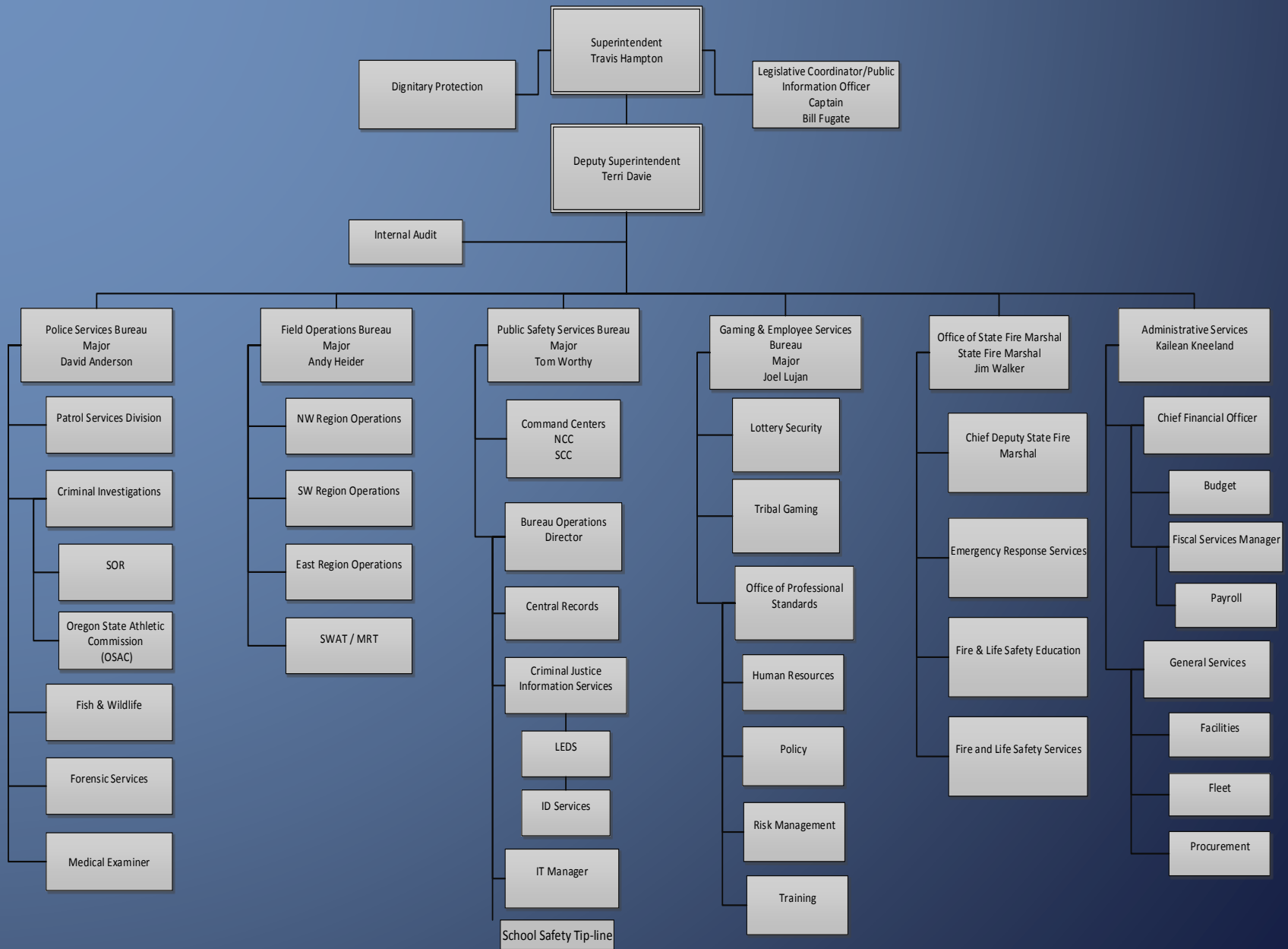




Oregon State Police

Oregon State Athletic Commission
(OSAC)

Senate Bill 76



Purpose of OSAC

To protect the health, the safety and the best interests of competitors and participants associated with events regulated by the Oregon State Athletic Commission.



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History of OSAC

- In 1988 the Legislature created the Oregon Boxing and Wrestling Commission
 - The Commission's focus was regulatory functions related to Wrestling and Professional Boxing events
- In 1999, the Oregon Boxing and Wrestling Commission became part of the Oregon State Police (OSP)
- By 2004, mixed martial arts (MMA) events were being promoted throughout Oregon



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History of OSAC

- In 2007, OSP developed a response to the rapidly growing MMA industry and proposed legislation
 - Senate Bill 492 was introduced
 - The bill expanded the Commission’s roles and responsibilities related to MMA in Oregon
 - The bill limited the scope of regulatory responsibility that the Commission exercised over the Wrestling industry and limited regulatory functions to Entertainment Wrestling events
 - The bill changed the Commission’s name to the Oregon State Athletic Commission (OSAC)
 - The bill also created a Medical Advisory Committee that provides advice on medical, health and safety issues related to the sports regulated by OSAC
 - A funding package for additional FTE positions was not approved, but OSP was authorized to use general fund dollars to fund OSAC



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OSAC Structure

- OSAC is currently comprised of the following:
 - Commission Board: A five member, volunteer board appointed by the Superintendent. The Board's primary role is to offer expertise and advice to the Superintendent on applicable subjects. They promulgate Rules and work directly with the Commission staff to implement the Commission's mission. Members serve four year terms.
 - Medical Advisory Committee: A five member, volunteer committee. The Committee reviews credentials of proposed medical personnel, as well as offering medical advice to the Commission.
 - Administrative Staff. The Commission currently has an Event Administrator(ONLY FTE), a Governmental Auditor 2 (GA2), Compliance Specialist 2 (CS2), and an Office Specialist 2 (OS2). The GA2, CS2, and OS2 positions are currently Limited Duration. While the Commission has not been authorized to permanently fill these positions, the Department has been given authority to spend general fund dollars to fund these positions.



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Regulatory Responsibilities

- Responsibilities
 - Professional Boxing/ Professional Kickboxing
 - Amateur Boxing / Amateur Kickboxing
 - Partial regulatory responsibilities
 - No regulatory authority to require licensing or blood work of competitors or participants
 - Professional Mixed Martial Arts
 - Amateur Mixed Martial Arts
 - Entertainment Wrestling
 - Research and Investigate “Illegal Smoker Events”



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Challenges

- ORS Chapter 463 contains contradictions within the chapter
- During this biennium OSAC conducted a detailed review of ORS 463. Two concerns were identified that require legislative change
 - The procedures OSAC were utilizing to ensure officials were being paid appropriately for their duties at events were not in alignment with statute
 - Historically, OSAC regulated Professional Boxing only, but the review highlighted the responsibility for OSAC to regulate Amateur Boxing
- Muay Thai events are becoming more popular in Oregon and OSAC has no regulatory authority to ensure the safety of competitors or participants



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Senate Bill 76

– Highlights related to Senate Bill 76 include:

- Clarifies the promoters' responsibilities related to compensation of officials, medical personnel and medical supplies utilized
- Introduces and defines the term “Unarmed Combat Sport”
- Clarifies OSAC's regulatory responsibilities towards:
 - Professional / Amateur Boxing
 - Professional / Amateur Kickboxing
 - Professional / Amateur Mixed Martial Arts
- Adds regulatory responsibilities related to:
 - Professional / Amateur Muay Thai
- Adds regulatory responsibilities of any other Professional / Amateur Unarmed Combat Sport that fits the definition that may exist in the future
- Authorizes OSAC to defer regulatory authority of some Amateur Unarmed Combat Sport events



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Senate Bill 76

– Definition

- “Unarmed Combat Sports” means any form of competition where the intent is to win by, striking, knockout, technical knockout, or by inflicting damage by submission and striking. Unarmed Combat Sports does not include the following martial arts when exhibited independently of one another: tae kwon do, karate, kempo karate, kenpo karate, judo, sumo, jujitsu, Brazilian jujitsu, submission wrestling, kung fu or any other unarmed combat sport or martial art where the intent is for the competitor to win by points only.



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Senate Bill 76

– Definition

- “Amateur Athletic Organization” means an organization organized and operated exclusively to foster state, national and or international amateur unarmed combat sports competition.
- Amateur Athletic Organization -
 - Allows OSAC to defer regulation of Amateur Unarmed Combat Sports to an approved Amateur Athletic Organization. This would include the following sports:
 - » Amateur Boxing
 - » Amateur Kickboxing
 - » Amateur Muay Thai



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Senate Bill 76

- Re-assigns the responsibility of official's compensation, medical personnel's compensation & requires promoters to pay for medical supplies utilized at their event
- Inspectors become licensed officials
 - Allows background checks to be conducted on applicants
 - Ensures all officials are processed consistently



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Senate Bill 76

- Allows the Superintendent to delegate day to day responsibilities to an authorized representative of OSAC
 - This change would allow OSAC staff to:
 - Assigning medical personnel to events
 - Assign officials
 - Conduct compliance audits
 - Impose civil penalties



Senate Bill 76

- Places a cap on gross receipts at \$50,000.00 per event
 - Larger promotions have avoided Oregon due to large gross receipts tax
 - This amendment will attract larger promotions to Oregon and help support small business within our state
- Allows more time for promoters to pay their gross receipts tax
 - This amendment allows promoters more time to submit accurate records and taxes to OSAC

2016 Event Costs (Average)

Promoter Responsibility

- Inspector (6): \$300 + Mileage
 - Medical Personnel (2): \$600
 - Lodging for officials
 - 6% Gross receipt tax: \$1,833
-
- Total average Promoters pay to OSAC for regulation of an event: \$2,733

OSAC Responsibility

- Inspectors (6): \$600
 - Officials: \$1,750
 - Medical Personnel (2): \$1,400 (hourly + per diem)
 - Medical supplies: \$100
 - OSAC Staff: \$2,304 (Includes salary, mileage, per diem)
-
- Total average spent at an event: \$6,154 (Amount does not include preparation or follow-up duties)
 - Per event, OSAC averages a net loss of \$3,420



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OSAC Biennial Costs

- OSAC is currently funded by general fund dollars. Our estimated biennial expenses are \$1,315,430
- Revenue for the 15-17 biennium is projected to be \$263,546
 - \$38,000 is revenue from licensing fees
- For the 2015-2017 biennium, OSAC projects a net loss of \$1,051,884 general fund



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Oregon State Athletic Commission

In Closing:

Reverton

OSAC is responsible for protecting the health and safety of competitors and participants associated with events that are regulated by the Oregon State Athletic Commission.

The passage of Senate Bill 76 would allow OSAC to ensure competitors and participants associated to all “Unarmed Combat Sports” in Oregon are protected and that promoters that choose to hold events in Oregon are responsible for the compensation to be paid to the medical personnel, the referees, the judges, the timekeepers and the inspectors that regulate their events.





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