



RULES AND REGULATIONS

For CBC Sanctioned Amateur Boxing Events

The Charity Boxing Council (CBC) is a non-profit organization designed to promote charitable fundraising through amateur boxing events. CBC is a sanctioning body with established rules and regulations in place to insure the safest possible boxing event for its participants.

CBC is also an advisory and consulting body designed to help establish new charity events for organizations who have not previously conducted such events. It also provides the fundraising, promotional, and boxing expertise needed to organize and establish this type of event.

The Charity Amateur Boxing Organization Executive Board is:

KURT SPIVEY, PAT PHERNETTON, BRIAN TURPIN, BILLY BOLIN, STEPHANIE BLACK

CHARITY BOXING COUNCIL

MISSION STATEMENT

The purpose of the Charity Boxing Council is to:

Establishing a governing body to provide standards and enforce those standards upon all charity boxing events who carry the Charity Boxing Council sanction.

To provide a clear and defined set of rules and regulations to all competitors and officials to insure all promotional, organizational and competition aspects of a charity boxing event are to the highest and safest possible standards.

To develop quality boxing officials who are not only trained and certified, but also experienced, to insure the safety of the competitors as well as provided the fairest competition possible.

To organize and coordinate state and regional championships and rankings.

To consult on all fundraising and promotional aspects to assist that organization in maximizing their profit margin as well as developing a high level of entertainment value. The CBC was also developed to advice on all organizational levels of the competition and boxing coordination.



CHARITY AMATUER BOXING ORGANIZATION
BOXING RULES AND REGULATIONS

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CHARITY BOXING COUNCIL

CONTEST RULES

FIGHTER EXPECTATIONS:

Protect yourself at all times

Exhibit professionalism and sportsmanship

Follow all commands

Engage in a vigorous fight

Break cleanly

Understand and compete by the rules set forth, which follow:

- **Headgear is mandatory**
- **There is a standing 8 count in affect**
- **There is a 3 knockdown rule in affect**
- **There is a mandatory 8 count after all knockdowns**
- **A fighter cannot be saved by the bell in any round**
- **The mouthpiece will be replaced after a lull in the action, and may result in loss of a point if intention**
- **Only the referee can stop the fight**
- **If knocked through the ropes and on the apron, a fighter has 10 seconds to re-enter the ring, unassisted**
- **If knocked out of the ring and on the floor, the fighter has 20 seconds to re-enter the ring unassisted**
- **A fighter injured by a fair blow or other athletic movement and cannot continue, loses by TKO**
- **If a fight is stopped before the completion of a bout, due to an unintentional foul, the bout will be ruled a no-decision**
- **A fighter injured by a low blow will be allowed 5 minutes to continue, or lose the fight**
- **An intentional foul will result in an automatic disqualification for the offending fighter**
- **Un-sportsman like conduct may result in the loss of a point, or disqualification**

SECTION-1

SANCTIONING EVENTS

All sanctioning must go directly through the CBC Executive Board, by utilizing the CBC Application for a charity boxing sanction. Charity boxing events must be structured as an all amateur event, following the following guidelines:

All events must be promoted as a charity, with the net profit donated to a 501C3 charity or other legitimate fundraising cause.

All events must be structured as an amateur boxing event.

The structure of the event may not allow any one fighter to fight more than once in a 48 hour period.

The structure must utilize boxing teams who have been provided with proper coaching, training and equipment.

All events must utilize a CBC approved and/or certified Referee for each and every bout.

All events must have a CBC Event Supervisor present at the event.

All competitors must be under the age of 50 years old and over the age of 18

All competitors must be in good health, with the ability to pass required physical screenings

All competitors must be drug and alcohol free at the time of the event.

This must be pre-approved by the CBC Executive Board. Events may be run in conjunction with PKC sanctioned karate tournaments or be produced as “stand-alone” events. The Executive Board can potentially pre-approve special events which contain split cards consisting of different combative sports. C.A.B.O. will only sanction and/or supervise the amateur boxing portion of the split card. This could be a mixture of MMA, boxing, kickboxing, or other combative sport. All PKC sanctioned kickboxing events must meet all PKC kickboxing rules and regulations. The event must have a CBC Event Supervisor at every sanctioned event. Events promoted by a CBC Board Member must have a CBC Event Supervisor from a different promotional team to oversee the event. The CBC may also sanction professional bouts and pro-am shows. With all professional bouts, the CBC will relinquish control and authority to state boxing or athletic commission. All pro events will use ABC (Association of Boxing Commissions) Championship rules

All events will consist of 3 – 1 minute rounds with a one minute rest period. The board may also approve 2 minute rounds and 3 minute rounds for more experienced fighters.

NOTE: A round includes the following one-minute rest period. Any decision or situation that occurs in the rest period will be considered part of the previous round. The round technically ends when the bell rings to start the following round.

PROMOTER REQUIREMENTS

The promoter must get signed copies of all CBC liability forms from each individual fighters, along with all physical exam and weigh-in documents to the Event Supervisor before the show begins. This will also include insurance certificates.

ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS: The state which governs combative sports may require the presence of state officials and the payment of state taxes or fees.

SECTION-2

COMPETITION AREA AND RING SPECIFICS

VENUE AND COMPETITION AREAS:

Any venue must be pre-approved by the CBC Executive Board. The venue must meet safety standards and fire codes for the state in which the event is held. Adequate facilities must be provided for physicals, and dressing rooms. It is allowed to hold sanctioned events in a venue that serves alcoholic beverages, but the venue must be non-smoking, or have designated smoking areas away from the competition area, physicals and dressing areas.

The use of wrestling style rings is prohibited. Mixed Martial Arts cages, Floor level rings, and/or Non-Roped competition areas are not approved for any sanctioned CBC Event. These alternate competition areas may be used for exhibition bouts, demonstration bouts and/or promotional events if previously approved by the CBC Executive Board. These areas may also be used for pre-qualifying events, elimination bouts, tournament style eliminations, and/or mixed shows that display a split card of karate, boxing, MMA, Kickboxing or other combative sport.

Any and all changes must be pre-approved by the CBC Executive Board. Competition area/ring issues that arise the night of an event will be decided upon by the Event Supervisor.

RING SPECIFICATIONS:

The official CBC fighting ring will be a regulation boxing ring with at least a 17 foot by 17 foot competition area inside the ropes. The ring floor must extend beyond the ropes, leaving an apron at least 18 inches on each side of the ring. This would constitute a 20' ring. The maximum ring size allowed is 24' ring, measuring 21' inside the ropes. The ring flooring must be covered by a pad, approved by the CBC safety standards, and must extend to within 6 inches of the outer edge of the ring apron. The ring must have a canvas covering which reaches to the edge of the platform. The cover could also be constructed of heavy gauge vinyl, with prior approval of the CBC Executive Board. The ring floor must not be more than 48 inches above the base of the corner posts. One set of steps is necessary

for each fighter's corner (two sets). Another set must be included (third set) if the ring models or others are to enter the ring between rounds. The ring posts must be of metal construction and not more than 4 inches in diameter. It is mandatory that all ring posts are covered and padded. The State Director can approve and allow the discontinued use of pole pads, if he feels they are not necessary. Appearance may be a determining factor, as well as safety. The turn-buckle and/or other system or material used to connect the ropes to the ring pole must be covered and padded.

The ring must have two neutral corners, white in color. It must have one red corner and one blue corner. There must be 4 ring ropes on the ring. The lowest rope must be 18 inches above the platform. The top rope must be 52 inches from the platform. The ropes cannot be constructed of tubing or other expandable material. The ropes must be made of a strong material, capable of easily holding and supporting the weight of two 300+ pound fighters. Steel cables or other materials are prohibited from use as ring ropes. The ropes must be padded and covered with a material that is not overly abrasive or damaging to the skin. The ropes on each side of the ring must utilize at least one, but preferably two rope spacers. Nylon and Velcro pre-manufactured spacers are preferred. Cord or string may be used to tie the ropes, but all knots must be tied on the outside of the competition area and covered with tape.

The promoter must provide at least a single elevated seat for the scoring judge on 3 sides of the ring. An elevated table may also be present for the judge, but not mandatory. The side of the ring, without a seat for a judge will consist of the CBC Event Supervisor, the ring doctor, a time keeper seat, a bell ringer seat and an additional referee seat. This area may also be utilized for the announcer, but this is dictated by the promoter. Tables are not permitted to be higher than the ring platform. Ring tables are not permitted within four feet of floor level rings or non-elevated competition areas.

The promoter must also provide the stools for the fighters, the bell and time piece for the time keepers/bell ringer, and seats for ring girls/models. Two sets of stairs, one for each corner. A third set is needed if the ring announcer will access the ring and/or if ring girls/models are utilized.

SECTION-3

ELIGIBILITY, WEIGHT DIVISIONS AND PRE-FIGHT REGULATIONS

The competitor base and certain aspects of the eligibility will be determined by the promoter. For example, the team make up may be either full time police officers vs. full time fire fighters or State Correctional Officers vs. Bureau of Prisons Correctional Officers. All competitors must be between the ages of 18 and 49 years of age. All competitors must be physically fit and pass all prefight exams and

physicals. All the competitors must be involved in a boxing/kickboxing training program with qualified trainers, facilities and equipment. Any fighter who has consumed alcoholic beverages and/or used narcotics or certain medications, will not be allowed to compete.

All fighters must fall with-in a selected weight class, or fall between a pre-determined weight-range. **NOTE: If divisions are not established, the predetermined weight range or span will be utilized. For example: If the determined range or span is 15 pounds, then the two fighters must be with-in 15 pounds of each other. This system will be utilized as an alternative to weight divisions.**

Below are examples of possible weight divisions.

MEN'S AMATEUR WEIGHT DIVISIONS

Flyweight	113.9 AND UNDER
Featherweight	114 – 125.9
Lightweight	126 – 138.9
Light welterweight	139 – 151.9
Welterweight	152 – 163.9
Middleweight	164 – 175.9
Light heavyweight	176 – 189.9
Cruiserweight	190 – 202.9
Heavyweight	203 – 217.9
Super heavyweight	218 and up

WOMEN'S AMATEUR DIVISIONS

Flyweight	111 and under
Bantamweight	112 – 124.9
Lightweight	125 – 136.9
Welterweight	137 – 149.9
Middleweight	150 – 161.9
Light heavyweight	162 – 173.9
Heavyweight	174 and over

WEIGH-INS

Fighters must be present at the official weigh-in, as scheduled by the promoter. The promoter must provide a scale, to be determined by the promoter. The weigh-ins can be conducted the night before, or the night of the event, per the promoter. Preferably, the weigh-ins will be conducted 2 – 3 hours prior to the event. Fighters, who do not make weight, will be allowed to weigh-in up to 1 hour before the event.

SECTION-4

FIGHT APPARAL

It is suggested that all fighters and/or teams are provided with uniforms. The uniform should consist of an amateur boxing set which includes a tank top and boxing trunks. It is also suggested that warm ups are provided as well. Fighters are required to wear shoes for boxing events. Boxing or wrestling style shoes are suggested. Other footwear should consist of aerobic or court style shoes, designed for side – side movement. Running shoes are not suggested. Shirts may be removed if so desired. Any obscene or inappropriate messages are not allowed. No jewelry or body piercings will be allowed.

SAFETY EQUIPMENT: FIGHT GLOVES AND HEADGEAR.

All of the boxing gloves must be provided by the promoter to insure consistency. Both fighters must have the same brand and same weight gloves on. The gloves should be 16 ounces in weight, with the option of using 14 ounce gloves for male fighters under the weight of 145 pounds as well as all female fighters. Head gear must also be provided by the promoter. The gloves should be “training gloves”, not to be confused with “bag gloves”. The gloves should have Velcro/hook and loop wrist wraps, instead of laces. Any glove with laces, must have the laces taped, without creases or sharp edges in the tape.

The headgear used may be with or without cheek protection. The headgear must be leather/vinyl construction, and approved for boxing use.

All equipment must free of damage, cuts, tears and scuffs that create a rough surface. Tape or glue on the surface of the equipment is prohibited.

Fighters must wear a mouth piece at all times, during the bout. The fighter is also required to have a second or extra mouth piece available with his corner team.

Groin protection is mandatory. At least a plastic groin cup and supporter is required and is the lowest level of protection. Fighters may also use leather groin cups and boxing “no-foul protectors”. This type protector cannot “prominently” extend over the navel. Unlike gloves, the groin protection does not have to extend the same level of protection to each fighter. Each fighter can make a personal choice of the protectors.

Women fighters are required to wear an approved chest protector, consisting of plastic breast cups. Large exterior style protectors are not allowed. The protection is to be worn under the shirt or sports bra.

HAND WRAPS, TAPE/GAUZE AND OTHER BRACES/BANDAGES

Any orthopedic style joint braces, which contain metal or hard plastic materials are not authorized and may not be worn during any bout. Additional support to ankles and knees may include tape and pre-wrap/gauze. The pre-wrap or gauze (one or the other, not both) is to aid with easy removal.

Neoprene, spandex or soft cloth type wrap can be used on elbow and knee joints. They must be preapproved by inspectors or Event Supervisors on the day of the fight.

Fighters are expected to either wrap or tape/gauze both hands. The tape and gauze if preferred.

Both Amateur and Professional standard taping methods for boxing are acceptable.

All wrapping material and methods must be approved by the inspector or Event Supervisor. The Event Supervisor or the Inspector must sign the wrapping to show their approval.

WARNING: Any foreign material used in the hand wrap is not authorized. Tampering with wraps will result in fines and/or suspensions. Any fighter who tampers or adds liquids, hardening agents, powders, hard materials, or other unauthorized materials may also be subject to a life time suspension from CBC Events as well as possible criminal prosecution and civil liability.

SECTION-5

CORNER PERSONNEL: REQUIREMENTS AND CONDUCT

Each fighter may have up to three assistants for help in his corner between rounds. Only one will be allowed to accompany the fighter into the ring for the referee's rules and announcements, referred to as the "Chief Second". The Chief Second, or only one other corner man, will be allowed inside the ropes during the one-minute rest period to aid the fighter. The other two must work through the ropes.

The corners are responsible for providing the pail, cuspidor, water bottle and other equipment that may be required for assistance in the corner unless the promoter decides to provide these items. It is their duty to insure the fighter has his mouthpiece in his mouth when the bell rings. They are also responsible for maintaining a second mouthpiece in case the original piece is lost during the bout. They are also required to have a dry towel. Corner men must refrain from pouring large amounts of water. Discarded water must be collected into the pail. The towel is to be used to wipe up excessive water from the ring cover. All corner personal must be out of the ropes, with the stool removed, at the ringing of the bell. Failure to do so may delay the fight and result in losing a point.

The corner may also use the towel to signal the referee that they wish to stop the fight. The towel should not be thrown at the referee or the fighters. Ultimately, only the referee can stop the fight. The referee should put great weight on the advice of the corner and would only disregard this request in unusual circumstances and with just cause.

Any abusive language or unprofessional conduct by the corner men will result in removal from ringside and the venue. In severe cases, it will result in suspensions or bans. Corner men are not allowed on the ring apron during the competition period of time. Their equipment may not be maintained or stored on the apron during the competition period of time. Seconds cannot stand, sit or lean on the ring apron and must position themselves in a way not to block the line of sight of spectators, during the duration of the round.

SECTION-6

LEGAL TARGET AREAS AND AUTHORIZED TECHNIQUES

Strikes must be with the front, padded parts of the gloves. All strikes must be directed to a legal target area. This would include the face and head, in front of the ears. The front and side of the body trunk is a legal target area.

ILLEGAL TARGET AREAS AND UNAUTHORIZED TECHNIQUES

Illegal targets would be the top and back of the head. The side of the head behind the ear is not allowed. The entire back area, including the kidney area is off limits. The front of the body, below the navel and including the groin and hips is off limits.

SECTION-7

FOULS

Amateur Bouts

A fighter injured from a fair blow or other athletic movement and cannot continue will lose by TKO. This would also include any injury suffered as a result of a knockdown, instead of a punch. For example, if a fighter is hit with a legal blow and injures his knee during the fall. If he cannot continue the bout after receiving the 8 count, then he will lose the bout by TKO.

If a fight is stopped before the completion of a bout, due to an unintentional foul, the bout will be ruled a no-decision.

A fighter injured by a low blow will be allowed 5 minutes to continue, or lose the fight

An intentional foul will result in an automatic disqualification for the offending fighter

Un-sportsman like conduct may result in the loss of a point, or disqualification

THE REFEREE'S RESPONSE OR INTERACTION

Fouls will be identified and immediately corrected by the referee. The referee can verbally recognize the foul and attempt to correct the conduct. This is an enforcement option, which is not a mandatory level of response. An example would be the referee seeing a near-low blow or minor infraction and saying "get them up", while gesturing with the hand. This is done quickly, without interrupting the bout. If the conduct continues, the referee will then progress to an official verbal warning. A verbal warning is given by stopping the bout and sending the non-offending fighter to the furthest neutral corner. The referee will then step directly in front of the offending fighter to visibly and verbally indicate the number of the warning (1st or 2nd) and demonstrate the foul. Announce "WARNING". A fighter may only receive 2 warnings for the same offense or foul, then a point must be deducted. It is the discretion of the referee to whether he issues one warning, two warnings or goes straight to a point deduction. Going straight to a deduction is warranted if the foul seems to be dangerous enough that a second occurrence would result in injury. Another circumstance would be if the referee deems the foul to be intentional, but this would require a 2 point deduction. The referee will take the offending fighter by the wrist and step in front of each judge physically indicate the number of points to be deducted and physically demonstrate the foul, while verbally explaining the deduction. The fighter will be directed to the opposite neutral corner and the fight will be started again. Failure to change behavior could result in the stoppage of the bout and a disqualification for the offending fighter.

DESCRIBED FOULS

Any contact other than legally punching or kicking your opponent with the intended striking areas. This would include head butts, biting, shoulders, forearms, elbows, knees, pushing with the head, pushing, and pulling.

Any grappling or wrestling type contact, which would include pulling the head down, throwing an opponent to the ground, grabbing and lifting, holding the arms, holding the legs, holding the body, holding the head, and clinching

Using the ropes for leverage against another fighter. Pinning to the ropes or holding the ropes to gain power for striking.

Low punches, below the navel

Spitting out the mouthpiece to avoid the fight

Striking an illegal target, this would commonly include punching the back of the head

Striking after the bell

Refusal to break, or pushing/punching on the break

Un-sportsman like conduct, including profanity, threats, abusive language, inappropriate gestures, disorderly conduct and defiance of officials and rules.

NO FAULT INJURY

If the referee determines that the fault of the injury cannot be attributed to either fighter, he will declare a no-fault injury. Neither fighter will be penalized. During 3-round amateur bouts, any No-fault injury will be a NO CONTEST

STANDING 8 COUNT

CBC referees have the discretion of issuing standing 8-counts to fighters who they feel are at risk of injury but are still standing. The standing 8 count will count as a knockdown. The other fighter must be sent to the furthest neutral corner. The referee will administer his own count without the assistance of the time keeper. After administering the standing 8-count, the referee may either, permit the fight to continue, or stop the contest and award the match to the other fighter by TKO. The Standing 8 Count will only be in effect during amateur bouts and is not an option for referees in professional bouts.

THREE KNOCKDOWN RULE

In all amateur bouts, the standing 8 count will be considered as a knockdown in the “three knockdown rule”. Any combination of (3) standing 8 counts and knockdowns will result in the fighter who acquired the 3 knockdowns, losing by TKO. This rule will not be in effect for professional bouts.

KNOCKDOWNS

A knockdown occurs when a fighter goes to the ground, or any part of his body, other than his feet touch the floor of the ring. This would also include “taking a knee”. The referee must rule whether going to the ground was the direct result of a punch, or whether the fighter slipped. If at any time during the count, said fighter leaves the neutral corner the count will stop until he returns to the neutral corner. If the fighter does not answer the bell at the beginning of any round the referee will start a count and the fighter will be counted out. If he reaches 10, the fighter will be declared the loser by KO.

OTHER STOPPAGES

The referee may also stop the fight for the following reasons, ending the fight in a TKO decision against the offending fighter. If the fight is stopped before the completion of the 2nd round of a 4 round bout will be a no contest. This rule will apply to the completion of the 4th round of a longer bout. The stoppages are as follows:

Refusal to attempt a vigorous fight

Repeatedly turning your back or head

Repeatedly not protecting yourself

An obviously mismatched or obvious over-matched fight

A complete absence of boxing ability

No knowledge of boxing rules, regulations and/or procedures

Any dangerous act which jeopardizes the safety of the other fighter

Any other act deemed unsafe by the referee

The above mentioned stoppages are to only be used in the most extreme situations, when the safety of a fighter or fighter's safety is in jeopardy.

SECTION-8

METHOD OF JUDGING

The method used will be the 10 POINT MUST SYSTEM. In this system, the winner of each round must receive 10 points and the loser of the round receives 9 points. It should rarely be awarded, but the losing fighter could be given 8 points, instead of 9 points, if he was completely dominated and appeared to not be in the fight. Additionally, one point will be deducted for each and every knockdown. The points will be figured into the 10 Point Must System Scoring. Any point deducted for fouls would be deducted after the score is developed. These deductions will be made by the Event Supervisor and/or score keeper, instead of the judges.

The primary emphasis on scoring would be on the larger number of scoring blows. A scoring blow would be any forceful, hard strike, or power strikes that makes contact with a legal scoring area. If the punching-score is the same, or too close to decide, then additional considerations could be used, such as:

Aggressiveness

Ring generalship

Effective jabbing

Control of the other fighter

Judges will score each round and that score card will be collected by the referee, who in turn, delivers it to the score keeper or event supervisor.

DECISIONS THAT MAY BE RENDERED

KNOCKOUT: Indicates that one fighter was knocked down, did not answer the bell or took a knee and did not rise and display an ability to continue before the referee counted to 10.

TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT: Indicates that the referee stopped the match to avoid injury to the fighter. It could also mean that a fighter was disqualified and the win will be listed as a TKO for his opponent. A fighter's failure to answer the bell also constitutes a TKO.

UNANIMOUS DECISION: Indicates that all three judges had the same fighter ahead on points.

SPLIT DECISION: Indicates that two judges had one fighter ahead on points, but the third judge had the other fighter ahead on his card.

MAJORITY DECISION: Indicates that two judges scored the fight for one fighter and the other judge scored the bout a draw.

MAJORITY DRAW: Indicates that two judges scored a draw and the third judge ruled for one fighter or the other.

DRAW: Indicates that one judge had the fight for one fighter and one judge had the fight for the other fighter. The third judge ruled the bout a draw.

NO CONTEST: Indicates that neither fighter wins or loses. Normally this would include fouls that end a fight before the 4th round is complete. It generally occurs when the fight ends in unusual circumstances, other than a blow from the other fighter.

SECTION-9

MANDATORY RING SIDE OFFICIALS

NOTE:

Officials must maintain a current CBC Certification or equivalent certification to be used for CBC Sanctioned bouts.

Officials must wear the appropriate uniform described below.

All officials for amateur bouts are volunteers, working in an unpaid position. Per Diem or expenses may be covered by the promoter in some cases, but it is not mandatory. **Event supervisor** has full control and decision making authority for all fight decisions/issues at the fight location. He is the sole and final arbitrator. He will also double check all score cards for errors and then authorize the final decisions.

Assistant supervisor will replace the Event Supervisor in case of emergency. He will assist with all issues before the fight and in the locker rooms. He is to assist with issues away from the ring, allowing the Event Supervisor to stay ringside. He may also act as score keeper.

Score keeper will tally and record all of the judge's cards and pass the results onto the Event Supervisor. The score keeper will record all results of the bouts.

Referee will insure the safety of the fighters, insure the continuance of the fight, and make all the decisions within the ring. He will conduct prefight rules meetings before the bout. He will make all stoppages or dictate when the fight continues. The referee is the only one who can stop a fight. All the referee's decisions are final, other than an arbitrators review (Event Supervisor, or Board). The referee must wear the authorized blue button down shirt, with the CBC patch sewn onto the left chest pocket. Black pants and black boxing/wrestling shoes must also be worn. A black bow tie is mandatory for all bouts. Female referees will meet the same dress requirement.

3 scoring judges will utilize the 10 point must system to score the bout. The uniform will be a sport coat with a tie, dress pants and appropriate belt, shoes, etc. The referee uniform is also acceptable, but a neck tie may replace the bow tie. Female judges may wear business attire with a clean, neat and professional appearance.

2 inspectors will monitor, check and authorize all taping of the hands, insure the gloves are authorized and the correct weight. They will also have the authority to record weights at weigh-ins. The inspector will monitor and enforce rules and regulations in regards to the corner men or seconds. He will ensure there are no safety violations that would provide one fighter with an unfair advantage. During the 1 minute rest period, he will be present on the apron, for professional bouts, again to monitor the corner activities. During amateur bouts, the inspector will remain on floor level during the round. During the round, he will act as a kick judge, insuring the fighter has thrown or attempted at least four kicks. Both male and female inspectors must wear a shirt a collar with dress pants and appropriate shoes.

Ring Doctor must be present at ringside for any fight to start or continue. He will sit ringside and be authorized to enter the ring to check fighters, upon request of the referee. The doctor may be called to either corner, or called inside the ring for a downed fighter. The doctor is also responsible for prefight physicals and has the authority to deny any fighter for health reasons.

Time Keeper will start and end each round. He/she will start or stop the bout upon request of the referee. All other time related actions are the decision of the time keeper and the clock. The time keeper will work in close conjunction with the bell ringer. A shirt with a collar is mandatory.

Bell Ringer will ring the bell at the start and finish of each round, working in conjunction with the time keeper. In the result of a knockdown, the bell ringer will also start the count for the referee, who will pick up the count and continue it from the point reached by the bell ringer. A shirt with a collar is mandatory.

EMT at least one pair of EMTs must be present for the bout, with an emergency vehicle for transportation purposes. It is preferred that they assist the doctor with physicals and aid with injuries in

the ring, when needed. The fights can continue without the EMT if they are gone for an emergency, as long as the location or venue is in an area that provides EMT or ambulance service.

ALL UNIFORM REQUIREMENTS MAY BE CHANGED TO “EVENT SHIRTS” IF PROVIDED BY THE PROMOTER, PENDING APPROVAL OF THE EVENT SUPERVISOR.

SECTION-10

BANNED/CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND DRUGS

The use of drugs, alcohol or stimulants of any kind is strictly prohibited either prior to or during a bout.

Ben Gay, Deep Heat and other sports creams cannot be used on any uncovered parts of the body.

No ammonia capsules or inhalants may be used during the bout.

Corner personnel may administer or use only pure water and ice in the corner during the bout.

SECTION-11

PROTEST AND CHANGE OF DECISIONS

Conflicts of interest, equipment issues, personnel issues or other predetermined problems may be verbally protested to the Event Supervisor to attempt a possible resolution before the event occurs. The “on the spot” decision of the Event Supervisor will be the determining answer for the night. The affected fighter, manager/trainer, or corner men can file an official protest on the next business day. This protest will be reviewed by a board of 5 CBC Executive Board Members.

Any protest which is simply questioning the judgment call of the referee or the score posted by a certain judge or all three judges will not be heard. A protest may be developed which questions the actual competency of a particular judge, but the protest must show a history and/or pattern instead of the actions of one night.