

**WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE
NATALIE E. TENNANT
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW DIVISION**

Form #2

Do Not Mark In This Box

2011 JUN 17 PM 3:04

WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

NOTICE OF A COMMENT PERIOD ON A PROPOSED RULE

AGENCY: West Virginia State Athletic Commission TITLE NUMBER: 177

RULE TYPE: Legislative CITE AUTHORITY: WV Code Section 29-5A-24 and 29-5A-3a(f)

AMENDMENT TO AN EXISTING RULE: YES NO

IF YES, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING AMENDED: _____

TITLE OF RULE BEING AMENDED: _____

IF NO, SERIES NUMBER OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: Series 2

TITLE OF RULE BEING PROPOSED: Administrative Rules Of The West Virginia State Athletic Commission
Regulating Mixed Martial Arts

IN LIEU OF A PUBLIC HEARING, A COMMENT PERIOD HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED DURING WHICH ANY INTERESTED PERSON MAY SEND COMMENTS CONCERNING THESE PROPOSED RULES. THIS COMMENT PERIOD WILL END ON July 18, 2011 AT 5:00 p.m. ONLY WRITTEN COMMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND ARE TO BE MAILED TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

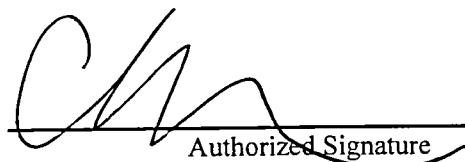
Steve Allred, Chairman

West Virginia State Athletic Commission
318 Camp Creek Road

Julian, West Virginia 25529
304-369-1387

stevenallred@yahoo.com

THE ISSUES TO BE HEARD SHALL BE LIMITED TO THIS PROPOSED RULE.


Authorized Signature

ATTACH A **BRIEF** SUMMARY OF YOUR PROPOSAL

BRIEF SUMMARY OF TITLE 177, SERIES 2 LEGISLATIVE RULE

On March 12, 2011 the West Virginia Legislature passed the Enrolled Committee Substitute for H.B. 2562 which legalized Mixed Martial Arts in this State. The proposed legislative rule will regulate professional mixed martial arts, prohibit amateur mixed martial arts, adopt definitions related to mixed martial arts, establish bonding requirements for promoters, establish insurance requirements for promoters, establish standards related to the conduct of events, and set general standards for competition.

177CSR 2

**ADMINISTRATIVE RULES OF THE
WEST VIRGINIA STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
REGULATING MIXED MARTIAL ARTS**

STATEMENT OF CIRCUMSTANCES

On March 12, 2011 the West Virginia Legislature passed the Enrolled Committee Substitute for H.B. 2562 which legalized Mixed Martial Arts in this State. H.B. 2562 directs the Athletic Commission to promulgate legislative rules in order to regulate Mixed Martial Arts and fully implement the new statute.

APPENDIX B

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Administrative Rules Of The West Virginia State Athletic Commission Regulating Mixed Martial Arts

Rule Title: _____

Type of Rule: Legislative Interpretive Procedural

Agency: West Virginia State Athletic Commission

Address: Steve Allred, Chairman
318 Camp Creek road
Julian, West Virginia 25529

Phone Number: 304-369-1387 Email: stevenallred@yahoo.com

Fiscal Note Summary

Summarize in a clear and concise manner what impact this measure will have on costs and revenues of state government.

The proposed rule will have no impact on the costs and revenues for state government.

Fiscal Note Detail

Show over-all effect in Item 1 and 2 and, in Item 3, give an explanation of Breakdown by fiscal year, including long-range effect.

FISCAL YEAR			
Effect of Proposal	Current Increase/Decrease (use "-")	Next Increase/Decrease (use "-")	Fiscal Year (Upon Full Implementation)
1. Estimated Total Cost	0.00	0.00	0.00
Personal Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current Expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00
Repairs & Alterations	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. Estimated Total Revenues	0.00	0.00	0.00

Administrative Rules Of The West Virginia State Athletic Commission Regulating Mixed Martial Arts

Rule Title: _____

Rule Title: _____

3. Explanation of above estimates (including long-range effect):

Please include any increase or decrease in fees in your estimated total revenues.

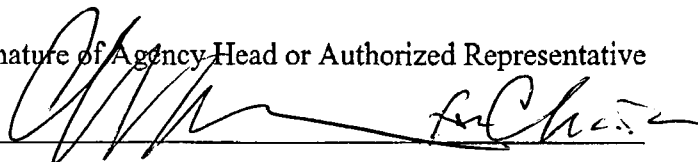
The proposed rule will not affect any receipts or expenditures of state funds. All fight officials will be paid by Mixed Martial Arts promoters. All Mixed Martial Arts fighters, promoters, etc., will pay license fees to the Athletic Commission.

MEMORANDUM

Please identify any areas of vagueness, technical defects, reasons the proposed rule would not have a fiscal impact, and/or any special issues not captured elsewhere on this form.

Date: 6/17/11

Signature of Agency Head or Authorized Representative



177CSR 2

FILED

2011 JUN 17 PM 3: 04

**TITLE 177
LEGISLATIVE RULE
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION**

OFFICE OF THE WEST VIRGINIA
SECRETARY OF STATE

**SERIES 2
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES OF THE
WEST VIRGINIA STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION
REGULATING MIXED MARTIAL ARTS**

§177-2-1. General.

1.1. Scope. -- This rule establishes the procedures to be followed for all Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) events under the jurisdiction of the State Athletic Commission. It applies to any Mixed Martial Arts event or any showing exhibiting of any simultaneous telecast of any live, current or spontaneous Mixed Martial Arts , or a closed circuit telecast subscription television viewed within this State or any other state and for which an admission charge is made.

1.2. Authority. -- W. Va. Code §29-5A-24 and W. Va. Code § 29-5A-3a(f).

1.3. Filing Date. -- June 17, 2011.

1.4. Effective Date. -- Insert Date

§177-2-2. Jurisdiction.

The Athletic Commission shall have sole power, direction, management and control over all professional mixed martial arts contests, matches, performances, shows, and exhibitions, or any form thereof, to be promoted, conducted, held or given within the state. All Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) events, matches, and exhibitions, or any form thereof, other than Professional Mixed Martial Arts Events are prohibited.

§177-2-3. Definitions.

The words used in this rule shall have the following meanings, unless the content indicates a different meaning:

3.1. "Commission" -- means the West Virginia State Athletic Commission.

3.2. "Deputy" -- means an individual appointed by the Commission to represent the Commission in its absence.

3.3. “Mixed Martial Arts”-- means a combative sporting contest, the rules of which allow two competitors to attempt to achieve dominance over one another by utilizing a variety of techniques including, but not limited to, striking, grappling and the application of submission holds.

3.4. “Professional Mixed Martial Arts Fighter ” -- means a Mixed Martial Arts fighter who competed in a minimum of ten (10) amateur MMA bouts. Amateur bouts which cannot be verified by the Athletic Commission shall not count toward the minimum number of bouts required. No MMA fighter may be licensed as a professional by the Athletic Commission who does not have a winning record.

3.5. “Professional Mixed Martial Arts Event” – means an event or performance in which professional Mixed Martial Arts Fighters compete. These regulations may use the term “event” or “performance” interchangeably and as having the same meaning.

3.6. “Promoter” -- means any individual, club, corporation or association incorporated if necessary under the laws of the State of West Virginia engaged in the promotion of regularly scheduled or individual MMA shows or contests.

3.7. “Sanction” -- means permitting a Professional Mixed Martial Arts Event to occur.

§177-2-4. Press Relations.

The Commission may, in its discretion, after each meeting, issue a bulletin to the press of news items of interest to the public, and may, in its discretion, invite members of the press to attend meetings or hearings of the Commission.

§177-2-5. Licenses.

5.1. General. -- The Commission at its discretion may issue a license to promote, conduct or hold professional Mixed Martial Arts matches and exhibitions to any individual, club, corporation or association eligible for a license under this chapter.

5.2. Application requirements.

(a) All applications for a license shall be signed by the applicant and verified by an official of the Commission. In making application for such license, the applicant shall set forth such facts as this rule may require.

(b) Each application for license of professional MMA fighter shall be accompanied by two (2) passport size photographs of the applicant.

5.3. Requirements for granting or renewing license.

Before being granted a license or license renewal the applicant must establish to the satisfaction of the Commission that he or she:

- (a) Is skilled in the profession of Mixed Martial Arts;
- (b) Is of good moral character;
- (c) Is physically fit and mentally sound;
- (d) Has not been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;
- (e) Will conduct his business in the best interest and welfare of the public, preserving the safety and health of participants and the best interest of professional Mixed Martial Arts;
- (f) Will adhere to and comply with all rules;
- (g) In the case of a corporate applicant, these factors shall pertain to its officers, directors, principal stockholders and employees; and
- (h) Every license and licensee shall be subject to the provisions of W. Va. Code §§29-5A-1 *et seq.*

5.4. Suspensions, revocation or probation of license or licensee. -- The Commission shall have the additional authority and power to suspend, revoke or place on probation the license of any licensee licensed under this rule, who in the discretion of the Commission:

- (a) Is guilty of failure to obey any lawful order of the Commission or any inspector thereof;
- (b) Is guilty of gross immorality;
- (c) Is unfit or incompetent by reason of negligence;
- (d) Is insolent or disrespectful to any member of the Commission or representative thereof;
- (e) Is guilty of violating any provision of this rule;
- (f) Has committed fraud or deceit in securing a license for himself or another, or by falsifying a license application;
- (g) Has failed to report to the commission his/her conviction of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude in any jurisdiction within ten (10) years preceding the suspension or revocation;

- (h) Is an habitual drunkard or addicted to the use of narcotics, as determined by a physician;
- (i) Is or has become mentally incompetent, as determined by a physician;
- (j) Is or has been guilty of unprofessional or unethical conduct or such conduct as to require a suspension or revocation of license in the best interest of the public;
- (k) Has failed to furnish the proper party a copy of any contract or agreement required by this rule or has breached such contract;
- (l) Has loaned or permitted another person to use his license or has borrowed or used the license of another;
- (m) Has failed to maintain in force the bond required by this rule;
- (n) Has by act or omission conducted himself in a manner which would tend to be detrimental to the best interests of Mixed Martial Arts or to the public interest and general welfare;
- (o) Has been disciplined in any manner by the Athletic Commission or similar agency or body of any jurisdiction;
- (p) Has failed to pay a fine or forfeiture imposed by this rule;
- (q) Has either within or without this State by any act, threat, statement or otherwise, restrained, hindered, interfered with or prevented another applicant or promoter, club, corporation, association or booking agent from presenting any professional MMA event within the State of West Virginia; or
- (r) Has either within or without this State engaged directly or indirectly in restraints or monopolies, or taken any action tending to create or establish restraints or monopolies, or conspired with others to restrain any person or persons from participating or competing in any professional MMA event for any promoter, club, corporation, association or booking agent.

5.5. License fees.

5.5.1. Promoters (1 year) \$125.00

5.5.2. Professional Mixed Martial Arts Fighter (1 year) \$10.00

5.5.4. Seconds, Professional \$10.00

5.5.5. Managers, Professional \$10.00

5.5.6. Referees and other Officials\$10.00

5.6. Venues— Venues must have a minimum seating capacity of 3,500 and video replay capabilities in good working order. No event shall take place until the venue has been approved by the Athletic Commission.

§177-2-6. Bond Required.

Before any license is issued to any promoter conducting any Mixed Martial Arts contest, he shall execute and file with the Commission a surety bond sufficient to cover all purses, awards and payments to be paid by the promoter. The bond shall be determined by the Commission. The minimum bond shall be fifty thousand (\$50,000) dollars. The bond shall be available to cover any fees associated with MMA fighters, managers, seconds, other fight related participants, medical expenses or deductible costs for injured boxers (insurance deductibles), and fight officials. The bond may not be available to cover expenses such as building rental, concession stand operations, advertisements, or other similar expenses.

§177-2-7. Individual Sanction and Permits for Professionals.

7.1. Application for sanction. -- Before any professional Mixed Martial Arts performance shall be authorized in the State of West Virginia, the promoter shall obtain an individual sanction and permit from the Commission at least thirty (30) days before the date of any such contest or exhibition.

(a) Requirements of applicants. -- Each application for sanction or permit of a professional fight shall name all contestants, the number of rounds and the date and place of the contest.

(b) Contracts made must be filed. -- All contracts made by the promoter with contestants who are to appear on the event must be filed at the same time. All signed contracts must be submitted to the Athletic Commission no later than noon of the day of the event. No fighter will be allowed to enter the cage unless he or she has signed a contract for the event. Fighters who are substituted to the bout card on the day of the event pursuant to Section 7.5, *infra*, must sign a contract for the event prior to entering the cage.

(c) Books open for inspection. -- As a condition for issuance of a sanction, each applicant must agree to accord the Commission the right to examine the books, accounts and other records for which such sanction is issued.

7.2. Permits. -- Request for event permits shall be submitted to the Commission a minimum of thirty (30) days in advance. Permits will be issued by the Commission five (5) days in advance of all contests. Permits for events must be exhibited in a conspicuous place at the box office.

7.3. Minimum Number of Bouts. -- There shall be a minimum of ten (10) bouts on a card unless special written permission is obtained from the Commission at the time of granting the sanction to have a fewer number of bouts.

7.4. Pre-permit publicity. -- Under no conditions are the promoters permitted to give publicity to a card until the card has been approved by the Commission.

7.5. Changes or substitutions. -- All changes and substitutions must be sanctioned in writing by the chairman of the Commission.

(a) Notice. -- Notice of any change in the announced or advertised programs for any contest must be filed with the Commission and with the press at least four (4) hours prior to the contest, conspicuously posted at the box office and announced from the cage before the opening contest.

(b) Forfeitures. -- If an MMA fighter who is under contract to appear at an event appears at the weigh-in time and is ready to fulfill his or her contractual obligations, but his or her opponent does not appear or his or her opponent is not able to compete due to a medical condition as determined by the examining physician and a substitute opponent is not provided, the event promoter must pay the fighter his or her contract price unless a forfeit is provided.

(c) Refunds. -- Whenever a substitution is made in an advertised contest, the official announcer shall advise the audience of the substitution prior to the opening bout. If any of the patrons desire to have the price of the ticket refunded, a refund will be given if the tickets are presented at the box office prior to the fight. The box office must remain open for at least twenty (20) minutes to redeem the tickets.

7.6. Substitutions -Main bout. -- Substitutions will not be permitted in the main bout unless made forty-eight (48) hours before weigh-in time of the day of the contest and then only when the substitution has been approved by the Commission. Public notice must be made in the local press of the substitutions.

7.7. Late changes to bout card. --The Athletic Commission shall have the authority to allow changes to the bout card on the day of the event if a scheduled contestant fails to attend the match, fails to pass the physical examination, fails to make the required weight for the fight, or for other good cause as determined in its discretion.

§177-2- 8. Insurance for Mixed Martial Arts Fighters.

8.1. General. -- All promoters, clubs, associations and corporations engaged in the presentation of professional Mixed Martial Arts events will provide Accidental Death & Dismemberment insurance for the protection of MMA fighters appearing and participating in such events. The minimum amount of Accidental Death & Dismemberment insurance shall be one hundred thousand dollars (\$ 100,000).

8.2. Coverage. -- Insurance coverage shall provide for reimbursement to the MMA fighter for medical, surgical and hospital care with a minimum coverage of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per participant for injuries sustained while participating in any sanctioned MMA event under the control of a licensed promoter, club, corporation or association.

8.3. Policy Deductible--The MMA fighters shall not be subject to payment of any deductible amount required under the insurance policy. The promoter may provide insurance coverage to the boxers under a policy which has no deductible amount or a "zero" dollar deductible amount. In the alternative, if the promoter provides insurance coverage to the MMA fighters under a policy which requires a deductible payment from the MMA fighter for medical treatment, then the promoter will be required to pay all deductible payments incurred on behalf of the MMA fighter directly to the medical provider. No promoter will be permitted to require an MMA fighter to pay the deductible amount to the medical provider and seek reimbursement from the promoter.

8.4. Penalty for nonpayment of premium. -- Failure to pay premiums on insurance required by this rule, shall be cause for suspension or revocation of the license of such promoter, club, corporation or association.

8.5. Certificate of insurance.--The promoter must submit a valid certificate of insurance coverage to the Athletic Commission no later than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the start of the event.

§177-2-9. Promoters Report.

9.1. Report required.-- Every promoter, club, association or corporation holding a Mixed Martial Arts event must complete and file the promoter's report in the format provided by the Commission. The report must be received by the chairman of the State Athletic Commission within four (4) business days after the date of the event.

9.2. Failure to submit report. -- Any licensee that fails to file a report of any contest within four (4) business days or makes an unsatisfactory report to the Commission shall be subject to penalties as set forth by this rule.

9.3. Report requirements. -- The promoter must file within four (4) business days after any event a list of all matches which shall include the name of each participant, weight of each participant, address of each participant, and all decisions rendered by the judges.

9.4. Penalties.-- The Athletic Commission may impose an administrative penalty or suspend the license of any promoter for the failure to submit reports. The fine may not exceed \$ 100.00 per day for each day the report is not submitted after the fourth business day.

§177-2-10. Inspectors or Deputies.

10.1. General. -- The Commission shall appoint inspectors as the Commission may deem necessary. At least one (1) inspector shall be at all Mixed Martial Arts events.

10.2. Inspector's report. -- At each MMA event, an official or inspector of the Commission shall attend. Upon its conclusion, the Chief Deputy or the deputy in charge shall sign a detailed report showing the results of the fights and the physician's report. The inspector shall be responsible for all details of the contest and shall file all necessary reports within forty-eight (48) hours after the event with the chairman of the Commission. The inspector may choose other inspectors to assist him with his duties with the approval of the Commission.

10.3. Duties of chief inspector or chief deputy.

(a) General Duties-- The deputy in charge of an event shall have complete charge of the licenses. It is his or her duty to see that this rule is carried out. The chief inspector or deputy in charge of an event shall be held accountable for the actions of every other deputy assigned to that particular show. The deputy in charge shall file, in addition to the official report, a detailed account of any violations of this rule and the law governing MMA events -- particularly where a purse or gate has been ordered held.

(b) Prohibition to act as judge or referee-- The deputy in charge of a show and any additional deputies or inspectors may not act as a referee or a judge in any event sanctioned by the Commission: Provided, that Deputies or inspectors may act as a referee or judge on an emergency basis due to the failure of the scheduled referee or judge to appear or the inability of the scheduled referee or judge to perform the designated duties at the event.

10.4. Cooperation with law-enforcement agencies. -- The inspectors shall work in cooperation and in conjunction with any police officers detailed for MMA events.

10.5. Equipment. -- The inspector shall see that all necessary equipment is provided, that the fighters are ready on time, that the seconds are properly instructed in their duties, that the doctor's report and the statement of weights are delivered to the Commission and that all rules pertaining to the proper conduct of the bouts are enforced.

10.6. Participants.

(a) Gloves. -- MMA fighters shall not be permitted to put on their gloves until the bandages are examined by a representative of the Commission.

(b) Weights. -- MMA fighters will be suspended for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days if they come in over the contracted weight unless authorized by the Commission.

(c) Miscellaneous. -- Cage equipment must be approved by the Commission's inspector. Clubs must have dressing rooms set aside for the use of contestants and no person, except those specifically referenced in §26.2 of this Rule, shall be permitted in the room.

§177-2-11. Administrative Review.

11.1. Administrative Review.— Any licensee subject to a suspension, penalty, or any enforcement action issued by the Athletic Commission, shall have a right to administrative review. The licensee must request the administrative review in writing within twenty (20) days of receipt of the notice of the suspension, penalty or enforcement action from the Commission. The request must be served on the Athletic Commission via certified mail, return receipt requested. The Athletic Commission may hear the appeal itself or appoint a hearing examiner to conduct an inquiry into the events which caused the suspension, penalty or enforcement action. The hearing shall be conducted within twenty (20) days of the date on which the Athletic Commission received the request for administrative review unless good cause is shown to continue the hearing to a later date. Both the licensee and the Commission may agree to conduct the hearing at a later date.

11.2 Hearing Examiner.— The hearing examiner must submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to the Athletic Commission within twenty (20) days of conducting the hearing unless both parties agree otherwise. The Athletic Commission shall issue its final decision within ten (10) business days of receiving the hearing examiner's proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The Athletic Commission may accept the hearing examiner's proposed decision, modify hearing examiner's proposed decision, or make its own decision based upon the record from the hearing.

11.3. Athletic Commission.— If the Athletic Commission decides to conduct the administrative hearing itself, it shall issue its decision within twenty (20) days of conducting the administrative hearing.

11.4. Judicial Review.— Judicial review of the Athletic Commission's decision shall be subject to the contested cases provisions of the WV Administrative Appeals Act set forth in WV Code § 29-5A-4.

§177-2-12. Minimum Age Limit.

12.1. Mixed Martial Arts fighters. -- No person under the age of eighteen (18) shall be licensed as an MMA fighter.

12.2. Managers. -- No person under the age of twenty (20) shall be licensed as a manager.

12.3. Seconds. -- No person under the age of eighteen (18) shall be licensed as a second.

12.4. All MMA fighters, managers, and seconds, shall be required to provide acceptable proof of age to the Commission upon request.

§177-2-13. Assumed Names.

In applying for a license, a contestant shall give his or her correct name, any ring name or fight name, address, social security number and date of birth, and any other names appearing on any license held by him or her under other boxing Commission, athletic commission, and any other body regulating Mixed Martial Arts.

§177-2-14. Designation of Officials.

For all Mixed Martial Arts contests, the referee or referees, judges and timekeeper shall be designated by the Commission. Only the officials so designated have the authority to perform their respective functions. No referee or judge shall be designated by the Athletic Commission who does not hold a valid certification for that position issued by the Association of Boxing Commissions. Examining physicians must be furnished by the promoter and approved by the Commission. All officials appointed by the Athletic Commission must be at least eighteen (18) years of age.

§177-2-15. Failure to Appear.

15.1. Automatic suspension. -- Any fighter who fails to appear at a show for which he or she had signed a contract or a contract has been signed by his or her duly licensed manager to appear, without a valid excuse or furnishing a doctor's certificate in case of physical disability, shall be automatically suspended for a period of sixty (60) days. The Athletic Commission may suspend the contestant for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months for good cause.

15.2. Reporting requirements. -- Whenever a licensed fighter, because of injuries or illness, is unable to take part in a contest for which he or she is under contract, he or she (or his or her manager) must immediately report that fact to the Commission and submit to an examination by a physician designated by the Commission.

15.3. Investigation and final penalty. -- Any licensed fighter who is unable to take part in a contest shall submit to the Commission, in person or in writing his or her reasons for nonappearance. If such reasons are not satisfactory to the Commission, he or she shall forfeit the appearance, his or her license shall be canceled and notification of the Commission's action shall be forwarded to other boxing Commissions, athletic commissions, and other agencies that regulate Mixed Martial Arts. His or her manager shall be held accountable in the same manner as the fighter, with the same penalty, unless the manager satisfies the Commission that he or she had no part in the fighter's nonappearance.

§177-2-16. Weigh-in.

16.1. General. -- Mixed Martial Arts fighters shall be weighed on the same scales in the presence of each other and an official of the Commission at such time and place prior to the event as may be designated by the Commission. At the weigh-in of all fighters, duly accredited newspaper representatives shall, upon request, be admitted. MMA fighters performing at outdoor shows are required to weigh-in on the day they contract for their services. In the event of a twenty-four (24) hour postponement due to weather conditions, weights and physical examinations for the original date of the contract are valid. In the event of a postponement requiring the show to be held later than twenty-four (24) hours after original date, new weights and physical examinations will be required.

16.2. Time of completion. -- Weigh-in ceremonies must be completed no later than two(2) hours prior to the start of the contest. MMA fighters appearing late will not be weighed-in, will not be allowed the opportunity to fight, and will be indefinitely suspended. The Athletic Commission shall have the discretion to conduct the weigh-in ceremonies on the day prior to the event or on the day of the event.

16.3. Who must be present. -- Promoters or matchmakers must personally attend weigh-in ceremonies and are not permitted to delegate their duties to an assistant. Inspectors will not weigh-in MMA fighters until the arrival of the promoters or matchmakers staging the contest. All equipment of contestants shall be approved by the inspector at weigh-in time.

§177-2-17. Weights and Classes.

The Athletic Commission shall utilize the weight classes set forth in Appendix 1 for all Mixed Martial Arts events. The Commission shall have the discretion to utilize different weight classes as necessary for the event.

§177-2-18. Contracts.

18.1. Contracts must be filed. -- The Commission shall be furnished with certified copies of all contracts between promoting corporations, Mixed Martial Arts fighters or managers. A copy of all contracts and agreements between a promoter, club, association or corporation, licensed under this rule and any person or persons not named in the license, who by virtue of the contract or agreement might gain financial benefit from the promotion and presentation of MMA events in West Virginia by a promoter, club, associations or corporation, must be placed on file with the Commission for approval.

18.2. When filed. -- An original copy of every contract between a manager and an MMA fighter licensed in West Virginia must be filed when an application for license is made. The contracts shall be maintained in the archives of the West Virginia State Athletic Commission.

§177-2-19. Fake Contests.

Any promoting corporation, referee, second or contestant, who in the judgment of the Commission, is guilty of intentional conniving or participation in any prearranged or "Fake" contest shall be liable to suspension and other penalties provided for in this rule.

§177-2-20. No Pay Before Contest.

No Mixed Martial Arts fighter shall be paid for his services before a contest.

§177-2-21. Wagering.

Wagering on the contest is prohibited in any area under the jurisdiction of the Commission.

§177-2-22. Length of Rounds.

Rounds for Mixed Martial Arts events shall be of five (5) minutes' duration with a rest period of one (1) minute between rounds for all male fighters. Rounds for Mixed Martial Arts events shall be of three (3) minutes' duration with a rest period of one (1) minute between rounds for all female fighters.

§177-2-23. Number of Rounds.

Mixed Martial Arts title events (championship events) shall consist of five rounds; all other MMA events shall consist of three rounds. Both male and female fighters shall be subject to the same limitations on the number of rounds per bout.

§177-2-24. Reporting In.

MMA fighters shall report to the inspector in the dressing room at least one (1) hour before they are due in the cage.

§177-2-25. Interval Between Fights.

No Mixed Martial Arts fighter shall be allowed to fight in West Virginia who has fought in an MMA event until six (6) days have elapsed excluding the day of the previous event. The Athletic Commission shall have the discretion to extend the interval between MMA fights up to a maximum of fifteen (15) days if the Commission determines that the health or safety of the contestant would otherwise be in jeopardy.

§177-2-26. Dressing Room.

26.1. A Commission inspector shall be in charge of and supervise the conduct of the dressing room, see that the Mixed Martial Arts fighters and seconds are dressed in accordance with the rules, that tape, gloves and accouterments are as required and there is no delay between fights. He shall

see to it, that one (1) set of MMA fighters is ready to enter the cage while the preceding fight is in progress.

26.2. No one shall be allowed in the MMA fighters' dressing room except managers and seconds who are working the event, representatives of the Athletic Commission, and the promoter's representatives.

§177-2-27. Managers.

27.1. General. -- No manager shall attempt to select or insist upon the selection of any designated referee in a bout in which a Mixed Martial Arts fighter under his management is to appear, nor shall he have the name of any referee written into the official contract covering such fights.

27.2. Assignments of interest. -- No assignment of an MMA Fighter's or manager's interest in a contract, or of any part thereof, shall be made without the written approval and consent of the Commission.

27.3. Contracts to be filed. -- All copies of the contracts entered into between managers and MMA fighters must be placed on file with the Commission for approval. A contract becomes null and void if any time during his term the manager is not duly licensed by the Commission.

27.4. Limitation on earnings. -- A Mixed Martial Arts fighter is permitted to have one (1) manager. That manager is not allowed to receive more than thirty-three and a third percent (33 1/3%) of the cage or fight earnings of the fighter.

27.5. Limitation on supervision. -- Managers shall not have more than two (2) MMA fighters under their management in any one (1) show without special permission from the Commission.

§177-2-28. Mixed Martial Arts Fighters with No Managers.

Any MMA fighter not under contract to a manager may make his own matches and sign contracts and need not apply for a manager's license to handle his own affairs.

§177-2-29. Seconds.

29.1. Dress. -- Seconds and managers acting as seconds, must be neatly attired when in the cage and wear jerseys or shirts of plain colors with sleeves.

29.2. Demeanor. -- Seconds shall not coach or in any way assist a principal during a round, or by word or action attempt to heckle or annoy his principal's opponent. They shall remain seated in place and silent.

29.3. Conduct. -- Seconds shall not enter a cage until the bell indicates the end of the round and are prohibited from spraying or forcefully throwing water on a contestant, they shall leave the cage at the sound of the timer's whistle ten (10) seconds before a round is to begin, removing all obstructions, buckets, stools, etc., promptly at the sounding of the gong.

29.4. Throwing in the towel. -- Seconds may throw a towel in the cage as a token of defeat or may step upon the cage apron and indicate to the referee that his fighter should not continue; otherwise, the referee is the sole judge as to the ability of a Mixed Martial Arts fighter to continue.

29.5. Prohibition of certain dressings. -- No second will be permitted to use grease or any other substances on the body of a contestant. The use of Vaseline in corners is not allowed except in the use of stopping blood and on cuts. The use during a MMA match of any drugs or compounds for stopping hemorrhaging in the cage is prohibited. The use of drugs, alcohols or stimulants during a match by any contestant is adequate cause for revoking his license.

§177-2-30. Timekeepers.

30.1. Qualifications. -- Timekeepers shall be appointed by the Commission and shall be of recognized good standing and character.

30.2. Duties. -- The timekeeper shall be seated at the cage side close to the timer or bell. The timekeeper shall use an electronic timer or bell to indicate the beginning and end of each round so the contestants shall hear the timer or bell.

30.3. Equipment. -- The timekeeper shall provide himself with a whistle and an accurate stop watch that has been properly examined and certified by an inspector of the Commission before it is used.

30.4. Warnings. -- Ten (10) seconds before the beginning of each round the timekeeper shall give warning to the seconds of the contestants by blowing the whistle.

§177-2-31. The Announcer.

31.1. Responsibilities. -- The announcer shall be approved by the Commission.

(a) Announcing contestants. -- After contestants and their chief seconds are in the cage, the announcer shall announce the names of the contestants, their correct weights and such other matters as may be approved by the Commission. Promoters shall make provisions for the announcement of rounds.

(b) Decisions. -- The announcer must get the judges' verdicts on paper and he must not reveal a judge's decision to another prior to the announcement. The announcer shall immediately after each bout turn these tally slips over to a representative of the Commission at the cage side. This

official shall check the slips and inform the announcer of the decisions. The announcer shall then announce it to the crowd. He may announce whether or not the decision is unanimous.

31.2. Conduct. -- The announcer in MMA contests shall be neatly dressed. His conduct is subject to the supervision of the Commission.

§177-2-32. Physician; Medical Requirements.

32.1. Physical examination required. -- Every contestant shall, at weighing-in time or at any other time on the day of the contest that may be designated by the Commission, be subjected to a physical examination by a duly licensed physician approved by the Commission. The physician must be a medical doctor (MD) or a doctor of osteopathy (DO) duly licensed by the State of West Virginia.

32.2. Inspectors to enforce. -- Inspectors are charged with the duty of seeing that this provision is, in every case, complied with. The physician, attending EMT's, and oxygen bottles shall be at ring side at all times. In the event that the physician, attending EMT's, or oxygen bottles are not at ringside, the bout shall be stopped immediately and shall not resume until the physician, attending EMT's, and oxygen bottle return to ring side.

32.3. Fitness certification required. -- No contestant shall take part in a contest until pronounced fit to do so by the physician approved by the Commission. The facts of physical examinations and of the physical fitness of contestants shall be certified over the signature of the physician as a part of the inspector's report submitted after each set of bouts.

32.4. Attendant required. --A physician shall attend at cage side until the conclusion of the final bout. In addition, the promoter shall have at least one (1) ambulance plus two (2) Emergency Medical Technicians-- Intermediate (EMT I's) or individuals with greater medical qualifications present until the conclusion of the final bout.

32.5 Oxygen bottles required.-- The promoter must ensure that oxygen bottles are kept at cage side for the duration of all Mixed Martial Arts events.

§177-2-33. Decisions.

33.1. By judges. -- Three (3) judges, appointed by the Commission, shall render a decision at the termination of each Mixed Martial Arts bout. Judges shall be of recognized good standing and character.

33.2. Special judges. -- Licensed referees, members of the Commission, or designated officials of the Commission may, in an emergency, act as judge.

33.3. Location of judges. -- The three (3) judges shall be stationed at opposite sides of the cage

33.4. Scoring System.– The 10-Point Must System will be the standard system of scoring a bout.

33.4.a. Under the 10-Point Must Scoring System, 10 points must be awarded to the winner of the round and nine points or fewer must be awarded to the loser, except for an even round, which is scored (10-10).

33.4.b. Judges shall evaluate mixed martial arts techniques, such as effective striking, effective grappling, control of the fighting area, effective aggressiveness and defense. Evaluations shall be made in the order in which the techniques appear, giving the most weight in scoring to effective striking, effective grappling, control of the fighting area and effective aggressiveness and defense. Effective striking is judged by determining the number of legal strikes landed by a contestant and the significance of such legal strikes.

33.4.c. Effective grappling is judged by considering the amount of successful executions of a legal takedown and reversals. Examples of factors to consider are take downs from standing position to mount position, passing the guard to mount position, and bottom position fighters using an active, threatening guard.

33.4.d. Fighting area control is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location and position of the bout. Examples of factors to consider are countering a grappler's attempt at takedown by remaining standing and legally striking; taking down an opponent to force a ground fight; creating threatening submission attempts, passing the guard to achieve mount, and creating striking opportunities.

33.4.e. Effective aggressiveness means moving forward and landing a legal strike or takedown.

33.4.f. Effective defense means avoiding being struck, taken down or reversed while countering with offensive attacks.

33.5. The following scoring criteria shall be utilized by the judges when scoring a round;

33.5.a. A round is to be scored as a 10-10 Round when both contestants appear to be fighting evenly and neither contestant shows dominance in a round;

33.5.b. A round is to be scored as a 10-9 Round when a contestant wins by a close margin, landing the greater number of effective legal strikes, grappling and other maneuvers;

33.5.c. A round is to be scored as a 10-8 Round when a contestant overwhelmingly dominates by striking or grappling in a round;

33.5.d. A round is to be scored as a 10-7 Round when a contestant totally dominates by striking or grappling in a round.

§177-2-34. Fouls (with explanations as warranted).

34.1. The following are fouls and will result in penalties if committed by an MMA fighter.

34.2. Holding or grabbing the fence.

A fighter may put their hands on the fence and push off of it at anytime. A fighter may place their feet onto the cage and have their toes go through the fencing material at any time. When a fighter's fingers or toes go through the cage and grab hold of the fence and start to control either their body position or their opponent's body position it now becomes an illegal action. If a fighter is caught holding the fence or cage material, the referee shall issue a one-point deduction from the offending fighters scorecard if the foul caused a substantial change in position such as the avoidance of a takedown

If a point deduction for holding the fence occurs, and because of the infraction, the fouling fighter ends up in a superior position due to the foul, the fighters should be re-started by the referee, standing in a neutral position

34.3. Holding opponent's shorts or gloves.

A fighter may not control their opponent's movement by holding onto their opponent's shorts or gloves. A fighter may hold onto or grab their opponent's hand as long as they are not controlling the hand only by using the material of the glove, but by actually gripping the hand of the opponent. It is legal to hold onto your own gloves or shorts

34.4. Butting with the head.

Any use of the head as a striking instrument whether head to head, head to body or otherwise is illegal.

34.5. Eye gouging of any kind.

Eye gouging by means of fingers, chin, or elbow is illegal. Legal strikes or punches that contact the fighter's eye socket are not eye gouging and shall be considered legal attacks.

34.6. Biting or Spitting at an opponent.

Biting in any form is illegal. A fighter must recognize that a referee may not be able to physically observe some actions, and must make the referee aware if they are being bit during an exhibition of unarmed combat.

34.7. Hair pulling.

Pulling of the hair in any fashion is an illegal action. A fighter may not grab a hold of his opponent's hair to control their opponent in any way.

34.8. Fish Hooking.

Any attempt by a fighter to use their fingers in a manner that attacks their opponent's mouth, nose or ears, stretching the skin to that area will be considered Fish hooking. Fish hooking generally is the placing of fingers into the mouth or your opponent and pulling your hands in opposing directions while holding onto the skin of your opponent.

34.9. Groin attacks of any kind.

Any attack to the groin area including, striking, grabbing, pinching or twisting is illegal .

34.10. Intentionally placing a finger into any orifice, or into any cut or laceration of your opponent.

A fighter may not place their fingers into an open laceration in an attempt to enlarge the cut. A fighter may not place their fingers into an opponent's, nose, ears, mouth, or any body cavity.

34.11. Downward pointing of elbow strikes;

A fighter may not employ ceiling to floor (12 o'clock to 6 o'clock) elbow strikes.

34.12. Small joint manipulation.

Fingers and Toes are small joints. Wrists, Ankles, Knees, Shoulders and Elbows are all large joints.

34.13. Strikes to the spine or the back of the head.

Strikes behind the crown of the head and above the ears are not permissible within the Mohawk area. Strikes below the top of the ear are not permissible within the nape of the neck area.

34.14. Heel kicks to the kidney.

34.15. Throat strikes of any kind, including, without limitation, grabbing the trachea.

No directed throat strikes are allowed. A directed attack would include a fighter pulling his opponents head in a way to open the neck area for a striking attack. A fighter may not gouge their fingers or thumb into their opponent's neck or trachea in an attempt to submit their opponent.

34.16. Clawing, pinching, twisting the flesh or grabbing the clavicle.

Any attack that targets the fighter's skin by clawing at the skin or attempting to pull or twist the skin to apply pain is illegal. Any manipulation of the clavicle is a foul.

34.17. Kicking the head of a grounded opponent.

A grounded opponent is any fighter who has more than just the soles of their feet on the ground. (i.e. could have one shin or one finger down to be considered a downed fighter). If the referee determines that a fighter would be a grounded fighter but is not solely because the cage fence has held fighter from the ground, the referee can instruct the combatants that he is treating the fighter who is being held up solely by the cage or ropes as a grounded fighter.

34.18. Kneeing the head of a grounded opponent.

A grounded opponent is any fighter who has more than just the soles of their feet on the ground. If the referee determines that a fighter would be a grounded fighter but is not solely because the cage fence has held fighter from the ground, the referee can instruct the combatants that he is treating the fighter held up solely by the cage or ropes as a grounded fighter.

34.19. Stomping of a grounded fighter.

Stomping is considered any type of striking action with the feet where the fighter if its their leg up bending their leg at the knee and initiating a striking action with the bottom of their foot or heel . Axe kicks shall not be classified as stomps. Standing foot stops shall not be classified as a foul; therefore, this foul does not include stomping the feet of a standing fighter.

34.20. The use of abusive language in the fighting area.

34.21. Any unsportsmanlike conduct that causes an injury to opponent.

34.22. Attacking an opponent on or during the break.

A fighter shall not engage their opponent in any fashion during a time-out or break of action in competition

34.23. Attacking an opponent who is under the care of the referee.

34.24. Timidity.

Timidity is defined as any fighter who purposely avoids contact with his opponent or runs away from the action of the fight. Timidity can also be called by the referee for any attempt by a fighter to receive time by falsely claiming a foul, injury, or purposely dropping or spitting out their mouthpiece or other action designed to stall the fight.

34.25. Interference from a mixed martial artists seconds.

Interference is defined as any action or activity aimed at disrupting the fight or causing an unfair advantage to be given to one combatant. Corners are not allowed to distract the referee or influence the actions of the referee in any fashion.

34.26. Throwing an opponent out of the caged area.

A fighter shall not throw their opponent out of the cage.

34.27. Flagrant disregard of the referee's instructions.

A fighter must follow the instructions of the referee at all times. Any deviation or failure to comply may result in the fighter's disqualification.

34.28. Spiking the opponent to the canvas onto the head or neck (pile-driving).

A pile driver is considered to be any throw where you control your opponent's body placing his feet straight up in the air with his head straight down and then forcibly drive your opponents head into the canvas or flooring material. It should be noted when a fighter is placed into a submission hold by their opponent, if that fighter is capable of elevating their opponent they may bring that opponent down in any fashion they desire because they are not in control of their opponents body. The fighter who is attempting the submission can either adjust their position, or let go of their hold before being slammed to the canvas.

34.29. Attacking an opponent after the bell has sounded the end of the period of unarmed combat.

34.30. Linear Knee Strikes are prohibited.

§177-2-35. Scoring the fouls.

Fouls may result in a point being deducted by the official scorekeeper from the offending Mixed Martial Arts fighter's score. The scorekeeper will be responsible for calculating the true score after factoring in the point deduction; judges shall not deduct for fouls.

§177-2-36. Assessing Fouls.

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

§177-2-37. Foul Procedures.

37.1. If a foul is committed, the referee shall:

37.1.a. call time;

37.1.b. check the fouled fighter's condition and safety; and

37.1.c. assess the foul to the offending contestant, deduct points, and notify each corner's seconds, judges and the official scorekeeper.

37.2. If a bottom contestant commits a foul, unless the top contestant is injured, the fight shall continue, so as not to jeopardize the top contestant's superior positioning at the time.

37.2.a. The referee shall verbally notify the bottom contestant of the foul.

37.2.b. When the round is over, the referee shall assess the foul and notify both corners' seconds, the judges and the official scorekeeper.

37.2.c. The referee may terminate a bout based on the severity of a foul. For such a flagrant foul, a contestant shall lose by disqualification.

§177-2-38. Time Considerations for Fouls.

38.1. Low Blow Foul.

38.1.a. A fighter who has been struck with a low blow is allowed up to five minutes to recover from the foul as long as in the cage side doctor's opinion the fighter may possibly continue on in the contest. If the fighter states that they can continue on before the five minutes of time have expired, the referee shall as soon as practical restart the fight. If the fighter goes over the five minute time allotment the fight cannot be restarted and the contest must come to an end with the outcome determined by the round and time in which the fight was stopped.

38.2. Fighter who is not fouled by low blow but another foul.

38.2.a. If a contest or exhibition of mixed martial arts is stopped because of an accidental foul, the referee shall determine whether the unarmed combatant who has been fouled can continue or not. If the unarmed combatant's chance of winning has not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the foul and if the foul did not involve a concussive impact to the head of the unarmed combatant who has been fouled, the referee may order the contest or exhibition continued after a recuperative interval of not more than 5 minutes. Immediately after separating the unarmed combatants, the referee shall inform the Commission's representative of his determination that the foul was accidental.

38.2.b. If a fighter is fouled by blow that the referee deems illegal, the referee should stop the action and call for time. The referee may take the injured fighter to the cage side doctor and have the cage side doctor examine the fighter as to their ability to continue on in the contest. The cage side doctor has up to 5 minutes to make their determination. If the cage side doctor determines that the fighter can continue in the contest, the referee shall as soon as practical restart the fight. However, unlike the low blow foul rule, the fighter does not have up to 5 minutes of time to use at their discretion.

38.2.c. For a foul other than a low blow, the fouled fighter is not guaranteed 5 minutes of recovery time. If deemed not fit to continue by the referee or cage side physician, the referee must immediately call a halt to the bout. If the fighter is deemed not fit to continue by the referee or cage side physician but some of the five minute foul time is still remaining, the fighter cannot avail himself of the remaining time.

38.2.d. If the referee stops the contest and employs the use of the cage side doctor, the cage side physician's examinations shall not exceed five minutes. If five minutes is exceeded, the fight cannot be re-started and the contest must end.

§177-2-39. Scoring of Incomplete Rounds.

The judges shall score an incomplete round. If the referee penalizes either contestant, then the appropriate points shall be deducted when the scorekeeper calculates the final score for the partial round.

§177-2-40. Tap Out.

40.1. Submission by Tap Out.— When a contestant physically uses his hand to indicate that he or she no longer wishes to continue.

40.2. Verbal Tap Out.— When a contestant verbally announces to the referee that he or she does not wish to continue or makes audible sounds such as screams indicating pain or discomfort.

§177-2-41. Combat Area.

41.1. All MMA contests will take place in either a cage that has been approved by the Commission. The cage will meet the requirements set forth by the Athletic Commission and also be subject to inspection prior to each event by a Commission representative such as a referee.

41.2. Cages. – The cage specifications for Mixed Martial Arts events must meet the following requirements.

41.2.a. The fighting area canvas shall be no smaller than 18 feet by 18 feet and no larger than 32 feet by 32 feet. The fighting area canvas shall be padded in a manner as approved by the Commission, with at least one inch layer of foam padding. Padding shall extend beyond the fighting area and over the edge of the platform. No vinyl or other plastic rubberized covering shall be permitted. The fighting area canvas shall not be more than four feet above the floor of the building and shall have suitable steps or ramp for use by the participants.

41.2..b. Post shall be made of metal not more than six inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of 58 inches above the fighting area canvas and shall be properly padded in a manner approved by the Commission. The fighting area canvas area shall be enclosed by a fence made of such material as will not allow a fighter to fall out or break through it onto the floor or spectators, including, but not limited to, vinyl coated chain link fencing. All metal parts shall be covered and padded in a manner approved by the Commission and shall not be abrasive to the contestants. The fence shall provide two separate entries onto the fighting area canvas.

41.3. The Athletic Commission shall determine all seating arrangements at cage side.

§177-2-42. Referee's License.

42.1. Qualifications. -- Referees shall be appointed by the Commission and shall be licensed after first satisfying the Commission of their professional and physical qualifications.

42.2. Prohibitions. -- No person who is, directly or indirectly, interested in the management of a contestant, or who is an individual promoter, or stockholder in, or an employee of a corporation, or interested in an unincorporated club or association engaged in the promotion of contests, shall be granted a referee's license.

42.3. Powers of the referee. -- After a contest starts, the referee has power to declare a bout "No Contest," and order the purse held, pending the decision of the Commission. The referee shall immediately make a report to the Commission. The referee may stop a contest if, in his opinion, one (1) of the contestants is badly outclassed or injured or the referee may temporarily stop a contest and consult the examining physician on the advisability of stopping the contest in case a contestant appears injured. The referee is empowered to enforce discipline and the rules pertaining to the conduct and behavior of contestants and seconds.

42.4. Duties of referee.

(a) General. -- Subject to the supervision of Commission members or Deputy Commissioners, the chief official of the contest shall be the referee who shall have general supervision over bouts and take his place in the cage.

(b) Ascertainment of seconds. -- The referee shall, before starting a contest, ascertain from each contestant the name of his chief second and shall hold the chief second responsible for the conduct of his assistant seconds during the progress of the contest.

(c) Instructions. -- The referee shall call contestants together in the cage before each bout for the final instructions at which time each contestant shall be accompanied by only his chief second. The principals after receiving instructions shall be required to shake hands at the beginning of the first round.

42.5. Referee's inspection. -- The referee shall inspect the bandages and the gloves and make sure that no grease or other foreign substances have been applied to either the gloves or the bodies of the contestants to the detriment of the opponent.

42.6. Referee's uniform. -- Referees shall wear official uniforms as authorized by the Commission.

§177-2-43. "Down" Without Being Struck; Counted Out.

43.1. General. -- A contestant who goes down without being struck and stays down shall be disqualified.

43.2. Absence of fighter. -- Should a contestant leave the cage during the one (1) minute period between rounds and fail to be in the cage when the gong rings the signal to resume fighting or should a contestant fail to rise from his chair at the beginning of a round, the referee shall start counting immediately and unless the contestant is on his feet in the cage at the end of ten (10) seconds, he shall declare him counted out.

§177-2-44. Withholding Purse.

As counting a contestant out, or disqualifying one (1) of the contestants for fouling, is held to be, in effect, giving a decision, should the referee decide that one (1) or both the contestants are not honestly competing, or that the knockdown is "A Dive" or the found prearranged termination of the bout, the referee shall stop the bout and order the purses of both MMA fighters held pending investigation by the Commission.

§177-2-45. Gloves.

All contestants shall wear gloves which weigh a minimum of four (4) ounces in weight. Both fighters shall wear the same weight gloves. If gloves used in any bouts have been used before, they must be whole, clean and in sanitary condition. Gloves must be supplied by the promoter and approved by the Athletic Commission. No contestant shall be allowed to supply their own gloves for any fight.

§177-2-46. Hand Wraps.

All mixed martial arts contestants shall be required to gauze and tape their hands prior to all contests. In all weight classes, the bandages on each contestant's hand shall be restricted to soft gauze cloth not more than 15 yards in length and two inches in width, held in place by not more than 10 feet of surgeon's tape, one inch in width, for each hand. Surgeon's adhesive tape shall be placed directly on each hand for protection near the wrist. However, as opposed to boxing wraps, the tape may cross the back of the hand twice and extend to cover and protect the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist. The bandages shall be evenly distributed across the hand. Bandages and tape shall be placed on the contestant's hands in the dressing room in the presence of the inspector and, if warranted, in the presence of the manager or chief second of his or her opponent.

Under no circumstances are gloves to be placed on the hands of a contestant until the approval of the inspector is received. Substances other than tape and gauze shall not be utilized. For example, pre-wraps may not be used.

§177-2-47. Use of Vaseline, Gels, or other similar substances.

Mixed Martial Arts fighters shall not apply any body grease, gels, balms, lotions, oils, or other substances to the hair, face or body. This includes the use of excessive amounts of water "dumped" on a contestant to make him/her slippery. However, Vaseline may be applied solely to the facial area at cage side in the presence of an inspector, referee, or a person designated by the commission. Any contestant applying anything other than Vaseline in an approved fashion at cage side may be penalized a point or subject to loss by disqualification.

§177-2-48. Contestants's Attire and Appearance.

48.1. Trunks.— Each contestant shall wear mixed martial arts shorts, biking shorts, or kick boxing shorts.

48.2. Shirt or Gi.— Male contestants may not wear a shirt or gi during competition. Female contestants shall wear a body shirt and blouse during competition.

48.3. Shoes.— Contestants may not wear shoes or padding on their feet during a competition.

48.4. No articles of clothing other than as specified above shall be allowed.

48.5. No articles of clothing shall be worn by any contestant unless approved by the Athletic Commission.

§177-2-49. Protective Equipment.

49.1. Male fighters must provide and shall wear a groin protector during the competition.

48.2. Female fighters may not wear groin protectors. Female fighters must provide and shall wear a breast protector.

49.3. All contestants must provide and wear a mouthpiece during the competition.

49.4. No other protective gear shall be allowed.

49.5. No protective equipment shall be worn by any contestant unless approved by the Athletic Commission.

§177-2-50. Appearance.

The inspector or Athletic Commission representative shall determine whether head or facial hair presents any hazard to the safety of the contestant or their opponent or will interfere with the supervision and conduct of the event. Facial hair may not be braided. Fingernails and toenails must be trimmed subject to the approval of the Athletic Commission.

§177-2-51. Water Buckets, etc.

There shall be provided by the promoting corporation a sufficient number of water buckets for the use of all contestants. Promoters shall also provide fans, stools for seconds and such other articles as are required in the conduct of a contest. Promoters shall provide a sufficient number of buckets so that each MMA fighter shall have a new bucket for his fight.

§177-2-52. National Anthem.

The National Anthem shall be played at the beginning of each Mixed Martial Arts program.

§177-2-53. Officials Fees.

53.1. Day of Show Chief Deputy or Deputy in Charge \$75.00.

53.2. Judges \$50.00 per day.

53.3. Time Keeper \$50.00 per day.

53.4. Referee \$75.00 per day.

53.5. Inspectors \$50.00 per day.

§177-2-54 Medical Testing Requirements.

54.1 Every professional Mixed Martial Arts fighter must submit evidence to the Commission that the boxer is free of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and proof of passing a Hepatitis B and a Hepatitis C virus test. The Athletic Commission will only accept laboratory results that are no older than twelve (12) months.

54.2 Every female Mixed Martial Arts fighter must submit a negative pregnancy test to the Athletic Commission. The test must be no older than 14 days prior to the date of the MMA match.

54.3 The Athletic Commission shall have the discretion to require additional medical testing of any MMA fighter in order to protect the health and safety of athletes. Additional testing may include an electrocardiogram (EKG), neurological exam, cat scan (CT), cardiovascular stress test, or any other examination, which the Commission deems necessary.

§177-2-55 Safety of Fighters.

Notwithstanding any provision of these rules to the contrary, the Athletic Commission shall have plenary authority to take any additional measures deemed necessary to protect the safety of all MMA fighters.

§ 177-2-56 Types of Bout Results.

A mixed martial arts contest may end under the following results:

56.1. Submission:

(a) Tap out: when a contestant physically uses their hand(s) to indicate that they no longer wish to continue.

(b) Verbal tap out: when a contestant verbally announces to the referee that they do not wish to continue.

56.2. Knockout "(KO)": failure to rise from the canvas.

56.3. Technical knockout "(TKO)":

(a) Referee stops bout because contestant can no longer defend themselves; or

(B) Cage side physician advises referee to stop bout; or

(c) When an injury as a result of a legal maneuver is severe enough to terminate the bout.

56.4. Decision via scorecards:

(a) Unanimous: when all three judges score the bout for the same contestant.

(b) Split decision: when two judges score the bout for one contestant and one judge scores for the opponent.

(c) Majority decision: when two judges score the bout for the same contestant and one judge scores the bout a draw.

56.5. Draws:

(a) Unanimous: when all three judges score the bout a draw;

(b) Majority: when two judges score the bout a draw;

(c) Split when all three judges score it differently and the score total results in a draw.

56.6. Disqualification: when an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul severe enough to terminate the contestant.

56.7. Forfeit: when a contestant fails to begin competition or prematurely ends the contest for reasons other than injury or indicating a tap out.

56.8. Technical draw:

(a) When an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul causes the injured contestant to be unable to continue and the injured contestant is even or behind on the score cards at the time of the stoppage.

(b) When an injury sustained during competition as a result of an unintentional foul causes the injured contestant to be unable to continue and the sufficient number of rounds have been completed with the results of the scorecards being a draw.

56.9. Technical decision: when the bout is prematurely stopped due to an injury and a contestant is leading on the scorecards.

56.10. No contest: when a contestant is prematurely stopped due to accidental injury and a sufficient number of rounds have not been completed to render a decision via the scorecards.

§ 177-2-57 Consumables.

MMA fighters may only consume water or an electrolyte replacement drink (such as Gatorade, power aid, etc.,) at cage side.

**APPENDIX 1
MIXED MARTIAL ARTS WEIGHT CLASSES**

Male and female MMA fighters shall use the same weight classes.

<u>Weight Class</u>	<u>Weights</u>	<u>Weight Difference Allowed</u>
Flyweight	up to 125 lbs.	10*
Bantamweight	over 125 to 135 lbs.	10*
Featherweight	over 135 to 145 lbs.	10*
Lightweight	over 145 to 155 lbs.	10*
Welterweight	over 155 to 170 lbs.	10*
Middleweight	over 170 to 185 lbs.	Note 1
Light Heavyweight	over 185 to 205 lbs.	Note 1
Heavyweight	over 205 to 265 lbs.	Note 1
Super Heavyweight	over 265 lbs.	Note 1

* If a boxer weighs 158 pounds or less, the boxer shall not be allowed to fight another boxer when the weight differential is more than 10 pounds. *See WV Code § 29-5A-19.*

Note 1 : If both MMA fighters weigh 159 pounds or more at the scheduled weigh in and their weights fall within the same weight class, then there is no restriction on the weight differential.

Bouts which cross weight classes :

If the two MMA fighters are weighed at the scheduled weigh in and their weights fall in different weight classes, the Maximum Weight Difference Allowed shall be :

One MMA fighter weighs 158 pounds or less :	10 pounds
One MMA fighter is Middleweight :	10 pounds
One MMA fighter is Light Heavyweight	15 pounds
One MMA fighter is Heavyweight	20 pounds
One MMA fighter is Super Heavyweight	50 pounds