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**Boxing and Sparring**  
(*Transferred from Sec. 21a-196*)

**General**

**Sec. 29-143j-1. Definitions**

As used in sections 29-143j-1 to 29-143j-89, inclusive:

(a) “Amateur Boxing Association” refers to any amateur boxing organization or entity that has registered with the commissioner pursuant to Section 29-143j-76 of these regulations.

(b) “Amateur Boxer” means a boxer who has not engaged in boxing contests for money or as a means of livelihood. An amateur boxer may receive a trophy or other non-monetary award that does not exceed one hundred dollars in value.

(c) “Bout” means a match between two boxers.

(d) “Boxer” means a contestant in the sport or skill of fighting with the fist.

(e) “Commissioner” means the Commissioner of Public Safety.

(f) “Consultant” means a person, other than an attorney at law, that a boxer refers to for expert or professional advice.

(g) “Contest” means a series of bouts that consists of at least 26 scheduled rounds of boxing in which the boxers strive in good faith to win.

(h) “Dressing Room” means the area or room where a boxer puts on his boxing costume.

(i) “Exhibition” means a bout between two boxers where a winner or loser will not be determined, but where the boxers may display their skills.

(j) “Inspector” means any person designated by the commissioner to represent the commissioner at all boxing or sparring matches, contests or exhibitions pursuant to section 29-143j of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(k) “Manager” means any person, partnership, corporation or other business entity that performs at least one of the following functions:

(1) By contract, agreement, or other arrangement with any person, undertakes or has undertaken to represent in any way the interest of any other person in procuring, arranging, or conducting a boxing bout or contest or exhibition in which such person is to participate as a boxer;

(2) Directs or controls the boxing activities of any boxer;

(3) Receives or is entitled to receive more than 10% of the gross earnings of any professional boxer for any services relating to such boxer’s participation in a professional boxing contest;

(4) Is an officer, director, or stockholder of any corporation which receives or is entitled to receive more than 10% of the gross earnings of any professional boxer for services relating to such boxer’s participation in a professional boxing contest; or

(5) Acts as a consultant or an advisor relating to a professional or amateur boxer’s participation in a boxing contest.

(l) “Matchmaker” means any person, partnership, corporation or other business entity that arranges the separate bouts for a boxing contest or exhibition.

(m) “Professional Boxer” means any person who competes for a money prize or purse in any boxing contest or exhibition.

(n) “Promoter” means any person, partnership, corporation or other business entity that produces, stages, arranges or furthers a boxing contest or exhibition.

(o) “Ringside” means the seating immediately abutting the ring where the officials, the commissioner and his representatives, and the press sit during a boxing contest or exhibition.

(p) “Round” means the period during which two boxers box.

(q) “School, College or University” refers to every school, college or university supported, whether or not supported in whole or in part from public funds, which is determined by the (Connecticut) State Board of Education to be maintained primarily for the giving of general academic instruction.

(r) “Sickness” and “Illness” mean any affliction of the body including the common cold, which deprives the body temporarily of the power to fulfill its usual functions.

(s) “Sparring” means all training conducted by a boxer in preparation for a bout, contest or exhibition and includes physical contact in a boxing ring.

(t) “Summary Suspension in accordance with Section 4-182 (c) of the General Statutes” means an immediate suspension of a license due to a finding that the health, safety or welfare of the licensee or the public imperatively requires emergency action.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred and amended July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-2. Boxer’s compensation**

The minimum compensation to any professional boxer who competes in at least a 4 round bout shall be \$100.00 or such other sum as the commissioner or his authorized representative shall approve.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-3. Disclosure of financial or family relationships**

The promoter producing a boxing contest or exhibition shall have no financial dealings, directly or indirectly, with a manager or boxer who is engaged in a bout produced by the promoter, nor shall the promoter produce a boxing contest or exhibition in which the manager or the boxer is a member of the promoter’s immediate family, unless the financial dealings or relationship is disclosed to the commissioner prior to the time that the contest or exhibition is authorized by the commissioner or his representative.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-4. Papers filed with the commissioner**

All applications, records and other papers or documents filed with or submitted to the commissioner become the property of the Department of Public Safety.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred and amended July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-5. Persons prohibited from holding a financial interest in a boxer**

No official or employee of the commissioner, referee, judge or timekeeper may directly or indirectly have any financial interest whatsoever in any boxer, promoter or manager.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-6. Records**

All of the records and other documents of any person licensed under chapter 532a of the Connecticut General Statutes that pertain to the licensed activity shall, during regular business hours, be subject to the inspection of the commissioner or such commissioner’s representative.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred and amended July 27, 2007)

## **Approval of Boxing Contest**

### **Sec. 29-143j-7. Approval of contest by commissioner**

(a) Before approving any boxing contest, the commissioner or his authorized representative shall inquire into the relative merits of the boxers, their past records,

and whether or not they are suitable opponents. The commissioner reserves the right to disapprove any bout on the ground that it is not in the best interest of boxing or the health of either of the boxers.

(b) The promoter must also submit a certified letter from the owner or manager of a registered facility stating that the facility has agreed to allow the promoter to use the facility for sparring and/or to hold a boxing contest or exhibition.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

#### **Sec. 29-143j-8. Boxing program in connection with a charitable organization**

No promoter shall conduct any boxing contest under the auspices of or in conjunction with any charitable organization unless the promoter first submits to the commissioner or his authorized representative the agreement between the promoter and the charity setting forth the terms and conditions of the proposed program and receives the commissioner's or his authorized representative's approval.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

#### **Sec. 29-143j-9. Changes in program**

(a) A notice of any change in the announced or advertised boxers in a boxing contest must be approved by the commissioner or his representative prior to the change being made and announced.

(b) Notice of such an approved change must be announced and/or advertised as soon as possible after the change has been approved.

(c) The notice of such an approved change must also be announced from the ring prior to the opening bout.

(d) Any ticket holder may obtain a full refund due to such a change by presenting his ticket at the box office before the conclusion of the opening bout.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

#### **Sec. 29-143j-10. Contracts**

All contracts between boxers, managers, matchmakers and/or promoters shall be filed with the commissioner or his representative prior to the boxing contest. Contract forms may be obtained from the commissioner or his representative.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

#### **Sec. 29-143j-11. Number of rounds per contest**

There shall be no less than 26 scheduled rounds of boxing in any one scheduled boxing contest.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

#### **Sec. 29-143j-12. When a contest may be announced**

No licensee may announce that a boxing contest will take place unless the commissioner or the commissioner's representative has approved such contest. The promoter shall notify the commissioner of any proposed boxing contest, and shall include in such notice the name and location of the proposed facility and the number of proposed bouts at least 30 days prior to the proposed scheduled date of the boxing contest.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred and amended July 27, 2007)

### **Bonding of Promoters**

#### **Sec. 29-143j-13. Performance bond**

(a) The commissioner may, in his discretion, require any promoter to furnish a surety bond to the commissioner in an amount deemed by the commissioner to be

adequate to insure reimbursement to the ticket holders and the payment of services rendered by the boxers, timekeepers, announcer, physicians, referees, judges and other officials as well as the payment of taxes.

(b) In the event a promoter shall guarantee a purse to the boxers, the commissioner may, in his discretion, require the promoter to furnish a surety bond in the amount of the guaranteed amount of the purse.

(c) Every surety bond allowed by these regulations or otherwise required to be furnished to the commissioner must be approved by the commissioner. The bond must be received by the commissioner or his representative at least 5 days prior to the contest.

(d) The commissioner may, in his discretion, accept cash or certified check either in whole or in part in lieu of a surety bond.

(e) Every surety bond allowed by these regulations or otherwise required to be furnished to the commissioner will be released when the commissioner has reason to believe that the obligations secured by such bond have been honored. In no event shall the bond be released until at least 60 days after the boxing contest has been held, or when the promoter's license expires.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

## **The Boxers' Equipment**

### **Sec. 29-143j-14. Bandages**

(a) In all classes up to and including middleweights, all bandages on the hands of a boxer shall be restricted to soft surgical gauze not more than 10 yards in length and 2 inches in width, held in place by not more than 4 feet of surgeon's tape for each hand.

(b) In all other classes the bandages must be soft surgical gauze not more than 12 yards in length and not more than 2 inches in width, held in place by not more than 8 feet of surgeon's tape for each hand.

(c) The use of 6 inches of adhesive tape, not more than 1 inch wide, will be permitted across the back of each hand before bandaging the hands provided that no adhesive tape may be placed over the knuckles.

(d) These bandages will be applied in the dressing room in the presence of the commissioner or his representative. Under no condition are gloves to be placed on the hands of the boxer until the bandages are approved and marked by the commissioner or his representative.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-15. Gloves**

(a) The gloves shall be new for all main and semi-final bouts and also for all bouts scheduled for 10 rounds or more. The promoter is to furnish all of the gloves. All gloves must be approved by the commissioner or his representative. In all bouts no less than 8 ounce gloves shall be used.

(b) In non-championship bouts the gloves will be placed on the boxer's hands in the dressing room and taken off in the dressing room.

(c) In championship bouts the gloves will be placed on the boxer's hands and taken off in the ring.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-16. Miscellaneous**

Each boxer shall provide himself with a ring costume approved by the commissioner or his representative. Such costume shall include a foul-proof guard and a protective mouthpiece.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-17. Sanitation**

Each boxer shall have a clean white towel, a clean bucket and a clean bottle of water for each bout.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-18. Shoes**

No shoes with spikes, cleats, hard soles or hard heels are permitted in the ring.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Conduct of Boxing Bout****Sec. 29-143j-19. Dressing rooms**

(a) No one shall be allowed in a boxer's dressing room except (1) the boxers, (2) their managers and seconds, (3) the commissioner and his representatives, and (4) the promoter.

(b) The promoter shall provide for adequate security to enforce this Section of these Regulations.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-20. Duration of matches**

(a) In non-championship bouts, there will be 4, 6, 8, 10 or 12 three minute rounds.

(b) In all world championship bouts the number and duration of the rounds will be conducted pursuant to the rules of the championship authority.

(c) State championship bouts will be conducted at either 12 or 15 three minute rounds.

(d) At the discretion of the commissioner or his representative, bouts may be held with two minute rounds.

(e) There shall be a one minute intermission between rounds.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-21. Loss of mouthpiece**

The unintentional loss of a mouthpiece during a bout will result in a time-out so that the mouthpiece may be cleansed and replaced and then the bout will be continued. A boxer who intentionally loses his mouthpiece may be disqualified.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-22. Mandatory eight count**

When a boxer is clearly knocked down, he shall be required to take a count of eight whether or not he has regained his feet before the count of eight has been reached. Should a boxer slip, fall down or be pushed, he shall be ordered to his feet immediately. Failure to rise may subject him to a disqualification.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-23. Officials**

For each bout the following officials shall be in attendance: 1 referee, 3 judges, 1 announcer and at least 1 physician.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-24. Prohibited acts**

The following acts shall be prohibited:

- (a) Any excessive or undue spraying or throwing of water on any boxer.
- (b) Coaching a boxer during the progress of any round.
- (c) Throwing a towel or any other object into the ring at any time during the bout for any reason including as a token of defeat.
- (d) The application of Monsel's solution or any of its derivatives on the body of a boxer at any time during a bout.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-25. Reporting to dressing rooms**

All boxers participating at a boxing program must report to their dressing room no later than 2 hours prior to the scheduled start of the boxing program. All boxers will stay in their dressing room until the start of their bout unless they first receive permission to leave by the commissioner or his representative.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-26. Seconds**

- (a) Each boxer may be accompanied by up to three seconds.
- (b) Only one second may enter the ring between rounds.
- (c) Seconds must remain seated and silent during each round.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-27. Weigh-in**

(a) The time and place for all weigh-in ceremonies of boxing contests shall be determined by the commissioner or his representative.

(b) The boxers shall be weighed on scales approved by the commissioner or his representative and in the presence of their opponent and the matchmaker.

(c) The weigh-in shall be supervised by the commissioner or his representative.

(d) In the event of a postponement of the boxing contest, or individual bout, for more than 24 hours for any reason, a second weigh-in and additional physical examination may be required on the day to which the bout has been continued.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Duties of Inspectors**

**Sec. 29-143j-28. Duties of inspectors**

(a) The commissioner or such commissioner's representative shall assign sufficient inspectors to insure the proper enforcement of chapter 532a of the Connecticut General Statutes and the regulations adopted thereunder.

(b) The inspector may not hold any license or registration issued pursuant to chapter 532a of the Connecticut General Statutes, nor may such inspector hold a direct or indirect financial interest in any licensee or registrant licensed or registered pursuant to chapter 532a of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(c) The inspector shall perform such inspector's duties under the direction of the commissioner or such commissioner's representative.

(d) No inspector may eat or drink at ringside.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred and amended July 27, 2007)

### **Duties of the Promoter**

#### **Sec. 29-143j-29. Duties of the promoter**

(a) All promoters shall make such arrangements to safeguard the premises where boxing contests are conducted so as to insure to the commissioner's satisfaction that adequate protection against injury, riot, stampede or disorderly conduct have been provided.

(b) All promoters shall provide in each registered facility where boxing contests are conducted, a special private room for the referees and a second special private room for the commissioner or his authorized representative.

(c) All promoters shall be responsible for payment of all officials in accordance with a schedule of fees established by the commissioner or his authorized representative.

(d) All promoters in distributing the receipts of any boxing contest must first deduct all taxes due to the State, and then deduct all sums due for payments to the officials and insurance premiums. Thereafter, the boxers will be compensated.

(e) The promoter's license shall be available for inspection by any person at any reasonable time.

(f) All promoters shall supply suitable seating at ringside for the officials, the commissioner and the commissioner's representatives.

The seating shall be as follows:

(1) Three high chairs for the judges. Each chair to be placed in the center of three of the four ringside rows;

(2) One seat for the announcer;

(3) One seat for the timekeeper;

(4) One seat for the assistant timekeeper;

(5) One seat in each boxer's corner for the commissioner's representative;

(6) One seat in each boxer's corner for each ringside physician; and

(7) Such other seats as required by the commissioner or his representative.

The seating of the officials, commissioner and the commissioner's representative shall take precedence over anyone else sitting at ringside. No tickets may be sold for these ringside seats.

(g) The promoter is responsible for and must maintain proper sanitary conditions with respect to dressing rooms, toilets, showers, water bottles, towels and other athletic equipment.

(h) The promoter must provide to the ringside physician a telephone or other acceptable audio equipment that will enable the ringside physician to summon an ambulance.

(i) The promoter must arrange to have an ambulance or other acceptable means of transportation available at the facility for injured boxers who may need transportation to the nearest hospital.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Duties of the Ring Officials**

#### **Sec. 29-143j-30. Officials**

(a) The promoter shall pay to each official the required fee.

(b) The promoter may use any properly licensed person to work as a timekeeper or announcer.

(c) The commissioner or his representative shall select the referees and judges that will work at a boxing contest.

(d) No licensed official may work in any boxing contest that has not been approved by the commissioner or his representative.

(e) No official, director, matchmaker or stockholder of any promoter shall officiate in any capacity at any boxing contest conducted by such promoter, or interfere in any way with the contestants participating in such boxing contest.

(f) Each official shall wear a suit or sport coat and dress slacks, a dress shirt, tie and appropriate shoes. The suit jacket or sport coat may be removed with the authority of the commissioner or his representative.

(g) No official may eat or drink at ringside.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-31. Announcer**

(a) The announcer may not be in the direct and regular employ of the promoter except for the function of announcing the boxing contest.

(b) The announcer of the bout shall be the master of ceremonies and at the conclusion of each bout must collect the score card from each judge and submit the score card to the commissioner or his representative for inspection before making any announcement of the decision of the judges.

(c) The announcer shall announce the name of the contestants and their correct weights, and any other matters that he is directed to announce by the commissioner or his representative.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-32. Judge**

(a) Three judges will be assigned to each bout.

(b) Each judge will sit outside the ring platform.

(c) At the conclusion of each round the judge must score each boxer's performance.

(d) At the conclusion of the bout, each judge must tally the total amount of points he has awarded each boxer, indicate the winner, sign his score card and submit his score card to the commissioner or his representative.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-33. Referee**

(a) The referee shall inspect each boxer's gloves and bodies to make sure that no foreign substances have been applied, except that tape may be applied to the laces of the gloves and the laces of the boxer's shoes to prevent the laces from becoming untied during a bout. The laces of each glove shall be knotted on the back of the wrist and a strip of one-inch adhesive tape placed over each lace.

(b) The referee may ask the ring physician to enter the ring to examine a cut or other injury which may incapacitate either boxer. Time will be called during this examination.

(c) The referee may stop the bout at any stage and disqualify both boxers or award the decision to one boxer under the following circumstances:

(1) the bout is too one sided;

(2) a contestant is not in a condition to continue;

(3) one or both contestants are not competing in earnest;

(4) a major foul has been committed; or

(5) the ring physician has ordered that the bout be stopped.

(d) In a bout where he is not acting as a referee, a referee may serve as a judge.

(e) The referee shall give instructions to the boxers in their dressing rooms.

(f) Before the start of each bout the referee shall call the contestants together for final instructions at which time each boxer shall be accompanied only by a second and, if necessary, an interpreter.

(g) The referee shall wear soft-soled shoes, dark trousers, and a plain white, gray or black and white vertical striped shirt. The referee may also wear a black bow tie. Other than the brand name of the wearing apparel, the clothing worn by the referee may not contain any advertising.

(h) The referee shall decide all questions arising during a boxing contest.  
(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-34. Timekeepers**

(a) The timekeeper must sit outside the ring platform and next to the gong.

(b) Each timekeeper must have either a whistle or a buzzer and a stopwatch, all of which must be submitted for approval to the commissioner or his representative for approval.

(c) In the event that a bout terminates by a knockout during any round, the timekeeper shall inform the announcer of the exact duration of such round.

(d) The timekeeper shall signal the following:

(1) the beginning of each round;

(2) that 10 seconds remain in the round;

(3) that 10 seconds remain before the start of the next round; and

(4) the end of each round. The gong is to be used to signal the start and end of a round and the whistle or buzzer to indicate the 10 second marks.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

## **Duties of Physicians**

### **Sec. 29-143j-35. Duties of physicians**

#### **(a) Contractual Physician**

(1) The physician must be licensed for at least two years to practice medicine in this State;

(2) The physician will conduct a physical examination of the boxer prior to the department issuing a license to box;

(3) The physician will review the applicant's complete medical history prior to the department issuing a license to box or referee;

(4) the physician will order any additional clinical testing that may be required;

(5) the physician will review the results of any such additional testing;

(6) the physician will be available to travel within the state "as needed" to attend boxing contests in order to perform the above-noted examinations and review; and

(7) The physician whose services are used pursuant to subsection (b) of section 29-143t of the Connecticut General Statutes, shall be paid as provided by said subsection.

#### **(b) Ringside Physician**

(1) The physician must be licensed to practice medicine in this State for at least two years;

(2) The physician shall conduct the pre-bout examination required by section 29-143t of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(3) The physician may examine the boxer during any intermission between rounds in order to determine the extent of any injury;

(4) The physician may enter the ring during the progress of a bout in order to determine the extent of any injury;

(5) The physician may terminate any boxing bout to prevent severe punishment or serious physical injury to either boxer;

(6) In the event of any injury the physician shall immediately:

(A) render any emergency treatment necessary;

(B) recommend further treatment or hospitalization if required; and

(C) fully report the matter to the commissioner or his representative within 24 hours;

(7) The physician may also require that the injured boxer and his manager remain in the ring or on the premises after the contest for such period of time as the physician deems advisable;

(8) The physician whose services are used as provided by subsection (a) of section 29-143t of the Connecticut General Statutes, shall be paid as provided by said subsection.

(9) The physician will work under the direction of the commissioner or his representative. The commissioner or his representative shall assign two licensed physicians to each boxing contest. The purpose of having two physicians present is to allow one physician to remain ringside at all times while the second physician is attending an injured boxer.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred and amended July 27, 2007)

### **Grounds for Reprimand, Suspension, Revocation of a License or Forfeiture of a Purse**

#### **Sec. 29-143j-36. Grounds for reprimand, suspension or revocation of a license or forfeiture of a purse**

(a) The following are grounds for the reprimand, suspension or revocation of a boxer's license:

(1) Receiving payment prior to the conclusion of the boxing contest; and

(2) Testing positive for controlled substances, as defined in subsection (9) of Section 21a-240 of the general statutes in any urine or blood analysis.

(b) The following are grounds for reprimand, suspension or revocation of the license or registration of anyone licensed or registered pursuant to chapter 532a of the Connecticut General Statutes, including boxers:

(1) Engaging in conduct of a character likely to mislead, deceive or defraud the public or the commissioner;

(2) Any disorderly act, assault or breach of decorum occurring during a boxing contest in which the licensee is participating;

(3) Failing to report a suspected or actual injury or illness of a boxer to the commissioner or such commissioner's authorized representative;

(4) Informing the media of an illness or injury to a boxer before notifying the commissioner or such commissioner's authorized representative; and

(5) Violating any of the provisions of chapter 532a of the Connecticut General Statutes or any regulation adopted pursuant to any such provisions.

(c) The following are grounds for the immediate summary suspension of a boxer's license. The period of suspension will be for 30 days or until the boxer has taken and passed a physical examination pursuant to Section 21a-196-55 of these regulations, whichever is longer. The suspension will take effect upon the oral or written notification to the boxer or his manager.

(1) Sustaining a severe injury or a knockout in any fight and in any jurisdiction; and

(2) Testing positive for a controlled substance, as defined in section 21a-240 of the Connecticut General Statutes, in any urine or blood analysis.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred and amended July 27, 2007)

## **Insurance**

### **Sec. 29-143j-37. Insurance**

(a) All promoters shall continuously provide insurance for the protection of boxers competing in contests produced by the promoter. Such insurance coverage shall provide for total reimbursement to the boxer for medical, dental, surgical and hospital care for all injuries sustained while sparring and/or participating in any contest conducted under the control of such licensed promoter.

(b) Said insurance shall also contain a death benefit payment of \$ 10,000 to the estate of the deceased boxer if such death is occasioned by injuries received during the course of sparring or during the course of the boxing contest or exhibition conducted under the control of such licensed promoter.

(c) The boxer may be required to pay for the deductible amounts of said insurance, provided that the boxer shall not be required to pay more than he received or would have received as a purse.

(d) The promoter shall furnish to the commissioner a copy of the insurance policy or binder referred to in these regulations at least 5 days prior to the scheduled date of the boxing contest.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

## **Licenses**

### **Sec. 29-143j-38. Who must be licensed**

(a) All boxing promoters, referees, judges, matchmakers, timekeepers, assistant timekeepers, announcers, professional boxers, managers and seconds shall be licensed by the commissioner and no person, corporation, or other business entity shall be permitted to participate, either directly or indirectly, in any sparring, boxing contest or the holding thereof, unless such person, corporation or other business entity has first obtained the appropriate license from the commissioner or his representative.

(b) All amateur boxers shall be registered before they participate in any sparring or boxing contest.

(c) All facilities must be registered before they may be used for sparring or to hold a boxing contest.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-39. Application for licensure or registration**

All applications for licensure or registration shall be made on forms provided by the commissioner.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-40. Payment for license or registration**

Payment for each license or registration must accompany the application. Payment may be made by cash, check or money order. Checks and money orders should be made payable to, "TREASURER, STATE OF CONNECTICUT."

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-41. Announcers**

The fee for an announcer's license shall be \$15.00.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-42. Facility**

(a) In order to be registered the facility must provide the following to the commissioner:

- (1) name and address of facility;
- (2) the name of the owner of the facility;
- (3) the name of the manager of the facility;
- (4) certification from the local building official attesting to the suitability of the premises for sparring or holding a boxing contest;
- (5) certification from the local fire marshal attesting to the fact that the facility is in compliance with the fire codes; and
- (6) a full description of the facility's sanitary facilities and emergency medical facilities.

(b) The registration fee shall be \$25.00.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-43. Judges**

Prior to obtaining a license to judge, the applicant must undergo an ophthalmological examination and show that his vision is at least 20/40 either with or without eyeglasses. The fee for a judge's license shall be \$65.00.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-44. Manager's license**

(a) All applications for a boxing manager's license shall contain a true statement of all persons associated with the manager as immediate family member (father, mother, spouse, children, father-in-law, or mother-in-law), employees, stockholders, partners and independent contractors. On his application the manager must include the name and address of each boxer that he represents and must designate if the boxer is an amateur or professional. During the course of a bout a manager may act as a second for his boxer. Managers shall keep accurate records of the receipts and expenses of the boxers under their management and control.

(b) No manager shall be allowed to contract for the services of a boxer under his management for a bout to take place on a date after the expiration date of the contract between the manager and his boxer, unless such bout has been approved by the commissioner.

(c) The commissioner shall not recognize any contract between a manager and a boxer unless a copy of the contract was filed with the commissioner at the time that either became licensed in this state or within 30 days of the signing of the contract if the contract was entered into after both the boxer or the manager became licensed in this state.

(d) The fee for a manager's license shall be \$65.00.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-45. Multiple licenses**

A person, corporation or other business entity may hold more than one license; however, for each boxing contest a person, corporation, or other business entity may only use one license. For example the promoter may not act as the matchmaker, as a manager of any boxer appearing in the contest, as a referee, as a judge or as a timekeeper. This prohibition also applies to the employees or stockholders of any licensee. A licensee may own or have an interest in the registered facility.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-46. Professional boxers**

An applicant for a professional boxer's license must submit proof to the commissioner or his representative that the applicant is qualified to become a professional boxer. Such proof could be but is not limited to a license from an out of state licensing authority or his amateur boxing experience. The fee for a professional boxer's license shall be \$15.00. An out-of-state boxer who holds a license from an out of state licensing authority may obtain a temporary boxing permit. The fee for said permit shall be \$15.00.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-47. Promoter's license**

(a) In order to be licensed as a promoter, a corporation must provide to the commissioner a certificate of good standing from the Connecticut Office of the Secretary of the State, a photocopy of the last annual report filed with the Secretary of the State and a listing of all current officers and directors. The fee for the promoter's license shall be \$250.00.

(b) In order to be licensed as a promoter, an individual must provide an affidavit to the commissioner attesting to the fact that the individual is over the age of 18, and that the individual has never been convicted of a felony. The fee for the promoter's license shall be \$250.00.

(c) In order to be licensed as a promoter, each individual or business entity must comply with the provisions of Section 20-196-47 (b) of these Regulations.

(d) The commissioner shall not issue any license to any promoter unless he is satisfied that the applicant is the real party in interest and intends to conduct a boxing contest or exhibition.

(e) The promoter shall furnish to the commissioner a listing of all of the employees working for the promoter and shall update said listing within 30 days of any changes.

(f) In order to renew his license, the promoter, shall furnish to the commissioner a copy of his worker's compensation policy or binder in accordance with Section 31-286a (b) of the general statutes.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-48. Referees**

Prior to obtaining a license to referee, the applicant shall undergo the same examination that is required for a boxer pursuant to Section 21a-196-55 of these Regulations. The fee for a referee's license shall be \$65.00.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-49. Seconds**

An applicant for a second's license shall submit a recommendation from a licensed manager, matchmaker or promoter and/or such other proof as the commissioner or his representative may require. The fee for a second's license shall be \$15.00.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-50. Timekeepers and assistant timekeepers**

The fee for a timekeeper's license shall be \$15.00.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Medical Advisory Board****Sec. 29-143j-51. Medical advisory board**

There shall be a medical advisory board consisting of six physicians, one chiropractor and one doctor of dental surgery, all duly licensed to practice in this state

appointed by the commissioner. The Chairman will be designated by the commissioner. The medical advisory board shall prepare and submit to the commissioner for his approval standards for the physical examination of professional boxers, and the medical advisory board shall review the reports from hospitals and physicians in order to make recommendations to the commissioner based on such reports. The medical advisory board may select and appoint to its consulting staff specialists in their field of medicine whose expert opinion might be needed concerning serious injuries to boxers. Any physician licensed in the State of Connecticut for at least two years may be registered with the Medical Advisory Board as ringside physician at no charge and such registration shall be subject to Section 21a-196-36 (b) of these Regulations.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Payment of Taxes**

#### **Sec. 29-143j-52.**

Repealed, July 27, 2007.

### **Physical Examination of Boxers**

#### **Sec. 29-143j-53.**

Repealed, July 27, 2007.

#### **Sec. 29-143j-54. Forms**

The commissioner or his representative shall supply the following forms to be used for boxers:

- (a) annual examination prior to licensing;
- (b) weigh-in examination;
- (c) examination prior to boxer's entry into the ring; and
- (d) examination after injury.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

#### **Sec. 29-143j-55. Examination for licensure**

In order to obtain a license all boxers shall submit to a thorough medical examination by a physician licensed to practice in this state for at least two years, or in the case of an out-of-state boxer, a physician approved by the boxing authority in his state. The examination shall include a complete medical history including the following:

- Computerized Axial Tomography Scan (Cat-Scan);
- electroencephalogram examination (EEG);
- neurological examination;
- ophthalmological examination conducted by a duly licensed ophthalmologist;
- serological examination;
- urine analysis; and
- any other test or examination that the medical advisory board deems appropriate.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

#### **Sec. 29-143j-56. Examination after severe injury or knockout**

(a) Any boxer who has sustained any severe injury or actual knockout shall at the direction of the ringside physician be taken to the nearest hospital and be thoroughly examined. The boxer or his manager or other representative shall insure that the boxer is examined pursuant to the direction of the ring physician.

(b) The boxer or his manager shall give to the commissioner or his representative a full report of the examination made by the hospital referred to above. The report is to be given to the commissioner or his representative as soon as possible, but not later than 25 days from the date of the examination.

(c) In the event that a boxer who has suffered a knockout or any severe injury has on such account been treated by his personal physician, he or his manager must give a copy of the physician's report to the commissioner or his representative as soon as possible, but not later than 25 days from the date of the examination.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-57. Examination of loser of 6 consecutive bouts**

Any boxer who loses 6 consecutive fights, in any manner, must undergo a physical examination of the type required by Section 21a-196-55 of these regulations.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-58. Examination prior to boxing contest**

(a) All boxers must be examined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in this state before entering into the ring and shall immediately file with the commissioner a written report of such examination.

(b) All boxers may be required to submit to a urine or blood analysis at the weigh-in, prior to his bout and/or after his bout.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-59. Special examination of a boxer**

Any injury or illness sustained by a licensed boxer while in training (sparring) must be fully reported to the commissioner or his representative within 24 hours by the boxer or his licensed manager. The boxer must be examined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in this state and be approved by such physician to continue his training.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

## **The Ring and Accessory Equipment**

### **Sec. 29-143j-60. First aid kit**

The chief second shall be required to have an adequate first aid kit with him in the corner during a boxing contest. The kit shall contain, among other things, sterile cotton and gauze, sterile applicators, ice bag, smelling salts containing ammonia or amyl nitrates, and rubber gloves. Each kit shall be subject to inspection at all times by the commissioner and his representative or the ringside physician.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-61. The gong**

The gong must be metal, not less than 10 inches in diameter and must be attached securely on a level with the ring platform.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-62. Miscellaneous equipment**

The promoter must provide a stretcher, oxygen, water buckets, powder resin, stools for each corner and such other equipment as is required for the proper conduct of a boxing contest.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-63. The ring**

(a) The ring padding shall be in good and safe condition, at least 1 inch in thickness throughout, laid evenly and extending to and around the outside of the flooring and apron of the ring.

(b) All turnbuckles shall be properly padded.

(c) The ring apron should not be more than 36 inches wide.

(d) Ring posts shall be made of metal not less than three inches in diameter and must be protected by appropriate padding. The posts shall extend from the floor of the building to a height of 58 inches above the ring floor.

(e) There shall be 4 ring ropes and each not less than 1 inch thick in diameter; the lower rope shall be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30 inches above the ring floor, the third rope 42 inches above the ring floor and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. Each rope shall be wrapped in soft material.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-64. The scale**

All scales used for any weigh-in must be approved by the commissioner or his representative.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Rules to Safeguard the Health of Boxers**

**Sec. 29-143j-65. Rules to safeguard the health of boxers**

(a) If a boxer has competed in any jurisdiction in a bout scheduled for 6 rounds or more, he shall not be allowed to box in this state until 7 days (including the last day of the last bout) have elapsed since his last bout.

(b) If a boxer has competed in any jurisdiction in a bout scheduled for up to 5 rounds, he shall not be allowed to box in this state until 4 days (including the last day of the last bout) have elapsed since his last bout.

(c) Any licensee who has personal knowledge concerning a boxer's illness or injury must promptly furnish to the commissioner or his representative all known information concerning the illness or injury.

(d) Any boxer who is ill or who has suffered an injury will not be allowed to box in this State until he has been examined by a physician licensed to practice medicine in this State, and such physician has given the commissioner or his representative a report indicating that the boxer has recovered from his illness or injury.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Scoring System and Fouls**

**Sec. 29-143j-66. Counting and knockouts**

(a) A referee may count a boxer out who falls to the floor claiming a foul because of a low blow. The referee may give a fallen boxer a brief rest period not to exceed 5 minutes. If the injured boxer cannot continue after 5 minutes the referee may disqualify the offending boxer. If the foul was unintentional and the bout has gone more than 3 rounds the winner of the bout will be decided by the tally of the judges' score cards. If the bout has not gone more than 3 rounds the bout will be scored a draw.

(b) A technical knockout is the ending of a bout by a referee for any reason other than a count out or disqualification.

(c) A boxer is down if any part of his body, except his feet, is on the ring floor, he is helpless on the ring ropes or he is rising from a down position.

(d) When a round in any boxing contest except the last round terminates before a boxer who has been knocked down has risen from the floor of the ring, the timekeeper's count shall be continued and, if the fallen boxer fails to rise before the count of 10, he shall be considered to have lost the bout by a knockout in the round just concluded.

(e) When a boxer is down the timekeeper shall at once commence calling off the seconds, indicating the count with a motion of his arm. The referee must immediately order the other boxer to a neutral corner and shall thereafter pick up the count from the timekeeper and indicate it with a motion of his arm. If a contestant is unable to continue at the count of 10, the referee shall declare the other boxer winner by a knockout.

(f) If a contestant who has been knocked or has fallen out of the ring during a contest fails to return to the ring on his feet, unassisted, before the expiration of 10 seconds, the referee shall count him out as if he were down.

(g) If a boxing contest is terminated between rounds, the knockout must be recorded as having taken place in the round just concluded. However, if the bell for the subsequent round has already sounded, the boxing contest ends in the subsequent round.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-67. Decision**

(a) The judges shall mark their score cards in ink or indelible pencil at the end of each round, placing the number of points awarded in the appropriate columns. Each judge shall sign his score card.

(b) At the conclusion of the bout the judges shall tally up the total amount of points they have awarded each contestant and submit their score cards to the commissioner or his representative.

(c) The boxer who has been awarded the greatest number of points on the score cards of at least two of the three judges shall be declared the winner of the bout.

(d) In the event that the judges have scored the points of each boxer so as to constitute a draw, the referee shall declare the bout a draw.

(e) After the score cards have been verified by the commissioner or his representative the results are given to the announcer who shall announce the decision. In the event of a split decision the announcer shall announce, "Winner by a split decision."

(f) In all preliminary bouts the breakdown of points awarded each boxer by the judges will not be announced.

(g) In the main bout the announcer will announce the number of points awarded to each boxer by the judges.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-68. Fouls**

(a) The following are major fouls and upon the occurrence of any major foul in any round the referee may disqualify the offending boxer and award the bout or any round thereof to the boxer who has been fouled:

- (1) hitting an opponent who is down or who is rising from down,
- (2) using a knee or elbow against an opponent,
- (3) purposely going down without being hit,
- (4) failure to heed the referee's warnings, and
- (5) any dangerous and unsportsmanlike conduct in the ring.

(b) The following are minor fouls and it is within the discretion of the referee as to whether the offending boxer should merely be warned or should lose the round because of the commission of a minor foul:

- (1) holding,
- (2) deliberately maintaining a clinch,
- (3) hitting with the inside of the hand, the butt of the hand or the wrists,
- (4) head butts,
- (5) backhand blows,
- (6) low blows,
- (7) hitting or “flicking” with an open glove,
- (8) wrestling or roughing at the ropes,
- (9) deliberately striking at that part of the body over the kidneys,
- (10) use of a pivot blow or rabbit punch,
- (11) hitting on the break, and
- (12) hitting after the bell.

(c) Holding and clinching are not considered boxing and in the case of clinching, the referee shall order the boxers to “BREAK” and each boxer shall immediately step back at least two steps before they resume boxing. There shall be no hitting after the referee has ordered “BREAK.”

(d) Boxers may continue to box at close quarters where both arms are free and not held, but holding with one hand and boxing with the other is forbidden. A boxer whose arm is being held has the right to box with his free hand until the referee orders a break.

(e) If in any bout a boxer is penalized with the loss of two or more rounds because of fouls, the referee must report the matter to the commissioner or his representative within 24 hours.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-69. Head butt rule**

If a boxer cannot continue in the bout due to any injury received as the result of an unintentional head butt then the bout shall be terminated. If the bout has gone more than 3 rounds the winner of the bout shall be determined by the tally on the judges’ score cards. If the bout has not gone more than 3 rounds then the bout shall be declared a draw.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-70. Points**

(a) In all non-championship bouts and all State championship bouts the judges will use a 5-point must system. Five points must be awarded to the better man.

(b) In all other bouts the judges may use a 5-point or 10-point system at the discretion of the commissioner or his representative.

(c) Points will be awarded for

- (1) clean hitting,
- (2) effective aggressiveness,
- (3) ring generalship, and
- (4) defense.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

## **Weight Classifications**

### **Sec. 29-143j-71. Weights for championship bouts**

The weight limit for each boxer in each class is as follows:

POUNDS	CLASSIFICATION
112	Flyweight
118	Bantamweight
126	Featherweight
130	Junior Lightweight
135	Lightweight
140	Junior Welterweight
147	Welterweight
155	Junior Middleweight
160	Middleweight
175	Light Heavyweight
Over 175	Heavyweight

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-72. Weights for non championship fights over 4 rounds**

The following variances of weights between boxers may be permitted:

POUNDS	CLASSIFICATION
5	Flyweight
7	Bantamweight
8	Featherweight
10	Lightweight
12	Welterweight
13	Middleweight
14	Light Heavyweight
No Limit	Heavyweight

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-73. Weight limits for 4 round bouts**

In all four round bouts, except in the light heavyweight and heavy weight classes, the difference between the weights of the boxers shall not exceed 5 pounds.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-74. Weights at which matchmakers may make bouts**

Matchmakers are permitted to make matches at the following weights only (in pounds): 112, 115, 118, 122, 126, 130, 135, 140, 147, 150, 155, 160, 165, 175 and over.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Amateur Boxing**

**Sec. 29-143j-75.**

Repealed, July 27, 2007.

**Sec. 29-143j-76. Who must be registered**

(a) All facilities, all amateur boxing associations, and all schools, colleges, and universities having a boxing program must be registered.

(b) Facilities will be registered in accordance with Section 21a-196-42 of these Regulations.

(c) In order to be registered, all associations, schools, colleges and universities must send the following to the commissioner on January 2nd of each calendar year:

- (1) name, address and telephone number of the organization,
  - (2) name, title and telephone number of the individual in charge,
  - (3) address of facility if different from the address of the organization,
  - (4) a copy of the rules and regulations under which the boxing program operates,
  - (5) a certificate of good standing from the boxing organization which the association, school, college or university belongs to, and
  - (6) a roster of the amateur boxers participating in the program.
- (Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-77.**

Repealed, July 27, 2007.

**Sec. 29-143j-78. Notice**

(a) Every association, school, college or university shall notify the commissioner or such commissioner's representative at least 30 days prior to an amateur boxing contest or a sparring match taking place in this state. The notice shall contain the date, time and location of the event and contact information for event organizers.

(b) At least twice a year every association, school, college or university shall give to the commissioner or his representative a listing showing the complete record of each and every amateur boxer enrolled in its program.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred and amended July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-79. Minimum age of amateur boxing participants**

Pursuant to the authority granted to the commissioner in section 29-143k of the Connecticut General Statutes the minimum age of participants in amateur boxing shall be eight (8) years of age. All participants in amateur boxing under the age of eighteen (18) shall have the written permission of a parent or guardian to participate.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred and amended July 27, 2007)

### **Challenges**

**Sec. 29-143j-80. Challenges for a world title**

A challenge for a world championship must be accompanied by deposits in the following amount per class:

- (a) \$1,000.00 flyweight, bantamweight and featherweight;
- (b) \$1,500.00 lightweight;
- (c) \$2,000.00 welterweight and middleweight;
- (d) \$2,500.00 light heavyweight; and
- (e) \$5,000.00 heavyweight

Each deposit must be by certified check or bank check made payable to the commissioner. No deposit is required for a State or New England Championship.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

**Sec. 29-143j-81. Procedure**

(a) Upon receipt of such challenge the commissioner shall forward the challenge to the champion and issue a press release to that effect.

(b) The champion has 20 days after his receipt of such notice to enter into a contract with the challenger.

(c) Failure to enter into a contract with the challenger shall result in the title being forfeited, unless the champion is prevented by circumstances beyond his control, in which case the time may be extended by the commissioner or his representative.

(d) In the event that more than one suitable contender's challenge is received by the commissioner and forwarded to the champion, the champion may select to defend his title against any one of such challengers.

(e) In the event that the champion is permanently unable to physically qualify for the defense of his title, the commissioner shall forfeit his championship.

(f) In each defense of his title the champion must be at the weight required by the class for which he holds the title.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-82. Contract**

On the date of the signing of the contract to box for said championship, the boxers and the promoter will each post performance bonds with the commissioner or his representative in the following amounts per class:

- (a) \$1,000.00 flyweight, bantamweight and featherweight;
- (b) \$1,500.00 lightweight;
- (c) \$2,000.00 welterweight and middleweight;
- (d) \$2,500.00 light heavyweight; and
- (e) \$5,000.00 heavyweight.

The performance bonds are to insure that each of the boxers will appear and make the proper weight, and that the promoter will fulfill his obligations. In the event that a forfeit is declared the performance bonds will be distributed equally between the non-forfeiting parties.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-83. How a title can be won or lost**

(a) A championship may only be won by a knockout, technical knockout or a decision.

(b) A championship may be lost by a knockout, technical knockout, decision, default, forfeit or the inability to make the proper weight.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-84. Multiple championships**

No individual may hold a championship title in two or more classes at the same time. The holder of one such championship title may enter a boxing contest for the championship title of another class. In the event that such individual wins such championship title in such other class, his original championship is automatically forfeited.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-85. When a boxer must defend a title**

(a) With the exception of champions in the armed forces, a boxer holding a championship title must defend his title against a suitable contender within a period of 6 months after winning or after last defending it, or his title may be vacated by the commissioner.

(b) Where a title has been vacated, any boxer in the same class who is considered by the commissioner or his representative to be a suitable contender may forward to the commissioner a request to box fight for the vacant title.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-86. Weight**

Whenever a recognized holder of a championship engages in a championship contest in this State, he must be at the weight required by the class for which he

holds the championship, except where a champion of one class competes as a contender for the championship in another class.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **New England Championship**

#### **Sec. 29-143j-87. New England championship**

The commissioner shall have the authority to enter into an agreement with the other five New England States to establish rules concerning the qualifications and procedures relating to recognizing New England Champions in different weight classes.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Special Rules for Outdoor Contests**

#### **Sec. 29-143j-88. Application of regulations**

(a) The following provisions pertain to outdoor boxing contests.

(b) In the event of inclement weather immediately before or during the course of any outdoor contest, except during the course of the main bout, the promoter may postpone the show to such date, time and place as approved by the commissioner or his representative. An announcement giving the full details of the postponement shall forthwith be made by the promoter, and any ticket holder desiring a full refund shall be given one immediately by presenting his ticket to the box office, except if the main bout has already been held or will be held on one of the successive rain out dates indicated on the ticket. All boxers who have fulfilled their boxing contracts before the event of inclement weather shall be paid in full.

(c) In the event of inclement weather the individual bouts may be rearranged or shortened by the promoter with the consent of the commissioner or his representative.

(d) In the event of inclement weather after the main bout is completed, the boxing contest shall be considered as also being completed.

(e) All boxers who were scheduled to compete but were unable to due to inclement weather shall be reimbursed for their expenses.

(f) In the event of inclement weather during a bout, the commissioner or his representative may end the bout. If the bout is two-thirds or greater of being completed then the bout shall be deemed as complete. If the bout is less than two-thirds complete then the bout shall be considered not to have taken place, and the boxers shall be only reimbursed for their expenses.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred and amended July 27, 2007)

### **Purpose**

#### **Sec. 29-143j-89. Purpose**

The intent of these regulations is to provide a framework for the conduct and supervision of amateur and professional boxing. Particular emphasis is placed upon insuring that the sport of boxing is conducted in a manner that will provide the utmost safety to the participants. These regulations delineate the powers and procedures of the commissioner, the licensing requirements, the rules to insure safety, and the required conduct of the participants, officials and other persons connected with boxing. Upon the specific request of a party the commissioner may waive all or part of these regulations, except any provision required by the general statutes, if the commissioner determines that the bout or contest will be conducted in a manner

that will still provide for the utmost safety to the participants and will maintain the professionalism of the sport of boxing.

(Effective June 21, 1991; transferred July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-90. Requirements for hosting a sparring match**

(a) Before an organization, gymnasium or independent club may host a sparring match, such organization, gymnasium or independent club shall register with the commissioner in the manner provided by section 29-143j of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(b) Such organization, gymnasium or independent club shall provide the commissioner with the following information:

(1) the name, address and telephone number of the organization;

(2) the name, title and telephone number of the individual in charge of such organization;

(3) a copy of any rules and regulations under which the organization's sparring program operates;

(4) a certificate of good standing from any sanctioning organizations to which the organization, gymnasium or independent club may belong;

(5) a roster of sparring partners participating in the program; and

(6) such other relevant information as the commissioner may require to determine whether such organization, gymnasium or independent club is qualified to host a sparring match.

(c) The Department of Public Safety may inspect the facility where such sparring match is to be held.

(d) The organization, gymnasium or independent club hosting such sparring match shall provide the commissioner with the following information regarding the facility where the match is scheduled:

(1) the name and address of the facility;

(2) the name, title and telephone number of the person in charge of such facility;

(3) certification from the local building official attesting to the suitability of the facility for the conduct of a sparring match;

(4) certification from the local fire marshal attesting to the fact that the facility is in compliance with the Connecticut State Fire Safety Code; and

(5) a full description of the facility's sanitary and emergency medical facilities.

(e) The commissioner shall determine whether an organization, gymnasium or independent club is qualified to host a sparring match on the basis of information provided by such organization, gymnasium or independent club, together with the results of any inspections or investigations that the commissioner may cause to be conducted. The commissioner may deem an organization, gymnasium or independent club qualified to host a sparring match if the organization, gymnasium or independent club protects the health and safety of participants.

(Adopted effective July 27, 2007)

### **Sec. 29-143j-91. Jurisdiction**

Notwithstanding sections 21a-1-5 and 21a-1-6 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, as revised to July 27, 1984, the Commissioner of Public Safety shall have sole jurisdiction over all amateur and professional boxing and sparring matches conducted within the state.

(Adopted effective July 27, 2007)