



MIXED MARTIAL ARTS CONSULTING OFFICIAL ILLINOIS AMATEUR MUAY THAI RULES AND REGULATIONS

Authority:

The rules and regulations within this document make up the official rules of Mixed Martial Arts Consulting, referred to in this document as MMAC. Regulations must be followed for all MMAC amateur sanctioned Muay Thai in the state of Illinois. Use of these rules does not constitute an event sanctioned by MMAC until there is an officially signed contract between the promoter and an MMAC officer.

All individuals that are associated with any MMAC sanctioned event must be familiar with the rules, regulations, and Illinois ordinances. Any questions or interpretations for an event should be referred to the event commissioner. Upon reaching a signed agreement, enforcement of these rules shall be the promoter, promoter representatives, officials, and the MMAC representatives' responsibility.

The promoter will be responsible to ensure that authority of the officials is respected and the rules and regulations of the MMAC and the instructions of the MMAC representative are strictly adhered to and carried out. Foul language and or physical threats against an official of MMAC will not be tolerated. No one shall interfere with the event representatives duties. It is the promoter's responsibility to have anyone that threatens, uses foul language or interferes with an official's duty, removed from the premises before the event can continue.

Upon request free admission and or tickets must be provided to the appropriate state authority which allows total access to the competitors, officials and dressing area without restraint. Upon any request MMAC officer, representative, or official must appear before the Illinois Department of Professional Regulations. They must respond to any questions or request(s) for documentation from an official of the IDPR truthfully and to the best of their ability, including complaints, protests, and violations of the promoter, contestant, official, or MMAC itself.

MMAC will defer to any and all decisions conferred or remanded by the commission at any time prior to or during the course of an amateur event. (If necessary- Illinois state rules may be adopted for the purpose of an event.)

Definitions:

- 1) **MMAC-Mixed Martial Arts Consulting**
- 2) **MMAC officer-** A designated person that is part owner or has been given the authority to sign legal documents such as contracts.
- 3) **MMAC Official-** Event commissioner, Inspector
- 4) **Event Officials-** means the judges, referees, and timekeepers serving in an official capacity during an event.
- 5) **Amateur** -means an individual participating in a Muay Thai bout that:
 - a. has never received a monetary prize or a non-monetary prize with a value greater than fifty dollars (\$50) in any state, country, or tribal nation; and
 - b. does not hold a license as a professional mixed martial artists or professional boxer issued by any state, country, or tribal nation
- 6) **Contestant-Amateur mixed martial artist or Muay Thai fighter**
- 7) **Bout-** means a bout in which only:
 - a. Muay Thai is conducted; and
 - b. Illinois registered amateur mixed martial artists or Muay Thai Fighters participate
- 8) **Event –“Amateur mixed martial arts event”** means an event in which only a series of amateur mixed martial arts and or amateur Muay Thai bouts occur.
- 9) **Commission-** refers to the Illinois Department of Professional Regulations
- 10) **Commission representative-** means any individual appointed by the executive director or his designee to attend an event for purposes of ensuring compliance with all requirements of the IDFPD regulations and this document.
- 11) **"Confirmed positive test result"** means a result of a test, conducted in accordance with the procedures in this document, indicating the presence of a prohibited or banned drug as outlined by the IL rules.
- 12) **"Drug"** means a substance that is one (1) of the following:
 - a. Recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official national formulary, or a supplement to one (1) or more of them.
 - b. Intended for use in the:
 - c. diagnosis;
 - d. cure;
 - e. mitigation;
 - f. treatment; or
 - g. prevention of disease in humans or other animals
 - h. Intended to affect the structure or a function of the body of a human or other animal, not including food.

- i. Intended for use as a component of another substance described in clause (A), (B), or (C).
- 13) "Prohibited drugs" means a drug that falls within one (1) of the following classes or types of substances:
 - a. Opiates.
 - b. Methadone.
 - c. Barbiturates
 - d. Amphetamines
 - e. Benzodiazepines
 - f. Propoxyphene
 - g. Cocaine
 - h. PCP
 - i. Anabolic steroids
 - j. Performance enhancing drugs
 - k. Any drug identified on the most current edition of the Prohibited List published by the World Anti-Doping Agency
 - l. A drug other than one that has been either:
 - m. Purchased legally without a prescription, if a medical professional acting within the scope of his or her license or certification has certified that the drug will not affect the amateur mixed martial artist's or Muay Thai fighter's ability to participate safely in a bout and the event physician agrees; or
 - n. Obtained by the amateur unarmed competitor under a valid prescription or order of a licensed or certified medical professional acting within the scope of his or her license or certification, if the medical professional has certified that the drug will not affect the amateur mixed martial artist's or Muay Thai fighter's ability to participate safely in a bout and the event physician agrees.
- 14) "Event physician" means an individual licensed as a physician under the Medical Practice Act of 1987 [225ILCS 60] who has been:
 - a. retained by a promoter; and
 - b. approved by the sanctioning body and/or IDFPR; to serve as the physician at an event
- 15) "Fighting area" means a:
 - a. roped area; or
 - b. caged area; in which amateur mixed martial arts or Muay Thai bouts are conducted
- 16) "Laboratory" means a health care facility which conducts testing for:
 - a. the presence of antibodies to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV);
 - b. the presence of the surface antigen of the hepatitis B virus;
 - c. the presence of antibodies to the hepatitis C virus;
 - d. pregnancy; and
 - e. the presence of drugs

Section I

Rules Governing Fighters

Definition of an Amateur MMA or Muay Thai fighter:

An amateur:

- Has never received a monetary prize or a non-monetary prize with a value greater than fifty dollars (\$50) in any state, country, or tribal nation USD in any combat sport (MMA, Muay Thai, Boxing, Kick Boxing, Grappling, etc) event or tournament.
- May not currently hold or previously held a professional license by any state, country, or tribal nation

Any person that does not meet this criterion is considered a professional and may not compete in a MMAC amateur event.

A) Contestant Requirement (submitted at time of weigh-ins):

- 1) A fighter must be at least 18 years old at time of weigh-ins in order to compete in an amateur MMA or Muay Thai event sanctioned by MMAC.
- 2) Fighter must show a valid photo ID with proof of age and name to a MMAC representative prior to weigh-ins. (National MMA ID, State ID cards, State Drivers License, Military ID, and Valid Passports are acceptable. All other forms of ID are at the discretion of the MMAC Official)
- 3) MMAC will run all contestant names through the professional and amateur database at mixedmartialarts.com and any website registry certified and operated by the Association of Boxing Commissions to ensure that the contestants have not:
 - a) Had a professional fight
 - b) Been placed under medical suspension or suspension due to conduct with any other sanctioning body or commission
 - c) Fought in the last 14 days.

B) Medical Testing- Each fighter must submit his or her blood test results and annual physical form to an **MMAC representative** prior to the start of the event. Fighter may email, fax, bring to weigh-ins, or bring the day of the fight. Fighter must give permission to the MMAC representative to view these documents in order to be allowed to fight.

- 1) Blood Testing
 - a) Blood test will be required for contestants fighting in a Muay Thai contest without headgear and shin pads
 - b) If contestants are not blood tested the fight will end if either contestant is bleeding.
 - c) Bloodwork includes
 - (i) HIV-1: A blood test that verifies the applicant is HIV negative. (*less than 6 months from date of event*)

- (ii) HEPATITIS B: A blood test that verifies the applicant is Hepatitis B (HBsAg) negative. (*less than 6 months from date of event*)
- (iii) HEPATITIS C: A blood test that verifies the applicant is Hepatitis C (HCVAb) negative. (*less than 6 months from date of event*)
- 2) **FEMALE CONTESTANTS**-All female participants must submit to a pregnancy test taken within 48 hours of the start of the bout. (Usually during pre fight medical exam). Test must be negative in order for the competitor to be allowed to compete.
- 3) **PHYSICAL**-All contestants must submit proof of completion and approval of a complete and thorough physical examination by a licensed physician (MD or DO). The examining physician shall conduct examinations and tests necessary to attest to the fitness of the applicant to engage in contests. The complete physical must be dated within 1 year from the date of the event.
- 4) Prior to engaging in a contest, all contestants must submit to a physical examination by a physician within 2 hours prior to the start of the event
 - a) The physical examination given to contestants shall include, at a minimum, the following: weight, pulse, blood pressure, examination of the lungs and heart, and general physical condition.
 - b) Contestants shall disclose all medical history and conditions to the physician during the physical examination.
 - c) The physician shall conduct examinations and tests necessary to attest to the fitness of the contestants engaged in the contest. The physician shall certify in writing on a form prescribed by MMAC those contestants who are in good physical condition to compete.
 - d) If, upon physical examination, a contestant is determined by the physician to be unfit for competition, the contestant shall be prohibited from competing during that specific contest.
- 5) A competitor that is under medical suspension with any state, country, tribal nation, or another sanctioning body will not be allowed to compete in an MMAC unless suspension is eliminated prior to the weigh ins.
 - a) MMAC commissioners are mandated to check recent results of all event competitors in the database approved by the Association of Boxing Commissioners to ensure they are not listed on any medical suspension lists.

C) Physical Appearance

- 1) Fingernails and toenails shall be sufficiently trimmed to avoid the risk of cutting or scratching an opponent
- 2) Hair shall be trimmed or tied back so that the hair does not interfere with the vision of the contestant or cover the contestant's eyes. MMAC's representative shall determine whether a contestant's head and facial hair presents any safety hazard to the contestant or his or her opponent or would interfere with the supervision and conduct of the bout
- 3) Body grease, gels, balms or lotions applied to any part of a contestant is prohibited. Petroleum jelly or other similar petroleum based product may be applied to the mask area of the face at cage side in the presence of an inspector, referee or person designated by the MMAC. The referee or MMAC representative shall cause any excessive petroleum jelly or other permitted

substance or any foreign substance to be removed to his or her satisfaction. Any contestant applying anything to any part of his or her body or attire and/or equipment outside the presence of an inspector, referee or person designated by the MMAC may be penalized a point or disqualified. (This also applies to medical creams such as Icy Hot, Ben Gay, or any other substance)

- 4) No cosmetics shall be worn during a bout;
- 5) Jewelry or piercing accessories are prohibited
- 6) Any cosmetic procedures that have resulted in open piercing or an orifice that can fit a digit must be covered by tape to ensure they this does not interfere with the fight.

D) Attire and Equipment for Contestants

1) All:

- a) Shall wear an individually fitted mouthpiece, which shall be subject to examination and approval the referee or MMAC representative:
 - (i) All contestants shall have available 2 mouthpieces
 - (ii) A round will not begin until both contestants have their respective mouthpieces in place.
- b) **Shorts-** Contestants shall wear athletic shorts that do not extend below the knee, such as mixed martial arts shorts, grappling or fighting shorts, boxing shorts or kickboxing shorts, as specified in the bout agreement. Shorts may not have belt loops or pockets. Shorts with an inside thigh friction material are not allowed. No padding what so ever is allowed in the shorts or under the shorts during competition.
- c) **Support Braces are allowed for knee, elbow, or ankle.** These braces must be tight fitting and have no hard plastic, metal, or Velcro straps. Braces must be approved by the referee or the MMAC representative
- d) Knee pads, elbow pads, chest protectors (for male contestants), or closed toe shoes shall not be allowed.

2) Male Contestants:

- a) Must wear a protective cup or a foul proof groin protector

3) Female contestants:

- a) May wear a pelvic protector with not rigid material at the option of the contestant.
- b) Must wear a tight fitting top. This includes a spandex top, rash guard, or sports bra.

- 4) All equipment and attire are subject to approval by the MMAC. A referee or other MMAC representative may direct a contestant to change any attire or equipment that he or she determines gives unfair advantage or is a threat to the health, safety or welfare of the other contestant or the public.

E) Bandages/Hand wraps

In all weight classes, seconds must adhere to the following for wrapping hands:

- 1) The bandages/hand wraps shall consist of soft gauze type cloth that is no more than 20 yards in length and 2 inches in width and held in place by no more than 10 feet of surgeon's tape, provided that the tape shall be no more than 1 inch in width for each hand;

- 2) The surgeon's tape shall be placed directly on each hand for protection near the wrist but may not extend past the padding of the gloves.
- 3) The binding of surgeon's tape must not be applied within $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of the knuckles of the contestant's hand with the exception of 1 strip across the knuckles to hold gauze in place and strips of tape that are placed between the fingers of a competitor. The tape may cross the back of the hands twice.
- 4) Bandages and tape shall be placed on the contestant's hand in the dressing room prior to the bout in the presence of the inspector or referee. The opposing contestant or corner for a title fight may also request to witness the bandaging of the opponent's hands. This privilege may be waived.
- 5) The MMAC official shall approve all bandages and taping prior to gloves being placed on any contestant. Under no circumstances are gloves to be placed on the hands of a contestant before approval by the inspector, referee, or MMAC representative

F) Gloves for Contestants

- 1) Contestants competing against each other in the same bout shall wear the same weighted gloves. Gloves shall be clearly marked or have sewn into the lining stating the official weights by the manufacturer. When gloves are manufactured with a size mark or tag (e.g. Small, Medium, Large or Extra Large) rather than the official weight of the glove, the promoter must provide the glove manufacturer's documentation reflecting the size to weight ratio of the gloves.
- 2) Gloves shall be appropriate in size for the contestant and shall be between 10 and 12 ounces in weight.
- 3) Gloves shall be whole, clean and in good condition. Broken gloves are prohibited during any bout or contest.
- 4) All gloves shall be inspected and approved by the inspector prior to each bout. The inspector, referee, or a designee of the MMAC may inspect gloves at any time.

G) Corner Men and Seconds

- 1) No more than 3 Corner Men in a fighters corner at any time
 - a) Only 1 second may enter the ring/cage in between rounds
 - (i) If the promoter hires a neutral "cut-man" he does not count as the corner and that fighter may still have one corner man in the cage between rounds.
 - b) Corner Men may not enter ring/cage prior to the start of the fight
- 2) Corner Men must wear disposable latex gloves during the fight
- 3) Corner Men may apply not pour water on the fighter before the fight or between rounds
- 4) Fighter may only drink water or an electrolyte drink during the course of the fight
- 5) Corner Men are not to leave their fighters corner while the fight is in progress.
 - a) If they leave to give instructions to their fighter, the referee will determine what action to take. These actions include but are not limited to:
 - (i) Verbal Warning
 - (ii) Point Deduction
 - (iii) Disqualification

- b) Corner Men must stay on the ground and off of ring/cage apron while the fight is in progress. They may not touch the cage or the ropes while fight is in progress
- 6) No verbal or physical abuse towards any officials will be tolerated. Corner men must follow instructions from the referee and must conduct themselves in a sportsmanlike manner. Failure to do so can result in point deductions, forfeiture of their fighter, and/or a suspension. If they have a complaint they can file it to MMAC after the fight has been completed. MMAC will then forward ALL complaints to the Illinois Department of Professional Regulations

SECTION II

RULES GOVERNING PROMOTERS

- A) A promoter in the state of Illinois must have a valid promoter license from the commission, in order to contract with and utilize MMAC sanctioning services.
- B) Promoters and organizations associated with the contests shall be deemed to have knowledge of the applicable laws and rules of the State of Illinois. MMAC will enforce these rules and assist the promoter with compliance.
- C) A promoter may not be a contestant, second, corner person, or any official in a contest he or she is promoting.
- D) Responsibilities of promoters shall include:
 - 1) Full responsibility for all aspects of the contest and for meeting all deadlines for submission of contest permit and promoter licensure applications to the IDFR and MMAC.
 - 2) Supervision of their agents, employees, and representatives, the conduct of those agents, employees and representatives, and any violation of the Act or this Part related to the contest. Any violation by an agent, employee or representative of a promoter is a violation by the promoter.
- E) A promoter who wishes to promote an event is responsible for providing to the commission the following information not fewer than Twenty (20) days before the proposed event:
 - 1) Submit an *AMATEUR MARTIAL ARTS CONTEST NOTIFICATION*
 - 2) All fees associated with an event to the commission
- F) Fighting Facility
 - 1) Public Safety

Promoters shall be responsible for ensuring the maintenance of adequate public safety and security for all contests, event staff, and spectators. Failure to ensure adequate public safety may result in cancellation of a contest, discipline against a promoter's license, denial of future contest sanctioning through MMAC, or any combination thereof.

 - a) For adequate public safety, the promoter is responsible for ensuring that no liquid refreshments or bottled or canned drinks, unless poured into disposable cups by vendors at the time of sale, are permitted in any hall or facility where any contest is being held. If the contest is staged out-of-doors, disposable cups also must be used on the site of the contest.
 - b) Spectator seats shall be at least 6 feet from the apron of the fighting area platform. An approved physical barrier shall be placed 6feet from the fighting area platform and shall have 2 entrances. Security shall be placed at each of these 2 entrances. The space immediately within 6 feet of the fighting area platform shall be under the jurisdiction of the sanctioning body for use by designated working officials, contestants, their seconds, timekeepers, judges, referees, physicians, announcers, medical representatives. Promoters are responsible for seeing that the working area is controlled and free of non-essential personnel.

- c) Promoters shall provide notification to contestants of the weigh-in time and location. The promoter shall also be responsible for notifying contestants when to report to their dressing room on the day of the contest; that time shall be determined by the sanctioning body
- 2) Facility must be located no further than 25 miles from the nearest hospital with 24 hour emergency staff. Hospital must be identified and confirmed with the EMTs prior to the start of the event.

G) Medical Staff

- 1) Promoters shall arrange for at least one ambulance to be on-site, at all times, at each bout, along with 2 licensed paramedics, a stretcher, oxygen and proper resuscitation equipment as provided for in the Emergency Medical Services and Trauma Center Code.
 - a) Medical personal must be certified under the MPA
 - b) Ambulance must meet requirements described in Department rules
 - c) No bout shall continue without the presence of the 2 paramedics and the required equipment as provided for in area.
 - d) 72 hours prior to the event the promoter must give MMAC a completed ambulance agreement letter
- 2) There must be 1 physician present at cage-side during each fight and prior to the fight to conduct pre-fight physicals.
 - a) Physician must be selected and hired by the promoter and approved by MMAC
 - b) Physician must be licensed under MPA
 - c) During the event the physician must be positioned immediately outside the fighting area to provide emergency medical care, while the bouts are in progress.
 - d) Immediately after a bout, the physician must enter the fighting area to examine any injured competitor and recommend any further medical attention or medical suspensions for the competitors.
 - e) 72 hours prior to the event the promoter must give MMAC a completed physician agreement letter

H) Ring/Cage

- 1) Contests shall be held in a ring, cage, or a fenced area must be circular or have up to eight equal sides for a contest. The fighting area shall be no smaller than 16 feet wide and no larger than 32 feet wide within the ropes, cage or fenced area;
- 2) Shall have a corner with a blue designation and the corner directly across shall have a red designation;
- 3) The floor must be made of vinyl (similar material accepted) or canvas (recommended for outdoor events). Mat must be padded with at least a 1 inch layer of foam padding that shall extend over the edge of the platform of the fighting area. Materials that may gather in lumps or ridges during the bout or contest are prohibited.
- 4) Platform shall be no more than 4 feet and no less that 12 inches above the floor on which it is standing and must have suitable steps or ramps for use by officials and the contestants

- 5) The enclosure shall not obstruct or limit the supervision and regulation of the bout by officials, Commission or MMAC representatives
- 6) Ring Specifications
 - a) Shall have 5 fighting area ropes, when fighting area ropes are used, not less than 1 inch in diameter and wrapped in soft material. The lowest rope must be no higher than 12 inches from the fighting area floor; and
 - b) Must not be obstructed by any object, including, without limitation, a triangular border, on any part of the fighting area floor.
 - c) The posts must be made of metal no less 3 inches and not more than 6 inches in diameter, and must be properly padded.
 - d) The posts must be 18 inches away from the fighting area ropes.
- 7) Cage Specifications
 - a) The fence or cage shall be made of material that will prevent a contestant from falling out or breaking through the fighting area onto the floor beneath the fighting area or onto spectators. The enclosure may be composed of vinyl-coated chain link fencing or other similar material
 - b) Any exposed metal on the interior of the fenced or caged area must be covered and padded. The covering shall not be abrasive to the contestants.
 - c) Any metal parts used to reinforce the fenced or caged area enclosure shall not interfere with the safety of the contestants;
 - d) The enclosure shall provide 2 separate entries onto the fighting area that are sufficient to allow easy access to the fighting area by officials and emergency personnel. The entrances must be padded or covered so that there is no exposed metal on the interior of the fence or caged area;
- I) Insurance
 - 1) The promoter must provide insurance for the competitors in each event should an injury occur during a bout:
 - a) Each contestant's primary death and dismemberment insurance for not less than \$25,000 paid to the estate of the contestant. Any deductible is to be paid by the promoter
 - b) Each contestant's primary medical insurance for not less than \$25,000 with any deductible paid by the promoter;
 - c) Deductible must be no more that \$500
 - 2) Promoter must show proof of insurance prior to the start of the event
- J) Promoter Must Supply And Provide
 - 1) Promoters shall provide all materials necessary to conduct the contest, including but not limited to such items as:
 - a) The fighting area;
 - b) An adequate number of tables and chairs for fighting area apron seating
 - c) Stools, buzzer or whistle, bell or gong, timer, gloves, gauze, tape for hand wraps, red and blue tape for gloves, and properly calibrated scales;.
 - d) Clean dressing room facilities, including washroom for contestants and officials. Separate facilities shall be provided for male and female contestants;
 - e) Appropriate cleaning solution for cleaning the fighting area between rounds and bouts

- f) An adequate supply of disposable hygienic gloves to be worn by the referees, the physician and the corner men
 - g) An acceptable means of disposing of items containing blood-borne pathogens.
 - h) An adequate supply of bottled water and ice for use by all contestants at the event.
- K) Compensation
- 1) Promoters shall provide compensation to referees, announcers, physician, timekeepers, paramedics and judges, prior to the start of the event.
 - a) The promoter shall provide the compensation, in cash, certified checks, money orders, or other form of approved payment to the MMAC at or before the weigh-in.

SECTION III EVENT RULES

A) Weigh-Ins

- 1) The weigh-in shall be conducted by an inspector or MMAC representative at a time and place approved by MMAC, no more than 24 hours prior to the scheduled start time of contest and no less than 8 hours prior to start of contest.
- 2) The scale used for the weigh-in shall be provided by the promoter and approved by MMAC. MMAC may, in its discretion, use the scales furnished by the promoter or use its own scales. All scales furnished by the promoter shall be thoroughly tested and approved by the representative of MMAC prior to being used in connection with any contest.
- 3) Each contestant shall be weighed in the presence of his or her opponent if their opponent is present at the appointed weigh in time, a representative of MMAC, and an official representing the promoter. Weigh-ins shall be open to the public.
- 4) Contestants shall have all weights stripped from their bodies before weigh-in. Male contestants may wear shorts and socks. Female contestants may wear shorts, a sports bra and socks.
- 5) Contestants who fail to make the weight for their designated weight class shall be given up to 2 hours to make required weight. Any contestant who fails to make the weight shall not be allowed to compete unless both contestants consent to participate in the scheduled bout at an acceptable catch weight per section III (C) (3)

B) Weight Classes

- 1) MMAC will follow the accepted weight classes for MMA and translate them to Muay Thai that is listed below

	Weight Class	Weights	Allowances
1)	Straw Weight	up to 115 pounds	3 pounds
2)	Flyweight	over 115 to 125 pounds	3 pounds
3)	Bantamweight	over 125 to 135 pounds	3 pounds
4)	Featherweight	over 135 to 145 pounds	5 pounds
5)	Lightweight	over 145 to 155 pounds	5 pounds
6)	Welterweight	over 155 to 170 pounds	5 pounds
7)	Middleweight	over 170 to 185 pounds	7 pounds

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|-----|-------------------|------------------------|----------|
| 8) | Light Heavyweight | over 185 to 205 pounds | 7 pounds |
| 9) | Heavyweight | over 205 to 265 pounds | 7 pounds |
| 10) | Super Heavyweight | over 265 pounds | |

*Weights will be rounded to the nearest half pound.

C) Weight Allowances

- 1) Each non-title fight will give a 1 pound weight allowance
- 2) For a title fight there is no weight allowance

D) Match Approval

- 1) Bout list must be sent to MMAC 7 days prior to the event. Bout list must include the name and the national ID number of every participant.
 - a) Upon receipt MMAC will ensure that bouts are between two competitors of comparable experience and records. If the fighters do not have comparable records and experience, the fight will not be permitted.
- 2) MMAC will not approve:
 - a) Bouts that are not MMA or Muay Thai fights
 - b) Bouts in which a professional fighter competes
 - c) Bouts between members of the opposite sex;
 - d) Bouts between professional and amateur contestants;
 - e) Bouts between human contestants and nonhumans;
 - f) Contests with more than 2 contestants competing in the same bout

E) Fight Rules

- 1) Permitted Strikes
 - a) Punching with a closed fist
 - b) Kicks are allowed anywhere to an opponent except to the head of a grounded opponent.

*A grounded opponent is defined as one who has a body part touching the mat other than his or her feet.
- 2) Takedowns and Throws: All wrestling, judo, and jujitsu throws and takedowns are permitted.
 - a) Spiking your opponent is not allowed. (Spiking is slamming your opponent in a controlled way where his head or neck is positioned to hit the mat first)
- 3) Submissions and Chokes
 - a) Locks- Elbow, shoulder, wrist, knee, and ankle locks are allowed. Small joint manipulation (less than 3 fingers/toes) is not allowed.
 - b) Chokes: All chokes are legal that can be done with the arms and legs.

F) Fouls-The following are fouls and will result in penalties if committed:

- 1) Head Butting
- 2) Strikes to the Groin- hits to the groin area/lower abdomen just below the navel called 'neb' is permitted and is classic technique. This is the reason why Thai boxers wear a steel cup to protect the testicles as opposed to a western style boxer full groin protector. Thus, strikes to the testicles (cup area) are what are to be considered as fouls.

- 3) Direct Attacks to the Knee- straight knee strikes
- 4) Strikes to the Back of the Head
- 5) Strikes to the Spine
- 6) Strikes to the Throat
- 7) Striking a Fighter while he/she is Down
- 8) Striking a Fighter while he/she is under the Referee's care
- 9) Shoving, Throwing or Wrestling an Opponent except when Pushing in a legal Clinch
- 10) Striking when the Referee has called a Break
- 11) Striking after the Bell has sounded
- 12) Holding the Ropes or using the ropes as a weapon, for example pushing an opponent's face across the ropes in an attempt to cut them.
- 13) Timidity or intentionally avoiding contact
- 14) The use of abusive language or abusive gestures
- 15) Causing intentional Delays in the action, such as repeatedly spitting out the Mouth Piece
- 16) Eye Gouging
- 17) Hair Pulling
- 18) Biting or Spitting
- 19) Holding the Opponent's shorts
- 20) Interference from a Fighter's Seconds
- 21) Tripping or Sweeping an Opponent- Using trips and sweeps; it is legal to kick an opponent off their feet. A kick is considered to be an action that uses the top of the foot and/or front of the shin. It is possible to hook the foot and kick as long as the top of the foot and/or shin, and not the side of the foot, make contact with the opponent's leg.
- 22) Hip Throws, Shoulder or Leg Throws
- 23) Grasping the Opponent's Lower Back while also forcing an opponent's spine to hyperextend.
- 24) Intentionally falling on a down Opponent, pressing Elbow or Knee upon him/her
- 25) Wrestling, back or arm locks or any similar judo or wrestling hold
- 26) Attempting to 'pile-drive' an opponent's head into the canvas
- 27) Catching an opponent's kick and pushing an opponent for MORE than three steps without attempting to deliver an attacking technique. (i.e. permissible to catch your opponent's kick, hold your opponent's leg, and take up to three steps)
- 28) After kicking with his kicking leg being caught, the boxer pretends to throw himself down on ring floor. It is considered taking advantage over his opponent.
- 29) The referee may consider :
 - a) A Fighter who Violates the Rules intentionally but does not put the Opponent at a Disadvantage or Injure him/her shall be given one Warning or be assessed a one Point Deduction.
 - b) A Fighter who Violates the Rules intentionally and puts the Opponent at a Disadvantage or makes him/her unable to continue the Fight shall be Disqualified and lose the Fight

- c) In case of an unintentional Violation, the Referee shall give no more than two Warnings before assessing a Point Deduction.

G) Injuries sustained during competition

- 1) If an injury sustained during competition as a result of a legal maneuver is severe enough to terminate a bout, the injured contestant loses by technical knockout.
- 2) If an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul is severe enough to terminate a bout, the contestant causing the injury loses by disqualification.
- 3) If an injury is sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul and the bout is allowed to continue, the referee shall notify the scorekeeper to automatically deduct two points from the contestant who committed the foul.
- 4) If an injury sustained during competition as a result of intentional foul causes the injured contestant to be unable to continue at a subsequent point in the contest, the injured contestant shall win by technical decision, if he or she is ahead on the score cards. If the injured contestant is even or behind on the score cards at the time of stoppage, the outcome of the bout shall be declared a technical draw.
- 5) If a contestant injures himself or herself while attempting to foul his or her opponent, the referee shall not take any action in his or her favor, and the injury shall be treated in the same manner as an injury produced by a fair blow.
- 6) If an injury sustained during competition as a result of an accidental foul is severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, the bout shall result in a no contest if stopped before two rounds have been completed in a three round bout.
- 7) If an injury sustained during competition as a result of an accidental foul is severe enough for the referee to stop the bout immediately, the bout shall result in a technical decision awarded to the contestant who is ahead on the score cards at the time the bout is stopped only when the bout is stopped after two rounds of a three round bout.
- 8) There should be scoring of 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.

H) Length of Fight

- 1) All non-championship bouts shall be 3 rounds of 2 minutes each.
- 2) A championship fight may be either:
 - a) 5 rounds of 2 minutes each
- 3) A one-minute rest period will occur between each round. Up to a 1 ½ minute rest period may be utilized if approved prior to the start of the event by MMAC.

I) How to win

- 1) KNOCKOUT:
 - a. When an Opponent is unable to regain his/her feet prior to the Count of Ten.
 - b. When any Fighter falls out of the Ring, the Referee shall Count immediately.
 - (i) If the Count reaches 20, the fallen Fighter cannot come up on the Ring and he/she will lose by K.O.
 - (ii) If the fallen Fighter can come up on the Ring before Counting up to 20, he/she can continue the Fight.
- 2) TECHNICAL KNOCKOUT:

- a. When the Referee orders the Fight stopped because it is determined that one
- 3) Fighter is not fit to continue.
 - a) When a Fighter cannot answer the Bell for the upcoming Round or is so badly cut that it is too dangerous to continue.
- 4) 3. SUBMISSION:
 - a. When one Fighter notifies the Referee that he/she no longer wishes to continue.
 - b. When a licensed Second assigned to a Fighter throws in the towel.
- 5) UNANIMOUS DECISION: All three Judges score in favor of one Fighter.
- 6) MAJORITY DECISION: Two Judges score in favor of one Fighter and one Judge has is a draw.
- 7) SPLIT DECISION: Two Judges score in favor of one Fighter, while one Judge scores in favor of the other.
- 8) DISQUALIFICATION: Due to an intentional fouls or fouls, a Referee may Disqualify a Fighter.
- 9) TECHNICAL DRAW: In case of an intentional violation which causes injury AND the Fight is continued BUT is later stopped because of the initial foul, the Referee should stop the Fight and give a TKO Draw
 - a) If the scores are equal OR
 - b) If the fouled Fighter is behind on the cards.
- 10) TECHNICAL DECISION:
 - a) In case of an intentional violation which causes injury AND the Fight is continued BUT is later stopped because of the initial foul, the Referee should declare a Victory for the fouled Fighter if he/she is ahead on the cards.
 - b. If a Fight cannot continue due to an unintentional foul but enough Rounds have been completed, the Referee shall declare a Victory for the Fighter ahead on the score cards.
- 11) NO CONTEST: In case of an unintentional violation which causes injury so serious that the Fight cannot be continued BUT less than enough Rounds have been completed.
 - a. DRAW: When the score cards result in a three way tie.
 - b. MAJORITY DRAW: When two Judges score the Fight a Draw AND one
 - c. Judge has declared a Victor.
- J) Appeals and Changing an official decision
 - 1) The decision rendered at the end of any bout will not be changed by MMAC unless:
 - a) MMAC determines that a fraudulent act or corruption took place during the bout; or
 - b) Compilation of the score cards of the judges discloses clerical error which shows that the decision was given to the wrong fighter;
 - 2) A petition to change a bout result may only be filed by the:
 - a) Fighter participating in the bout; or
 - b) Fighter's manager.

SECTION IV

OFFICIALS

A) Officials

- 1) Officials and Inspectors must have attended training for judging and or referee training approved by MMAC.
- 2) Officials with a conflict of interest will not be allowed to work an event
 - a) Conflict of interests include:
 - (i) Association with the promoter of the event
 - (ii) Association with a fighter or a gym represented at the event
- 3) Officials will be assigned by:
 - a) Performance
 - b) Availability
 - c) Location
- 4) There must be at least two officials from MMAC present at all MMAC sanctioned events. This official will serve as commissioner and will ensure that the rules and regulations of MMAC and Illinois Department of Professional Regulations are strictly adhered to.
- 5) The MMAC commissioner has the ability to cancel or delay an event, if the rules and regulations are not being met at an event.
- 6) In all contests, contestants, promoters, managers, matchmakers, judges, referees, timekeepers, seconds, announcers and physicians at all times shall be under direction of MMAC through its designated representatives and inspectors.
- 7) Employees, officials, and inspectors of MMAC shall not have, either directly or indirectly, any interest in, or connection with, any promotion of any professional or amateur contests in the State of Illinois.
- 8) Before the start of a contest, an inspector must check that all contestants, promoters, managers, matchmakers, seconds, timekeepers, referees and physicians are MMAC approved. Any of those persons without MMAC approval shall not participate in the contest.
- 9) An inspector shall be present in the dressing rooms at the designated time for observing contestants and inspecting all equipment.
- 10) All hand wrappings must be approved by an inspector prior to being placed on contestants. After approval, all hand wraps shall be initialed by the inspector present.
- 11) No contestant may be gloved outside the presence of an inspector. After approval of the gloving, the tape around the strings shall be initialed by the inspector present.
- 12) The inspector is responsible for warning the seconds of violations of any rules relating to seconds. If, after a warning, the second does not conduct himself or herself in accordance with the rules, the referee shall warn the second that further violations may result in disqualification of his or her contestant or his or her removal from the corner.

- 13) Inspectors shall not show any partiality to any contestant at any time.
- 14) An official may inspect a fighter for any foreign substance (oil, Vaseline, etc) immediately before the fighter enters the ring/cage prior to fight.
- 15) MMAC will promptly investigate any complaint that is made by any participating party and will report all complaints that are not resolved to the IDFR

B) Referees

- 1) Responsibilities: The referee shall oversee and supervise the entire fight from within the fighting area. The referee will enforce all of the MMAC rules which apply to the fighters and seconds to promote a safe and fair competition for the contestants.
- 2) Foul Procedures-If a foul is committed, the referee shall:
 - a) call time;
 - b) check the fouled contestant's condition and safety; and assess the foul to the offending contestant, deduct points, and notify each corner's seconds, judges and the official scorekeeper.
 - c) When the round is over, the referee shall assess the foul and notify both corners' seconds, the judges and the official scorekeeper.
 - d) The referee may terminate a bout based on the severity of a foul. For such a flagrant foul, a contestant shall lose by disqualification.
- 3) Time Considerations for Fouls
 - a) Low Blow Foul
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 ringside 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.
- 4) Fighter who is not fouled by low blow but another foul:
 - a) If a contest 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 MMAC's representative of his determination that the foul was accidental.
 - 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 ringside doctor and have the ringside doctor examine the fighter as to their ability to continue on in the contest. The ringside doctor has up to 5 minutes to make their determination. If the ringside 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.

- 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 ringside physician, the referee must immediately call a halt to the bout. If the fighter is deemed not fit to continue by the referee or ringside physician but some of the five minute foul time is still remaining, the fighter cannot avail himself of the remaining time.
 - d) If the referee stops the contest and employs the use of the ringside doctor, the ringside physician's examinations shall not exceed five minutes. If five minutes is exceeded, the fight cannot be re-started and the contest must end.
- 5) Fouls : Accidental.
- a) If a contest or exhibition 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 a foul and if the foul did not involve a concussive impact to the head of the unarmed combatant who was fouled, the referee may order the contest or exhibition continued after a reasonable interval. Before the contest or exhibition begins again, the referee shall inform the MMAC representative of his determination that the foul was accidental.
 - b) If the referee determines that the contest or exhibition may not continue because of an injury suffered as the result of an accidental foul, the contest or exhibition must be declared a no decision if the foul occurs during the first three rounds of a contest or exhibition that is scheduled for six rounds or less or the first four rounds of a contest or exhibition that is scheduled for more than six rounds³.
 - c) If an injury inflicted by an accidental foul later becomes aggravated by fair blows and the referee orders the contest or exhibition stopped because of the injury, the outcome must be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stops the contest or exhibition.
- C) Procedure when unarmed combatant has fallen through or been knocked through ropes.
- 1) An unarmed combatant who has been knocked or has fallen through the ropes and over the edge of the ring platform during a contest or exhibition:
 - (a) May be helped back by anyone except his seconds or manager; and
 - Will be given 20 seconds to return to the ring.
 - 2) An unarmed combatant who has been knocked or has fallen on the ring platform outside the ropes, but not over the edge of the ring platform:
 - (a) May not be helped back by anyone, including, without limitation, his seconds or manager; and will be given 10 seconds to regain his feet and get back into the ring.
 - 3) If the seconds or manager of the unarmed combatant who has been knocked or has fallen pursuant to subsections 1 and 2 helps the unarmed combatant back into the ring, such help may be cause for disqualification.
 - 4) When one unarmed combatant has fallen through the ropes, the other unarmed combatant shall retire to the farthest corner and stay there until ordered to continue the contest or exhibition by the referee.
 - 5) An unarmed combatant who deliberately wrestles or throws an opponent

from the ring, or who hits him when he is partly out of the ring and is prevented by the ropes from assuming a position of defense, may be penalized

D) Downed Fighter

- 1) An unarmed combatant shall be deemed to be down when:
 - a) Any part of his body other than his feet is on the floor; or
 - b) He is hanging over the ropes without the ability to protect himself and he cannot fall to the floor.
- 2) A referee may count an unarmed combatant out if the unarmed combatant is on the floor or is being held up by the ropes

E) Fouls Further Explained:

- 1) DIRECT (SIDE KICK STYLE) KICKS to the Front of a Fighter's Legs are illegal.
- 2) HIP THROWS:
 - a) Over the Hip Throws such as in Japanese arts like Judo, Jujitsu, Karate, Sambo, or San Shou are illegal.
 - b) A Fighter is not allowed to use the Hip or Shoulder to Throw an Opponent in any kind of Judo Throw or Reap
 - c) A Fighter is not allowed to Step across or in front of an Opponent's Leg with his/her own Leg and bring the Opponent over his/her Hip.
 - d) Taking an Opponent around the Waist with both Arms and Twisting him/her off balance so the Opponent will fall is legal.
- 3) A Fighter is not allowed to Twist and Pull an Opponent over the side of his/her body and then land on top.
 - a) It is an Intentional Foul when a Fighter plans, with the sole intention of falling on top of his/her Opponent, to either strike with the knee or to intentionally hurt the Opponent while down, by contriving to make it look like an accident.
 - b) Stepping on a fallen Opponent is illegal.
- 4) ILLEGAL TRIPS:
 - a) If a Fighter positions a Foot next to the Opponent and Twists him/her over the Leg, it is an illegal Trip unless the Leg is cleared as the Opponent falls.
 - b) If a Fighter Spins or Pulls the Opponent over the inside or outside of the Leg and Dumps him/her on the ground, it is an illegal Trip when the Leg being used to Manipulate and Dump the Opponent stays in that position as he/she goes down
 - c) If the Leg is Set and stays in that position, it is an illegal Throw or Trip.
 - d) The Leg must Clear immediately after the Opponent is Pulled or Tripped over
 - e) the Knee. Clear means that the Leg must be moved out of the way before the
 - f) Opponent hits the canvas by skipping the leg or slightly jumping to the side, as long as it is moved from the original position. Taking out an Opponent's Footing is legal only if the Tripping Leg is withdrawn from contact as he/she falls to the ground.
- 5) NECK WRESTLING:
 - a) If in a Clinch with Arms around each other's Shoulder, such as to deliver or defend from an Elbow Strike, twisting the Opponent using the Upper Body in such a way that he/she will fall to the ground is allowed.
 - b) By using Neck and Shoulder manipulation, it is legal for a Fighter to Spin and

- c) Throw/Dump an Opponent to the canvas without using any part of his/her body as a barrier.
- 6) SWEEPING:
 - a) A Fighter is allowed to Roundhouse Kick the Opponent's supporting Leg with the Top of his/her own Foot or Shin, taking out the Opponent's footing, but Karate style Sweeps with the Foot's Instep is illegal.
 - b) It is illegal to take out the Opponent's footing in the Clinch by Sweeping the back of his/her supporting leg with the back of Fighter's own Leg or Calf
- 7) LIFTING
 - a) It is illegal in any way to Lift an Opponent off the ground and Throw him/her on the canvas
 - b) If a Fighter Clinches the Opponent around the Waist and Lifts the Opponent off the ground, Twisting and Throwing
- F) Judges-All amateur bouts will be evaluated and scored by three (3) judges in accordance with the Ten (10) Point Must Scoring System outlined in this SECTION.
 - 1) Under the 10-Point Must Scoring System, 10 points must be awarded to the winner of the round and nine points or less must be awarded to the loser, except for an even round, which is scored (10-10)
 - 2) Muay Thai suggests that techniques should be strong and delivered with power to score. Judges should not only make an assessment of the actions of the contestant delivering the blow. They must also assess the effect of the technique on the opponent. These assessments include stopping an opponent's advance, unbalancing the opponent, slowing the opponent's own offense, and causing the opponent to show pain.
 - a) Landing a strike, in and of itself, does not always mean that it is a scoring strike.
 - b) Effective striking is judged by determining the number of legal strikes landed by a contestant and the significance of such legal strikes.
 - c) Fighting area control is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location and position of the bout
 - d) Effective aggressiveness means moving forward and landing a legal strike.
 - e) Effective defense means avoiding being struck while countering with offensive attacks.
 - f) The following objective scoring criteria shall be utilized by the judges when scoring a round;
 - g) 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;
 - h) A round is to be scored as a 10-9 Round when a contestant wins by a close but clear margin, landing the greater number of effective legal strikes and other maneuvers;
 - 3) The following objective scoring criteria shall be utilized by the judges when scoring a round;
 - a) A round is to be scored as a 10-9 Round when a contestant wins by a close but clear margin, landing the greater number of effective legal strikes and other maneuvers;

- b) A round is to be scored as a 10-8 Round when a contestant wins a round by a wide margin and damages his opponent
- c) A round is to be scored as a 10-7 Round when a contestant totally and completely dominates in a round and damages his opponent.
- G) TECHNIQUES which have a visible impact on the Opponent should be weighed most heavily.
 - 1) Consider the Effectiveness of the Strike, its Strength, and Target and how much it causes Disadvantage to the Opponent.
 - 2) Knocking the Opponent to the ground with a legal Strike.
 - 3) Unbalancing the Opponent with a legal Strike.
 - 4) Techniques that cause the Opponent to stop advancing.
 - 5) Techniques that force an Opponent to cover up and limit his/her offense.
 - 6) Defense and ability to evade the Opponent's attack.
 - 7) Maintenance of proper Footwork, Balance, Stance and Stamina.
- H) All 3 rounds should be judged seperately
- I) Scoring Techniques:
 - 1) The technique, preferably should be a muay thai technique and not a kick or strike from another form of martial art. The technique should have a visible effect on an opponent. If a technique strikes the opponent's arms or shin, then generally the technique doesn't score. However, there are exceptions. For example, if a kick makes contact with a fighter's arm and physically moves the person being kicked or causes them to lose balance, solely due to the kick's power, that kick would score; although not as highly as a kick that had the same effect but cleanly made contact with the body.
 - 2) The most scored techniques are those that have the greatest effect on the opponent. It is not the number or variety of techniques delivered but their effectiveness that is important in determining the winner of a fight. For example, it is possible for one competitor to use one type of technique exclusively and win if the use of that technique results in that competitor delivering more, effective techniques than their opponent (one competitor may win by only kneeling their opponent.)
 - 3) The judges must ignore the sounds at ringside and focus on looking carefully at each technique. Corner persons and the crowd at muay thai events are very vocal and typically yell each and every single time that their chosen contestant seems to land a strike. Judges should only score techniques which they actually see land.
 - 4) Scoring of incomplete rounds-
 - a) There should be scoring of 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.
- J) Timekeepers
 - 1) Timekeeper's equipment. All necessary equipment will be provided to the timekeeper by the promoter including a stopwatch or timer, a bell and whistle or buzzer.
 - 2) Timekeeper's duties.

- a) The timekeeper will give the appropriate signal for the starting and ending of each round. Only a bell or an air horn is permissible.
- b) He will keep the time during each round starting and stopping the official clock for time-outs designated to him by the referee.
- c) He will keep time during the rest period of each according to the schedule set forth.
- d) Ten seconds before the beginning of each round, the timekeeper will give warning with a whistle or clapper, to the handlers of the contestants by suitable signal.
- e) Ten seconds before the end of each round, the timekeeper will give warning with gavel, clap, or another suitable signal easily recognized by the officials and fighters.

B) Score Keepers

- 1) Record the scores of each of the judges after each and every round. Scores will be placed on a master scorecard for the official results
- 2) If the fight ends in a stoppage (submission, knockout, etc) the timekeeper will give the official time to the scorekeeper to add to the master scorecard.

C) Ring Announcer

- 1) Ring announcer will be provided by the promoter (it is the promoter's responsibility to make sure that the ring announcer understands the rules and regulations of MMA)
- 2) To begin the event shall announce:
 - a) Promoter
 - b) Matchmaker
 - c) Sponsors
 - d) Event is sanctioned by MMA with event commissioner (name) in attendance
 - e) Judges
 - f) Referee
 - g) Timekeeper
- 3) At the beginning of each bout shall announce the name, record, and official weight of each fighter.
- 4) At the end of each bout, shall announce the winner, time, and official decision
- 5) Ring announcer shall be dressed in a professional manner
- 6) NO PROFANITY over the microphone
- 7) No Talking on microphone while event is in progress unless it is to inform the fighters/officials/fans how much time is left in the round (i.e. 10 sec warning, or after a timeout).
- 8) Must read introductions in a professional manner. Fight card information will be provided to the ring announcer by the MMA or by the promoter.

D) DJ

- 1) DJ's can be provided by the promoter (it is the promoter's responsibility to make sure that the DJ understands the rules and regulations)
- 2) No music or speaking over the microphone while a fight is in progress

E) Ring Card Personnel

- 1) If there is a ring/cage apron wide enough for someone to safely walk around, the ring card personnel will not enter the cage/ring.

- 2) Must immediately step down from the ring once the timekeeper signals 10 seconds before the start of the round.

F) Suspensions

- 1) Medical Suspensions -In an effort to ensure safety and maintain consistency in amateur MMA and Muay Thai, MMAC will honor the medical suspensions levied by other the sanctioning bodies and state commissions.
 - a) Medical Suspensions are determined by the ringside physician.
 - b) Physician's suspension:
 - (i) A licensee who is determined by the physician to be unfit to compete or officiate shall be immediately suspended until it is shown that he or she is fit for further competition or officiating.
 - (ii) Prior to reinstatement, any contestant suspended for his or her medical protection shall satisfactorily pass a medical examination upon the direction of MMAC. The examining physician may require any necessary medical procedures during the examination.
 - (iii) Failure to report or comply with the post-contest examination by the physician will result in a minimum suspension of 90 days.
 - c) Knockout suspension: In the event of a knockout (KO) by a blow to the head, the contestant shall be immediately suspended for a period of not less than 45 days. MMAC may also suspend a contestant from contact sparring.
 - d) Technical Knockout suspension: In the event of a technical knockout (TKO), the contestant shall be immediately suspended for a period of not less than 30 days. MMAC may also suspend a contestant from contact sparring.
 - e) Disqualification suspension: In the event a contestant is disqualified for any reason, that contestant shall be suspended for a minimum of 45 days. MMAC may also suspend a contestant from contact sparring.
- 2) MMAC reserves the right to suspend any contestant for failure to show if that contestant has signed a contract to compete at that event. Suspension will not allow that competitor from competing in a MMAC sanctioned event.
 - a) Exceptions to this rule include but are not limited to:
 - (i) Injury to a fighter
 - (ii) Change of an opponent
 - (iii) Illness to the fighter
 - b) Fighters must notify the promoter of any of these situations immediately
 - c) All decisions for disciplinary action for failure to show will be decided by MMAC officers
- 3) MMAC will report all suspensions to the commission and enter suspension information to the website registry certified or operated by the Association of Boxing Commissions.

G) MMAC will

- 1) Provide advance notification to the commission of any events in Illinois
- 2) Admit anyone working on behalf of the IDFR free of charge with seats directly next to the fighting area
- 3) Report to the commission any violations of the rules and regulations of the IDFR by the promoter, fighter, or official (including MMAC itself)
- 4) Notify the IDFR of any changes to its policy.

- 5) MMAC will appear before the IDFR if requested and will share any complaints or dispositions that MMAC may receive.
- 6) MMAC will provide a final fight card within 24 hours of the start of the event
- 7) MMAC will provide a complete event report to the IDFR within 5 days of the conclusion of the event.
- 8) Defer to the commission/IDFPR on any and all decisions /determinations that may arise prior to or during the course of an event that are non-specifically delineated by MMAC rules.