

**14B NCAC 10 .0808 SCORING - MIXED MARTIAL ARTS**

(a) A mixed martial arts contest may end under the following results:

- (1) Submission:
  - (A) Tap out: when a contestant physically uses his or her hand(s) to indicate that he or she no longer wish to continue.
  - (B) Verbal tap out: when a contestant verbally announces to the referee he or she does not wish to continue.
- (2) Knockout "(KO)": failure to rise from the canvas. If the contestant was knocked out of the ring or cage as a result of a legal technique and is unable to regain his feet, the referee shall consider this to be a knockout.
- (3) Technical knockout "(TKO)":
  - (A) Referee stops bout because contestant can no longer defend him or her self;
  - (B) Ringside physician advises referee to stop bout; or
  - (C) When an injury as a result of a legal maneuver is severe enough to terminate the bout.

(b) Bouts shall be scored by three judges. The "Ten-Point Must System" is the standard system of scoring a bout. The winner of the round is awarded 10 points and the loser of the round is awarded nine points or less, except for rare occasion of an even round, which is scored 10 to 10.

(c) Judges shall judge mixed martial art techniques, such as effective striking, effective grappling, and control of opponent, effective aggressiveness and defense as follow:

- (1) Effective striking is judged by determining the total number of legal heavy strikes landed.
- (2) Effective grappling is judged by considering the amount of successful executions of a legal takedown and reversal. Factors to consider are take downs from the standing position to a mount position, passing the guard to the mount position, and bottom position fighters using an active threatening guard.
- (3) Effective control is judged by determining who is dictating the pace, location and position of the bout. Factors to be considered are: countering a grappler's attempt at a takedown by remaining standing and legally striking; take down an opponent to force a ground fight; creating threatening submission attempts; passing the guard to achieve a mount and creating striking opportunities.
- (4) Effective aggressiveness means moving and landing legal strikes.
- (5) Effective defense means avoiding being struck, take down or reversals while countering with offensive strikes.

(d) Decision via scorecards:

- (1) Unanimous: when all three judges score the bout for the same contestant.
- (2) Split decision: when two judges score the bout for one contestant and one judge scores for the opponent.
- (3) Majority decision: when two judges score the bout for the same contestant and one judge scores the bout a draw.

(e) Draws:

- (1) Unanimous: when all three judges score the bout a draw;
- (2) Majority: when two judges score the bout a draw;
- (3) Split when all three judges score it differently and the score total results in a draw.

(f) Disqualification: when an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul severe enough to terminate the contestant.

(g) Forfeit: when a contestant fails to begin competition or prematurely ends the contest for reasons other than injury or indicating a tap out.

(h) Technical draw:

- (1) When an injury sustained during competition as a result of an intentional foul causes the injured contestant to be unable to continue and the injured contestant is even or behind on the score cards at the time of the stoppage.
- (2) When an injury sustained during competition an a result of an unintentional foul causes the injured contestant to be unable to continue and a majority of rounds have been completed with the results of the scorecards being a draw.

(i) Technical decision: when the bout is prematurely stopped due to an injury and a contestant is leading on the scorecards.

(j) No contest: when a contestant is prematurely stopped due to accidental injury and a majority of rounds have not been completed.

*History Note:* Authority G.S. 143-652.1;  
Eff. March 1, 2008;  
Transferred from 14A NCAC 12 .0808 Eff. June 1, 2013;  
Pursuant to G.S. 150B-21.3A, rule is necessary without substantive public interest Eff. January 9,  
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