

10. A description of any changes between the proposed rulemaking, to include supplemental notices, and the final rulemaking:
None

11. An agency summary of public stakeholder comments made about the rulemaking and the agency response to the comments:
The written and oral comments received were most relevant to the Title 19 Rules. Only a few comments were received that specifically regarded the repeal of the Title 4 Rules.
The agency appreciates all comments made and the involvement of those industry stakeholders who were consulted during the drafting of the rules. The following is a summary of comments received.

Positive Comments and Agency Response:
From a person of long-standing connection to the unarmed combat industry, who is an attorney, former administrative law judge, and former Executive Director of the Commission. This person felt that the codification of the regulations under one title was a “significant” improvement.
Agency response: None.

Negative Comments and Agency Response:
A boxing trainer, who was a former boxing judge, commented that the Title 4 Rules should not have been repealed, they should have just been changed.
Agency response: The Title 4 Rules were renumbered, amended and consolidated into the Title 19 Rules. Several Title 4 Rules had already been recodified into the Title 19 Rules in 1999. Recodification was not appropriate for the remaining sections because of changes that were made. The Commission did not want to have rules in two separate titles. For those reasons, the remainder of the Title 4 Rules were relocated into portions of the Title 19 Rules. The following list shows the approximate relocation of the Title 4 Rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Numbering Scheme</th>
<th>New Numbering Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article 1</td>
<td>Article 6, Part D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-101</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-102</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-103</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(V) and Table 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-104</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-105</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-201</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(I)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-202</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-203</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-301</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-302</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-303</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(G)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
12. Any other matters prescribed by statute applicable to the specific agency or to any specific rule or class of rules. Additionally, an agency subject to Council review under A.R.S. §§ 41-1052 and 41-1055 shall respond to the following questions:

There are no other matters prescribed by statute applicable to the Commission, its rules, or its class of rules other than those matters listed below in this section.

a. Does the rule require a permit, whether a general permit is used and if not, the reasons that a general permit is not used.
   Not applicable

b. Whether a federal law is applicable to the subject of the rule, whether the rule is more stringent than federal law and if so, citation to the statutory authority to exceed the requirements of federal law:
   The Professional Boxing Safety Act ("PBSA"), 15 U.S.C.A. § 6301 through § 6313, applies to the sport of boxing. It does not apply to other unarmed combat sports. The Title 4 Rules were compliant with the PBSA. The Title 19 Rules will also comply with the PBSA.

c. Whether a person submitted an analysis to the agency that compares the rule’s impact of the competitiveness of business in this state to the impact on business in other states:
   No comparative analysis of competitiveness was submitted.

   None

14. Whether the rule was previously made, amended or repealed as an emergency rule. If so, cite the notice published in the Register as specified in R1-1-409(A). Also, the agency shall state where the text was changed between the emergency and the final rulemaking package.
   Not applicable

15. The full text of the rules follows:

   TITLE 4. PROFESSIONS AND OCCUPATIONS
   CHAPTER 3. STATE BOXING AND MIXED MARTIAL ARTS COMMISSION
   ARTICLE 1. EQUIPMENT-REPEALED

   Section
   R4-3-101. The ring Repealed
   R4-3-102. Boxing gloves Repealed
   R4-3-103. Hand bandages Repealed
ARTICLE 2. WEIGH-IN AND EXAMINATION-Repealed

Section
R4-3-201. Weigh-in-Repealed
R4-3-202. When contestants must appear-Repealed
R4-3-203. Physical examination, appearance, and weight-Repealed

ARTICLE 3. CONDUCT OF CONTESTS-Repealed

Section
R4-3-301. Fair blows and fouls-Repealed
R4-3-302. Intentional foul-Repealed
R4-3-303. Accidental foul-Repealed
R4-3-304. Substances-Repealed
R4-3-305. Referee-Repealed
R4-3-306. Knockdowns-Repealed
R4-3-307. Conduct of seconds-Repealed
R4-3-308. Method of judging-Repealed
R4-3-309. Failure to resume boxing after rest period-Repealed
R4-3-310. Mouthpiece-Repealed

ARTICLE 4. ADMINISTRATION-Repealed

Section
R4-3-401. Age and physical condition of boxer applying for license-Repealed
R4-3-402. Boxers injured-Repealed
R4-3-403. Time between bouts-Repealed
R4-3-404. Duty of matchmakers-Repealed
R4-3-405. Notice to the Commission of promotions; publicity-Repealed
R4-3-406. Payment of contestants-Repealed
R4-3-407. Selection and payment of officials-Repealed
R4-3-408. Commission seating at contests-Repealed
R4-3-409. State championships-Repealed
R4-3-410. Insurance for contestants-Repealed
R4-3-411. Grounds for disciplinary action-Repealed
R4-3-412. Licensing-Repealed
R4-2-412.01. Licensing Time-frames Repealed
R4-3-413. Fees-Repealed
R4-3-414. Rehearing or review of decision Repealed
Table 1. Time-frames (Calendar Days) Repealed

ARTICLE 1. EQUIPMENT-Repealed

R4-3-101. The ring-Repealed
The promoter is responsible for providing a safe ring in accordance with the following. The ring shall be 18 or 20 feet square and securely assembled. The floor shall be covered with shock-absorbing padding, such as Ensolite or the equivalent. The padding shall be covered with tightly stretched clean canvas securely laced to the platform. Ring ropes shall be three or four in number, not less than one inch in diameter, and covered with soft material to avoid rope burns.

R4-3-102. Boxing gloves-Repealed
The promoter is responsible for providing boxing gloves for contestants in accordance with the following. Gloves shall be eight ounces in weight for all divisions other than heavyweights, and ten ounces for heavyweights, and in sanitary, safe and good condition. The promoter shall keep on hand two extra sets of eight ounce gloves, and, when a heavyweight contest is scheduled, one extra set of ten ounce gloves. Gloves for main events shall be new and delivered to the Commission inspector with the packaging unbroken.

R4-3-103. Hand bandages-Repealed
A. Contestants shall use soft surgical bandage not over two inches wide, and up to ten yards long, for each hand, held in place by not more than three feet of surgeon’s adhesive tape for each hand. Tape shall not be applied on the knuckle part of the first. No substance may be applied to bandages or tape.
B. Bandages and tape shall be applied in the dressing room in the presence of a Commission representative. A contestant has the right, upon giving due notice to the Commission representative in charge, to have one of his seconds witness the bandaging of his opponent’s hands.

R4-3-104. Contestant’s equipment-Repealed
Each contestant has the duty to provide himself with appropriate hand bandaging, boxing trunks, robe, boxing shoes, abdominal guard, mouthpiece, water bottle, bucket, and towel for use during a contest.

R4-3-105. Dressing rooms-Repealed
The promoter is responsible to provide contestants with dressing rooms or areas which shall be equipped with showers, be sanitary, safe, ventilated, and have sufficient benches.

**ARTICLE 2. WEIGH-IN AND EXAMINATION**

R4-3-201. **Weigh-in**

The weigh-in shall be held on the day of the scheduled match between 8 and 12 hours before the first scheduled bout at a time and place approved by the Commission. It shall be supervised by a Commission representative. Promoters are required to contact the Commission at least 48 hours in advance of the weigh-in to make appropriate arrangements therefor.

R4-3-202. **When contestants must appear**

A. Contestants must appear at the weigh-in and the failure to do so will disqualify a contestant from competing unless special circumstances exist.
B. Contestants must appear at the arena at least one hour before the first scheduled contest on the card on which they will compete.
C. Contestants scheduled to box ten rounds or more shall be present in the city of the scheduled contest at least 24 hours before the contest and make their presence known to the Commission.

R4-3-203. **Physical examination, appearance, and weight**

A. Contestants will be physically examined at the weigh-in and will be re-examined within one hour before the first scheduled contest of the card on which they will compete. A contestant must satisfy the examining physician that he is in good physical condition and able to compete in the scheduled contest.
B. Facial hair must be trimmed by the time of the weigh-in and must not be so long that it may create a hazard to safety or interfere with the conduct of the contest. Additional trimming may be required in the discretion of the Commission representative at the weigh-in.
C. A contestant who exceeds by more than one pound the weight prescribed by contract when weighed in will be considered not to have complied with his contract. He will be permitted a second opportunity to make the weight within two hours if he has a reasonable excuse for not making the weight when first weighed.
D. Except in the heavyweight class, the following are impermissible differences in weight unless the approval of both contestants and the approval of the Commission is obtained: 10 pounds when the lighter contestant is more than 135 pounds, and 6 pounds when the lighter contestant is less than 135 pounds.

**ARTICLE 3. CONDUCT OF CONTESTS**

R4-3-301. **Fair blows and fouls**

A. The only fair blow is one delivered with the padded knuckle part of the glove on the front or sides of the head and body above the belt.
B. All blows that are not fair as described in subsection (A) above are fouls. The following practices are also classified as fouls:
   1. Hitting an opponent who is down or in the process of getting up after being down.
   2. Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other.
   3. Holding or maintaining a clinch after directed by the referee to break.
   4. Pushing or wrestling.
   5. Butting with the head or shoulder.
   6. Hitting on the break.
   7. Hitting after the bell has sounded ending the round.
   8. Any unsportsmanlike trick or action likely to cause injury to an opponent in the opinion of the referee.
   9. Refusal to obey the commands of the referee.
   10. Failing down intentionally.

R4-3-302. **Intentional foul**

A. The referee shall have discretion as to the penalty for fouling. He may direct the deduction of points and, in the case of persistent or major fouling, or where the foul incapacitates the victim of the foul from continuing, disqualify the wrongdoer. Normally, in the case of minor fouling, the referee should issue a warning before imposing a penalty. Penalties shall be imposed during or immediately after the round in which the foul occurs. The referee shall personally advise the corners and each judge of the points deducted immediately upon imposition of the penalty.
B. If a contestant is injured (e.g., cut) by an intentional foul but can continue, the referee shall notify the judges and the Commission representative at ringside that if the foul-inflicted injury is subsequently aggravated to the point that the injured contestant cannot continue, a technical win will be rendered in favor of the injured contestant if he is ahead on points, or the points are even, and a technical draw will be rendered if he is behind on points.

R4-3-303. **Accidental foul**

A. If a contestant is accidentally fouled (e.g., butted) so that he cannot continue, the referee shall stop the contest and a technical decision shall be rendered in favor of the contestant ahead on points. If the points are even, or if the butt occurs in the first three rounds, a technical draw shall be declared.
B. If a contestant is injured (e.g., cut) by an accidental foul but can continue, the referee shall notify the judges and the Commission representative at ringside that if the foul-inflicted injury is subsequently aggravated to the point that the injured contestant cannot continue, the contest will be stopped and a technical win will be rendered in favor of the contestant ahead on points. If the points are even, or if the stoppage occurs in the first three rounds, a technical draw shall be declared.

R4-3-304. **Substances**

A. No drugs or stimulants may be given to a contestant within 24 hours preceding or during a contest.
B. Only plain water may be administered to a contestant during a contest.
G. Coagulants such as adrenalin 1/1000, and others expressly approved by the ringside physician, may be used between rounds to stop bleeding of cuts. “Iron type” coagulants, such as Moneel’s solution are absolutely prohibited.

D. Small amounts of vaseline may be used around the eyes.

E. Upon specific request of the Commission, a contestant shall provide a urine sample before and/or after a contest.

R4-3-305. Referee

A. The referee shall have direction and control over contestants and their seconds during a contest subject to the governing laws and rules. He shall have final authority to decide if an injury is produced by a fair or foul blow and if an act is intentional or accidental. He shall have final authority to stop a contest when in his opinion a contestant is unfit to continue or otherwise cannot compete.

B. In the case of a cut or other injury which the referee believes may be incapacitating, the referee may consult with the ringside physician before making a decision and may interrupt a round and have the clock stopped for this purpose.

C. Where a contestant is incapacitated because of a foul, the referee has the discretion to interrupt a round and have the clock stopped to enable the contestant to recover.

R4-3-306. Knockdown

A. When a contestant is considered knocked down. A contestant is considered down when any part of his body but his feet is on the floor, or he is on the ropes and unable to stand on his own, or he is knocked out of the ring.

B. Counting. When the contestant is knocked down the referee shall order the opponent to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner. The count shall begin by the timekeeper immediately upon the knockdown. The timekeeper, by audible counting and hand signaling, shall give the referee the correct one-second interval for his count. The referee shall pick up and audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with appropriate hand motions. The referee’s count is the official count.

C. Knockout. A contestant who is knocked down shall not be allowed to resume boxing until the referee has finished counting eight. A contestant may take the count either on the floor or standing.

D. Neutral corner. Should the contestant causing a knockdown fail to stay in the farthest neutral corner during the count, the referee shall cease counting until the contestant has returned to that corner. The referee shall then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted.

E. Signaling. The referee shall wave both arms to indicate that a contestant has been counted out or cannot otherwise continue, and shall raise the hand of the opponent as the winner.

F. No saving by bell. Except in the last round, there is no saving by the bell. If a contestant is knocked down during the last ten seconds of a round, the count shall continue after the end of the round as if the round was not ended. The one minute rest period will begin from the time he rises after the knockdown. If a contestant is knocked down during a round, and counted out after the end of a round, the knockout shall be considered as having taken place during the round which was last finished.

G. Wipe gloves. Before a contestant resumes boxing after having been knocked, or having slipped, to the floor, the referee shall wipe any accumulated resin from the contestant’s gloves before allowing the bout to resume.

H. Three knockdowns. Except in championship contests, upon consent of both contestants and the Commission, when a contestant is knocked down for the third time in a round, the referee shall stop the contest and raise the hand of the opponent as the winner.

I. Knocked out of ring. A contestant who is knocked or fallen out of the ring, may be helped back onto the ring apron by anyone except his manager or seconds. He has a total of 20 seconds to get into the ring and rise.

J. Double knockout. A simultaneous double knockout shall be declared a technical draw.

R4-3-307. Conduct of seconds

A. A contestant may have up to three seconds and shall designate to the referee which of them is the chief second. The chief second is responsible for the conduct of the assistant seconds.

B. A second may not enter the ring or stand on the apron during the progress of a round. He may not administer aid to a contestant during a round. During an officially interrupted round, a second may stand on the apron only with the express permission of the referee.

C. Seconds must remain seated outside the ring between the progress of a round and must comport themselves in such a way as not to interfere with the progress of a round. The referee has the discretion to disqualify a second whose conduct is interfering with the contest.

R4-3-308. Method of judging

A. Three judges shall score all contests. Under special circumstances two judges and the referee may score. The method of judging shall be the 10 point must system. In this system the better contestant receives 10 points and his opponent proportionately less, but not less than 7 points. If the round is even, each contestant receives 10 pounds. A fraction of points may not be given. Points for each round shall be awarded immediately after the termination of the round and not subsequently changed. Judges shall sign their scorecards.

B. The referee shall pick up the scorecards of the judges and then deliver the cards to the Commission representative assigned to check them for mathematical accuracy. When the Commission representative has completed his checking he shall advise the announcer of the decision, and the announcer shall then inform the audience of the decision over the speaker system. The Commission representative shall stand at the ring apron when checking the scorecards.

R4-3-309. Failure to resume boxing after rest period

The failure to resume boxing after a rest period shall be considered as if a knockout occurred in the next round.

R4-3-310. Mouthpiece

A. Mouthpieces knocked out or spit out during the course of a round shall not be replaced until it can be done without interfering with the advantage the aggressor may have. As soon as it can be properly replaced, the referee shall direct a second to wash the mouthpiece and the referee shall then replace it with all deliberate speed.

B. A contestant who intentionally spits out his mouthpiece in an apparent attempt to cause the progress of a round to be interrupted is subject to penalty to be determined by a referee.
ARTICLE 4. ADMINISTRATION

R4-3-401. Age and physical condition of boxer applying for license

A. All contestants must have attained their eighteenth birthday before being licensed. No boxer over 32 years of age shall be granted a license except by special action of the Commission considering an applicant’s demonstrated competence, status as a boxer and physical condition.

B. Any boxer applying for a license or renewal thereof must be examined by a Commission physician and satisfy the Commission that he has the ability to compete.

R4-3-402. Boxers injured

A. At the conclusion of a contest, the ringside physician shall enter the ring and examine and tend to a contestant who has been knocked out or is otherwise injured. The seconds of the injured contestant must not interfere with the physician.

B. Contestants who have been knocked down and out shall be kept in a prone position until they have recovered.

C. A contestant who has been knocked out shall not be permitted to compete until 30 days has elapsed or until such later time as a Commission physician and the Commission shall determine. The term “knockout” as used herein includes technical knockout.

D. A boxer who has been knocked out three consecutive times within the twelve month period preceding a scheduled contest will not be permitted to compete. The term “knockout” as used herein includes technical knockout.

R4-3-403. Time between bouts

Unless special approval is obtained from the Commission, if a contestant has competed anywhere in a contest of six rounds or less, he shall not be allowed to box until five days have elapsed. Ten days must elapse after a bout of more than six rounds.

R4-3-404. Duty of matchmakers

A. Matchmakers are required to use due diligence to determine and report to the Commission in writing, on a form to be provided by the Commission, no later than 48 hours prior to a scheduled contest, the following information which is a predicate to licensing contestants and seconds:

1. The true identity of contestants.
2. The boxing record of contestants.
3. The date and result of the last contest engaged in by the contestants.
4. Whether contestants are under suspension from any boxing commission.
5. The ability of the contestants to compete.

B. Matchmakers will be held responsible for the making of mismatches. For the protection of boxers and the public, the persistent making of mismatches is ground for the suspension or revocation of a matchmaker’s license.

C. The cost of record checks to commissions in other states will be charged back to the promoter unless suitable provision therefor has been made in the Commission’s budget or the promoter has supplied the Commission with the requisite information.

R4-3-405. Notice to the Commission of promotions; publicity

A. A promoter’s request to the Commission for reservation of a date shall be made as soon as possible and shall be deemed by the Commission to be a representation by the promoter of his good faith intention to actually hold the card on that date. A promoter is prohibited from requesting dates solely for the purpose of preempting the conduct of promotion by others on or near the scheduled date or for any other anti-competitive reason. A pattern of requesting and cancelling dates is prohibited.

B. The Commission’s sanction of a card shall constitute a license to conduct, hold or give a boxing contest within the meaning of A.R.S. § 3-229.

C. The Commission will not sanction the conduct of a card scheduled to take place within 72 hours before a previously sanctioned card in the same county, unless the second promoter compensates the first promoter or special circumstances exist. In order for a promoter to have a date protected by the Commission in accordance with this rule, he must have a commitment for an arena and a main event, and have advanced funds with respect to his scheduled card.

D. Proof of contracts between main event contestants must be filed with the Commission at least 72 hours prior to the date of the contest and before such bout is given any publicity. Forty-eight hour notice to the Commission is required for preliminary events. Copies of all contracts, on a form approved by the Commission, must be complete and filed with the Commission no later than the weigh-in.

E. Publicity for a scheduled card must be factual and not misleading to the public. Tickets shall be priced and available as represented to the public.

F. The Commission will not sanction a scheduled card until the promoter discloses in writing all persons having a financial interest in the promotion and otherwise complies with these rules insofar as they apply to promoters.

R4-3-406. Payment of contestants

A. All contestants shall be paid in full according to their contracts, and no part or percentage of their remuneration may be withheld except by order of an official of the Commission, nor shall any part thereof be returned through arrangement with the boxer or his manager to any matchmaker or promoter.

B. Payment shall be made immediately after the contest or card under the supervision of a Commission representative.

C. In cases where the Commission does not require a promoter’s bond, the promoter shall execute an assignment in favor of the Commission of box office proceeds to the extent necessary to secure the payment of purses. Such assignment is a condition to the sanctioning of a card. When all contestants have been paid, the assignment shall be returned to the promoter and he shall be released therefrom.

R4-3-407. Selection and payment of officials

A. The referee, judges, timekeepers, ringside physicians, and inspectors shall be selected by the Commission prior to the scheduled card and paid by a Commission representative, no later than immediately after the last scheduled contest in accordance with the Commis-
R4-3-408. Commission seating at contests
The promoter is to provide a table and contiguous front row seating for the three members of the Commission and the executive secretary in the middle of one side of the ring where no judge is seated. The promoter is also required to provide front row seating for three judges, two timekeepers (one counting for the knockdowns), and two ringside physicians. The promoter is further required to provide front row seating selected by him in the area where the Commission is seated, and within eye view and earshot of the Commission, for deputies, inspectors, judges, referees, and other officials assigned to work the scheduled card.

R4-3-409. State championships
A. The Commission may sanction a contest as one for a State championship where:
1. One of the participants is a bona fide resident of Arizona and the other is either
   a. Also a bona fide resident of Arizona or,
   b. A resident of California, Nevada, Texas, Utah, Colorado, or New Mexico, who has fought in Arizona at least two times within the twelve month period prior to the time the Commission’s sanction is requested.
2. The contests are qualified to fight for a State championship by virtue of demonstrated boxing ability and record.
3. The contests make the weight for the pertinent weight classification at the weigh in on the day of the contest.
B. Where the licensee’s conduct is lacking in honesty, ethics, or moral character so as to reflect discredit to boxing and thereby ren-
   ders disciplinary action consistent with the public interest and the purpose of Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 5, and these rules.
C. A contest may not be promoted as one for a State championship, or as a State championship elimination, without the prior consent of the
   Commission.
D. State championships shall be defended in Arizona, as determined by the Commission, whenever a promoter shall offer a challenger qualified to fight under this rule and the purse offered to the champion is fair.
E. The Commission may vacate a State championship title for violation of these rules.

R4-3-410. Insurance for contestants
A promoter is required to provide insurance for each contestant who competes on his card for medical, surgical and hospital care for injuries sustained in the ring in the amount of $1,000, with $10 deductible, payable to the contestant as beneficiary, and for life insurance in the amount of $2,500 in case of accidental death, resulting from injuries in the ring, payable to the contestant’s designated beneficiary.

R4-3-411. Grounds for disciplinary action
A. Disciplinary action shall include suspension of license, revocation of license, and such other action as may be appropriate under the circumstances.
B. Grounds for disciplinary action are:
1. Violation of these rules, which a licensee is obliged to know, or an order of the Commission.
2. Violation of any of the provisions of Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 5, which a licensee is obliged to know.
4. Where the licensee’s conduct is lacking in honesty, ethics, or moral character so as to reflect discredit to boxing and thereby ren-
   der disciplinary action consistent with the public interest and the purpose of Arizona Revised Statutes, Title 5, and these rules.

R4-3-412. Licensing
A. A licensee is obliged to know that his license will expire on December 31 at midnight on the year of issuance and he has the responsibility to apply for renewal prior to such expiration.
B. A license will not be issued unless the applicant provides proof of his true identity, and other material information requested on the license application and otherwise required by the Commission.
C. Expenses necessarily incurred by the Commission in the investigation of an applicant will be charged back to the applicant unless suitable provision therefor has been made in the Commission’s budget.
D. Absent special circumstances, there will be a minimum ten day waiting period prior to the approval of an application or a license as a
   promoter, matchmaker, or manager.
E. A manager who is not a resident of Arizona, who comes into Arizona for the purpose of working the corner of his boxer, who is also not a resident of Arizona, need not obtain a manager’s license. A second’s license is sufficient.
F. A licensed manager may act as a second.
G. The licensing of the parties is a condition precedent to the making of a boxer manager and boxer-promoter contract recognized by the
   Commission as valid. Such contracts shall be on a form approved by the Commission.

R4-3-412.01. Licensing Time frames
A. Overall time frame. The Commission shall issue or deny a license within the overall time frames listed in Table 1 after receipt of the complete application. The overall time frame is the total of the number of days provided for the administrative completeness review and the substantive review.
B. Administrative completeness review.
   1. The applicable administrative completeness review timeframe established in Table 1 begins on the date the Commission receives the
      application. The Commission shall notify the applicant in writing within the administrative completeness review time frame whether the application or request is incomplete. The notice shall specify what information is missing. If the Commission does not provide notice to the applicant, the license application shall be considered complete.
An applicant with an incomplete license application shall supply the missing information within the completion request period established in Table 1. The administrative completeness review time frame is suspended from the date the Commission mails the notice of missing information to the applicant until the date the Commission receives the information.

If the applicant fails to submit the missing information before expiration of the completion request period, the Commission shall close the file, unless the applicant requests an extension. An applicant whose file has been closed may obtain a license by submitting a new application.

Substantive review. The substantive review time frame established in Table 1 begins after the application is administratively complete.

1. If the Commission makes a comprehensive written request for additional information, the applicant shall submit the additional information identified by the request within the additional information period provided in Table 1. The substantive review time frame is suspended from the date the Commission mails the request until the information is received by the Commission. If the applicant fails to provide the information identified in the written request the Commission shall consider the application withdrawn.

2. The Commission shall issue a written notice granting or denying a license within the substantive review timeframe. If the application is denied, the Commission shall send the applicant written notice explaining the reason for the denial with citations to supporting statutes or rules, the applicant’s right to seek a fair hearing, and the time period in which the applicant may appeal the denial.

### R4-3-413. Fees

**A.** Fees for the issuance of annual licenses for boxing and mixed martial arts shall be as follows:

1. Promoters:
   - Individual, $200;
   - Corporation, partnership or other business entity, $400.
2. Matchmakers, $100.
3. Managers, $50.
4. Inspectors, judges, referees, announcers, and ringside physicians, $25.
5. Timekeepers, boxers, professional mixed martial arts competitors and their trainers and seconds, $25.
7. Corporation, partnership or other business entity, $400.

**B.** At the time an event request is submitted for Commission approval, the following fees for mixed martial arts and boxing events shall be paid to the Commission:

1. $500.00 for non-live televised events at a venue seating 5000 persons or less;
2. $1000.00 for:
   - Non-live televised events at a venue seating more than 5000 persons;
   - Events streamed live for a charge on Facebook or other equivalent Internet broadcast;
   - Live televised events on cable or satellite television (e.g., HBO, Showtime);
3. $1500.00 for live televised events on cable or satellite television that include a recognized world title bout (e.g., WBA, WBC, IBF, WBO, UFC, IBO);
4. $2000.00 for live pay-per-view events on cable or satellite television (e.g., HBO, Showtime);
5. If an event has been previously approved by the Commission, at any time an event date change request is submitted for Commission approval, an additional fee of $250.00 shall be paid to the Commission.
6. The Executive Director may establish a fee not to exceed $2000.00 for an event that is not within the categories set forth in subsections (1) through (4). If a fee is initially paid for a type of event and that event type later changes to a higher fee category, the promoter shall pay the difference in fees prior to the event date.

### R4-3-414. Rehearing or review of decision

**A.** Except as provided in subsection (C), any party in a contested case before the Arizona State Boxing Commission who is aggrieved by a decision rendered in such case may file with the Arizona State Boxing Commission, not later than ten days after service of the decision, a written motion for rehearing or review of the decision specifying the particular grounds therefor. For purposes of this subsection a decision shall be deemed to have been served when personally delivered or mailed by certified mail to the party at his last known residence or place of business.

**B.** A motion for rehearing under this rule may be amended at any time before it is ruled upon by the Arizona State Boxing Commission. A response may be filed within ten days after service of such motion or amended motion by any other party. The Arizona State Boxing Commission may require the filing of written briefs upon the issues raised in the motion and may provide for oral argument.

**C.** A rehearing or review of the decision may be granted for any of the following causes materially affecting the moving party’s rights:

1. Irregularity in the administrative proceedings of the agency or its hearing officer or the prevailing party, or any order or abuse of discretion, whereby the moving party was deprived of a fair hearing;
2. Misconduct of the Arizona State Boxing Commission or its hearing officer or the prevailing party;
3. Accident or surprise which could not have been prevented by ordinary prudence;
4. Newly discovered material evidence which could not with reasonable diligence have been discovered and produced at the original hearing;
5. Excessive or insufficient penalties;
6. Error in the admission or rejection of evidence or other errors of law occurring at the administrative hearing;
7. That the decision is not justified by the evidence or is contrary to law.

**D.** The Arizona State Boxing Commission may affirm or modify the decision or grant a rehearing to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues for any of the reasons set forth in subsection (C). An order granting a rehearing shall specify with particularity the ground or grounds on which the rehearing is granted, and the rehearing shall cover only those matters so specified.
E. Not later than ten days after a decision is rendered, the Arizona State Boxing Commission may on its own initiative order a rehearing or review of its decision for any reason for which it might have granted a rehearing on motion of a party. After giving the parties or their counsel notice and an opportunity to be heard on the matter, the Arizona State Boxing Commission may grant a motion for rehearing for a reason not stated in the motion. In either case the order granting such a rehearing shall specify the grounds therefor.

F. When a motion for rehearing is based upon affidavits, they shall be served with the motion. An opposing party may within ten days of such service serve opposing affidavits, which period may be extended for an additional period not exceeding 20 days by the Arizona State Boxing Commission for good cause shown or by written stipulation of the parties. Reply affidavits may be permitted.

G. If in a particular decision the Arizona State Boxing Commission makes specific findings that the immediate effectiveness of such decision is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety and that a rehearing or review of the decision is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, the decision may be issued as a final decision without an opportunity for a rehearing or review. If a decision is issued as a final decision without an opportunity for rehearing, any application for judicial review of the decision shall be made within the time limits permitted for applications for judicial review of the Arizona State Boxing Commission’s final decisions.

H. For purposes of this Section the terms “contested case” and “party” shall be defined as provided in A.R.S. § 41-1001.

I. To the extent that the provisions of this rule are in conflict with the provisions of any Statute providing for rehearing of decisions of the Arizona State Boxing Commission, such statutory provisions shall govern.

Table 1. Time-frames (Calendar days) Repealed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Statutory Authority (Title 4)</th>
<th>Administrative Completeness Review</th>
<th>Response-to Completion Request</th>
<th>Substantive Completeness Review</th>
<th>Response-to Additional Information</th>
<th>Overall Time-frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promoter, Matchmaker, Corporation, Manager, Judge, Referee</td>
<td>A.R.S. § 5-228 R4-3-412</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxer, Boxers' Seconds, Trainer, Ring Announcer, Timekeeper, Physician</td>
<td>A.R.S. § 5-228 R4-3-412</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTICE OF FINAL RULEMAKING

TITLE 19. ALCOHOL, HORSE AND DOG RACING, LOTTERY, AND GAMING

CHAPTER 2. ARIZONA RACING COMMISSION

PREAMBLE

1. Article, Part, or Section Affected (as applicable) | Rulemaking Action
--- | ---
Article 6 | Amend
R19-2-601 | Renumber
R19-2-601 | Amend
R19-2-602 | Renumber
R19-2-602 | Amend
R19-2-603 | Renumber
R19-2-603 | Amend
R19-2-604 | Renumber
R19-2-604 | Amend
R19-2-605 | Renumber
R19-2-605 | Amend
R19-2-606 | Renumber
R19-2-606 | Amend
Part A | New Section
R19-2-A601 | New Section
R19-2-A602 | New Section
Part B | New Section
R19-2-B601 | New Section
R19-2-B602 | New Section
R19-2-B603 | New Section
R19-2-B604 | New Section
R19-2-B605 | New Section
R19-2-B606 | New Section
R19-2-B607 | New Section
2. Citations to the agency's statutory rulemaking authority to include the authorizing statute (general) and the implementing statute (specific):

Authorizing statutes: A.R.S. § 5-104(R), 5-224(C)
Implementing statutes: A.R.S. §§ 5-221, 5-222, 5-225, 5-227, 5-228, 5-229, 5-230, 5-231, 5-232, 5-233, 5-235.01, 5-236, 5-237, 5-238, 5-239, 5-240

3. The effective date of the rules:

February 7, 2018 (immediately upon filing with the Office of the Secretary of State)

Under A.R.S. § 41-1032(A)(1), the immediate effective date is necessary to generally protect public peace, health and safety, and to specifically protect the health and safety of unarmed combatants.

4. Citations to all related notices published in the Register as specified in R1-1-409(A) that pertain to the record of the proposed rules:

Notice of Rulemaking Docket Opening: 23 A.A.R. 2954, October 20, 2017
Notice of Proposed Rulemaking: 23 A.A.R. 2998, October 27, 2017

5. The agency's contact person who can answer questions about the rulemaking:

Name: Aiden Fleming
Address: Arizona Department of Gaming
1110 W. Washington, Suite 450
Phoenix, AZ 85007
Telephone: (602) 255-3879
Fax: (602) 255-3883
E-mail: afleming@azgaming.gov

6. An agency's justification and reason why a rule should be made, amended, repealed, or renumbered, to include an explanation about the rulemaking:

The Arizona Boxing and Mixed Martial Arts Commission (the “Commission”) was placed under the aegis of the Racing Department by Laws 2002, Chapter 328. The Arizona Department of Gaming was then put under the jurisdiction of the Arizona Department of Gaming as the Racing Division by Laws 2015, Chapter 19. The Commission's rules have not yet been amended to reflect the statutory changes that were enacted to place the Commission under the Arizona Department of Gaming, Racing Division.

In addition, the Commission's rules are split between two titles of the Administrative Code, with some provisions under Title 4 and other provisions under Title 9. There is no current logic that justifies the division of Commission rules between two sections of the Administrative Code. Furthermore, the current rules suffer gaps and lack of clarity with regard to the regulation of industry licensees. It is necessary to regulate every aspect of the sport of unarmed combat to avoid fraud and abuse, and to protect the health and safety of unarmed combatants and the public. The Commission is hampered in carrying out its mission under the current rules.

The existing rules are antiquated. The last time that rules in Title 4 were significantly amended was 2001. Most of the rules in Title 9 were adopted in 1981 and have not been changed since then.

The Commission is tasked by A.R.S. §§ 5-221 to 5-240 with regulating boxing, mixed martial arts (“MMA”), kickboxing, Muay Thai and Toughman sports, but the existing rules only regulate boxing and provide some general concepts regarding promotions and collection of revenue. Yet each discipline of unarmed combat sports has its own unique rules. For example, A.R.S. § 5-225(C) requires the Commission to adopt rules that are consistent with the MMA unified rules adopted by the New Jersey state athletic control board under New Jersey administrative code title 13, chapter 46, subchapter 24A” (the “New Jersey Rules”). Those MMA rules have not yet been adopted by the Commission by formal rule-making. Instead a substantive policy statement was adopted to
regulate MMA. There are no current Arizona rules regulating MMA, kickboxing, Muay Thai and Toughman sports, and the current boxing rules and administrative rules are inadequate to regulate the industry as a whole.

The lack of rules related to the conduct of each unarmed combat sport threatens the health and safety of unarmed combatants and the public at large. In addition, there are inadequate rules governing the use of drugs or prohibited substances, and no rules governing concussion testing.

The amended rules relied on various authorities on unarmed combat rules and regulations. The amended rules borrowed heavily from the Nevada rules, which are as comprehensive as those needed in Arizona. New Jersey Rules are incorporated if they relate to MMA, as required by statute; and other samples of official rules have been studied and adapted to meet Arizona's needs in each discipline. More complete rules related to the administration of the Commission have been added. Antiquated, redundant, or confusing rules have been deleted, consolidated, and/or clarified.

An exception from the rulemaking moratorium outlined in Executive Order 2017-02 was approved by the Governor’s Office on April 3, 2017.

7. A reference to any study relevant to the rules that the agency reviewed and proposes either to rely on or not to rely on in its evaluation of or justification for the rules, where the public may obtain or review each study, all data underlying each study, and any analysis of each study and other supporting material:
None

8. A showing of good cause why the rulemaking is necessary to promote a statewide interest if the rulemaking will diminish a previous grant of authority of a political subdivision of this state:
Not applicable

9. The summary of the economic, small business, and consumer impact:

Summary of the identification of the rulemaking:
The rules in A.A.C. Title 19, Chapter 2, State Boxing Administration, Article 6 (the “Title 19 Rules”), and A.A.C. Title 4, Chapter 3, Articles 1 through 4 (the “Title 4 Rules”), prescribe procedures relating to the regulation of the sport of boxing in Arizona. The rules do not regulate other disciplines of unarmed combat, although the statutes require the Commission to regulate those sports. The rulemaking clarifies existing language and procedures with regard to boxing and also codifies regulations for other unarmed combat sports. Additional provisions have been added to ensure safety of participants in the sports of unarmed combat, such as anti-doping regulations and concussion testing protocols. The rulemaking addresses areas of regulation that were not covered by the current rules, and makes changes that conform to amended statutory requirements, such as adoption of rules consistent with the New Jersey rules. This rulemaking does not change the Commission’s authority under the statutes.

a. The conduct and its frequency of occurrence that the rule is designed to change:
There is no specific licensee conduct that this rulemaking is designed to change, with the exception that it is anticipated that the safety of unarmed combatants will be protected to a greater extent. The amended rules are consistent with current regulatory practice, the standard rules of conduct found in the industry, and with prior substantive policy statements. There will be added provisions to provide concussion testing and protocols to help prevent brain injuries.

b. The harm resulting from the conduct the rule is designed to change and the likelihood it will continue to occur if the rule is not changed:
The harm is that the Commission will be powerless to effectively regulate unarmed-combat sports without comprehensive rules adopted under the statutes. Under the current rules, the safety of unarmed-combat participants is at greater risk. Without the rulemaking this risk will continue.

c. The estimated change in frequency of the targeted conduct expected from the rule change:
Not applicable. There is no specific targeted conduct prompting the rule amendments. It is, however, anticipated that more combat sports events will be attracted to the state as a result of effective and predictable rules, and the sports of unarmed combat will be safer.

A brief summary of the information included in the economic, small business and consumer impact statement:
The rulemaking will result in some increases in licensing and event fees, consistent with industry standards. Increases in licensing and event fees will affect individual promoters, matchmakers, managers, inspectors, judges, referees, timekeepers announcers, ringside physicians, and Muay Thai sanctioning bodies. Some of these licensees qualify as small businesses. Licensing fees for corporate promoters, cutmen, professional unarmed combatants, trainers, and seconds will not be increased. Licensing fees for amateur unarmed combatants will be reduced. Licensing fees for initial applicants will be waived if their income and other circumstances allow them to qualify for exemption.

Unarmed combat fighters will experience some minimal increase in cost due to increased medical criteria regarding concussion testing, however, those same fighters will directly benefit from increased safety. There may be insurance coverage for some of these costs.

All unarmed combat licensees will benefit from clearer and predictable comprehensive rules. It is predicted that the amended rules will incent more overall usage of Arizona as an unarmed combat venue.

There will be no expected increase in costs for the Commission and no need for additional full-time employees as a result of the rulemaking. Increases in licensing and event fees may slightly increase revenues to the state. The activities of the Commission produced revenue for the state in fiscal year 2017 in the approximate amount of $143,000. It is estimated that the rulemaking may produce an additional $10,020 of revenue. The Racing Division is required to fund the Commission. Any additional revenues generated by the Commission will reduce the financial burden on the Racing Division.

Businesses, including small businesses, will be beneficially impacted by the clarification and predictability of the rulemaking, and
by added opportunity for income producing events (exhibitions).

The direct monetary benefits of the amended regulations will flow primarily to the Commission, who is tasked with maintaining safety and integrity of the unarmed combat industry with the minimum number of staff. Amateur combatants will receive a monetary benefit from the rulemaking, with a 50% reduction in licensing fees.

The cost of increased licensing and event fees is spread among licensees and will fall primarily on: (1) officials who are paid for their services, such as referees, inspectors, judges, timekeepers, announcers, and physicians; and (2) promoters, who can easily recuperate the increases from sales of admission to events and sales of broadcasting rights. The Commission regulated 947 licensees in fiscal year 2017. The industry-wide cost increase, including licensing and event fees and projected increases in medical costs, is estimated to be $18,295. If this amount were apportioned among the current licensees, the cost increase per licensee would amount to an approximate average expenditure of less than $20, which the Commission proposes is an acceptable increase to achieve greater safety and more effective regulation.

It is difficult to assign a monetary figure to the benefits of increased safety and control of the conduct of contests, but the long-term individual and public cost of long term care for an unarmed combatant who suffers a brain injury should be factored in. Avoidance of just one instance of that result would justify all of the increases occasioned by the rulemaking.

The agency's contact person who can answer questions about the economic, small business, and consumer impact statement.

Name: Aiden Fleming
Address: Arizona Department of Gaming
1110 W. Washington, Suite 450
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Telephone: (602) 255-3879
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E-mail: afleming@azgaming.gov

10. A description of any changes between the proposed rulemaking, to include supplemental notices, and the final rulemaking:
None

11. An agency summary of public stakeholder comments made about the rulemaking and the agency response to the comments:
The written and oral comments demonstrate both positive and negative feedback. Much of the feedback originates from and/or relates to the Commission's power to approve amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies that are independent from the United States Muay Thai Association (“USMTA”). The approval of amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies and regulation of professional Muay Thai sports represent a minor fraction of the total unarmed combat industry, but Muay Thai issues have generated the lion's share of controversy and need for oversight.

The agency appreciates all comments made and the involvement of those industry stakeholders who were consulted during the drafting of the rules. The following is a summary of both written and oral public comments received.

Positive Comments and Agency Response:

a. The most positive comments came from a person of long-standing connection to the unarmed combat industry, who is an attorney, former administrative law judge, and former Executive Director of the Commission. This person read the rules, felt they were a “significant” improvement, and particularly singled out the following aspects as beneficial:
   (i) The proposed rules codify the regulations under one title (the Title 19 Rules) instead of two separate titles (the Title 19 rules and the Title 4 Rules).
   
   Agency response: None.
   (ii) Regarding section R19-2-B607(C), the rules explain how to account for complimentary tickets, which was lacking before.
   
   Agency response: None.
   (iii) Regarding sections R19-2-C601(J) and R19-2-C605, the rules clarify how a license may be denied, suspended, or revoked.
   
   Agency response: None.
   (iv) Regarding section R19-2-604(A)(4), the rules add concussion testing, which puts Arizona rules on the same level as those from the most progressive states.
   
   Agency response: None.
   (v) Regarding section R19-2-604(B), the rules add drug testing standards, and codify a therapeutic use exemption.
   
   Agency response: None.
   (vi) Regarding sections R19-2-C609 and R19-2-D605, the rules close kickboxing (Muay Thai) loopholes.
   
   Agency response: None.
   (vii) Regarding section R19-2-D601(J)(3), the rules clarify financial penalties for fighters who do not make their weight.
   
   Agency response: None.
   (viii) Regarding section R19-2-D601(K), rules are added to address the failure to show for an event due to illness or injury.
   
   Agency response: None.
(ix) Regarding section R19-2-D601(P)(1), the rules allow a referee to use instant replay to adjust a call (although the commenter questioned whether someone’s cell phone video could be used as an instant replay).

Agency response: The rule in question, section R19-2-D601(P), intends only that official “instant replay” may be used, if it is available. For most events, there will not be official instant replay available, and neither the rule nor the Commission will allow the use of unofficial private cameras as “instant replay.” Instant replay is defined as the “recording and immediate playback of part of a live television broadcast.” American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. If the instant replay is not part of a live televised broadcast, it cannot be used.

(x) The addition of the hand-wrapping table is “slick.” (Table 2).

Agency response: None

(xi) The proposed rules advance the safety of the fighters and the integrity of the sports.

Agency response: None

b. A doctor representing Banner Health, a medical association, complimented the addition of concussion testing and protocols in section R19-2-604(A)(4). Boxing and MMA have been behind the times on this issue, and it is beneficial that Arizona is implementing this.

Agency response: None.

c. Two promoters involved in the sport of professional Muay Thai expressed approval of all of the rules, and, with regard to section R19-2-C609, especially liked the addition of parameters to define Muay Thai and regulate amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies.

Agency response: None.

d. A referee, in a general call to the public, seemed to endorse the instant replay rule and the new concussion protocols, but he was not speaking at the time appointed for oral responses to the rules and he stated that he was not necessarily addressing the rules.

Agency response: None.

e. A Native-American promoter, in a general call to the public, complimented the current Commission staff, and proposed that the Commission should regulate events that occur on tribal land in other states. He did ask for event fee or bond fee reductions for tribal promotions, which do not depend on the gate to pay obligations. He asked for uniformity in regulation, because of confusion as to which sanctioning bodies are regulating events.

Agency response: The ability to regulate events that occur out-of-state are not, and could not, be a subject of the rules. Such arrangements, if at all possible, would have to be through intergovernmental agreements. The amended rules allow the Commission to exercise discretion with regard to event bonds. The purpose of the amended rules is to clarify and achieve uniformity and standardization in regulation.

Negative Comments and Agency Response:

a. A boxing trainer, who was a former boxing judge, made the following comments:

(i) Regarding repeal of the Title 4 Rules, the boxing rules should not have been repealed, they should have just been changed.

Agency response: The Title 4 Rules were renumbered, amended and consolidated into the Title 19 Rules. Several Title 4 Rules had already been recodified into the Title 19 Rules in 1999. Recodification was not appropriate for the remaining sections because of changes that were made. The Commission did not want to have rules in two separate titles. For those reasons, the remainder of the Title 4 Rules were relocated into the Title 19 Rules. The following list shows the approximate relocation of the Title 4 rules:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old Numbering Scheme</th>
<th>New Numbering Scheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article 1</td>
<td>Article 6, Part D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-101</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(A)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-102</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-103</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(V) and Table 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-104</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-105</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 2</td>
<td>Article 6, Part D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-201</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(I)(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-202</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-203</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(J)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article 3</td>
<td>Article 6, Part D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-301</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(E)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-302</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(F)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-303</td>
<td>R19-2-D602(G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4-3-304</td>
<td>R19-2-D601(L)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(ii) Regarding section R19-2-D601(L)(4), there should be an exhaustive list of approved coagulants in the rules.

Agency response: The Commission will not list all possible coagulants that may be acceptable. Unarmed combat sports are continuously evolving and new compounds may be developed. A specific list of named coagulants could become obsolete, thereby requiring rules amendment.

(iii) Regarding section R19-2-B601(D), the rules should not require two separate fighter contracts to be signed.

Agency response: The rule does not require signatures on more than one contract. The rule addresses only the timing required for giving proof of a contract to the Commission:

- Proof that the contract for a main event was signed by the fighter is due to the Commission 72 hours before the event;
- Proof that the contract for a preliminary event was signed by the fighter is due to the Commission 48 hours before the event;
- Proof of a fully executed contract (signed by everyone) is due to the Commission prior to the weigh-in.

(iv) Regarding section R19-2-D601(V) and Table 2, the rules should expand the materials and methods used for hand wrapping, and the inspectors should be better trained on hand wrapping.

Agency response: Section R19-2-D601(V)(6) provides that other wraps or bandages may be allowed if approved by the Commission. The goal of the Commission was to provide specific rules, for the benefit of participants, and to aid inspectors, who implement the rules regarding hand wrapping. It would be impossible to list every possible variation that may exist in the industry. The standards adopted were synthesized from multiple recognized authorities.

(v) Generally, the people writing the rules should be experts with more experience.

Agency response: The Boxing Commissioners responsible for the approval of the amended rules possess an approximate combination of twenty-two years of experience in regulating unarmed combat sports. The Boxing Commission staff who worked on drafting the rules have an approximate combination of nineteen years of experience in regulating unarmed combat sports. The Commission does not agree that it does not have sufficient experience to draft the rules.

(vi) Regarding R10-2-D602(D), the weight classes should include junior weight classes. (In written comments, the commenter specified the Administrative Register page number that he was discussing, which means that he was discussing boxing weight classes, not those in other disciplines.)

Agency response: Because the establishment of weight classes is fluid even within a discipline, the weight classes listed were only to be used as guidelines. To the extent that junior boxing weight classes apply to amateurs, the Commission does not regulate boxing amateurs. All weight-class rules were based on recognized industry authorities.

(vii) Regarding sections R19-2-D601(R)(10) and R19-2-D603(I)(2), the rules should not allow an even round if a judge will be later told by the Commission that he or she can't score a round as even.

Agency response: This comment related to an experience that the speaker had in the past as a judge. As a past administration was responsible for the ruling in question, the Commission feels that the comment does not relate to the amended rules or the current Commission administration. The previous rules did allow for an even score, and this has not changed in the amended rules, although it is stated in the amended rules that such a result should be a rare event.
under the ten-point must system. Regardless of what may have happened in the past, the Commission intends to abide by its rules.

(viii) The commenter questions the assertion in the summary of the economic impact statement that licensing fees will not be increased for corporate promoters, cut men, professional unarmed combatants, trainers, and seconds.

Agency response: The assertion is true. The licensing fees charged under R4-3-413(A) for the listed licensees will be the same under amended rule section R19-2-C603(B). There will be no increase in licensing fees charged by the Commission for the listed individuals.

(ix) The commenter questions the assertion in the summary of the economic impact statement that some physical examinations to detect brain injury will be mandatory in “certain circumstances.” The commenter feels the term “certain circumstances” is “suspect to meaning.”

Agency response: The comment referred to is comparing the requirements of the federal Professional Boxing Safety Act (where medical procedures to detect brain injury are discretionary) to the requirements of the amended rules, where such procedures will be mandatory under “certain circumstances.” The specific circumstances for which a brain injury assessment will be mandatory are not listed in the summary of the economic impact statement, but they are listed in amended section R19-2-C604(A)(4)(c). There is no confusion as to what is required in the amended rules. The summary of the economic impact statement is not a part of the rules, but only a narrative description of their impact.

(x) Regarding section R19-2-B608(B), the event bond should not be discretionary.

Agency response: An event bond is designed to ensure that a promoter will pay his obligations. There are times when an event bond is not appropriate, as with a promotion on tribal lands, where the tribe pays for all obligations instead of the promoter. (Note that tribal promotions are regulated by the Commission pursuant to intergovernmental agreements.)

(xi) With regard to the amateur licensing fee in section R19-2-C603(B)(6), there is concern that this applies to amateur boxing, over which the Commission has no jurisdiction.

Agency response: Amateur boxing combatants are exempt from regulation under A.R.S. § 5-222(A)(3). Comparable to the previous rules, the amended rules do not restate the exemption. The Commission does not regulate amateur boxing, provided it qualifies for the exemption under the statute, therefore, the amateur licensing fee does not apply to amateur boxers.

(xii) Regarding section R19-2-D602(A)(1), a sixteen feet by sixteen feet square is too small for a boxing ring.

Agency response: The rule provides a range of size from sixteen to twenty feet, therefore, a sixteen foot ring is not required, only allowed. This range was adopted from the Association of Boxing Commission and Combative Sports Regulatory Guidelines and Rules for All World and Regional Championship Bouts. See http://www.abcboxing.com/abc-regulatory-guidelines/. The amended rule has slightly more flexibility from the previous rule (18 to 20 feet). Variation can be approved by the Commission, if it is needed, under R19-2-D601(A).

b. One gym owner and one Muay Thai representative thought all professional associations or individual licensees should have been involved in drafting the rules. Some commenters suggested that the gym owners, trainers, promoters, managers, etc., should actually draft the rules.

Agency response: Because section R19-2-D601(A) allows promoters to choose preferred professional association rules as long as such rules are equivalent to the Arizona rules with regard to safety, the Commission did not feel that it should be directly influenced by professional association representatives. The desire was to establish a set of rules that could be independently applied to unarmed combat sports in the absence of professional association rules, or to provide a “yardstick” by which to measure professional association rules. The drafters of the amended rules did study professional association rules to determine if Arizona wished to follow them or not follow them. Lastly, with regard to MMA, the Commission is required by statute to adopt the New Jersey rules, and therefore had little choice in the matter. Although, the Commission did not seek out the opinions of every unarmed combat professional in Arizona, it did seek out the opinions of individuals known as experts in their field, when advice was needed. Although the Commission values the input received, the Commission does not feel that the rules should be drafted by those persons regulated by the rules. In spite of these comments, it is important to note that the commenters who criticized the expertise of the rules drafters did not identify significant deficiencies in the rules.

c. Two representatives of independent amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies, which applied for and were granted approval as Muay Thai amateur sanctioning organizations, had the following comments:

(i) The Commission does not have authority to regulate professionals or amateurs in the sport of Muay Thai.

Agency response: Muay Thai is considered by the department to be a form of kickboxing, which is defined as a form of boxing, under A.R.S. § 5-221. Kickboxing and boxing are regulated by the Commission under A.R.S. § 5-225. Excluded from regulation under A.R.S. § 5-222(4) are amateur kickboxing events that are sanctioned and conducted by the United States Muay Thai Association (“USMTA”) or “another muay thai sanctioning body that is approved by the commission if all contestants are amateur contestants.” Therefore, the Commission is responsible for regulating professionals in the Muay Thai sport. It is also responsible for approving amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies other than the USMTA, and has done so with two independent Muay Thai sanctioning bodies. There has not been significant oversight of those entities and there have surfaced allegations that those organizations are committing safety abuses, some of which have been investigated and confirmed by Commission staff. Changes in the rules are designed to provide more parameters around the approval and continued licensing of those sanctioning bodies.
(ii) Section R19-2-C604(A)(4)(b) should not put responsibility on physicians, trainers, seconds, and cutmen to report suspected head injuries to the Commission.

Agency response: The Commission feels that the listed individuals have the most accurate knowledge and observation of a combatant and should share in the responsibility for the safety of fighters under their care. The rule is designed to protect unarmed combatants, and to ensure that industry participants have a stake in implementing the new consecution protocols. No licensee would be disciplined unless the Commission could prove that the failure to report was knowingly done.

(iii) The rules of other states should not have been used in drafting the rules, as Arizona has a different culture that fosters independent “club promoters.”

Agency response: The Commission used every resource available to adopt coherent and well-drafted rules. In the case of MMA, the Commission is required by statute to adopt existing New Jersey rules. In the experience of those individuals drafting the rules, the proposition that the regulation of unarmed combat sports in Arizona should differ from the regulation used by other states is not confirmed. Whenever it is possible to achieve it, national uniformity in rules promotes the unarmed combat industry, by making it easier for participants in the sport to travel from one jurisdiction to the next to compete. It is also important that events in Arizona are equivalent to events in other jurisdictions, so that a fighter’s record is protected and a matchmaker can make safer matches.

(iv) The Commission was regulating kickboxing without rules prior to this rulemaking and didn’t have authority to do so.

Agency response: The Commission and did have authority to regulate kickboxing under the statutes. See answer to Negative Comment # c(i) above. The Commission was hampered in such regulation by the absence of rules specific to kickboxing. The amended rules eliminate that problem.

(v) No one in the Commission is qualified to draft rules for, or to regulate, unarmed combat, especially Muay Thai.

Agency response: See answer to Negative Comment # a(v). Even if the concern were valid, and the individuals appointed to, and working for, the Commission were incompetent to draft and adopt rules, the commenters have not provided substantiation that such alleged incompetence has led to the proposal of invalid rules.

(vi) The amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies should not be regulated by the state.

Agency response: The statutes mandate that professional Muay Thai and amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies should be regulated, as discussed above. The Commission has previously followed that mandate. The amended rules do not alter the requirement for regulation, but the amended rules regarding amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies do increase oversight over the amateur sanctioning organizations. This is seen to be necessary because of safety concerns and reports of abuse. Based on comments by industry participants and on observations by the Commission, the independent Muay Thai sanctioning organizations may be endangering the safety of amateur combatants. The allegations are that these sanctioning bodies do not have adequate rules, are not following the rules that they do have, are engaging in unsafe matchmaking, are encouraging other forms of unarmed combat that do not qualify as Muay Thai, are charging for admission, are holding professional bouts for non-amateurs, and are allowing the number of events rounds to exceed safety standards. Because of such allegations, it appears that the Muay Thai sanctioning bodies do need additional oversight, because the prior hands-off, laissez-faire approach has not been effective.

(vii) State officials, including the Commissioners, should be tested in each discipline, and, with regard to Muay Thai, the Commission wants to be a dictatorship with no accountability.

Agency response: The commenters have not shown what tests should be utilized, or how such testing would relate to the adoption of the amended rules. There is no indication that the amended rules will allow the Commission to be a dictatorship. Amended section R19-2-C609 requires amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies to fill out an application to be registered (no change from prior practice), provide a complete set of rules that adequately protect the safety of combatants (changed only to add the safety factor), and pay a fee for the privilege of being sanctioned as a ruling body (this is new). Under the rule, a sanctioning organization may lose its registration if it fails to provide required information, fails to follow its own rules, fails to dismantle and remove event equipment, or commits other violations named in the statute and rules as cause for discipline. These criteria for discipline may be new as applied to amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies, but they are no more stringent than the rules that must be followed by the participants of every other unarmed combat discipline. The sanctioning organizations have the same appeal rights as other regulated parties. The rule is an appropriate exercise of regulatory authority.

(viii) Regarding the discretion to approve mixed gender matches in section R19-2-D601(H), the rules should prohibit matches between male and female fighters.

Agency response: The rule prohibits such a match unless the Commission approves an exception. This flexibility is the result of the Commission’s belief that, in modern society, it may not be equitable to assign or adhere to traditional gender roles.

(ix) Section R19-2-C606(C) should not prohibit a licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked from entering the dressing rooms at an unarmed combat event, from sitting close enough to the action to have an influence on an unarmed combat event, or from communicating with any combatants, managers, seconds, or referees during an unarmed combat event.

Agency response: The purpose of the rule is to prevent a licensee with a suspended or revoked license from indirectly participating in an unarmed combat event, thereby avoiding the suspension or revocation. This rule was adopted from the Nevada unarmed combat regulations, with modifications, and is considered a necessary implementation to prevent avoidance of discipline.
(x) Section R19-2-C609(B), which outlines the reasons for discipline, is too general and vague.

Agency response: The previous rules provided no guidelines for managing the approval of amateur Muay Thai sanctioning bodies. The amended rule provides the parameters for denying, revoking, suspending, or creating conditions for such a license. The Commission does not believe the reasons for discipline are general or vague: failure to provide information required; failure to follow the sanctioning organization’s adopted rules; failure to remove equipment at the end of an event; and any other cause that is listed in A.R.S. Title 5 or the regulations thereunder as a reason for discipline or denial of a license. See, e.g., A.R.S. §§ 5-235.01(B), 5-236, 5-238, and amended sections R19-2-C601 and R19-2-C605(C).

(xi) Sections R19-2-C601(J)(2) and R19-2-C605(C)(3) uses words like “reputation” and “industry” which are too vague, and exposes the state to a suit for libel.

Agency response: The term “industry” is defined in R19-2-A601(16). The meaning of the term “reputation” is commonly understood. The purpose of both listed sections is to tie any background deficiency directly to the industry and the purposes of A.R.S. Title 5. It is, in fact, a prohibition on the Commission’s ability to deny a license for any negative background that does not affect the integrity of the industry, or the health, safety or welfare of the public or industry participants. The Commission is not concerned with its exposure to liability for defamation.

12. Any other matters prescribed by statute applicable to the specific agency or to any specific rule or class of rules.

Additionally, an agency response to Council review under A.R.S. §§ 41-1052 and 41-1055 shall respond to the following questions:

There are no other matters prescribed by statute applicable to the Commission, its rules, or its class of rules other than those matters listed below in this section.

a. Does the rule require a permit, whether a general permit is used and if not, the reasons that a general permit is not used.

The amended rules do not require a general permit, and will not utilize a general permit in lieu of specific licenses and license fees. A.R.S. § 41-1037 requires agencies to use a general permit instead of individual licenses, unless certain conditions apply. There are three exceptions to the requirement that apply to the Boxing Rules:

- The issuance of an alternative type of permit, license or authorization is specifically authorized by state statute.
- The issuance of a general permit is not technically feasible or would not meet the applicable statutory requirements.
- The issuance of a general permit would result in additional regulatory requirements or costs being placed on the permit applicant.

A.R.S § 5-228(A) requires a specific license for each type of boxing professional: referees, judges, matchmakers, promoters, trainers, ring announcers; timekeepers, ringside physicians, inspectors; contestants, managers, and seconds. For some of those licenses, additional fees are required for background investigations and specialized additional requirements are necessary. It is not technically feasible to authorize these separate categories with a general permit, as each category has a different level of skill, expertise, qualifications, and training that must be met.

A licensee in each category may only be permitted to do what that license allows. For example, a contestant is not authorized to be a ringside physician. Each licensee must qualify for, and be licensed specifically to perform, a specific set of duties. Specific license fees are also representative of the resources of a licensee and the licensee’s ability to earn money with the license. Averaging out fees in order to charge for one permit would cause licensees to charge fees below their cost to pay more and licensees with lower fees to pay less. Utilizing a general permit would work a hardship on unarmed combatants, especially amateurs, by making them pay more for a general permit than they could afford to be able to compete in their sport. Conversely, it would provide promoters an unwarranted windfall, because they would pay much less for a permit that gives them the opportunity to make a great deal of profit. Such inequity would be inappropriate.

b. Whether a federal law is applicable to the subject of the rule, whether the rule is more stringent than federal law and if so, citation to the statutory authority to exceed the requirements of federal law:

The Professional Boxing Safety Act (“PBSA”), 15 U.S.C.A. § 6301 through § 6313, applies to the sport of boxing. It does not apply to other unarmed combat sports. The current Arizona statutes and rules are compliant with the PBSA. The amended rules will also comply with the PBSA. The PBSA states in 15 U.S.C.A. § 6305(c) that it is advisable for a state commission to advise boxers to “undergo medical procedures designed to detect brain injury.” The amended rules will make such physical examinations mandatory under certain circumstances. In addition, certain requirements applicable to the sport of boxing under the PBSA, will be made applicable to other unarmed combat sports by the amended rules. The PBSA provides, in 15 U.S.C.A. § 6313, that “[n]othing 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.”

c. Whether a person submitted an analysis to the agency that compares the rule's impact of the competitiveness of business in this state to the impact on business in other states:

No comparative analysis of competitiveness was submitted.


None
14. Whether the rule was previously made, amended or repealed as an emergency rule. If so, cite the notice published in the Register as specified in R1-1-409(A). Also, the agency shall state where the text was changed between the emergency and the final rulemaking package.

Not applicable

15. The full text of the rules follows:

TITLE 19. ALCOHOL, HORSE AND DOG RACING, LOTTERY, AND GAMING

CHAPTER 2. ARIZONA RACING COMMISSION

ARTICLE 6. STATE BOXING AND MIXED MARTIAL ARTS COMMISSION: ADMINISTRATION OF UNARMED COMBAT SPORTS

PART A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Section
R19-2-601. Definitions and Interpretation Guidance
R19-2-602. Notice to the Department Delegation by and Reports to the Commission

PART B. EVENTS

Section
R19-2-B601. Notice and Approval of Events; Publicity
R19-2-B602. State Championships
R19-2-B603. Duty of Matchmakers
R19-2-B604. Insurance for Contestants
R19-2-B605. Selection and Payment of Officials
R19-2-B606. Commission Seating at Events
R19-2-B607. Ticket Manifest, Collection, Accounting
R19-2-B608. Annual Bond, Event Bond, Claims
R19-2-B609. Payment of Contestants

PART C. LICENSING AND DISCIPLINE

Section
R19-2-C601. Licensing, General Requirements
R19-2-C602. Licensing Time-Frames
R19-2-C603. License Fees
R19-2-C604. Licensing Requirements Related to Ability and Fitness
R19-2-C605. Grounds for Disciplinary Action; Penalties
R19-2-C606. Effect of Discipline
R19-2-C607. Fines
R19-2-C608. Rehearing or Review of Decision
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PART D. UNARMED COMBAT RULES

Section
R19-2-D601. General Provisions for All Unarmed Combat Disciplines
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Table 1. Time-frames
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ARTICLE 6. STATE BOXING AND MIXED MARTIAL ARTS COMMISSION: ADMINISTRATION OF UNARMED COMBAT SPORTS

PART A. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

R19-2-A601. Definitions and Interpretation Guidance

A. The following terms apply to this Article:

1. “Abdominal guard” means a protective device that is designed to protect the abdomen below the umbilicus, and the term includes a pelvic girdle for women designed to protect the pubic area, ovaries, coccyx, and sides of hips. Unless otherwise indicated herein, the term “abdominal guard” will include a “groin guard.”

2. “Admission fee” means the charge paid to gain access to an unarmed combat event, as evidenced by a “ticket.”

3. “Annual bond” means the cash or surety bond, required under A.R.S. § 5-228(E), to be deposited with the Department by a promoter as a prerequisite for a promoter’s license.
4. “Business entity” means any corporation, association, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, or other legal entity except an individual or sole proprietorship.

5. “Committed” means any person who practices the sport of armed combat in this state.

6. “Commission” means the Arizona State Boxing and Mixed Martial Arts Commission, and staff delegated to provide support to the Commission. Unless otherwise stated, reference to the Commission includes the Executive Director.

7. “Contestant” means any combatant who is engaged in an unarmed combat contest or exhibition.

8. “Department” means the Arizona Department of Racing Gaming.


10. “Event” means any unarmed-combat contest or exhibition for which tickets are issued and sold.

11. “Event bond” means the cash or surety bond, authorized under A.R.S. § 5-229(B), which the Commission may require a promoter to deposit with the Department before each contest event.

12. “Executive Director” means the director appointed to execute the directions of the Commission.

13. “Exhibition” means any demonstration of technique or training in unarmed combat, which is attended by members of the public, including any such demonstration involving the sale of tickets or collection of admission fees.

14. “Groin guard” means a foul-proof athletic cup or other protection of the pubic area.

15. “Gross receipts” means all gross receipts from the face value of tickets sold as defined by A.R.S. § 5-104.02(E).

16. “Industry” means all matters or business related to regulated unarmed-combat events.

17. “License” means any permit, license, approval, sanction, authority, registration, or other permission received from the Commission under these rules or Title 5, Chapter 2, Article 2. For purposes of these rules, a permit is equivalent to a license.

18. “Majority of rounds” means a sufficient number of completed rounds to render a decision via the score cards. For example, two completed rounds in a three-round bout, or three completed rounds in a five-round bout.

19. “Mismatch” means a pairing of unarmed combatants for a contest who have unequal ability. Factors to be considered in matching combatants include, but are not limited to:
   a. Experience;
   b. Training;
   c. Fighting record;
   d. Age;
   e. Physical condition;
   f. Height;
   g. Weight;
   h. Skill sets;
   i. Arm or leg length; and
   j. Any other differences in the ability of combatants that would create a competitive imbalance between them or that would render a match unsafe.

20. “MMA” means mixed martial arts as defined by A.R.S. § 5-221(8).


22. “Permit” means any approval or license to conduct an event.


24. “Prohibited substance” means any substance, or class of substances, identified as prohibited on the prohibited list. Alcohol shall also be considered a prohibited substance regardless of whether it appears on the prohibited list.

25. “Ticket” means the tangible proof of the right to purchase admission to an event.

26. “Ticket agent” means a person authorized by a promoter to print tickets.

27. “Ticket vendor” means a person authorized by a promoter to sell tickets.

28. “Tickets issued” means all tickets printed for an event.


30. “Unarmed combat” means any professional or amateur training, contest, or exhibition regulated by the Commission, whether or not conducted for profit, including boxing, kickboxing, MMA, Muay Thai fighting, or Toughman competition.

B. Wherever appropriate, and if not expressly indicated, words in the singular form shall be construed to include the plural and vice versa. Nouns and pronouns in masculine, feminine and neuter genders shall be construed to include any other gender.

C. Examples shall not be construed to limit, expressly or by implication, the matter they illustrate.

D. The word “includes” and its derivatives means “includes, but is not limited to” and corresponding derivative expressions.

R19-2-602. R19-2-A602. Notice to the Department Delegation by and Reports to the Commission

A. The Commission shall notify the Department in writing not more than two business days after approving the date of a event. The Commission shall also notify the Department immediately if any change in the scheduled event occurs. The Executive Director may delegate execution of its statutory powers and duties to the Executive Director.

B. The Commission shall provide copies of all contracts to the Department if requested. The Executive Director shall regularly keep the Commission informed regarding those matters which have been delegated to the Executive Director by the Commission.

PART B. EVENTS

R19-2-B601. Notice and Approval of Events: Publicity

A. A promoter’s request to the Commission for reservation of an event date shall be made as soon as possible and shall be deemed by the Commission to be a representation by the promoter of the promoter’s good faith intention to actually hold the event on that date. A promoter is prohibited from requesting event dates solely for the purpose of preempting the organization of an event by others on or near the scheduled event date or for any other anti-competitive reason, which may be demonstrated by a pattern of requesting and cancelling dates.
B. The Commission’s approval of an event shall constitute a license to conduct, hold or give an unarmed combat event. A promoter shall not hold an event of unarmed combat unless:

1. No less than 60 calendar days before the event is held, the promoter submits to the Commission a written request for permission to hold the event, and for approval of the date for the event; and
2. The Commission has approved the request and the date for the event.

C. The Commission shall not approve an event scheduled to take place within 72 hours before a previously approved event in the same county, unless the second promoter compensates the first promoter or the Commission has determined that special circumstances exist. A promoter is required to have a commitment for an arena, and have advanced funds with respect to his or her scheduled event, in order for a promoter to have a date protected by the Commission in accordance with this rule.

D. Contracts signed by the combatants for the main event shall be filed with the Commission at least 72 hours prior to the date of the event. Contracts signed by the combatants for preliminary events shall be filed with the Commission 48 hours prior to the date of the event. Copies of all fully-executed contracts, on a form approved by the Commission, shall be filed with the Commission prior to the weigh-in.

E. Publicity for a scheduled event shall be factual and not misleading to the public. An event may not be publicized prior to approval of the event by the Commission. Tickets shall be priced and available as represented to the public. All promotion materials, both prior to and during an event, shall clearly designate the professional, amateur, or mixed status of the event.

F. The Commission shall not approve a scheduled event until the promoter discloses in writing all persons having a financial interest in the event, as defined in A.R.S. § 5-228(B), and otherwise complies with these rules insofar as they apply to promoters.

G. A written request for permission to hold an event shall include, without limitation:

1. The proposed site for the event;
2. A listing and description of all fights, with designation of all title fights to be held in the event;
3. A listing of the number of rounds per each fight, and number of contestants; and
4. If the event will be televised, the date and network on which the program will be premiered, and the date and network of second showings, if known.

H. The event permit fee required by the Commission, pursuant to R19-2-C603(C), shall be submitted with the application. The Commission shall return the fee if the permit is not approved. The failure of the promoter to notify the Commission of a cancellation at least 30 calendar days before the date of the event shall result in the forfeiture of the permit fee and may subject the promoter to disciplinary action, provided that, if the promoter is able to schedule another date that is acceptable to the Commission, the permit fee shall apply to the rescheduled event.

I. In determining whether to approve a permit for an event of unarmed combat, the Commission may take into account any factors that affect the best interests of the combatants, the state, the industry, and the Commission.

J. A promoter who wishes to present an event of unarmed combat for charitable purposes shall file with the Commission an application for a permit to present the event.

1. The application shall contain the name of the charity, charitable fund, or organization which is to benefit from the event, with evidence satisfactory to the Commission that the benefitted organization is recognized as exempt from federal income tax pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, 26 U.S.C. § 501(c)(3), and the amount or percentage of the receipts of the event which is to be paid to the charity.

2. Within 10 days after such an event is held, the promoter shall furnish to the Commission a certified itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the event and the net amount paid to the charitable fund or organization. If the promoter fails to file the statement within the prescribed time, the Commission:
   a. May suspend or revoke the promoter’s license, or impose a civil penalty; and
   b. May thereafter refuse to issue a permit to the promoter for the holding of any event of unarmed combat for charitable purposes.

K. The Commission may waive any deadline requirements if good cause is shown and the Commission can accommodate the request.

L. If approval of events has been generally delegated to the Executive Director, the Executive Director may defer the approval of a specific event to the Commission.

R19-2-B602. State Championships

A. The Commission may approve a contest as one for a state championship where:

1. One of the contestants is a bona fide resident of Arizona and the other is either:
   a. Also a bona fide resident of Arizona; or
   b. A resident of California, Nevada, Texas, Utah, Colorado, or New Mexico, who has fought in Arizona at least two times within the 12-month period prior to the time the Commission’s approval is requested.

2. The contestants make the weight for the pertinent weight classification at the weigh-in.

B. The Commission shall determine how many rounds are appropriate for any state championship contests.

C. A contest may not be promoted as one for a state championship, or as a state championship elimination, without the prior consent of the Commission.

D. State championships shall be defended in Arizona.

E. The Commission may vacate a state championship title for violation of these rules.

R19-2-B603. Duty of Matchmakers

A. Matchmakers shall use due diligence to determine and report to the Commission in writing, on a form to be provided by the Commission, no later than 48 hours prior to a scheduled event, the following information:

1. The true identity of contestants;
2. The contestant’s complete record, including the date and result of the last contest engaged in by the contestant and any fight or medical records obtained from commissions in other states (the Commission has the discretion to disregard non-sanctioned bouts, in the interests of the industry or the health and safety of combatants);
3. Whether contestants are under suspension from any unarmed combat regulatory commission; and
4. The ability of the contestants to compete.

B. Matchmakers shall be held responsible for the making of mismatches. For the protection of contestants and the public, repeated making of mismatches is grounds for discipline, up to and including civil penalties and suspension or revocation of a matchmaker’s license. The Commission reserves the right to disapprove any matches that are deemed by the Commission to be mismatches.

C. The matchmaker’s cost of obtaining any fight or medical records from regulatory bodies in other states shall be charged back to the promoter unless the promoter has supplied the Commission with the requisite information.

D. Matchmakers shall verify that all matched fighters, trainers, seconds, or other persons involved in a proposed match are licensed in accordance with these rules.

R19-2-B604. Insurance for Contestants
For each contestant, a promoter shall provide to the Commission proof of insurance that complies with A.R.S. § 5-233.

R19-2-B605. Selection and Payment of Officials
A. Any referees, judges, timekeepers, ringside physicians, and inspectors shall be finally selected by the Commission and notice of the selections shall be provided to the promoter or matchmaker 36 to 48 hours prior to the scheduled event. The Executive Director shall ensure that all officials receive compensation from the promoter immediately after the last scheduled bout in accordance with the Commission’s fee schedule. The fee schedule shall be made known to the promoter before the scheduled event when requested by the promoter.

B. A promoter or matchmaker may protest the assignment of officials only upon specific grounds submitted to the Commission in writing no less than 24 hours prior to the start of the scheduled event.

C. Referees shall be given a physical examination by the ringside physician before officiating a contest.

D. A promoter may be disciplined, up to and including license revocation, if rules of selection of officials and participants are not followed for an event.
   1. Bouts may only be arranged by a promoter or a matchmaker licensed by the Commission.
   2. Every combatant and announcer selected by the promoter shall be licensed by the Commission. The promoter’s selection of announcer shall be approved by the Commission.

R19-2-B606. Commission Seating at Events
As designated by the Executive Director, the promoter shall provide a table and front row or contiguous ringside seating for Commission members, the Executive Director, and those officials assigned to work the event, including the judges, timekeepers, ringside physicians, or other staff. Commission representatives or officials who will be working the event have priority for ringside seating with a table.

R19-2-603.R19-2-B607. Ticket Manifest, Collection, Accounting
A. General requirements.
   1. Admission fees shall be charged for every unarmed-combat event. Tickets may also be sold for an exhibition if approved by the Commission.
      a. The right of admission to any event of unarmed combat shall not be sold to a person unless that person is provided with a ticket.
      b. Every ticket shall have the price, name and date of the event, and name of the promoter plainly stated on it. Every ticket stub shall state the price.
   2. No admission fees shall be charged for any event until:
      a. The promoter achieves compliance with occupant load, fire apparatus and exits, aisle spacing, and other building and fire code permissions or approval required by the relevant regulatory authorities, and provides verification of such approval to the Commission upon request; and
      b. The Commission issues a permit for the event.
   3. No later than five days after the completion of an event, a promoter shall provide the Department with an electronic ticket manifest or an accounting from each ticket agent no later than weigh-in as follows:
      a. The manifest shall be accompanied by a signed affidavit from the ticket agent or the ticket agent’s designee, certifying that the manifest is accurate and complete. The manifest shall list the total number of tickets issued and the number of tickets in each price category. The manifest shall account for any tickets that are overprints, changes, or extras. The manifest shall be accompanied by a signed affidavit from the ticket agent or the ticket agent’s designee, certifying that the manifest is accurate and complete.
      b. If tickets issued are sold through a computerized system that does not lend itself to a manifest, cannot produce an electronic manifest, an accounting from each ticket agent of the total number of tickets in each price category shall be provided. The accounting shall be accompanied by a signed affidavit from the ticket agent or the ticket agent’s designee, certifying that the accounting is accurate and complete.
   4. The ticket price shall be clearly printed on each ticket and ticket stub.
   5. A promoter shall ensure that tickets are distributed only through ticket vendors specified by the promoter. Notwithstanding the above, a promoter may provide tickets to contestants for sale to friends or family.
   6. The Commission shall, upon request, provide the Department with the names and contract information for all ticket agents and vendors.

B. Reduced-price Reduced-price tickets. A promoter shall ensure that the actual price of tickets sold for less than the printed price are is plainly overstamped displayed by over-stamping or other mechanism with the actual price charged on the printed face of the ticket and ticket stub, and the tickets are itemized correctly on the ticket manifest.
The Payment of Contestants

1. A promoter shall ensure that the total number of complimentary tickets does not exceed 2% of the total number of tickets issued for the event or 25 whichever is greater, as the maximum number of tickets specified under A.R.S. § 5-104.02(D). This maximum number shall be referred to as the “Cap.”

2. Complimentary tickets in excess of the greater value of 2% or 75 Cap are treated as noncomplimentary and shall be subject to the levy on attendance under subsection (D).

3. If complimentary tickets are provided from different price categories, the amount of money that shall be exempt from the attendance levy (the “Total Exemption”) shall be calculated in the order of highest to lowest priced tickets, as follows:
   a. The Cap under Subsection (C)(1) shall be computed;
   b. Highest-priced complimentary tickets are classified as Tier 1 tickets, and complimentary tickets in successively lower levels of price categories are classified as Tier 2 through Tier X, as needed;
   c. If the Cap is less than the number of Tier 1 tickets, then the Total Exemption shall be equal to the Cap multiplied by the price of the Tier 1 tickets, and no further calculation need be made;
   d. If the Cap is higher than the number of Tier 1 tickets, then the next highest Tier shall be applied, in whole or in part, to reach the Cap, and the calculation shall continue in that manner until the total Cap is met;
   e. The number of complimentary tickets in each Tier used to satisfy the Cap shall be multiplied by the price of the tickets in that Tier to determine the Tier Exemption;
   f. The Total Exemption for the event shall be the sum of Tier Exemptions.

D. Complimentary. The word “Complimentary” shall be plainly displayed on complimentary tickets and ticket stubs are punched or stamped “complimentary.”

E. Ticket accounting and fee levy payment. Representatives of the promoter and Department Commission shall meet within 10 days of an event to account for all tickets sold and pay the required tax attendance levy. If required by the Department, the promoter shall provide an accounting by each ticket vendor.

1. The promoter shall provide the Department Commission with the following information on a Department form:
   a. The number of tickets sold and unsold in each price category;
   b. The amount of the gross receipts calculated using the printed price on each ticket sold; and
   c. The signature of the promoter, certifying that the information is true and correct.

2. The Department Commission shall consider as sold any tickets listed on a manifest as issued, and not physically presented to the Department by the promoter reported as being unsold.

3. The promoter shall pay the Department an attendance levy of 4% of the gross receipts after the deduction of city, state, and federal taxes, of the match or exhibition event.


A. Annual bond under A.R.S. § 5-228(E).

1. A promoter shall provide the Department with the following information on an annual bond guaranteeing the bond payment:
   a. The number of tickets sold and unsold in each price category;
   b. The amount of the gross receipts calculated using the printed price on each ticket sold; and
   c. The signature of the promoter, certifying that the information is true and correct.

2. The Department shall release any bond for which a claim is pending.

B. Event bond under A.R.S. § 5-229(B).

1. The promoter shall notify the Department in writing of the imposition and amount of an event bond and the promoter shall deposit the bond with the Department no later than weigh-in for the first event promoted.

2. Upon receipt of written notice from the promoter, the Department shall cancel any event bond requirement, if the Commission determines that the promoter has satisfied all past obligations and is not planning additional events for that year.

C. Department claim. If a promoter fails to comply with payment of the attendance levy on gross receipts under R19-2-B607(D), the Department shall notify the promoter in writing of the determination of whether a promoter’s obligations have been faithfully performed.

1. The unpaid tax levy on gross receipts shall be paid within 10 business days from receipt of the notice; and
2. If the payment is not received within the 10 business days, forfeiture proceedings against the bond may be initiated based on the Department’s determination of whether a promoter’s obligations have been faithfully performed.

D. The Department and Commission shall not release any bond for which a claim is pending.

R19-2-B609. Payment of Contestants

A. All contestants shall be paid in full according to their contracts, and no part or percentage of their remuneration may be withheld except by order of the Commission, nor shall any part of their remuneration be returned through arrangement with the combatant or the combatant’s manager to any matchmaker or promoter.

B. Payment shall be made immediately after the event under the supervision of a Commission representative.

C. In cases where the Commission does not require an event bond, the promoter shall execute an assignment in favor of the Commission of box office proceeds to the extent necessary to secure the payment of purses. Such assignment is a condition precedent to the
Every combatant shall be licensed prior to participating in any event, with the exception of those individuals excluded under A.R.S. §5-222. All licenses shall expire on December 31 at midnight on the year of their issuance and each licensee has the responsibility to apply for renewal prior to such expiration. A combatant may petition the Commission for waiver of medical licensing requirements upon renewal if the combatant fulfilled those requirements within 90 days prior to December 31.

Before issuing a license, the Commission or its staff may require an applicant to provide independent proof of the applicant’s true identity, fingerprints, and other material information requested on the license application or otherwise required by the Commission.

An applicant for an official’s license shall submit to the Commission a signed copy of the Commission’s Code of Ethics and Conduct for the type of license being sought, acknowledging that the applicant has read and understands the Code, and agrees to comply with its terms.

Each license issued is subject to the conditions and agreements set forth in the application.

The applicant shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Commission an understanding of the Commission’s drug testing program, including, without limitation, an understanding of anti-doping violations and the penalties for those violations.

The Commission may require an applicant to appear before the Commission to answer questions or provide documents in conjunction with an application for a license.

Expenses necessarily incurred by the Commission in the investigation of an applicant shall be charged back to the applicant.

The Commission may take disciplinary action or refuse to issue or renew a license for those reasons stated in A.R.S. §5-235.01, or if the applicant:

1. Has violated any industry laws or regulations of any other state;
2. Does not possess a good reputation or moral character, or demonstrates a lack of honesty, ethics, or moral character so as to reflect discredit to the industry and thereby render adverse action consistent with the public interest and the purpose of A.R.S. Title 5, Chapter 2, Article 2, and these rules adopted thereunder;
3. Has an industry license that has previously been suspended, revoked, or denied in this or other jurisdictions;
4. Does not, in the sole discretion of the Commission, possess the health, fitness or skills to safely participate in the industry;
5. Has committed any actions that would be grounds for discipline under R19-2-C605; or
6. Is not qualified to be granted a license or permit, based on the best interest of the safety, welfare, economy, health, and peace of the industry or the people of the state of Arizona.

A manager need not obtain a manager’s license if the manager is not a resident of Arizona and comes into Arizona for the sole purpose of working the corner of the manager’s combatant. A second’s license is sufficient.

A manager or promoter contract shall not be recognized by the Commission as valid unless the parties to the contract are licensed.

Prior to licensing, a promoter or matchmaker shall provide to the Commission:

1. A copy of any agreement with a combatant that binds the applicant to pay a fixed fee or percentage of gate receipts to the combatant;
2. If a business entity, a list of all persons who control 25% or more of the entity;
3. If a corporation, a copy of the latest financial statement of the entity; and
4. A copy of the insurance contract required by A.R.S. Title 5, Chapter 2, Article 2.

R19-2-C602. Licensing Time-frames

A. Overall time-frame. The Commission shall issue or deny a license within the overall time-frames listed in Table 1 after receipt of the complete application. The overall time-frame is the total of the number of days provided for the administrative completeness review and the substantive review.

B. Administrative completeness review

1. The applicable administrative completeness review time-frame established in Table 1 begins on the date the Commission receives the application. The Commission shall notify the applicant in writing within the administrative completeness review time-frame whether the application or request is incomplete. The notice shall specify what information is missing. If the Commission does not provide notice to the applicant, the license application shall be considered complete.
2. An applicant with an incomplete license application shall supply the missing information within the completion request period established in Table 1. The administrative completeness review time-frame is suspended from the date the Commission mails the notice of missing information to the applicant until the date the Commission receives the information.
3. If the applicant fails to submit the missing information before expiration of the completion request period, the Commission shall close the file, unless the applicant requests an extension. An applicant whose file has been closed may submit a new application.

C. Substantive review. The substantive review time-frame established in Table 1 begins after the application is administratively complete.
If the Commission makes a comprehensive written request for additional information, the applicant shall submit the additional information identified by the request within the additional information period provided in Table 1. The substantive review timeframe is suspended from the date the Commission mails the request until the information is received by the Commission. If the applicant fails to timely provide the information identified in the written request, the Commission shall consider the application withdrawn.

2. The Commission shall issue a written notice granting or denying a license within the substantive review timeframe. If the application is denied, the Commission shall send the applicant written notice explaining the reason for the denial with citations to supporting statutes or rules, the applicant’s right to seek a fair hearing, and the time period in which the applicant may appeal the denial.

R19-2-605, R19-2-606. License Fees
A. The following applicants shall complete an authorized fingerprint card and pay a fingerprint processing fee per A.R.S. § 41-1750(G)(2) and (J): inspectors, ringside physicians, judges, timekeepers, referees, managers, matchmakers, and promoters.

B. Fees for the issuance of annual licenses shall be as follows:
   1. Promoters, $400;
   2. Matchmakers, $125;
   3. Managers, $100;
   4. Inspectors, judges, referees, timekeepers, announcers, and ringside physicians, $30;
   5. Cutmen, professional combatants, trainers, and seconds, $25; and
   6. Amateur combatants, $10.

C. At the time an event permit request is submitted for Commission approval, the following fees for events shall be paid to the Commission:
   1. $750 for non-live televised events at a venue seating 5000 persons or less;
   2. $1500 for:
      a. Non-live televised events at a venue seating more than 5000 persons;
      b. Events streamed live for a charge on Facebook or other equivalent Internet broadcast; and
      c. Live televised events on cable or satellite television;
   3. $2000 for live televised events on cable or satellite television that include a recognized world title bout (e.g., WBA, WBC, IBF, WBO, UFC, IBO); and
   4. $4000 for live pay-per-view events on cable or satellite television (e.g., HBO, Showtime);
   5. If an event has been previously approved by the Commission, any time an event date change request is submitted for Commission approval, an additional fee of $250 shall be paid to the Commission.
   6. The Commission may establish a fee not to exceed $2000 for an event that is not within the categories set forth in subsections (C)(1) through (4). If a fee is initially paid for a type of event and that event type later changes to a higher fee category, the promoter shall pay the difference in fees prior to the event date.

A. D. The Commission shall forward license fees to, or deposit them in the account of, the Department within five business days of receipt with the following information:
   1. The type of license issued;
   2. The name and date of birth of the licensee;
   3. The license number; and
   4. The date and amount of payment received and/or deposited.

B. E. The Commission shall retain a current list of the licenses issued and the additional applicable licensing information and make the information available to the Department.

F. Licensing fees shall be waived for those persons who qualify for exemption under A.R.S. § 41-1080.01. For purposes of waiving licensing fees under A.R.S. § 41-1080.01:
   1. The costs for background checks and fingerprint processing shall not be waived;
   2. Any fees that are waived shall be fully reimbursed to the Division or Department if investigation indicates the applicant does not qualify for waiver;
   3. Licensing fees may only be waived if the applicant complies with the process established by the Commission to determine eligibility and the request for waiver is submitted at the same time that the application is submitted;
   4. A first-time application shall mean the first application for any license and not the first application for each separate category of license.

R19-2-604. Licensing Requirements Related to Ability and Fitness
A. Age and physical condition of combatant applying for license.
   1. Prior to issuance or renewal of a license, an applicant for a license to engage in unarmed combat shall be examined by a physician approved by the Commission, and satisfy the Commission that the applicant has the ability to compete, if the applicant:
      a. Reached 36 years of age or will reach 36 years of age during the licensing year;
      b. Has not competed in unarmed combat for at least 36 consecutive months; or
      c. Has any medical, physical or mental unfitness that could affect the applicant’s safety or welfare if the applicant were licensed.
   2. The Commission may revoke, suspend, or refuse to issue or renew the license of any combatant because of injury or unfitness that could affect the safety or welfare of the licensee or other industry participants. The combatant’s license shall be reinstated when and if the Commission, in its sole discretion, determines that the injury or unfitness has been resolved. The Commission may consult with a physician selected by the Commission in making this determination.
3. The Commission shall not issue or renew a license to engage in unarmed combat to an applicant or combatant who is found to be blind in one eye or whose vision in one eye is so poor that a physician recommends that the license not be granted or renewed. This rule applies regardless of how good the vision of the applicant or combatant may be in the other eye.

4. Together with the medical exams required by A.R.S. § 5-228(F)(1) - (5), an applicant shall submit to testing as follows:
   a. Before the Commission issues a license, the applicant shall undergo a base-line concussion examination conducted or supervised by a physician who is licensed pursuant to A.R.S. Title 32, Chapter 13 or 17. The base-line concussion examination shall consist of any neurological testing protocol approved by the American Academy of Neurology, that includes the following tests, or the reasonable and recognized equivalent to the following tests:
      i. A Post-Concussion Symptom Scale (PCSS), to determine if the applicant is exhibiting any current symptoms that may be related to concussion;
      ii. A recognized quantitative test of cognition, such as theCogstate Computerized Cognitive Assessment Tool (CCAT), ImPACT, or the Standardized Assessment of Concussion (SAC);
      iii. A recognized quantitative test of oculomotor function, such as the King-Devick Test;
      iv. A recognized quantitative test of balance, such as the Balance Error Scoring System (BESS), the Rhomberg test, pronator drift, or the timed tandem gait test.
   b. Every ringside physician, trainer, second, or cutman present at an event, and every trainer present at a practice session, has the responsibility of acting as a “spotter” and notifying the Commission if the spotter reasonably suspects that a combatant has suffered a head injury or concussion. A spotter’s knowing failure to notify the Commission of a suspected head injury or concussion of a combatant shall result in discipline, up to and including revocation. A spotter who, in good faith, reports a suspected head injury or concussion shall be immune from civil liability with respect to all decisions made and actions taken that are based on good faith implementation of the requirements of this subsection, except in cases of gross negligence, intentional misconduct, or wanton willful neglect. A referee or a ringside physician shall be responsible for stopping a bout if he or she suspects that a combatant has a head injury or concussion.
   c. The license of every combatant who is suspected of having a head injury or concussion shall be suspended until he or she undergoes a post-injury concussion assessment, and is able to provide to the Commission clearance from his or her treating neurologist that the combatant is cleared to resume participation in the sport of unarmed combat. The post-injury concussion assessment shall consist of the same testing used to perform the base-line concussion examination required above, and shall be compared to the base-line test to determine the concussion status of the combatant.

5. The Commission may hold a hearing to determine whether the license should be denied, granted or renewed, or granted or renewed on a conditional basis, in view of the applicant’s ability and fitness.

6. All combatants shall have attained their 18th birthday before being licensed.

B. Drug testing and anti-doping

1. It is the duty of each combatant to ensure that no prohibited substance enters the combatant’s body, and a combatant is strictly liable for the presence of any prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in the combatant’s sample or specimen. To establish a violation of this Section, it is not necessary to establish that the combatant intentionally, knowingly or negligently used a prohibited substance or that the combatant is otherwise at fault for the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in the combatant’s sample or specimen.

2. At any time upon request by the Commission or its representative, whether in or out of competition, a combatant shall submit to a drug test:
   a. A test of any sample or specimen of a combatant may be performed by a laboratory approved by the Commission or a laboratory approved and accredited by the World Anti-Doping Agency. Approval by the Commission will be based, in part, on whether the laboratory has implemented the International Standard for Laboratories and the Decision Limits for the Confirmatory Quantification of Threshold Substances.
   b. The sample or specimen taken for testing will be referred to as the primary sample. The combatant may request that another sample be collected and preserved, which shall be referred to as the secondary sample.

3. A combatant who utilizes, applies, ingests, injects, or consumes by any means, or attempts to utilize, apply, ingest, inject, or consume by any means, a prohibited substance or prohibited method, whether successful or not, commits an anti-doping violation and is subject to disciplinary action by the Commission. An anti-doping violation is established when:
   a. Analysis of either the primary or secondary sample indicates that one or both of the samples contains any quantity of a prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers, even if the results of testing on both samples is not identical regarding the amount.
   b. A combatant, without compelling justification, refuses or fails to submit to the collection of a sample or specimen upon the request of the Commission or its representative or who otherwise evades the collection of a sample or specimen.
   c. An in-competition combatant possesses any prohibited substance or prohibited method, or an out-of-competition combatant who possesses any prohibited substance or prohibited method which is prohibited out of competition.

4. A combatant does not violate the provisions of this Section if:
   a. The quantity of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in the combatant’s sample or specimen does not exceed the threshold established in the prohibited list for the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers.
   b. The special criteria in the prohibited list for the evaluation of a prohibited substance that can be produced endogenously indicate that the presence of the prohibited substance or its metabolites or markers found to be present in the sample or specimen of the combatant is not the result of the combatant’s use of a prohibited substance.
   c. If one sample is conclusively positive and one is conclusively negative, and there is no reasonable explanation for the variance.
5. A combatant commits an anti-doping violation and is subject to discipline by possessing any prohibited substance or prohibited method in or out of competition. Any other licensee who possesses a prohibited substance or prohibited method and who is in direct contact with a combatant at the time of possession, has also committed an anti-doping violation.

6. For the purposes of this Section, “possession” means actual physical or constructive possession of the prohibited substance or prohibited method. “Constructive possession” means exclusive control or the intent to exercise exclusive control over a prohibited substance or prohibited method or the premises on or in which a prohibited substance or prohibited method is located.

7. The following are anti-doping violations if committed by any means, and will subject a licensee to discipline:
   a. Supervise, facilitate, or participate in the use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method by another person;
   b. Sell, give, transport, send, deliver, or distribute a prohibited substance or prohibited method to another person; or
   c. Possess with the intent to sell, give, transport, send, deliver, or distribute a prohibited substance or prohibited method to another person.

8. A physician or other bona fide medical personnel who provides or supplies a prohibited substance or prohibited method to a combatant, or who supervises, facilitates or otherwise participates in the use or attempted use of a prohibited substance or prohibited method by a combatant, for genuine and legal therapeutic purposes or any other purposes deemed appropriate by the Commission, is not in violation of this Section.

9. The Commission will report any violation of this Section that also violates any other law or regulation of this state to the appropriate law enforcement, administrative, professional or judicial authority.

10. A combatant may obtain a therapeutic use exemption from an anti-doping violation by submitting to the Commission an application and any medical information the Commission deems necessary to determine whether to grant the therapeutic use exemption. The Commission may grant a therapeutic use exemption if the medical information provided demonstrates that the therapeutic use will not confer an unfair advantage or disadvantage on the combatant, in the sole discretion of the Commission.
   a. The Commission will not grant:
      i. A therapeutic use exemption that applies to a contest or exhibition in which the applicant has already participated; or
      ii. A therapeutic use exemption for testosterone replacement therapy or any similar therapy designed to induce or stimulate testosterone replacement.
   b. A therapeutic use exemption granted by the Commission pursuant to this Section is valid until the end of the calendar year in which it was granted, and may be renewed at the time that a combatant applies for the issuance or renewal of his or her license or at such time as the Commission determines.

11. If the Commission grants a therapeutic use exemption to a combatant, the combatant, a person who is licensed, approved, registered or sanctioned by the Commission, and any other person associated with unarmed combat in this state who acts consistently with the therapeutic use exemption, does not commit an anti-doping violation set forth under this rule.

R19-2-C605. Grounds for Disciplinary Action; Penalties

A. Disciplinary action against a person licensed by the Commission, or otherwise associated with unarmed combat in this state, may include denial, revocation, or suspension of license; ban on participation; imposition of a civil penalty; forfeiture of all or part of a purse; altering the result of a bout; or any combination of such actions as may be appropriate under the aggravating or mitigating circumstances.

B. A licensee shall be held responsible for knowing these rules and the provisions of A.R.S. Title 5, Chapter 2, Article 2 related to unarmed combat.

C. In addition to those grounds listed in A.R.S. § 5-235.01(B), grounds for disciplinary action are:
   1. Violation of an order of the Commission;
   2. Breach of an industry contract;
   3. Where the licensee’s conduct is lacking in honesty, ethics, or moral character so as to reflect discredit to the industry and thereby render disciplinary action consistent with the public interest and the purpose of A.R.S. Title 5, Chapter 2, Article 2 and these rules;
   4. Where the licensee has been disciplined in another jurisdiction, if the disciplinary action is ordered for conduct which relates to safety, would be a violation in this state, or tends to reflect negatively on the reputation of this state or the industry;
   5. Where the licensee had knowledge or, in the judgment of the Commission, should have had knowledge that a combatant suffered a concussion or serious injury during training or an event and the licensee failed or refused to inform the Commission of that knowledge; or
   6. Where the licensee has committed any actions that would be grounds for denial of license under R19-2-C601.

R19-2-C606. Effect of Discipline

A. Every promoter and matchmaker shall take notice of the suspensions or revocations listed on registries recognized by the Commission and shall not permit any person under suspension or revocation to participate in, arrange, or conduct events during the period of suspension or revocation.

B. A person whose license has been denied, suspended or revoked by the Commission is prohibited from participating in, matchmaking, or holding events during the period of denial, suspension or revocation.

C. A person whose license has been suspended or revoked is barred from:
   1. The dressing rooms at the premises where any event of unarmed combat is being held;
   2. Occupying any seat within six rows of the ring platform or cage; and
   3. Communicating in the arena or near the dressing rooms with any of the event principals, their managers, their seconds, or the referee, whether directly or by a messenger, during any event.

D. A person who violates a provision of this subsection may be ejected from the arena or building where the event is being held, and the price paid for his or her ticket shall be forfeited. Thereafter, the person is barred entirely from all premises used for events during the contest or exhibition.
A manager who is revoked or under temporary suspension is considered to have forfeited all rights in this state under the terms of any contract with a combatant licensed by the Commission. Any attempt by a suspended manager to exercise those contract rights in this state shall result in a revocation of the manager’s license. The Commission may also revoke a license of any combatant, matchmaker, or promoter who continues to engage in any contractual relations with a revoked or suspended manager within the state of Arizona.

A combatant whose manager has been suspended or revoked may continue competing independently during the term of that suspension or revocation, by personally negotiating and signing the combatant’s event contracts or entering into contracts with other managers. Payment of the earnings of a combatant may not be made by any promoter to a manager who is under suspension, or to the manager’s agent. Instead the purse must be paid in full to the combatant.

Unless otherwise specified in these rules, any applicant who has been denied a license or whose license has been suspended or revoked by the Commission shall not file a new application or application for reinstatement until one year after the date of the denial, revocation, or suspension (unless the suspension has been lifted by the Commission prior to expiration of the license) and the applicant has in paid full all fees and fines imposed on the applicant by the Commission. The Commission may require a person who has had his or her license suspended for any period because of an anti-doping violation to submit to the Commission documentation satisfactory to the Commission that indicates that a test performed on a sample or specimen obtained from the person did not indicate the presence of a prohibited substance or the use of a prohibited method. Documentation would be unsatisfactory if the documentation creates articulable suspicion that the test may not be valid. Examples of unsatisfactory documentation include:

1. Documentation from a laboratory that does not meet the standards of R19-2-C604(B)(2)(a); and
2. Documentation that does not establish sufficient controls to eliminate the potential of tampering with samples or specimens.

The expiration of, or failure to obtain, a license from the Commission does not deprive the Commission of jurisdiction to:

4. Proceed with an investigation of any person associated with unarmed combat in this state;
5. Proceed with an action or disciplinary proceeding against any person associated with unarmed combat in this state;
6. Render a decision to suspend or revoke the license, approval, registration or sanctioning, or the privilege to obtain such license, approval, registration or sanctioning, as applicable; or
7. Otherwise discipline any licensee, person approved, registered or sanctioned by the Commission, or any person otherwise associated with unarmed combat in this state in this state for any period of time, including, without limitation, a lifetime ban from participation in unarmed combat in this state.


A. The Commission shall notify the Department in writing if a licensee is issued a fine civil penalty under A.R.S. § 5-235.01(A)(3) or (C).
B. Upon receipt, the Commission shall immediately forward the fine civil penalty to the Department for deposit.
C. Failure to pay a civil penalty of any kind shall result in a suspension of a license until the penalty is paid.

R19-2-C608. Appeal, Rehearing, or Review of Decision

A. Except as provided in subsection (I), any party in a contested case before the Commission who is aggrieved by a decision rendered in such case by the Executive Director may file with the Commission, not later than 10 days after service of the decision, a written motion for appeal of the decision specifying the particular grounds therefor. For purposes of this subsection, a decision shall be deemed to have been served when personally delivered or mailed by certified mail to the party at the party’s last known residence or place of business; or by electronic mail if the party has agreed to receive electronic notifications.
B. An appeal, or a motion for rehearing or review under this rule may be amended at any time before it is ruled upon. A party shall provide a copy of any pleading on all opposing parties or parties who may be directly affected by the issues presented, and the pleading shall contain a certification of delivery to listed recipients. A response may be filed by any other party within 10 days after delivery of such pleading on the other party. The Commission may require the filing of written briefs upon the issues raised in the motion and may provide for oral argument.
C. The Commission may affirm or modify the decision, or grant a rehearing to all or any of the parties, on all or part of the issues for any of the following reasons materially affecting the moving party’s rights:
1. Irregularity in the administrative proceedings that causes the moving party to be deprived of a fair hearing;
2. Misconduct of the Commission or its hearing officer or the prevailing party;
3. Accident or surprise that could not have been prevented by ordinary prudence;
4. Newly discovered material evidence that could not, with reasonable diligence, have been discovered and produced at the original hearing;
5. Excessive or insufficient penalties;
6. Error in the admission or rejection of evidence or other errors of law occurring at the administrative hearing or during the progress of the proceedings; or
7. The decision is not justified by the evidence or is contrary to law.
D. If a rehearing is granted, the Commission may hear the case or may refer the case to the Office of Administrative Hearings. The decision of the administrative law judge becomes the decision of the Commission unless rejected or modified by the Commission in accordance with A.R.S. Title 41, Chapter 6, Article 10. A decision of the Commission at this level of review is a final decision.
E. Except for a decision under subsection (I), a rehearing or review of the final Commission decision shall be requested in order for the aggrieved party to have the right to appeal under A.R.S. Title 12, Chapter 7, Article 6. The Commission shall rule on the motion for rehearing or review within 15 days after the response to the motion is filed or at the Commission’s next meeting after the motion is received, whichever is later.
F. Not later than 10 days after a decision is rendered, and after giving the parties or their counsel notice and an opportunity to be heard on the matter, the Commission may, on its own initiative, order a rehearing or review of its decision for any reason for which it might have granted a rehearing on motion of a party.
Any order granting a rehearing shall specify with particularity the ground or grounds on which the rehearing is granted, and the rehearing shall cover only those matters so specified.

When a motion for rehearing is based upon affidavits, they shall be served with the motion. An opposing party may, within 10 days after such service, serve opposing affidavits, which period may be extended by the Commission for an additional period not exceeding 20 days for good cause shown or by written stipulation of the parties. Reply affidavits may be permitted.

If, in a particular decision, the Commission makes specific findings that the immediate effectiveness of such decision is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, and safety and that a rehearing or review of the decision is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest, the decision may be issued as a final decision without an opportunity for a rehearing or review. If a decision is issued as a final decision without an opportunity for rehearing, any application for judicial review of the decision shall be made within the time limits permitted for applications for judicial review of the Commission’s final decisions under A.R.S. Title 12, Chapter 7, Article 6.

For purposes of this Section, the terms “contested case” and “party” shall be defined as provided in A.R.S. § 41-1001.

To the extent that the provisions of this rule are in conflict with the provisions of any statute providing for rehearing of decisions of the Commission, such statutory provisions shall govern.

The Commission may deny a petition or application that is not filed in accordance with this Section without a hearing.

The final result of an unarmed combat bout, even if based upon errors of judgment of the referee or the judges, shall not be overturned or modified by the Commission unless there is substantial evidence that the following have occurred:

1. The compilation of the scorecards of the judges shows an error if such error would result in the win being given to the wrong contestant; or
2. There has been fraud or collusion affecting the result.

R19-2-C609. Registration of Amateur Sanctioning Organizations: Requirements; Application; Fees; Revocation, Suspension or Setting Conditions

A. All sanctioning organizations that are required to be approved under A.R.S. § 5-222(A)(4) shall be registered with the Commission. A sanctioning organization that is required to be registered shall submit to the Commission:

1. A completed application for registration on a form provided by the Commission;
2. A complete set of rules adopted by the sanctioning organization to govern the particular discipline, which must be substantially equivalent to the rules of this Article 6 with regard to safety of the combatants; and
3. An application or renewal fee of $1,000.

B. A sanctioning organization that is required to be registered may have its registration denied, revoked, suspended, or conditioned by the Commission for:

1. Failing to provide information as requested by the Commission or the Executive Director;
2. Failing to establish or follow its own complete set of rules;
3. Failure to dismantle and remove all equipment, ring, cage, and seating upon conclusion of an event; or
4. Any other cause for the revocation, suspension or conditioning of a license set forth in A.R.S. Title 5, Chapter 2, Article 2, and these rules adopted thereunder.

C. A sanctioning body that is required to be registered shall not participate, directly or indirectly, in any amateur event of unarmed combat if registration is not obtained.

D. The Commission may approve one amateur sanctioning organization for each Muay Thai discipline. The Commission may limit, deny, suspend, or revoke registration of a separate organization, if the Commission, in its sole discretion, determines registration of the organization is not in the best interest of the industry.

E. The Commission may waive the requirements of subsections (A), (B), (C), and (D).

F. The provisions of this Section do not apply to professional Muay Thai events, which shall be sanctioned by the Commission, or to a professional Muay Thai promoter whose license is issued by the Commission and who is in good standing.

PART D. UNARMED COMBAT RULES

R19-2-D601. General Provisions for All Unarmed Combat Disciplines

A. Applicability of requirements/allegation. This Section shall apply to all regulated unarmed combat disciplines, unless otherwise noted herein. In case of a conflict between this general Section and a provision relating to a specific discipline, the specific provision shall control. The Commission may approve the alteration of requirements of Part D if it is determined that the alteration is dictated by the event venue or by nationally-accepted rules and that the alteration will not compromise the safety of the combatants. If the rules regarding a specific unarmed combat discipline do not adequately cover an issue pertinent to that discipline, the Commission may refer to and use rules applicable to a different unarmed combat discipline as guidance.

B. Time between bouts. Unless special approval is obtained from the Commission, a contestant shall not be allowed to compete until the following time periods have elapsed:

1. Five days, if the contestant has competed anywhere in a bout of six rounds or less; or
2. Ten days, if the contestant has competed anywhere in a bout of more than six rounds.

C. Dressing rooms. The promoter shall provide contestants with dressing rooms or areas which shall be equipped with showers, be sanitary, safe, ventilated, and have sufficient seating. Separate dressing rooms shall be provided for contestants of separate genders.

D. Mouthpiece.

1. During competition, each contestant is required to wear a mouthpiece that has been fitted to the contestant’s mouth. The mouthpiece shall be subject to examination by and approval of the referee. A round cannot begin without the mouthpiece in place.

2. If the mouthpiece is dislodged or spit out during the course of a round, the referee shall call time at the first opportune moment without interfering with the immediate action or the advantage the aggressor may have. As soon as it can be properly replaced, the referee shall direct a second to wash the mouthpiece and the referee shall then replace it with all deliberate speed. For professional kickboxing contests, a round will not be stopped by the loss of a mouthpiece.
3. A contestant who intentionally spits out a mouthpiece in an apparent attempt to cause the progress of a round to be interrupted is subject to penalty to be determined by the referee.

E. Stools. The promoter shall provide an appropriate number of stools or chairs for each combatant’s corner. The stools or chairs shall be of a type approved by the Commission. All stools and chairs shall be thoroughly cleaned or replaced after each bout.

F. Bell. The term “bell” shall refer to a bell, horn, gong, or other sound device approved by the Commission, which shall be positioned at a location approved by the Commission, and shall carry a clear tone so that the contestants may easily hear its sound.

G. Injured Combatants.
   1. The ringside physician shall enter the fighting enclosure and examine and tend to a contestant who has been knocked out or is otherwise injured. The physician may enter at the conclusion of a bout, when called in by the referee, or when it is deemed medically necessary by the physician. The seconds of the injured contestant shall not interfere with the physician.
   2. Contestants who have been knocked down and out shall be kept in a stable position until they have recovered.
   3. A contestant who has been knocked out shall not be permitted to compete until the Executive Director and a physician approved by the Executive Director jointly clear the contestant’s return to competition. In making this decision, the consideration of the Executive Director and the physician shall include, but shall not be limited to, the requirements under R19-2-C604(A)(3).
   4. A combatant who has been knocked out three times within a 12-month period shall be suspended from competition for six months from the date of the last knock-out, and must satisfy the Commission that he or she is capable of returning to competition, including, but not limited to, documenting clearance under R19-2-C604(A)(3).
   5. The term “knockout” as used in this subsection includes a technical knockout that is injury-based.

H. Female Combatant. A female combatant shall not be matched or engage in a bout with a male combatant, unless approved by the Commission.

I. Weigh-in: when contestants are required to appear.
   1. The weigh-in shall be held at a time and place approved by the Commission in conformance with A.R.S. § 5-225(E). It shall be supervised by a Commission representative. Promoters are required to contact the Commission at least 48 hours in advance of the weigh-in to make appropriate arrangements therefor. Contestants shall appear at the weigh-in and the failure to do so may subject the contestant to discipline, up to and including disqualification from competing.
   2. Contestants shall appear at the event location at least one hour before the scheduled bout in which they will compete.
   3. Contestants who are already licensed and scheduled to fight shall be present in the city of the scheduled event at least 24 hours before the event and make their presence known to the Commission.

J. Physical examination, appearance and weight.
   1. Each contestant shall be required to complete a pre-fight physical examination by an appointed physician as directed by the Commission. The examining physician shall be satisfied that a contestant is in good physical condition and able to compete in the scheduled event. Each contestant shall be re-examined within one hour after the bout in which he or she has competed.
   2. Facial and head hair shall not create a hazard to safety or interfere with the supervision or conduct of the event. The Commission may require alteration to facial and head hair in the sole discretion of the Commission representative at the weigh-in. Hair stays must be approved by the Commission. Jewelry and piercing accessories are prohibited during competition.
   3. A contestant who exceeds his or her contractual weight by more than one pound at the weigh-in is in breach of his or her contract. At the discretion of the Commission, the contestant may be permitted a second opportunity to make the weight within two hours. In the alternative, the Commission may impose a penalty consisting of a forfeiture of no more than 20% of the gross purse. Penalty amounts may be added to the purse of the contestant’s opponent.
   4. There shall be allowed variations in weight allowances and weight classes in non-championship fights, if both contestants and the Commission approve the variation.

K. Illness and absence.
   1. Whenever a contestant, because of injuries or illness, is unable to take part in an event for which the contestant is under contract, that contestant or the contestant’s designated representative shall immediately report that fact to the Commission. The Commission may then require the contestant to submit to an examination by a physician. The examination fee of the physician shall be paid by the contestant, or by the promoter, if the latter requests the examination.
   2. Any contestant who fails to appear for an event in which the contestant is under contract shall be subject to disciplinary action, unless the contestant has submitted to the Commission a written valid excuse or physician’s certification of illness or injury in advance of the event.

L. Substances.
   1. It is prohibited for drugs, injections, intravenous fluids, or stimulants to be administered to, possessed by, or used by, a contestant during, or within 24 hours preceding an event. This includes smelling salts, ammonia capsules, or similar irritants. Caffeine or caffeinated beverages cannot be consumed during or within two hours before a fight.
   2. The Commission may order anti-doping examinations immediately before and/or after the event. A sample (blood, breath, or urine) shall be provided, under sterile containers, in the presence of the Commission representative, the physician appointed by the Commission, or his or her appointee; and a representative of the combatant.
   3. During an event, administering to a contestant any substance other than plain water or Commission-approved electrolyte drinks is absolutely prohibited.
   4. Coagulants such as adrenalin 1/1000, and others expressly approved by the ringside physician, may be used between rounds to stop bleeding of cuts. “Iron type” coagulants, such as Monsel’s solution, are absolutely prohibited and shall be grounds for disqualification.
   5. In the discretion of the referee, a small amount of petroleum jelly may be used around the eyes. The use of lubricants, grease, or any other foreign substance on the arms, legs, or body is prohibited. The referee of a Commission representative has the right to require the removal of excessive lubricants or other foreign substances.

M. Inspectors.
NOTICES OF FINAL RULEMAKING

1. The Commission shall appoint a minimum of one chief inspector for each event for the purpose of overseeing and coordinating the activities occurring in the dressing rooms with the activities occurring at ringside and the television coordinator.

2. Chief Inspectors shall:
   a. Enforce the rules regarding hand wraps, glove weights and types, approved substances, and equipment and supplies that must be in the corner during a match, conduct of the seconds in the corner during the match, how a fight may be stopped by the chief second, and drug test administration;
   b. Have drug testing kits, tape, pens, gloves, and other equipment available and in good working condition, for use by the Commission; and
   c. Ensure that the promoter has provided the required emergency medical personnel and their equipment.

3. The Commission shall appoint additional inspectors as necessary for each event for the purpose of overseeing, directing, and controlling the activities occurring in the dressing room and at ringside.

4. Inspectors shall know and follow these rules and the Inspector’s Training Guidelines provided by the Commission.

N. Presence of medical assistance.

1. At least one licensed physician shall be assigned to cover every contest, and shall sit at the immediate ringside of all bouts, unless the Commission determines that more than one assigned physician is necessary to protect the safety of fighters or promote the success of the event. No bout shall be allowed to proceed until at least one assigned physician is seated ringside. No assigned ringside physician shall leave the fighting venue until the dressing rooms are cleared after the final bout. Every physician shall be prepared to assist if any serious emergency arises and shall render temporary or emergency treatments for cuts and minor injuries sustained by the contestants.

2. No manager or second shall attempt to render aid to a contestant during the course of a round before the assigned ringside physician has had an opportunity to examine the contestant who may have been injured.

3. No event shall take place, whether amateur, professional, or both, without a team of fully equipped, qualified paramedics and a paramedic ambulance (collectively, a “paramedic unit”) present at the event venue for each bout at all times.
   a. If a paramedic unit leaves the site of the event to transport an unarmed combatant to a medical facility, the unarmed combat event must not continue until another paramedic unit is present and available. If the event cannot be stopped, as in the case of a televised event, the promoter shall make prior arrangements to ensure that there will be a paramedic unit present at all times, including arranging for the presence of additional paramedic units at the event start.
   b. If a paramedic unit is not available because of the location of the site, the highest level of paramedic assistance and transportation in that location shall be present, able, and available to treat and transport an unarmed combatant to a medical facility.
   c. The medical personnel described in this subsection shall be designated to render service only to the unarmed combatants in the event, and shall be positioned in a location that is deemed appropriate by the ringside physician.
   d. Each promoter shall give notice of the event to:
      i. The paramedic-unit companies that are located nearest to the site of the event and ascertain from the service the length of time required for one of its ambulances to reach the site; and
      ii. The nearest hospital emergency room.
   e. For purposes of this subsection (N), an event of unarmed combat begins with the commencement of the first bout and ends when the last unarmed combatant leaves the site.
   f. The Commission may waive all or part of the paramedic unit requirement, in its discretion, if the person requesting the waiver demonstrates that adequate alternative medical facilities are readily accessible.

O. Conduct of seconds.

1. A contestant may have up to three seconds and shall designate to the referee which of them is the chief second. The chief second is responsible for the conduct of the assistant seconds. Only one second can be inside the ring during a period of rest, unless a greater number is approved by the Commission, except that there may be two seconds in the ring during a Muay Thai rest. The Commission, in its sole discretion, may approve an increase in the number of seconds to four in a championship contest or in a special event.

2. A second shall remain seated outside of, and shall not enter, the fighting area or stand on the apron during the progress of a round. A second shall not administer aid to a contestant during a round. During an officially interrupted round, a second may stand on the apron only with the express permission of the referee.

3. Seconds shall not interfere with the progress of a round, for example, by hanging on the apron or excessive coaching. The referee has the discretion to disqualify a second whose conduct is interfering with a bout.

4. Any excessive or undue spraying or throwing of water on a combatant by a second during a period of rest is prohibited.

5. A chief second may signal a referee to stop the fight in the manner approved by the Commission.

P. Referee.

1. The referee shall have direction and control over contestants and their seconds during a bout subject to the governing laws and rules. The referee shall have final authority to decide if an injury is produced by a fair or foul blow and if an act is intentional or accidental. The referee shall have final authority to stop a bout when in the referee’s opinion a contestant is unfit to continue or otherwise cannot compete. When instant replay is available, the referee, in the referee’s sole discretion, may utilize the instant replay to determine the actual result of the fight-ending sequence in the case where a fight has been officially stopped and the result may have been caused by any type of foul, under the following rules:
   a. A fight-ending sequence shall mean the final exchange of strikes or maneuvers that results in the ending of a bout.
   b. The referee, and only the referee, may use the instant replay if the referee indicates to the Commission the need to do so (“Call for Replay Review”) within three minutes from the stoppage of the fight.
   c. The referee may have no more than five minutes to review the fight-ending sequence once the instant replay is made available and shall make a final decision within that period of time.
d. The information obtained from the replay shall not be used to restart the fight as the fight is officially over and cannot be resumed.

e. If there is technical difficulty in accessing the instant replay that cannot be resolved within 10 minutes of the Call for Replay Review, the referee's initial determination shall be final.

f. Instant replay shall not to be used by any party to challenge the decisions of the referee.

2. In the case of a cut or other injury which the referee believes may be incapacitating, the referee may consult with the ringside physician before making a decision and may interrupt a round and have the clock stopped for this purpose. The Referee shall notify Commission representatives of any cuts or injury observed, regardless of the severity of the injury.

3. When a contestant is incapacitated because of a foul, the referee has the discretion to interrupt a round and have the clock stopped for up to five minutes to enable the contestant to recover.

4. If the referee reasonably suspects that the contestants are not honestly competing, the referee shall stop the bout and declare a "no contest." Pursues of both contestants shall be held pending investigation and disposition by the Commission, in its sole discretion.

5. Prior to giving a warning for rule infringement, the referee shall stop the fight, use the correct warning signal to ensure the contestant's understanding and then indicate the offending contestant to the judges. Any contestant, who is warned three times or more, may be disqualified.

6. The referee shall pick up the count for knock downs from the timekeeper by the fourth second.

7. The referee shall provide a 10-second warning to the seconds to leave the fighting area. The seconds must be out of the fighting area when the bell rings.

8. Should the contestant causing a knockdown fail to stay in the farthest neutral corner during the count, the referee shall cease counting until the contestant has returned to that corner. The referee shall then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted.

9. The referee shall wave both arms to indicate that a contestant has been counted out or cannot otherwise continue.

10. The referee shall raise the hand of the winner at the end of the bout.

J. Judges.

1. The judges shall be independent and free to score according to the rules and normal practice.

2. Each judge shall sit separately from each other and from the audience.

3. The judges shall remain neutral during the match. However, a Muay Thai judge may notify the referee of a rule violation during the round interval.

4. At the end of each round, the judges shall complete the score card for that round.

5. The judges are not allowed to leave their seat until the match ends and result has been announced.

R. Type of results. Unless otherwise indicated in these rules, the following result types apply to every unarmed combat discipline regulated by the Commission:

1. A knockout occurs by failure of a combatant to rise from the canvas. The failure to resume fighting after a rest period shall be considered as if a knockout or technical knockout occurred in the next round.

2. A technical knockout occurs when:
   a. The referee stops a bout;
   b. The ringside physician stops a bout; or
   c. An injury as a result of a legal maneuver is severe enough to terminate a bout.

3. A decision via score cards occurs when there is no knockout or technical knockout. A score card decision is of three types:
   a. Unanimous – when all three judges score the bout for the same contestant;
   b. Split Decision – when two judges score the bout for one contestant and one judge scores for the opponent; or
   c. Majority Decision – when two judges score the bout for the same contestant and one judge scores a draw.

4. A draw is of three types:
   a. Unanimous – when all three judges score the bout a draw;
   b. Majority – when two judges score the bout a draw; or
   c. Split – Where one of the three judges scores the contest in favor of one fighter, another judge scores the contest in favor of the other fighter, and the third judge scores the contest as a draw.

5. Disqualification of a contestant who has committed fouls may occur when the referee determines that a foul was intentional, severe, or flagrant, there is a combination of fouls of any type, or the bout is terminated as a result of an injury resulting from an intentional foul. A disqualification shall result in a win for the opponent of the disqualified contestant.

6. Forfeit may occur when a contestant fails to begin competition or prematurely ends the bout for reasons other than those listed in these rules.

7. A technical draw may occur when an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul causes the injured contestant to be unable to continue and the injured contestant is even or behind on the score cards at the time of stoppage. A technical draw will also occur when both fighters are simultaneously knocked out ("double knockout"), both contestants are in such condition that a continuance may subject them to serious injury, or, in kickboxing, an accidental foul terminates a bout during the first round.

8. A technical decision may occur when the bout is prematurely stopped due to injury and a contestant is leading on the score cards.

9. No contest may occur when a bout is prematurely stopped due to accidental injury and a majority of rounds has not been completed to render a decision via the score cards. A no contest shall render the contest a nullity, with no winner or loser.

10. In a discipline using a 10-point must system of scoring, an even 10-10 score is allowed, but shall be a relatively rare result.

S. Timekeeper.

1. The timekeeper shall keep precise timing of each round and the breaks, following the referee's instructions to start or stop, according to the rules and normal practice. A timekeeper is responsible for keeping the official time of each bout and shall:
   a. Start and end the round by striking the bell or other sound device approved for the bout.
b. Warn contestants when there is only 10 seconds remaining in a round by the method approved for the unarmed combat discipline.

c. Signal the end of each rest period by use of a distinctive whistle or other approved sound.

d. Correctly regulate all periods of time and counts by a stop watch or clock, but shall only stop the clock when instructed by the referee with the command “time,” then resuming timekeeping when the referee gives the command “time in.”

e. Use two stop watches or clocks for regulating rounds and rehabilitation periods.

f. For all disciplines other than MMA, start the knock down count by standing and signaling to the referee, audibly and by hand gestures, the correct count in one-second intervals.

T. Announcer. The announcer has the responsibility to:

1. Announce the combatants’ names, corner, and weight or weight class prior to the fight and again as they arrive in the ring;

2. Hold the microphone for the referee to announce the rules or guidelines;

3. Announce the round number at the start of each round;

4. Announce the correct winner’s name and corner, when the referee raises the combatant’s hand; and

5. Announce any other information required by the unarmed combat discipline or the Commission.

U. Gloves. The Commission may require that promoters provide, for approval, a deconstructed sample of non-certified gloves to be used in any match, together with a list of materials used to construct the gloves.

V. Bandaging:

1. As a general rule, soft surgical bandage (“gauze”) and surgeon’s adhesive tape (“tape”) may be used to protect the hands or feet of combatants, depending on the discipline.

2. With regard to hand bandaging, tape shall be placed directly on the skin of the hand nearest to the wrist to protect that part of the hand. Said tape may cross the back of the hand twice, but shall not exceed one winding’s width (for example two inches for boxing hand wraps). Bandages shall be evenly distributed across the hand.

3. Contestants shall not wet wraps or apply a substance to the wrapping.

4. Bandages and tape shall be applied in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector. Gloves shall not be placed on the hands of a contestant until the bandages are approved by the inspector. If approved by the Commission, a contestant has the right to have a second or manager witness the bandaging of an opponent’s hands.

5. Variations specific to each discipline are listed in Table 2.

6. All other wraps or bandages that are not specifically allowed in these rules must be approved by the Commission.

W. Foul. The following actions are fouls in every unarmed combat discipline:

1. Striking or abusing an official;

2. Hitting on a break, after the round has ended, or after the referee has stopped the bout;

3. Butting with the head;

4. Groin attacks of any kind;

5. Refusal to obey the commands of the referee;

6. Timidity (avoiding contact, intentionally falling down, faking an injury, intentional stalling, refusing to engage, intentionally dropping the mouthpiece, or using passive tactics);

7. Spitting or biting;

8. Use of swearing or abusive language during the event by a contestant or the contestant’s representatives;

9. Eye gouging;

10. Hair pulling;

11. Strikes to the spine, back of the head, or base of the skull (“rabbit blows”);

12. Interference by seconds;

13. Intentionally throwing an opponent out of fighting area;

14. Holding the ropes or onto the cage for any reason; and

15. Any unsportsmanlike conduct that, in the opinion of the referee, does, or is likely to, cause an injury to an opponent or interference with the contest.

X. Rounds.

1. A round of unarmed combat includes a period of unarmed combat immediately followed by a period of rest, with the exception that there is no period of rest after the final round.

2. The Commission may approve a variation on the standard number and duration of rounds during a bout.

3. A round only begins upon the sounding of the bell. Any stoppage during the match for any reason, will not be counted as part of the round time.

R19-2-D602. Boxing

A. The ring. The promoter is responsible for providing a safe ring in accordance with the following:

1. The ring shall be four sided, between 16 and 20 feet per side, with two feet outside the ropes, and securely assembled.

2. The floor shall be covered with shock-absorbent padding, such as Ensolite or the equivalent.

3. The padding shall be covered with tightly-stretched clean canvas securely laced to the platform.

4. There shall be four ropes, stretched and linked to four corner posts. The rope shall not be less than one inch in diameter, and shall be covered by a soft or cushioning material. Positioning and tensioning of the rope shall be approved by the Commission.

B. Gloves. The promoter is responsible for providing boxing gloves for contestants in accordance with the following:

1. Gloves shall be 8 ounces in weight for all divisions under 135 pounds; and 10 ounces in weight for all divisions over 135 pounds, except that fighters of weight between 135 to 147 pounds may mutually agree in writing to use 8-ounce gloves. The promoter shall have two extra sets of 8-ounce and 10-ounce gloves available during an event.

2. All gloves shall be nationally-approved brands or shall be submitted for approval to the Commission, and shall be in sanitary, safe, and good condition.
3. Gloves for title bouts shall be new and delivered to the Commission representative with the packaging unbroken.

C. Contestant's equipment and apparel. Each contestant has the duty to provide personal hand bandaging, uniforms, robe, boxing or combat shoes, abdominal guard, mouthpiece, water bottle, bucket, and towel for use during a bout, unless certain items are provided under the promoter/fighter contract. A contestant's equipment is subject to the approval of the Commission or its representative and the following requirements apply to the equipment and apparel of all contestants:

1. The contestants may not wear the same colors in the ring, without the approval of the Commission's representative. Each contestant shall have two uniforms in contrasting colors, with each uniform consisting of trunks for male contestants and a top and shorts for female contestants.

2. The belt of the trunks or shorts shall not extend above the waistline.

3. Facial cosmetics shall be prohibited.

4. Each contestant shall wear an abdominal guard that will protect him or her against injury from a foul blow. The abdominal guard shall not cover or extend above the umbilicus.

D. Weight classes. The following traditional weight classes shall be used as a general guide:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weight Class</th>
<th>Weight Range in Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flyweight</td>
<td>Less than 118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantamweight</td>
<td>118-125.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Featherweight</td>
<td>126-134.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightweight</td>
<td>135-146.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welterweight</td>
<td>147-159.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleweight</td>
<td>160-174.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Heavyweight</td>
<td>175-199.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavyweight</td>
<td>200+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Fair blows and fouls.

1. Fair blows are delivered by a combatant with the padded knuckle part of the glove to the front or sides of the head, shoulders, arms, and front torso above the belt line of an opponent.

2. All blows that are not fair as described in subsection (E)(1) above are fouls. In addition to the foul blows listed in R19-2-D601(W), the following practices are also classified as fouls in boxing:
   a. Hitting an opponent who is down or in the process of getting up after being down;
   b. Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other, or duck so low that the contestant’s head is below an opponent’s belt line;
   c. Holding or maintaining a clinch after directed by the referee to break, or failure to take a full step back when the referee breaks a clinch;
   d. Pushing, tripping, kicking, or wrestling;
   e. Hitting with elbows, shoulder, or forearm;
   f. Hitting with an open glove, the inside of the glove, the wrist, the backhand, or the side of the hand; and
   g. Punching an opponent’s back or the kidneys (kidney punch).

F. Intentional foul.

1. The referee shall have discretion as to the penalty for fouling. The referee may direct the deduction of points, and may also disqualify the wrongdoer, in the case of persistent or major fouling, or where the foul prevents continuance of the bout. Normally, in the case of minor fouling, the referee is expected to issue a warning before imposing a penalty. Penalties shall be imposed during or immediately after the round in which the foul occurs. The referee shall personally advise the corners and each judge of the points deducted immediately upon imposition of the penalty.

2. If a contestant is injured (e.g., cut) by an intentional foul but can continue, the referee shall notify the judges and the Commission representative at ringside that if the foul-inflicted injury is subsequently aggravated to the point that the injured contestant cannot continue, a technical win will be rendered in favor of the injured contestant if the injured contestant is ahead on points, or the points are even, and a technical draw will be rendered if the injured contestant is behind on points.

G. Accidental foul.

1. If a contestant is accidentally fouled so that the contestant cannot continue, the referee shall stop the bout and a technical decision shall be rendered in favor of the contestant ahead on points. If the points are even, or if the foul occurs in the first three rounds, a no contest shall be declared.

H. Results specific to boxing.

1. In addition to the type of results listed in R19-2-D601(R), the following results are specific to boxing:
   a. When contestant is considered knocked down. A contestant is considered to be knocked down when any part of the contestant’s body, other than the soles of the feet are on the canvas, or the contestant hangs helplessly on the ropes, unable to stand, or the contestant is knocked out of the ring.
b. Counting. When the contestant is knocked down the referee shall order the opponent to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner. The count shall begin by the timekeeper immediately upon the knockdown. The timekeeper, by audible counting and hand signaling, shall give the referee the correct one-second interval for the count. The referee shall pick up and audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with appropriate hand motions. The referee’s count is the official count.

c. Length of Count. A contestant who is knocked down shall not be allowed to resume boxing until the referee has finished counting 8 (“mandatory 8 count”). A contestant may take the count either on the floor or standing. If the contestant taking the count is not standing in a complete upright position when the referee calls the count of 10, the referee shall wave both arms indicating that the contestant has been knocked out.

d. No saving by bell. Except in the last round, there is no saving by the bell. If a contestant is knocked down during the last 10 seconds of a round, the count shall continue after the end of the round as if the round was not ended. The one-minute rest period will begin from the time the contestant rises after the knockdown. If a contestant is knocked down during a round, and counted out after the end of a round, the knockout shall be considered as having taken place during the round which was last finished.

e. Wiping gloves. Before a contestant resumes boxing after having been knocked down, or having slipped, to the floor, the referee shall wipe any foreign substance from the contestant’s gloves before allowing the bout to resume.

f. Three knockdowns. When a contestant is knocked down for the third time in a round, the referee shall stop the bout. The opponent shall be declared the winner. This rule shall not apply to championship contests, unless both contestants and the Commission agree that it should apply.

g. Knocked out of ring. A contestant who is knocked or fallen out of the ring, may be helped back onto the ring apron by anyone except the contestant’s manager or seconds. The contestant has a total of 20 seconds to get into the ring and rise.

I. Method of judging:

1. Three judges shall score all bouts. Under special circumstances two judges and the referee may score. The method of judging shall be the 10-point must system. In this system the better contestant receives 10 points and the opponent proportionately less, but not less than 7 points. If the round is even, each contestant receives 10 points. A fraction of points may not be given. Points for each round shall be awarded immediately after the termination of the round and not subsequently changed. Judges shall sign their scorecards.

2. After each round, the referee shall pick up the scorecards of the judges and then deliver the cards to the Commission representative assigned to check them for mathematical accuracy. When the Commission representative has completed checking the final scorecards, the representative shall advise the announcer of the decision, and the announcer shall then inform the audience of the decision over the speaker system. The Commission representative shall be present at the ring apron when checking the scorecards.

J. Rounds:

1. The number of rounds in a boxing bout shall not exceed a maximum of 12.

2. The duration of each round shall be a maximum of three minutes, followed by a one-minute rest period after each non-final round.

R19-2-D603. Mixed Martial Arts

A. The fighting area:

1. Regardless of the shape of the fighting area, the fighting area canvas shall be no smaller than 518 square feet and no larger than 746 square feet. The fighting area canvas shall be padded in a manner as approved by the Commission, with at least a 1-inch layer of foam padding. Padding shall extend beyond the fighting area and over the edge of the platform. Vinyl or other plastic rubberized covering shall not be permitted unless approved by the Commission.

2. The fighting area canvas shall not be more than 4 feet above the surface upon which the fighting area is constructed and shall have suitable steps or ramp for use by the participants. Posts shall be made of metal not more than 6 inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of 58 inches above the fighting area canvas and shall be properly padded in a manner approved by the Commission.

3. The fighting area shall be enclosed by a fence made of such material as will not allow a fighter to fall out or break through it onto the floor or spectators, including, but not limited to, vinyl coated chain link fencing. All metal parts shall be covered and padded in a manner approved by the Commission and shall not be abrasive to the contestants.

4. The fence may provide two separate entries onto the fighting area canvas, but one entrance is acceptable.

B. Gloves. The promoter is responsible for providing gloves for contestants in accordance with the following:

1. The gloves shall be new for all main events and in good condition, or they must be replaced.

2. All contestants shall wear gloves of 4, 5, or 6 ounces in weight, approved by the Commission. No contestant shall supply their own gloves for participation, unless approved by the Commission and mutually agreed upon by the contestants.

C. Contestant’s equipment and apparel:

1. For each bout, the promoter shall provide at least one clean water bucket and clean plastic water bottle in each corner.

2. Male contestants shall wear a groin guard of their own selection, of a type approved by the Commission.

3. Female contestants are prohibited from wearing groin guards, but may be required to wear a chest protector during competition, of a type approved by the Commission.

4. Gis, shirts, socks, and shoes are prohibited during competition. Each contestant shall wear MMA shorts, biking shorts, or kickboxing shorts, and women contestants shall also wear approved tops.

D. Weight classes. The following weight classes shall be used as a general guide:
E. Foul.

In addition to the foul blows listed in R19-2-D601(W), the practices addressed in subsections (E)(1) and (2) below are classified as fouls in MMA.

1. The following infractions shall receive a warning for the first instance, and thereafter shall result in a penalty:
   a. Holding or grabbing the fence;
   b. Holding an opponent’s shorts or gloves; and
   c. The presence of more than one second in the fighting area during a period of rest or the presence of a second on the apron without permission from the referee.

2. The following infractions shall receive a penalty if committed at any time:
   a. Fish hooking;
   b. Intentionally placing a finger in any orifice of an opponent;
   c. Downward pointing of elbow strikes (i.e., a “12-to-6” downward elbow strike);
   d. Small joint manipulation;
   e. Heel kicks to the kidney;
   f. Throat strikes of any kind;
   g. Clawing, pinching, twisting the flesh or grabbing the clavicle;
   h. Kicking or kneeing the head of a grounded contestant;
   i. Stomping a grounded contestant, or kneeing or kicking the head of a grounded contestant;
   j. Spiking an opponent to the canvas on the opponent’s head or neck; and
   k. For amateurs only:
      i. Elbow strikes to the head of a grounded opponent;
      ii. Twisting leg submissions;
      iii. Linear kicks to the knees; or
      iv. Foot stomps.

3. Only a referee can assess a foul. If the referee does not call the foul, judges shall not make that assessment on their own and cannot factor such into their scoring calculations.

4. If a foul is committed, the referee shall:
   a. Call time;
   b. Check the condition and safety of the fouled contestant; and
   c. Assess the foul to the offending contestant, deduct points, and notify each corner’s seconds, judges, and the official scorekeeper of that decision.

5. There shall be no scoring of an incomplete round. If the referee penalizes either contestant, the appropriate deduction of points will occur when the final score is calculated.

6. For purposes of MMA, a “grounded” contestant occurs when any part of the contestant’s body, aside from a single hand and soles of the feet, are touching the fighting-area floor. To be grounded, both hands palm/fist down, and/or other body part, will be touching the fighting-area floor. If a single knee or arm is touching the fighting-area floor, the combatant or contestant is grounded without having to have another body part touching the fighting area floor.

F. Intentional fouls.

For intentional fouls, the following rules shall apply:

1. An intentional foul that does not result in an injury shall result in a deduction of one point from the offending combatant’s score.

2. The offending contestant loses by disqualification if the referee determines that any of the offenses were intentional, severe, or flagrant, there is a combination of three of the fouls listed in subsection (E)(2) above, or the bout is terminated as a result of an injury resulting from an intentional foul.

3. If an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul causes the injured contestant to be unable to continue at a subsequent point in the bout:
   a. The injured contestant will win by a technical decision, if the injured contestant was ahead on the score cards; or
   b. The outcome will be declared a technical draw, if the injured contestant was behind on the score cards.

4. If a contestant incurs injury while attempting to foul an opponent, the referee shall not take any action in the contestant’s favor, and the injury shall be treated in the same manner as an injury produced by a fair blow.
If, during grappling, the contestant on the bottom commits a foul, the bout will continue to protect the superior position of the topmost contestant, unless the contestant on the top is too injured to continue.

G. Accidental fouls
1. Accidental fouls will result in one point being deducted by the official scorekeeper from the offending combatant’s score if directed by the referee.
2. If an injury sustained during competition as a result of an accidental foul is severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, the bout shall result in a no contest if stopped before a majority of rounds have been completed.
3. If an injury sustained during competition as a result of an accidental foul is severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, the bout shall result in a technical decision awarded to the contestant who is ahead on the score cards at the time the bout is stopped when the bout is stopped after a majority of rounds have been completed.

II. Results specific to MMA. In addition to the type of results listed in R19-2-D601(R), bout results can include submission by:
1. Tap out, which occurs when a contestant physically uses his or her hand to indicate that he or she no longer wishes to continue, or
2. Verbal tap out, which occurs when a contestant verbally announces to the referee that he or she does not wish to continue.

I. Method of judging:
1. All bouts will be evaluated and scored by three judges.
2. The 10-point must system will be the standard system of scoring a bout. Under the 10-point must scoring system, 10 points must be awarded to the winner of the round and 9 points or less must be awarded to the loser, except for an even (10-10) round.
3. Judges shall evaluate the following MMA techniques in the following order of importance: effective striking, grappling, control of the fighting area, aggressiveness, and defense:
   a. Effective striking is judged by determining the total number of legal heavy strikes landed by a contestant.
   b. Effective grappling is judged by considering the amount of successful executions of a legal takedown and reversals. Examples of factors to consider are takedowns from standing position to mount position, passing the guard to mount position, and bottom position contestant using an active, threatening guard.
   c. Effective fighting area control is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location, and position of the bout. Examples of factors to consider are countering a grappler’s attempt at takedown by remaining standing and legally striking, taking down an opponent to force a ground fight, creating threatening submission attempts, passing the guard to achieve mount, and creating striking opportunities.
   d. Effective aggressiveness means moving forward and landing a legal strike.
   e. Effective defense means avoiding being struck, taken down, or reversed while countering with offensive attacks.

4. The following objective scoring criteria shall be utilized by the judges when scoring a round:
   a. A round is to be scored as a 10-10 round when both contestants appear to be fighting evenly and neither contestant shows clear dominance in a round;
   b. A round is to be scored as a 10-9 round when a contestant wins by a close margin, landing the greater number of effective legal strikes, grappling and other maneuvers;
   c. A round is to be scored as a 10-8 round when a contestant overwhelmingly dominates by striking or grappling in a round; and
   d. A round is to be scored as a 10-7 round when a contestant totally dominates by striking or grappling in a round.
5. Judges shall use a sliding scale and recognize the length of time the contestants are either standing or on the ground, as follows:
   a. If the contestants were on the canvas most of the round, then:
      i. Effective grappling is weighed first; and
      ii. Effective striking is then weighed.
   b. If the contestants were standing most of the round, then:
      i. Effective striking is weighed first; and
      ii. Effective grappling is then weighed.
   c. If a round ends with a relatively even amount of standing and canvas fighting, striking and grappling are weighed equally.

J. Rounds
1. The number of rounds in a professional MMA bout shall not exceed a maximum of five rounds.
2. The duration of each professional round shall be a maximum of five minutes, followed by a one-minute rest period after each non-final round.
3. The number of rounds in an amateur MMA bout shall not exceed a maximum of three rounds.
4. The duration of each amateur round shall be a maximum of three minutes, followed by a one-minute rest period after each non-final round.

R19-2-D604. Kickboxing
A. The ring. The promoter is responsible for providing a safe ring in accordance with the following:
1. The ring shall be four-sided, not less than 17 feet nor more than 20 feet per side measured within the ropes.
2. The ring platform shall not be more than 4 feet above the surface upon which the ring is constructed and shall be provided with suitable steps for use of the contestants. Ring posts shall be of metal, not more than 4 inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a height of 58 inches above the ring floor and shall be properly padded.
3. The floor shall be covered with shock-absorbent padding, as approved by the Commission, which shall extend beyond the ring ropes and over the edge of the platform.
4. The padding shall be covered with tightly-stretched clean canvas securely laced to the platform.
5. There shall be four ropes, stretched and linked to four corner posts. The rope shall not be less than 1 inch in diameter and shall be covered by a soft or cushioning material. Positioning and tensioning of the rope shall be approved by the Commission.
B. Gloves and footpads.
1. World title bouts for men shall be fought with 8-ounce regulation gloves. All other male professional bouts may be fought with 8-ounce or 10-ounce gloves by agreement between the promoter and the contestants. All women’s professional bouts, including world title bouts, and all amateur competitions shall be held with 10-ounce regulation gloves. Those contestants matched at a weight heavier than super welterweight may be required to wear gloves with more extensive padding than those contestants matched at a lighter weight.

2. All gloves must be nationally-approved brands or shall be submitted for approval to the Commission, and shall be in sanitary, safe, and good condition. Matched contestants shall wear padded protective equipment on the hands and feet of an identical size, shape, style and manufacture as provided by the promoter.

3. Gloves for title fights shall be new and delivered to the Commission representative with the packaging unbroken.

4. If footpads or shin guards are used, they shall be new and unbroken and shall be approved by the Commission.

C. Contestant’s equipment and apparel.

1. For each bout, the promoter shall provide at least one clean water bucket in each corner, and shall provide the gloves for each contestant to ensure that matched contestants wear equipment of the same size, shape, style and manufacture.

2. Each contestant has the duty to provide the contestant’s own hand bandaging, at least one light-colored and one dark-colored uniform, padded protective equipment to be worn on the feet, abdominal guard, breast protector (for women), mouthpiece, water bottle, and towel for use during an event. A contestant’s equipment is subject to the approval of the Commission or its representative and the following requirements apply to the equipment and apparel of contestants:
   a. The combatants may not wear the same colors in the ring, without the approval of the Commission’s representative. In bouts involving a champion currently recognized by the Commission, the champion shall choose which color uniform to wear. In all other bouts, the referee or the Commission representative in charge will designate which contestant will wear the light-colored uniform and which contestant will wear the dark-colored uniform.
   b. All contestants must follow the World Kickboxing Association Dress Code approved for the discipline their bout is fought under.
   c. Facial cosmetics shall be prohibited.
   d. Male contestants must wear a foul-proof groin guard or abdominal guard. A plastic or aluminum cup with an athletic supporter is adequate. Female contestants must wear foul-proof breast guards. Plastic breast covers are adequate. Female contestants may also wear an abdominal guard.

D. Weight classes. No bout shall be scheduled when the weight difference between combatants exceeds an allowance of three and one-half percent of the division weight.

1. The following weight classes shall be used as a general guide for men:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weights</th>
<th>Weight Range in Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strawweight</td>
<td>Less than 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atomweight</td>
<td>108-111.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flyweight</td>
<td>112-116.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantamweight</td>
<td>117-121.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Featherweight</td>
<td>122-126.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightweight</td>
<td>127-131.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Lightweight</td>
<td>132-136.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Welterweight</td>
<td>137-141.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welterweight</td>
<td>142-146.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Welterweight</td>
<td>147-152.9</td>
</tr>
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<td>Light Middleweight</td>
<td>153-158.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleweight</td>
<td>159-164.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Middleweight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light Heavyweight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light Cruiserweight</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cruiserweight</td>
<td>186-194.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Cruiserweight</td>
<td>195-214.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavyweight</td>
<td>215-234.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Heavyweight</td>
<td>235+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The following weight classes shall be used as a general guide for women:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weights</th>
<th>Weight Range in Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strawweight</td>
<td>Less than 108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atomweight</td>
<td>108-111.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flyweight</td>
<td>112-116.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantamweight</td>
<td>117-121.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Featherweight</td>
<td>122-126.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightweight</td>
<td>127-131.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Lightweight</td>
<td>132-136.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Welterweight</td>
<td>137-141.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welterweight</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Super Welterweight</td>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Middleweight</td>
<td>159-164.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Middleweight</td>
<td>165-174.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cruiserweight</td>
<td>175-184.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Cruiserweight</td>
<td>185-214.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavyweight</td>
<td>215-234.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Heavyweight</td>
<td>235+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. **Fair blows and fouls.**

1. All punches must land with the knuckle part of the glove, and no other part of the glove or forearm can be used. All kicks must connect with the ball of the foot, the instep, the heel, side of the foot, or the shin from below the knee to the instep.

2. In professional kickboxing competition there is a minimum kick expectation of eight kicks per round, although kick counters will not be used. If the referee feels that a contestant is not kicking enough he or she may give a verbal warning. If the contestant continues without using enough kicks, the referee may deduct a point, and judges shall implement that deduction.

3. Contests may kick or sweep to the inside or outside region of the leg. Any deliberate kick to the knee, groin, or hip joint shall be prohibited and shall constitute a foul. The referee may issue a warning, order point deductions from the judges scoring, or may disqualify the offending contestant for repeated violations.

4. In addition to the foul blows listed in R19-2-D601(W), the following practices are classified as fouls in kickboxing:
   a. Knee strikes, elbow strikes, palm-heel strikes, slapping, or clubbing blows with the hands.
   b. Striking the throat, collarbone, the kidneys, or a female contestant’s breasts.
   c. Hitting with the open glove, or with the wrist.
   d. Kicking into the knee, or striking below the belt in any unauthorized manner.
   e. Anti-joint techniques (i.e. striking or applying leverage against any joint).
   f. Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other.
   g. Grabbing or holding onto an opponent’s leg or foot.
   h. Leg checking the opponent’s leg (act of extending the leg or foot to stop the kick of an opponent) or stepping on the opponent’s foot to prevent the opponent from moving or kicking.
   i. Holding any part of the body or deliberately maintaining a clinch for any purpose.
   j. Throwing or taking an opponent to the floor in any unauthorized manner.
   k. Striking a downed opponent, or an opponent who is getting up after being down. A contestant is “downed” when any part of the contestant’s body other than the soles of the feet touches the floor.

F. **Intentional foul.**

1. The referee shall have discretion as to the penalty for fouling. The referee may direct the deduction of one to two points and may also disqualify the wrongdoer, in the case of persistent or major fouling, or where the foul prevents continuance of the bout. Normally, in the case of minor fouling, the referee is expected to issue a warning before imposing a penalty. Penalties shall be imposed during or immediately after the round in which the foul occurs. The referee shall personally advise the corners and each judge of the points deducted immediately upon imposition of the penalty.

2. If a contestant is injured (e.g., cut) by an intentional foul but can continue, the referee shall notify the judges and the Commission representative at ringside that if the foul-inflicted injury is subsequently aggravated to the point that the injured contestant cannot continue, a technical win will be rendered in favor of the injured contestant if that contestant is ahead on points, or the points are even, and a technical draw will be rendered if the injured contestant is behind on points.

G. **Accidental foul.**

1. If a bout is stopped because of an accidental foul, the referee shall determine whether or not the contestant who has been fouled can continue. The referee may consult with the attending physician. If the contestant’s chances have not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the foul, the referee may order the bout continued after a reasonable interval.

2. On the other hand, if by reason of accidental foul a contestant shall be rendered unfit to continue the bout, it shall be terminated. The scorekeeper shall tally all scores, subtracting all penalties. If the injured contestant is behind on points in the majority opinion of the judges, then the referee shall declare the bout to be a technical draw. But if the injured contestant has a lead in points, then the referee shall declare the injured contestant to be the winner by technical decision.

3. Should an accidental foul terminate a bout during the first round, the referee shall declare the bout to be a technical draw.

H. **Results specific to kickboxing.**

1. When contestant is considered knocked down. A contestant shall be declared knocked down if any portion of the contestant’s body, other than the feet touches the floor, or if the contestant hangs helpless over the ropes. A contestant shall not be declared knocked down if he or she is pushed, thrown, or accidentally slips to the floor. The determination as to whether a contestant is pushed, thrown or slips to the floor, rather than being knocked down, shall be made by the referee.

2. Counting. Whenever a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall order the contestant’s opponent to retire to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner and immediately begin the count over the knocked down contestant. The time-
keeper, through effective signaling, shall give the referee the correct one-second intervals for the count. The referee will audibly announce the passing of each one-second interval, indicating its passage with a downward motion of the arm. The referee’s count is the only official count.

3. Length of Count.
   a. Any time a contestant is knocked down, the referee shall automatically begin a mandatory 8 count and then, if the contestant appears able to continue, will allow the bout to resume.
      i. The referee may, at his or her discretion, administer an 8 count to a contestant who has been stunned, but who remains standing. He or she shall direct the contestant’s opponent to a neutral corner, then begin counting from 1 to 8, examining the stunned contestant as during the counts.
      ii. If, after completing the standing 8 count, the referee determines that the contestant is able to continue, the referee shall order the bout to resume. But if the referee determines that the contestant is not able to continue, the referee shall stop the bout and declare the contestant’s opponent to be the winner by technical knockout.
   b. If the contestant taking the count is still down when the referee calls the count of 10, the referee shall wave both arms to indicate that the contestant has been knocked out and will signal that the contestant’s opponent is the winner. A round’s ending before the referee reached the count of 10 will have no bearing on the count. The contestant must still rise before the count of 10 to avoid a knockout.
   c. Should a contestant rise when the referee calls the count of 10, the referee shall resume the count where he or she stopped counting.
   d. Should both contestants go down at the same time, the referee shall continue to count as long as one of the contestants is down. If both contestants remain down until the count of 10, the bout will be stopped and the referee shall declare the bout to be a technical draw. But if one contestant rises before the count of 10 and the other contestant remains down, the first contestant to rise shall be declared the winner by knockout. Should both contestants rise before the count of 10, the round will continue.

4. Should a contestant be knocked down three times in one round from blows to the head, the referee shall stop the bout and declare the contestant’s opponent to be the winner by technical knockout.

5. Whenever a contestant is knocked out primarily as a result of a kick, whether or not the kick occurred in combination with punches, the referee shall declare the contestant’s opponent to be the winner by either kick knockout or technical kick knockout whichever is appropriate and shall be entered into the contestant’s official record as a KKO.

6. A contestant who has been wrestled, pushed, or who has fallen through the ropes during the bout, may be helped back by anyone except the contestant’s own seconds or manager. The referee shall allow reasonable time for the contestant to enter the ring immediately. Should the contestant stall for time outside the ropes, the referee shall start the count without waiting for the contestant to re-enter the ring.
   a. Once a fallen contestant re-enters the ring, the referee shall start the round from the moment that the contestant is back in the ring.
   b. Whenever a contestant falls through the ropes, the contestant’s opponent must retire to the farthest neutral corner, as directed by the referee, and remain there until ordered to resume the bout.
   c. A contestant who deliberately wrestles or throws an opponent from the ring, or who hits an opponent who is partly out of the ring and thus prevented by the ropes from assuming a position of defense, may be penalized.

7. Wiping gloves. Before a fallen contestant resumes competition, after having been knocked to, slipped to, or fallen to the floor, the referee shall wipe the contestant’s gloves free of any foreign substance.

8. If after consulting with the physician, the referee decides that further contact below the belt, whether from fair or foul blow, will result in injury to a contestant’s knee, the referee shall prohibit striking below the belt for the remainder of the bout.

I. Method of Judging.
   1. The judges shall score all bouts and determine the winner through the use of the 10-point must system. In this system the winner of each round receives 10 points and the opponent receives a proportionately smaller number. But in no circumstances shall a judge award the loser of each round with fewer than 7 points. If a round is judged even, each contestant shall receive 10 points. No fraction of points may be given.
   2. Judges should base their scores on the relative effectiveness of each contestant in a given round. An official knockdown always demonstrates superior effectiveness. However, a contestant who is knocked down more from instability than from an opponent’s blow, may be able to return from the knockdown and dominate the round by a large enough margin to be judged the winner. Also, the weight given to an official knockdown scored by one contestant must be equal to the weight given to an official knockdown scored by the contestant’s opponent.
   3. Generally, sweeps should not be given the same weight as an official knockdown. Judges should watch for the technique’s effectiveness in slowing down an opponent.
   4. A contestant who wins the round and does so with exceptional above-the-belt kicking technique, should be given a more favorable point advantage than the contestant who wins a round with a predominance of punching technique. Below-the-belt kicking technique should be given the same weight as punching techniques. A round should be awarded to the overall most effective above-the-waist kicker.
   5. Further, a contestant who aggressively presses an opponent throughout a round, but cannot land a threatening kick or punch, should not be judged as favorably as the contestant who back pedals throughout the round but counter attacks with visible impact.
   6. Judges shall award points to contestants on the basis of round by round outcomes and in accordance with the following scores:
      a. 10 points to 10 points whenever neither contestant dominates the other with a superiority in effectiveness.
      b. 10 points to 9 points whenever the winning contestant dominates the losing contestant with a marginal superiority in effectiveness.
c. 10 points to 8 points whenever the winning contestant dominates the losing contestant with exceptional above-the-waist kicking technique, or whenever the winning contestant dominates the losing contestant with a significant superiority in effectiveness as might be indicated by one knockdown.

d. 10 points to 7 points whenever the winning contestant dominates the losing contestant with overwhelming superiority in effectiveness as must be indicated by more than one knockdown.

e. In the case of a professional or Pro Am title bout that ends in a draw, there shall be a tie-breaking extra round, that shall be decided by the referee.

J. Rounds.
1. The number of rounds in a kickboxing bout shall not exceed a maximum of 12 rounds.
2. The duration of each round shall be a maximum of two minutes, followed by a one-minute rest period after each non-final round.

R19-2-D605. Muay Thai.
A. The ring. The promoter is responsible for providing a safe ring in accordance with the following:
1. The ring shall be four-sided, not less than 16 feet nor more than 24 feet per side, measured within the ropes.
2. The floor and corner shall be well constructed with no obstructions and with a minimum extension outside the ring of at least 3 feet. The minimum floor height should be 4 to 5 feet from the surface upon which the ring is constructed. The corner posts shall have a diameter of between 4 to 5 inches with a height of 58 inches from the ring floor. All four posts must be properly cushioned.
3. The ring floor must be padded by either cushioning, rubber, soft cloth, rubber mat, or similar material with a thickness of 1 to 1 1/2 inches. The padding shall be completely covered by a canvas cloth.
4. There shall be four ropes, stretched and linked to four corner posts. The rope shall not be less than 1 inch in diameter and shall be covered by a soft or cushioning material. Positioning and tensioning of the rope shall be approved by the Commission.
5. The ring shall have suitable steps for use of the contestants.

B. Gloves.
1. Promoters are responsible for providing gloves for contestants in accordance with the following:
   a. Mini Flyweight - Junior Featherweight shall use 6-ounce gloves.
   b. Featherweight - Welterweight shall use 8-ounce gloves.
   c. Junior Middleweight and heavier classes shall use no less than 10-ounce gloves; and higher weights may use gloves of 12, 14, 16, or 18 ounces in weight, as approved by the Commission.
   d. The promoter shall have one extra set of gloves for each glove weight, corresponding with the contestants’ weight classes participating in the event.
2. All gloves will be inspected by a Commission inspector prior to the fight.
3. In the case of any problem with the boxing gloves themselves, the referee may temporarily halt the match until the problem is corrected.

C. Contestant’s equipment and apparel.
1. Only boxing shorts may be worn by all contestants, and women shall also wear approved tops. Contestants shall have one extra set of apparel for an event.
2. To ensure the combatant’s safety, a groin guard must be worn and shall be checked by an inspector.
3. Long hair may be worn, but hair shall be tied back, and facial hair shall be trimmed.
4. The Mongkol may be worn when performing the Wai Kru (paying respect to one’s teacher) prior to the match start.
5. Arm bands may be worn.
6. Single elastic bandages are allowed to be worn on the arms or legs to prevent sprains, however insertion of a shin guard, or similar object, is not allowed.
7. No decoration, jewelry, or material with sharp or metal components is allowed to be worn during the bout.
8. The use of liniment is allowed as long as both contestants and Commission agree. Contestants shall not use liniment on the face.
9. Contestants may wear elastic ankle socks to protect their feet.
10. Any infringement to the dress code may result in the contestant’s disqualification.

D. Weight classes. The following weight classes shall be used as a general guide:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weights</th>
<th>Weight Range in Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mini Flyweight</td>
<td>Less than 105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Flyweight</td>
<td>105-107.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flyweight</td>
<td>108-111.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Bantamweight</td>
<td>112-114.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bantamweight</td>
<td>115-117.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Featherweight</td>
<td>118-121.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Featherweight</td>
<td>122-125.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Junior Lightweight</td>
<td>126-129.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lightweight</td>
<td>130-134.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Welterweight</td>
<td>135-139.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welterweight</td>
<td>140-146.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Junior Middleweight</td>
<td>147-153.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Fair blows and fouls.
1. A fair strike may be made by a punch, kick, knee, or elbow. Contestants may strike with punches above the waist, kicks above the waist and to the inside and outside of an opponent’s legs, but not to the groin or leg joints. Direct kicks (side-kick style) to the front of an opponent’s legs are not allowed. Fighters, promoters, trainers, and the Commission may agree prior to the event to use modified rules, which agreement shall be documented in the promoter/fighter contract.
2. Clinching is allowed if one contestant is active within the clinch.
3. Contestants are allowed to catch their opponent’s leg and take one step forward. After one step, the contestant holding the leg must strike before taking further steps.
4. A contestant may kick his or her opponent’s supporting leg with the top of the contestant’s foot or shin, but may not use the instep as in a karate-style sweep.
5. In addition to the foul blows listed in R19-2-D601(W), the following practices are classified as fouls in Muay Thai:
   a. Slapping with the lace side of the gloves;
   b. Holding an opponent’s head or arm and hitting;
   c. Strikes to leg joints or other joint attacks;
   d. Palm heel strikes;
   e. Wrestling, back or arm locks or any similar judo or wrestling hold, takedowns or grappling;
   f. Spinning sweeps;
   g. Karate-style chopping strikes;
   h. Striking opponent when the opponent has slipped or fallen down (an opponent is down or downed when any part of his or her body other than the soles of his or her feet touches the floor of the ring);
   i. Spinning forearm or elbow strike. A spinning backhand strike is allowed if the hit is made with the portion of the glove that is above the wrist line (from the tape line at the wrist to the end of the glove);
   j. Deliberately falling on an opponent;
   k. Hip throws.
F. Intentional foul. If a contestant commits an intentional foul in the ring, the referee shall have the discretion to do the following, depending on the nature and seriousness of the foul:
1. Deduct one point from the fouling contestant per foul;
2. Disqualify the contestant who has fouled; or
3. If there is a disqualification, the purse may be withheld and the contestant may be automatically suspended.
G. Accidental foul.
1. If a contestant commits an accidental foul in the ring, the referee shall have the discretion to do the following, depending on the nature and seriousness of the foul:
   a. Give the contestant who has fouled a caution or a warning (only one warning may be given per bout, and a caution may not follow a warning given for the same type of foul);
   b. Deduct one point from the fouling contestant per foul; or
   c. Disqualify the contestant who has fouled, if it is a serious accidental foul or if multiple accidental fouls have been committed.
2. When a self-inflicted injury or an accidental foul causes the bout to be stopped, the result would be a no contest or a disqualification if the bout is stopped before a majority of rounds have been completed. If the injury occurs after a majority of rounds have been completed, then the judge’s scorecards will be totaled and the decision of the bout will be announced.
H. Results specific to Muay Thai.
1. In addition to the type of results listed in R19-2-D601(R), the following are the types of bout results:
   a. A draw will be declared if both contestants are injured and cannot continue the bout, when the stoppage occurs before a majority of rounds have been completed.
   b. Individual scores will decide a match if both contestants are injured and cannot continue the bout after the majority of rounds have been completed.
2. Counting. The count interval will be at one-second intervals, from 1 to 10. During the count, the referee will signal with his or her hand, to ensure that the contestant receiving the count understands.
   a. A contestant, upon receiving a count, cannot continue the match prior to a count of 8 and loses immediately on receiving a count of 10.
   b. If both contestants fall down, the referee will direct the count to the last contestant that fell. If both contestants receive a 10 count, a draw will be declared. Should the contestants lean against each other while sitting up, the referee shall stop counting at that time.
   c. The referee shall continue the count from the count of 8 when a contestant is “down” as a result of a hit, the contestant rises at or before the complete count of 8, and the bout is continued after the count of 8 is completed, but the contestant falls again without receiving a fresh hit.
d. A contestant not ready to fight again when the bell rings after a break, shall receive a count, unless the failure to fight is caused by an equipment problem. The referee will determine the length of time that will be allowed to fix an equipment problem. If the problem cannot be fixed, the result will be a forfeiture under R19-2-601(R)(6).

3. Knocked out of ring
   a. If a contestant falls partially or completely through the ring ropes onto the apron, the referee shall order the opponent to stand in the farthest neutral corner and if the contestant remains partially outside the ropes, the referee shall start to count to 10. If a contestant falls completely out of the ring, the referee shall count to 20. A contestant must re-enter the ring on his own without assistance from another person.
      i. If the contestant returns to the ring before the count ends, the contestant will not be penalized.
      ii. If anyone prevents the fallen contestant from returning to the ring, the referee shall stop the count and warn such person or stop the fight until such interference ceases.
      iii. If both contestants fall out of the ring and one tries to prevent his or her opponent from returning to the ring before the count ends, the interfering contestant will be warned or disqualified.
      iv. If both contestants fall out of the ring, the one that returns to the ring before the count ends will be considered the winner. If neither contestant can return to the ring, the result will be considered a technical draw.

4. “Flash knockdowns,” where the downed contestant rises up immediately, are usually not counted as knockdowns with a standing 8 count. However, if the contestant is stunned by the knockdown, the referee may decide to perform an 8 count if he or she deems it necessary, no matter how fast the contestant rises after the fall.

I. Method of judging
   1. The following are the scoring rules:
      a. The maximum score for each round is 10 points, the loser scoring either 9, 8, or 7;
      b. A round that is a draw is scored as 10 points for both contestants;
      c. The winner and loser in an indecisive round score 10 to 9 respectively;
      d. The winner and loser in a decisive round score 10 to 8 respectively;
      e. The winner and loser in an indecisive round with a single count score 10 to 8 respectively;
      f. The winner and loser in a decisive round with a single count score 10 to 7 respectively; and
      g. The contestant scoring two counts against his or her opponent will score 10 to 7.
   2. Strikes are scored as follows:
      a. Points are awarded for a correct Thai boxing style, combined with hard and accurate strikes;
      b. Points are awarded for aggressive and dominating Muay Thai skill;
      c. Points are awarded for a contestant actively dominating an opponent; and
      d. Points are awarded for the use of a traditional Thai style of defense and counter-attack.
   3. The following strikes will not receive points:
      a. A strike which is against the rules;
      b. A strike in defense against the leg or arm of an opponent; or
      c. A weak strike.
   4. Fouls will be scored as follows:
      a. Any contestant who commits a foul will have one point deducted from his or her score for each foul committed;
      b. The judges will deduct points for fouls as directed by the referee; and
      c. Any foul observed by the judges but not by the referee, will be penalized accordingly.

J. Rounds
   1. Prior to the start of the first round, both contestants may perform the Wai Kru (paying respect to the teacher), accompanied by the appropriate Thai traditional music.
   2. The number of rounds in a Muay Thai bout shall not exceed a maximum of five rounds.
   3. The duration of each round shall be a maximum of three minutes, followed by a two-minute rest period after each non-final round.

R19-2-D606. Toughman
A. Unless otherwise specified herein, R19-2-D602 shall apply to Toughman events, with the following exceptions:
   1. Toughman contestants shall wear headgear, padded kidney belt, and abdominal guards, as approved by the Commission.
   2. A bout shall consist of three one-minute rounds, with a one-minute rest period between each round, and may involve two or more contestants.
   3. No kicking is permitted.
   4. The following weight classes shall be used as a general guide:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weights</th>
<th>Weight Range in Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lightweight</td>
<td>Less than 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middleweight</td>
<td>140 to 159.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Heavyweight</td>
<td>160 to 184.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavyweight</td>
<td>185+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. The Commission reserves the right to disallow Toughman events or licenses for Toughman participants, if, in the Commission’s discretion, the event or licensing would not be in the best interests of the combatants, the state, the industry, and the Commission.
Notices of Final Rulemaking

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Arizona Administrative Register

R19-2-D607. Exhibitions; Fee

A. Exhibitions may only be allowed if approved by both the Commission and the Executive Director, and shall be subject to all requirements of A.R.S. Title 5, Chapter 2, Article 2 and these rules adopted thereunder.

B. The fee for an Exhibition shall be $1000, to be paid by the promoter.

Table 1. Time-frames

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>License</th>
<th>Statutory Authority</th>
<th>Administrative Completeness Review</th>
<th>Response to Completion Request</th>
<th>Substantive Completeness Review</th>
<th>Response to Additional Information</th>
<th>Overall Time-frame</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promoter, Matchmaker, Manager, Judge, Inspector, Referee, Physician, Timekeeper, Combatants over the age of 36 years</td>
<td>A.R.S. § 5-228 R19-2-C602</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combatant, Second, Cutman, Trainer, Ring Announcer</td>
<td>A.R.S. § 5-228 R19-2-C602</td>
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Table 2. Bandages (Gauze and Tape)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>哪种体育项目</th>
<th>Maximum Gauze Dimensions</th>
<th>Maximum Tape Dimensions</th>
<th>Method of Wrapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boxing, per hand</td>
<td>2” wide 60’ long</td>
<td>2” wide 10’ long</td>
<td>• Tape shall not extend higher on the hand beyond three-fourths of an inch from the knuckles, when the hand is clenched to make a fist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMA, per hand</td>
<td>2” wide 39’ long</td>
<td>1” wide 10’ long</td>
<td>• Tape may extend to cover and protect the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|Kickboxing, per hand | 2” wide 30’ long | 1.5” wide 6’ long | • Tape shall not extend higher on the hand beyond one inch from the knuckles, when the hand is clenched into a fist.  
• It is acceptable to place 1 strip of tape between the fingers not to exceed ¼” in width and 4” in length to hold bandages in place. |
|Kickboxing, per foot | None | 1.5” wide 12” long | • Tape may be used to protect the ankles.  
• Gauze shall not be used on the feet.  
• A single elastic or neoprene style supportive sleeve may be worn on each foot and around each knee as long as it has no padding, braces, hinges, or anything that could injure the wearer or his opponent or create an advantage of any kind. |
|Muay Thai, per hand | 2” wide 30’ long | 1.5” wide 6’ long | • Tape shall not extend higher on the hand beyond one inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist. |
# REGISTER INDEXES

The Register is published by volume in a calendar year (See “General Information” in the front of each issue for more information).

Abbreviations for rulemaking activity in this Index include:

## PROPOSED RULEMAKING
- **PN** = Proposed new Section
- **PM** = Proposed amended Section
- **PR** = Proposed repealed Section
- **P#** = Proposed renumbered Section

## SUPPLEMENTAL PROPOSED RULEMAKING
- **SPN** = Supplemental proposed new Section
- **SPM** = Supplemental proposed amended Section
- **SPR** = Supplemental proposed repealed Section
- **SP#** = Supplemental proposed renumbered Section

## FINAL RULEMAKING
- **FN** = Final new Section
- **FM** = Final amended Section
- **FR** = Final repealed Section
- **F#** = Final renumbered Section

## SUMMARY RULEMAKING
### PROPOSED SUMMARY
- **PSMN** = Proposed Summary new Section
- **PSMM** = Proposed Summary amended Section
- **PSMR** = Proposed Summary repealed Section
- **PSM#** = Proposed Summary renumbered Section

### FINAL SUMMARY
- **FSMN** = Final Summary new Section
- **FSMM** = Final Summary amended Section
- **FSMR** = Final Summary repealed Section
- **FSM#** = Final Summary renumbered Section

## EXPEDITED RULEMAKING
### PROPOSED EXPEDITED
- **PEN** = Proposed Expedited new Section
- **PEM** = Proposed Expedited amended Section
- **PER** = Proposed Expedited repealed Section
- **PE#** = Proposed Expedited renumbered Section

### SUPPLEMENTAL EXPEDITED
- **SPEN** = Supplemental Proposed Expedited new Section
- **SPEM** = Supplemental Proposed Expedited amended Section
- **SPER** = Supplemental Proposed Expedited repealed Section
- **SPE#** = Supplemental Proposed Expedited renumbered Section

### FINAL EXPEDITED
- **FEN** = Final Expedited new Section
- **FEM** = Final Expedited amended Section
- **FER** = Final Expedited repealed Section
- **FE#** = Final Expedited renumbered Section

## EXEMPT RULEMAKING
### EXEMPT PROPOSED
- **PXN** = Proposed Exempt new Section
- **PXM** = Proposed Exempt amended Section
- **PXR** = Proposed Exempt repealed Section
- **PX#** = Proposed Exempt renumbered Section

### EXEMPT SUPPLEMENTAL PROPOSED
- **SPXN** = Supplemental Proposed Exempt new Section
- **SPXR** = Supplemental Proposed Exempt repealed Section
- **SPXM** = Supplemental Proposed Exempt amended Section
- **SPX#** = Supplemental Proposed Exempt renumbered Section

### FINAL EXEMPT RULEMAKING
- **FXN** = Final Exempt new Section
- **FXM** = Final Exempt amended Section
- **FXR** = Final Exempt repealed Section
- **FX#** = Final Exempt renumbered Section

## EMERGENCY RULEMAKING
- **EN** = Emergency new Section
- **EM** = Emergency amended Section
- **ER** = Emergency repealed Section
- **E#** = Emergency renumbered Section
- **EEXP** = Emergency expired

## RECODIFICATION OF RULES
- **RC** = Recodified

## REJECTION OF RULES
- **RJ** = Rejected by the Attorney General

## TERMINATION OF RULES
- **TN** = Terminated proposed new Sections
- **TM** = Terminated proposed amended Section
- **TR** = Terminated proposed repealed Section
- **T#** = Terminated proposed renumbered Section

## RULE EXPIRATIONS
- **EXP** = Rules have expired
  
  *See also “emergency expired” under emergency rulemaking*

## CORRECTIONS
- **C** = Corrections to Published Rules
# RULEMAKING ACTIVITY INDEX

Rulemakings are listed in the Index by Chapter, Section number, rulemaking activity abbreviation and by volume page number. Use the page guide above to determine the Register issue number to review the rule. Headings for the Subchapters, Articles, Parts, and Sections are not indexed.

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### OTHER NOTICES AND PUBLIC RECORDS INDEX

Other notices related to rulemakings are listed in the Index by notice type, agency/county and by volume page number. Agency policy statements and proposed delegation agreements are included in this section of the Index by volume page number.

Public records, such as Governor Office executive orders, proclamations, declarations and terminations of emergencies, summaries of Attorney General Opinions, and county notices are also listed in this section of the Index and published by volume page number.

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A.R.S. § 41-1032(A), as amended by Laws 2002, Ch. 334, § 8 (effective August 22, 2002), states that a rule generally becomes effective 60 days after the day it is filed with the Secretary of State’s Office. The following table lists filing dates and effective dates for rules that follow this provision. Please also check the rulemaking Preamble for effective dates.

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The Secretary of State’s Office publishes the Register weekly. There is a three-week turnaround period between a deadline date and the publication date of the Register. The weekly deadline dates and issue dates are shown below. Council meetings and Register deadlines do not correlate. Also listed are the earliest dates on which an oral proceeding can be held on proposed rulemakings or proposed delegation agreements following publication of the notice in the Register.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Deadline Date (paper only)</th>
<th>Register Publication Date</th>
<th>Oral Proceeding may be scheduled on or after</th>
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G.OVERNOR’S REGULATORY REVIEW COUNCIL DEADLINES

The following deadlines apply to all Five-Year-Review Reports and any adopted rule submitted to the Governor’s Regulatory Review Council. Council meetings and Register deadlines do not correlate. We publish these deadlines as a courtesy.

All rules and Five-Year Review Reports are due in the Council office by 5 p.m. of the deadline date. The Council’s office is located at 100 N. 15th Ave., Suite 402, Phoenix, AZ 85007. For more information, call (602) 542-2058 or visit http://grrc.az.gov.

GOVERNOR’S REGULATORY REVIEW COUNCIL DEADLINES FOR 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEADLINE FOR PLACEMENT ON AGENDA*</th>
<th>FINAL MATERIALS SUBMITTED TO COUNCIL</th>
<th>DATE OF COUNCIL STUDY SESSION</th>
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* Materials must be submitted by 5 PM on dates listed as a deadline for placement on a particular agenda. Placement on a particular agenda is not guaranteed.
GAME AND FISH COMMISSION (R-18-0201)
Title 12, Chapter 4, Article 6, Rules of Practice Before the Commission

Amend: R12-4-602; R12-4-603; R12-4-604; R12-4-605; R12-4-606; R12-4-607; R12-4-609; R12-4-610; R12-4-611
New Section: R12-4-601; R12-4-608
Renumber: R12-4-601; R12-4-602; R12-4-603; R12-4-604; R12-4-605; R12-4-606; R12-4-607

COUNCIL ACTION: APPROVED

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION (R-18-0202)
Title 12, Chapter 4, Article 11, Aquatic Invasive Species

Amend: R12-4-902
Renumber: Article 9; Article 11; R12-4-901; R12-4-902; R12-4-1101; R12-4-1102

COUNCIL ACTION: APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES (R-18-0206)
Title 9, Chapter 8, Article 3, Public Toilet Facilities

Amend: Article 3; R9-8-301; R9-8-302; R9-8-304
New Section: R9-8-303
Repeal: R9-8-306; R9-8-307

COUNCIL ACTION: APPROVED

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION (R-18-0203)
Title 10, Chapter 4, Article 1, Crime Victim Compensation Program; Article 2, Crime Victim Assistance Program

Amend: R10-4-101; R10-4-102; R10-4-103; R10-4-104; R10-4-106; R10-4-107; R10-4-108; R10-4-109; R10-4-110; R10-4-201; R10-4-202; R10-4-203; R10-4-204

COUNCIL ACTION: APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF GAMING (R-18-0205)
Title 19, Chapter 2, Article 6, State Boxing Administration

Amend: Article 6; R19-2-601; R19-2-602; R19-2-603; R19-2-604; R19-2-605; R19-2-606
New Section: Part A; R19-2-A601; R19-2-A602; Part B; R19-2-B601; R19-2-B602; R19-2-B603; R19-2-B604; R19-2-B605; R19-2-B606; R19-2-B607; R19-2-B608; R19-2-B609; Part C; R19-2-C601; R19-2-C602; R19-2-C603; R19-2-C604; R19-2-C605; R19-2-C606; R19-2-C607; R19-2-C608; R19-2-C609; Part D; R19-2-D601; R19-2-D602; R19-2-D603; R19-2-D604; R19-2-D605; R19-2-D606; R19-2-D607; Table 1; Table 2
Renumber: R19-2-601; R19-2-602; R19-2-603; R19-2-604; R19-2-605; R19-2-606

COUNCIL ACTION: APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF GAMING (R-18-0204)
Title 4, Chapter 3, Article 1, Equipment; Article 2, Weigh-In and Examination; Article 3, Conduct of Contests; Article 4, Administration

Repeal: Article 1; R4-3-101; R4-3-102; R4-3-103; R4-3-104; R4-3-105; Article 2; R4-3-201; R4-3-202; R4-3-203; Article 3; R4-3-301; R4-3-302; R4-3-303; R4-3-304; R4-3-305;
G.R.R.C. Deadlines

COUNCIL ACTION: APPROVED

Five-Year Review Reports:

AHCCCS (F-18-0201)
Title 9, Chapter 22, Article 2, Scope of Services

COUNCIL ACTION: APPROVED

AHCCCS (F-18-0202)
Title 9, Chapter 28, Article 1, Definitions

COUNCIL ACTION: APPROVED

AHCCCS (F-18-0203)
Title 9, Chapter 28, Article 2, Covered Services

COUNCIL ACTION: APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (F-18-0106)
Title 18, Chapter 2, Articles 6, Emissions from Existing and New Nonpoint Sources; Article 8, Emissions from Mobile Sources (New and Existing); Article 12, Emissions Bank

COUNCIL ACTION: APPROVED