

See: 19 N.J.R. 1787(a), 20 N.J.R. 103(b).
Deleted old text and substituted new.

13:46-8.14 Mandatory eight count; stopping a bout

(a) A boxer shall be required to take a full count of eight if:

1. A boxer has been knocked down, even if he has regained his feet prior to or during the count of eight; or
2. A boxer has received a severe and sustained beating without defending himself.

(b) When a boxer receives a count of eight during a boxing contest, the referee or ringside physician may terminate the contest if a boxer appears to be in physical danger. In such cases, the decision of the ringside physician to terminate the contest shall be final.

(c) The referee or the ringside physician may stop a bout to protect a badly beaten boxer. The referee may also stop a contest if he considers it too one-sided. In cases where a boxer sustains a cut or any other injury which the referee feels may incapacitate the boxer, the referee shall immediately call the ringside physician into the ring for examination of the boxer. The referee or ringside physician may terminate the contest if a boxer appears to be in physical danger. In such cases, the decision of the ringside physician to terminate the contest shall be final and shall not be subject to change by any other official.

Amended by R.1984 d.611, effective January 7, 1984.
See: 16 N.J.R. 2241(a), 17 N.J.R. 103(a).

Section substantially amended.

Amended by R.1987 d.122, effective March 2, 1987.
See: 18 N.J.R. 2424(a), 19 N.J.R. 409(c).

Old text in (c) deleted and new text substituted.
Amended by R.1995 d.401, effective July 17, 1995.
See: 27 N.J.R. 1144(a), 27 N.J.R. 1959(a), 27 N.J.R. 2700(a).

13:46-8.15 Failure to answer bell

If any boxer fails to answer the bell after his rest period between rounds, the referee shall declare his opponent the winner by a TKO in the round coming up. The judges shall so indicate on their scorecards.

Amended by R.1985 d.284, effective June 3, 1985.
See: 16 N.J.R. 2962(a), 17 N.J.R. 1432(a).

Deleted "referee" and substituted "judges".

13:46-8.16 Inspection of gloves

The referee shall inspect the gloves and make sure that no foreign substances have been applied to either the gloves or any part of a boxer's head or body to the detriment of an opponent.

13:46-8.17 Knocked down construed

A boxer shall be considered by the referee to be knocked down when any part of his body other than his feet is on the ring floor, or if he is helplessly on the ropes as a result of a legal blow as ruled by the referee.

Amended by R.1985 d.284, effective June 3, 1985.

See: 16 N.J.R. 2962(a), 17 N.J.R. 1432(a).

(a) substantially amended; (b) deleted.

13:46-8.18 Failure to compete

(a) In any case where the referee decides that the contestants are not honestly competing, the bout should be stopped.

(b) A contestant earns nothing and shall not be paid for an exhibition or contest in which there is stalling, faking or dishonesty or collusion or when a contestant severely or deliberately fouls his opponent.

(c) The Commissioner shall determine the merits of any such contest and take whatever action he considers proper including the suspension or revocation of the licenses of any boxer or manager.

(d) In any such case the representative of the Commissioner should order the purse of the offender held up and forwarded to the Commissioner for investigation and action.

(e) The Commissioner shall then proceed under the procedures prescribed in N.J.A.C. 13:46-5.15.

Amended by R.1985 d.284, effective June 3, 1985.

See: 16 N.J.R. 2962(a), 17 N.J.R. 1432(a).

Section substantially amended.

Amended by R.1995 d.400, effective July 17, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1141(a), 27 N.J.R. 1959(a), 27 N.J.R. 2698(a).

13:46-8.19 Point system scoring

(a) The point system of scoring shall govern the decision and be rendered by three judges.

(b) The judges must mark their scorecards in ink or in indelible pencil at the end of each round, with the winner of a round receiving 10 points in the boxer's column, and the loser receiving nine points or less in his column. Except as permitted by (b)4 below, a round cannot be judged even; 10 points must be awarded to one boxer and nine points or less awarded to the other boxer.

1. If the boxer is just slightly superior to his opponent in a round, 10 points must be scored for such boxer, and the score of nine points must be marked down for his opponent.

2. If a boxer wins a round decisively, 10 points must be scored for such boxer, and the score of eight points must be marked down for his opponent.

3. If a boxer wins a round decisively with a knock-down or knockdowns, 10 points must be scored for such boxer, and the score of seven points must be marked down for his opponent.

4. A round may be judged even with 10 points awarded to each boxer only if: a boxer who suffers a knock-down but for that knockdown would have won the round decisively; or both boxers suffer a knockdown. In all

other circumstances, one boxer must be judged the winner of the round and awarded 10 points with the other boxer awarded 9 points or less. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a tie round as the result of a referee's point deduction pursuant to (c) below.

(c) If the referee penalizes a boxer for a foul during a round;

1. One point shall be deducted by the judges from that boxer's score for that round.

i. At the discretion of the referee, where the foul committed by the boxer is flagrant, repeated, or has the potential to cause injury to his opponent, the referee may order that more than one point be deducted from the boxer's score for that round.

2. The referee shall notify the judges and the announcer of the penalty imposed, and the announcer shall declare it to the public at the end of that round.

(d) At the conclusion of the bout, the decision shall be awarded to the boxer with the greatest number of points on a majority of the judges' scorecards. If the points for each boxer on a majority of the judges' scorecards are even, the decision shall be a draw.

(e) At the conclusion of each round, the judges shall submit their scorecards to the Commissioner or his representative. At the conclusion of the bout, the points shall be tallied by the Commissioner or his representative and given to the announcer who shall announce the decision from the ring.

(f) In all boxing contests, when the decision is announced from the ring, the announcer shall call out the total points credited to each boxer by each judge.

(g) Decisions shall be given in all bouts.

As amended, R.1971 d.171, eff. Sept. 30, 1971.

See: 3 N.J.R. 182(a), 3 N.J.R. 233(a).

Amended by R.1985 d.21, effective February 4, 1985.

See: 16 N.J.R. 1956(a), 17 N.J.R. 314(a).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1986 d.444, effective November 3, 1986.

See: 18 N.J.R. 1515(c), 18 N.J.R. 2211(b).

Substantially amended.

Amended by R.1995 d.401, effective July 17, 1995.

See: 27 N.J.R. 1144(a), 27 N.J.R. 1959(a), 27 N.J.R. 2700(a).

Amended by R.1996 d.205, effective May 6, 1996.

See: 27 N.J.R. 4852(a), 28 N.J.R. 2392(c).

In (d) substituted "shall be awarded" for "must be awarded", and provided for a majority of judges' scorecards.

13:46-8.20 10 point majority scoring system

(a) Each judge shall record a score of 10 points for at least one of the two fighters when scoring a round.

(b) Each judge shall render his or her scorecard to the official scorekeeper for a round by round individual tally of points for each boxer. Each judge shall turn in his or her scorecard at the end of each round to the Commissioner or his or her representative. The scorekeeper shall then review each individual score at the end of every round to calculate a majority score for each boxer. The scorekeeper shall then record one score for each round and enter that score at the end of each round on the master scorecard. At the end of the bout, the scorekeeper shall tally the points for each boxer from the master scorecard. After compiling the total points for each boxer, the scorekeeper shall hand the decision to the announcer to announce the outcome and the total points for each boxer as determined by the scorekeeper's tally of the master scorecard.

(c) If two of the three judges have the exact same score for the round, that shall be considered the score for the round because it is the agreed score of the majority of the judges. The third judge's score which differs from the other two judges shall be disregarded.

(d) In instances where each judge has a different score, the winner of the round is the boxer who accumulates the greatest number of total points in a round. The winner receives 10 points. The loser's score is an average of the individual judges' scores. If the loser's averaged score does not compute to be a whole number, the number after the decimal is disregarded and only the whole number is used.

(e) In cases where each judge has a different score and a winner of a round cannot be identified (where each boxer receives an equal number of total points in a round), each boxer's score is averaged. Again, the averaged score shall consist of a whole number and will not include decimals. In these cases, where the averaged scores are equal, the round shall be considered to be a tie or an even round with no winner.

(f) If the referee penalizes a boxer for a foul during a round, one point shall be deducted by the judges from that boxer's score for that round. At the discretion of the referee, where the foul committed by the boxer is flagrant, repeated, or has the ability to cause injury to his or her opponent, the referee may order that more than one point be deducted from the boxer's score for that round. The referee shall notify the judges and the announcer of the penalty imposed, and the announcer shall declare it in public at the end of that round.

(g) The standard criteria for the judges to use as an objective tool to base and justify their scores are as follows:

1. A round is to be scored by a judge as a 10-10 round when neither boxer shows clear dominance in a round and both appear to be fighting evenly or when both boxers suffer equal numbers of knockdowns and neither shows clear dominance in a round.

2. A round is to be scored by a judge as a 10-9 round when a boxer wins the round by a close margin landing a greater number of legal blows or when the boxer winning the round gets knocked down, regains his feet, and continues to clearly dominate the round.

3. A round is to be scored by a judge as a 10-8 round when the boxer winning the round by scoring the greater number of legal blows also knocks his or her opponent down once or when one boxer so clearly dominates the entire round.

4. A round is to be scored by a judge as a 10-7 round when the boxer winning the round knocks his or her opponent down twice or when the winning fighter knocks his or her opponent down once but also overwhelmingly dominates the entire round.

(h) This section shall be effective from September 20, 1999 through March 20, 2000.

New Rule, R.1999 d.331, effective September 20, 1999.
See: 31 N.J.R. 1896(a), 31 N.J.R. 2761(a).

13:46-8.21 Boxer fallen or knocked through ropes; return unassisted

(a) If a contestant has been knocked out or has fallen out of the ring during the contest, the referee shall at once order the other boxer to a neutral corner.

(b) The contestant who has fallen or has been knocked out of the ring must, within 20 seconds, return to the ring unassisted by his seconds. The referee, at his discretion, or guided by the expert judgment of the ringside physician, shall have the contest continue, unless he stops the contest and awards the other boxer the decision by technical knock-out.

As amended, R.1971 d.215, eff. December 1, 1971.
See: 4 N.J.R. 11(b).
Amended by R.1985 d.284, effective June 3, 1985.
See: 16 N.J.R. 2962(a), 17 N.J.R. 1432(a).

Section substantially amended.

13:46-8.22 Referee to forbid fouls

It shall be the referee's duty absolutely to forbid fouls.

Cross References

See Section 5.21 (Fouls) of this Chapter.

13:46-8.23 Low blow foul rule

(a) A contestant may not be awarded a contest on a claim of a low blow foul unless the referee determines that due to the severity and deliberativeness of the low blow foul, the boxer responsible for the low blow foul shall be disqualified. A referee may penalize any contestant who deliberately fouls his opponent during a contest with a loss of points and round.

(b) In the case of a foul when the referee does not determine that the boxer responsible shall be disqualified, the referee shall determine if the boxer who has been fouled can continue or not. If his chances have not been seriously jeopardized as a result of the foul, the referee may order the bout to continue after an interval of not more than five minutes.

Amended by R.1985 d.284, effective June 3, 1985.
See: 16 N.J.R. 2962(a), 17 N.J.R. 1432(a).
Old text deleted and new substituted.

13:46-8.24 Referee's report of disregard of rules

(a) A referee shall submit a report of any and all contests which he referees where there has been a disregard of the rules.

(b) The original report must be mailed to the Trenton office of the Commissioner within seven days.

Amended by R.1985 d.284, effective June 3, 1985.
See: 16 N.J.R. 2962(a), 17 N.J.R. 1432(a).
Old (b) deleted and (c) recodified to (b).