

TITLE 17 - HEALTH AND SAFETY

CHAPTER 5 - BOXING AND UNARMED COMBAT

ARTICLE 2 - BOXING REGULATIONS

Legislative History: "Boxing Regulations" was enacted and codified as 17 T.O.C. Chapter 5, Article 2 by Resolution No. 08-512 effective September 12, 2008.

Related History: Resolution No. 08-512 repealed the "Regulations Adopted under the Ordinance for the Regulation of Professional Boxing Matches Within the Tohono O'odham Nation" which were enacted as regulations of the Tohono O'odham Boxing Commission by Resolution No. 02-599 on December 9, 2002.

TITLE 17- HEALTH AND SAFETY

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Table 1 . Time-frames

TITLE 17- HEALTH AND SAFETY

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EQUIPMENT

Section 5201 The ring

The promoter is responsible for providing a safe ring in accordance with the following: The ring shall be 18 or 20 feet square and securely assembled. The floor shall be covered with shock absorbing padding, such as Ensolite or the equivalent. The padding shall be covered with tightly stretched clean canvas securely laced to the platform. Ring ropes shall be three or four in number, not less than one inch in diameter, and covered with soft material to avoid rope burns.

Section 5202 Boxing gloves

The promoter is responsible for providing boxing gloves for boxers in accordance with the following: Gloves shall be eight ounces in weight for all divisions other than heavyweights, and ten ounces for heavyweights, and in sanitary, safe and good condition. The promoter shall keep on hand two extra sets of eight ounce gloves, and, when a heavyweight contest is scheduled, one extra set of ten ounce gloves. Gloves for main events shall be new and delivered to the Commission inspector with the packaging unbroken.

Section 5203 Hand bandages

(A) Boxers shall use soft surgical bandage not over two inches wide, and up to ten yards long, for each hand, held in place by not more than three feet of surgeon's adhesive tape for each hand. Tape shall not be applied on the knuckle part of the fist. No substance may be applied to bandages or tape.

(B) Bandages and tape shall be applied in the dressing room in the presence of a Commission representative. A boxer has the right, upon giving due notice to the Commission representative in charge, to have one of his seconds witness the bandaging of his opponent's hands.

Section 5204 Boxer's equipment

Each boxer has the duty to provide himself with appropriate hand bandaging, boxing trunks, robe, boxing shoes, abdominal guard, mouthpiece, water bottle, bucket, and towel for use during a Boxing contest.

Section 5205 Dressing rooms

The promoter is responsible to provide boxers with dressing rooms or areas which shall be sanitary, safe, ventilated, and have sufficient benches.

WEIGH-IN AND EXAMINATION

Section 5221 Weigh-in

The weigh-in shall be held on the day of the scheduled match between 8 and 12 hours before the first scheduled bout at a time and place approved by the Commission. It shall be supervised by a Commission representative. Promoters are required to contact the Commission at least 48 hours in advance of the weigh-in to make appropriate arrangements therefor.

Section 5222 When boxers must appear

- (A) Boxers must appear at the weigh-in and the failure to do so will disqualify a boxer from competing unless special circumstances exist.
- (B) Boxers must appear at the arena at least one hour before the first scheduled Boxing contest on the card on which they will compete.
- (C) Boxers scheduled to box ten rounds or more shall be present in the Nation or in a nearby city at least 24 hours before the Boxing contest and make their presence known to the Commission.

Section 5223 Physical examination, appearance, and weight

- (A) Boxers will be physically examined at the weigh-in and will be re-examined within one hour before the first scheduled Boxing contest of the card on which they will compete. A boxer must satisfy the examining physician that he is in good physical condition and able to compete in the scheduled Boxing contest.
- (B) Facial hair must be trimmed by the time of the weigh-in and must not be so long that it may create a hazard to safety or interfere with the conduct of the Boxing contest. Additional trimming may be required in the discretion of the Commission representative at the weigh-in.
- (C) A boxer who exceeds by more than one pound the weight prescribed by contract when weighed-in will be considered not to have complied with his contract. He will be permitted a second opportunity to make the weight within two hours if he has a reasonable excuse for not making the weight when first weighed.
- (D) Except in the heavyweight class, the following are impermissible differences in weight unless the approval of both boxers and the approval of the Commission is obtained: 10 pounds when the lighter boxer is more than 135 pounds, and 6 pounds when the lighter boxer is less than 135 pounds.

CONDUCT OF CONTESTS

Section 5231 Fair blows and fouls

- (A) The only fair blow is one delivered with the padded knuckle part of the glove on the front or sides of the head and body above the belt.
- (B) All blows that are not fair as described in subsection (A) above are fouls. The following practices are also classified as fouls:

- (1) Hitting an opponent who is down or in the process of getting up after being down.
- (2) Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other.
- (3) Holding or maintaining a clinch after directed by the referee to break.
- (4) Pushing or wrestling.
- (5) Butting with the head or shoulder.
- (6) Hitting on the break.
- (7) Hitting after the bell has sounded ending the round.
- (8) Any unsportsmanlike trick or action likely to cause injury to an opponent in the opinion of the referee.
- (9) Refusal to obey the commands of the referee.
- (10) Falling down intentionally.

Section 5232 Intentional foul

(A) The referee shall have discretion as to the penalty for fouling. He may direct the deduction of points and, in the case of persistent or major fouling, or where the foul incapacitates the victim of the foul from continuing, disqualify the wrongdoer. Normally, in the case of minor fouling, the referee should issue a warning before imposing a penalty. Penalties shall be imposed during or immediately after the round in which the foul occurs. The referee shall personally advise the corners and each judge of the points deducted immediately upon imposition of the penalty.

(B) If a boxer is injured (e.g., cut) by an intentional foul but can continue, the referee shall notify the judges and the Commission representative at ringside that if the foul-inflicted injury is subsequently aggravated to the point that the injured boxer cannot continue, a technical win will be rendered in favor of the injured boxer if he is ahead on points, or the points are even, and a technical draw will be rendered if he is behind on points.

Section 5233 Accidental foul

(A) If a boxer is accidentally fouled (e.g., butted) so that he cannot continue, the referee shall stop the Boxing contest and a technical decision shall be rendered in favor of the boxer ahead on points. If the points are even, or if the butt occurs in the first three rounds, a technical draw shall be declared.

(B) If a boxer is injured (e.g., cut) by an accidental foul but can continue, the referee shall notify the judges and the Commission representative at ringside that if the foul-inflicted injury is subsequently aggravated to the point that the injured boxer cannot continue, the Boxing contest will be stopped and a technical win will be rendered in favor of the boxer ahead on points. If the points are even, or if the stoppage occurs in the first three rounds, a technical draw shall be declared.

Section 5234 Substances

- (A) No drugs or stimulants may be given to a boxer within 24 hours preceding or during a Boxing contest.
- (B) Only plain water may be administered to a contestant during a Boxing contest.
- (C) Coagulants such as adrenalin 1/1000, and others expressly approved by the ringside physician, may be used between rounds to stop bleeding of cuts. "Iron type" coagulants, such as Monsel's solution, are absolutely prohibited.
- (D) Small amounts of vaseline may be used around the eyes.
- (E) Upon specific request of the Commission, a boxer shall provide a urine sample before and/or after a Boxing contest.

Section 5235 Referee

- (A) The referee shall have direction and control over boxers and their seconds during a Boxing contest subject to the governing laws and rules. He shall have final authority to decide if an injury is produced by a fair or foul blow and if an act is intentional or accidental. He shall have final authority to stop a Boxing contest when in his opinion a boxer is unfit to continue or otherwise cannot compete.
- (B) In the case of a cut or other injury which the referee believes may be incapacitating, the referee may consult with the ringside physician before making a decision and may interrupt a round and have the clock stopped for this purpose.
- (C) Where a boxer is incapacitated because of a foul, the referee has the discretion to interrupt a round and have the clock stopped to enable the boxer to recover.

Section 5236 Knockdowns

- (A) When a boxer is considered knocked down. A boxer is considered down when any part of his body but his feet is on the floor, or he is on the ropes and unable to stand on his own, or he is knocked out of the ring.
- (B) Counting. When the boxer is knocked down the referee shall order the opponent to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, pointing to the corner. The count shall begin by the timekeeper immediately upon the knockdown. The timekeeper, by audible counting and hand signaling, shall give the referee the correct one-second interval for his count. The referee shall pick up and audibly announce the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with appropriate hand motions. The referee's count is the official count.
- (C) Mandatory eight. A boxer who is knocked down shall not be allowed to resume boxing until the referee has finished counting eight. A boxer may take the count either on the floor or standing.

(D) Neutral corner. Should the boxer causing a knockdown fail to stay in the farthest neutral corner during the count, the referee shall cease counting until the boxer has returned to that corner. The referee shall then go on with the count from the point at which it was interrupted.

(E) Signaling. The referee shall wave both arms to indicate that a boxer has been counted out or cannot otherwise continue, and shall raise the hand of the opponent as the winner.

(F) No saving by bell. Except in the last round, there is no saving by the bell. If a boxer is knocked down during the last ten seconds of a round, the count shall continue after the end of the round as if the round was not ended. The one minute rest period will begin from the time he rises after the knockdown. If a boxer is knocked down during a round, and counted out after the end of a round, the knockout shall be considered as having taken place during the round which was last finished.

(G) Wipe gloves. Before a boxer resumes boxing after having been knocked, or having slipped, to the floor, the referee shall wipe any accumulated resin from the boxer's gloves before allowing the bout to resume.

(H) Three knockdowns. Except in championship Boxing contests, upon consent of both boxers and the Commission, when a boxer is knocked down for the third time in a round, the referee shall stop the contest and raise the hand of the opponent as the winner.

(I) Knocked out of ring. A boxer who is knocked or fallen out of the ring may be helped back onto the ring apron by anyone except his manager or seconds. He has a total of 20 seconds to get into the ring and rise.

(J) Double knockout. A simultaneous double knockout shall be declared a technical draw.

Section 5237 Conduct of seconds

(A) A boxer may have up to three seconds and shall designate to the referee which of them is the chief second. The chief second is responsible for the conduct of the assistant seconds.

(B) A second may not enter the ring or stand on the apron during the progress of a round. He may not administer aid to a boxer during a round. During an officially interrupted round, a second may stand on the apron only with the express permission of the referee.

(C) Seconds must remain seated outside the ring between the progress of a round and must comport themselves in such a way as not to interfere with the progress of a round. The referee has the discretion to disqualify a second whose conduct is interfering with the Boxing contest.

Section 5238 Method of judging

(A) Three judges shall score all Boxing contests. Under special circumstances two judges and the referee may score. The method of judging shall be the 10-point must system. In this system the better boxer receives 10 points and his opponent proportionately less, but not less than 7 points. If the round is even, each boxer receives 10 points. A fraction of points may not be given. Points for each round shall be

awarded immediately after the termination of the round and not subsequently changed. Judges shall sign their scorecards.

(B) The referee shall pick up the scorecards of the judges and then deliver the cards to the Commission representative assigned to check them for the mathematical accuracy. When the Commission representative has completed his checking, he shall advise the announcer of the decision and the announcer shall then inform the audience of the decision over the speaker system. The Commission representative shall stand at the ring apron when checking the scorecards.

Section 5239 Failure to resume boxing after rest period

The failure to resume boxing after a rest period shall be considered as if a knockout occurred in the next round.

Section 5240 Mouthpiece

(A) A mouthpiece knocked out or spit out during the course of a round shall not be replaced until it can be done without interfering with the advantage the aggressor may have. As soon as it can be properly replaced, the referee shall direct a second to wash the mouthpiece and the referee shall then replace it with all deliberate speed.

(B) A boxer who intentionally spits out his mouthpiece in an apparent attempt to cause the progress of a round to be interrupted is subject to penalty to be determined by a referee.

ADMINISTRATION

Section 5241 Age and physical condition of boxer applying for license

(A) All boxers must have attained their eighteenth birthday before being licensed. No boxer over 32 years of age shall be granted a license except by special action of the Commission considering an applicant's demonstrated competence, status as a boxer, and physical condition.

(B) Any boxer applying for a license or renewal thereof must be examined by a Commission physician and satisfy the Commission that he has the ability to compete.

Section 5242 Boxers injured

(A) At the conclusion of a Boxing contest, the ringside physician shall enter the ring and examine and tend to a boxer who has been knocked out or is otherwise injured. The seconds of the injured boxer must not interfere with the physician.

(B) Boxers who have been knocked down and out shall be kept in a prone position until they have recovered.

(C) A boxer who has been knocked out shall not be permitted to compete until 30 days has elapsed or until such later time as a Commission physician and the Commission shall determine. The term "knockout" as used herein includes technical knockout.

(D) A boxer who has been knocked out three consecutive times within the twelve month period preceding a scheduled Boxing contest will not be permitted to compete. The term "knockout" as used herein includes technical knockout.

Section 5243 Time between bouts

Unless special approval is obtained from the Commission, if a boxer has competed anywhere in a Boxing contest of six rounds or less, he shall not be allowed to box until five days have elapsed. Ten days must elapse after a bout of more than six rounds.

Section 5244 Duty of matchmakers

(A) Matchmakers are required to use due diligence to determine and report to the Commission in writing, on a form to be provided by the Commission, no later than 48 hours prior to a scheduled Boxing contest, the following information which is a predicate to licensing boxer and seconds:

- (1) The true identity of boxer.
- (2) The boxing record of boxer.
- (3) The date and result of the last Boxing contest engaged in by the boxer.
- (4) Whether boxer are under suspension from any boxing commission.
- (5) The ability of the boxer to compete.

(B) Matchmakers will be held responsible for the making of mismatches. For the protection of boxers and the public, the persistent making of mismatches is ground for the suspension or revocation of a matchmaker's license.

(C) The cost of record checks to commissions in other states will be charged back to the promoter unless suitable provision therefor has been made in the Commission's budget or the promoter has supplied the Commission with the requisite information.

Section 5245 Notice to the Commission of promotions; publicity

(A) A promoter's request to the Commission for reservation of a date shall be made as soon as possible and shall be deemed by the Commission to be a representation by the promoter of his good faith intention to actually hold the card on that date. A promoter is prohibited from requesting dates solely for the purpose of preempting the conduct of promotion by others on or near the scheduled date or for any other anti-competitive reason. A pattern of requesting and canceling dates is prohibited.

(B) The Commission's sanction of a card shall constitute a license to conduct, hold, or give a Boxing contest within the meaning of the Chapter for the Regulation of Professional Boxing Matches Within the Tohono O'odham Nation, section 5109.

(C) The Commission will not sanction the conduct of a card scheduled to take place within 72 hours before a previously sanctioned card within the Nation's territorial jurisdiction, unless the second promoter compensates the first promoter or special circumstances exist. In order for a promoter to have a date protected by the Commission in accordance with this rule, he must have a commitment for an arena and a main event, and have advanced funds with respect to his scheduled card.

(D) Proof of contracts between main event boxer must be filed with the Commission at least 72 hours prior to the date of the Boxing contest and before such bout is given any publicity. 48 hours notice to the Commission is required for preliminary events. Copies of all contracts, on a form approved by the Commission, must be complete and filed with the Commission no later than the weigh-in.

(E) Publicity for a scheduled card must be factual and not misleading to the public. Tickets shall be priced and available as represented to the public.

(F) The Commission will not sanction a scheduled card until the promoter discloses in writing all persons having a financial interest in the promotion and otherwise complies with these rules insofar as they apply to promoters.

Section 5246 Payment of boxers

(A) All boxers shall be paid in full according to their contracts, and no part or percentage of their remuneration may be withheld except by order of an official of the Commission, nor shall any part thereof be returned through arrangement with the boxer or his manager to any matchmaker or promoter.

(B) Payment shall be made immediately after the Boxing contest or card under the supervision of a Commission representative.

(C) In cases where the Commission does not require a promoter's bond, the promoter shall execute an assignment in favor of the Commission of box office proceeds to the extent necessary to secure the payment of purses. Such assignment is a condition to the sanctioning of a card. When all boxers have been paid, the assignment shall be returned to the promoter and he shall be released therefrom.

Section 5247 Selection and payment of officials

(A) The referee, judges, timekeepers, ringside physicians, and inspectors shall be selected by the Commission prior to the scheduled card and paid by a Commission representative, no later than immediately after the last scheduled Boxing contest in accordance with the Commission's fee schedule. The fee schedule shall be made known to the promoter before the scheduled card at such time as requested by the promoter.

(B) A promoter or boxer may protest the assignment of officials only upon specific grounds submitted to the Commission in writing prior to the start of the scheduled card.

(C) Referees shall be given a physical examination as determined by the ringside physician before officiating at a Boxing contest.

Section 5248 Commission seating at Boxing contests

The promoter is to provide a table and contiguous front row seating for the three members of the Commission and the Secretary in the middle of one side of the ring where no judge is seated. The promoter is also required to provide front row seating for three judges, two timekeepers (one counting for the knockdowns), and two ringside physicians. The promoter is further required to provide ten ringside seats selected by him in the area where the Commission is seated, and within eye view and earshot of the Commission, for deputies, inspectors, judges, referees, and other officials assigned to work the scheduled card.

Section 5249 Reserved [State Championships]

Section 5250 Insurance for contestants

A promoter is required to provide insurance for each boxer who competes on his card for medical, surgical, and hospital care for injuries sustained in the ring in the amount of \$20,000, with \$25 deductible, payable to the boxer as beneficiary, and for life insurance in the amount of \$50,000 in case of accidental death, resulting from injuries in the ring, payable to the boxer's designated beneficiary.

Section 5251 Grounds for disciplinary action

(A) Disciplinary action shall include suspension of license, revocation of license, and such other action as may be appropriate under the circumstances.

(B) Grounds for disciplinary action are:

- (1) Violation of these rules, which a licensee is obliged to know, or an order of the Commission.
- (2) Violation of any of the provisions of the Tohono O'odham Code Title 17, Chapter 5, Article 1, which a licensee is obliged to know.
- (3) Breach of a boxer-promoter or boxer-manager contract.
- (4) Where the licensee's conduct is lacking in honesty, ethics, or moral character so as to reflect discredit to boxing and thereby render disciplinary action consistent with the public interest and the purpose of the Tohono O'odham Code Title 17, Chapter 5, Article 1, and these rules.

Section 5252 Licensing

(A) A licensee is obliged to know that his license will expire on December 31 at midnight on the year of its issuance and he has the responsibility to apply for renewal prior to such expiration.

(B) A license will not be issued unless the applicant provides proof of his true identity, and other material information requested on the license application and otherwise required by the Commission.

- (C) Expenses necessarily incurred by the Commission in the investigation of an applicant will be charged back to the applicant unless suitable provision therefore has been made in the Commission's budget.
- (D) Absent special circumstances, there will be a minimum ten day waiting period prior to the approval of an application or a license as a promoter, matchmaker, or manager.
- (E) A manager who is not a resident of Arizona, who comes into Arizona for the purpose of working the corner of his boxer, who is also not a resident of Arizona, need not obtain a manager's license. A second's license is sufficient.
- (F) A licensed manager may act as a second.
- (G) The licensing of the parties is a condition precedent to the making of a boxer-manager and boxer-promoter contract recognized by the Commission as valid. Such contracts shall be on a form approved by the Commission.

Section 5253 Licensing Time-frames

- (A) Overall time-frame. The Commission shall issue or deny a license within the overall time-frames listed in Table 1 after receipt of the complete application. The overall time-frame is the total of the number of days provided for the administrative completeness review and the substantive review.
- (B) Administrative completeness review.
 - (1) The applicable administrative completeness review timeframe established in Table 1 begins on the date the Commission receives the application. The Commission shall notify the applicant in writing within the administrative completeness review time-frame whether the application or request is incomplete. The notice shall specify what information is missing. If the Commission does not provide notice to the applicant, the license application shall be considered complete.
 - (2) An applicant with an incomplete license application shall supply the missing information within the completion request period established in Table 1. The administrative completeness review time-frame is suspended from the date the Commission mails the notice of missing information to the applicant until the date the Commission receives the information.
 - (3) If the applicant fails to submit the missing information before expiration of the completion request period, the Commission shall close the file, unless the applicant requests an extension. An applicant whose file has been closed may obtain a license by submitting a new application.
- (C) Substantive review. The substantive review time-frame established in Table 1 begins after the application is administratively complete.
 - (1) If the Commission makes a comprehensive written request for additional information, the applicant shall submit the additional information identified by the request within the additional

information period provided in Table 1. The substantive review time-frame is suspended from the date the Commission mails the request until the information is received by the Commission. If the applicant fails to provide the information identified in the written request the Commission shall consider the application withdrawn.

(2) The Commission shall issue a written notice granting or denying a license within the substantive review timeframe. If the application is denied, the Commission shall send the applicant written notice explaining the reason for the denial with citations to supporting statutes or rules, the applicant's right to seek a fair hearing, and the time period in which the applicant may appeal the denial.

Section 5254 License fees

Fees for the issuance of annual licenses shall be as follows:

- (1) Promoters, \$200.
- (2) Matchmakers, \$100.
- (3) Managers, \$50.
- (4) Judges, referees, announcers, and ringside physicians, \$25.
- (5) Timekeepers, boxers, and their trainers and seconds, \$10.

Section 5255 Rehearing or review of decision

(A) Except as provided in subsection (G), any party in a contested case before the Commission who is aggrieved by a decision rendered in such case may file with the Commission, not later than ten days after service of the decision, a written motion for rehearing or review of the decision specifying the particular grounds therefor. For purposes of this subsection a decision shall be deemed to have been served when personally delivered or mailed by certified mail to the party at his last known residence or place of business.

(B) A motion for rehearing under this rule may be amended at any time before it is ruled upon by the Commission. A response may be filed within ten days after service of such motion or amended motion by any other party. The Commission may require the filing of written briefs upon the issues raised in the motion and may provide for oral argument.

(C) A rehearing or review of the decision may be granted for any of the following causes materially affecting the moving party's rights:

- (1) Irregularity in the administrative proceedings of the agency or its hearing officer or the prevailing party, or any order or abuse of discretion, whereby the moving party was deprived of a fair hearing;
- (2) Misconduct of the Commission or its hearing officer or the prevailing party;

- (3) Accident or surprise which could not have been prevented by ordinary prudence;
- (4) Newly discovered material evidence which could not with reasonable diligence have been discovered and produced at the original hearing;
- (5) Excessive or insufficient penalties;
- (6) Error in the admission or rejection of evidence or other errors of law occurring at the administrative hearing;
- (7) That the decision is not justified by the evidence or is contrary to law.

(D) The Commission may affirm or modify the decision or grant a rehearing to all or any of the parties and on all or part of the issues for any of the reasons set forth in subsection (C). An order granting a rehearing shall specify with particularity the ground or grounds on which the rehearing is granted, and the rehearing shall cover only those matters so specified.

(E) Not later than ten days after a decision is rendered, the Commission may on its own initiative order a rehearing or review of its decision for any reason for which it might have granted a rehearing on motion of a party. After giving the parties or their counsel notice and an opportunity to be heard on the matter, the Commission may grant a motion for rehearing for a reason not stated in the motion. In either case the order granting such a rehearing shall specify the grounds therefor.

(F) When a motion for rehearing is based upon affidavits, they shall be served with the motion. An opposing party may within ten days after such service serve opposing affidavits, which period may be extended for an additional period not exceeding 20 days by the Commission for good cause shown or by written stipulation of the parties. Reply affidavits may be permitted.

(G) If in a particular decision the Commission makes specific findings that the immediate effectiveness of such decision is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety and that a rehearing or review of the decision is impracticable, unnecessary or contrary to the public interest, the decision may be issued as a final decision without an opportunity for a rehearing or review. If a decision is issued as a final decision without an opportunity for rehearing, any application for judicial review of the decision shall be made in the Tohono O'odham Judicial Court within the time limits permitted for applications for judicial review of the Commission's final decisions.

(H) For purposes of this section the terms:

- (1) "Contested case" means any proceeding, including licensing, in which the legal rights, duties or privileges of a party are required or permitted by law to be determined by the Commission after an opportunity for an administrative hearing; and
- (2) "Party" means each person named or admitted as a party or properly seeking and entitled as of right to be admitted as a party.

(I) If this rule conflicts with the provisions of any of the Nation's ordinances or other laws providing for the rehearing of decisions of the Commission, the provisions of those ordinances or other laws shall govern.

RESOLUTION OF THE TOHONO O'ODHAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
(Adopting and Codifying Tohono O'odham Code Title 17, Chapter 5, Boxing and Unarmed Combat)

RESOLUTION NO. 08-512

1 **WHEREAS, the Tohono O'odham Legislative Council is vested with the power to provide laws "to**
2 **promote, protect and provide for public health" (Constitution of the Tohono O'odham**
3 **Nation, Article VI, Section 1(c)(2)); and**

4 **WHEREAS, Ordinance No.02-01, the "Ordinance for the Regulation of Professional Boxing**
5 **Matches Within the Tohono O'odham Nation" and its implementing regulations were**
6 **adopted to govern professional boxing matches on the Nation and establish health**
7 **and safety standards for the protection of boxers and participants (Resolution No. 02-**
8 **599, as amended by Resolution No. 02-604); and**

9 **WHEREAS, by Resolution No. 02-599, the Legislative Council authorized the Chairman of the**
10 **Nation to negotiate an intergovernmental agreement to allow the Arizona State Boxing**
11 **Commission to carry out the regulation of professional boxing matches on the Nation's**
12 **lands on the Nation's behalf; and**

13 **WHEREAS, over the past several years "mixed martial arts" contests and "unarmed combat"**
14 **competitions have gained in popularity across the country as both competitive sports**
15 **and an entertainment event that generates revenue for venues that offer them; and**

16 **WHEREAS, the Tohono O'odham Gaming Enterprise wishes to offer unarmed combat contests at**
17 **its facilities to generate revenue for the Nation; and**

18 **WHEREAS, it is in the interests of the Nation to assert civil regulatory jurisdiction over unarmed**
19 **combat contests conducted within the Nation's lands through the adoption of rules**
20 **and regulations to protect the health and safety of contestants, as well as ensure the**
21 **fairness and integrity of the contests; and**

22 **WHEREAS, the Nation may choose to enter into an intergovernmental agreement with the Arizona**
23 **State Boxing Commission to regulate such contests in the future; and**

24 **WHEREAS, the Legislative Commerce Committee has reviewed the new and amended laws**
25 **governing such contests and recommends the adoption and codification of (1) Tohono**
26 **O'odham Code Title 17, Chapter 5, Article 1, "Boxing and Unarmed Combat"; (2)**
27 **Tohono O'odham Code Title 17, Chapter 5, Article 2, "Boxing Regulations"; and (3)**
28 **"Unarmed Combat Regulations," which are dated for reference "September 2008" and**
29 **which are hereby incorporated by this reference.**

30 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Tohono O'odham Legislative Council that it hereby**
31 **approves and adopts**

RESOLUTION NO. 08-512

(Adopting and Codifying Tohono O'odham Code Title 17, Chapter 5, Boxing and Unarmed Combat)

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1. Tohono O'odham Code Title 17, Chapter 5, Article 1, "Boxing and Unarmed Combat."
2. Tohono O'odham Code Title 17, Chapter 5, Article 2, "Boxing Regulations."
3. Tohono O'odham Code Title 17, Chapter 5, Article 3, "Unarmed Combat Regulations."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED by the Tohono O'odham Legislative Council that it hereby repeals Ordinance No. 02-01, the "Ordinance for the Regulation of Professional Boxing Matches Within the Tohono O'odham Nation," and the "Regulations Adopted under the Ordinance for the Regulation of Professional Boxing Matches Within the Tohono O'odham Nation," as adopted by Resolution No. 02-599 and amended by Resolution No. 02-604.

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED that the Nation's Chairman is authorized to take all reasonable and necessary steps to implement this Resolution, including to negotiate and execute an intergovernmental agreement with the Arizona State Boxing Commission to carry out the regulation of professional boxing matches and unarmed combat competitions on the Nation's lands on behalf of the Nation.

The foregoing Resolution was passed by the Tohono O'odham Legislative Council on the 12TH. Day of SEPTEMBER, 2008 at a meeting at which a quorum was present with a vote of 2,216.05 FOR; -0- AGAINST; 318.45 NOT VOTING; and [02] ABSENT, pursuant to the powers vested in the Council by Article VI, Section 1 (c)(2) of the Constitution of the Tohono O'Odham Nation, adopted by the Tohono O'Odham Nation on January 18, 1986; and approved by the Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary - Indian Affairs (Operations) on March 6, 1986, pursuant to Section 16 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984).

TOHONO O'ODHAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL


Verlon M. Jose, Legislative Chairman

11 day of September, 2008

ATTEST:


Lucille Lopez, Acting Legislative Secretary

12 day of September, 2008.

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Said Resolution was submitted for approval to the office of the Chairman of the Tohono O'Odham Nation on the 11 day of September, 2008 at 3:56 o'clock, P..M., pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Article VII of the Constitution and will become effective upon his approval or upon his failure to either approve or disapprove it within 48 hours of submittal.

TOHONO O'ODHAM LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL


Verlon M. Jose, Legislative Chairman

APPROVED

on the 12th day of September, 2008

DISAPPROVED

at 2:20 o'clock, P..M.


NED NORRIS, JR., CHAIRMAN
TOHONO O'ODHAM NATION

Returned to the Legislative Secretary on the 12 day of

September, 2008, at 2:47 o'clock, P..M.


Lucille Lopez, Acting Legislative Secretary