

TITLE 15 GAMBLING AND LIQUOR CONTROL
CHAPTER 6 BOXING, WRESTLING, AND MARTIAL ARTS
PART 20 MIXED MARTIAL ARTS CONTESTS AND EXHIBITIONS

15.6.20.1 ISSUING AGENCY: New Mexico Athletic Commission.
[15.6.20.1 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.2 SCOPE: The provisions in Part 20 apply to all licensees of the commission.
[15.6.20.2 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.3 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: Part 20 of Chapter 6 of Title 15 is promulgated pursuant to the Professional Athletic Competition Act, Sections 60-2A-1 through 60-2A-30, NMSA 1978 (1980 Repl. Pamp.); specifically Section 60-2A-4, which authorizes the New Mexico athletic commission to adopt reasonable rules and regulations to implement the purposes of the commission.
[15.6.20.3 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.4 DURATION: Permanent.
[15.6.20.4 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.5 EFFECTIVE DATE: August 26, 2012, unless a later date is cited at the end of a section.
[15.6.20.5 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.6 OBJECTIVE: The objective of Part 20 of Chapter 6 is to set forth commission regulations regarding mixed martial arts contests and exhibitions.
[15.6.20.6 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.7 DEFINITIONS: [RESERVED]
[15.6.20.7 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

**15.6.20.8 MIXED MARTIAL ARTS INVOLVING FULL CONTACT: USE OF OFFICIAL RULES;
DUTIES OF SPONSORING ORGANIZATION OR PROMOTER; APPROVAL OF COMMISSION
REQUIRED:**

- A.** All full-contact mixed martial arts are forms of unarmed combat.
 - B.** The provisions pertaining to licenses, fees, dates of programs and disciplinary action in the laws and regulations on unarmed combat apply to events of such martial arts.
 - C.** An event, contest or exhibition of mixed martial arts must be conducted pursuant to the official rules for the particular form. The sponsoring organization or promoter must submit a copy of the official rules with the commission before it will be approved to hold the events.
 - (1)** To ensure the rules submitted for the particular form get commission approval before the event, the sponsoring organization or promoter shall submit their rules no later than the last regularly-scheduled commission meeting before the date of the planned event.
 - (2)** The commission shall review and examine aforementioned rules, and may question the sponsoring organization or promoter before voting to approve the rules.
- [15.6.20.8 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012; A, 1/15/2015]

15.6.20.9 CONDUCT OF CONTESTS AND EXHIBITIONS; APPLICABILITY OF PROVISIONS:

- A.** All events of mixed martial arts must be conducted under the supervision and authority of the commission.
 - B.** With prior approval from the commission, a promoter may request the following special rules for each amateur contest:
 - (1)** no elbow strikes to the head;
 - (2)** no knees to the head;
 - (3)** three minute rounds; or
 - (4)** any other rules deemed appropriate for the safety and protection of the amateur unarmed combatant.
- [15.6.20.9 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.10 REQUIREMENTS FOR CAGE OR FENCED AREA; USE OF VIDEO SCREENS:

- A.** Mixed martial arts events shall be held in a fenced area.
- B.** A fenced area used in a contest or events exhibition of mixed martial arts must meet the following requirements.
- (1) The fenced area must be circular or have equal sides and must be no smaller than 14 feet wide and no larger than 32 feet wide.
 - (2) The floor must be padded with ensolite or other similar closed-cell foam, with at least a 1-inch layer of foam padding, with a top covering of canvas, duck or similar material tightly stretched and secured to the platform of the fenced area. Material that tends to gather in lumps or ridges must not be used.
 - (3) The platform must not be more than four feet above the floor of the building and must have suitable steps for the use of the unarmed combatants.
 - (4) Fence posts must be made of metal, not more than six inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to between five and seven feet above the floor of the fenced area, and must be properly padded in a manner approved by the commission.
 - (5) The fencing used to enclose the fenced area must be made of a material that will prevent an unarmed combatant from falling out of the fenced area or breaking through the fenced area onto the floor of the building or onto the spectators, including, without limitation, chain link fence coated with vinyl.
 - (6) Any metal portion of the fenced area must be covered and padded in a manner approved by the commission and must not be abrasive to the unarmed combatants.
 - (7) The fenced area should have no more than two entrances. One entrance is at the discretion of the commission.
 - (8) There must not be any obstruction on any part of the fence surrounding the area in which the unarmed combatants are to be competing.
- [15.6.20.10 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.11 DURATION:

- A.** A non-championship contest or exhibition of mixed martial arts may last up to five rounds in duration.
- B.** A championship contest of mixed martial arts must be five rounds in duration.
- C.** A period of unarmed combat in a contest or exhibition of mixed martial arts must be three or five minutes in duration. A period of rest following a period of unarmed combat in a contest or exhibition of mixed martial arts must be one minute in duration.
- [15.6.20.11 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.12 WEIGHT CLASSES OF UNARMED COMBATANTS; WEIGHT LOSS AFTER WEIGH-IN:

- A.** The classes for unarmed combatants competing in contests or exhibitions of mixed martial arts and the weights for each class are shown in the following schedule.
- (1) Atom weight up to 105 lbs.
 - (2) Straw Weight up to 115 lbs.
 - (3) Flyweight: up to 125 lbs.
 - (4) Bantamweight: over 125 to 135 lbs.
 - (5) Featherweight: over 135 to 145 lbs.
 - (6) Lightweight: over 145 to 155 lbs.
 - (7) Welterweight: over 155 to 170 lbs.
 - (8) Middleweight: over 170 to 185 lbs.
 - (9) Light heavyweight: over 185 to 205 lbs.
 - (10) Heavyweight: over 205 to 265 lbs.
 - (11) Super heavyweight: all over 265 lbs.
- B.** Weight loss of up to two lbs. is allowed. Unarmed combatants have up to one hour to lose weight. The weight loss described must not occur later than one hour after the initial weigh-in. Unarmed combatants over weight may be fined, have their license suspended, and have their license revoked by the commission.
- [15.6.20.12 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012; A, 1/15/2015]

15.6.20.13 PROPER ATTIRE AND PHYSICAL APPEARANCE FOR UNARMED COMBATANTS:

An unarmed combatant competing in a contest or exhibition of mixed martial arts.

- A.** Must wear shorts approved by the commission or the commission's representative.
- B.** May not wear shoes or any padding on his feet during the contest however tape is allowed with approval of the commission, to knees, ankles or feet.
- C.** All male fighters must wear an approved groin protector.
- D.** All female fighters must.
 - (1) Wear a sports bra type garment.
 - (2) Have hair secured in a manner that does not interfere with the vision or safety of either unarmed combatants.
 - (3) Use a minimum of cosmetics.
- E.** All fighters must wear fitted mouthpieces.
- F.** The commission reserves the right to disapprove of any or all uniforms or garments to be worn.
- G.** Gloves.
 - (1) All gloves must be of a professional quality and must be approved by the commission's representative. All gloves worn shall fit the hands of the fighter. Gloves cannot be less than four ounces and not more than eight ounces.
 - (2) The make and type of all gloves must be approved in advance by the commission's representative. Gloves must be put on in the presence of the deputy inspector and he must approve any tape used on the gloves.
 - (3) Gloves may not be squeezed, manipulated, kneaded, crushed or altered to change the original shape.
- H.** Hand wraps: Hand wraps/bandages are for the protection of the unarmed combatant's hands during a contest from injury. All mixed martial arts contestants shall be required to gauze and tape their hands prior to all contests.
 - (1) In all weight classes, the bandages on each contestants hand shall be restricted to soft gauze not more than 20 yards in length and no more than two inches in width, held in place by not more than 10 feet of surgeons adhesive tape, no more than one and one half inch in width, for each hand.
 - (2) The tape may be placed directly on and may cross the back of the hand twice, but may not extend within three-fourths of an inch of the knuckles when the hand is clenched to make a fist. The bandages shall be evenly distributed across the hand. Building of wraps is prohibited. After gauze has been applied tape still may not be within three-fourths of an inch of knuckles when hand is clinched to make a fist.
 - (3) Only one strip of tape between the fingers, not to exceed one quarter inch in width, shall be allowed.
 - (4) Any wrap or tape applied to the hand, knee, ankle or foot must be approved by the commission representative/inspector, as well as signed off prior to unarmed combatant entering the cage. All wraps must be applied in the presence of the commission representative/inspector. No exceptions.
 - (5) Any gauze/tape approved by the commission representative/inspector once applied to combatant's hands may not be altered or tampered with in any way, shape or form to include, but not limited to the application of: water, plaster, ointments, vaseline and glues to the hand wraps or bandages.
 - (6) Either unarmed combatant may waive his privilege of witnessing the bandaging of his opponent's hands.
 - (7) Inspectors or the commission may request any hand bandages or gloves be removed and reapplied should there be any doubt regarding the legality of any applications. Any gloves or hand wraps may be confiscated by the commission for any reason.
 - (8) The commission reserves the right to allow or disallow name brand products on a case by case basis.
- I.** Unarmed combatants shall not apply any foreign substance to the hair, body, clothing or gloves immediately prior to or during a contest or exhibition that could result in an unfair advantage.
 - (1) Each contestant must be free of grease or any other foreign substance, including without limitation, grooming creams, lotions or sprays, colognes, may not be used on the face, hair or body of a contestant.
 - (2) The referee or the commission representative/inspector shall cause any foreign substance to be removed.

[15.6.20.13 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.14 METHOD OF JUDGING:

- A.** Each judge of a contest or exhibition of mixed martial arts that is being judged shall score the

contest or exhibition and determine the winner through the use of the following 10 point must system.

(1) The better unarmed combatant of a round receives 10 points and his opponent proportionately less.

(2) If the round is even, each unarmed combatant receives 10 points.

(3) No fraction of points may be given.

(4) Points for each round must be awarded immediately after the end of the period of unarmed combat in the round.

B. After the end of the contest or exhibition, the announcer shall pick up the scores of the judges from the commission's desk.

C. The majority opinion is conclusive. If there is no majority, the decision is a draw.

D. When the commission's representative has checked the scores, he shall inform the announcer of the decision. The announcer shall inform the audience of the decision over the speaker system.

[15.6.20.14 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.15 ACTS CONSTITUTING FOULS: The following acts constitute fouls in a contest or exhibition of mixed martial arts:

A. butting with the head;

B. eye gouging of any kind;

C. biting;

D. hair pulling;

E. fish hooking;

F. groin attacks of any kind;

G. putting a finger into any orifice or into any cut or laceration on an opponent;

H. small joint manipulation;

I. striking to the spine or the back of the head;

J. striking downward using the point of the elbow;

K. throat strikes of any kind, including, without limitation, grabbing the trachea;

L. clawing, pinching or twisting the flesh;

M. grabbing the clavicle;

N. kicking the head of a grounded opponent;

O. kneeling the head of a grounded opponent;

P. stomping a grounded opponent;

Q. kicking to the kidney with the heel;

R. spiking an opponent to the canvas on his head or neck;

S. throwing an opponent out of the ring or fenced area;

T. holding the shorts or gloves of an opponent;

U. spitting at an opponent;

V. engaging in any unsportsmanlike conduct that causes an injury to an opponent;

W. holding the ropes or the fence;

X. using abusive language in the ring or fenced area;

Y. attacking an opponent on or during the break;

Z. attacking an opponent who is under the care of the referee;

AA. attacking an opponent after the bell has sounded the end of the period of unarmed combat;

BB. flagrantly disregarding the instructions of the referee;

CC. timidity, including, without limitation, avoiding contact with an opponent, intentionally or consistently dropping the mouthpiece or faking an injury;

DD. interference by the corner; or

EE. throwing in the towel during competition.

[15.6.20.15 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.16 FOULS; DEDUCTION OF POINTS:

A. If an unarmed combatant fouls his opponent during a contest or exhibition of mixed martial arts, the referee may penalize him by deducting points from his score, whether or not the foul was intentional.

B. When the referee determines that it is necessary to deduct a point or points because of a foul, he shall warn the offender of the penalty to be assessed.

C. The referee shall, as soon as is practical after the foul, notify the judges and both unarmed

combatants of the number of points, if any, to be deducted from the score of the offender.

D. Any point or points to be deducted for any foul must be deducted in the round in which the foul occurred and may not be deducted from the score of any subsequent round.

[15.6.20.16 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.17 FOULS; ACCIDENTAL:

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

B. If the referee determines that a contest or exhibition of mixed martial arts may not continue because of an injury suffered as the result of an accidental foul, the contest or exhibition must be declared a no contest if the foul occurs during:

- (1) the first two rounds of a contest or exhibition that is scheduled for three rounds or less; or
- (2) the first three rounds of a contest or exhibition that is scheduled for more than three

rounds.

C. If an accidental foul renders an unarmed combatant unable to continue the contest or exhibition after:

- (1) the completed second round of a contest or exhibition that is scheduled for three rounds or less; or
- (2) the completed third round of a contest or exhibition that is scheduled for more than three

rounds, the outcome must be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stops the contest or exhibition.

D. If an injury inflicted by an accidental foul later becomes aggravated by fair blows and the referee orders the contest or exhibition stopped because of the injury, the outcome must be determined by scoring the completed rounds and the round during which the referee stops the contest or exhibitions.

[15.6.20.17 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.18 RESULTS OF CONTEST: A contest of mixed martial arts may end under the following results.

A. Knockout (KO): as soon as a fighter becomes unconscious due to strikes, his opponent is declared the winner (because MMA rules allow ground fighting, the fight is stopped to prevent further injury to an unconscious fighter).

B. Submission: a fighter may admit defeat during a match by:

- (1) tapping three times on his opponent's body;
- (2) tapping three times on the mat or floor; or
- (3) verbal announcement.

C. Technical knockout (TKO).

(1) Referee stoppage: the referee may stop a match in progress if:

(a) a fighter becomes dominant to the point where the opponent is unable to intelligently defend himself from attacks (this may occur as quickly as a few seconds);

(b) a fighter appears to be unconscious from a grappling hold; or

(c) a fighter appears to have developed significant injuries (such as a broken bone) in the referee's view.

(2) Doctor stoppage: the referee will call for a time out if a fighter's ability to continue is in question as a result of apparent injuries (such as a large cut). The ring doctor will inspect the fighter and stop the match if the fighter is deemed unable to continue safely, rendering the opponent the winner. However, if the match is stopped as a result of an injury from illegal actions by the opponent, either a disqualification or no contest will be issued instead. In order to avoid doctor stoppages, fighters employ cut men, whose job is to treat cuts and hematomas between rounds to prevent them from becoming significant enough to cause a doctor stoppage.

D. Decision: if the match goes the distance, then the outcome of the bout is determined by three judges. The judging criteria are organization-specific via the scorecards, including:

- (1) unanimous decision;
- (2) split decision;

- (3) majority decision;
- (4) draw; or
- (5) technical decision.

E. Forfeit: a fighter or his representative may forfeit a match prior to the beginning of the match, thereby losing the match.

F. Disqualification: a “warning” will be given when a fighter commits a foul or illegal action or does not follow the referee’s instruction. Three warnings will result in disqualification. Moreover, if a fighter is injured and unable to continue due to a deliberate illegal technique from his opponent, the opponent will be disqualified.

G. No Contest: in the event that both fighters commit a violation of the rules, or a fighter is unable to continue due to an injury from an accidental illegal technique, the match will be declared a “no contest”.

[15.6.20.18 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.19 CERTAIN RULES APPLICABLE:

A. There may be three licensed cornermen for all non-title fights or four for a title fight, positioned in a designated area by a cage or fenced area or positioned in each corner.

B. Two cornermen may enter the cage or fenced area to tend a fighter between rounds and at the end of the fight. At no time will more than two cornermen be allowed in the cage with the fighter, if a cut man is being utilized then only one cornermen will be allowed in the cage with the fighter. Cut man counts as a cornerman during the bout.

~~**C.** There may be no loud yelling or profanity from anyone working the corner.~~

D. Any person violating any rule working the corner may be disqualified for the remainder of the event and may be suspended.

E. Weigh in rules meeting shall be conducted before or immediately following the weigh-in of contestants to communicate certain rules and procedures for the event, not limited to such things as hand wraps, arrival times, garments, or uniforms.

F. Pre-fight rules meeting shall be held in both a group setting, where rules are reviewed by referees contracted, as well as any individual question and answer sessions as needed, per fighter.

[15.6.20.19 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.20 MUAY THAI FIGHTING: Muay thai fighting is considered a mixed martial art. Most commonly known as the “art of eight limbs” All rules stated herein apply to the combative sport of muay thai fighting with the exception of 15.6.20.1 NMAC -15.6.20.27 NMAC unless this section conflicts with another rule stated herein. If a conflict occurs, this section prevails. The sponsoring organization or promoter must file a copy of the official rules with the commission before it will approve the holding of the contest or exhibition.

A. Muay thai is form of mixed martial arts competition in which a person utilizes punches, elbows, and knees. Muay thai also involves the practicing of pre-fight rituals performed by each contestant prior to the start of the contest and such rituals must be permitted with a limit of no more than three minutes per fighter. (The rambuling).

B. It is permissible to strike an opponent’s legs, arms, body, face, and head using the shin, knee, gloved fist or elbow.

C. Contests will be scheduled for no more than five rounds, no longer than five minutes with maximum one minute rest periods. The commission reserves the right to allow three minute rounds with one minute rest periods.

D. Contestants must wear gloves weighing not less than eight oz.

E. Ankles may be taped or wrapped with approved non-metallic athletic medical wrap.

F. Male contestants must wear a foul-proof groin protector. Female contestants shall wear a sports bra type garment. Female contestants may use a foul proof breast protector if desired.

G. Spinning back fist blows are allowed, so long as contact is made only with the padded part of the glove.

H. The following tactics are fouls and may result in disqualification or the deduction of one or more points, at the discretion of the referee:

- (1) head butts;
- (2) striking a downed opponent;
- (3) kicks, punches or any strikes to the groin, kidneys or spine;
- (4) eye gouging, pricking or pressing or attacking eyes;
- (5) spitting or biting;

- (6) striking the throat area;
- (7) hair pulling;
- (8) wrestling or throwing opponent to the ground;
- (9) performing any illegal holding or wrestling technique not part of muay thai;
- (10) holding or stepping on one of the ropes while fighting, elbowing or striking;
- (11) any un-sportsmanlike conduct;
- (12) attacking on the break;
- (13) attacking after the bell has sounded; or
- (14) throwing in the towel during competition.

I. The determination of the winner shall be as follows:

- (1) knockout;
- (2) technical knockout;
- (3) points on judges' scorecards, with at least two rounds of five-round fights being completed, if both fighters are injured or counted out, and are unable to continue;
- (4) referee stopping a match based upon a ring physician's advice;
- (5) referee stopping a match when one fighter is outclassing the other;
- (6) contestants corner stopping the bout; or
- (7) referee disqualifying a contestant for a violation of the rules.

J. Weight classes: it is recommended that the unwritten custom of the one pound allowance for non-title bouts be continued, but only if provided for in the written bout contract or by regulation:

- (1) mini flyweight from: 100 pounds but not over 105 pounds;
- (2) light flyweight must be over: 105 pounds but not over 108 pounds;
- (3) flyweight must be over: 108 pounds but not over 112 pounds;
- (4) super flyweight must be over: 112 pounds but not over 115 pounds;
- (5) bantamweight must be over: 115 pounds but not over 118 pounds;
- (6) super bantamweight must be over: 118 pounds but not over 122 pounds;
- (7) featherweight must be over: 122 pounds but not over 126 pounds;
- (8) super featherweight must be over: 126 pounds but not over 130 pounds;
- (9) lightweight must be over: 130 pounds but not over 135 pounds;
- (10) super lightweight must be over: 135 pounds but not over 140 pounds;
- (11) welterweight must be over: 140 pounds but not over 147 pounds;
- (12) super welterweight must be over: 147 pounds but not over than 154 pounds;
- (13) middleweight must be over: 154 pounds but not over than 160 pounds;
- (14) super middleweight must be over: 160 pounds but not over than 168 pounds;
- (15) light heavyweight must be over: 168 pounds but not over 175 pounds;
- (16) cruiserweight must be over: 175 pounds but not over than 190 pounds;
- (17) super cruiserweight must be over: 190 pounds but not over 210 pounds;
- (18) heavyweight must be over: 210 pounds but not over 230 pounds;
- (19) super heavyweight 230 pounds and up.

K. No unarmed combatants may engage in a contest or exhibition, without the approval of the commission or the commission's representative if the difference in weight between unarmed combatants exceeds the allowance shown in the following schedule:

- (1) up to 118 lbs: not more than three lbs.;
- (2) 118 lbs to 126 lbs not more than five lbs.;
- (3) 126 lbs.-160 lbs: not more than seven lbs.;
- (4) 175 lbs.-195 lbs: not more than 12 lbs.;
- (5) 195 lbs. and over no limit.

L. Muay thai scoring will be on a 10 point must system.

- (1) A round is to be scored as a 10-10 round when both contestants appear to be fighting evenly and neither contestant shows dominance in a round.
- (2) A round is to be scored as a 10-9 round when a contestant wins by a close but clear margin, landing the greater number of effective legal strikes and other maneuvers.
- (3) A round is to be scored as a 10-8 round when a contestant wins a round by a wide margin and damages his opponent.
- (4) A round is to be scored as a 10-7 round when a contestant totally and completely dominates in a round and damages his opponent.

[15.6.20.20 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.21 MUAY THAI FOULS:

- A. Direct kicks (side kick style) to the front of the fighter's legs.
- B. Hip throws:
 - (1) over the hip throws such as in Japanese arts like judo, jujitsu, karate, sambo, or san shou;
 - (2) a fighter is not allowed to step across or in front of an opponent's leg with his/her own leg and bring the opponent over his/her hip;
 - (3) a fighter is not allowed to twist and pull an opponent over the side of his/her body and then land on top;
 - (4) it is an intentional foul when a fighter plans, with the sole intention of falling on top of his/her opponent, to either strike with the knee or to intentionally hurt the opponent while down, by contriving to make it look like an accident; or
 - (5) stepping on a fallen opponent.
- C. Trips. The leg must clear immediately after the opponent is pulled or tripped over the knee. Clear means that the leg must be moved out of the way before the opponent hits the canvas by skipping the leg or slightly jumping to the side, as long as it is moved from the original position. Taking out an opponent's footing is legal only if the tripping leg is withdrawn from contact as he/she falls to the ground. The following shall be illegal trips:
 - (1) if a fighter positions a foot next to the opponent and twists him/her over the leg, it is an illegal trip unless the leg is cleared as the opponent falls;
 - (2) if a fighter spins or pulls the opponent over the inside or outside of the leg and dumps him/her on the ground, it is an illegal trip when the leg being used to manipulate and dump the opponent stays in that position as he/she goes down; or
 - (3) if the leg is set and stays in that position, it is an illegal throw or trip.
- D. Neck wrestling:
 - (1) if in a clinch with arms around each other's shoulder, such as to deliver or defend from an elbow strike, twisting the opponent using the upper body in such a way that he/she will fall to the ground is allowed;
 - (2) by using neck and shoulder manipulation, it is legal for a fighter to spin and throw/dump an opponent to the canvas without using any part of his/her body as a barrier.
- E. Lifting: It is illegal in any way to lift an opponent off the ground and throw the opponent on the canvas.
- F. Hand wraps: Unless otherwise specified, hand wraps are subject to the same provisions as in 15.6.20.13 NMAC with the exception that under no circumstances is 'topping up' allowed. New hand wraps shall be applied using soft gauze and tape at each fight, and the commission reserves the right to confiscate any hand wraps applied at the end of each contest.

[15.6.20.21 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.22 FIRST AID EQUIPMENT:

- A. No spirits of ammonia may be used in the ring/cage.
- B. Only discretionary use of petroleum jelly may be used on the face prior to start of fight. Namman muay is not allowed.
- C. In case of cuts, only the following are allowed and all other solutions are prohibited:
 - (1) a sealed solution of adrenaline 1/1000 at ringside;
 - (2) aventine;
 - (3) thrombin.
- D. All first-aid equipment used by a second, trainer, or manager shall in all cases and at all times be subject to inspection by the commission or its representative, or the assigned physician and the decision as to the use shall be final.
- E. No prescribed inhalers or any other type of aerosol inhaler may be used in the corner of any fighter. A prescribed inhaler may be given to the ringside physician prior to the start of the bout.

[15.6.20.22 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

15.6.20.23 REPORTING RESULTS: All results of all fights shall be reported to the fightfax.com, mixedmartialarts.com or any other national or industry recognized by the New Mexico athletic commission. Results must be reported within 72 hours of the event.

[15.6.20.23 NMAC - N, 8/26/2012]

HISTORY OF 15.6.20 NMAC: [RESERVED]