

**The City of Yellowknife**  
**Boxing and Wrestling Commission**

**Rules**  
**(March 2006)**

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#### Schedule “A”: Hearing Rules

### **Part 1: Interpretation**

#### 1.1 In these Rules:

- (a) “Commission” means The City of Yellowknife Boxing and Wrestling Commission;
- (b) “contest” means a bout, match or contest in one of the regulated sports, and includes an exhibition bout or other contest where no victor is declared;
- (c) “promoter” means a person who organizes, produces or stages a show;
- (d) “regulated sports” means the sports of boxing, wrestling, full-contact karate, kickboxing, and all other sports that hold contests between opponents involving striking with hands, feet, knees or elbows;
- (e) “show” means an exhibition or show that includes one or more contests.

## **Part 2: The meetings and officers of the Commission**

- 2.1 Five (5) members of the Commission, three (3) of which must reside in the City, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the Commission.
- 2.2 A majority vote by a quorum of the Commission shall be deemed to be a binding decision of the Commission.
- 2.3 All meetings of the Commission shall be presided over by the Chairman, or in his absence by the Vice-Chairman, or, if both the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman are absent, the members shall elect a Chairman for the meeting.
- 2.4 The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected at the first meeting of the Commission that follows the annual appointment of the members of the Commission by City Council.
- 2.5 The Executive Director shall be appointed for the year at the first meeting of the Commission that follows the annual appointment of the members of the Commission by City Council.
- 2.6 The Executive Director shall record the minutes of all meetings, handle all financial matters in accordance with Commission policy, implement the Commission's decisions, enforce these Rules and conduct the Commission's business on a day to day basis.
- 2.7 If the Executive Director is temporarily unable to perform any of his duties, the Chairman may act in his place or another person designated by the Commission may act in his place.
- 2.8 The Chairman may at any time, and the Executive Director shall, upon the request of any Commissioner, summon a meeting of the Commission.
- 2.9 Meetings of the Commission may be held anywhere within the City of Yellowknife, or, if a majority of the Commission agrees, in any other place.
- 2.10 Commissioners shall be given reasonable notice of the time and place of any meeting before the meeting is to be held, but the purpose of the meeting or the business to be transacted need not be specified.
- 2.11 A Commissioner may in any manner waive notice of a meeting, and an attendance of a Commissioner is a waiver of notice of that meeting, except when the Commissioner attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting was not properly called.

- 2.12 Notice of an adjourned meeting is not required to be given if the time and place of the adjourned meeting is announced at the original meeting.
- 2.13 A Commissioner may participate in a meeting by means of telephone, or other communication facilities that permit all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other, and a Commissioner participating in such a meeting is deemed to be present at the meeting.
- 2.14 When directed to do so by the Chairman, the Executive Director may poll each Commissioner individually on an issue, and a majority vote taken in such a poll shall be a binding decision of the Commission, just as if the vote were taken at a meeting; however, the Executive Director shall not conduct or continue any such poll, and no vote so taken shall be considered a decision of the Commission, unless the Executive Director is able to poll every Commissioner, and unless, upon being polled, each Commissioner expressly confirms his agreement that the issue may be determined without a meeting.
- 2.15 The Commission may from time to time delegate any of its duties to one or more of its members.

**Sections 2.16 through 2.23 as amended by Council Motion #0242-08**

- 2.16 The Commission may, from time to time and by resolution, form a subcommittee and appoint members to investigate and report back on any item of business which is within the area of responsibility of the Commission.
- 2.17 The appointment of any person to a subcommittee who is not a member of the Commission must be approved by resolution of the Commission.
- 2.18 Any person appointed to the subcommittee shall serve in a voluntary capacity only, with no remuneration.
- 2.19 The Chair of the subcommittee shall be a member of the Commission.
- 2.20 Every subcommittee to which a matter has been referred shall report in writing to the Commission.
- 2.21 Any report of a subcommittee shall be subject to review by the Commission and shall be included in the Commission's report / minutes to Council.
- 2.22 A subcommittee shall be dissolved and its membership discharged on the consideration of its final report by the Commission.
- 2.23 A subcommittee may be dissolved by resolution of the Commission at any time.

2.24 Any provision in these Rules may be waived or amended by a majority vote by a quorum of the Commission.

### **Part 3: Permits for shows in regulated sports**

- 3.1 No promoter shall organize, produce or stage a show in the City of Yellowknife, where the contestants are professionals, unless he has first obtained from the Commission a permit to do so.
- 3.2 A promoter shall not announce, advertise, offer to sell tickets or sell tickets to a proposed show until he has been issued a promoter's license and a permit for the proposed show.
- 3.3 A promoter shall not announce a proposed match until the match has been approved by the Commission.
- 3.4 The Commission will not issue a permit for a proposed show when it has issued a permit for a competing show that is scheduled to be held within 7 days of the proposed show.
- 3.5 The Commission may charge for a permit such fee as the Commission determines.
- 3.6 The Commission may issue a permit subject to conditions, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Commission may require a show's promoter to deposit a sum of money or to provide other security to the Commission to secure the promoter's compliance with these Rules.
- 3.6 Where a promoter is a body corporate, the Commission may require its principals to personally guarantee that the promoter will comply with its obligations.
- 3.7 No show held in the City of Yellowknife may be televised or broadcast without the consent of the Commission.
- 3.8 A promoter shall pay to the Commission, seven days before a show is televised or broadcast, a broadcasting fee in an amount determined by the Commission, which fee will not exceed five percent of the selling price of television, radio and closed circuit television rights.
- 3.9 A show's promoter shall deliver to the Commission for the Commission's use such tickets to the show as the Commission requires.
- 3.10 A show's promoter shall ensure that all members of the Commission have free access to the show.
- 3.11 If, after advertising a contest, a promoter proposes to use a substitute contestant, the promoter must use all means deemed necessary by the Commission to inform the public of the substitution.

- 3.12 Where a promoter proposes to use a substitute contestant, the Commission may require that he announce the substitution at the beginning of the show, and offer to refund to members of the audience the prices of their tickets.
- 3.13 At the beginning of a show, the show's promoter shall announce that the show has been sanctioned by the Commission, and shall announce names of the members of the Commission present at the show.
- 3.14 The appointment of all officials taking part in a show shall be subject to the approval of the Commission.
- 3.15 All seating immediately adjacent to the ring, the mat, or other place where a contest takes place shall be subject to the approval and under the control of the Commission.
- 3.16 A show's promoter shall take all reasonable measures to provide for crowd control, safety, medical emergencies and security, and, notwithstanding that a permit for a show has been issued, the Commission may refuse to allow a show to proceed if it appears to the Commission that the promoter's provisions for the same are inadequate.
- 3.17 The Commission may stop any contest if, in the opinion of the Commission:
- (a) either contestant is unfit to continue,
  - (b) the contestants are not properly matched,
  - (c) the promoter or a contestant misconducts himself,
  - (d) the audience is disorderly, or
  - (e) circumstances otherwise warrant a stoppage.
- 3.18 Any contestant who knowingly participates in a contest with a contestant who has been suspended by the Commission, or who knowingly participates in a contest promoted by a promoter who has been suspended by the Commission, may be suspended by the Commission.
- 3.19 Boxing shows commonly referred to as "So you think you're Tough" and "Tough Guy" shows are prohibited.
- 3.20 Contests where the two contestants are required to comply with different rules (such as contests where one contestant is required to box, and the other to wrestle) are prohibited.

#### **Part 4: Licenses in regulated sports**

- 4.1 Except as otherwise provided by these Rules, no person may act as a manager, promoter, contestant, referee, matchmaker, second, timekeeper or judge in any of the regulated sports in the City of Yellowknife, unless he has first obtained from the Commission a license to do so.
- 4.2 The Commission may require payment of such license fee as the Commission determines.
- 4.3 The Commission may refuse to issue a license, and may suspend or revoke a license that it has issued, if it is not satisfied that the applicant is qualified to engage in the licensed activity and is of good character.
- 4.4 The Commission may issue a license subject to conditions.
- 4.5 The Commission may require a licensee to deposit a sum of money or to provide other security to the Commission to secure the licensee's good behavior and compliance with these Rules.
- 4.6 Where a licensee is a body corporate, the Commission may require its principals to personally guarantee that the licensee will comply with its obligations.

## **Part 5: Discipline**

- 5.1 Every person required to be licensed by the Commission shall conduct himself in a fair, honest, ethical and sportsmanlike manner in relation to the regulated sports.
- 5.2 Managers, promoters and participants in the regulated sports shall satisfy their contractual obligations arising from fight contracts, management contracts and other contracts pertaining to the regulated sports, and the Commission may deem a breach of such a contract to be a breach of these Rules.
- 5.3 Upon learning of allegations that a person has breached these Rules or has otherwise misconducted himself in relation to the regulated sports, the Commission may hold a hearing into the allegations.
- 5.4 A hearing of the Commission will be conducted in accordance with the Hearing Rules set out in Schedule “A” to these Rules.
- 5.5 The Chairman of the Commission may suspend the license of a person against whom allegations made pending a hearing into those allegations.
- 5.6 If the person against who the allegations are made does not attend the hearing, the Commission, upon being satisfied that the person received notice of the hearing, may proceed with the hearing in his absence.
- 5.7 If, after holding a hearing, the Commission finds that a person has breached these Rules, breached a management contract, fight contract or other contract pertaining to the regulated sports, has acted in a manner that could bring the regulated sports into disrepute, or has otherwise misconducted himself in relation to the regulated sports, the Commission may do one or more of the following:
  - (a) reprimand the person
  - (b) suspend the person’s license for a period of time not exceeding one year;
  - (c) revoke the person’s license;
  - (d) fine the person in an amount not exceeding \$2000.
- 5.8 Subject to Bylaw No. XXXX of the City of Yellowknife and any amendments thereto, any decision of the Commission is final and binding.

## **Part 6: Medical Rules applying to all Regulated Sports**

- 6.1 Notwithstanding that a permit to hold a contest or show has been issued, no contest or show may be started unless the Commission's medical requirements have been satisfied.
- 6.2 The Commission may appoint one or more duly qualified medical practitioners for the Northwest Territories as its Medical Examiners.
- 6.3 The Commission may direct that a contestant licensed for a regulated sport appear before a Medical Examiner for an examination to determine whether the contestant is fit to participate in that sport.
- 6.4 A Medical Examiner may attend any contest.
- 6.5 A Medical Examiner may, before a contest, inspect all first aid kits and medical facilities intended to be used at the contest.
- 6.6 Except in professional boxing, a Medical Examiner may stop any contest to examine a contestant.
- 6.7 If a contestant is injured or knocked out during a contest, a Medical Examiner may examine him.
- 6.8 A Medical Examiner may examine a contestant after a contest and before the contestant leaves the venue where the contest was held.
- 6.9 A Medical Examiner may deliver to the Commission his opinions and recommendations regarding the ability of any contestant to participate in a regulated sport.

## **Part 7: Professional Wrestling**

- 7.1 No professional wrestler shall make contact with any spectator during a contest.
- 7.2 The promoter of a professional wrestling show shall ensure that wrestlers do not make contact with spectators during a contest.
- 7.3 The promoter of a professional wrestling show shall ensure that the show is conducted safely and decently.
- 7.4 When it appears to him that a wrestler is not in proper physical or mental condition to participate in a contest, the Commission's representative may prohibit a wrestler from taking part in a show.

## **Part 8: Regulated Sports other than Boxing and Wrestling**

- 8.1 A promoter for any show that includes a proposed contest in a regulated sport other than boxing or wrestling shall, 45 days before the show, submit the rules for the proposed contest to the Commission for its approval.
- 8.2 To the extent that they do not conflict with the rules approved by the Commission specifically for the contest, the rules for professional boxing govern a contest in a regulated sport other than boxing or wrestling.

## **Part 9: Professional Boxing**

- 9.1 If the Rules of any other Part conflict with the Rules of this Part, the Rules of this Part prevail with respect to professional boxing contests.
- 9.2 To the extent that they do not conflict with the Rules of this Part, the rules and safety code of the Canadian Boxing Federation as amended from time to time shall govern all professional boxing contests.

### **(a) Boxing Licenses and Passports**

- 9.3 No professional boxing license will be issued by the Commission to a person who has not attained the age of 18 years.
- 9.4 Notwithstanding section 9.3, where it is satisfied that he has exceptional ability, the Commission may issue a professional boxing license to a person who has not yet attained the age of 18 years.
- 9.5 To apply for a license, a boxer must submit to the Commission:
- (a) a certificate from a doctor issued in the calendar year of the application and certifying that the boxer is fit to box;
  - (b) a certificate issued in the calendar year of the application indicating that the boxer has had an electrocardiogram (also known as ECG or EKG) and that the results are normal;
  - (c) a certificate issued in the calendar year of the application indicating that the boxer has been tested for HIV, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C, and that the results are negative;
  - (d) results of an eye examination acceptable to the Commission;
  - (e) the results of any additional tests that the Commission's Medical Examiner requires.
- 9.6 If a boxer applies for a license after more than one year of retirement or other inactivity, the Commission will not issue him a license for a contest scheduled for more than 8 rounds, and (after he has boxed in his first contest after retirement or inactivity) the Commission may require that he box in a subsequent contest of 10 rounds or less before he boxes in a contest of more than 10 rounds.
- 9.7 If a boxer is resident in the City of Yellowknife, or if the Commission is otherwise satisfied that it is appropriate to do so, the Commission may, in addition to a license, issue to the boxer a Boxer ID Card impressed with the Commission's seal, and registered with the official record keeper and registry of boxing (Fight

- Fax Inc). The Boxer ID Card must be presented by the boxer to a commission in any jurisdiction where he/she participates in a match.
- 9.8 A boxer to whom the Commission has issued a Boxer ID Card shall be referred to as a “Resident Boxer”.
- 9.9 A Boxer ID Card issued to a boxer remains in possession of the boxer, however, the Boxer ID Card is property of the Commission, and must be surrendered to the Commission upon request.
- 9.10 The boxer is responsible for maintaining possession of the card, and must notify the Commission should he/she lose it. There shall be a fee, set by the Commission, for replacement of a lost card.
- 9.11 No license will be issued to a Boxer until the boxer has been examined by a Medical Examiner, and has undergone such medical tests as the Medical Examiner requires.
- 9.12 No license will be issued to a boxer who is not a Resident Boxer unless the boxer presents to the Commission a Boxer Passport, identification card, traveling papers or other like document for the current year issued by the jurisdiction of his residence.
- 9.13 No Resident Boxer shall box in any jurisdiction where the contest is not supervised by a boxing commission which is
- (a) in the case of a contest held in Canada, a duly appointed municipal or provincial commission, or
  - (b) in the case of a contest not held in Canada, a commission which is duly appointed by the appropriate governmental authorities.
- 9.14 No boxer shall take part in more than one boxing contest within any 14 day period.

**(b) Drugs**

- 9.15 No boxer shall use amphetamines, cocaine, benzodiazepines, barbituates, cannabinoids, opiates or other drugs or medications in circumstances in which their use would contravene the laws of Canada or Northwest Territories.
- 9.16 The Commission may direct that a boxer submit to a drug or alcohol test at a time and place specified by the Commission.
- 9.17 No boxer shall practice “blood boosting”.

**(c) Relations between boxers and managers**

- 9.18 This Part applies to any management contract between a boxer and a manager where:
- (a) the boxer is a Resident Boxer, or
  - (b) the manager is, or is required to be, licensed by the Commission.
- 9.19 Every management contract between a boxer and a manager must be in writing.
- 9.20 A manager shall deposit with the Commission a copy of any management contract to which he is a party within 30 days of entering into the contract.
- 9.21 A manager must be licensed as a manager with the Commission throughout the term of any management contract to which he is a party.
- 9.22 The Commission may declare a management contract, or any provision in it, void, if the Commission is not satisfied
- (a) that the contract or provision is fair, and
  - (b) that the boxer entered into the contract with a full and accurate understanding of it.
- 9.23 A management contract must not be for a term that is longer than 4 years, and if a manager has an option to renew a management contract, then the boxer must have a similar option on terms that are no less favourable.
- 9.24 No manager shall be entitled, without the approval of the Commission, to receive more than one-third of a boxer's ring earnings.
- 9.25 A management contract may not be assigned without the consent of the Commission.
- 9.26 The parties to a management contract shall satisfy their obligations under it, and the Commission may discipline a party for breaching his obligations under a management contract.
- 9.27 If a boxer participates in a show without his manager's consent, the Commission, upon the request of the manager, may deliver to the manager up to one-third of any purse that might otherwise be payable to the boxer.

**(d) Boxing Shows, Permits and Fight Contracts**

- 9.28 A promoter shall apply for a permit for a boxing show no later than 30 days before the proposed show.
- 9.29 A promoter's application for a show permit must be accompanied by \$100 in cash or certified cheque.
- 9.30 No permit will be issued for a boxing show which is a Dinner Show unless there are at least 22 rounds scheduled, and no permit will be issued for a boxing show which is not a Dinner Show unless there are at least 32 rounds scheduled.
- 9.31 A promoter shall enter into a written contract (in these Rules called a "fight contract") with any intended contestant in a show promoted by him.
- 9.32 Fight contracts shall be in a form approved by the Commission.
- 9.33 All proposed contests must be approved by the Commission, and the Commission may withhold its approval for any reason, including the fact that the Commission believes that the proposed contest could be a mismatch or could bring the sport of boxing into disrepute.
- 9.34 The Commission's Executive Director shall, in the first instance, approve or disapprove of a proposed contest on behalf of the Commission, and in arriving at his decision the Executive Director may, in his discretion, consult with one or more Commissioners or with any other person.
- 9.35 Where the Executive Director has disapproved of a proposed contest, the promoter may appeal the disapproval to a hearing of the Commissioners, but if the disapproval is upheld, the Commissioners may require the promoter to pay the costs of the hearing.
- 9.36 A show's promoter shall deliver signed copies of all fight contracts to the Commission at least 10 days before the show.
- 9.37 Notwithstanding Rule 9.36, a show's promoter shall deliver the fight contracts for a championship boxing contest to the Commission at least 21 days before the proposed contest.
- 9.38 A promoter is required to show proof, 7 days in advance, that both police, in numbers of force acceptable to the Commission, and an ambulance have been contracted to be in attendance, for the entire event.
- 9.39 If a boxer scheduled to participate in a show becomes unable to take part in the show because of illness or injury, he shall immediately report that fact to the

Commission, and shall submit to a medical examination by a Medical Examiner, the cost of which shall be paid by the boxer.

- 9.40 If a boxer who has signed a fight contract to participate in a show takes part in another contest before the show, thereby lessening his value for the show, the Commission may declare that his fight contract is unenforceable against the promoter.
- 9.41 A show's promoter shall, at least 7 days before the show and, in the case of show that includes a championship match, at least 10 days before the show, deposit all purse money with the Commission, and boxers shall receive their purses from the Commission at the time and place determined by the Commission.
- 9.42 A show's promoter shall deliver to the Commission at least 7 days before the show, and in the case of a show that includes a championship match, at least 10 days before the show, the Commission's fees for referees, judges, time keepers, knockout timekeepers, dressing room supervisors and other officials.
- 9.43 The Commission will appoint the referees, judges, timekeepers, knockdown timekeepers, Medical Examiners, dressing room supervisors, and other officials for a show.

**(e) Boxing Weigh-in**

- 9.44 The weight classes in professional boxing are as follow:
  - (a) Flyweight, not more than 112 pounds (50.80 kg.);
  - (b) Bantamweight, not more than 118 pounds (53.35 kg.);
  - (c) Featherweight, not more than 126 pounds (57.15 kg.);
  - (d) Lightweight, not more than 135 pounds (62.24 kg.);
  - (e) Super Lightweight, not more than 140 pounds (63.50 kg.);
  - (f) Welterweight, not more than 147 pounds (66.68 kg.);
  - (g) Super Welterweight, not more than 154 pounds (69.85 kg.);
  - (h) Middleweight, not more than 160 pounds (72.57 kg.);
  - (i) Super Middleweight, not more than 168 pounds (76.21 kg.);
  - (j) Light Heavyweight, not more than 175 pounds (79.38 kg.);

- (k) Cruiserweight, not more than 190 pounds (86.18 kg.);
- (l) Heavyweight, over 190 pounds (86.18 kg.).

9.45 No professional boxing contest is permitted without the consent of the Commission where the contestants' weights differ by more than the following amounts:

- (a) Where the lighter contestant weighs less than 118 pounds, not more than 3 pounds weight difference;
- (b) Where the lighter contestant weighs 118 pounds or more, but less than 126 pounds, not more than 5 pounds weight difference;
- (c) Where the lighter contestant weighs 126 pounds or more, but less than 135 pounds, not more than 7 pounds weight difference;
- (d) Where the lighter contestant weighs 135 pounds or more, but less than 147 pounds, not more than 9 pounds weight difference;
- (e) Where the lighter contestant weighs 147 or more, but less than 160 pounds, not more than 11 pounds weight difference;
- (f) Where the lighter contestant weighs 160 or more, but less than 175 pounds, not more than 12 pounds weight difference;
- (g) Where the lighter contestant weighs 175 or more, but less than 190 pounds, not more than 14 pounds weight difference;
- (h) Where the lighter contestant weighs more than 190 pounds, no limit.

9.46 Each boxer scheduled to participate in a show shall be present in Yellowknife not less than 24 hours before the show.

9.47 Each boxer scheduled to participate in a show shall present himself for the weigh-in and reading of the rules, at the time and place specified by the Commission.

9.48 A show's promoter shall provide a venue acceptable to the Commission for the weigh-in and reading of the rules, including a room serviced with water and containing a bed or cot for use by the Medical Examiner.

9.49 The weigh-in must be held not more than 30 hours nor less than 8 hours before the show is scheduled to begin.

- 9.50 If, after a weigh-in, the show is postponed for more than 24 hours, the Commission may require that the boxers be re-weighed.
- 9.51 The scales used at the weigh-in must be approved by the Commission.
- 9.52 The promoter must ensure that the scales are available for use by contestants for at least 2 hours before the weigh-in is scheduled to begin.
- 9.53 If a boxer is late for a weigh-in or fails to appear at the weigh-in, the Commission may impose a fine on the boxer.
- 9.54 The Commission may direct that a contest proceed notwithstanding that one or both of the boxers fails to meet the weight set out in his fight contract, unless the Commission is satisfied that the difference in weight between the two contestants is too great.
- 9.55 Commission may impose a fine on a boxer for failing to make weight, which may be levied against the boxer's purse money and may be paid by the Commission to his opponent.
- 9.56 Each boxer scheduled to participate in a boxing contest shall present himself for examination by a Medical Examiner at the weigh-in, or at such other time and place as the Commission may specify.
- 9.57 Each boxer scheduled to participate in a boxing contest shall present himself at the weigh-in or at such other time and place as the Commission may specify, to swear a statutory declaration, confirming that:
- (a) the boxer has not been knocked out in the previous 30 days;
  - (b) the boxer has not been involved in an automobile accident in the previous 30 days;
  - (c) the boxer is not taking, and has not within the previous 30 days taken, any medication for any injury, ailment or disease;
  - (d) the boxer has not participated in a contest within the previous 14 days; and
  - (e) the boxer is not under a suspension imposed by any boxing commission or other like authority in any jurisdiction.
- 9.58 If a boxer under contract to take part in a professional contest
- (a) fails to pass his medical examination,
  - (b) fails to appear for his contest, or

- (c) appears for his contest, but in the opinion of the medical examiner, is not in proper physical or mental condition to compete,

the Commission may fine him or suspend his license, and may with-hold any purse money that might otherwise be due to him.

- 9.59 If a boxer scheduled to take part in a professional contest is unable to take part because his opponent has failed to pass his medical examination, failed to appear, or is not in proper condition to compete, and if the promoter has not obtained a substitute opponent whom the Commission approves, the Commission may award to that boxer all or part of his opponent's purse.

#### **(f) Ring General, Boxing Ring and Bell**

- 9.60 The Commission may appoint a Ring General to review the facilities and preparations for a show.
- 9.61 All facilities and preparations must be acceptable to the Ring General.
- 9.62 The promoter shall provide a ring that is at least 18 feet square, but not more than 20 feet square.
- 9.63 The ring must be not more than 4 feet above the surrounding floor, and must have steps leading up to it.
- 9.64 The floor of the ring must extend at least 18 inches beyond the ropes, and must be padded with one inch of ensolite or equivalent padding, placed over one inch of building board or other suitable material, and must be covered in canvas, duct, vinyl or other suitable material, tightly stretched and laced to the floor.
- 9.65 At each corner of the ring must be a wood or metal post, not more than 6 inches in diameter, extending to a height of 58 inches, and at least 18 inches from the ropes.
- 9.66 The ring must have 4 ropes, tightly secured to the posts, at heights of 18, 30, 42 and 54 inches above the floor of the ring.
- 9.67 The ropes must be at least one inch in diameter, and must be covered with soft material.
- 9.68 Between adjacent posts there must be two ties, equally spaced, to keep the ropes equidistant from one another.
- 9.69 A promoter shall provide and install a protective barrier acceptable to the Commission providing a separation between the spectators and the edge of the ring of at least 7 feet.

9.70 If during a contest blood falls onto the surface of the ring, the ring must be disinfected before being used in another contest.

9.71 The Commission will supply the bell used to signal the start and end of the rounds.

**(g) Commission facilities and Medical requirements**

9.72 A show's promoter shall provide, for use during the show, a room for the Commission and its officials, and a room containing a bed or cot and serviced with water for the Medical Examiner.

9.73 A show's promoter shall ensure that:

- (a) A stretcher and a portable resuscitator with oxygen are located beside or under the ring during the show;
- (b) An ambulance is stationed adjacent to the venue where the show is held and that there is a direct and unobstructed route from the ring to the ambulance; and
- (c) There are medical facilities, adequate to deal with any injuries that are reasonably foreseeable consequences of the show, sufficiently close to the venue where the show is being held.

**(h) Dressing Room, apparel, taping and gloves**

- 9.74 The Commission may appoint one or more Commission Inspectors to examine boxers' equipment and apparel before they enter the ring.
- 9.75 The promoter shall ensure that only the boxers scheduled to participate in the show, their seconds, and Commission officials enter the dressing rooms during a show.
- 9.76 Boxers' equipment and apparel must be satisfactory to the Commission Inspector.
- 9.77 Boxers shall wear neat and clean trunks, other than tights, extending from a point above the navel to a point above the knees.
- 9.78 Boxers shall wear shoes of a soft material, without hard soles, heels, cleats or spikes.
- 9.79 A boxer shall wear a foul proof abdominal guard and cup.
- 9.80 A boxer shall use a mouthpiece of a kind approved by the Commission.
- 9.81 A woman boxer shall use a breast protector or athletic sports bra acceptable to the Commission.
- 9.82 Boxers shall not wear or apply the following items at a medical examination or weigh-in, or during a contest:
- (a) Contact lenses;
  - (b) Spectacles;
  - (c) Dentures;
  - (d) Removable false teeth;
  - (e) Rings, ear rings, watches, jewelry, bracelets or necklaces;
  - (f) Head bands or hair nets;
  - (g) Any plastic or metallic items attached to the clothing of the boxer;
  - (h) Any gauze, bandage, dressing, cast, or suture material on the face, head, neck, back, chest or arm areas.
- 9.83 The Commission may direct that a boxer cut or tie his hair if it could impede his vision or if it could injure or distract his opponent.

- 9.84 The Commission may direct that a boxer cut or trim his mustache or beard if, in the opinion of the Commission, it gives him an unfair advantage or is a danger to his opponent.
- 9.85 The promoter will supply all gauze and tape for hand wrapping to the satisfaction of the Commission.
- 9.86 In weight classes up to and including 154 pounds, a boxer may use for each hand not more than 20 yards of soft gauze 2 inches in width, and not more than 9 feet of surgeon's tape 1 inch in width.
- 9.87 In weight classes above 154 pounds, a boxer may use for each hand not more than 20 yards of soft gauze 2 inches in width, and not more than 11 feet of surgeon's tape 1 inch in width.
- 9.88 All gauze and tape shall be applied in the dressing room in the presence of a Commission Inspector.
- 9.89 A boxer's representative may observe the taping of his opponent's hands.
- 9.90 Before gauze is applied, not more than 6 inches of surgeon's tape may be applied across the back of each hand of a boxer, but no tape may be applied to his knuckles.
- 9.91 No surgeon's tape may be applied within 1 inch of the knuckles of the boxer's hand.
- 9.92 The Commission Inspector will examine and sign the tape on each hand, indicating his approval of the taping.
- 9.93 Tape on hands shall not be altered after the Commission Inspector has signed his approval.
- 9.94 Only thumbless or attached-thumb gloves of a kind approved by the Commission may be used.
- 9.95 Gloves used in a contest must be disinfected before being used again in another contest.
- 9.96 In main events and in Championship matches, the gloves must be new.
- 9.97 On the day before a show, the promoter shall deliver to the Commission four pairs of gloves for each Championship match or main event, two pairs to be used in the contest, and two spare pairs to be kept by the Commission at ringside.

- 9.98 Boxers in weight classes above 154 pounds shall use gloves weighing not less than 10 ounces.
- 9.99 Boxers in weight classes of 154 pounds and less shall use gloves weighing not less than 8 ounces.
- 9.100 Gloves must be put on and removed in the presence of a Commission Inspector or other Commission official.
- 9.101 Laces must be knotted on the back of the wrist of a glove, and a strip of surgeon's tape or duct tape placed over them.
- 9.102 No-one shall deliberately damage or mutilate gloves.

**(i) Length of Boxing contests**

- 9.103 Non-title and exhibition professional boxing contests shall be scheduled for 4, 6, 8, or 10 rounds.
- 9.104 All Canadian title contests shall be scheduled for 12 rounds.
- 9.105 No professional boxing contest shall exceed 12 rounds.
- 9.106 In the case of boxing contests between men, each round shall be 3 minutes long.
- 9.107 In the case of boxing contests between women, each round shall be 2 minutes long.
- 9.108 There shall be an interval of one minute between rounds.
- 9.109 The Timekeeper will indicate the beginning and end of each round by ringing the bell.
- 9.110 Ten seconds before the end of an interval between rounds, the Timekeeper will blow his whistle.
- 9.111 Ten seconds before the end of a round, the Timekeeper will make an audible signal.
- 9.112 If a boxing contest cannot be continued because of rain or some other event beyond the control of the contestants, the referee may stop the contest and:
- (a) if fewer than one-half the scheduled rounds have been completed, the referee shall declare the contest a draw, and

(b) if one-half or more of the scheduled rounds have been completed, a decision shall be rendered based on the scorecards at the time of stoppage.

**(j) Pre-contest Formalities and Scheduling of Contests**

9.113 At the beginning of a show, the show's promoter shall cause an announcement to be made to the spectators:

- (a) stating that the show has been sanctioned to the Commission;
- (b) naming the members of the Commission present at the show;
- (c) naming the Medical Examiners, timekeeper, knock-down time keeper, and other Commission officials; and
- (d) announcing such other information as the Commission may require.

9.114 The order and scheduling of contests is subject to approval by the Commission, and the Commission may require that the proposed order of contests be altered during the course of a show, to ensure that certain events begin at scheduled times. The promoter shall ensure that:

- (a) the program begins on time
- (b) the intermissions shall be no longer than:
  - i) one 25 minute intermission; or
  - ii) two 15 minute intermissions

A promoter may be fined up to \$1000.00 for any deviations or delays in the schedule of the program, including, but not limited to late starts, and long intermissions due to intermission activities such as auctions, etc.

9.115 A boxer shall be on the premises where the show is held at least one hour before the show is scheduled to begin, and shall ready to enter the ring at least 15 minutes before his contest is scheduled to begin.

9.116 Before a contest, the Ring Announcer shall announce the names of the contestants, the Referee, and the judges, and such other information as required by the Commission.

9.117 Before a contest, the Referee shall call the boxers and seconds to the center of the ring, give instructions, and inspect the gloves.

9.118 The Referee shall not begin a contest unless at least one Medical Examiner is present at ringside.

**(k) Referee's Control of a Contest**

- 9.119 The Referee is the Chief Official in every contest and is authorized and required to do all things necessary to control the contest while it is in progress.
- 9.120 Only the Referee may stop a contest.
- 9.121 If a boxer loses his mouth protector during the course of a round, the referee shall call a time-out as soon as practicable, retrieve the mouthpiece, have it washed, and have it replaced.
- 9.122 If a contestant appears injured or unfit to continue, the Referee may call time out and examine the boxer, and may ask a Medical Examiner to examine the boxer.
- 9.123 If a contestant appears injured or unfit to continue, a Medical Examiner may ask the Referee to call a time out, and may examine the boxer.
- 9.124 If the Referee believes that a boxer is unfit to continue, or that a continuation of the contest might subject him to serious injury, the Referee may stop the contest.
- 9.125 The Referee may stop a contest if he considers that a contest to be one-sided.
- 9.126 The Referee may stop a contest and disqualify one or both boxers if he considers one or both of them not to be in earnest.

### **(I) Fouls**

- 9.127 A fair blow in boxing is one delivered with the padded knuckle part of the glove to the front or side of an opponent's head or the front or side of an opponent's body.
- 9.128 The following acts constitute fouls:
- (a) Hitting below the belt;
  - (b) Hitting an opponent who is down or is getting up after being down;
  - (c) Holding an opponent with one hand and hitting with the other;
  - (d) Holding or deliberately maintaining a clinch;
  - (e) Wrestling or kicking;
  - (f) Butting with the head or shoulder, or using the knee;
  - (g) Hitting with the open glove, the butt of the hand, the wrist or the elbow, and all backhand blows;

- (h) Purposely going down without being hit;
- (i) Striking deliberately at that part of the body over the kidneys;
- (j) Deliberately using a punch to the back of the head or the neck, commonly known as a “rabbit punch”;
- (k) Jabbing the opponent’s eye with the thumb of the glove;
- (l) Using abusive or offensive language in the ring;
- (m) Engaging in any unsportsmanlike trick or action;
- (n) Hitting on the break;
- (o) Hitting after the bell has sounded the end of the round;
- (p) Hitting an opponent whose head is between and outside the ropes;
- (q) Pushing an opponent around the ring or into the ropes;
- (r) Deliberately spitting out the mouthpiece.

9.129 If a boxer commits a foul, the Referee may:

- (a) warn the boxer,
- (b) instruct the judges to deduct one or more points from the boxer’s score for that round, or
- (c) disqualify the boxer.

**(m) Low blows**

9.130 Boxers shall wear sufficient protection to protect against low blows, and a boxer will not be declared the winner of a contest merely because his opponent has hit him with a low blow.

9.131 If a boxer has been hit with a low blow, the Referee may grant the boxer up to 5 minutes to recuperate from the low blow.

9.132 If a boxer falls to the floor or otherwise indicates an unwillingness to continue because of a low blow, the Referee may declare a Technical Knockout in favor of his opponent.

9.133 Notwithstanding sections 9.130 and 9.132, the Referee may disqualify a boxer for repeatedly or deliberately hitting his opponent with low blows, and may declare his opponent winner by disqualification.

**(n) Cuts and other injuries caused by fouls**

9.134 When the Referee determines that a boxer has been injured by his opponent's foul, he shall declare whether the foul was deliberate or accidental.

9.135 If the Referee declares that the foul was accidental, and, if either at the time of the foul or later, the Referee determines that the boxer is unable to continue because of the resulting injury and stops the contest, then

- (a) if the stoppage occurs before or at the end of the 4th round in an 8, 10 or 12 round match; or before or at the end of the 2nd round in a 4 round match; or before or at the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> round in a 6 round match; the contest will be declared a No Decision; and
- (b) if the stoppage occurs after the end of the 4th round in an 8, 10 or 12 round match; or after the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> round in a 4 round match; or after the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> round in a 6 round match; the winner of the contest will be the boxer who, at the time of the stoppage, is ahead on the judge's scorecards.
- (c) For the purposes of this rule, the 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4th rounds, as described in Rule 9.135 sub-sections (a) and (b), are deemed to have ended at the sound of the bell at the beginning of the next round.

(d) For the purposes of this rule, partial rounds will be scored by the judges.

9.136 If the Referee declares that the foul was deliberate, and, if either at the time of the foul or later, the Referee determines that the boxer is unable to continue because of the resulting injury and stops the contest, then

- (a) if the injured boxer is behind or even on points at the time the contest is stopped, the contest shall be declared to be a Technical Draw, and
- (b) if the injured boxer is ahead on points at the time the contest is stopped, he shall be declared to be the winner of the contest.

**(o) Judges and scoring**

9.137 All contests will be scored by three judges; the Referee will not score.

9.138 The judges will be seated adjacent to the ring apron.

9.139 Unless the Commission otherwise directs, the judges will score each round on the “ten point must system”, in which:

- (a) The winner of a round receives 10 points, and the loser 7, 8 or 9 points, as his performance merits;
- (b) When a round is even, both boxers receive 10 points.

9.140 The decision of the judges will be based primarily on a boxer’s effectiveness, taking into account the following:

- (a) A clean, forceful blow, landed upon any vulnerable part of the body above the belt, should be credited in proportion to its damaging effect;
- (b) Credit should be given to a boxer who launches the greater number of attacks in a round;
- (c) Credit should be given for cleverly avoiding or blocking a blow;
- (d) Credit should be given for conspicuous ring generalship, such as the ability to grasp and take advantage of situations that arise, neutralizing the opponent’s method of attack, and forcing an opponent to adopt a style of boxing at which he is not skilful;
- (e) Credit should be given for sportsmanlike actions in the ring, for close adherence to the spirit as well as the letter of the rules, and from refraining from taking advantage of situations unfair to the opponent.

9.141 Each judge will use a separate scorecard for each round, which will be collected by the Commission at the end of each round, and the Commission will keep a master score sheet with a running tally of the scores.

9.142 At the conclusion of the contest, if one of the boxers has been given more points than his opponent by two of the judges, he shall be declared the winner; otherwise the contest shall be declared a draw.

**(p) Knockdowns, Knockouts and Technical Knockouts**

9.143 A boxer shall be deemed to be down when:

- (a) he touches the floor of the ring with any part of his body other than his feet, or
- (b) he is supported by the ropes without the ability to protect himself.

- 9.144 When a boxer has been knocked down, the knockdown timekeeper will begin to count aloud the passing seconds.
- 9.145 When a boxer has been knocked down, the Referee will instruct his opponent to go to the farthest neutral corner of the ring, by pointing to it.
- 9.146 After instructing the opponent to go to the neutral corner, the Referee will begin to count, assuming the count from the knock-down time-keeper, and the knockdown timekeeper will stop counting, but will continue indicating the correct one-second interval to the Referee.
- 9.147 The Referee will audibly count the passing of the seconds, accompanying the count with motions of his arm, indicating the end of each second.
- 9.148 If a boxer who has knocked his opponent down refuses to go to the indicated neutral corner, or leaves it during the count, the Referee shall stop counting until the boxer goes to the neutral corner, and then the Referee shall resume counting from the number at which he stopped counting.
- 9.149 No boxer who has been knocked down may resume boxing until the Referee has finished counting to 8.
- 9.150 If a boxer is still down when the Referee calls the count of 10, the Referee shall wave his arms declaring that the boxer has been knocked out, and the Timekeeper will advise the Ring Announcer of the round and time of the knockout.
- 9.151 A boxer cannot be saved by the bell in any round. The bell will not sound signifying the end of a round, until the count for a downed boxer has been completed.
- 9.152 If a boxer who is down arises before the count of 10 is reached, but then falls down again without being struck, the Referee shall resume the count where he left off.
- 9.153 If both boxers go down at the same time, the Referee will continue the count so long as one is still down, and if both are down when the count of 10 is reached, the Referee shall stop the contest and the decision will be given according to the scores at the time of the knockdown.
- 9.154 When a boxer has been knocked out, no-one shall touch him except to remove his mouthpiece until a Medical Examiner has attended to him and has authorized him to be moved.
- 9.155 Three knockdowns within the same round, as determined by the Referee, will be deemed to be a Knockout.

- 9.156 A contestant who has fallen or been knocked out of the ring and off the ring apron as a result of legal blows must return to the ring unassisted before a count of 20 has been reached, failing which he shall be counted out as though he had been knocked out.
- 9.157 If a boxer fails to resume boxing when the bell sounds signaling the beginning of a round, the Referee shall award a decision of Technical Knockout to his opponent as of the end of the previous round.
- 9.158 After a contest has ended, no person other than the boxers, their seconds, Commission officials and persons authorized by the Commission may enter the ring, and when the decision has been announced, the boxers and their seconds shall immediately leave the ring and retire to their dressing rooms.

**(q) Seconds**

- 9.159 Each boxer is allowed no more than 3 seconds.
- 9.160 Notwithstanding section 9.144, in a Canadian title contest, a boxer is allowed 4 seconds, but the fourth second is not allowed onto the ring apron or into the ring during the contest.
- 9.161 A boxer is responsible for the conduct of his seconds.
- 9.162 Fines imposed against a boxer's seconds may be levied against the boxer's purse.
- 9.163 A boxer may be disqualified for the misconduct of his seconds.
- 9.164 A second shall wear a clean white jersey, sweater or shirt, or other clothing acceptable to the Commission.
- 9.165 A boxer shall designate one of his seconds as his Chief Second.
- 9.166 A boxer's Chief Second is responsible for the conduct of the boxer's corner during the course of the contest.
- 9.167 Only the one second may enter the Ring between rounds.
- 9.168 Seconds shall not spray or throw excessive amounts of water on a boxer between rounds.
- 9.169 Between rounds a boxer's Chief Second may:
- (a) ask the Referee to visit the boxer's corner to discuss any point relevant to the contest;

- (b) ask the Referee to have a Medical Examiner examine his boxer's injuries;
- (c) ask the Referee to stop the contest.

9.170 Seconds may use and may have with them in the corner only the following articles:

- (a) Thrombine, Avetine and Thrombine soaked pads;
- (b) Adrenalin 1/1000 solution, for topical haemostasis of cuts and nosebleeds only;
- (c) Vaseline or petroleum jelly;
- (d) Gauze pads;
- (e) Surgeon's tape
- (f) Clean towels;
- (g) Clean water;
- (h) Cotton swabs;
- (i) Ice;
- (j) Bandage scissors;
- (k) Metal blocks to reduce swelling;
- (l) Electrolyte containing sport drinks acceptable to the Commission;
- (l) Such other items as may be approved by the Commission.

9.171 Seconds shall not use the following items:

- (a) drugs or stimulants;
- (b) smelling salts or ammonia;
- (c) "iron base" coagulants such as "Monsel's solution" or any of its derivatives.

9.172 A light application of grease or vaseline, acceptable to the Referee and the Commission's Corner Supervisor, may be applied to a boxer's eyebrows, to the

bridge of his nose, and behind his ears, but no other grease or vaseline may be applied to the boxer.

- 9.173 When the Timekeeper blows his whistle signifying that a round is about to begin, the seconds shall leave the ring area and remove any buckets, stools or other equipment, and wipe up any water in the corner.
- 9.174 During a round, Seconds shall remain seated, shall not distract from or interfere with the contest, and shall comply with the instructions of the Commission's corner supervisor.
- 9.175 A second shall not throw sponges, towels or other objects into the ring, and the throwing of such objects will not cause a contest to be stopped.
- 9.176 Seconds shall not attempt to influence a referee, judge or other official.

#### **(r) Suspensions and Rest Periods**

- 9.177 The Commission, in consultation with the Ring Physician, will impose a suspension or a mandatory rest period on a boxer after a contest.
- 9.178 The Commission will impose the following rest periods of not less than the following duration:
  - (a) 30 days rest, upon completing a contest of 10 rounds or more;
  - (b) 21 days rest, upon completing a contest of 6 to 9 rounds;
  - (c) 14 days rest, upon completing a contest of 1 to 5 rounds.
- 9.179 If a boxer has been knocked out or has incurred a Technical Knockout from blows to the head, the Commission will suspend his license to box for a period of not less than 60 days.
- 9.180 If a boxer has suffered two knockouts or Technical Knockouts from blows to the head within a six month period, the Commission will suspend his license to box for a period of not less than 180 days.
- 9.181 If a boxer has suffered three knockouts or Technical Knockouts from blows to the head within a one year period, the Commission will suspend his license to box for a period of not less than one year.
- 9.182 If a boxer has suffered a Technical Knockout due to cuts, the Commission will suspend his license to box for a period of not less than 30 days.

- 9.183 If a boxer has repeatedly suffered losses or severe beatings, the Commission may permanently suspend his license to box.
- 9.184 If a boxer sustains six defeats in succession, the Commission may suspend his license until being satisfied that he is able to perform satisfactorily and will be properly trained and matched.
- 9.185 The Commission may require a boxer to undergo a medical examination before permitting him to box.
- 9.186 A boxer shall not take part in a contest during a rest period or period of suspension ordered by the Commission, and shall not take part in contact training until one-half the period of the suspension or rest period has elapsed.

## **Schedule “A”**

### **The City of Yellowknife Boxing and Wrestling Commission**

#### **Hearing Rules**

1. The Commission will take reasonable steps to give notice, within a reasonable time, to all persons whose interests it believes will be directly affected by the outcome of a hearing.
2. When practicable, notice of a hearing will contain:
  - A general description of the subject matter or complaint, and the purpose of the hearing,
  - Possible sanctions that could result from the hearing,
  - The time and place of the hearing,
  - Information about how to contact the Commission, and
  - A copy of these Hearing Rules.
3. A person may waive notice of a hearing.
4. Where a person has made a complaint against another person, before proceeding with a hearing the Commission may require the complainant to post, with the Commission, security for the Commission’s costs.
5. The Commission may inquire into any issue or matter of general application within its jurisdiction by way of a general hearing.
6. The Commission or the Commission’s Chairman may direct the Executive Director to carry out an informal inquiry or investigation or otherwise gather information relating to a matter, in order to determine whether to conduct a hearing, or for consideration at a hearing.
7. The Commission may retain persons with technical or special knowledge or expertise to assist it.

8. The Commission may designate a Commissioner to preside at a pre-hearing conference and to make orders relating to the scheduling of the proceedings. Such orders may include, among others,
  - Orders fixing the commencement and estimated duration of the hearing,
  - Orders and dates for
    - Exchanges of documents, witness statements, experts' reports, and admissions,
    - Proof by affidavit or written statement,
    - Agreed statements of fact,
  - Directions regarding the order of adducing of evidence and cross-examination,
  - The identification of issues that should be heard by the Commission at the start of the hearing.
9. An appeal may be made from an order at a pre-hearing conference to the Commission as a whole.
10. The Commission will provide interested parties with any written reports or written submissions it has received.
11. The quorum for a hearing is a majority of the Commissioners.
12. The Commission, upon being satisfied that an interested person has received notice of a hearing, may proceed with the hearing in his absence.
13. The Commission's Chairman is responsible for the general conduct of a hearing and the related decision-making process, subject to the requirement that all decisions be concurred in by a majority of the Commission members hearing the issue.
14. The Commission may exercise the following powers to maintain order at a hearing:
  - The power to give orders and directions;
  - The power to exclude persons for failure to comply with the Commission's orders and directions;
  - The power to impose conditions on continued participation; and

- The power to call for the assistance of a peace officer.
15. Where a member of the Commission is incapacitated, or where he ceases to be a member of the Commission after a hearing has begun but before a decision has been issued, the hearing may be completed by the remaining members of the Commission, so long as at least two members remain.
  16. The Commission will give any person whose interests could be directly affected by the outcome of a hearing the opportunity to adduce relevant evidence and arguments, and to hear and respond to evidence and arguments adduced against him.
  17. A hearing will be open to the public, except where any of the following factors outweigh the desirability of holding the hearing in public:
    - Matters involving public security would be disclosed
    - There is a possibility of danger to life, liberty or security of a person
    - Intimate financial or personal matters would be disclosed
    - Any other matter sufficiently important to justify a hearing in private.
  18. The decision to hold a hearing in private may be made on the Commission's own motion or on the motion of a participant.
  19. The Commission may direct that witnesses be excluded from a hearing until they have given their evidence, but the Commission will not exclude anyone whose interests are directly affected by the outcome of the hearing, and the Commission may determine that an expert witness hear the testimony of another witness in order to obtain facts on which the expert's evidence will be based.
  20. The Commission may direct its Executive Director or some other person to act as an advocate and lead evidence for or against a position.
  21. The Commission is not bound by the legal rules of evidence, and evidence may be adduced before the Commission in any manner the Commission considers proper.
  22. The Commission will not normally require evidence to be given under oath or affirmation.
  23. The Commission will restrict evidence and submissions to matters that the Commission considers relevant.
  24. The Commission may ask of any witness questions that the Commission considers reasonably necessary to disclose fully and fairly all matters relevant to the issue in the hearing.

25. The Commission may take notice of any facts, information or opinions within its knowledge.
26. A party may represent himself or be represented by counsel, and a witness may be advised by counsel.
27. The decision of a majority of the members of the Commission that heard a matter is a decision of the Commission.
28. Where the Commission is equally divided, a matter will be reheard.
29. The Commission will give notice to the participants of its decision.
30. A decision of the Commission will normally be in writing.
31. Where the Commission makes an oral decision, it will normally be followed by a decision in writing.
32. A decision takes effect on the date specified by the Commission, or if none is specified, when the decision is given.
33. The Commission will normally give reasons for a final decision, but will not normally give reasons for an interim decision.
34. Where a Commission member dissents from the decision of the majority, then, if the dissenting member so elects, the dissenting reasons must be included with the majority reasons.
35. The decision and reasons of the Commission will be made available to the public on request.
36. Where the Executive Director has acted as an advocate, he will not be involved in drafting or reviewing the draft of the decision.
37. Where the Executive Director has not acted as an advocate, he may assist in drafting or reviewing the draft of the Commission's decision, but the decision will be reviewed by the Commission members before being issued.
38. The Commission may, on its own motion or on the motion of a participant, within a reasonable time:
  - Correct a clerical or typographical error or error of calculation;
  - Rectify an accidental slip or omission; or
  - Clarify an ambiguity.

39. The Commission may require any party to pay costs and hearing expenses to the Commission or to any other party.

40. The Commission may, at its discretion, supplement, deviate from, or amend these Hearing Rules.

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