



THE CITY OF EDMONTON

COMBATIVE SPORTS REVIEW REPORT

VOLUME 1

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ¹

Earlier this summer, the City of Edmonton's ("the City") sports community was confronted with the death of boxer Tim Hague ("Hague"), who passed away after participating in a June 16, 2017 boxing match (the "June Event") held in the City. The June Event was sanctioned by the Edmonton Combative Sports Commission ("ECSC" or the "Commission"), a Committee of Council.

Following the passing of Hague, the City and the ECSC committed to a comprehensive, independent, third party review of the June Event with the purpose of preparing a report identifying opportunities to improve safety at future combative sports events (the "Report"). MNP LLP ("MNP") was engaged by the City to conduct this independent, third party review, and determine how oversight of combative sports events can be strengthened and fighter safety in future events improved. **This review was not conducted to make any findings of fault, legal responsibility or conclusions of law.**

Although MNP was engaged to review key facts leading up to the June Event and the June Event itself, it was necessary to expand the scope of the review to Hague's previous fight and medical suspension history. This was done to determine if the ECSC Policy relating to the imposition of medical suspensions for injuries sustained in multiple bouts in the year prior was followed. As the current maximum suspension under the ECSC Policy is one year, our scope only included a review of fights and medical suspensions of Hague from June 2016 to June 2017.

To determine if the June Event was conducted in accordance with City Bylaws and ECSC rules and policies (collectively, "ECSC Policy" or the "ECSC Policies", as the context warrants), MNP first had to establish the key facts surrounding the event. To obtain these key facts, MNP conducted interviews with the Executive Director(s), certain ECSC appointed members, select officials² and other individuals who interacted with Hague before, during and after the June Event. MNP also reviewed documents held by the City relating to the licensing, promotion and officiating of the June Event, and other public information available. We also attended an ECSC sanctioned boxing event on Friday, September 22, 2017 to observe the activities undertaken by the Executive Director, officials and promoters in carrying out a boxing event, in order to better understand the roles and responsibilities of each.

MNP conducted a detailed review of ECSC Policies to determine the policies that were in effect at the June Event. Having summarized the ECSC Policies, MNP then compared them to practices in certain other jurisdictions to determine if improvements were possible. MNP also interviewed representatives from three of the other jurisdictions, namely British Columbia, Calgary and Ontario, to obtain more detailed information on the policies and practices they have in place to protect fighter safety.

¹ MNP has not independently verified any of the Information provided to it, and makes no representations as to the veracity or authenticity of the Information.

MNP reserves the right to review any or all of the Information included in or referred to in this Report and that which may become known to us after the date of this Report. Should it be considered necessary, MNP may subsequently revise any or all of this

Any use that a third party may make of the Report and any reliance or decisions made based on it are the responsibility of such third party. MNP accepts no liability or responsibility for any loss or damages suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken based on this Report or any statements that have been made herein.

² The term "official" means an individual who is authorized by the Commission to provide services at an Event, including but not limited to judges, timekeepers, dressing-room supervisors, referees, medical advisors, ringside physicians, timekeepers, scorekeepers, knockdown judges, paymasters, ring generals, technical advisors, corner supervisors and inspectors.

Key Findings

Based on our review of ECSC Policies and the policies of other combative sport commissions related to fighter safety, we concluded that ECSC Policies are generally aligned with practices from other organizations for combative sports events. However, it does appear that certain ECSC Policies were not followed for the June Event. MNP was advised by the Executive Director and ECSC officials that minimum medical suspensions for single bout injuries are based on the medical opinions of the ringside physicians rather than ECSC Policy. As a result, it is possible for a contestant to receive a suspension that does not meet ECSC minimum suspension requirements per its Policies.

In addition, the Chief Medical Officer, weigh-in physician and ringside physician are not provided with a fighter's fight and medical suspension history when they review the results of medical tests submitted by the fighter and / or examine a fighter at the weigh-in or after a bout. As a result, the assessment of whether a fighter has sustained two (2) or three (3) knockouts or technical knockouts due to head blows within a prescribed time period and the imposition of extended medical suspensions does not appear to be occurring following a bout.

ECSC Policies differentiate between minimum medical suspensions required based on the type of combative sport engaged in; for example, there are different suspensions applied for boxing versus Mixed Martial Arts ("MMA"). This appears to have resulted in some uncertainty as to which medical suspensions are applied when a fighter participates in both boxing and MMA events. Uncertainty also appears to exist on how to apply ECSC's Policy on a fighter's participation in an unsanctioned event, given that the Policy does not provide guidance as to how to determine whether an event in a jurisdiction outside of Canada is sanctioned.

It appears that ECSC Policies on licensing and permitting of promoters and contestants may not be consistently followed. 17(1)

Licensing and permitting of contestants takes place during the event promoter permitting process rather than through a separate process. It appears as if most of the information required of contestants is submitted by the promoters.

While the Executive Director was providing verbal and written event reports to the Commission on an ongoing basis, to our knowledge, the Commission did not receive or demand information to confirm that Policies were in fact being followed in the four years since new policies were approved by the Commission in 2013.

Key Recommendations

MNP has identified a number of recommendations regarding the sharing of a contestant's fight and medical suspension history with CMO, the weigh-in and ringside physicians in either determining a fighter's fitness to fight or medical suspensions issued post-bout. In addition, we are recommending fighters officially acknowledge, through a formal pre-fight sign-off, that the fight and medical suspension histories that were previously provided to the Executive Director and officials are up-to-date and accurate. The intention is not to require more information from contestants, but rather to better use the information that is currently available within the official boxing and MMA websites.

ECSC should also require its ringside physicians to suspend all contestants who sustain head injuries, in either a winning or losing effort, indefinitely. Contestants should not be cleared to fight until they have provided the Executive Director or Chief Medical Officer with medical evidence that they have not sustained brain trauma due to repetitive head blows.

In addition, ECSC should revise its Policies on medical suspensions to remove the differentiation between combative sports type and related medical suspensions, clearly define "unsanctioned events" and clarify when and how medical suspensions due to cumulative head injuries in multiple bouts should be applied.

A further recommendation is that the Executive Director review and confirm the posting of event results and medical suspensions to the official websites to ensure the results and suspension history have been updated accurately.

ECSC should review its Policies to determine if they provide the Executive Director with relevant and sufficient information required to license promoters and contestants and, if not, it should update the Policies accordingly. Additionally, ECSC should ensure that its Policies in this regard are consistently applied.

Other recommendations aimed at improving fighter safety in alignment with more stringent practices in other jurisdictions include:

- Licensing of matchmakers
- Establishing an anonymous or confidential tip line to report concerns with fighters' fitness to fight
- Clearly defining the required qualifications of officials
- Providing training to officials.

The City should work with the provincial government and municipal counterparts to encourage the implementation of a provincial commission and the establishment of consistent rules for combative sports across the Province. In addition, City Council should specifically include the Commission's responsibility for oversight, monitoring and reporting on the application of Policy within the Commission's mandate outlined in Bylaw 15638. This would include the ECSC reporting annually to Council on the effective and consistent application of its Policies. The Commission should also require an annual signed declaration from the Executive Director that Policy is being applied as written.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1. BACKGROUND

Earlier this summer, the City sports community was confronted with the death of Hague, who passed away after participating in the June Event held in the City. The June Event was sanctioned by the ECSC, a Council Committee.

Following the passing of Hague, the City and the ECSC committed to a comprehensive, independent, third party review of the June Event with the purpose of preparing a Report identifying opportunities to improve safety at future combative sports events.

MNP was engaged by the City to conduct the independent, third party review with respect to the following:

- Summarizing all facts pertaining to Hague’s participation in the June Event
- Summarizing the policies and procedures applicable to Hague’s participation in the June Event
- Identifying aspects of ECSC Policies that were effective relative to the June Event
- Identifying opportunities for improvement after both:
 - Assessing the effectiveness of ECSC Policies for the June Event with respect to fighter³ safety
 - Comparing ECSC Policies to those of other combative sports governance bodies to illustrate industry standards and help guide recommendations.

2.2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this review were to provide recommendations on how ECSC oversight of combative sports events can be strengthened and fighter safety in future events improved. This review was not conducted to make findings of fault, legal responsibility or conclusions of law.

2.3. PROJECT SCOPE AND APPROACH

To complete its independent review, MNP conducted the following activities:

1. Established key facts pertaining to Hague’s participation in the June Event (including licensing prior to the event and activities that occurred post-event) through a review of certain public information, along with documentation provided by the City in relation to the June Event (the “Information”). A summary of these facts is located in **Appendix A**.
2. Obtained, reviewed and summarized current ECSC Policies governing activities before, during and after the June Event.
3. Established which Policies were in effect for the June Event and assessed with the effectiveness of those Policies.
4. Interviewed ECSC members, Executive Directors, officials and other individuals who participated in the activities before, during and after the June Event.

³ The terms fighter, combatant and contestant have been used interchangeably throughout this Report.

5. Conducted research into the policies and practices of certain organizations similar to the ECSC in order to identify potential improvements to ECSC Policies in relation to promoting fighter safety. Organizations included in the policy and practice review were:

- British Columbia Athletic Commission
- Calgary Combative Sports Commission
- Ontario Athletic Commission
- New Jersey State Athletic Control Board
- Nevada State Athletic Commission.

The British Columbia Athletic Commission, the Calgary Combative Sports Commission and the Ontario Athletic Commission responded to our requests for an interview to obtain more detailed information on the policies and practices they have in place to protect fighter safety.

6. Attended an ECSC sanctioned boxing event on Friday, September 22, 2017 to observe the activities undertaken by the Executive Directors, officials and promoters in carrying out a boxing event, in order to better understand the roles and responsibilities of each in carrying out the Policies.

MNP was engaged to review key facts leading up to the June Event and the June Event itself. MNP considered it necessary to review Hague's previous fight and medical suspension history up to one year. This was done to determine if ECSC Policy relating to the imposition of medical suspensions for injuries sustained in multiple bouts in the year prior was followed. As the current maximum suspension under ECSC policy is one year, our scope only included a review of fights and medical suspensions of Hague from June 2016 to June 2017.

2.4. LIMITATIONS

MNP has not independently verified any of the Information provided to it, and makes no representations as to the veracity or authenticity of the Information.

MNP reserves the right to review any or all of the Information included in or referred to in this Report and that which may become known to us after the date of this Report. Should it be considered necessary, MNP may subsequently revise any or all of this Report.

Any use that a third party may make of the Report and any reliance or decisions made based on it are the responsibility of such third party. MNP accepts no liability or responsibility for any loss or damages suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions taken based on this Report or any statements that have been made herein.

2.5. REPORT FORMAT

Due to the volume of information created from the activities undertaken as part of this review, MNP separated the Report into two volumes. Volume One presents our detailed findings, observations and recommendations to improve fighter safety. Volume Two contains the detailed results of the policy review, policy comparison and assessment of the effectiveness of ECSC Policies. We included a summary of the Policies comparison and effectiveness assessment in Volume 1 of the Report in section 6 (Identification of Aspects of ECSC Policies and Procedures that were Effective), section 7 (Opportunities for Improvement) and section 8 (Changes Recommended to Improve Safety of Future Sanctioned Combative Sports Events).

The contents of both volumes of the Report are summarized in the following table:

REPORT SECTION	SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
VOLUME ONE	
3. Background Information	Provides a summary of the combative sports industry, the ECSC and Hague's fight history.
4. Summary of Facts	Summarizes the key events before, during and after the June Event.
5. Summary of ECSC Policies Applicable to Hague's Participation in the June Event	Summarizes the Policy requirements applicable to the June Event.
6. Identification of Aspects of ECSC Policies that were Effective	Presents an assessment of the effectiveness of ECSC Policies in relation to the June Event, as well as a summary of those ECSC Policies that are aligned with the most stringent practices in terms of fighter safety from other commissions.
7. Opportunities for Improvement	Provides a summary where ECSC Policies were ineffective or not followed in relation to the June Event and identifies potential opportunities to improve the Policies and implementation thereof.
8. Changes Recommended to Improve Safety of Future Sanctioned Combative Sports Events	Contains a summary of recommendations designed to improve fighter safety based on the most stringent practices in terms of fighter safety from other commissions.
9. Governance	Contains MNP's detailed observations and recommendations to improve governance of combative sports by ECSC and within the Province of Alberta.
10. Conclusion	Contains an overall conclusion on the June Event.
Appendix A – Summary of Facts	Presents the summary of facts considered by MNP in connection with the time before, during and after the June Event.
Appendix B – Hague Fight and Suspension History	Provides a summary of the fight and medical suspension history of Hague based on information identified online by MNP, and provided to MNP after the post June Event medical evaluations.

REPORT SECTION	SUMMARY OF INFORMATION
Appendix C – Information Reviewed	Provides the key sources of Information reviewed by MNP in the preparation of this Report.
Appendix D – Requirements of Promoters and Fighters	Document provided to promoters outlining requirements of promoters and fighters at each sanctioned combative sports event.
Appendix E – Hague’s MMA Official Fight Record	Contains a printout of Hague’s fight record per the MMA official website.
Appendix F – Medical Suspension Summary for Hague	Contains a diagram summarizing medical suspensions that could have been imposed on Hague under ECSC Policies.
Appendix G – Medical Suspension History for Hague from the MMA Official Website	Contains a printout of Hague’s actual medical suspensions per the MMA official website.
Appendix H – Examples of Official Website Reporting of Event Details	Provides examples of information reported by the MMA official website for three events in which Hague participated.

VOLUME TWO	
1. Introduction	Provides information on the content of the Report.
2. Policy Summary	Identifies and summarizes ECSC Policies requirements applicable to the June Event.
3. Policy Comparison	Provides a summary of specific policies that promote fighter safety from other combative sports commissions, as well as a comparison to ECSC Policies.
4. Effectiveness of ECSC Policies	Provides detailed results of the assessment of the effectiveness ECSC Policies in relation to the June Event.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The following section provides brief overviews of the history of the combative sports industry, the ECSC, and Hague's fight history.

3.1. COMBATIVE SPORTS INDUSTRY

There are multiple popular combative sports and fight styles (e.g. boxing, MMA, Muaythai) each with several variations and derivatives, unique rules, and diverse strategies. Some, such as boxing, have long histories, while others, such as MMA, are relatively new, indicating that the landscape of combative sports is constantly evolving.

The differences between the various forms of combative sports (e.g. rules and strategies) create challenges for combative sports commissions to determine and enforce rules which ensure contestant safety.

Boxing has existed in many forms for thousands of years, with more formalized rules and documentation of results instituted in or around the 18th century. Contestant safety has steadily improved, yet there are still multiple fatalities recorded in this sport. From 2000 to 2009, there were 103 documented boxing deaths worldwide. Prior to this year, the last recorded boxing death of a Canadian of which we are aware was in 1980.

The sport of MMA, in which contestants may utilize a combination of unarmed combat and martial arts techniques to defeat their opponent, has experienced rapid growth in popularity over the last few decades. Over the 20 years from 1993 to 2013, where comparable information is available, there have been approximately 12 documented MMA related deaths, and over 150 in boxing. There are many factors which affect the number of fatalities, and as a result, there is ongoing research regarding the comparative danger of both sports.

3.2. EDMONTON COMBATIVE SPORTS COMMISSION

ECSC is a City of Edmonton Council Committee that:

*"...oversees the governance and operation of professional sports in the City of Edmonton. The mandate of the Commission is **to control and regulate all aspects of combative sports and events in the City** including:*

- *Approving regulations governing the licensing criteria and requirements for all aspects of combative sports and events; conduct of promoters, contestants and other persons participating in combative sports or attending events; credentials, qualifications and selection processes for officials; contests; disciplinary proceedings and sanctions and internal procedures and governance*
- *Hearing appeals from the executive director's licensing and permitting decisions.⁴*

The ECSC sanctions approximately 50 boxing, MMA and/or wrestling events per year, making it one of the most active Canadian combative sports commissions.

City Council has reviewed and made changes to ECSC governance and operations several times over the past 15 years. In 2008, Sierra Systems conducted a strategic review of ECSC focusing on governance, operations and transition. Within that report, Sierra Systems made a number of recommendations relating to governance of combative sports in Edmonton, including consideration of the

⁴ https://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/city_organization/edmonton-combative-sports-commission.aspx

creation of a provincial commission or strengthening of the municipal Commission. Their review addressed challenges experienced by the Commission in relation to Commission members performing both governance duties and operational and administrative functions. Changes were made by the City to address the challenges and move the Commission members away from day-to-day operations and into governance.

A further independent review of ECSC conducted by Sierra Systems in 2010, assessed the degree to which ECSC had implemented the recommendations approved by City Council in 2008 and policy changes approved in 2008-2010. Sierra Systems reported the Commission implemented both the recommendations and policy changes as required.

Subsequent to the 2010 assessment, recommendations from the City Auditor resulted in changes to ECSC policies, procedures and governing bylaws, that were approved in 2013. Both the 2008 review by Sierra Systems and the City Auditor highlighted the opportunity to move towards a provincial commission. Since then, the ECSC bylaws were consolidated into Bylaw 15594 (amended January 1, 2013 and November 29, 2016) and Bylaw 15638 (amended August 28, 2013 and November 29, 2016) in an attempt to improve operations and governance of sanctioned combative sports events.

In summary, the amendments and recommendations in the previous reports issued by Sierra Systems have focused on transitioning the Commission towards a more optimal governance model for combative sports regulation in Edmonton.

3.3. HAGUE'S FIGHT HISTORY

Hague was a professional fighter who made his MMA debut in 2006. Hague went on to fight a total of 34 MMA bouts, winning 21 and losing 13. His last MMA bout was on July 15, 2016. Hague made his professional debut as a boxer in 2011 winning his first bout, but going on to lose his last three bouts. His last recorded sanctioned boxing match prior to the June Event was on December 2, 2016. **Appendix B** contains a summary of Hague's fight history from June 2016 to June 2017.

In addition to the above, Hague participated in a "Super Boxing" event sanctioned by the Lethbridge Combative Sports Commission ("LCSC") in April 2017 that has yet to be classified as boxing or MMA by the MMA official website (mixedmartialarts.com). Hague also fought in various boxing and MMA events across Canada and the United States, and in two MMA bouts that took place in Sochi, Russia on August 29, 2015 and July 15, 2016.

4. SUMMARY OF FACTS

To determine if ECSC Policies were effectively applied for the June Event, MNP first had to establish the key facts surrounding the event.

To obtain these key facts, MNP conducted interviews with ECSC members, Executive Directors, officials and other individuals who interacted with Hague before, during and after the June Event. MNP also reviewed documents held by the City relating to the licensing, promotion and officiating of the June Event, and other public information available. A complete list of the documents reviewed and websites consulted by MNP is included in **Appendix C**.

MNP consolidated the Information to develop a timeline of events leading up to June Event through and including June 20, 2017. This timeline can be found in the Summary of Facts at **Appendix A**.

5. SUMMARY OF ECSC POLICIES APPLICABLE TO HAGUE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE JUNE EVENT

MNP conducted a detailed review of ECSC Policies to determine those policies that were in effect at the June Event pertaining to contestant fitness to participate, fight sanctioning, event execution, or post-fight medical support. A complete listing of the Policies and policy requirements is contained in Volume Two, section 2.0 of this Report.

6. IDENTIFICATION OF ASPECTS OF ECSC POLICIES THAT WERE EFFECTIVE

Using the Summary of Facts, MNP assessed the effectiveness of ECSC Policies that were in place for the June Event. This assessment can be found in Volume Two, section 4 of the Report.

Based on our review of documentation pertaining to the June Event and interviews conducted with the Executive Director, the Chief Medical Officer, a ringside physician and a number of officials from the June Event, it appears that certain ECSC Policies were effective. Furthermore, ECSC Policies were generally aligned with practices of other combative sports commissions in a number of areas.

Within this section, we have summarized the effective Policies, as well as those Policies that were aligned with practices of other combative sports commissions. Section 6.4 contains an overview of any key differences identified between ECSC Policies and those of the other combative sports commissions in relation to promoting fighter safety.

6.1. POLICY EFFECTIVENESS

In relation to Hague's participation in the June Event, we concluded that the Executive Director, ECSC physicians (i.e. Chief Medical Officer, Weigh-in Physician and the Ringside Physician) and other ECSC officials met the following key Policy requirements:

- The Executive Director:
- Approved the fight card proposed by the promoter
- Ensured Hague was not under suspension according to official combative sports websites⁵
- Ensured selected officials were licensed for the June Event, with the exception of the Ring General
- Collected promoter fees as required prior to the June Event
- Ensured emergency medical services were onsite for the June Event
- Collected contestant license and permit fees as required.
- The Chief Medical Officer cleared contestants to fight based on the required medical information submitted by each contestant prior to the weigh-in.
- The Weigh-in Physician examined and cleared each contestant as required at the official weigh-in.
- The ECSC official (Commissioner of Oaths) collected all required information from Hague at the weigh-in, including a Statutory Declaration, the completed Consent to Release of Health Information form, and the completed Acknowledgement – Medical Services to Contestants Provided at the Edmonton Combative Sports Commission (ECSC) Regulated Combative Sports Events form.
- The Chief Medical Officer and a Ringside Physician were onsite for the June Event.

⁵ www.abc.boxrec.com, www.abc.mixedmartialarts.com, www.fightfax.com

6.2. POLICY COMPARISON

In addition, to establishing the ECSC Policies that were in effect for the June Event and assessing the effectiveness of the Policies, MNP also conducted a comparison of ECSC Policies to five other combative sports commissions. The commissions include in our review were as follows:

- New Jersey State Athletic Control Board⁶
- Nevada State Athletic Commission⁷
- British Columbia Athletic Commission⁸
- Calgary Combative Sports Commission⁹
- Ontario Athletic Commission¹⁰.

MNP also interviewed representatives from three of the above commissions (i.e. British Columbia, Calgary and Ontario) to obtain more detailed information on the policies and practices they have in place to protect fighter safety.

Our focus in conducting this policy comparison was to identify policies designed to effectively promote fighter safety and opportunities for potential improvements to ECSC Policies in this area. The policies of the other commissions that were reviewed are those that are available publicly on each of the above commissions websites. It was not possible for MNP to determine how closely each commission follows their policies, as validating their accompanying processes was beyond the scope of this engagement. As a result, the policy comparison presented is limited to a prima facie policy-to-policy comparison only.

The most stringent practices in terms of fighter safety, in our opinion, from the five commissions noted above, were identified using policies from those commissions. This included a detailed review of ECSC's Policies on its website. The complete policy comparison is contained in Volume 2, section 3 of this Report.

6.3. ALIGNMENT WITH PRACTICES IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS

The Policies of ECSC are aligned with practices of other organizations in a number of areas, including:

- The licensing of promoters
- The sanctioning body's responsibility to select the event officials and requirement to approve the proposed fight cards
- Conditions of permit holders (e.g. promoters, contestants and officials) such as ensuring commission rules, policies and procedures are followed before, during and after the event, and, suspending or revoking licenses for failure to comply with bylaws, policies, rules of the commission with respect to fighter safety.

⁶ <https://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/njcode/>

⁷ <http://boxing.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/boxingnv.gov/content/home/features/2016-09-09-ADOPTEDREGULATIONS-R062-16A.pdf>

⁸ http://www.bcathleticcommission.ca/Rules_Top.aspx

⁹ <http://www.calgary.ca/CA/city-clerks/Documents/Legislative-services/Bylaws/53M2006-CombativeSportsCommission.pdf>

¹⁰ <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/900052>

ECSC Policies also:

- Require all contestants to be medically cleared for each bout based on the results of prescribed tests
- Provide emergency medical services at all of its events
- Impose medical suspensions on contestants based on the injuries sustained in a bout
- Report the medical suspensions imposed to the governing bodies of the applicable sports (i.e. boxing, MMA and Muaythai).

ECSC is the only commission of those reviewed that has policies on contestants who take part in unsanctioned events. According to *ECSC Policy #5 Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: - Contestants and Officials Involved in Unsanctioned Events*, if the ECSC becomes aware that a contestant has taken part in an unsanctioned event, that contestant is automatically suspended for 90 days. The automatic suspension is imposed as a “medical risk” suspension as the ECSC cannot be sure the contestant did not sustain an injury in the fight.

In addition, Policy #5 states that a contestant may be required to re-do his/her medical tests effective from the date of the day following the participation in an unsanctioned competition and risks having his/her contestant’s license revoked for a minimum of twelve (12) months.

6.4. POLICY DIFFERENCES

The primary differences between ECSC Policies and the practices of other jurisdictions can be summarized into two key categories, licensing and medical.

In terms of licensing, ECSC Policies differ from the policies of other jurisdictions as follows:

- Licensing of Seconds - an event license issued to a contestant by the Executive Director is deemed to be a license for any Second assisting the contestant at an event. ECSC Policies do not require Seconds to obtain a license or have particular skills and/or knowledge of boxing, first aid or ECSC rules and regulations
- There are no defined licensing requirements for officials, such as referees and judges
- Judges and referees are not required to undergo medical examinations such as eye exams
- Referees are not required to obtain medical training
- There are no defined licensing requirements for ringside physicians, such as considering the applicant’s past performance as a ringside physician, the status of the applicant’s license with the applicable medical licensing authority, etc.
- There is no requirement for a signed declaration by the matchmaker that the contestants are suitably matched.

In terms of medical, one key difference between ECSC Policies and other practices in relation to fighter safety is the differentiation between the various types of combative sports regulated by the ECSC, and the different medical suspensions that may be issued under each sport.

For example, per ECSC Policies, if a boxer has suffered two (2) knockouts (“KOs”) or technical knockouts (“TKOs”) from blows to the head within a six (6) month period, a medical suspension for a period of not less than one hundred and eighty (180) days shall be imposed by the ECSC ringside physician. A boxer who sustains three (3) KOs or TKOs from blows to the head within a one (1) year period, must be suspended for a period of not less than one (1) year.

We contrast the above with ECSC Policies that provide that if an MMA or Muaythai contestant has been knocked out two (2) consecutive times or has incurred two (2) successive TKOs from blows to the head, after the second KO, a medical suspension of not less than sixty (60) days is required from the ringside physician. In addition, an MMA or Muaythai contestant who has been knocked out three (3) times or has incurred three (3) TKOs from blows to the head, after the third KO, the ringside physician must impose a medical suspension of not less than ninety (90) days. Unlike the policies around boxing summarized above, there is no requirement for the three (3) KOs or TKOs to occur consecutively and/or within a set timeframe.¹¹

Although the intent of ECSC Policies appears to be ensuring fighters with successive head injuries are prevented, for a set period of time, from fighting in future bouts, it is unclear as to why the suspensions are different between boxing and MMA / Muaythai for what appears to be similar types of injuries.

ECSC requires the same licensing and/or permitting medical exams and information as the other commissions to assess a contestant's fitness to fight; however, opportunities for increased fighter safety include:

- CT/MRI brain scans having been conducted within a certain timeframe (e.g. every three to five years)
- Contestants undergoing a complete medical examination by an ECSC physician before being approved to fight. ECSC requires the submission of medical information prior to the weigh-in by contestants that includes the results of a general physical exam by a primary physician within one (1) year of the fight and the results of prescribed medical exams (e.g. bloodwork and eye exam)
- Contestants being examined on the evening of the bout
- The same physician conducting the weigh-in examination and the post bout examination
- The ringside physician being provided with contestants' complete medical records prior to the event
- Contestants undergoing specific medical tests (e.g. CT/MRI brain scans and other neurological exams) in relation to head injuries sustained in fights.

ECSC Policies also allow a fighter to refuse medical care after a fight by signing an Against Medical Advice – Release at Scene Form.

As noted previously, the intent in presenting a summary of the policy comparison is to highlight policy areas of ECSC that are not aligned with practices in other jurisdictions. MNP has used some of these practices to assist it in developing recommendations in section 8 below.

7. OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT

In this section, we have summarized ECSC Policies that were not effective or were not followed pertaining to the June Event. Recommendations to address policy ineffectiveness are included in each section and were developed using the practices of other jurisdictions identified in the policy comparison noted above.

ECSC Policies related to 17(1)

¹¹ https://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/documents/PDF/ECSC_Policy09-Suspensions_Rest_Periods_Combative_Sport_Contestants.pdf

As a result, it is possible for a contestant to receive a suspension that does not meet ECSC minimum suspension requirements per its Policies.

In addition, the Chief Medical Officer, weigh-in physician and ringside physician are not provided with a fighter's fight and medical suspension history when they review the results of medical tests submitted by the fighter and / or examine a fighter at the weigh-in or after a bout. As a result, the assessment of whether a fighter has sustained two (2) or three (3) knockouts or technical knockouts due to head blows within a prescribed time period and the imposition of extended medical suspensions does not appear to be occurring following a bout.

ECSC Policies differentiate between minimum medical suspensions required based on the type of combative sport engaged in; for example, there are different suspensions applied for boxing versus MMA. This appears to have resulted in some uncertainty as to which medical suspensions are applied when a fighter participates in both boxing and MMA events. Uncertainty also appears to exist on how to apply ECSC's Policy on a fighter's participation in an unsanctioned event, given that the Policy does not provide guidance as to how to determine whether an event in a jurisdiction outside of Canada is sanctioned.

ECSC Policies should be reviewed, updated and clarified where necessary to ensure requirements for annual and event licensing are communicated, understood and followed by promoters and contestants. Fighter safety at ECSC sanctioned events may be improved through the clarification of medical suspension policies and more effective use of fight, medical and suspension histories of contestants. In addition, ECSC Policies should clearly define "unsanctioned events" and clarify when and how medical suspensions due to cumulative head injuries in multiple bouts should be applied. In addition, the definition of "unsanctioned events" should be expanded to address contestants participating in jurisdictions outside of Canada, in particular, the United States and Europe or contestants from foreign jurisdictions participating in events in Edmonton.

7.1. LICENSING AND PERMITTING - PROMOTERS

Annual Licenses

City of Edmonton Bylaw 15594 and ECSC *Policy #2 Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Licensing – Promoters* clearly outline the licensing requirements of promoters. No later than 45 days prior to a proposed event, promoters are required to apply for a license by submitting an application and providing the Executive Director with the following:

- License fee
- For corporate applicants:
 - Names and addresses of the officers, directors and shareholders
 - Corporation's most recent annual return
 - Recent police check for all directors of a corporation
 - Resumes including background, experience and any suspensions or hearings in any jurisdictions in the previous five years.
- For individual applicants:
 - Recent police information check.

Event Permits

Promoters are required to apply for an event permit for each event it plans to stage per Bylaw 15594, section 10 and ECSC *Policy #4 Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Event Permits*. Applications for the event permit must include:

- Copy of the promoter's licence
- An application or event form
- Proof of compliance and necessary permits for the event in accordance with City of Edmonton zoning bylaws
- The date booking fee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) payable by certified cheque, bank draft or money order
- Liability insurance
- Any additional information or documentation as required by the Executive Director.

According to Policy #4, a promoter is required to obtain approval from ECSC of the specific date, type of combative sports event and the venue where the event is to be held. The promoter must agree to follow ECSC Policies, following which, the Executive Director will then issue an event permit.

Promoters are required to post a financial performance bond or event deposit from which financial deductions may be subtracted for any non-compliance with ECSC Policies or conditions of the permit. However, the Executive Director does have the discretion to vary the amount required on an event-by-event basis.

Each event permit is numbered and the promoter agrees to the following key conditions:

- Comply with the security plan submitted to the Executive Director five (5) days prior to the event for approval
- Comply with the medical plan submitted to the Executive Director five (5) days prior to the event for approval
- Ensure that liability insurance for the event remains in full force and effect
- Comply with all policies and procedures approved by the Commission
- Not falsify any medical or fitness documentation provided to the Commission or the Executive Director for the event
- Not conduct the weigh in for the event in any place where alcohol is being served or sold
- Conduct the weigh in for the event in a place accessible to the public within the City of Edmonton
- Only hold the event on the days and at the times specified in the Event Permit
- Comply with the maximum attendance requirements specified in the Event Permit.

As with the promoter licensing process, it appears that the event permitting process was not as formal as set out in ECSC Policies as described above. Applications for event permits were not required, and licenses or license numbers were not issued. 17(1)

Recommendation #1 – Promoters’ Annual Licenses and Event Permits

ECSC should review its current annual licensing and event permitting policies for promoters to determine if the policy requirements are relevant and necessary in order to properly assess the ability of a promoter to stage a combative sports events safely.

If the determination is made that the policy requirements are relevant and necessary, the Executive Director should develop and implement formal processes and documents (e.g. application forms) to comply with ECSC Policies. The Executive Director should further communicate required processes to promoters using the ECSC website along with all application forms and any other templates, and this website should allow promoters to upload completed applications and supporting information (e.g. medical and security plans) directly to the ECSC.

If ECSC determines that its current policy requirements are outdated and result in the collection of information that is not required to properly assess the promoter or the event they are promoting (or not required as frequently), the Commission should update its Policies accordingly.

Recommendation #2 – Improve Documentation Retention

The Executive Director should maintain documentation supporting the completion of key activities in its licensing and permit approval processes to demonstrate compliance with City Bylaw and ECSC Policies, including but not limited to:

- Receipt of information from promoters in relation to an license and/or event permit application
- Determination of whether the information received meets Policy requirements
- Approval or denial of the promoter’s license and/or permit.

7.2. LICENSING AND PERMITTING - CONTESTANTS

City of Edmonton Bylaw 15594 and ECSC Policy #1 *Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Licensing – Contestants and Seconds* state that contestants must apply for both an annual contestant license and event licenses. Obtaining an annual license requires the submission of an application by the contestant in a form approved by the Executive Director, a license fee and any other information reasonably required by the Executive Director to review and process the application. Annual contestant licenses expire on December 31 of the year in which the license was issued.

Event contestant licenses require the submission of substantially more information by contestants. It is through the event contestant license process that the Executive Director and the ECSC Chief Medical Officer obtain the information to assess a contestant's medical and suspension status, and outlines conditions associated with the license including:

- An event contestant license is deemed to also be a license for Seconds assisting the contestant at an event
- The contestant agrees to the provision of medical services by ECSC officials including: the stoppage of a bout due to injuries; examination by weigh-in and ringside physicians before, during and after a bout; imposition of medical suspensions as a result of injuries sustained in a bout; and the reporting of the medical suspensions to other commissions and the regulating combative sports governing bodies.

As with promoters noted above, the annual licensing and event permitting processes for contestants were not as formal as required by ECSC Policies. Based on our interviews and review of documents provided, it appears that the licensing and permitting of contestants takes place during the event promoter permitting process, rather than by the contestants themselves. 17(1)

Contestants do not personally complete or submit application forms and, for those individuals, the required fees are then deducted from their purse following the match.

Recommendation #3 – Contestants' Annual Licenses and Event Permits

As with promoters' licenses and permits, ECSC should review its current annual licensing and event permitting policies for contestants to determine if the Policy requirements provide the Executive Director with relevant and sufficient information to issue the license and assess contestants' fitness to fight. If the Policy is deemed appropriate, the Executive Director should develop and implement formal processes and documents (e.g. application forms) to comply with ECSC Policies. ECSC should communicate required processes to contestants using the ECSC website along with all application forms and any other templates, and the ECSC website should allow contestants to upload completed applications and supporting information (e.g. medical and security plans) directly to the ECSC.

If ECSC determines that its current Policy requirements are outdated and result in the collection of information that is not required to issue the license or assess contestant fitness to participate in an upcoming event (or not required as frequently), ECSC should update its Policies accordingly.

7.3. UNSANCTIONED EVENTS

As noted in section 6.3 above, the ECSC has implemented a Policy on contestants who take part in unsanctioned events (*ECSC Policy #5 Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Contestants and Officials Involved in Unsanctioned Events*). According to this Policy, if ECSC becomes aware that a contestant has taken part in an unsanctioned event, that contestant is automatically suspended for 90 days. The automatic suspension is imposed as a “medical risk” suspension as ECSC cannot be sure the contestant did not sustain an injury in the fight.

ECSC has defined unsanctioned events as follows:

“One of the issues facing all Commissions within the ever-expanding combative sport industry is the issue of events being staged that are not sanctioned by the appropriate government legislative body. At present, there are three types of Commissions sanctioned by recognized government legislative bodies: provincial Commissions, municipal Commissions and tribal Commissions.

The Edmonton Combative Sports Commission (ECSC) recognizes only those three types of Commissions as legitimate. *The only proof of legitimacy is the relevant combative sports Commission’s official Bylaw as passed by the provincial or municipal government representatives or the Resolution from the Band Council for a tribal sanctioned Commission. The ECSC only recognizes Commissions that can provide a copy of such documentation as satisfactory evidence of their having legitimate Commission status.* ¹²

17(1)

and accordingly, it is unclear as to how it is determined whether events held outside of Canada are considered sanctioned. As a result, this Policy may be too restrictive in the sense that combative sports commissions, who are members of the Association of Boxing Commissions and Combative Sports (“ABC”), may be considered unsanctioned by ECSC as they are not a provincial, municipal or tribal commission. This would include certain commissions in the United States, such as Nevada and New Jersey, and government authorities in other parts of the world.

Applying a strict interpretation of a “sanctioned event” per the ECSC Policy, the July 15, 2016 Sochi, Russia event in which Hague participated could have been deemed unsanctioned. As a result, Hague could have received a separate 90-day suspension for fighting outside of Canada (i.e. in an event not sanctioned by a municipal, provincial or tribal commission) when his fight record and medical suspension history were reviewed by Executive Director as part of the event licensing / permitting process for the September 9, 2016 (Boxing) event. As shown in the diagram on the following page, Hague’s medical suspension history did not include a suspension from ECSC for participating in the event in Russia.

The implementation of the requirements of Policy #5 can only be achieved through a review of a contestant’s past fight history by the Executive Director thereby making the application of this Policy in the way that it is currently written retroactive. Although ECSC Policy is not clear on when this review should take place, we assume it would be during contestant licensing or the review and approval of the proposed fight card submitted by the promoter. That is, the Executive Director would review the fighter’s fight history to assess each fighter’s record and past results (e.g. number of wins and losses) and then apply the Policy.

¹² Source: Policy #5, Edmonton Combative Sports Policy, Contestants and Officials Involved in Unsanctioned Events

Although it is unclear when the fight results were posted to the official MMA website (mixedmartialarts.com), the website classified the Russian fight as a non-sanctioned fight (“NSF”) as shown in Hague’s official fight record on the MMA website contained in **Appendix E**. As noted previously, MMA defines a NSF as one that is not supervised by an Athletic Commission as defined by the ABC.

We understand the intent of Policy #5 is to encompass jurisdictions and governing commissions outside of Canada that have the authority to control and regulate combative sports; however, based on the language of the current Policy, it is unclear how the Policy requirements should be applied by the Executive Director or ECSC officials.

Recommendation #4 – Unsanctioned Events

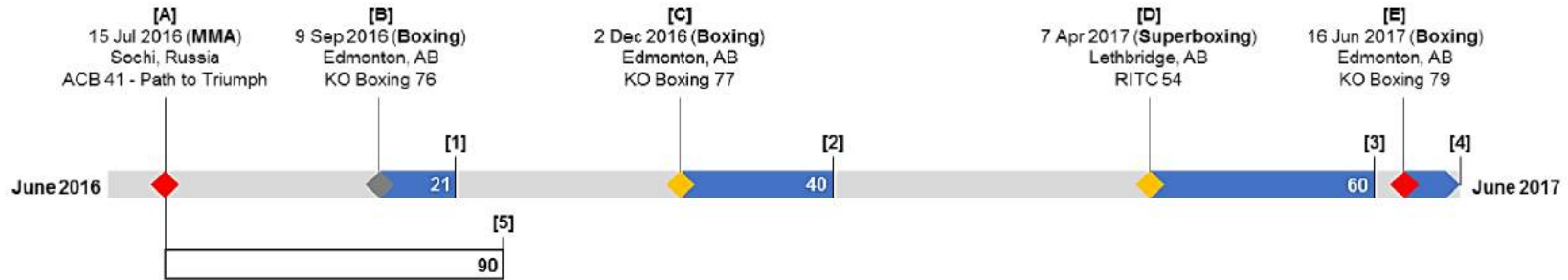
ECSC should review *Policy #5 - Contestants and Officials Involved in Unsanctioned Events* and clearly redefine “unsanctioned”. The definition should be expanded to address contestants participating in events in jurisdictions outside of Canada, in particular, the United States and Europe or contestants from foreign jurisdictions participating in events in Edmonton. The ECSC may also wish to align its definition of a sanctioned event with the official bodies governing combative sports (e.g. ABC).

When checking a contestant’s fight and medical suspension history as part of licensing or approval of the fight card, the Executive Director should review the contestant’s recent fight history for participation in unsanctioned events and determine whether an appropriate governing body sanctioned the fight. Whether the fight is sanctioned can be determined by reviewing the event details associated with each event listed for each fighter. Examples of event reporting by the official websites can be found in **Appendix H**. ECSC should also consider reviewing other sources of information other than the official websites to determine whether a fighter has participated in an unsanctioned event, as not all (unsanctioned) events may be reported to the websites.

If the event is unsanctioned, the Executive Director should suspend the contestant in accordance with ECSC Policies and report the suspensions to both the boxing (www.boxrec.com) and MMA (www.mixedmartialarts.com) official websites.

The following diagram summarizes Hague's fight and medical suspension history from June 2016 to June 2017. We have also included a possible suspension for the unsanctioned Sochi event based on the interpretation of Policy #5. The source of each event and medical suspensions is noted below the timeline.

Hague's Fight and Suspension History



Suspension Sources:

- [1] abc.boxrec.com
- [2] abc.boxrec.com
- [3] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [4] abc.boxrec.com

Event Sources:

- [A] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [B] abc.boxrec.com
- [C] abc.boxrec.com
- [D] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [E] abc.boxrec.com

Legend:

- ◆ Win
- ◆ Loss: KO or TKO due to head blows
- ◆ Loss: TKO (incomplete information)
- ◆ Loss: Unanimous Decision
- Suspension
- Possible Suspension

*The suspension length (in days) is written inside the suspension bar on the diagram above.

Possible Suspension:

[5] ECSC Policy #5, based on event [A] – 90 days due to participation in an unsanctioned event. Recommendation #4 addresses the lack of clarity in this policy. It is not clear when fight results were posted to the official website relied upon by the Executive Director.

7.4. MEDICAL SUSPENSIONS

ECSC Policy #8 *Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Medical* requires the assessment of a contestant's fitness to fight before, during and after a combative sports events. According to City Bylaw 15594, as part of the contestant licensing process, the Executive Director is to receive proof that the "*Applicant meets or exceeds the medical fitness and health standards approved by the Commission*"¹³. Before a fight, as part of the event licensing and weigh-in process, a promoter or contestant must submit the following information, namely proof of medical fitness, to the ECSC Chief Medical Officer for review no later than five (5) days prior to the fight:

- CT Scan or MRI of the head (no date is required as to when the CT Scan or MRI is taken)
- Recent ECG (EKG), actual tracing and not just a report
- Bloodwork within three (3) months of the fight date with negative results for HIV, Hep B, Hep C and syphilis
- Dilated funduscopy eye exam completed by an optometrist or ophthalmologist within one (1) year of the fight date
- General physical exam by primary care physician within one (1) year of the fight
- Female fighters must have a pregnancy test within fourteen (14) days prior to the fight
- Results of any additional tests that the ECSC Medical Officer or physician requires, particularly at the weigh-in (physical tests, plus heart rate and blood pressure check).

Contestants who fail to provide the required medical information or whose medical information, in the opinion of the ECSC's Chief Medical Officer, indicates the likelihood of serious medical conditions, are not permitted to fight in the upcoming combative sports event for which they were scheduled.

During an event, contestants are provided with the following medical services by ECSC ringside physicians:

- Medical examination to determine the nature and seriousness of injuries sustained during the contest and whether a contestant is fit to continue a contest
- Determination of whether the contest must be stopped entirely or temporarily if a contestant is injured
- Basic medical care for less serious injuries
- Referral to hospital or other medical treatment facilities if the ringside physician determines that the contestant's injuries warrant more than basic medical care such that treatment at a medical facility would be medically required
- Arrangements for emergency medical services transport of contestants who require medical treatment at a medical facility.

After an event, ECSC ringside physicians perform a medical assessment of the contestants, make recommendations for their rehabilitation prior to competing at another event, and issue medical suspensions with respect to those contestants who, in the opinion of the assessing physician, are not fit to compete for a specified period of time.

According to ECSC Policy #9 *Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Suspension and Rest Periods for Combative Sports Contestants*, ECSC's ringside physician shall impose a "medical suspension" or a mandatory rest and recovery period on each contestant/fighter after a bout. More specifically:

¹³ https://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/documents/PDF/C15594.pdf, section 6(1)(e)

- *“The ECSC’s ringside physician shall impose medical suspensions for BOXERS for at least the following minimum periods:*
 - Thirty (30) day medical suspension, for boxers who have actually completed a contest of ten (10) rounds or more.
 - Twenty-one (21) day medical suspension, for boxers who have actually completed a contest of six (6) to nine (9) rounds.
 - Fourteen (14) day medical suspension, or less if decided by the designated event medical advisor or ringside physician, for boxers who have actually completed a contest of one (1) to five (5) rounds.
 - If a boxer has been knocked out or has incurred a technical knockout from blows to the head, a medical suspension for a period of not less than sixty (60) days.
 - If a boxer has suffered two (2) knockouts or technical knockouts from blows to the head within a six (6) month period, a medical suspension for a period of not less than one hundred and eighty (180) days.
 - If a boxer has suffered three (3) knockouts or technical knockouts from blows to the head within a one (1) year period, a medical suspension for a period of not less than one (1) year.
 - If a boxer has suffered a technical knockout due to cuts, a medical suspension for a period of not less than thirty (30) days.
- *The ECSC’s ringside physician shall impose medical suspensions or mandatory rest periods of any duration, for Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) or MUAYTHAI contestants, based on post-fight medical evaluations and the following considerations:*
 - Seven (7) day medical suspension for an MMA or Muaythai contestant who has not suffered any noticeable physical injury and increasing time for additional damage or suspected injury, depending on the post-fight medical evaluation of the fighter by the ringside physician.
 - If a contestant has been knocked out or has incurred a technical knockout from blows to the head, a medical suspension for a period of not less than thirty (30) days.
 - If an MMA or Muaythai contestant has been knocked out two (2) consecutive times or has incurred two (2) successive technical knockouts from blows to the head, after the second knockout, a medical suspension for a period of not less than sixty (60) days.
 - If an MMA or Muaythai contestant has been knocked out three (3) times or has incurred three (3) technical knockouts from blows to the head, after the third knockout, a medical suspension for a period of not less than ninety (90) days.
- *The ECSC’s ringside physician may impose an indefinite medical suspension which will be removed only at the satisfaction of the imposing physician upon subsequent medical examination.*
- *The penalty for taking part in a contest during a medical suspension is a prohibition of up to a one (1) year prohibiting that individual from applying for and receiving a combative sports license from the ECSC.”¹⁴*

¹⁴ https://www.edmonton.ca/city_government/documents/PDF/ECSC_Policy09-Suspensions_Rest_Periods_Combative_Sport_Contestants.pdf

Medical Suspensions Based on Combative Sport Type

The differentiation of medical suspensions based on combative sport type can have a significant impact on the length of a fighter's suspension. As an example of same, boxers are to be suspended for a period of not less than one (1) year for suffering three (3) KOs or TKOs from blows to the head within a one (1) year period. On the other hand, MMA contestants face only a 90-day medical suspension if he/she has been knocked out three (3) times or has incurred three (3) TKOs from blows to the head. Furthermore, ECSC Policy does not state that a boxer's injuries must have been sustained in a boxing match, or that an MMA contestant's injuries must have been sustained in an MMA bout.

Medical Suspensions for Single Bouts

From the interviews with the Executive Director, Chief Medical Officer and a ringside physician in attendance at the June Event, it appears that:

- the weigh-in physician and the ringside physician(s) are not provided with the historic, medical records of a contestant at the weigh-in nor at any time prior to a fight. Therefore, the assessment of whether a contestant meets or exceeds the medical fitness and health standards approved by the Commission prior to a fight is determined without considering past fight and/or medical suspension histories.
- medical suspensions imposed on contestants after each bout are based on the medical opinions of the ringside physicians and not the minimum suspensions outlined in *Policy #9 Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Suspension and Rest Periods for Combative Sports Contestants*.

Medical Suspensions for Multiple Bouts

The ECSC Chief Medical Officer reviews the medical information submitted by each contestant and determines if there are medical issues impacting a fighter's ability to participate in the upcoming event. The ECSC Chief Medical Officer then advises the Executive Director of any fighters who are not cleared to fight, who are in turn removed from the upcoming fight card.

17(1)

Based on the above, it appears that the medical suspensions imposed by the ringside physician after the bouts:

- Are based on the injuries sustained in that bout
- Do not necessarily take into account the cumulative injuries of a contestant
- Do not necessarily consider requirements for longer suspensions (e.g. up to one year for boxers) because of cumulative injuries sustained in multiple bouts.

Hague's Medical Suspensions

It is difficult to determine which ECSC medical suspension policies (i.e. those that apply for boxing or those that apply for MMA) applied to Hague as of September 2016 as he was "applying" for an event license to compete as a boxer at the June Event, given his fight history consisted of MMA bouts and one boxing match in 2011. Although Hague had boxed in a single match in 2011, Hague's history is complicated by his switch from MMA to boxing in 2016 and his participation in an event that appears to have been a hybrid of boxing and MMA (i.e. Super Boxing) in Lethbridge, Alberta.

In addition, the suspension history of Hague appears to provide examples where ECSC Policy on minimum medical suspensions for single bouts (e.g. December 2, 2016) and multiple bouts may not have been followed, although complete information on the reason for the TKOs (explained below) was not available and we could not definitively determine where Policies were appropriately applied. Hague's suspension history also highlights how the differentiation of medical suspensions based on type of combative sport can have a significant impact on the length of a fighter's suspension. In addition, a December 2, 2016 ECSC event and an April 7, 2017 LCSC event both demonstrate instances of incomplete information being posted to the official boxing and MMA websites.

The post-bout medical evaluation form completed by the ECSC ringside physician for Hague after the December 2, 2016 ECSC event only noted TKO and did not provide information on the type of injury sustained by Hague at that event. 17(1)

The April 7, 2017 LCSC event was sanctioned by the LCSC and was classified as "Super Boxing". LCSC reported the results of the Super Boxing event (a hybrid of boxing and MMA) to the MMA official website on April 15, 2017¹⁵, along with Hague's 60-day medical suspension imposed by LCSC for a TKO; however, the cause of the TKO was not reported.

Publicly available information in the form of the boxing and MMA websites regularly referenced by the ECSC, along with other websites showing video and/or photographic images, suggest that the TKOs to Hague issued at both the December 2, 2016 ECSC event¹⁶ and the April 7, 2017 LCSC event¹⁷, may have been issued as a result of head blows. If Hague lost the December 2, 2016 bout as a result of a TKO due to head blows, the medical suspension should have been for 60 days; however, the ringside physician imposed a suspension of 40 days. At the time the ECSC ringside physician prepared the December 2, 2016 post-bout medical evaluation form for Hague, he may have sustained two KOs / TKOs due to head blows within a six-month period and could possibly been suspended for a six-month period according to *Policy #9 Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Suspension and Rest Periods for Combative Sports Contestants*. This determination cannot be made with certainty due to the incomplete reporting of results to the official boxing and MMA websites by the ECSC and LCSC, respectively.

It was noted in an interview with an expert from another jurisdiction, that it is a good practice to follow up on the cause of a TKO where incomplete information is reported. The posting of complete information to the official boxing website for the December 2, 2016 event and the official MMA website for the April 7, 2017 event could have provided information as to whether Hague had sustained multiple head blows and was fit to fight for the June Event.

Without complete medical suspension records and a contestant's fight history, the Chief Medical Officer and a ringside physician are unable to assess whether a contestant has suffered cumulative KOs and/or TKOs due to head injuries and should be suspended post-bout in accordance with ECSC Policy #9. In

¹⁵ Director of Customer Support, Mixed Martial Arts, LLC

¹⁶ Publicly available information was reviewed from the following sources: <http://boxrec.com/en/boxer/589109>; <http://thaboxingvoice.com/62367-2-ko-boxing-hosted-last-event-of-the-year-ko-77/62367/>; <http://edmonton.ctvnews.ca/video?clipId=1260707>; <http://www.guhdarphotography.com/p135476598>.

¹⁷ Publicly available information was reviewed from the following sources: <https://abc.mixedmartialarts.com/index.cfm?fa=fighter.Detail&pid=695DC909DFC9829D>; <http://topmmanews.com/2017/04/07/ritc-54-live-results-and-play-by-play/>; <http://edmonton.ctvnews.ca/video?clipId=1260707>.

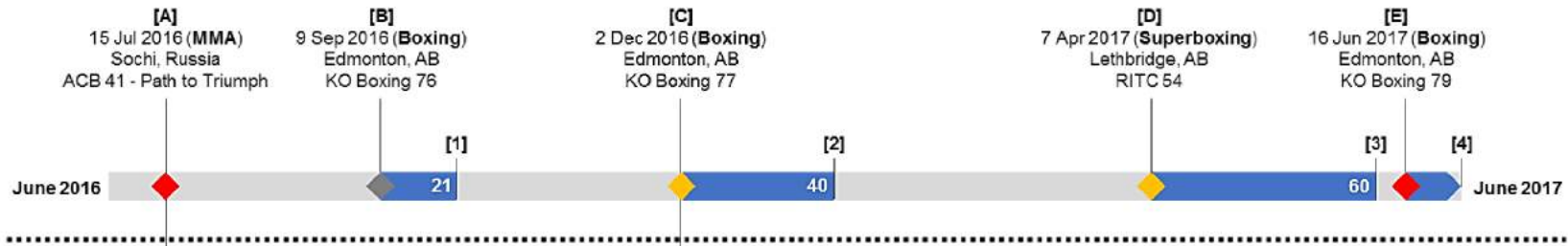
addition, ECSC Policy does not appear to allow the Chief Medical Officer or the weigh-in physician to impose a medical suspension on a contestant as part of the pre-fight clearance process. The Chief Medical Officer and weigh-in physician can refuse to clear the fighter to participate in an upcoming bout, but it is not clear whether they can impose a medical suspension based on the results of the medical tests submitted by the contestant or the medical test procedures conducted by the weigh-in physician.

If the December 2, 2016 and April 7, 2017 events had been reported to the websites as TKOs due to head blows, Hague's medical suspensions may have been different.

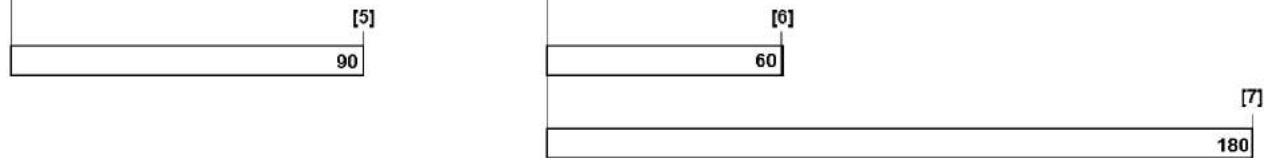
In the diagram on the following page, MNP has prepared a summary of Hague's fight history from June 2016 to June 2017 and included all known medical suspensions based on information posted to official websites (boxrec.com and mixedmartialarts.com) and post-bout medical evaluations conducted by ECSC ringside physicians. We have also illustrated potential medical suspensions that could have been applied based on *Policy #9 Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Suspensions and Rest Period for Combative Sports Contestants*. We identified the potential suspensions using ECSC Policy for boxers, ECSC Policy for MMA contestants, and applying the boxing medical suspension Policy to Hague's complete fight history. The distinction between KO and TKO does not change the duration of the required medical suspension due to multiple head blows per Policy #9.

This analysis is solely illustrative of how medical suspensions for head injuries can vary significantly under the current Policy depending on the type of combative sport. ECSC is the only commission with different medical suspension Policies for boxers and MMA contestants. As a result, potential suspensions for Hague could have ranged from 90 days to one year depending on which Policies were applied.

Hague's Potential Medical Suspension Summary



Had the ECSC Policy #9 been implemented, all fight results reported in a timely manner, and it been determined that the Dec 2, 2016 and April 7, 2017 bouts resulted in TKOs due to head blows, the following suspensions may have been applied:



Suspension Sources:

- [1] abc.boxrec.com
- [2] abc.boxrec.com
- [3] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [4] abc.boxrec.com

Event Sources:

- [A] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [B] abc.boxrec.com
- [C] abc.boxrec.com
- [D] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [E] abc.boxrec.com

Legend:

- ◆ Win
- ◆ Loss: KO or TKO due to head blows
- ◆ Loss: TKO (incomplete information)
- ◆ Loss: Unanimous Decision
- Suspension
- Possible Suspension

*The suspension length (in days) is written inside the suspension bar on the diagram above.

Possible Suspensions:

- [5] ECSC Policy #5, based on event [A] – 90 days due to participation in an unsanctioned event.
- [6] ECSC Policy #9.2.d, based on event [C] – 60 days for a boxer who incurs a KO or TKO from head blows.
- [7] ECSC Policy #9.2.e, based on events [A], [C] – 180 days for a boxer with 2 KOs or TKOs from blows to head in 6 month period, no differentiation based on fighter type.

A complete listing of the sources of each medical suspension can be found in **Appendix F**.

Recommendation #5 – Medical Suspension History

ECSC should maintain a file on all contestants who participate in combative sports events in Edmonton. The file should contain the contestant's complete fight and medical suspension history.

Prior to approving a contestant for participation in an event, the ECSC Chief Medical Officer should review a contestant's complete fight and medical suspension history to determine if further medical suspensions are required based on the contestant's cumulative injuries. In addition, this information should be shared with the weigh-in physician and the ringside physicians prior to the event. This can be achieved through the preparation of a fight and medical suspension history summary for each contestant, or simply by printing off the information from the official websites for all combative sports that the contestant has participated in.

In the event that incomplete information regarding a TKO is posted to the official websites, the Executive Director should satisfy himself/herself as to the rationale for the TKO either by contacting the governing body that sanctioned the event or seek out publicly available information to assess whether the TKO may have been due to head blows.

At the weigh-in, the physician should review the fight and medical suspension history summary with the contestant and require the contestant to sign a declaration acknowledging the information is complete and accurate. The information should also be provided to ringside physicians for their use in determining the appropriate medical suspension for a contestant based on his/her previous fight and suspension history. The ringside physician should be required to attach the fight and medical suspension history summary to the post-medical evaluation form allowing the Executive Director to review the information prior to posting it to official websites to ensure the ringside physicians are following ECSC Policies. In the event that the post-medical evaluation form does not note the reason for a TKO, the Executive Director should follow this up with the ringside physician in order to complete the form and post the information on the official website.

ECSC Policy should be updated to allow the Chief Medical Officer and / or the weigh-in physician to impose a medical suspension based on the results of the medical tests submitted by the contestant or the medical test procedures conducted by the weigh-in physician.

Recommendation #6 – Review of Medical Suspensions

ECSC should require its Executive Director to review medical suspensions imposed by the ringside physicians to ensure minimum Policy requirements are met. Ringside physicians should have the ability to impose medical suspensions that exceed minimum Policy requirements based on their professional judgement; however, ringside physicians should not have the ability to impose medical suspensions that are less than those required by Policy.

Recommendation #7 – Minimum Medical Suspensions

ECSC should make recommendations to City Council to revise the powers, duties and functions of its Executive Director to include the power to increase medical suspensions imposed by ringside physicians where the suspension imposed does not meet minimum Policy requirements. The Policy should also be updated for the same and limit the authority of physicians to clear medical suspensions only once the minimum requirement has been met.

Recommendation #8 – Medical Suspension Policy

ECSC should revise its Policy on medical suspensions to remove the differentiation between combative sports type and related medical suspensions. This will promote consistency among the combative sports and better achieve the intent of the Policy which is to protect contestants from the impacts of repetitive brain trauma.

Recommendation #9 – Indefinite Medial Suspension (Head Blows)

ECSC should require its ringside physicians to suspend all contestants who sustain head injuries, in either a winning or losing effort, indefinitely. Contestants should not be cleared to fight until they have provided the Executive Director or Chief Medical Officer with medical evidence that they have not sustained brain trauma due to repetitive head blows.

Recommendation #10 – Consultation with Physicians

As part of its Policy review and revision process, ECSC should ensure its Chief Medical Officer and other physicians (e.g. weigh-in and ringside) are consulted on any Policy revisions that impact fighter safety. This input from the physicians is required to help ensure proposed revisions reflect current medical practices, including the most up-to-date methods of detecting potential serious medical conditions of contestants through examination techniques and the results of medical testing before contestants are approved to compete.

Recommendation #11 – Reporting Results to Official Websites

Following the submission of the results of combative sports events, including medical suspension information, for those events held in Edmonton to the official websites, the Executive Director should review the posting of these results and medically related suspensions by the official websites to ensure the results and suspension history have been updated accurately. Screenshots of the posted information should be printed or saved electronically to evidence the review.

8. CHANGES RECOMMENDED TO IMPROVE SAFETY OF FUTURE SANCTIONED COMBATIVE SPORTS EVENTS

MNP has further recommendations to improve fighter safety based on its review of practices in other jurisdictions. These include implementing more stringent licensing requirements on matchmakers, seconds and other officials; defining the roles and responsibilities of all officials in the Policies; clearly establishing in the Policies the required qualifications, experience and training of officials; and, establishing an anonymous tip line to allow individuals to report concerns regarding the health and safety of contestants directly to the Executive Director.

ECSC should also consider developing a formal policy development framework to assist in updating and maintaining its policies.

8.1. MATCHMAKERS

The Executive Director is required to approve all fight cards and the matching of contestants by the promoter. This approval of fight cards by the Executive Director is consistent with practices in other jurisdictions; however, the matching of contestants is usually carried out by a licensed matchmaker. Ontario, British Columbia, New Jersey and Nevada all require matchmakers to be licensed under their respective combative sporting policy and/or regulation. British Columbia, per B.C. Reg. 171/2013, S.7, requires potential matchmakers to provide a significant amount of information as part of the licensing process to illustrate their experience and qualifications, including:

- If the applicant has ever been investigated for wrongdoing in respect of a matchmaker licence or authorization from any jurisdiction, details of the investigation, results and consequences
- The applicant's experience as a matchmaker in the five-year period immediately preceding the date of application, including locations and dates of the events or matches for which the applicant made the matches
- Declarations of any financial interest the applicant has in a professional athlete or in a business entity or individual involved in the sport to which the application relates
- Declaration of any relationship, whether by blood, adoption or marriage, the applicant has with a professional athlete or official, including name and relationship.¹⁸

Per B.C. Reg. 171/2013, S13, British Columbia also specifically requires event matchmakers to ensure that contestants for each contest are suitable based on weight and fight records, and that all contestants on the fight card are not subject to medical suspension or a license suspension in any jurisdiction at the time of the event.¹⁹ In addition, matchmakers are required to provide the Commission with a summary document outlining proposed contestants and the rationale for the matches.

Recommendation #12 - Matchmakers

The City should amend Bylaw 15594 to include the licensing of matchmakers and the ECSC should develop and implement a licensing policy for matchmakers. The licensing process should be conducted on an annual basis and require the submission of information that will allow the Executive Director to assess the experience and results of the applicant. ECSC Policy should also require matchmakers to formally sign-off and acknowledge that the suspension history of the proposed contestants has been reviewed and appropriately considered for each event. In addition, the matchmaker should be required to provide a summary of why contestants have been matched and the rationale for the matches.

8.2. ANONYMOUS / CONFIDENTIAL TIP LINE

MNP conducted interviews with certain individuals who interacted with Hague before the June Event. A number of these individuals stated they had concerns with Hague's continued participation in combative sports events due to his losing record and history of head injuries sustained through KOs and TKOs from blows to the head. However, we were advised that, notwithstanding those concerns, Hague insisted on continuing to participate in combative sports events.

¹⁸ (B.C. Reg. 171/2013, S.7)

¹⁹ (B.C. Reg. 171/2013, S13)

Recommendation #13 - Anonymous / Confidential Tip Line

An anonymous tip line (phone, email or both) should be introduced, which can be used by individuals to advise the appropriate officials of concerns with the health and safety of contestants. This may include providing information on injuries that may not have been disclosed by the contestant during required physical exams, at the weigh-in or through official declarations (e.g. Contestant's Acknowledgment of the Level of Medical Care form, Release and Waiver form). The reporting should be directed to someone other than the Executive Director and that individual should be independent of the oversight of combative sports and have the appropriate authority to address issues reported. In addition, the source of the information received through the tip line should remain confidential.

8.3. QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICIALS

ECSC Policies require all officials working ECSC sanctioned events to be licensed. According to Bylaw 15638, an official means "*an individual who is authorized by the Commission to provide services at an event, including but not limited to judges, timekeepers, dressing-room supervisors, referees, medical advisors, ringside physicians, ... scorekeepers, knockdown judges, paymasters, ring generals, technical advisors, corner supervisors and inspectors*". Similar to promoters, officials are required to submit an application for a license to the Executive Director, and the license expires on December 31 of the year it is issued.

Recommendation #14 - Roles and Responsibilities of Officials

The following table summarizes potential improvements in relation to officials:

Observation	Recommendation
All officials for the June Event were licensed except for the Ring General.	The Executive Director should ensure all its officials have valid licenses at each event.
ECSC Policies do not define the roles and responsibilities of officials, nor do they define the required accreditation of each type of official.	ECSC should define the roles and responsibilities of all officials in its Policies. ECSC Policies should also clearly outline the required qualifications, experience and training required of each type of official in its Policies, and provide training sessions when required to assist its officials in obtaining required accreditations.
The current Officials Code of Conduct includes an acknowledgement that <i>"I accept the responsibility to read, ensure I understand, and agree to follow, the ECSC Bylaws and the ECSC operational directives from the Executive Director, the Chief Inspector, and any other ECSC official with assigned leadership responsibilities"</i> .	The Code should be amended to include ECSC Policies.
The Officials Code of Conduct was last signed by ECSC officials in 2015.	The Executive Director should ensure all officials review and sign the Officials Code of Conduct on an annual basis.
Seconds and cornermen bear no responsibility for fighter safety.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ECSC should define the roles and responsibilities of seconds within Policy #1 Edmonton Combative Sports Policy – Licensing – Contestants and Seconds. • The ECSC Policy should outline the training, experience and qualifications required of cornermen in order to provide safety to contestants. A minimum age requirement should be instituted for cornermen. • ECSC should consider training and qualification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation ("CPR") and First Aid as criteria for cornermen licensing. • Cornermen should be required to sign a statutory declaration acknowledging that the contestant did not sustain injuries in training prior to the weigh-in.
Judges and scorekeepers mark events ending by TKO or KO; however, there is no definition of these terms within the policies or bylaws.	ECSC Policies should be updated to include a definition of the terms KO and TKO.

8.4. POLICY DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

Many of the recommendations included in this Report relate to the review and updating of current ECSC Policies. The Executive Director advised that the Commission currently does not have a Policy development framework in place to guide Policy development activities.

Recommendation #15 - Policy Development

To address the deficiencies noted in ECSC Policies, MNP recommends the Commission develop and implement a Policy Development Framework (“Framework”). The purpose of the Framework is to define a process for the identification, development, approval, communication and administration of all Commission Policies and to promote the creation or revision of policies that are:

- Consistent in terms of format and terminology
- Relevant, up-to-date and reviewed regularly
- Compliant with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements
- Available to all stakeholders (e.g. contestants, promoters, officials, etc.) as required.

A Policy Development Framework is composed of the following key processes:

- Pre-development
- Drafting and Consultation
- Review and Approval
- Communication and Implementation
- Monitoring.

The key activities of each stage are summarized below:



9. GOVERNANCE

9.1. OVERSIGHT AND MONITORING

In 2008, the City engaged Sierra Systems to review the governance structure of the ECSC. At that time, it is our understanding that Commission members were very much “hands on” in the operations and execution of combative sports events. Recommendations were made to implement a more traditional Policy and oversight role for the Commission.

Another review by Sierra Systems in 2010 concluded the Commission was functioning with the recommended governance structure, and ECSC was operating within the approved rules and regulations of the Commission. A review of policies, rules and procedures was undertaken in 2013 by the City Auditor, which resulted in amendments to a number of ECSC Policies.

During interviews with senior City officials and Commission members, MNP determined Commission members appear to have a strong understanding of their roles in guiding Policy, reviewing appeals and monitoring the operations through interaction with the Executive Director.

MNP asked questions regarding the reporting and information provided to the Commission from the Executive Director, as well as Commission members. Based on the answers received, it appears that there is a lack of consistent formal reporting processes to the ECSC other than verbal reports on an event-by-event basis. We were advised that annual reports to City Council by the Commission Chair consisted of high level reporting of financial information and event statistics.

17(1)

A review or audit of ECSC

Policy application by the ECSC does not appear to have been undertaken since the approval of those new policies in 2013.

17(1)

The current mandate within City Bylaw 15638, section 5 identifies two specific roles for the Commission, namely to approve regulations and to hear appeals, although there is in this Bylaw a broad reference to “*control and regulate all aspects of combative sports*”. Furthermore, section 27 sets out the governance structure with respect to the Executive Director as follows:

“The Executive Director will take direction from the Commission with respect to matters within its mandate, but will be accountable to and under the supervision of the City Manager.”

Over the past four years, it appears that the Commission has not monitored or evaluated whether the changes to policies in 2013 had been followed. As advised by the Chair of the Commission, the information that was provided to the Commission by the Executive Director relating to Policy implementation or Policy changes (e.g. medical suspensions) was provided verbally, and generally not questioned.

Recommendation #16 - Mandate of the Commission

City Council should amend Bylaw 15638 to specifically include the Commission's responsibility for oversight, monitoring and reporting on the application of Policy within the Commission's mandate. This would include the ECSC reporting annually to Council on the effective and consistent application of its Policies, as is consistent with practices in other jurisdictions and is generally considered an essential role in board governance.

Recommendation #17- Reporting to the Commission

As supported by Bylaw 15638, section 30, the Commission should require the Executive Director to submit a written report to both the ECSC and the City Manager, on at least a quarterly basis, that includes key performance indicators ("KPIs") and statistics to show that approved fighter safety policies are being followed.

We also recommend the implementation of a regular Commission review process to discuss Policy application with the Executive Director until such time the Commission is confident that its Policies are being applied appropriately, the KPIs are appropriate and can be relied upon. The Commission should also require an annual signed declaration from the Executive Director that Policy is being applied as written.

9.2. PROVINCIAL COMMISSION

To our knowledge, Alberta is unique in North America in allowing individual municipalities to govern and regulate combative sports within the Province. Every other province in Canada that allows prize fighting does so through a provincial regulatory body. In our reviews of other jurisdictions, the elimination of a patchwork set of rules, reporting and medical policies was a key rationale for state or provincial regulatory bodies.

The previously referenced report provided by Sierra Systems in 2008 indicated that one governance structure that could be considered in future was the implementation of a provincial commission to regulate combative sports. The intent of a provincial commission would be to oversee and regulate combative sports consistently across Alberta through a common set of policies and procedures, as well as the establishment of a central repository for contestant's fight and medical histories.

Hague's participation in a "Super Boxing" event sanctioned by the LCSC on April 7th, 2017 is an example of where a provincial commission with a common set of policies, procedures and information would have provided better clarity and consistency across combative sports in Alberta. Although the LCSC had the authority to approve this type of event, it is unclear if Super Boxing was sanctioned by the ABC. As noted in **Appendix G**, the MMA official website still notes the categorization of that event as "TBD" (i.e. to be determined) in respect of the reporting of results. Following that event, LCSC issued a 60-day suspension; however, the reason for the suspension was not provided on the MMA website. 17(1)

With a common set of policies and procedures, along with one source of information, consistency in the sanctioning of events and the application of medical suspensions across Alberta is possible.

Recommendation #18 – Provincial Commission

The City should work with the Provincial government and municipal counterparts to encourage the implementation of a provincial commission. The combative sports industry continues to operate across Alberta and if the decision is made to implement a provincial commission, the participation of the City and ECSC will be required in order to provide a seamless transition between the current system and a provincially regulated body. Legislative authority, bylaws, policies and associated infrastructure will need to be put in place to minimize risk to fighters during implementation. To this end, an independent and objective director of the new provincial commission should be recruited to oversee the creation and smooth transition to a provincial system.

10. CONCLUSION

MNP was engaged by the City and the ECSC to conduct this independent, third party review and determine how oversight of combative sports events can be strengthened and fighter safety in future events improved. This review was not conducted to make findings of fault, legal responsibility or conclusions of law.

Through a review of public information, documentation provided and interviews with ECSC members, Executive Director(s), officials and other individuals who participated in the activities pertaining to the June Event before, during and after the fight, MNP established a timeline of key facts surrounding the June Event.

Based on our review of ECSC Policies and the policies of other combative sport commissions related to fighter safety, we concluded that ECSC Policies are generally aligned with practices from other organizations for combative sports events. However, it does appear that certain ECSC Policies related to medical suspensions were not followed. 17(1)

As a result, it is possible for a contestant to receive a suspension that does not meet ECSC minimum suspension requirements per its Policies.

In addition, the Chief Medical Officer, weigh-in physician and ringside physician are not provided with a fighter's fight and medical suspension history when they review the results of medical tests submitted by the fighter and / or examine a fighter at the weigh-in or after a bout. As a result, the assessment of whether a fighter has sustained two (2) or three (3) knockouts or technical knockouts due to head blows within a prescribed time period and the imposition of extended medical suspensions does not appear to be occurring following a bout.

ECSC Policies differentiate between minimum medical suspensions required based on the type of combative sport engaged in; for example, there are different suspensions applied for boxing versus MMA. This may have resulted in some confusion as to which medical suspensions apply when a fighter participates in both boxing and MMA events. Confusion may also exist on how to apply ECSC's Policy on a fighter's participation in an unsanctioned event, given that the Policy does not provide guidance as to how to determine whether an event in a jurisdiction outside of Canada is sanctioned.

It also appears that the Executive Director is not consistently complying with ECSC Policies on licensing and permitting of promoters and contestants. As per the Information provided, applications for event permits have not been required by the Executive Director and licenses or license numbers have not been issued. Promoters have been permitted to provide information pertaining to an event informally through emails or verbally in person or over the phone, and it appears that not all of the information required is being provided. Licensing and permitting of contestants takes place during the event promoter permitting process rather than through a separate process. It appears as if most of the information required of contestants is submitted by the promoters. ECSC should review these Policies to determine if they provide it with relevant and sufficient information required to approve license promoters and contestants and, if not, it should update the Policies accordingly. Additionally, ECSC should ensure that its Policies in this regard are consistently applied.

While the Executive Director was providing verbal and written event reports to the Commission on an ongoing basis, to our knowledge the Commission did not receive nor demand information to confirm that Policies were in fact being followed in the four years since new Policies were approved by the Commission in 2013.

MNP has included a number of recommendations regarding the sharing of a contestant's fight and medical suspension history with the CMO, weigh-in and ringside physicians in either determining a fighter's fitness to fight or medical suspensions issued post-bout. In addition, we are recommending fighters officially acknowledge, through a formal pre-fight sign-off, that the fight and medical suspension histories that were previously provided to the Executive Director are up-to-date and accurate. The intention is not to require more information from contestants, but rather to better use the information that is currently available within the official boxing and MMA websites.

ECSC should also require its ringside physicians to suspend all contestants who sustain head injuries, in either a winning or losing effort, indefinitely. Contestants should not be cleared to fight until they have provided the Executive Director or Chief Medical Officer with medical evidence that they have not sustained brain trauma due to repetitive head blows.

A further recommendation is that the Executive Director review and confirm the posting of event results and medical suspensions to the official websites to ensure the results and suspension history have been updated accurately.

Other recommendations aimed at improving fighter safety in alignment with more stringent practices in other jurisdictions include:

- Licensing of matchmakers
- Establishing an anonymous or confidential tip line to report concerns with fighters' fitness to fight
- Clearly defining the required qualifications of officials
- Providing training to officials.

As per earlier governance options developed by Sierra Systems for the City, we support the City working with the provincial government and its municipal counterparts to encourage the implementation of a provincial commission and the establishment of consistent rules for combative sports across the Province. In addition, City Council should specifically include the Commission's responsibility for oversight, monitoring and reporting on the application of Policy within the Commission's mandate outlined in Bylaw 15638. This would include the ECSC reporting annually to Council on the effective and consistent application of its Policies. The Commission should also require an annual signed declaration from the Executive Director that Policy is being applied as written.

MNP would like to thank those individuals involved in the completion of this engagement for their time, cooperation and patience in answering a myriad of questions and providing supporting documentation and information - without the participation and thoughtful contributions of all involved, this Report would not be possible.

17(1)

APPENDIX A – SUMMARY OF FACTS

The following is a Summary of Facts pertaining to Hague’s participation in the ECSC June Event held at the Shaw Conference Centre in Edmonton, Alberta.

This document was compiled using publicly available information, documentation received from the City of Edmonton and the ECSC, as well as information acquired from interviews with several individuals involved with the June Event.

Throughout this document, we have also noted any instances where we were not provided required documentation to evidence key activities to be carried out according to Policy (e.g. proof of licensing, etc.). These instances are shaded in gray in the summary below.

Reference No.	Date	Key Activity
1.	15 August 2016	KO Boxing (“Promoter”) submitted dates for 2017 boxing events (including the June Event) to the ECSC via email to the Executive Director.
2.	26 January 2017	Promoter cheque with this date was submitted to the Executive Director for promoter license payment
3.	17 February 2017 – 14 June 2017	Officials’ renewed licences for 2017 events.
4.	Unknown – Documentation not provided	We did not receive proof of submission of all required materials for 2017 Promoter licence application, per ECSC Policy #2 and City of Edmonton Bylaw 15594. Advised by the City that the process as outlined in ECSC Policies is not followed and complete submission of all required documents was not received.
5.	Unknown – Documentation not provided	We did not receive proof of Promoter licence issuance, per City of Edmonton Bylaw 15594. The City did issue a Promoter license to the June Event Promoter on November 8, 2017.

Reference No.	Date	Key Activity
6.	15 March 2017	17(1)
7.	7 April 2017	Hague participated in a Super Boxing match in Lethbridge, Alberta sanctioned by the LCSC. The LCSC imposed a 60-day medical suspension on Hague from injuries received in that match.
8.	16 May 2017	17(1)
9.	19 May 2017	Hague posted on the Promoter's Facebook page: <i>"If anyone pulls out, my medicals are up to date. Good luck to all fighters."</i>
10.	25 May 2017	The Promoter discussed the June Event on "The Spice of Life" podcast (Episode 62), where it was mentioned that Braidwood's scheduled opponent had dropped out of the fight. The Promoter discussed the possibility of other opponents, one of whom was Hague.
11.	26 May 2017	Hague posted on the Promoter's Facebook page: <i>"Waiting patiently...."</i>
12.	26 May 2017	Initial event card forwarded by the Promoter to the Executive Director. (Hague not yet on the card).
13.	29 May 2017	Hague posted on the Promoter's Facebook page: <i>"Sparring 5 heavyweights on Saturday. Im ready. Lets go."</i>
14.	01 June 2017	Hague signed a boxing agreement with the Promoter.

Reference No.	Date	Key Activity
15.	Unknown – Documentation not provided	We did not receive proof of Annual and Event Contestant licence issuance for Hague, per ECSC Policy #1 and City of Edmonton Bylaw 15594. Annual and Event license fees were submitted by the Promoter and then deducted from Hague's purse. 17(1)
16.	05 June 2017	June Event fee from Promoter deposited by the Executive Director.
17.	06 June 2017	Hague's suspension is complete for injuries sustained in the LCSC Super Boxing match.
18.	Unknown – Documentation not provided	We did not receive proof of Event Permit issuance, per ECSC Policy #4 and City of Edmonton Bylaw 15594. ECSC does not issue paper Event Permits.
19.	09 June 2017	Executive Director checked medical suspensions on fightfax.com and boxrec.com.
20.	13 June 2017	Promoter emailed fight card to the Executive Director with Hague included.
21.	Unknown – Documentation not provided	17(1)
22.	13 June 2017	Promoter confirmed 7:15pm start time for June Event by email to the Executive Director.
23.	13 or 14 June 2017	17(1)

Reference No.	Date	Key Activity
24.	14 June 2017	An ECSC Official prepared a list of event Officials for the June Event, along with estimated expenses.
25.	15 June 2017*	<p>Hague signed a Statutory Declaration for the ECSC as provided by the ECSC official (Commissioner of Oaths) stating that he:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • had notified the ECSC of all previous fights • had not been knocked out or suffered a concussion in the past 30 days • had not been involved in any accident, altercation or intense training or mishap in the past 30 days that would impair his mixed martial arts (“MMA”) fighting ability • was not taking any medication or performance enhancing drugs • was not under suspension, had read the rules • was fully aware of risks, and was fit to participate in the June Event. <p>(Note: the Statutory Declaration in the bullets above references MMA, not boxing.)</p> <p>The Statutory Declaration was witnessed by an ECSC official (Commissioner of Oaths). 17(1)</p> <p>*(Date is hard to read, but our information is that this form would have been signed at or around Hague’s pre-fight weigh-in on June 15th, 2017.)</p>
26.	15 June 2017*	Hague named seconds and signed a Governing Law and Jurisdiction document issued by the ECSC, which acknowledges laws and processes for the resolution of disputes between the Contestant (Hague) and the City of Edmonton.

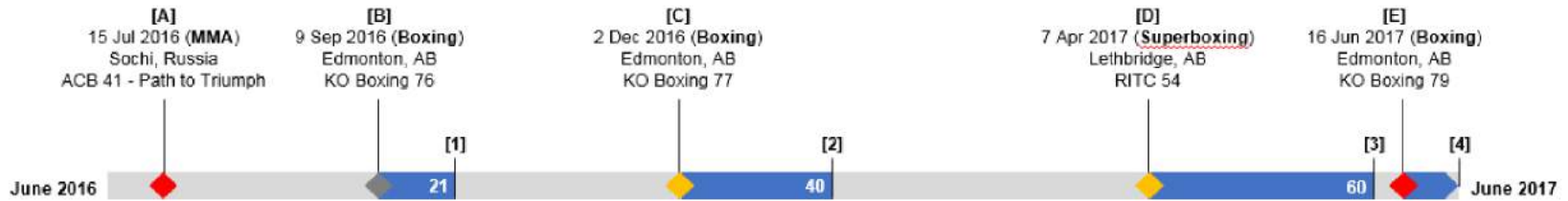
Reference No.	Date	Key Activity
		*(There is no date by the signature, but our information is that this form would have been signed at or around Hague's pre-fight weigh-in on June 15 th , 2017.)
27.	15 June 2017*	<p>Hague signed a Consent to Release of Health Information to the Medical Officers of the ECSC, issued by the ECSC official (Commissioner of Oaths). This document permits the ECSC to distribute Hague's health information to similar commissions for the purposes of assessing his fitness to participate in future events.</p> <p>*(Document states effective June 11th, 2017, but our information is that this form would have been signed at or around Hague's pre-fight weigh-in on June 15th, 2017.)</p>
28.	15 June 2017*	<p>Hague signed a Medical Services to Contestant Acknowledgement, issued by an ECSC official (Commissioner of Oaths), which acknowledges that Emergency Medical Services ("EMS") personnel and ringside physicians will be present at the event, outlines the duties of the medical personnel, and states that medical suspensions will be reported to the Association of Boxing Commissions ("ABC") international website listing. It also acknowledged that Hague may refuse to accept the direction of medical personnel, and agreed to adhere to all rules, regulations, and conditions of the event.</p> <p>*(Dated June 11th, 2017, but event date is incorrectly stated as June 12th, 2017. It is our information that this form would have been signed at or around Hague's pre-fight weigh-in on June 15th, 2017.)</p>
29.	15 June 2017	Weigh-in occurred at approximately 6:00 pm at the Chateau Lacombe Hotel. Official weight recorded for all contestants prepared by the Executive Director. Hague weighed in at 269.6 pounds, Braidwood weighed in at 250.1 pounds.
30.	15 June 2017	Executive Director informed by the Promoter that one of the scheduled bouts (Rafaelle Santoro vs. Kyle Fortch) had been cancelled, thereby reducing the June Event to nine (9) bouts.

Reference No.	Date	Key Activity
31.	15 June 2017	Braidwood and Hague had an exchange of words at the weigh-in.
32.	15 June 2017	The pre-fight Medical Physician medically cleared the 18 fighters participating in the June Event. Hague was cleared to fight. The pre-fight Medical Physician noted that Hague had slightly elevated blood pressure.
33.	15 June 2017	Fighters selected gloves at the pre-fight weigh-in. Gloves were retained by an ECSC official (Inspector) overnight June 15 th , 2017, and ECSC official (Inspector) brought them to the June Event the following day.
34.	Unknown – Documentation not provided	We did not receive proof that Officials signed and agreed to the Official's Code of Conduct, per ECSC Policy #3 in 2017. The City advised the last signing of the Code by Officials took place in 2015.
35.	16 June 2017	Bout sheet prepared by the Executive Director and the ECSC official (Commissioner of Oaths) was distributed to the Referees, Judges, and Inspectors.
36.	16 June 2017	ECSC Chief Medical Officer/Ringside Physician undertook the post fight medical examination for bout #8 (the bout before the Hague-Braidwood bout).
37.	16 June 2017	The alternate Ringside Physician remained at ringside for bout #9 (the Hague-Braidwood bout).
38.	16 June 2017	Hague lost consciousness for approximately 10 seconds after being knocked out by Braidwood at two minutes and eight seconds (2:08) of round number two.
39.	16 June 2017	Hague left the ring, after being seated in the corner for 2-3 minutes, with some assistance from one of his seconds.

Reference No.	Date	Key Activity
40.	16 June 2017	The alternate Ringside Physician completed the post-bout medical examination. Per the ECSC Post-bout Medical Evaluation, the alternate Ringside Physician recorded an indefinite suspension on Hague.
41.	16 June 2017	Hague complained of head pain, vomited several times and asked to lay down during the post-bout medical examination. The alternate Ringside Physician contacted EMS personnel and instructed them to come to the medical exam room.
42.	16 June 2017	EMS personnel transported Hague via ambulance to the Emergency Room at the Royal Alexandra Hospital at 11:15 pm.
43.	Unknown	Executive Director requested statements recalling what occurred at the June Event from several individuals who were involved and in attendance.
44.	17 June 2017	Statement received from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternate Ringside Physician
45.	18 June 2017	Statements received from the following ECSC officials: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Inspector • One Judge • Three Inspectors • One Referee
46.	19 June 2017	Statements received from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-fight Medical Physician

Reference No.	Date	Key Activity
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Observer
47.	19 June 2017	Executive Director submitted the June Event fight results at 9:13 pm to Fight Fax and Box Rec official websites, and other representatives of Canadian combative sports commissions.
48.	20 June 2017	Statement received from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECSC official (Commissioner of Oaths)
49.	Unknown	Statements received from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Judge Combative Sports Consultant

APPENDIX B – HAGUE FIGHT AND SUSPENSION HISTORY



Suspension Sources:

- [1] abc.boxrec.com
- [2] abc.boxrec.com
- [3] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [4] abc.boxrec.com

Event Sources:

- [A] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [B] abc.boxrec.com
- [C] abc.boxrec.com
- [D] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [E] abc.boxrec.com

Legend:

- ◆ Win
- ◆ Loss: KO or TKO due to head blows
- ◆ Loss: TKO (incomplete information)
- ◆ Loss: Unanimous Decision
- Suspension

*The suspension length (in days) is written inside the suspension bar on the diagram above.

APPENDIX C – INFORMATION REVIEWED

The following documents and websites were reviewed as part of this engagement:

Documents:

- Association of Boxing Commissions and Combative Sports – *Regulatory Guidelines and Rules for All – World and Regional Championship Bouts*
- Association of Boxing Commissions Unified Rules of Boxing
- City of Edmonton Bylaw 15594 Combative Sports Bylaw (Consolidated on November 29, 2016)
- City of Edmonton Bylaw 15638 Edmonton Combative Sports Commission Bylaw (Consolidated on November 29, 2016)
- Policy #1 – Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Licensing – Contestants and Seconds
- Policy #2 – Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Licensing – Promoters
- Policy #3 – Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Licensing – Event Officials
- Policy #4 – Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Event Permits
- Policy #5 - Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Contestants and Officials Involved in Unsanctioned Events
- Policy #8 - Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Medical
- Policy #9 - Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Suspensions and Rest Periods for Combative Sports Contestants
- Policy #10 - Edmonton Combative Sports Policy: Ringside Privileges
- Written Statement from Executive Director
- City of Edmonton Business License - Promoter
- Fight Cards for the June Event
- ECSC Event Checklist for the June Event
- ECSC Templates
- Edmonton Professional Boxing Show Results for the June Event
- ECSC Bout Information Sheet for the June Event
- List of People Involved in the June Event per the Executive Director
- Photographs of the Gloves Used by Hague at the June Event
- Boxing Agreement and Statutory Declaration for the June Event for Hague
- Location of officials at the June Event
- Fourteen (14) statements from individuals who attended the June Event
- ECSC Inspector's Sheet for the June Event
- List of Officials' Licenses
- ECSC Post Bout Medical Evaluation Forms for the June Event for Hague
- Sample ECSC Post Bout Medical Evaluation Forms from 2010 to 2016
- Various Emails from Executive Director and Promoter regarding the June Event
- Financial Details, Payments, and Receipts
- Pre-fight Physicians Report for the June Event

Websites:

- <http://www.edmonton.ca>
- <http://www.abcboxing.com/>
- <http://fightfax.com/>
- <http://boxrec.com>
- <http://www.mixedmartialarts.com>
- <https://www.lexisnexis.com/hottopics/njcode/>
- <http://boxing.nv.gov/uploadedFiles/boxingnvgov/content/home/features/2016-09-09-ADOPTEDREGULATIONS-R062-16A.pdf>
- http://www.bcathleticcommission.ca/Rules_Top.aspx
- <http://www.calgary.ca/CA/city-clerks/Documents/Legislative-services/Bylaws/53M2006-CombativeSportsCommission.pdf>
- <https://www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/900052>
- <http://www.sherdog.com>
- <http://www.guhdarphotography.com>
- <http://thaboxingvoice.com>
- <http://topmmanews.com>
- <http://ufc.com>
- <http://www.ejmas.com>
-

APPENDIX D – REQUIREMENTS OF PROMOTERS AND FIGHTERS

REQUIREMENTS OF PROMOTER'S AND FIGHTER'S

EDMONTON COMBATIVE SPORTS COMMISSION (ECSC)

(A) MEDICAL PLAN, SECURITY PLAN, COMPLIANCE WITH CITY BYLAWS

1. MEDICAL PLAN. This is a shared responsibility between the promoter and the ECSC. As the promoter you are responsible to ensure Edmonton Emergency Services (EMS) are contracted to be in attendance to work your event. This includes the presence of an ambulance either inside the facility (loading dock) or immediately at an external exit. The location of the EMS staff inside the facility has to be in view of the ring or cage and the medical table where ringside physicians are seated. As the promoter this is a commission requirement and your expense. An event cannot commence without the presence of EMS staff. In addition as the promoter you are required to ensure the availability of a medical room in close proximity to the ring or cage for use by ringside physicians. The medical room must have a flat surface (8 foot long table is preferable) covered by a clean sheet/cloth, where a ringside physician can treat an injured fighter. It must also be well lit, clean, and have access to running water (preferably a bathroom attached). Failure to provide the required medical room is a violation against the Promoter's Performance Bond.

The ECSC portion of the plan is that we will provide (at promoter expense), a physician at the weigh in to conduct the pre-fight medical examination, and two ringside physicians at the event trained to address fighter medical concerns in the ring or cage, trained to address fighter medical concerns post fight in the medical room including suturing lacerated fighters on site. Payment of ringside physicians is also the responsibility of the promoter. Either the Executive Director or a member of the ECSC will visit the venue/facility you choose for your event to check on these conditions as part of the event approval process.

2. SECURITY PLAN. This event requirement is in three parts. (a) At an event the facility has to provide its own security to address security concerns of spectators in the crowd. This is a cost to the promoter and should be expressed in the venue contract the promoter signs with the venue. (b) In addition, the promoter must also contact Edmonton Police Services (EPS) of the event so they are aware and may have officers work the event. Promoters are required to post signage at the entrance to events that "no gang colors may be worn or be visible" with anyone inside the venue. (c) ECSC officials are responsible for the security of the Technical Zone surrounding the cage or ring. Facility security will be available from the point of exit of the Technical Zone and throughout the facility. Event security must be available to assist in crowd control if an injured athlete has to be transported out of the cage or ring to either the medical room or to the

ambulance location. It is the responsibility of the promoter to meet these requirements otherwise it will be a violation against the Promoter's Performance Bond.

3. **COMPLIANCE WITH CITY BYLAWS.** It is the responsibility of the promoter and the event to be compliant with ALL City bylaws. This pertains to such bylaws dealing with noise, with venue fire regulations, parking, etc. It is the responsibility of the Promoter to be familiar with all City bylaws.

(B) **WEIGH IN REGULATIONS POLICY**

1. **TIME:** The weigh in is scheduled the day prior to the event, preferably at 6 pm, to allow the working officials to finish work and travel to the weigh in.
2. **LOCATION:** The location of the weigh in must be within Edmonton City limits and at a location acceptable to the ECSC. The location must be open to the public and alcoholic beverages cannot be served to anyone in the establishment during the weigh in.
3. **EFFICIENCY:** The weigh in must start on time (the agreed start time), since fighters have likely worked hard to make weight and they will want to weigh in and then drink replacement fluids. Officials also want to complete their responsibilities as quickly and efficiently as possible. Failure to start on time is considered a violation against the Promoter's Performance Bond.
4. **PRE-FIGHT INFORMATION FOR PROMOTERS:** Promoters are required to get ECSC approval of fighters on a fight card before they are advertised to the general public. Failure to secure such approval is considered a violation against the Promoter's Performance Bond. Promoters are required to submit their projected fight card to the ECSC for approval, in advance of advertising the match ups to the general public. The ECSC must approve the proposed match ups of fighters presented on a fight card by the Promoter. The ECSC will make their decision, primarily based on two factors: the percentage chance each fighter can win the fight and secondly, the projected degree of risk of injury to either combatant on a proposed fight card. In terms of pro debut fighters, there must be proof the fighter has been training and has mma skills both offensive but more importantly defensive skills. The decision of the ECSC, in terms of accepting or rejecting a proposed match up, is final.

(C) **PRE-WEIGH IN INFORMATION FOR FIGHTERS**

1. Promoters are asked to forward to fighters when they sign their contracts to fight in Edmonton, the following points:
2. ECSC uses "1 shot weighing" in underwear or shorts. If a fighter is marginally above the one pound allowance, they can be reweighed in the nude (respectfully behind a towel or sheet.)
3. Difference of more than 1 lb. in the contract weight, will result in a forfeit of 20% of the overweight fighter's purse to his/her opponent, providing the opponent still agrees to fight the overweight fighter. If not, the opponent would still receive their

APPENDIX E – HAGUE'S MMA OFFICIAL FIGHT RECORD²⁰

TIMOTHY HAGUE "THE THRASHING MACHINE"

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Pro Record:	19-11-0 (Win-Loss-Draw)
Amateur Record:	2-0-0 (Win-Loss-Draw)
Age:	34
Gender:	Male
Height:	6' 4"
Weight:	265 lbs.
Out of:	Edmonton, Alberta
Born:	Edmonton, AB

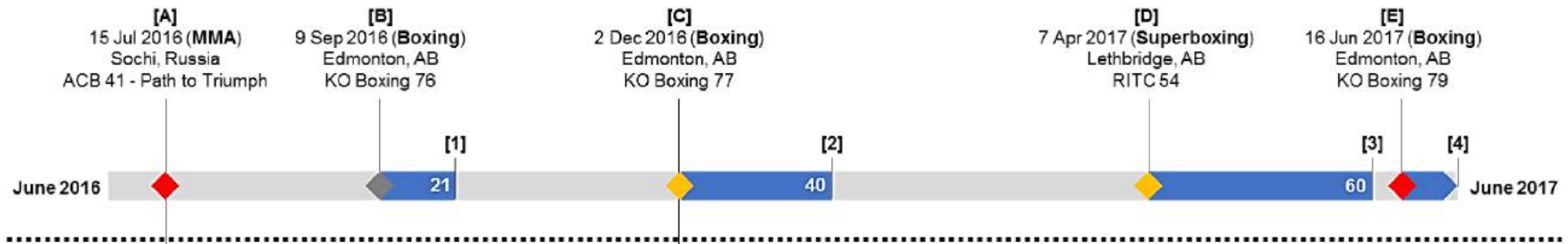
Timothy Hague is a MMA fighter with a professional fight record of 19 wins, 11 losses and 0 draws

Timothy Hague's Official Professional MMA Fight Record

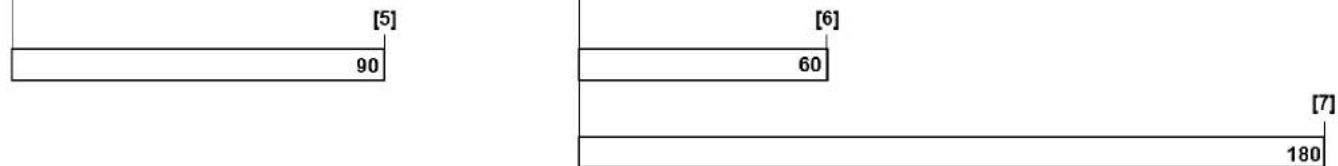
	Date	Result	Opponent	Event	Method	Round	Time
NSF	07/15/2016	Loss	Michal Andryszak	Absolute Championship Berkut 41	KO	1	0:33
<i>UNOFFICIAL</i>	04/15/2016	Win	Kalib Starnes	Xcessive Force FC 9 - Conviction	TKO/RSC (Referee Stoppage from Strikes)	4	0:13 🏆
NSF	08/29/2015	Loss	Eveevy Erokhin	League S - 70 - Platforma Cup	KO (Strike)	1	1:55
<i>UNOFFICIAL</i>	03/27/2015	Win	Tanner Boser	Unified MMA 03/27/15	KO	1	0:06 🏆
<i>UNOFFICIAL</i>	10/11/2014	Win	Craig Hudson	World Series of Fighting 10/11/14	TKO/RSC (Referee Stoppage from Strikes)	3	2:55
<i>UNOFFICIAL</i>	09/19/2014	Win	Dwayne Lewis	Prestige FC 6	TKO/RSC (Referee Stoppage from Strikes)	1	3:09
<i>UNOFFICIAL</i>	06/07/2014	Win	Matt Baker	World Series of Fighting (WSOF) 06/07/14	TKO/RSC (Referee Stoppage)	1	3:56
<i>UNOFFICIAL</i>	05/23/2014	Loss	Smealinho Rama	Unified MMA 05/23/14	TKO/RSC (Referee Stoppage from Strikes)	1	1:41
<i>UNOFFICIAL</i>	02/21/2014	Win	Lee Mein	World Series of Fighting 02/21/14	TKO/RSC (Referee Stoppage from Strikes)	1	4:21
<i>UNOFFICIAL</i>	07/05/2013	Loss	Kalib Starnes	AFC 19 - Undisputed	Decision (Unanimous Decision)	3	
<i>UNOFFICIAL</i>	06/07/2013	Win	Jordan Tracey	King of the Cage (KOTC) 06/07/13	TKO/RSC (Referee Stoppage from Strikes)	1	2:25
<i>UNOFFICIAL</i>	08/10/2012	Loss	Mike Hackert	MFC 34: Total Recall	TKO/RSC (Referee Stoppage from Strikes)	1	2:27
NSF	05/18/2012	Loss	Mike Hackert	Prestige FC 4	Decision (Unanimous Decision)	3	

²⁰ <http://www.mixedmartialarts.com/fighter/Timothy-Hague:695DC909DFC9829D>

APPENDIX F – MEDICAL SUSPENSION SUMMARY – HAGUE



Had the ECSC Policy #9 been implemented, all fight results reported in a timely manner, and it been determined that the Dec 2, 2016 and April 7, 2017 bouts resulted in TKOs due to head blows, the following suspensions may have been applied:



Suspension Sources:

- [1] abc.boxrec.com
- [2] abc.boxrec.com
- [3] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [4] abc.boxrec.com

Event Sources:

- [A] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [B] abc.boxrec.com
- [C] abc.boxrec.com
- [D] abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [E] abc.boxrec.com

Legend:

- ◆ Win
- ◆ Loss: KO or TKO due to head blows
- ◆ Loss: TKO (incomplete information)
- ◆ Loss: Unanimous Decision
- Suspension
- Possible Suspension

*The suspension length (in days) is written inside the suspension bar on the diagram above.

[5] ECSC Policy #5, based on event [A] – 90 days due to participation in an unsanctioned event.

[6] ECSC Policy #9.2.d, based on event [C] – 60 days for a boxer who incurs a KO or TKO from head blows.

[7] ECSC Policy #9.2.e, based on events [A], [C] – 180 days for a boxer with 2 KOs or TKOs from blows to head in 6 month period, no differentiation based on fighter type.

Event Sources:

- [A]
<http://www.mixedmartialarts.com/fighter/Timothy-Hague:695DC909DFC9829D> (official database)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vTClSanPM_k (video event footage – bout starts at 1:04:00, KO at 1:10:42)
- [B]
<http://boxrec.com/en/boxer/589109> (official database)
<http://www.guhdarphotography.com/p711692465> (pictures of the event)
- [C]
<http://boxrec.com/en/boxer/589109> (official database)
<http://thaboxingvoice.com/62367-2-ko-boxing-hosted-last-event-of-the-yearko-77/62367/> (unofficial)
<http://edmonton.ctvnews.ca/video?clipid=1260707> (video event footage)
<http://www.guhdarphotography.com/p135476598> (pictures of the event)
- [D]
https://abc.mixedmartialarts.com/index.cfm?fa=fighter_Detail&pid=695DC909DFC9829D (official database)
<http://topmmanews.com/2017/04/07/ritc-54-live-results-and-play-by-play/> (unofficial)
<http://edmonton.ctvnews.ca/video?clipid=1260707> (video event footage)
- [E]
<http://boxrec.com/en/boxer/589109> (official database)
<http://www.guhdarphotography.com/p284740276> (pictures of the event)

Actual Suspension Lengths and Sources:

- [1]
21 Day Suspension
Start: 9 Sep 2016, End: 30 Sep 2016
www.abc.boxrec.com
- [2]
40 Day Suspension
Start: 2 Dec 2016, End: 11 Jan 2017
www.abc.boxrec.com
- [3]
60 Day Suspension
Start: 7 Apr 2017, End: 6 Jun 2017
www.abc.mixedmartialarts.com
- [4]
Indefinite Suspension
www.abc.boxrec.com

Additional Suspension Lengths and Policy Sources:

- [5]
90 Day Suspension
Start: 15 Jul 2016, End: 12 Oct 2016
ECSC Policy #5, based on event [A]
- [6]
60 Day Suspension
Start: 2 Dec 2016, End: 31 Jan 2017
ECSC Policy #9.2.d, based on event [C]
- [7]
180 Day Suspension
Start: 2 Dec 2016, End: 30 May 2017
ECSC Policy #9.2.e, based on events [A], [C]

APPENDIX G – HAGUE MEDICAL SUSPENSION HISTORY - MMA

Timothy Edward Lee Hague

Date Of Birth: 5/9/83



Add Note

National ID Card Info	
ID#:	107-840
Issued:	05/22/2009
Expires:	05/22/2014
Issued By:	NSAC

Record (Win-Loss-Draw)

Professional:	Amateur:
Official: 16-8-0	Official: 0-0-0

Total Non Sanctioned Bouts: 8

Address:	17(1)
City, State Zip:	
Country:	Canada
Height:	6 Feet. 4 Inch(es).
Weight:	265
Hair Color:	Brown
Eye Color:	brown
Phone:	17(1)
Email:	
Birthmarks, Scars or tattoos:	right armband, maple leaf, writing on ribs
Years of experience:	4
Team:	

Suspension History						
Edit	Event	Start Date	End Date	Type	Reason	Detail
Detail	Rumble in the Cage 54	4/7/17	6/6/17			
Detail	Xcessive Force FC 9 - Conviction	4/15/16	5/15/16			Clean physical to GPCSC before suspension lifted
Detail	Unified MMA 03/27/15	3/27/15	4/3/15			
Detail	World Series of Fighting 10/11/14	10/11/14	11/25/14			
Detail	Unified MMA 05/23/14	5/23/14	6/6/14			
Detail	World Series of Fighting (WSOF) 06/07/14	5/23/14	6/6/14			
Detail	World Series of Fighting 02/21/14	2/21/14	3/7/14			
Detail	AFC 19 - Undisputed	7/5/13	8/19/13			
Detail	King of the Cage (KOTC) 06/07/13	6/7/13	6/21/13			
Detail	MFC 34: Total Recall	8/10/12	8/31/12			
Detail	Aggression MMA: Unfinished Business	9/16/11	9/30/11			
Detail	UFC Fight for the Troops	1/22/11	2/22/11			
Detail	Aggression MMA - Uprising	10/1/10	10/15/10			
Detail	Aggression MMA 7/9/10	7/9/10	7/30/10			
Detail	UFC 113: Machida vs. Shogun 2	5/8/10	5/22/10		minimum	
Detail	UFC 102: Couture vs. Nogueira	8/29/09	10/28/09			
Detail	Raw Combat: Redemption	10/25/08	11/8/08		rest.	
Detail	King of the Cage 9/18/08	9/18/08	10/2/08			
Detail	King Of The Cage: Brawl in the Mall 3	4/4/08	4/18/08			
Detail	HCF: Destiny	2/1/08	2/15/08			
Detail	King of the Cage: Icebreaker	11/3/06	11/10/06			

Fight History:									
Type	Lbs.	Result	Date	Opponent	Event	State	Method	Round	Time
Pro		TBD	04/07/2017	Jared Killkeny	Rumble in the Cage 54	Alberta		1 / 3	:
NSF	Pro	0	Loss	07/15/2016	Michal Andryszak	Sochi	KO	1 / 3	0:33
Pro	262	Win	04/15/2016	Kalib Stames	Xcessive Force FC 9 - Conviction	Alberta	TKO/RSC Referee Stoppage from Strikes	4 / 5	0:13
NSF	Pro	0	Loss	08/29/2015	Eygeny Erokhin	Russia	KO Strike	1 / 3	1:55
Pro	264.6	Win	03/27/2015	Tanner Boser	Unified MMA 03/27/15	Alberta	KO	1 / 5	0:6
Pro	276	Win	10/11/2014	Craig Hudson	World Series of Fighting 10/11/14	Alberta	TKO/RSC Referee Stoppage from Strikes	3 / 3	2:55
Pro	0	Win	09/19/2014	Dwayne Lewis	Prestige FC 6	Alberta	TKO/RSC Referee Stoppage from Strikes	1 / 3	3:9
Pro	266	Win	06/07/2014	Matt Baker	World Series of Fighting (WSOF) 06/07/14	Alberta	TKO/RSC Referee Stoppage	1 / 3	3:56
Pro	265.6	Loss	05/23/2014	Smealinho Rama	Unified MMA 05/23/14	Alberta	TKO/RSC Referee Stoppage from Strikes	1 / 3	1:41
Pro	270	Win	02/21/2014	Lee Mein	World Series of Fighting 02/21/14	Alberta	TKO/RSC Referee Stoppage from Strikes	1 / 3	4:21
Pro	265.2	Loss	07/05/2013	Kalib Stames	AFC 19 - Undisputed	Alberta	Decision Unanimous Decision	3 / 3	
Pro	264.4	Win	06/07/2013	Jordan Tracey	King of the Cage (KOTC) 06/07/13	Alberta	TKO/RSC Referee Stoppage from Strikes	1 / 3	2:25
Pro	262	Loss	08/10/2012	Mike Hackert	MFC 34: Total Recall	Alberta	TKO/RSC Referee Stoppage from Strikes	1 / 3	2:27
NSF	Pro	265	Loss	05/18/2012	Mike Hackert	Alberta	Decision Unanimous Decision	3 / 3	

APPENDIX H – EXAMPLES OF OFFICIAL WEBSITE REPORTING OF EVENT DETAILS

TIMOTHY HAGUE “THE THRASHING MACHINE”

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Pro Record:	19-11-0 (Win-Loss-Draw)
Amateur Record:	2-0-0 (Win-Loss-Draw)
Age:	34
Gender:	Male
Height:	6' 4"
Weight:	265 lbs.
Out of:	Edmonton, Alberta
Born:	Edmonton, AB

Timothy Hague is a MMA fighter with a professional fight record of 19 wins, 11 losses and 0 draws

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Timothy Hague's Official Professional MMA Fight Record

	Date	Result	Opponent	Event	Method	Round	Time
NSF	07/15/2016	Loss	Michal Andryszak	Absolute Championship Berkut 41	KO	1	0:33
<i>NONOFFICIAL</i>	04/15/2016	Win	Kalib Starnes	Xcessive Force FC 9 - Conviction	TKO/RSC (Referee Stoppage from Strikes)	4	0:13
NSF	08/29/2015	Loss	Evgeny Erokhin	League 5 - 70 - Platforma Cup	KO (Critical)	1	1:55

Event Information

Name:	Absolute Championship Berkut 41
Date/Time:	Jul 15, 2016 7:00 PM
Location:	Sochi, Sochi RUS
Promoter:	Absolute Championship Berkut

<http://www.mixedmartialarts.com/events/Absolute-Championship-Berkut-41:35B2829F-E13D-48D5-9472-EEE879037262>

Event Information

Name:	Xcessive Force FC 9 - Conviction
Date/Time:	Apr 15, 2016 7:00 PM
Location:	Entrec Centre County of Grande Prairie, Alberta CAN
Promoter:	Xcessive Force Fighting Championship
Commission:	Grande Prairie Alberta CSC

NONOFFICIAL

* Official events are those supervised by an Athletic Commission as defined by the Association of Boxing Commissions.

<http://www.mixedmartialarts.com/events/Xcessive-Force-FC-9---Conviction:880E1DD6-3B0F-4E12-ABA6-36C69E70DE08>

Event Information

Name:	League S - 70 - Plotforma Cup
Date/Time:	Aug 29, 2015 7:00 PM
Location:	Sochi, Russia RUS
Promoter:	League S - 70

<http://www.mixedmartialarts.com/events/League-S---70---Plotforma-Cup:4773C657-B4A3-491B-AE8C-DA9DFA8B6CF4>



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