

# Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin

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UGWA DEMOLUM YATEHE  
Because of the help of  
this Oneida Chief in  
cementing a friendship  
between the six nations  
and the colony of  
Pennsylvania, a new  
nation, the United States  
was made possible.



Oneidas bringing several hundred bags of corn to Washington's starving army at Valley Forge, after the colonists had consistently refused to aid them.

## BC Resolution # 1-03-96-A Adopting the Oneida Boxing Ordinance

WHEREAS, the Oneida General Tribal Council is the duly recognized governing body of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of the Wisconsin, and

WHEREAS, the General Tribal Council has been delegated the authority of the Constitution of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, and

WHEREAS, the Oneida Business Committee may be delegated duties and responsibilities by the Oneida General Tribal Council and is at all times subject to the review powers of the Oneida General Tribal Council, and

WHEREAS, the Oneida Tribe has had great interest in the sport of boxing in this community throughout the years, and

WHEREAS, the Oneida Sports Council wishes to revive this sport and thereby interest youth in alternatives for focusing their interests, and

WHEREAS, the attached ordinance has received the approval of the Oneida Sports Council and been placed at the appropriate Public Hearings,


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the attached Oneida Boxing Ordinance is hereby adopted by the Oneida Business Committee for implementation within 30 business days after adoption, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Oneida Sports Council is hereby directed to review and maintain the attached ordinance by providing annual comments with recommended changes, and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Oneida Business Committee by adoption of this resolution and ordinance reaffirms the commitment to providing alternative youth activities to promote positive educational and social benefits.

## CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, as Secretary of the Oneida Business Committee, hereby certify that the Oneida Business Committee is composed of 9 members of whom 5 members constitute a quorum. 7 members were present at a meeting duly called, noticed and held on the 3rd Day of January 1996; that the foregoing resolution was duly adopted at such meeting by a vote of 6 Members for; 0 Members against, and 0 Members not voting; and that said resolution has not be rescinded or amended in any way.



Julie Barton, Tribal Secretary  
Oneida Business Committee

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## STATEMENT OF EFFECT Resolution Regarding Adoption of the Oneida Boxing Ordinance

### Summary

This resolution adopts the Oneida Boxing Ordinance which regulates boxing or sparring matches within the Oneida Reservation.

### Analysis

This resolution adopts the Oneida Boxing Ordinance for implementation 30 days after adoption. The ordinance allows the Oneida Sports Council to grant permits to conduct boxing matches or exhibitions. A permit may be granted to any licensed association for an amateur event only. In addition, this ordinance sets the manner in which matches will be conducted, who will be present to referee and provide medical assistance, and what equipment will be available or used by the boxers. In addition, there are insurance liability requirements set out for associations and boxers.

There are no provisions for professional boxing matches or exhibitions within this ordinance. However, there are no prohibitions from adding these provisions in the future.

This ordinance has received the comment at a Public Hearing as required by the Administrative Procedures Act. Further, it is within the authority of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin to regulate in this area.

For the protection of the ability of boxers to participate in State sanctioned events, and for the physical well-being of the boxers, this ordinance contains the same safety standards as those required by the State of Wisconsin.

### Conclusion

There are no legal issues which would bar adoption of this resolution or ordinance.

## **Oneida Boxing Ordinance**

### **Article I. Purpose and Policy**

1-1. All boxing, sparring, or exhibition matches conducted within the reservation boundaries of the Oneida Nation shall be subject to the provisions of this ordinance.

### **Article II. Adoption, Amendment, Repeal**

- 2-1. This law is adopted by the Oneida Business Committee by resolution # \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2-2. This law may be amended pursuant to the procedures set out in the Oneida Administrative Procedures Act by the Oneida Business Committee or Oneida General Tribal Council.
- 2-3. Should a provision of this law or the application thereof to any person or circumstances be held as invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions of this law which are considered to have legal force without the invalid portions.
- 2-4. All other Oneida laws, policies, regulations, rules, resolutions, motions and all other similar actions which are inconsistent with this law are hereby repealed unless specifically re-enacted after adoption of this policy.

### **Article III. Definitions**

- 3-1. This article shall govern the definitions of words as phrases as used herein. All words not defined herein shall be used in their ordinary and everyday sense.
- 3-2. "Tribal lands" means that land within the exterior boundaries of the original Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin reservation.
- 3-3. "Permit" means permission to conduct a single match or exhibition.
- 3-4. "License" means permission to conduct matches or exhibitions.
- 3-5. "Show" means any boxing event the admission to which requires the purchase of a ticket or payment of anything of value. Boxing match, sparring match or exhibition have the same meaning.
- 3-6. "Club" means persons associated together for the purpose of engaging in the sport of boxing with articles of incorporation and by-laws. Association has the same meaning.
- 3-7. "Boxer" means any person seeking or designated to participate in a boxing or sparring show.
- 3-8. "Referee" means a person who shall regulate the match between two boxers as set out in this law.
- 3-9. "Inspector" means a person approved by the Oneida Sports Council Department to carry out their duties and responsibilities on behalf of the Tribe.

### **Article IV. General**

- 4-1. No boxing or sparring matches or exhibitions shall be conducted on Tribal lands unless under permit of the Oneida Sports Council.
- 4-2. The Oneida Sports Council may issue, suspend or revoke a license to conduct boxing or sparring matches or exhibitions to any club or association formed under this chapter.
- 4-3. No boxing or sparring match or exhibition shall be conducted to afford the participants any form of profit. Participants in matches or exhibitions conducted on Tribal lands are prohibited from receiving any money, compensation or reward for their participation, other than watches, medals, articles or jewelry, silverware, trophies or ornaments, suitably inscribed to show that they are given

for participation in an amateur boxing exhibition, but in no event shall the value of any such article exceed thirty-five dollars.

#### **Article V. Clubs or Associations**

5-1. No boxing club or association shall be licensed unless it has articles of incorporation and by-laws approved by the Oneida Sports Council.

5-2. The articles of incorporation must including the following minimum information:

- a. name of the organization
- b. names of officers of the organization
- c. registered office address of the organization
- d. objectives of the organization

5-3. All clubs or associations must be able to carry liability insurance for any boxing matches, sparring matches, or exhibitions.

5-4. All license applications shall request the following minimum information:

- a. name of organization
- b. copy of articles of incorporation and by-laws of organization
- c. contact name along with the address and phone number of contact person
- d. reason requesting a license. i.e. will be setting up boxing matches, sparring matches, or exhibitions
- e. proof of ability to obtain insurance regarding club or association matches or exhibitions.

5-5. Licenses are issued for one year and must be reapplied for each year. Licenses expire at midnight one year from date of issuance.

5-6. Applicants for licenses shall submit with the application a non-refundable \$75.00 licensing fee. The application fees shall be deposited in the General Accounts of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin to offset the costs of licensing.

#### **Article VI. Permits to Conduct Matches or Exhibitions**

6-1. No match or exhibition may be conducted without first obtaining a permit in accordance with this Article.

##### *Subpart A. Applications*

6-2. Applications for permits must contain the following information --

- a. name of club or association and attached copy of license
- b. contact person to whom all correspondence shall be forwarded, including address and telephone number
- c. date, time and location of match or exhibition
- d. number of boxers and pairs, or procedures on how the boxers will be paired
- e. referee(s) and doctor(s) names and times they will be present
- f. proof of insurance covering the boxers and the club or association
- g. copy of promotional items regarding advertising
- h. list of awards, if any, presented to boxers

6-3. Applications must be submitted forty-five days prior to the match or exhibition. The Oneida Sports Council shall issue a permit or reject an application within five days of receipt of application,

by certified mail, return receipt requested or personal service, to named contact. In the event of the application being rejected, the applicant has five days to request a rehearing by the Oneida Sports Council which shall be held within forty-eight hours and opinion to be forwarded within forty-eight hours. In the event the rejection is sustained, the applicant may appeal to the Oneida Appeals Commission within five days of notice of rejection being sustained.

6-4. Permits are valid for the date, time, location applied for, are non-transferable, and may be suspended or revoked by the Oneida Sports Council before or during any match or exhibition.

6-5. Applications may be rejected for --

- a. failure to fully complete the application
- b. failure to accurately complete or address information requested by the application
- c. failure within the past six months to follow all laws and policies set out regarding matches or exhibitions
- d. a rejected, suspended or revoked permit or license within the past twelve months
- e. failure to follow all post match or exhibition requirements.
- f. other reasons clearly stating that the applicant will be unsuitable to hold matches or exhibitions

6-6. Applicants for permits shall submit a non-refundable \$75.00 application fee with the application. The application fees shall be deposited in the General Accounts of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin to offset budget costs related to permitting.

6-7. Within 24 hours after a club holds a show, the club shall furnish to the Oneida Sports Council a written report, verified by one of the officers of the club, showing the number of tickets sold for the exhibition, the amount of gross proceeds, results of all matches, any knock outs or head injuries, and any disciplinary action requested.

#### *Subpart B.*

6-8. Inspectors: Appointment and Authority. Inspectors assigned to represent the Oneida Tribe and are delegated the Tribe's authority to control the show from the time of weigh-in and physical examination until 24 hours after completion of the last bout in the scheduled show.

6-9. Referees. Referees assigned to a show represent the Oneida Tribe for the purpose of regulating bouts in a show. The referee shall:

- a. Regulate the boxers and others in the ring according to rules set out in this law.
- b. Maintain control of the bout at all stages.
- c. Prevent a weakened or outclassed boxer from receiving excessive punishment.
- d. Interpret the rules relevant to a bout and decide and take action upon any circumstance of a bout not covered by a rule.

6-10. Ringside Physicians or Doctors.

- a. Ringside physicians assigned to a show represent the Oneida Tribe for the purpose of protecting the health and welfare of boxers participating in shows.
- b. A ringside physician shall examine each boxer as required by s. 7-11..
- c. One or more ringside physicians assigned to the show by the Oneida Sports Council shall be in attendance at ringside at all times during a show and shall be prepared to administer medical procedures to boxers who received injuries and shall interrupt or stop a bout to prevent a weakened, outclassed, or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.

6-11. Judges and Judging. An club applying for a permit shall describe in the application the procedure to be used for selecting judges and in judging and scoring bouts. If current rules of the United States of America amateur boxing federation are to be used in judging and scoring bouts, it is sufficient to state in the application "Scoring and judging according to USA-ABF rules."

#### **Article VII. Regulations Regarding the Conduct of Matches or Exhibitions**

7-1. All matches or exhibitions shall be conducted in accordance with the rules set out in this Article.

##### *Subpart A. Equipment*

7-2. Ring. All matches or exhibitions shall be conducted in a ring which meets the following requirements:

a. The ring shall be a square of not less than 16 nor more than 20 feet on a side within the ropes. The ring may not be more than four feet 18 inches above the floor of the building or grounds of an outdoor arena, and have three sets of suitable steps for the use of boxers, coaches, and officials, one in each boxer's corner and one in neutral corner or area for use by doctors and referees.

b. The ring shall be circumsised with at least three ropes. Ropes may not be less than on inch in diameter. Ropes may not be made of metal. Ropes shall be wrapped securely with soft material. If 3 ropes are used, they shall extend parallel 2, 3, and 4 feet above the ring floor. If 4 ropes are used, the lowest rope shall be 18 inches above the ring floor, the second rope 30 inches, the third rope 42 inches, and the fourth rope 54 inches above the ring floor. The ring floor shall be padded with a one-inch layer of padding of felt, rubber or other similar material, placed on a one-inch base of building board or similar supporting base. Padding shall be covered with canvas, duck, or similar material tightly stretched and laced securely in place, preferably under the apron.

c. Ring posts shall be at least 3 inches in diameter, extending from the floor to the height of 58 inches above the ring floor. Ropes shall be connected top posts with the extension not shorter than 18 inches. Turnbuckles shall be covered with a protective padding. Full length vertical corner pads shall be secured in place.

7-3. The permit holder shall have oxygen equipment, airways of assorted sizes, and a stretcher available at ringside.

7-4. Gloves approved by the inspector shall be worn by boxers in all bouts. Only thumbless or thumb-attached gloves shall be approved.

a. Boxing gloves may not be less than 10 oz. each in weight.

b. Gloves shall be whole, clean and in sanitary condition. Breaking, roughing or twisting of gloves is prohibited. No foreign substances may be applied to gloves except for wrapping around the wrist area to safely secure the laces.

c. The inspector shall be responsible for rejecting gloves that may pose a safety or health problem to the amateur boxer.

7-5. Bandages.

a. Boxers shall bear one (1) two-inch by 10-yard roll of cotton gauze on each hand during all bouts and shows except as follows:

1. The roll worn by boxers weighing 156 pounds and above may be longer than 10 yards, but may not exceed 12 yards.

2. Boxers may use one training wrap type bandage on each hand not to exceed six (6) feet six (6) inches in length, held in place by a strip of one-inch adhesive tape not more than eight (8) inches in length around each wrist. Boxers may place two (2) strips of one-inch adhesive tape on the back of each hand in the form of an "X" provided the strips do not extend more than one-half inch into the palm area of the hand.

b. No substance other than above prescribed may be used between the fingers or over the knuckles.

7-6. Dress

a. Boxers shall box in proper dress including an approved foul-proof protection cup, trunks with a belt line below or at the waistline, shoes of soft material, without spikes, cleats or heels, and socks which may extend to within one inch below the knees.

b. Boxers may not wear metal straps, buckles, necklaces, jewelry or other objects.

c. Boxers may not use any type of grease or other substance on the body.

7-7. Boxers shall wear an individually form-fitted mouthpiece during each round.

7-8. Headgear. Boxers shall wear headgear approved by the inspector in all bouts. Headgear shall meet substantially the following specifications:

a. Headgear shall be adjustable to different head sizes.

b. The total weight may not exceed 12 ounces.

c. The outer casing of the headgear shall be constructed of tanned sheepskin of not less than two (2), nor more than three (3) ounces in weight.

d. Padding at back of head, ears, and temple area shall consist of ¼-inch thickness of closed cell padding.

e. Padding for the area above the eyes shall consist of a combination padding of ¼-inch closed cell padding and ¾-inch latex foam rubber cemented together.

f. Padding for the ears shall consist of ½-inch flat foam rubber on the outside, fitted in a semi-circle.

g. Lace tips or any exposed metal is prohibited. The buckle under the chin shall be thoroughly protected.

h. The inner casing of the headgear shall be lined with 2½-ounces of tanned unfinished sheepskin.

i. All padding shall be cemented to the casing.

7-9. Corner Equipment.

a. Every second working in a boxer's corner shall have the following equipment:

1. First aid supplies.

2. Clean towels.

3. Sterile gauze pads, sterile cotton and cotton tipped swabs.

4. Ice-filled bag

b. Seconds shall submit first aid kits and corner equipment to the ringside physician for inspection and approval before an exhibition. Kits and equipment may not include stimulants.



*Subpart B. Conducting a Show*

7-10. Boxers

- a. To participate in a show a boxer shall be at least 14 years of age and be examined on the day of the bout by the ringside physician and certified to be fit. Boxers between 14 and 18 years of age shall present to the inspector a statement permitting participation in the show signed by a parent or guardian.
- b. No boxer may participate in more than two (2) bouts in any one day.

7-11. Examination

- a. All boxers shall be examined at a pre-bout physical examination by the ringside physician within 12 hours before each bout and, if requested by a boxer, referee or inspector, after a bout. A boxer who competes in more than one bout within a 12 hour period shall be examined between each bout. The ringside physician shall complete a report for each boxer.
- b. The ringside physician shall examine each boxer as appropriate in his or her judgment, including heart rate, blood pressure, temperature, vision and lungs. The ringside physician shall approve a boxer's mouthpiece. The ringside physician shall certify as fit those boxers whose physical condition appears satisfactory for competition and shall disqualify others. The results of the examination shall be recorded on a department form and submitted by the ringside physician to the inspector.
- c. A boxer who has been knocked out or injured in a bout which was terminated by a referee may not participate in a show unless subsequent to the bout the boxer is given a complete physical examination by a physician and the physician certifies on the "Boxers Medical Examination Report", or on a similar form containing the same information, that the boxer is physically fit to participate in competitive boxing. If a boxer has been knocked out or injured by a head blow, a period of rest is required under s. 7-23.

7-12. Weigh-in.

- a. Boxers shall weigh-in within eight (8) hours of competition in one-day shows and before the pairing.
- b. The weigh-in shall be conducted by or under the supervision of the inspector.
- c. The inspector shall retain a record of the weight of each boxer and determine whether the pairing of any two (2) boxers violates s. 7-13.

7-13. Weight Limitation. Boxers may not compete in the same bout if the difference in their weights exceeds 12 pounds. However, this limitation does not apply in a bout in which boxers weigh more than 178 pounds.

7-14. Pairing For Shows.

- a. The determination of the bout in which each boxer shall participate shall be according to a procedure agreed to by the boxing clubs participating in the show and shall take into consideration the weight, skill, experience and physical maturation of each boxer. The procedure shall be described to the department at the time of application for permit.
- b. The draw or pairing shall be completed at least one hour before the first bout of a show.
- c. No boxers may be paired if the inspector determines they exceed the limitation of s. 7-13 or are otherwise mismatched.

**7-16. Seconds.**

- a. Only the second and assistant second may mount the ring apron; one may enter the ring between rounds.
- b. No second or assistant second may incite spectators by words or signs.
- c. No second or assistant may advise or encourage a boxer during the progress of a round.
- d. No second may attempt to render aid to a seriously injured boxer before the attending physician has examined the boxer.
- e. Seconds shall leave the ring enclosure at least 10 seconds before the beginning of each round.

7-17. **Battle Royal Prohibited.** All shows in which more than two (2) principals appear in the ring at the same time, commonly called "battle royal" shows, are prohibited.

*Subpart C. Conducting a Bout.*

7-18. **Inspection of Bandages.** The inspector or the inspector's designee shall inspect the bandages, gloves and dress before a boxer enters the ring.

7-19. **Referee's Duties.** In addition to the general responsibilities of s. 6-9, a referee shall:

- a. Indicate to a boxer by suitable explanatory signs or gestures any infringement of the rules.
- b. Caution, warn or disqualify a boxer for committing a foul. Before issuing a warning, the referee shall order the boxers to stop. The warning shall be clearly given and describe the reason and purpose for the warning. After giving the warning, the referee shall order the boxers to "Box". A boxer who is given three (3) warnings in a bout shall be disqualified.
- c. Caution a boxer by advice or admonishment to check or prevent an undesirable practice or a less serious violation of the rules.
- d. Interrupt a bout and warn a boxer against fouls or for any other reason in the interests of fair play, or to ensure compliance with the rules.
- e. Terminate a bout at any stage.
  1. To prevent a weakened, outclassed or injured boxer from receiving excessive punishment.
  2. If one of the boxers has received an injury which, in the opinion of the referee, would result in harm or an unreasonable risk of harm to a boxer if the bout were to continue.
  3. If the referee considers one or both of the contestants are not in earnest.
- f. Disqualify a boxer who fails to comply immediately with the referee's orders or behaves toward the referee in an offensive or aggressive manner at any time.
- g. Disqualify a second or assistant who has violated the rules and disqualify the boxer if the second or assistant does not comply with the referee's orders.
- h. Stop a bout if a boxer is down three (3) times in one round or four (4) times in a bout as a result of blows.
- i. Interrupt a bout and call time if a mouthpiece is knocked out of a competitor's mouth. The mouthpiece shall be taken to the boxer's corner where it shall be washed. A second shall replace the mouthpiece in the boxer's mouth after washing. Boxers may not box without wearing a mouthpiece. If a boxer deliberately spits out his or her mouthpiece, the referee

shall warn the offending boxer. A repetition of the same offense shall cause a second warning. After the third offense, the referee shall disqualify the boxer.

j. Call the ringside physician into the ring to examine an injured boxer whenever the referee believes an examination is necessary.

k. Interrupt or stop a bout at the order of the ringside physician who mounts the apron of the ring and signals to the referee that the bout shall be interrupted or stopped.

l. Use commands as necessary to control the bout, including:

1. "Stop" when ordering the boxers to stop boxing
2. "Box" when ordering the boxers to continue
3. "Break" when breaking a clinch, upon which command each boxer shall step back before continuing boxing.

m. Raise the hand of the winning boxer when the winner of a bout is announced.

7-20. Low Blows. If a boxer receives a punch below the belt line the referee may, if the blow was of damaging effect, permit a rest period not to exceed five (5) minutes. The referee shall give the command "Box" after the rest period. If the offended boxer refuses to box after a five (5) minute rest period, the winner shall be declared based on the points awarded for blows up to the point of the foul.

7-21. Fouls. The following are fouls:

- a. Hitting below the belt; or holding, tripping or kicking.
- b. Hits or blows with the head, shoulder, forearm, elbow, knee or foot; throttling of the opponent; pressing with arm or elbow in opponent's face; or pressing the head of the opponent back over the ropes.
- c. Hitting with an open glove, the inside of the glove, or the wrist or side of the hand.
- d. Hits which land on the back of the opponent, and especially any blow on the back of the neck, or head or kidney caused by the boxer administering the punch.
- e. 360-degree pivot blows.
- f. Attacking while holding the ropes or making any unfair use of the ropes.
- g. Wrestling, clinching or leaning on an opponent.
- h. Attacking an opponent who is down or who is in the act of rising.
- i. Holding.
- j. Holding and hitting, or pulling and hitting.
- k. Holding or locking of the opponent's arm or head, or pushing an arm underneath the arm of the opponent.
- l. Ducking below the belt of the opponent in a manner dangerous to the opponent.
- m. Defending one's self passively by means of double cover or falling intentionally to avoid a blow.
- n. Not stepping back when ordered to break.
- o. Attempting to strike an opponent immediately after the referee has ordered "Break" or before taking a step back.
- p. Assaulting or behaving in an aggressive manner towards a referee.

7-22. Procedures After Knock Down.

- a. When down. A boxer is considered down:

1. If the boxer touches the floor with any part of the body other than the feet as the result of a blow or series of blows, or
2. If the boxer hangs helplessly on the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or
3. If the boxer is outside or partly outside the ropes as the result of a blow or series of blows, or
4. If, following a hard punch, the boxer has not fallen and is not lying on the ropes, but is in a semi-conscious state and cannot, in the opinion of the referee, continue the bout.

b. Neutral corner. When a boxer is down, the referee shall immediately begin to count the seconds. When a boxer is down the opponent shall go at once to the neutral corner as designated by the referee. The bout may not continue until the command "Box" is given by the referee. If the opponent does not go to the neutral corner on command the referee shall stop counting until the opponent has done so. The counting shall then be continued where it has been interrupted.

c. Count. When a boxer is down the referee shall count aloud from one to ten with intervals of one second between the numbers, and shall indicate each second with his or her hand in a manner such that the boxer who has been knocked down is aware of the count. If a boxer is down at the end of a round, the referee shall continue the count and the bell may not be sounded until completion of the count of ten. Before the number "one" is counted, an interval of one second shall have elapsed from the time the boxer went down and the time of announcing "One".

d. Mandatory 8 count. When a boxer is down as the result of a blow the bout may not be continued until the referee has reached the count of eight (8), even if the boxer is ready to continue before him.

e. Continued count. If a boxer is down as the result of a blow and the bout is continued after the count of eight (8) has been reached, but the boxer falls again without having received a fresh blow, the referee shall continue the counting from the count of eight (8).

f. Both boxers down. If both boxers go down at the same time, counting shall be continued as long as one of them is still down. If both boxers remain down until the count of 10 the bout shall be stopped and the decision given in accordance with the points awarded up to the time of the knock-down.

g. Failure to box. A boxer who fails to resume boxing immediately after the termination of the rest interval, or who, when knocked down by a blow, fails to resume boxing within 10 seconds, shall lose the bout.

#### 7-23. Head Blows.

a. Procedure. If a boxer has been knocked out in a bout as the result of head blows or received serious head blows, the boxer shall be examined by a ringside physician immediately and accompanied by an amateur club representative designated by the inspector to his or her home or to suitable accommodations unless the ringside physician orders hospitalization. The person accompanying the boxer shall give a head injury slip to a responsible person at the home or accommodation and explain its meaning. A head injury slip is illustrated in s. 7-25.

b. Periods of rest required after knock-out or head blows.

1. A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows during a bout or who has received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of at least 30 days from the date of the bout.

2. A boxer, who, twice in a period of three (3) months, has either been knocked out as a result of head blows during a bout or who has received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring during a period of six (6) months from the second bout.

3. A boxer who has been knocked out as a result of head blows three (3) times in a period of 12 months or who has, in three (3) consecutive bouts, received hard blows to the head, making the boxer defenseless or incapable of continuing, may not take part in competitive boxing or sparring for a period of one year from the third knockout.

4. Before resuming boxing after any of the periods of rest prescribed in pars. (a) to (c), a boxer shall be given a special examination by a qualified physician which includes an electroencephalogram (EEG) or a computerized axial tomography (CAT) scan and certified by the examining physician as fit to take part in competitive boxing.

7-24. Attending a boxer who has been injured or knocked out.

a. In the event of a knockout or serious injury, the referee shall immediately request the ringside physician to check the boxer's condition and to render aid if necessary. A ringside physician shall enter the ring immediately if a bout ends in a knock-out or if it is stopped because of an injury.

b. The attending ringside physician may on his or her own initiative enter the ring between rounds and, at the request of the referee, during the round for the purpose of examining an injured boxer. If in the opinion of the ringside physician a boxer is in danger of further physical injury, the ringside physician shall stop the bout.

c. In the event of any serious injury, the ringside physician shall immediately render treatment and prescribe further treatment if necessary.

d. Any boxer who sustains a severe injury or a knock-out in a bout shall follow the instructions of the attending ringside physician until the boxer's personal physician is available.

e. A boxer who has been knocked out may not be touched, except for removal of the mouthpiece, until the attending ringside physician enters the ring and personally attends the boxer and issues any instructions the ringside physician deems necessary.

7-25. Head injury slip. The following shall be included in a "Head Injury Slip":

"If any of the following symptoms occur, contact a physician immediately:

1. Headache or dizziness lasting over two (2) hours
2. Increasing drowsiness or loss of consciousness following the bout, arouse every two (2) hours during the night following the bout to check for alertness.
3. Vomiting.
4. Blurred vision

5. Mental confusion or irrational behavior.
6. Convulsive seizure.
7. Inability to move a limb.
8. Excessive restlessness.
9. Oozing of blood or watery fluid from the ears or nose.
10. Inability to control urine or feces."

7-25. Stimulants prohibited. No manager or second may give stimulants of any kind to boxers before or during a bout.

### **Article VIII. Discipline**

#### **8-1. Grounds for discipline.**

- a. The Oneida Sports Council Department may revoke, limit or suspend the license of any amateur club if any amateur club member, officer or representative:
  1. Violates any state or federal statute or rule relating to boxing.
  2. Conducts a show or engages in conduct at a show in a manner such that the spectators or participants are subject to an unreasonable risk of harm.
  3. Interferes with an inspector, referee, or ringside physician at a show.
  4. Misrepresents material facts relating to a show such as the identity or record of a contestant.
- b. No employee, officer or member of a club whose license has been suspended or revoked may participate in any boxing show or enter the dressing room or press row of any licensed club during any show.