



Standards of Practice

Operational Procedures

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Description of Business

GCA is a sanctioning body created to provide the serious martial artist the opportunity to compete in the styles of MMA and Muay Thai. Our sanctioning and advisory body is composed of current/former fighters and coaches who want to see the sport grow. We see its practitioners as the lifeblood and want to ensure that they are taken care of by providing the safest possible environment for their matches. GCA prides itself in being able to guarantee fairness in all sanctioned events by using a majority vote system by its Advisory Board.

Based in Richmond, Virginia, GCA is the current sanctioning body for the premier MMA events in Virginia, including *Cagezilla* (formerly known as *Operation Octagon*, *OO Fights*), *Spartyka Fight League*, *Fight Night Challenge*, *Draka MMA*, and many more. In addition, GCA is the only sanctioning body to encourage full rules in Muay Thai events such as Thai Championship Boxing and Virginia Thai Fighting Championships. As our organization grows so will the opportunities for larger and more exciting venues across the United States and even internationally.

Highlights

Current sanctioning body used by the most prominent MMA promotions in Virginia and the only sanctioning body that has overseen majority of MMA events since 2008.

Mission Statement

It is the mission of the Global Combat Alliance to preserve the integrity of the sport of MMA and Muay Thai and protect the safety of the fighters under its care. Officials within the GCA are active practitioners of the sport and represent the fullness of diversity of MMA affiliations throughout the state to ensure fair and consistent treatment of all fighters during every contest.

Keys to Success

Expertise of Officials. Standards for officials' certification process exceeds those of most sanctioning bodies and of DPOR. Referees and judges are required to have at least two years of experience practicing the sport (including a blue belt in Brazilian Jiu Jitsu or grappling equivalent) before taking the classroom training. The training process only begins with the classroom session, and includes practical training, practical evaluation, and a mentorship program before an official may become certified.

Event Organization. Operations are designed by fighters for fighters to preserve the integrity of the sport, to protect safety of fighters, and to ensure fair outcomes of their contests. Systems run on time, smoothly, and consistently across various promotions as GCA has been sanctioning about 90% of amateur MMA events since 2008.

Company Ownership/Legal Entity

Global Combat Alliance (GCA), LLC is a Virginia based business in good standing with the State Corporation Commission.

Website Information

Upcoming events, rules, event results, etc. are published at www.gcafights.com

Operation Procedures and Practices

Global Combat Alliance serves as an independent sanctioning body to MMA event promoters (licensed by GCA effective October 1, 2015). As such its owner and executive director is excluded from being a licensed promoter to avoid any conflict of interest in accordance with provisions of Code of Virginia.

Promoter's Responsibilities ensured by GCA

GCA ensures the promoter fulfills his responsibilities including, but not limited to the following:

- Proposed fight card submitted for GCA approval
- Emergency medical staff including ambulance, stretcher, oxygen, and defibrillator on premise for each bout during event for the entire duration of the event and notification of the nearest hospital and persons in charge of its emergency room of the date, time, and location of the event.
- GCA approved cage and cage area as described in GCA enclosure and equipment guidelines
- Cage maintenance, including at least two people staffed to clean cage floor and ensure doors are secured for each bout with a solution of one part bleach and nine parts water (or equivalent) for disinfecting blood for use by such staff.
- Proof of general liability insurance and evidence that all contestants scheduled to compete are covered by a health insurance policy that covers expenses for injuries incurred during the event and has a minimum coverage of \$50,000 and an accidental death insurance benefit coverage in the minimum amount of \$50,000.
- Provide contract between promoter and each contestant at weigh ins.
- Minimum of two separate warm up areas for fighters, each of which is staffed by event security to ensure registered contestants and their corner-men remain in their assigned areas.
- Event security
- Complete filming of the event with copy provided to GCA if required for bout review or evaluation of officials' performance
- Licensure as promoter by GCA and
- Surety bond for each event as required by DPOR
- Allows Department of Professional and Occupational Regulation access to all areas of an event and its facilities (effective October 1, 2015)

Sanctioning services provided by GCA

GCA provides services including but not limited to the following:

- Fighter registration, licensing, and pre-fight physical examination (Pre-fight physical examination is performed by GCA staffed fight doctor to certify each contestant's physical condition pursuant to §§ 54.1-829(D) and 54.1-829.1(C)(iii)
- Corner licensing
- Official weigh ins
- Rules Meeting
- Staff of GCA trained and certified referees, judges, timekeeper, tally judge, hand wrap inspector, head official, and fight doctor. Fight doctor is required to remain cage-side on a continuous basis during all bouts.
- Enforcement of rules during bouts as published on website and discussed during rules meeting

- Equipment for fighters. MMA gloves for MMA bouts. Muay Thai gloves for Muay Thai bouts (shin guards, headgear, and elbow pads as designated)
- Post-fight physical examination as needed
- Publication and enforcement of fighter suspensions
- Fight outcomes recorded, posted, and submitted to official MMA database
- Recording and maintenance of fighter and event files and documentation for a minimum of ten years (including blood test requirements effective October 1, 2015)
- Event notification submitted to DPOR 30 days prior to event (effective October 1, 2015)

Contestant Qualifications

GCA ensures that contestants meet the necessary qualifications referenced in §54.1-829.1 (effective October 1, 2015) and 18VAC120-40. The proposed fight card is reviewed prior to event to exclude contestants under medical or other fighter suspensions and to determine that matched contestants are substantially equal in skill. Pre-fight physical examination is conducted during fighter registration process. Negative test results, conducted within 180 days prior to event for blood-borne pathogens, are required to be submitted to GCA (effective October 1, 2015). Negative pregnancy test results are required for female contestants. Fighter registration process requires contestants provide identification for proof of age. Fighter registration form includes personal health and safety risk certification, physician certification of contestant's good physical health, certification of individual health insurance policy coverage. Certification that participant satisfies the definition of amateur and therefore excludes participation from anyone that meets the definition of professional will be added to fighter registration process (effective October 1, 2015)

GCA shall obtain information on each contestant from a MMA database and examine that information, for records, experience, and consecutive losses. Contestants with 10 or more consecutive losses must obtain a special exception before being placed on the fight card. The results of the prefight physical, and any other pertinent information available will be used to determine, to the extent possible, that both contestants are substantially equal in skills and ability and are medically fit to compete. No contest shall take place without the approval of the head official and the ringside physician assigned to the event.

No contestant shall participate in a contest who has experienced any of the following:

1. Knocked out in the 60 days immediately preceding the date of the contest;
2. Technically knocked out in the 30 days preceding the date of the contest;
3. Competed as a contestant in a boxing, kick boxing or martial arts event of more than six rounds during the 15 days preceding the date of the contest or six or fewer rounds during the seven days preceding the date of the contest;
4. Suffered cerebral hemorrhage;
5. Suffered a serious head injury or other serious physical injury. The department or its contractor may require an additional, specific medical examination to determine the contestant's suitability;
6. Been found to be blind in one eye or whose vision in one eye is so poor that a physician recommends the contestant not participate in the contest. A boxer who is totally unsighted (uncorrected vision worse than 20/400) in one or both eyes shall be prohibited from competing; or
7. Been denied a license or approval to fight by another jurisdiction for medical reasons.

No contestant shall participant in an event while under suspension from a commission of another jurisdiction of the United States due to:

1. A recent knockout or series of consecutive losses;
2. An injury, requirement for a medical procedure, or physician denial of eligibility to compete;
3. Failure of a test for drugs or controlled substances; or
4. The use of false aliases or falsifying, or attempting to falsify, official identification cards or documents.

Any contestant may request reconsideration by providing in writing additional information or contradictory evidence concerning the contestant's skill, ability, or medical fitness.

Event Officials

GCA officials are held to meet internal standards for certification process. Referees and judges must demonstrate adequate experience practicing the discipline of mixed martial arts at a reputable training facility before they can even attend the classroom training portion of the certification process. Upon successful completion of the classroom training, practical exercises, and written assessment, referees-in-training and judges-in-training enter into a mentorship program where they must demonstrate sufficient understanding and ability to perform the necessary functions of their position as “shadow officials.” Once certified to referee and/or judge, these officials are subject to constant evaluation, critique, education, and continuous training and improvement.

Responsibilities of Referees include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Arrive at fighter registration in proper attire at designated time
2. Assigned referees shall pass a prefight physical performed by the ringside physician to assure his fitness to act as a referee.
3. Remain prepared to referee for the duration of the event. Officials may not consume alcohol or any illegal drug on the day of the scheduled event and throughout the entire duration of the event.
4. Record official weigh in weight of each contestant on fighter registration form and GCA Weigh In Sheet. If a fighter does not make correct weight, follow the standard procedure summarized below
 - a. 1st record the initial weight of the fighter and inform him/her to go try to work off the weight
 - b. Inform the head official
 - c. Re-weigh the fighter after a real attempt has been made to cut weight
 - d. If the fighter cannot make weight after several attempts, inform the head official
 - e. Head official will discuss the situation with both coaches or designate this responsibility to the referee
 - f. If the opponent does not want to take the fight against the heavier fighter, there is no pressure to do so. The blame falls on the fighter who did not make weight. Referees may be needed to assist in ensuring no pressure is put on the fighter who did make weight by the promoter, opposing team, or anyone else.
 - g. Work with the head official to determine the outcome or if further action is required.
5. Ensure all fighters and corners are present for the rules meeting
6. Conduct rules meeting explaining in detail and demonstrating when necessary all equipment guidelines, legal techniques, fouls, communication cues given to fighters from referees and their meaning, disciplinary consequences for fouls or disregard to instructions. Allow opportunity for contestants and/or trainers to ask questions and then provide adequate clarification on any points in question. If any bouts have modifications to the unified rules, make sure all affected contestants have been informed and are in agreement.
7. Inspect the contestants immediately before they enter cage in accordance with the standard procedure summarized below:
 - a. Observe the corner or cut-man apply grease to contestant's face and ensure proper application to permitted area only
 - b. Feel the contestant's head, neck, shoulders, and body to ensure no grease has been applied
 - c. Ensure contestant is wearing GCA approved equipment
 - d. Ensure fingernail and toenail length is not excessive
 - e. Ensure all clothing and equipment worn by contestant complies with unified rules
 - f. Verify the contestant has mouthpiece in and a groin protector on

8. Ensure contestant has at least one and no more than two corner-men. Ensure corner-men are wearing red GCA wristband indicating they have registered and then instruct them to their appropriate seats cage-side.
9. Before starting the bout, visually ensure that the cage-side doctor is present, each judge is ready, and the timekeeper is ready. Instruct fighters to return to and then ensure that they are all the way back to their respective corners. Ask each fighter to verify they are ready. Signal and announce the start of the round.
10. Ensure safety of contestants and enforcement of rules during the round
 - a. Referees strategically position themselves based on positions and actions of fighters as outlined and practiced in GCA referee training to sustain best view to ensure safety of fighters and to ensure no rule infractions are being committed.
 - b. Provide cautionary statements if a contestant is near to committing a foul, identify when fouls are committed, issue verbal warnings as needed, issue point deductions according to procedures outlined in GCA referee training. Instruct timekeeper to stop time during round to allow recovery time after an illegal strike when needed and determine if injury requires the attention of the cage-side doctor. Correctly re-position fighters after a stop in round time due to a foul according to procedures outlined in GCA referee training, so that fighter who commit the foul is not rewarded back to dominant position nor saved from inferior position. Immediate point deduction may be issued by the referee if the contestant commits any infraction in order to stop a takedown or in order to escape from a submission.
 - c. If a fighter is unable to continue after an infraction determined by the referee to be accidental, follow appropriate procedure as outlined in GCA referee training. If the aforementioned infraction is determined to be accidental and ends the contest in the first round, it is ruled a “No-Contest;” but if it occurs past the half-way mark, the rounds are scored to determine the winner.
 - d. Disqualify contestant who commits infraction/s determined to be intentional, flagrant, repeated, or severe whether or not opponent is able to continue.
 - e. Perform necessary actions to communicate the need to stop time within the round, determine if action must be stopped immediately or if it can wait until a lull in action, give physical and verbal cue to fighters to break action, inform timekeeper to stop time within the round for appropriate purposes (recovery time given after an infraction, it is determined that a cut/injury requires attention of cage-side doctor, significant equipment issues that require referee intervention, issuance of point deductions)
 - f. During the round, warn and re-position inactive fighters as needed. For MMA bouts, inactivity can be determined if only ineffective strikes are being thrown, a complete lack of any takedown attempts or ineffective takedown attempts, or a complete lack of attempts at advancing position. Vigilantly refrain from changing the outcome of the contest by re-positioning fighters who are advancing position, actively using dominant position (either with grappling or striking), effectively attempting a submission, effectively attempting a takedown, effectively striking.
 - g. Ensure contestant safety for bouts conducted in a ring instead of a cage: If bouts are conducted in a ring, follow procedures for repositioning fighters in danger of coming out of the ring ropes (actions required vary according to the specific situations as outlined in GCA Officials Training; ie if during a submission attempt, an established position, no established position, etc.). If bouts are conducted in a ring, medical attention given to contestants by the ringside doctor can be administered with doctor outside the ropes while contestant remains inside the ring. If medical attention requires the doctor to enter the ring, the bout is ruled a technical knockout against the injured contestant. This does not apply for bouts conducted in a cage since the doctor must enter the cage to attend to the contestant at all.
 - h. Enforce rules for corner-men and trainers as needed
11. Regulate action during the round breaks as appropriate. Referee positions himself/herself closer to fighters when signaled by timekeeper that 10 seconds remain in the round so that he/she may immediately break

fighters at the sound of the bell/air horn. Referee sends each fighter to his/her respective corner, ensures corner-men adhere to rules governing the round break. If a cut-man is not present to stop bleeding from an open wound, the referee must observe the corner-man apply an approved substance to the cut only. If a cut is not present, the referee issues an automatic disqualification to the contestant if his/her corner-man blatantly applies grease to the contestant in between rounds. Referee observes fighters during the round break to ensure they appear physically able to continue the contest. Referee ensures the cage/ring is safe to continue the contest (i.e. blood spills are cleaned, wet areas are dried, debris is removed as necessary). Referee instructs corner-men to exit when timekeeper signals 10 seconds remain in the round break and ensures corner-men have exited with all their supplies. Referee observes cage doors are closed correctly, timekeeper is ready, and fighters are ready before starting the next round.

12. Stops contest immediately and properly (using verbal and physical cues to ensure both contestants break action on referee command and physical cues to signal to other officials and spectators that the contest has been ended) when any of the following has occurred:
 - a. A contestant has been rendered unconscious due to strikes (Knock Out)
 - b. Referee determines a contestant is no longer intelligently defending himself/herself, or when a contestant has received numerous heavy and/or unanswered strikes, or when a contestant has been injured or is otherwise unable to safely continue to participate in the contest. (Technical Knock Out)
 - c. A contestant has submitted via physical or verbal tap out (Submission)
 - d. Contest went to the end of designated bout length (Decision)
 - e. A contestant has committed foul repeatedly, blatantly, or severely enough to merit disqualification
 - f. A contestant is no longer willing to continue to participate in the contest (Forfeit)
13. After stoppage or completion of contest, the referee assists contestants to their feet if needed, checks (or has cage-side doctor check) contestants' physical well-being to the greatest extent possible.
14. When possible, brings both contestants to the center of the cage for the announcement of the winner

Responsibilities of Judges who have successfully satisfied training requirements include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Arrive cage-side in proper attire at designated time
2. Remain prepared to judge bouts throughout the duration of the event. Officials may not consume alcohol or any illegal drug on the day of the scheduled event and throughout the entire duration of the event.
3. Remain completely attentive for the entire round, every round; score each round based on unified MMA scoring standards (see Appendix); score rounds consistently with these standards regardless of the individual contestant's affiliation or personal association. Sustain a professional composure throughout the event.
4. Ensure scorecards are completed correctly and entirely including number of rounds, number of minutes per round, red corner contestant name, blue corner contestant name, points awarded to each contestant for the round, point deductions issued by the referee and reason for the deduction, round total for each contestant, judge printed name and signature.

To qualify to act on the department's behalf as a ringside doctor, an applicant must provide evidence of (i) licensure by the Virginia Board of Medicine as a physician and (ii) a current certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation or osteopathic medicine (iii) sufficient experience attending to MMA athletes and adequate knowledge of the sport of MMA. Duties include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Arrive at designated time for fighter registration and remain cage-side during the duration of all contests.
2. Conduct a physical examination of each referee at each event
3. Conduct a physical examination and take a medical history of each contestant before the contest to assure his fitness to compete

4. Signal the referee immediately in the event an injury is observed which the referee has not observed and enter the cage after the referee has stopped or suspended the action
5. Render immediate medical aid to any contestant injured during a contest and, where appropriate, accompany the contestant to the hospital or other place where competent medical aid may be delivered. In no case shall the assigned cage-side doctor cease the direct application of his skills as a physician to an injured contestant until such time as the cage-side doctor, in his best medical judgment, determines that his services are no longer necessary or the injured contestant is under the care of other medically competent individuals;
6. Assure all substances in the possession of corners, trainers, or cut men are appropriate for use on contestants during the course of the contest
7. Complete, sign, and submit forms summarizing the results of the medical history review, pre-fight physical examination of each contestant and (if applicable) the post-fight physical examination form to the head official by the end of the event.

Responsibilities of Timekeepers include, but are not limited to the following:

1. Arrive cage-side in proper attire at designated time
2. Correctly use the chronometer provided by the GCA to accurately time round lengths, rest lengths, and recovery time (when applicable)
3. Assure that a warning is sounded 10 seconds before the start of each round and the 10 seconds before the end of each round
4. Assure that each round and the interval between each round is correctly and uniformly timed
5. Assure that the start and end of each round is adequately sounded with bell or air horn
6. Stop time within the round when instructed by referee
7. When the referee stops round time and allows a fouled contestant to receive recovery time, assure the maximum 5 minute recovery time is correctly and uniformly timed separately from the round time
8. Provide to the scorekeeper (tally judge) the time of the round a bout was stopped in the cases of Technical Knock Out/Submission/etc.

The GCA Head Official assigned to each event is responsible to oversee the conduct of the entire event, and to oversee weigh-ins to assure procedures are followed correctly, and to oversee all assigned officials for that event to assure they are present and performing their duties properly.

Event officials are held to standards including but not limited to the following:

1. At least 18 years of age;
2. Not have been convicted or found guilty, regardless of adjudication, of any felony or other crime involving lying, cheating or stealing, or involving illegal drugs or other acts involving the sport of boxing. Any plea of nolo contendere shall be considered a conviction for the purposes of this chapter. The record of conviction, authenticated in such form as to be admissible as evidence under the laws of the jurisdiction where convicted, shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of such conviction; and
3. Submit verifications from three persons of his proficiency as an inspector, referee, judge, or timekeeper, whichever is appropriate. Evidence of approval by GCA director may be submitted in lieu of the verifications from three persons.

The following code of conduct is expected to be signed by its independent contractors: For good consideration and as an inducement for Global Combat Alliance to contract [name], the undersigned Independent Contractor hereby agrees to uphold GCA's standards and practices including remaining fair and consistent when exercising any given authority maintaining protection of the integrity of the sport and the safety of the fighters without any regard to individual affiliation or association.

The following code of conduct is required by its officers and employees: To further the mission of the Global Combat Alliance to preserve the integrity of the sport of MMA and Muay Thai and to protect the safety of all of its fighters, I the undersigned commit to ensure fair and consistent treatment of all promotions, officials, trainers, and fighters at all times with no regard to affiliation or association.

Enclosure and Equipment

All buildings or structures used or intended to be used to conduct, hold, or host a contest or match or exhibition shall be safe and shall conform to the laws, ordinances, and regulations pertaining to the buildings in the jurisdiction where the building or structure is situated.

Rings: The ring shall not be less than 17 feet square within the ropes and no larger than 32 feet within the rings. The ring floor shall extend beyond the ropes not less than 18 inches. The ring floor shall be padded in a manner as approved by GCA. Padding must extend beyond the ring ropes and over the edge of the platform. The ring platform shall not be more than four feet above the floor of the building and shall be provided with suitable steps for use of contestants. Ring posts shall be of metal, not more than four inches in diameter and shall be properly padded. Ring ropes shall be at least three in number for Muay Thai and kickboxing bouts and at least four in number for MMA bouts, not less than one inch in diameter with the bottom ring rope not less than 18 inches above the ring floor and the top ring rope not more than 52 inches above the ring floor. The bottom ring rope must be padded with a padding of closed cell padding of not less than 1/2 inch (recommend all ring roped be padded of the same thickness and material). Ropes are to be connected with soft rope ties six feet apart. All ring ropes are to be tight and approved. All corners must be padded with approved pads. All turnbuckles are to be covered with a protective padding.

Cages: The fighting area canvas shall be no smaller than 18 feet by 18 feet and no larger than 33 feet by 33 feet. The fighting area canvas shall be padded in a manner as approved by GCA, with at least one inch layer of foam padding. Padding shall extend beyond the fighting area and to the edge of the platform. The fighting area canvas shall not be more than four feet above the floor of the building and shall have suitable steps for use by the participants. Posts shall be made of metal not more than six inches in diameter, extending from the floor of the building to a minimum height of 58 inches above the fighting area canvas and shall be properly padded in a manner approved by GCA. The fighting area canvas shall be enclosed by a fence made of such material as will not allow a fighter to fall out or break through it onto the floor or spectators, including but not limited to vinyl coated chain link fencing. All metal parts shall be covered and padded in a manner approved by GCA and shall not be abrasive to the contestants. The fence shall provide at least one entry onto the fighting area canvas which shall open in an outward direction away from the fighting area.

A ring stool of a type approved by GCA shall be provided by the promoter for each contestant. An appropriate number of stools or chairs, of a type approved by GCA, shall be provided by the promoter for each of the contestant's cornermen. Such stools or chairs shall be located near each contestant's corner. The promoter is responsible to provide biohazardous material bags at each corner and to properly dispose of used bags in accordance with the Regulated Medical Waste Management Regulations.

The promoter shall provide a ringside restrictive barrier between the first row of ringside seats and the event official's area that will prevent the crowd from confronting either the contestants or event officials. The ringside barrier must be a minimum of eight feet from the outside edge of the ring.

GCA provides timekeeper's equipment of a bell or gong, air horn, and chronometer all of which are located no higher than the floor level of the ring/cage.

Corners are responsible to have the following items cage-side during their contestant's bout: a bucket, clear plastic water bottle, scissors, towel, one extra mouthpiece, and a solution approved by the Association of Boxing Commissions to stop hemorrhaging.

Warm-Up Areas: The promoter is responsible to have two separate warm-up areas for contestants and to provide event security to ensure that no one is allowed in the contestants' warm-up area except registered fighters and corners for that event.

Gloves, shin guards, elbow pads, and headgear are provided by GCA as appropriate for each bout. In cases when equipment is provided by the promoter, it must be approved by the GCA.

Apparel and equipment guidelines as outlined in GCA rules are consistently enforced.

Trainers, Corners, and Managers

Contestants' trainers, corners, seconds, and managers provide proof of compliance with health and safety knowledge requirements as part of the corner registration form. All trainers and corners must adhere to the conduct prescribed in GCA rules.

Matchmakers provide proof of compliance with conflict of interest certification (effective October 1, 2015)

Pricing/Fees

Promoters enter into Sanctioning Agreement with GCA including covering costs of sanctioning. GCA collects fighter and corner registration fees one time per calendar year (Jan 1-Dec 31/annually). GCA collects promoter licensure one time per calendar year (effective October 1, 2015). Ticketing rules and restrictions will be honored as required by DPOR. Reports and fees owed to DPOR will be furnished as required.

Appendix – Miscellaneous Documents

Letters of Recommendation and Request for Continued GCA Services

Letters of recommendation and requested continued use of GCA Sanctioning Services as currently practiced



Spartyka Fight League
624 Argyll St
Chesapeake, VA

23320

757.515.6538 (Jimi Partyka)

10 September 2015

To Whom It May Concern,

Greetings, my name is Jimi Partyka and I am an Active Duty US Navy Chief with over 21 years of military service and the Owner & Founder of Spartyka Fight League (SFL). On 05 December 2010 I hosted our first MMA event and leading up to the event I asked a lot of fighters, coaches and corners on recommendations on a sanctioning body and the only name I received as a recommendation was Global Combat Alliance (GCA). I reached out to them for our inaugural event which was a successful and I just hosted our 20th event on 18 July 2015 and they are the only sanctioning body that I have ever used for Spartyka Fight League. The amount of knowledge and experience they bring to the sport, along with the efforts to protect the safety of the fighters while preserving the integrity of their bouts shows their true professionalism. From weigh ins to how organized the process is during fight day has streamlined the amount of work and stress that falls on my shoulders. For over 4 and a half years I have had to deploy out of the country due to military operations over 32 times and some of those missions were during a Spartyka Fight League event. I was able to complete my military mission in full confidence that during my time out of country the GCA team and the SFL team could accomplish the event with no mishaps or safety concerns. The diverse representation of gym affiliations among the GCA officials speaks volumes on how professional the events come across to the fighters, coaches, fans & sponsors. I have helped out with other shows both amateur and professional to include working 4 Glory Kickboxing events in 2015 alone and will be at the Bellator/Glory event next weekend and those experiences just reinforce my professional and business opinion about the services rendered by GCA. Having to move forward with any other sanctioning body brings a lot of concern as far as the safety, professionalism and financial risks that my organization will have to be faced with. I have been able to host 20 successful events with no serious medical injuries while serving this great nation and highlighting multiple charities to have a platform to raise awareness and funds for their cause. I consider GCA a part of the Spartyka Team and that team work has allowed me to be successful. In closing I would like to say that GCA has my strongest recommendation to be considered to continue to sanction MMA events after 01 October 2015.

Sincerely,

Jimi Partyka

Owner & Founder

Spartyka Fight League

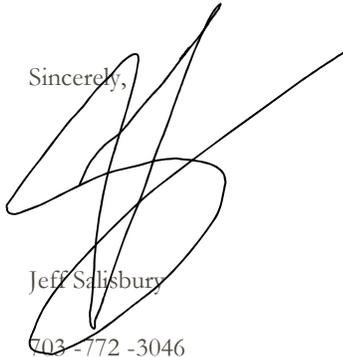
HONOR ★ EMBRACE ★ EMPOWER ★ REMEMBER

September 10, 2015

To Whom It May Concern:

I own and operate Cagezilla Fighting Championship fka Operation Octagon. We have worked closely with the GCA on many events since 2008 and have been very pleased with them. They are very fair and impartial and run a very professional sanctioning body. We have chosen to use them over other sanctioning bodies and have continued to use them because of their professionalism and concern for fighter safety. I can highly recommend them as a top-notch sanctioning body. Please contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeff Salisbury". The signature is stylized with large, sweeping loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Jeff Salisbury

703-772-3046

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Subject: GCA sanctioning
From: "BRENT & STACEY PIERCE " <teamroc@embarqmail.com>
Date: Thu, Sep 10, 2015 4:47 pm
To: info@gcafights.com

Attn: Virginia Athletic Commission
Regarding: GCA MMA sanctioning

Having been in the martial arts for 36 years and a fight promoter for 18+ years I have never worked with a more professional group than the GCA. I have promoted fights in the Danville, Va area and in the state of NC since the late 90's. Having used the GCA as our sanctioning body I have seen first hand how much pride this group puts into all aspects of fight promotion. The number one thing as a coach and promoter I look at is the safety of the fighters. The GCA has always been the premiere most professional safety conscious sanctioning body I have dealt with and will not use any other organization in the state of Va.

Any questions feel free to call me. Thank you.

Brent Pierce
Owner Chief Instructor TEAM ROC MMA ACADEMY
C2 INC.
Retired San Jose Police Department
teamroc@embarqmail.com
(336)932-9554

From: Stacy Dolby <stacy.dolby@gmail.com>
Date: Fri, Sep 11, 2015 7:43 am
To: GCA <info@gcafights.com>

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing this letter today on behalf of the the Global Combat Alliance (GCA). I have worked for the GCA for six years as a registered official cage side as well as a referee for Muay Thai and MMA. I have had the opportunity to travel to different areas of the region to represent the sport as well as the GCA. Although this sport is misunderstood by many, the GCA representatives are always very professional and supportive to those that participate.

My personal experience has allowed me to be a part of Muay Thai and MMA on both the amateur and professional side. Ive dealt with organizations that run both, and I feel as though the GCA is more than qualified and trained to do the same. They conduct extensive training to make sure the officials and referees are completely ready for the responsibility that comes with the job. As the sport(s) continue to grow in the state of Virginia, I am excited to be a part of it and eager to see the expansion.

I feel that with the training, experience, and first hand knowledge of every part of an event, the GCA is more than qualified to ensure that the State of Virginia is represented with the highest of standards.

Respectfully,

Stacy Dolby

GCA Official

856-994-4642 cell

From: craig john <dr_cpjohn@yahoo.com>

Date: Thu, Sep 10, 2015 10:57 pm

To: "info@gcafights.com" <info@gcafights.com>

Joanna,

It has truly been a great honor working with the GCA for the sanctioned MMA fight events. For the past 3-4 years, I have covered several events in the state of Virginia. As a very busy sports physician treating athletes in all sports i.e.: NFL, CFL, NBA, gymnastics, youth baseball, youth basketball, youth football, etc., I do not take my responsibilities lightly. Whether it's providing comprehensive orthopedic & neurological evaluations, and/or providing safe and effective treatment to sports injuries.

In working with the GCA, I am able to apply what I've learned over 10 years in private practice to all the amateur fighters. The GCA provides sound guidelines, health protocols, and documentation that applies to each and every fighter. Each event is always well staffed with wound/cut specialists & EMTs that assist us ringside physicians when forced to make quick lifesaving decisions for injured fighters.

I can only hope that the GCA will continue to allow healthcare professionals like myself, the opportunity to what we love to do, for such a fast growing sport.

Yours in health,

Dr. Craig P. John

Analgesic Spine Institute, PLLC
(571) 442.8161 office

From: "Dr. O'Hara" <drohara7@comcast.net>

Date: Thu, Sep 10, 2015 6:24 pm

To: "GCA" <info@gcafight.com>

Joanna,

I have been working with the GCA since June 2009. The organization is professional, competent and place great emphasis on the fighters and their well being. I have enjoyed my experience being a ringside physician with the GCA and hope to continue for years to come.

Sincerely,

Dr. Dennis P. O'Hara
Diplomate American Chiropractic Board of Sports Physicians
Manassas Spine & Sport P.C.
703-368-8800

From: Todd McGovern <tmcgovern14@cox.net>

Date: Thu, Sep 10, 2015 4:31 pm

To: GCA <info@gcafights.com>

This is a letter of recommendation for Global Combat Alliance (GCA) Martial Arts Sanctioning, I have worked as a referee for the past 8 years for the GCA. This company is a top notch sanctioning body, their mission is to protect the fighters at all times and to maintain the integrity of the sport. I feel very confident in the GCA to continue to provide a safe and fair environment for our sport.

Todd McGovern
757-374-6064

MMA Scoring

1. Effective Striking

The fighter who causes the most **impact** from legal strikes landed. Heavier strikes that have visible impact are given more weight than mere number of strikes landed.

- Cause opponent to appear stunned
- Cause opponent to stagger
- Appearance of a cut or bruise
- Causing opponent to show pain
- If neither show advantage in impact of strikes, the number of strikes will determine the most effective striker

2. Effective Grappling

The amount of successful executions of legal takedowns, reversals, and submission attempts

- High amplitude takedowns and throws & takedowns to a dominant position score higher than takedowns to neutral that have little impact
- Submission attempts that come close to ending a fight are weighed more highly than those easily defended
- Submission attempts that cause opponent to weaken or tire from the effort required to defend the technique also weighs highly

3. Effective Aggression

Fighter who is moving forward with legal techniques or attacking from guard

4. Cage/Ring Control

Fighter who is dictating the pace, place, and position of the fight. Fighter who controls the greater length of time in the round

Striking and Grappling are now considered to be given equal weight

Consider the ENTIRE round when scoring and amount of time each fighter dominated within that round
Defending Does NOT score

- Offensive actions should be the only criteria for scoring
- Defense is its own reward, no advantage is given to the fighter for merely defending

Determine the Points Awarded

The 10-Point MUST system

- 10 points must be awarded to the winner of the round
- 9 points or less awarded to the loser

Score the **ENTIRE** round at the **COMPLETION** of the round

1. 10-10 = Both contestants fought round evenly and neither shows superiority by even a close margin. This should be rarely used
2. 10-9 = Contestant clearly wins the round but by a relatively close margin (most common)
3. 10-8 = Contestant wins by a very large margin. (for nearly entire round fighter inflicts significant damage and has dominant position)
4. 10-7 = Contestant totally dominates entire round. This should be rarely used

Subtract point deductions issued by the referee **AFTER** scoring the round independently

At the end of the entire bout, total the round scores and circle the resulting winner

Muay Thai and Glory Kickboxing Scoring

Reminder – Muay Thai scoring is based upon a fighter’s ability to fight in the Muay Thai style. If one fighter uses genuine Muay Thai style and his opponent does not, the fighter using the Muay Thai style is most likely to win unless his opponent has scored knockdowns.

MUAY THAI STRIKES THAT SCORE (in order of importance):

- Any STRIKE that causes an opponent to fall or lose balance
- Any STRIKE that causes an opponent to show pain or fatigue
- Any STRIKE thrown after forcing an opponent off-balance, whether it lands successfully or not!
- Roundhouse Kicks to the opponent’s torso or head
- Knee strikes to the opponent’s torso or head
- Roundhouse Kicks to the opponent’s arms

MUAY THAI STRIKES THAT ONLY SCORE IF THERE IS A VISIBLE EFFECT:

- Push Kicks (e.g. - opponent knocked off-balance)
- Punches (e.g. - opponent’s knees buckle or otherwise shows pain)
- Roundhouse Kicks or Knee strikes to an opponent’s legs (e.g. - opponent favors leg or limps)
- Elbow strikes (e.g. - opponent is cut)

WHO WINS THE ROUND (in order of importance)?

- The fighter who lands the most Muay Thai strikes that score
- The fighter who lands the most effective Muay Thai strikes
- The fighter who causes the most damage with Muay Thai strikes
- The fighter who is most aggressive while using effective Muay Thai style
- The fighter who shows the best Muay Thai defensive strategy
- The fighter who fouls the least

GLORY-RULES KICKBOXING SCORING

Reminder: Glory-rules Kickboxing is scored identically to scoring strikes in an MMA bout.

GLORY STRIKES THAT SCORE:

- All legal Kickboxing strikes that land effectively will score
- Slight preference is given to Kicks & Knee strikes over Punches

STRIKES/TECHNIQUES THAT DO NOT SCORE:

- Elbow strikes are not permitted and will not score
- Sweeps & Throws are not permitted and will not score

WHO WINS THE ROUND (in order of importance)?

- The fighter who lands the most scoring strikes
- The fighter who lands the most effective strikes
- The fighter who causes the most damage

After Determining the Winner, Determine the Points Awarded

The 10-Point MUST system

- 10 points must be awarded to the winner of the round
- 9 points or less awarded to the loser

Score the ENTIRE round at the COMPLETION of the round

5. 10-10 = Both contestants fought round evenly and neither shows superiority by even a close margin. This should be rarely used
6. 10-9 = Contestant clearly wins the round but by a relatively close margin (most common)
7. 10-8 = Contestant wins by a very large margin, or opponent was issued one or more 8-counts (& didn't fight back up to a 10-9)
8. 10-7 = Contestant totally dominates entire round. This should be rarely used

Subtract point deductions issued by the referee **AFTER** scoring the round independently

At the end of the entire bout, total the round scores and circle the resulting winner