

THE SOUTH DAKOTA RODEO
ASSOCIATION REVISED IN 2022

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

PRESIDENT	DAVE MARONE
VICE PRESIDENT	JARED LYNCH
SECRETARY	MERRETTA ANDERSON
BAREBACK	BOBBY REYNOLDS
SADDLE BRONC	COLE PATENEUDE
BULL RIDING	CASEY HENINGER
CALF ROPING	TREY YOUNG
SR. MENS BREAKAWAY	CHUCK HAMLIN
TEAM ROPING	BRADEN PIRRUNG
TEAM ROPING	KOLE LATHEN
MIXED TEAM ROPING	BROOKE NELSON
STEER WRESTLING	BRENT WOODWARD
GOAT TYING	BAILEY TIBBS
LADIES BREAKAWAY	TARYN SIPPEL
BARREL RACING	HEATHER BOSSE
TEAM PENNING	MARY PAT FAWCETT
TEAM PENNING	DONI ZELLER
JUDGING DIRECTOR	CHUCK MAHER
STOCK CONTRACTOR	SCOTT HOLLENBECK
RODEO COMMITTEE	JUDY STEVENS
PUBLICITY DIRECTOR	MERRETTA ANDERSON

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MISSION STATEMENT

The South Dakota Rodeo Association (SDRA) was established to help organize the rodeo contestants, committees and stock contractors of South Dakota for their mutual protection and benefit. The primary purpose of the SDRA is to help raise the standards of cowboy contests so they shall rank among the foremost American sports. The SDRA will continue to work for the betterment of conditions and of the rules governing rodeo events by insuring a just amount of prize money, maintaining competent and honest judges in all events, organizing a central place of registration and protecting the members against unfairness in any part of rodeo.

The organization of the SDRA is designed to give the entire membership the opportunity to express their views and to help this association continue to grow by distributing published information for better communication and better awareness of upcoming events. The SDRA will continue to strive for stronger

cooperation among rodeo committees, stock contractors and contestants, as well as enhancing the dedication and growth of the sport of Rodeo with the increased involvement of today's youth.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Article I.

The name of this corporation is and shall be the South Dakota Rodeo Association. The use of the name SDRA or South Dakota Rodeo Association without permission or for your mutual gain and benefit is completely prohibited.

Article II.

The period of existence is perpetual. The date of the initial incorporation of this corporation is July 28, 1967 (Certificate of Reinstatement issued September 2, 2003)

Article III.

The purpose or purposes for which this incorporation was organized is:

1. For the mutual protection and benefit of the rodeo contestants, rodeo committees, and stock contractors as insuring a just amount of prize money. By requiring that all entry fees be added to the prize money and ensuring payment to all qualifying contestants. Also by securing competent, honest judges and officials in all events.

2. Raising the standards of cowboy contests so they shall rank among the foremost in American sports.

3. To cooperate with the management of all rodeos at which members compete.

4. To protect the members against unfairness on the part of any rodeo management.

5. To bring about honest advertising by the rodeo committees so that the public may rely upon the truth of advertised events in which it is claimed that members of the association will participate.

6. To work for the betterment of conditions and of the rules governing rodeo events in which the members of the association participate.

7. To establish a central place of registration for the convenience of the members.

8. To publish information concerning the dates of rodeos, prize money and other particulars in which the members are interested in.

9. To insure that no part of the income or assets of the corporation shall be unjustly distributed to, or incur to the benefit of, any individual.

Article IV.

Memberships are open to anyone who wishes to pay membership fees unless he/she has been blacklisted or is a threat to the validity of the existence of this corporation. The validity of a membership will be decided on by the board of directors.

Article V.

Personnel memberships will be for stock producers, judges, paid announcers, and bullfighters. Associate Memberships will be for special friends of the SDRA.

Article VI.

1. The officers of the Association shall be as follows: President, Vice President, and Secretary/Treasurer. The President, Vice President, and Event Directors will be elected at the annual general membership meeting. The Executive Secretary will be hired by the Board of Directors on a two year basis.

2. The Board of Directors shall consist of 21 members; the President, the Vice-President, one member to represent each of the twelve usual events except team roping which shall have two members, one stock contractor, one rodeo committeeman, one judge, one publicity director and the executive secretary. Team Penning and Mixed Team Roping shall be held as optional events. Team Penning will have two directors to represent this event but have one voting right on the board.

3. There shall be one spokesman (Co-Director) to represent each event except team roping which shall have two. The spokesmen (Co-Director) shall be elected by the membership along with the director. Each Co-Director is expected to represent their respective events in the absence of the Director.

Article VII.

1. This corporation shall be a body corporate and public by and in its corporate name with full powers and rights of succession, with the right to make and enforce contracts in connection with the legitimate business of the corporation.

2. No member, officer, director, employee, agent or attorney shall be personally responsible or liable for any debts, costs or judgements imposed upon, against or incurred by this corporation.

3. The affairs and management of this corporation shall be under the control of a Board of Directors. The number of members comprising the Board of Directors shall be fixed by the Bylaws of the Corporation. The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected or appointed in the manner and for the terms provided in the Bylaws.

Article VIII

The current address of this corporation registered office is 14150 232nd Ave Isabel, SD 57633 and the name of its registered agent at such address is Merretta Anderson.

Article IX

The number of directors constituting the board of directors is 21. As stated in Article IV.

Article X

The names and addresses of its incorporators are Larry Schanzenbach, Selby, SD; C. Keith Whipple, Isabel, SD; Kenneth A. Sutton, Keldron, SD; Louis Twiss, Buffalo Gap, SD; Bud Day, Dupree, SD

BY LAWS

Memberships

1-1 All membership cards will be sold through the Executive Secretary. Dues will be \$110.00 per person per calendar year for contesting members. For points to be earned towards the year-end awards and/or standings, contestants must have purchased their card before they compete.

1-2 Personnel memberships for stock producers, judges, paid announcers, and bullfighters are \$50.00. Each must be a member of the SDRRA to be eligible to work the SDRRA finals. However, they need not be residents of the state of South Dakota.

1-3 Individuals who are under high school age may enter the men's timed events and the women's events on a parent's or legal guardian's card. They will be on a cash basis and receive no points.

1-4 Point memberships are open to anyone who is a bona fide resident of the State of South Dakota. Non-residents may become members of the SDRRA but they do not accumulate points to compete in the SDRRA Finals rodeo or receive any of the SDRRA contestant awards.

1-4a Each member will receive a numbered membership card to prevent the exchanging of cards.

1-5 To be considered a bona fide resident and a point earning member, a person must reside in South Dakota at least 30 days prior to the first rodeo they compete in and must live at the residency throughout the rodeo season **OR** the person must have been born in South Dakota. Non-residents will be considered non-point earning members unless proof is provided of birth in South Dakota.

1-6 If there is any question as to the residency of any member, it will be the decision of the majority of the board of directors to decide the question.

1-7 Membership cards will not be issued to anyone having a bad check at the time a membership is applied for. Also if a bad check is given at any rodeo, the points will not count for the person until the check is made good. Producers and rodeo committees are to advise the Executive Secretary of the SDRRA

of the bad checks received and the Executive Secretary is to print names and addresses of cowboys or cowgirls and the amount of the check in the newsletter.

1-8 Only card holding members may enter approved rodeos and accumulate points towards the finals.

1-8a Anyone holding a card membership in another association co-approving a rodeo with the SDRA may enter and their entry will be addressed based on the status they hold with that association.

1-8b Any individual may choose to enter as many rodeos as they wish by purchasing a \$15.00 permit for each rodeo. Permit costs will be split equally with other state associations co-approving the rodeo, providing the other association(s) allow for such permits. Permit entries are cash only and they are subject to the same rules as members regarding no shows or turnouts.

1-8c Individuals that hold SD Little Britches, 4-H and High School Rodeo cards will not have to buy an SDRA card, but they will have to pay the \$3.50 entry line charge each time they enter. They will also be on a cash basis and receive no points.

1-9 All members are to show their membership cards to all local rodeo secretaries when paying fees at a rodeo.

OFFICERS & DIRECTORS

President/Vice President

2-1 The President shall preside at all meetings and in his/her absence the Vice-President shall perform his or her duties.

2-2 The President shall be a member of the board of directors but shall have the power to vote only in case of a tie.

2-3 The President may call a meeting of the Board of Directors at any time providing each member is given advance notice in writing or by phone at least 4 business days prior to the meeting.

2-4 The Vice President shall perform the President's duties when absent.

2-5 The President and Vice President are responsible for gaining the all around awards.

Secretary/Treasurer

31 The Executive Secretary of the association shall keep the minutes and other official reports of the association and shall conduct the official correspondence and keep all records, books, and documents relating to the association at such place as shall be designated by the Board of Directors. The Executive Secretary will not be a voting member.

32 The Executive Secretary shall keep the account of all monies received by the association and deposit it in the name of the association in such depository as shall be designated by the Board of Directors unless the Secretary's job is split adding a Treasurer who would then accept those responsibilities.

33 The Executive Secretary is required to seek prior approval from the Board of Directors before monies are to be disbursed for any major business expenditures. Normal business transactions can be disbursed without prior approval, but the board would like to see an accounting of such transactions at the next board meeting. All monies disbursed are to be only for the purpose of the association. All transactions will be by check, *or check card* only.

34 At each annual meeting of the members, the Executive Secretary shall make a current financial statement and such statement shall be published in the SDRAs newsletter.

35 The Executive Secretary is an honorary member and does not have to pay membership fees.

Board of Directors

4-1 The management, control, government and actual operations of this association shall be vested in the Board of Directors.

4-2 Event Directors are expected to attend meetings regularly. If a director is unable to attend a meeting they are responsible for finding a replacement from their respective event. If the directors do not attend the meetings regularly there will be no form of checks and balances within the association. Each director must be current on SDRAs issues in order to make decisions in the best interest of the association and of its members.

4-3 The Board of Directors may be exempt from paying their membership dues if they are a director for more than 50% of the year, attend all the meetings or ensure representation at each meeting, and have turned in all their major sponsorship money before Feb 1.

4-4 Each event is responsible for obtaining sponsors for an event sponsor, saddle, champion buckle, reserve buckle, and a finals champion buckle. Any other prizes are optional.

4-5 Event directors are not responsible for added or prize money at the finals.

4-6 Any four Directors may call a meeting, providing each member is given advance notice of four business days of the meeting. This notice shall be submitted in writing, or by

confirmed email, with a clear explanation of its purpose. A conference call may be called at anytime as long as each Board member is called and notified, or emailed with confirmation, prior to the meeting.

4-7 All SDRA sanctioned rodeos must be approved by eight of the twelve event directors, including judging director and stock contractor director.

4-8 The Directors will vote on the location of the SDRA Finals Rodeo two years prior to the event with a two year commitment to the chosen location.

4-9 Stock contractors, all rodeo personnel and judges are approved at the discretion of a majority of the event directors when an individual rodeo is approved.

4-10 If there is a conflict or discrepancy at a rodeo, it is that event director's duty, on behalf of the contestant, to approach the judge at the end of that event. As a director you are entitled to try and resolve the issue but it is not your duty to make a decision only to confirm the decisions already made by the judge.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

5-1 Only members in good standing may nominate or elect officers and directors.

5-2 The President, Vice President, and Event Directors will be elected at the annual general membership meeting. The election of officers will be the first order of business followed by the election of the event directors and co-directors.

5-3 SDRA board members will have two year terms with 1/2 the board elected on even years (Calf Roping, Saddle Broncs, Goat Tying, Sr. Men's Breakaway, Barrel Racing, Team Penning, Rodeo Committee, President) and 1/2 elected on odd

years (Barebacks, Ladies Breakaway, Team Roping Header, Team Roping Heeler, Mixed Team Roping, Judging, Bull Riding, Steer Wrestling, Stock Contractor, Vice President). Board members may be reelected after their 1st term if they so choose.

5-4 The Executive Secretary shall be selected by the Board of Directors through an interview process and paid a salary based on the projected workload and the person's experience. The Executive Secretary position will be a two-year term (to end on odd year) unless other arrangements have been made by the board of directors.

Voting Rights

6-1 The president is an elected member of the the Board of Directors and shall have the right to vote only in case of a tie.

6-2 The Vice President is an elected member of the Board of Directors and may vote unless presiding as President and then may vote only in case of a tie.

6-3 The Executive Secretary/Treasurer shall be selected every two years by the Board of Directors and will not have a voting right. In such a case that the Sec/Treas. position is two separate individuals, the official secretary will not have a voting right.

6-4 The twelve event directors along with the Stock Contracting, Judging, and Committee Director will have one voting right except for team roping which will have two directors, each with one voting right.

Vacancies

7-1 The Board of Directors may fill any vacancy that occurs through the resignation or removal of an officer or director. This shall be done by a majority vote of the Board of Directors at any meeting.

7-2 Resignations of officers and directors may be presented to the Board of Directors at any meeting and must be in writing.

Meetings

8-1 An annual meeting of the members of the Association shall be held in each calendar year. The time and place of the meeting will be decided by the Board of Directors and published in the SDRA newsletter.

8-2 The fiscal year for the association shall begin January 1 and end December 31.

8-3 These Articles and by laws may be amended at any annual meeting of the association by a majority vote of the members in attendance.

8-4 A quorum shall constitute a majority of the positions filled on the Board of Directors.

8-5 No meeting shall be competent to transact business unless a majority of the elected members of the board are present. This includes any co-director or spokesman that was asked by the elected director to attend in his/her place.

8-6 A majority vote of those present shall decide any question brought before a meeting.

8-7 To ensure timely business transactions and keeping up to date on current events the board of directors shall

meet on a monthly basis or at least eight times each fiscal year not including the contestant meeting at the finals rodeo.

88 The SDRA rulebook shall be the official listing of the associations' rules.

89 The SDRA rulebook shall be reviewed and printed annually or less often if no rule changes occur.

8-10 Only the members who participate in each approved event shall have the privilege of voting on the rule changes in that event.

8-11 A rule cannot be changed at the General Meeting that was implemented at the Finals General Meeting that same year.

8-12 Copies of the rulebook and subscriptions to the newsletter will be sold to non-members by the association at an annual fee to be set by the Board of Directors.

8-13 Rodeo rules, rights and regulations are to be decided upon by the Board of Directors or by paid up members at the annual meeting.

RODEO RULES

9-1 The point award system will be used wherein one point is awarded for each dollar won. Points are to be tabulated by the Executive Secretary of the SDRA and published in the SDRA newsletter and posted on the SDRA web site at www.sd rodeo.com.

9-2 If a contestant feels there is an error in a rodeo payoff he/she has 30 days to notify the committee and the SDRA. Failure to do so within this time limit will nullify the mistake as to the money owed.

- 9-3 The fall championship rodeo is to be held to crown champions in the twelve major events.
- 9-3a The entry fee at the finals rodeo shall be \$40.00 minimum per person per event and \$300.00 minimum prize money in each event except team roping shall be \$600.00 minimum.
- 9-3b The cost of any of the mandatory awards (see rule 4-4) not sponsored by the Finals Rodeo will be split evenly between the 12 final contestants in that event.
- 9-3c Finals Stock Selection: Rough stock contractors are to submit lists of stock immediately after Labor Day. The selection committee will consist of the judges and board of directors only.
- 9-3d A rodeo contractor must be the designated contractor for 3 separate SDRA rodeo locations during the current season to be eligible for the SDRA Finals. Additionally, contractor membership must be purchased prior to August 1st to be eligible for the finals. Team penning contractors will need to only have 2 separate rodeo locations to be eligible for the finals due to small number of rodeos that host team penning. Stock contractors cannot change stock for finals from selected list unless changes are pre-approved by judges and executive board.
- 9-3e PRCA rules pertaining to the ten major events, will be followed, if the area in question is not covered in the SDRA rulebook.
- 9-3f It is mandatory for the top 12 contestants in each event to attend the SDRA finals rodeo or notify the Executive Secretary that s/he is unable to attend prior to the entry closing published in the newsletter. If notification is not received the contestant will be responsible for the entry fee and they will be fined \$50.00 and placed on the black list until the fine is paid. When such notification is received, the

Executive Secretary shall contact the next contestant in the line for the event to go to the finals.

9-3g The Board of Directors can excuse members from mandatory participation at the SDRA finals for injury and college rodeo team obligations.

9-3h There is to be someone to assist the announcer during the finals to keep the points up to date.

9-4 Rookie Award Qualifications: Any first time card holder that has not previously held a card in the PRCA or other organized rodeo association, except 4-H, High School or intercollegiate will be considered a rookie in the SDRA. You may remain a rookie throughout the year you graduate high school, unless you have won the rookie award in the SDRA or won a championship in the SDRA or any comparable association.

9-5 It is the responsibility of award winners to be present at the SDRA awards ceremony to receive their award.

9-6 The all around champions shall be the cowboy and cowgirl with the highest number of points in any two of the twelve events. They must win money in at least two events.

9-7 All rodeos must submit their prize list and amount of entry fees to the association office for approval by the Board of Directors. The rodeo must feature nine of the twelve rodeo events.

9-7a Entry sheets and point cards shall be mailed or emailed to the stock producer or rodeo committee after the rodeo has been officially approved.

9-7b The Executive Secretary of the SDRA will give the cash basis list to the rodeo committees prior to their rodeo.

9-8 Rodeo secretaries of each rodeo must send in a list of the winners, their addresses, how much money they won, and times and scores to the SDRA Executive Secretary so the contestants points can be recorded for the year end awards. This should be completed within 48 hours of the final performance of that rodeo. Either the rodeo secretary or the producer of that rodeo must sign this list. All committees are to turn in either the original or photocopy of all judge and timer sheets along with the point sheet; packet containing judges sheets, timers sheets, memberships, fines collected, etc must be mailed within four (4) days after the last performance or subject to a \$100 fine from failing to do so.

9-8a Rodeo secretaries shall notify unpaid entry fees (no shows & vet/doctor releases) immediately to the SDRA office.

9-8b Each individual Rodeo Committee that provides their own rodeo secretary shall be responsible for any discrepancies in handling of entry fees and payoffs.

9-9 Point awards cannot be given at jackpot rodeos, matched rides or rodeos not approved by the SDRA.

9-10 The SDRA will guarantee the entry fee checks of members in good standing. Entry fees that have been paid by the committee for the members will be reimbursed to the committee by the association and the association will in turn collect the money from the member.

9-11 Every contestant shall be responsible for any ambulance charges from the arena to a medical center.

9-12 There shall be at least two approved women's events at all SDRA rodeos. Barrel racing shall be considered a main event and it must be run during the paid rodeo performance at all SDRA approved rodeos.

9-13 The nine standard events must be held at all SDRA rodeos: Bareback, Saddle Bronc, Bull Riding, Calf Roping, Steer Wrestling, Sr Men's Breakaway, Team Roping, Ladies Breakaway and Barrel Racing. Optional events are: Goat Tying, Mixed Team Roping and Team Penning.

9-14 Only judges and event directors are permitted to clarify rules with contestants if a rule is in question. Contestants are required to approach a director or a spokesman, if one is available, before approaching a judge. If a challenge arises that is not able to be fixed at the rodeo, the contestant must submit the challenge in writing to the executive secretary for the board of directors to review.

9-15 All entry fees shall be paid 30 minutes prior to the grand entry or the contestant is subject to a \$10 fine. The rodeo secretary can clear exceptions only for a valid reason.

9-16 There will be a \$100 fine to anyone that competes in a rodeo before paying their fees.

9-17 If anyone is caught entering through the gate unjustly at an SDRA rodeo, it will be a \$50 fine.

9-18 A contestant may disqualify himself at any rodeo including finals by not attempting to get ready to compete when called upon. This includes the girls setting up the electric eye.

9-19 A rodeo can only be postponed 48 hours due to weather.

RODEO REGULATIONS

10-1 If two or more approved rodeos are held on the same dates, the entry opening and closing times shall be the same for all, unless the Board of Directors makes special arrangements.

10-2 All go-rounds must be completed before any point awards will count.

10-3 Added money in any event can be twice the amount added to the other events but a goal for the amount of added money should not be less than that of the previous year.

10-4 The minimum amount of added money shall be \$50.00 per go round per event. Entry fees shall not be less than \$30.00 per contestant per event and all entry fees shall be the same for all events.

10-5 All entry fees are to be added to the purse for each event. The prize money for each event will be paid in full to the qualifying contestants within 24 hours of the completion of that rodeo's final performance. Any rodeo committee that has failed to process each contestant's prize money will be subject to disciplinary procedures by the Board of Directors unless they have a valid reason, which will also be determined by the Board of Directors.

10-6 Rodeos approved by the South Dakota Rodeo Association shall be SDRA first approved unless other arrangements have been made and approved by the Board of Directors.

10-7 When a rodeo is jointly approved with another association, any conflicting rules of the two associations will be referred to the SDRA rules unless the Board of Directors has made other arrangements.

10-8 Rodeos and the SDRA Order of Operations (business) will follow the current PRCA rule book if there is a conflict and the SDRA rulebook does not cover the area in question. However, only fines listed in the SDRA rulebook can be assessed.

10-9 Rodeo personnel are to have personnel cards unless they are volunteers or contestants.

10-10 Each contestant at each SDRA rodeo they compete in will pay a \$3.00 mandatory finals charge. This is to be used exclusively for the finals.

10-11 Rodeo committees may charge contestants a stock fee or a gate fee but not both. Stock charges have to be listed in the SDRA newsletter with each approved rodeos' date. If barrel racers are charged the stock charge, it should include the \$2.00 electric eye charge. If goat tyers are charged the stock charge, it should include the \$5.00 goat fee.

10-12 The ground for each rodeo must be worked the same before slack as it is before each performance.

10-13 Each rodeo committee is responsible for providing box pads for all performances and slack. The SDRA will have 3 sets of box pads for dispersal to committees in need. Distribution to and from the rodeo is the responsibility of that committee.

10-14 Any new rodeo approval forms submitted for approval within two weeks of the SDRA finals can be an SDRA approved rodeo. Points from said rodeo will be counted for the following year's points. Contestant would have until January 1 to purchase the New Year's membership; any points would be lost if not purchased by that time.

10-15 Day Money: First approved SDRA Rodeos will have day money and the contestant will be charged \$6.00 per event. (this will make day money mandatory) Five dollars (\$5.00) will be paid back and the \$1.00 will be paid to the secretary for taking care of the day money. Slack and performances are to be separate entities and paid accordingly. The \$5.00 is to be paid to the fastest time or highest marked ride

in each event. Just one money is paid in day money unless there are enough entries in the performance or slack that paying two monies (60%/40%) would pay the second place at least their entry fee back. Ex: 25 3tries at \$50 fees. $25 \times \$5.00 = \125 . $\$125 \times 60\% = \75 ; $\$125 \times 40\% = \50 .

10-16 No runs or rides will be taken at any time, other than scheduled performances, at the SDRF Finals.

CONDUCT OF RODEO

11-1 If numbers are furnished by the management, contestants must wear them while competing so as to be visible to the judges and spectators.

11-2 No person shall be allowed in the arena during a rodeo performance unless entered in an event or unless he/she has signed a waiver releasing the management and producers from liability. This rule is to be enforced by the arena director.

11-3 Contestants in the arena must conduct themselves in such a way so as not to interfere with the work of bona fide press and professional photographers or with the vision of the spectators.

11-4 Timers for a rodeo may not be changed after the first performance except for sickness or injury or by request of the association officials because of the timers incompetence, or through agreement of the stock contractor, rodeo committee and the association officials. The timer who times the first performance of an event must time that event for the duration of that rodeo.

11-5 Neither the barrier judge nor the field flag judge may be changed during the course of a rodeo.

11-6 The decision of the judges, flagmen, and the timers who have been passed upon by the association shall be final, and no protest by the contestants will be permitted.

11-7 No contestant may talk to a judge or a timer in any way while an event is going on and this includes asking about re-rides. Such questions may be addressed to the judge no sooner than at the end of the event for that performance.

11-8 During any performance, if an animal in the timed events escapes the chutes or pens before it is called for by contestants, or if the automatic barrier fails to work and the stock is brought back, that animal will be returned by the arena director and the labor crew during, or at the end of that performance in the same manner he was originally worked or brought to the pens for contesting. At least several head of animals will be brought back together. No animal will be re-penned by himself. The arena director will make the decision about when stock is re-penned.

11-9 All contestants are required to read rules carefully, particularly those relating to contests or events in which they are entered. Failure to understand the rules will not be accepted as an excuse.

11-10 All approved SDRA rodeos will have one or more score men to take the combined markings from the judges and flash them to the announcer. The announcer must announce all scores. It is suggested that if the committee does not provide a score man, that member cowboys take turns doing this small, but important job.

11-11 All contestants must wear long sleeved, button/snap down shirts with button/snap cuffs. They must also have boots and a hat on when they call for their stock or start their run at all SDRA approved rodeos. This includes all performances and slack. This is the proper dress code for all SDRA rodeos. If the contestant fails to abide by this rule, they will receive a no time on the stock competed on or run completed with the exception of Bareback and Bull Riding for riding arms only.

CONTESTANT DISQUALIFICATION

12-1 A contestant may be disqualified for any of the following offenses:

12-1a Being under the influence of liquor or any illegal substance at any rodeo.

12-1b Rowdyism or quarreling in the actual domain of the arena.

12-1c Mistreatment of stock

12-1d For any attempt to cheat or assisting anyone else to cheat

12-1e Not being ready to compete when called upon

12-2 Contestant may be disqualified for being in a pen with livestock at any time except when accompanied by the stock contractor, arena director or a judge or when assigned to work in those pens, or for tampering in any way with animals in the draw or the chutes.

12-3 Contestant can be disqualified only in agreement of the rodeo judges and the arena director. A majority decision of the three will decide.

JUDGES

13-1 A judge can be removed from the approved list for cause by a vote of eight of the twelve event directors following the hearing format in the Disciplinary Procedures section of this rulebook.

13-2 Judges are required to take and pass a judging seminar every other year approved by the Board of Directors before becoming an approved SDRA judge and to retain status. The judging seminar is to be taught by a PRCA judge at least every three years. If the individual passes the class, the association will pay the fee for the class back to them after they have judged two SDRA approved rodeos.

13-3 Timers and field flag judges must be qualified. If the association does not consider the persons chosen by a given rodeo committee to have adequate experience it will be expected that the management will cooperate in replacing the unsatisfactory personnel.

13-4 Field flag judges and barrier judges cannot rope, dog or haze in an event they flag or judge. The individuals appointed to flag are the judges for the timed events regardless of who judges the riding events and they are the only ones authorized to deliver a decision or draw stock in a timed event. In case of the Senior Men's and Ladies Breakaway event both judges are used; one to flag the field and the other to inspect the catch.

13-5 Any member accepting a judging position must remain available to the town where the rodeo is being held that s/he has agreed to judge from the time the rodeo starts until it has been concluded. The judges must remain available to the rodeo office until the rodeo secretary has made a final check on the markings

13-6 Each rodeo judge will be mailed a rule book prior to the beginning of the rodeo season.

RODEO ENTRY LINE GUIDELINES

14-1 The Rodeo Entry Line will be up for bids every two years. A majority vote of the Board of Directors decides who will maintain the place of rodeo entry registration.

14-2 All entries for approved rodeos will be taken through the entry office. There may be an exception for co-approved rodeos if a majority of the Board of Directors agrees to allow entries through another entry office.

14-3 Entry times and dates will be board directed with sufficient time notification to the membership at large.

14-4 Positions shall be made on the basis of preference and if positions cannot be determined through this manner a random draw will be held.

14-5 Up to five individual contestants can be entered together as a buddy group to be guaranteed the same performance draw.

14-6 The following information will be required when entering: Each contestant's name, address, card number, events and preferences. Slack is allowed as a preference.

14-7 The person making the phone call is responsible for all the people they enter showing up and paying their fees. If someone does not pay their fees, the person entering them is responsible as if the fees were their own. Contestants entering on a buddy system are responsible for their own callbacks and draw outs.

14-8 A \$4.00 fee will be charged per individual for entries and this fee will be collected by the local rodeo secretary and forwarded to the head of the rodeo entry office. This shall be completed immediately following the completion of the rodeo and finalization of the books (no more that 48 hours after the last rodeo performance).

14-9 No shows and turnouts will be responsible to pay their \$4.00 fee for the rodeo entry line office along with other fees and fines.

14-10 The rodeo entry office will be responsible for providing the following information to each local rodeo secretary: complete rodeo program, list of permits and high school permits and the cash only list.

14-11 When a difference exists between entries as noted by the rodeo entry line office and the contestant's opinion, this difference shall be ruled on by the contractor and the judges. The contestant may have his stock as per their decision. The rodeo secretary will check with the rodeo entry line at first opportunity and if there is a discrepancy, or if he/she did not verify their entry via check-backs, they will not receive their

money or points and may be fined at the discretion of the board of directors.

14-12 If a contestant receives his/her first preference when entering a rodeo through the rodeo entry line office, then draws out during callbacks, s/he will be fined \$25.00 per rodeo entered, with the fine to be split evenly between the SDRA and the Entry office.

14-13 Late entries will be taken until the end of call backs and be at the discretion of the Rodeo Entry Line. A \$25 fee will be charged per individual, per rodeo. The fee will be split \$15 to entry office and \$10 to the SDRA. An entry will be considered late if entered after the posted entry hours and each contestant will be drawn up first in each event entered or last out in rough stock events and Barrel Racing.

14-14 Members and contestants must enter through the Rodeo Entry Line and complete the entry process through the Rodeo Entry Line. If a contestant enters late through the rodeo secretary after call backs, they will be fined \$25 (\$15 to entry line and \$10 to SDRA) and will also be first out in the event or last draw in the rough stock and the barrels. If individual enters through the committee up to the start of the first performance, there will be an additional \$25 fine that goes to the SDRA. A contestant's time/score will count and earning would count towards standings if they are a member.

14-15 No late entries to be accepted for SDRA finals, with the exception of events that have not been filled.

14-16 Entry fee for the finals will be \$300 per event.

PRINTING AND OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

15-1 The association shall print a newsletter at least once every two months listing the activities of the association and information on rodeos.

15-2 Upon payment of dues, each individual shall receive a copy of the rulebook and have their name placed on the mailing list for the newsletter. Only one copy of the rulebook will be provided to each member. Members will be required to purchase any additional copies if they desire. One newsletter will be sent to each address unless the members residing at the address make a specific request for additional copies. In no case will there be more copies of the newsletter sent to one address than the number of paid members residing at the address.

DRAWING POSITION

16-1 Position is drawn in all events through the rodeo entry line office. No placing of contestants is allowed and if a contestant is injured at a rodeo s/he may be held back at the same rodeo until later in the go round with the consent of both the judges and the stock contractor.

16-2 In multiple go-rounds, positions shall be reversed in each go round so as to allow the final go round to run bottom to top.

16-2a SDRA Finals positions: In all events, positions will remain as per standings at the beginning of the rodeo. Friday 12-1, Saturday 1-12, Sunday 12-1.

16-2b The mandatory order of events for the SDRR finals is TP, BB, CR, BB, GT, SW, MTR, SB, LBK, SB, SMB, BAR, TR and BR.

16-3 A go round must be finished before the next go round starts except for re-rides and/or re-runs; or except for when a go round finishes and the next one starts in a riding event in the same section in the same rodeo.

16-4 If contestant calls for stock, it belongs to s/he except if arena equipment fails or has fouled his ride or run.

16-4a Contestant must check his own stock.

16-4b Contestant will receive a no time or score by competing on the wrong stock and will not receive a re-run on livestock drawn.

16-4c If the wrong stock is run, the contestant who drew him will get the second run.

DRAWING OUT AND ENTRY FEE REFUND

17-1 Drawing out after stock is drawn in the event is not allowed unless the contestant has a release from a physician stating that they are not able to complete because of injury or illness. The physician must be licensed to practice medicine in the state where the injury or illness occurred or they must be licensed to practice medicine in the state of South Dakota. This applies to contestants in all events. Vet releases on horses will be allowed subject to the same conditions as a release from a physician.

17-1 a When a physicians or a vet release is used it will eliminate a contestant from competing for seven (7) days from

the date when the release is used. Only one vet and/or doctor release can be used per season, additional releases will result in a fine equal to the contestant's fees.

17-1b If a team roper draws out after position is drawn, in accordance with the regulations of the official rule book or if s/he is scheduled to compete, the person entered with him/her may draw out or get another partner. The new partner must be previously entered in this rodeo. In the Mixed Team Roping, only the woman is allowed to pick up a partner. If the woman is unable to compete, the male partner is given a refund and the team is drawn out of the rodeo.

17-1c A ruling that a contestant is not able to compete because of injury or illness may be made at a local rodeo by the judges and arena director based on a visual inspection of a contestant or their horse. It shall be required that each judge and the arena director inspect the injury or illness and if a difference of opinion exists the majority opinion will prevail. Drawing out because of a visual injury shall have the same consequences as a physicians or vet release.

17-1d Once the pay-off is completed no entry fee refunds can be made.

17-1e In case of an accident to a contestant, the entry fees will be returned only if the contestant has not competed.

17-2 No rodeo that completes its contract shall be responsible for the returning of a contestants entry fees if s/he has contested in an event once during the rodeo. If s/he is entered in other events in which s/he is unable to contest, the entry fees for those events will be returned.

17-3 If, in the opinion of the judges, a contestant is unable to compete in a particular event because of injury s/he

may withdraw, but this does not prevent him/her from competing in other events in which s/he is entered.

17- 4 A secretary may not refund any entry fees without the approval of the judges.

17-5 Doctor and vet releases must be sent to the SDRA Secretary within seven days following the last performance of the rodeo. If the release is not received within seven days, the contestant will be considered a no-show and must pay the entry fees and the \$25 fine.

17-6 Notified turnouts are not subject to the \$25 fine if they notify the secretary before the draw.

17-7 If an contestants draws out of the finals after the designated call back time, they will be fined \$100. Medical and vet releases will not result in a fine.

DRAWING STOCK

18-1 All stock in contest events must be numbered, unless other arrangements are made with the event director prior to the rodeo, and drawn for before the rodeo by a judge. There must always be as many as four copies made of the draw; one to be posted, one copy for each judge, and one or more for Secretary's records.

18-1a Stock should be drawn a minimum of 1 hour before scheduled performance or slack run and to be drawn by a minimum of 2 rodeo judges.

18-2 In rough stock events, the re-rides must be drawn. Up to four featured animals may be held out until re-

rides are drawn. Draw the re-rides, add the featured animals and continue the draw.

18-3 In case stock is sick or crippled, replacement will be drawn from re-ride animals. In timed events no drawn stock can be held over from one performance to the next or overnight.

18-4 No contestant may compete on the same head of stock twice at any one rodeo in the same event.

18-5 In timed events all cattle in the draw will be run one time before any cattle will be run twice. An extra will be drawn in case of injury, escape, or a contestant is fouled by barrier. If an extra is available, the contestant involved will automatically be assigned the extra.

MISDRAWS

If four or more head are misdrawn, all unused stock shall be put back in draw box and all redrawn. Definition of misdraw: Any animal that must be replaced will be considered one misdraw. Examples of possible reasons for replacing an animal are:

1. Injured or unhealthy animal.
2. Animal not properly numbered or distinguishable.
3. Animal not on premises after being drawn.
4. Duplicate brand and/or ear tag and animals not distinguishable prior to draw.
5. Contestant left out of draw.

6. Animal drawn incorrectly due to clerical error (examples: two poker chips with the same number; contestant drawn same animal twice; wrong run).

Misdraw discovered prior to a performance, or any time during slack:

1. If an extra is available, all unused animals below the misdraw up to the end of the run on the cattle are used, including the extra. One animal is drawn, that being the animal assigned to the contestant with the misdraw. If the animal drawn for the misdraw is the extra, no other changes are made. If another contestant had originally drawn the animal drawn, the contestant who originally had that animal will be assigned the extra.

2. If no extra is available, all unused animals below the misdraw up to the end of the run on the cattle are used with the last unused animal drawn in that run designated the extra. In this instance, the last man to have originally drawn an animal in that run will require a repeat of the misdraw procedure which applies, but will not be considered an additional misdraw.

<i>Example 1</i>	<i>Draw</i>	<i>No. of animals reduced</i>
Contestant A	22	All animals and the extra are in the same run.
Contestant B	25	
Contestant C	21	To adjust the misdraw,
Contestant D	27	put all animals drawn below the misdraw or all
Contestant E	19-misdraw	unused cattle if not run
Contestant F	23	in order (in this case 23,
Contestant G	16	

Contestant H	9
Contestant I	10
Contestant J	45

Extra Animal 17

16, 9, 10 and 45) as well as the extra animal (17) in the draw box. If 17 is drawn, it automatically replaces 19. If one of the others is drawn (say 10), it is replaced by 17 and 19 is replaced by 10. This is the method hereby referred to as *œ draw away from someone*.

Example 2 **Draw**

Contestant A	22
Contestant B	25
Contestant C	21
Contestant D	27
Contestant E	19
Contestant F	23
Contestant G	16
Contestant H	9
Contestant I	10 misdraw
Contestant J	45
Extra Animal	17

No. of animals reduced

All animals above the line are the end of a given run on the cattle. All animals below the line start a new run on the cattle. Considering end of run that the misdraw and the extra are in the same run, follow the same procedure as above To draw away from someone.

Example 3 **Draw**

Contestant A	22
Contestant B	25

No. of animals reduced

Since the misdraw and the extra are not in the

Contestant C	21 misdraw	<p>same run, consider the last animal drawn in the first run (in this case 23) and use him as the extra. Using all animals below The misdraw (27, 19, but just through the end of the run, draw away from someone to replace 21. Contestant F then becomes the first contestant to start the new run. Using the extra, plus all animals on next run (16, 9, 10, 45, 17) draw to get an animal for the contestant F. If F gets 17 everyone stays the same. If F draws 10 then contestant I gets 17.</p>
Contestant D	27	
Contestant E	19	
Contestant F	23 end of run	
Contestant G	16	
Contestant H	9	
Contestant I	10	
Contestant J	45	
Extra Animal	17	

<i>Example 4</i>	<i>Draw</i>	<i>No. of animals reduced</i>
Contestant A	22	<p>All animals in the same pen. There is no extra. Use the last animal drawn as the extra (in this case 45) a and draw away from someone to replace 27. Contestant J, will be</p>
Contestant B	25	
Contestant C	21	
Contestant D	27-misdraw	
Contestant E	19	
Contestant F	23	
Contestant G	16	
Contestant H	9	

Contestant I	10	without an animal and must draw from all those animals left in the run from the entire herd if this was the end of the run.
Contestant J	45	
No Extra Animal		

Example 5

Draw

Contestant A	22
Contestant B	25
Contestant C	21
Contestant D	27
Contestant E	19-misdraw
Contestant F	23
Contestant G	16
Contestant H	9
Contestant I	10
Contestant J	45

No. animals not reduced

Contestant E already had 19. DO NOT USE EXTRA. Set out clerical misdraw 19 and draw away from unused animals below the misdraw, 23, 16, 9, 10, and 45. If contestant E draws 9 then contestant H gets clerical misdraw 19, and 17 remains as the extra.

Example 6

Draw

Contestant A	22
Contestant B	25
Contestant D	27
Contestant E	19
Contestant F	23

No. animals Not reduced

Contestant J already had animal 45. DO NOT clerical misdraw (same as if extra). Use the misdraw procedure; since no animals are below the misdraw reverse and put the

Contestant G	16	animal above the misdraw 10, 9, 16, 23, 19, 27, 21, 25, 22 in the draw. If contestant J
Contestant H		draws 27, Contestant D
Contestant I	10	gets 45.
Contestant J	45-misdraw	
No Extra		

Misdraw is discovered after the start of a paid performance: (this is subject to the availability of both judges and the secretary prior to the start of the rodeo.)

1. If an extra is available, the contestants involved will automatically be assigned the extra, regardless of a possible difference in runs on the cattle.

2. If no extra is available; the contestants involved will not compete as scheduled, but later in the performance or immediately after. A replacement animal will be drawn from all animals left in the run.

If a misdraw procedure is used and a contestant involved cannot be used because of clerical problems (he already has the animal), the misdraw is nullified. Repeat the procedure. (No need to involve more contestants than necessary).

Any time this procedure has been used to correct a maestro and then later another maestro is found, treat them separately. Don't lump them together to create a completely new draw. There has to be four or more misdraws at one time to create a redraw.

Example of multiple misdraws: During the slack all cattle in the herd are drawn, leaving no extras. Cattle are also chute run, not in order. Misdraws were not discovered until some cattle had already been run.

Example 7	Draw
Contestant A	3 Run
Contestant B	5
Contestant C	7
Contestant D	9
Contestant E	2
Contestant F	4 Run
Contestant G	6
Contestant H	8
Contestant I	10
Contestant J	11 Run
Contestant K	13
Contestant L	*15 Injured
Contestant M	12
Contestant N	14
Contestant O	17
Contestant P	19
Contestant Q	21
Contestant R	*16 Clerical
Contestant S	18
Contestant T	20
Contestant U	23 Run
Contestant V	25
Contestant W	*27 Injured
Contestant X	24 Run
Contestant Y	1 Run

In this example three animals are misdrawn

Those cattle competed on prior to the maestro remain as drawn and recorded. Since all animals are drawn you should use the unused animal lowest on the list (#25) as the extra. Only one animal will be needed since one of the misdeals (#27) falls below those contestants getting the next run on the cattle and contestant R has a clerical error which can be used. Contestant W and V will get the next run on the cattle. First, draw order for the cattle #16, #25 to be used as the extras. For simplicity, lets say that #16 is the first one drawn, then #25.

*Indicates a maestro

Then put all unused animals below the first maestro into the draw container (#12, #14, #17, #19, #21, #16, #18, #20,

#25). Notice this includes the two extras. Draw animals for Contestant L (first maestro). If #16 (an extra) was drawn, go on to the second maestro. But if you draw away from someone, say #19, then Contestant L gets #19 and Contestant P would get #16 (first extra). Repeat the same procedure for the next maestro.

RODEO LIVESTOCK AND PERSONNEL

19-1 Stock contractors may be required to have enough stock for a go round in each event. Contractors shall haul timed event stock to number at least one third of the entries at each rodeo.

19-2 Any stock declared by the Board of Directors as unsatisfactory must be replaced.

19-3 Stock contractors will be expected to cooperate in trimming the horns of steers that are not able to pass through the chute.

19-4 Stock contractors that have issues with other directors regarding the stock selection and/or process need to address them to their Stock Contractor Director and not the individual directors. If a resolution cannot be reached, the Stock Contractor Director is to bring the matter to the Board.

19-5 An animal in the timed events of a rodeo may be used in the breakaway roping events at the same rodeo at the discretion of the stock contractor. (Team Roping cattle may not be used in the Sr. Men's Breakaway event.)

19-6 Stock placed into the draw must remain available through-out the go round and cannot be changed unless through injury or cause by the rodeo officials. Only stock that has been

available for use for the first go round can be put into the draw for the second or subsequent go-rounds.

19-7 Undesirable cattle in timed events are to be reported to judge and/or event director. Reports to be turned into SDR office. If there are 2 reports, contractor is notified and fined \$100 if this animal is used in this event again. Team Roping and Steer Wrestling cattle are to be number branded if used at more than one rodeo and ear tag in roping calves. If unnumbered cattle are used at a second rodeo it will be \$100 fine per head to contractor.

TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK

20-1 No locked rowels or rowels that will lock on spurs or sharpened spurs may be used on Bareback horses or Saddle Broncs.

20-2 No wooden paddles or straps are permissible.

20-3 The placing of fingers in eyes, lips or nose of steers while wrestling it is forbidden.

20-4 Animals for all events will be inspected before the draw and sore, lame, sick or injured animal or animals with defective eyesight shall not be permitted in the draw at any time. Should an animal become sick or injured between the time it is drawn and the time it is scheduled to be used in competition, that animal shall not be used and another animal drawn for the contestant.

20-5 No animal shall be beaten, mutilated, or cruelly prodded.

20-6 A conveyance must be available to remove animals from arena in case of injury.

20-7 No sharp or cutting objects in cinch, saddle girths or flank straps shall be permitted. Only sheepskin-lined flank straps shall be used on bucking stock and shall be the quick-release type.

20-8 No stimulants or hypnotics are to be used or given to any animal used for contest purposes.

20-9 Chutes must be so constructed as to prevent injury to stock. Maintenance personnel and equipment shall be stationed at chutes to assist in removal of any animal should it become caught. The arena shall be free of rocks, holes and obstacles.

20-10 Clowns are not to abuse the stock in any fashion.

20-11 No small animals or pets are allowed in the arena where restraint is necessary or subject to injury or attack by another animal.

20-12 Livestock is to be removed from the arena before another contestant may compete.

20-13 The use of fireworks to frighten animals is prohibited.

20-14 No mistreatment of livestock is allowed or condoned by the SDRA at a SDRA sanctioned events. All violators will be subject to a fine and possible suspension. First offense will be a minimum \$25 fine, second offense - \$50 fine, third offense, will be reviewed by the board. Fines to be submitted to the SDRA office in writing with details of offense.

POSTING MARKINGS AND TIMES

21-1 Judges shall make exact copies of each judge's book and post the copies on the bulletin board at the end of each

performance or go round. Markings in the riding events must be totaled by the judges and checked by the rodeo secretary in the presence of the judges.

21-2 Each contestant is privileged to see the record of all contestants in any event in which s/he takes part in at the end of each performance or go round, but at a reasonable time so the rodeo secretary and judge may be present.

RIDING EVENTS

22-1 The ride and the animals are to be marked separately. The ride is marked according to how much the rider spurs the horse from one to twenty-five using the entire spread. The animal is also to be marked from one to twenty-five using the entire spread.

22-2 Judges shall not confer with each other prior to marking a ride and books will be turned in to the rodeo secretary between sections and between performances.

22-3 To qualify in the bareback and saddle bronc riding, the rider must have his spurs over the break of the shoulders and touching the horse when the horses front feet hit the ground out of the chute.

22-4 If a horse stalls coming out of the chute either judge may tell the rider to take his feet out of the horse's neck and the first jump qualification will then be waived. A rider may be disqualified for not following the judge's instructions to take his feet from the neck of a horse stalled in the chute.

22-5 Judges are to carry red flags in their pockets and anytime a contestant disqualifies himself they are to drop their flag.

22-6 Contestants may pull riggings, cinch saddles and bull ropes from either side of the chute.

22-7 If an animal that is drawn in a riding event becomes sick or crippled before it is out that time, a judge must pass on the animals inability to be used before it can be shipped or replaced in the draw.

22-8 All rides in the riding events shall be eight seconds in length in order to qualify for marking. The time is to start when the animal's inside front shoulder passes the plane of the chute.

22-9 The rider may be disqualified by aiding himself with his free arm on the animal, fence or himself.

22-10 The rider must tell one judge, flank man and/or the stock contractor if he does not want his draw touched with the hotshot, however, if the rider denies the use of the hotshot and the animal does not buck, no re-ride will be awarded.

22-11 Judges shall disqualify a rider who has been advised he is next to go if he is not above the animal with his glove on, if using a glove, when the previous animal leaves the arena. If too much time is taken in the chute, the stock can be turned out if the stock producer or the arena director feel that the contestant has had a chance to compete but failed to call for the animal.

22-12 Both judges shall serve as a back up timer in the Bareback and Saddle Bronc Riding. The judge's stopwatch reading shall be used as a means of verification when the length of the qualified ride is in question.

Re-Rides

23-1 There will be no re-rides in riding events except for stock that fails to break or for stock that fouls the rider. Fouls are defined as when the riders are knocked off at the chute or when the animal falls during the ride and fouls are determined at the discretion of the judges.

23-2 If a re-ride is given because the animal fouls the rider, the same animal is to be brought back except on the last day or night of the rodeo. The stock contractor and contestant may agree to bring back such an animal the last day of the rodeo.

23-3 If an animal runs off or stops, the rider has the privilege of taking the same animal back providing the stock contractor is willing, or the rider may have a re-ride drawn. If the rider takes the same animal back he must take that marking.

23-3a If a flank comes off in any riding event before the ride is completed and the rider completes a qualified ride he shall be awarded a re-ride on the same animal if he requests a re-ride, or he may take his marking. However, the stock contractor must be in agreement to the use of the animal, and if he is not in agreement, a re-ride is to be drawn.

23-3b The contestant shall be responsible for his own equipment and if the equipment breaks he shall not be afforded a re-ride.

23-4 If an animal that runs off is already drawn for another contestant that contestant must take the animal already drawn.

23-4a If a stock contractor and a contestant agree such an animal may be taken immediately before or after the performance.

23-4b If that is the fourth consecutive time the animal has run off he must be taken out of the draw and an animal drawn for the second contestant out of the re-rides.

23-5 If an animal is drawn for a re-ride is already drawn for another contestant in the same go round, the contestant with the animal drawn will take it before the man who drew the animal for a re-ride.

23-6 if, in the opinion of the judges, a rider makes two honest efforts to get out on a chute fighting animal and is unable to do so, he may have a re-re-ride drawn for him.

23-7 When a final head is to be ridden in riding events, at least two additional head of stock will be available for re-rides to be drawn for in case one fails.

23-8 After drawn re-rides and those animals that are turned out are used up for re-rides all stock out that go round, except for animals already doubled back, will be put in the hat and additional re-rides drawn for that go round. Stock out of the last performance of a go round may be held out of the draw for additional re-rides if it becomes necessary to drawback at all animals out in the go round to get enough re-rides.

Bareback Riding

24-1 Riding is to be done with a one-hand rigging. Rigging shall not be less than ten inches in width at the handhold and not over six inches at the dee ring. Bareback pads are required to extend a full two inches behind the rigging. Judges are to decide on all riggings and pads.

242 There will be no bareback riggings cinched down with the rider's hand in the handhold. If it is necessary to reset or re-cinch the rigging after the rider's hand is in the handhold the rider's hand must be removed from the handhold while the rigging is being reset or re-cinched. Rider will be given time to re-adjust his glove if needed.

243 Tightening the rigging cinch from both sides is permitted but latigos cannot be drawn up at the same time.

244 Stock contractors will have the right to have judges pass on whether riggings are objectionable.

245 A judge may require a rider to take his hand out of the rigging after a horse is cinched. The stock contractor may request the judge to take such action.

246 If, in the opinion of the judges, a bareback rider is unable to free his hand from this rigging at any point after a disqualification or after the expiration of the ride, he shall be fined \$25.00 for the first offense, \$50.00 for the second offense, \$75.00 for the third offense, etc., and the contestant will be disqualified in that event for that rodeo.

247 Any of the following offenses will disqualify a rider.

24-7a Riding with rowels too sharp or locked in the opinion of the judges.

24-7b Being bucked off before the eight-second time limit.

24-7c The rider may be disqualified by aiding himself with his free arm on the animal, fence, or himself.

24-7d The rigging comes off the horse with or without breaking.

248 There will be no other adhesive material other than dry resin or Benzoin used on the rigging or on the riders glove. The glove will be a plain glove with no flops, rolls, wedges or gimmicks. A palm pieced may be used in the glove, which will be at least one inch wide and three inches long, and it will be glued in the glove.

249 Rider may have a single layer of sheepskin or leather under the hand-hold which will extend at least one inch on both sides of the center of the hand-hold, not to be skived, and either one shall be glued down.

2410 The rider may not take any kind of a finger tuck, finger wrap, or they shall not use finger tape. A violator shall be disqualified, suspended for thirty days and subject to a fine.

2411 The rigging must lie flat on the horse's back while it is being cinched. A stock contractor may call a judge to pass on whether a rigging is being set and/or cinched in a way that might hurt a horse's back.

2412 Only leather or rawhide riggings and/or handholds are allowed and fiberglass or metal in the riggings or handholds is not allowed.

2413 Flat head rivets are allowed to secure the handhold and the only other metal allowed will be in the Dee rings.

2414 Pads used under the riggings must be at least one inch thick and if a foam pad is used it must be at least one and a quarter inch thick.

2415 Cinches on bareback riggings shall be made of mohair and they shall be at least five inches wide.

Saddle Bronc Riding

25-1 Riding is to be done with a plain halter, a one-rope rein and a committee saddle. Saddles must conform to the measurements below with a reasonable added thickness for leather covering.

25-1a Rigging; Three-fourths double rigging must be used with the front edge of the Dee ring directly below the center point of the swell. A standard E-Z or ring type saddle Dee must be used and it cannot exceed five and three quarters inches outside width measurement.

25-1b Swell undercut: Swells may not be undercut more than two inches, one inch on each side.

25-1c Gullet: The gullet shall not be less than four inches wide at the center of the fork on the covered saddle.

25-1d Tree: Saddles must be built on a standard tree with fork fourteen inches wide, nine and one half inches maximum height, with a five and three-fourths inch wide gullet, and a cantle five inches maximum in height and fourteen inches maximum width. The stirrup leather must be hung over the bars.

25-2 Saddles may not be set too far ahead on the horse's withers. A judge may be called on to pass on whether or not a horse is properly saddled to buck its best.

25-3 The middle flank belongs to the rider, but the contractor may have the rider put the flank cinch behind the curve of the horse's belly. The flank cinch may be hobbled.

25-4 A standard halter must be used unless both the contestant and the stock contractor make an agreement.

25-5 The riding rein and the hand must be on the same side and horses are to be saddled in the chute. The rider may cinch his own saddle or examine the same to determine if it is satisfactory. Either the stock contractor or the contestant shall have the right to call the judges to pass on whether or not a horse is properly saddled and flanked to buck their best.

25-6 If in the opinion of the judges, a saddle bronc deliberately throw themselves, the rider may ask for the horse back with the approval of the contractor or he may have a horse drawn for him from the re-ride horses.

25-7 Any of the following offenses will disqualify a rider.

25-7a Riding with rowels too sharp or locked in the opinion of the judges.

25-7b Being bucked off before the eight-second time limit.

25-7c The rider may be disqualified by aiding himself with his free arm on the animal, fence, or himself.

25-7d Changing hands on the rein or wrapping the rein around their hand.

25-7e Pulling leather or losing a stirrup.

25-8 Dry resin may be used on chaps and saddle but anyone using any other foreign substance will be disqualified and suspended for thirty days, and they are also subject to being fined.

25-9 The judges will examine clothing, saddle, rein and spurs and exception will be made if local rules make it necessary for the covering of spur rowels.

25-10 Blocks, wedges or gimmicks of any kind shall not be used.

25-11 Cinches on saddles shall be made of mohair and they shall be at least five inches wide.

Bull Riding

26-1 Riding is to be done with one hand and a loose rope with or without a handhold. No knots or hitches are to be used to prevent the rope from falling off the bull when the rider leaves him.

26-2 The rope must have a bell positioned under the bulls belly and riders without a bell will not be marked.

26-3 No more then two men may be on the chute to pull a contestant's rope.

26-4 No bull may be put in the draw until his horns have been cut back a reasonable distance.

26-5 No bull can be hot-shotted from the time the rider gets on the bull until the bull is turned out.

26-6 Any of the following offenses will disqualify a rider.

26-6a Riding with rowels too sharp or using hooks, rings or posts on the bull rope.

26-6b Being bucked off before the eight-second time limit.

26-6c May be disqualified by aiding himself with his free arm on the animal, fence, or himself.

26-7 If the rider makes a ride with any part of the rope in their riding hand he is to be marked.

26-8 Each judge shall serve as a back-up timer in the bull riding event. The judge's stopwatch reading shall be used as

a means of verification when the length of the qualified ride is in question. In any instance where the time is eight or more seconds on one of the judge's watches, the contestant shall be entitled to a marking without penalty.

26-9 All contractors and/or rodeo committees must have an approved bullfighter present at all rodeo performances. Points shall not count in the bull riding at a SDRA rodeo if they do not have a bullfighter and bull riders can turn out their stock and receive their entry fees back if no bullfighter is present.

TIMED EVENTS

27-1 There shall be two timers, a field flag judge and a barrier judge in all timed events except Barrel Racing which will use an electric eye and a field flag judge as a back up time. Time is taken between the flag when the barrier is tripped and the flag being dropped by the field flag judge. Goat Tying and Barrel Racing will have a Field Flag judge in place to determine the start and completion of their run. Time for each contestant shall be the average of the two timer's watches.

27-2 All manual timing shall be kept and recorded to tenths.

27-3 Timed events will use an automatic barrier and the barrier shall be inspected and approved by the judges.

27-3a A ten second penalty will be added for breaking or beating the barrier.

27-3b A ten-foot tape must be on hand for the barrier judge.

27-3c A barrier will not be considered broken unless the ring drops within ten feet of the post.

27-3d The barrier judge is responsible to change the barrier string whenever it may have been weakened or at the request of the next contestant.

27-3e Barrier equipment must be inspected by the judges before each timed event. If equipment is faulty it must be replaced.

27-3f Should a barrier break at any point other than the designated breaking point, the barrier judge decides if the ten second penalty is added.

27-3g If the contestant obviously does beat the barrier but the staples are pulled or the barrier rope is broken, and the string is broken, the barrier judge may assess a ten second penalty. Otherwise this will not be considered a broken barrier.

27-3h The neck rope on the animal must be tied with a string. No metal snaps or hardware shall be used on the neck ropes and the neck ropes should be equipped with an adjustable slide.

27-4 The barrier judge shall be sure that nobody can stand close enough to the barrier or to the barrier equipment to tamper with the same.

27-5 In order for time to be considered official the barrier flag must operate.

27-6 If the automatic barrier fails to work and stock is brought back the contestant or team must take the same animal over during or immediately after the same performance.

27-7 If the automatic barrier fails to work and official time has not started the contestant or team will get the stock back if a qualified run was made.

27-8 If barrier equipment hangs on the animal and the contestant doesn't compete on the animal, the animal shall be brought back and run again.

27-9 Once the length of the line has been set in timed events it will not be changed at that rodeo, nor can the length of the box be changed.

27-10 Minimum and maximum lengths of the line are to be measured and approved by the judges following the guidelines noted below. In all cases the length of the box is to be measured from the center of the back end of the box to the center of the barrier. The length of the line is to be measured at the level of the barrier; from the front of the chute to the end of the line with the neck rope tied and the pin placed in the barrier slot.

27-10a The score line will be a minimum of one-half the length of the box plus two feet except in the steer wrestling where the line will be no longer than the length of the steer wrestling box minus five and a half feet in the case that the box is less than or equal to eighteen feet or minus six feet in the case the box is greater than eighteen feet.

27-11 In any timed event if an animal escapes from the arena (the box is considered part of the arena) the field flag will be dropped and the watches will be stopped. The contestant(s) will get the animal back with lap and tap start and the time already spent will be added to the time used in qualifying.

27-11a If time is not recorded the decision of the field flag judge shall be final.

27-11b If the rope is on the animal when it escapes the roper will get the animal lap and tap with the rope on it in the chute.

27-11c The field flag judge must ask contestants if they want a second loop or jump. Once a man has been flagged out he will receive no stock back.

27-12 Timers are to write down their individual times from their watch on the timed event cards.

27-13 There will be no changing of books by timers.

27-14 Every contestant may furnish their own pusher in timed events at all rodeos.

27-15 The animal belongs to the contestant when called for regardless of what happens except cases of mechanical failure.

27-16 All changes in list of order to split horses, etc., must be made before any stock for that event is loaded in the chute. After stock is loaded, contestants must compete in the order listed.

27-17 If an animal in the draw becomes sick or crippled before it is out that time, a judge must pass on the animal's ability to be used before it can be shipped or replaced in the draw. All animals should be closely inspected by the judges and contestants will not be required to compete on a

crippled, injured, or sick animal or one with a broken horn in the steer wrestling or team roping.

27-18 Any timed event using a chute will have a time limit of twenty seconds, to call for their livestock, after the barrier judge has given the signal.

27-19 In the Ladies and Sr. Men's Breakaway, the director should ask a judge before the first run if a spotter is needed and offer to find one. It is also beneficial if each breakaway roper would consider doing the same in case your director is not available.

27-20 The draw and the livestock for each event should be carefully checked for problems, possible errors or injury. A director should know what the proper procedure for correcting misdraws, redraws, or in case of livestock injury or illness.

27-21 Draw is to be posted for the entire performance even if the 2nd section is after the rodeo, regardless of end of the runs. Slack and performances are two separate runs.

27-22 If the cattle are to be fresh in timed events, then every contestant will draw a fresh animal to compete on.

Calf Roping

28-1 The contestant must rope the calf by hand and cross and tie any three feet. To qualify as a legal tie there shall be one or more wraps and a half hitch.

28-2 If a calf is down, he must be lifted at least high enough that he could regain his feet before he can be flanked and tied.

28-3 Rope must hold calf until the roper gets a hand on the calf.

28-4 Tie must hold and the three legs remained crossed until passed on by the field flag judge, and the roper must not touch the calf after giving finished signal until after the field flag judge has completed his examination.

28-5 The field flag judge will pass on the tie of calves through the use of a stop watch, timing six seconds from the time the horse takes its first step forward after the roper has remounted.

28-6 The rope is not to be removed from the calf and the rope must remain slack until the field flag judge has passed on the tie.

28-7 In the event that a contestant's catch rope is off the calf after the completion of the tie, the six-second period is to start when the roper clears the calf.

28-8 The field flag judge must watch the calf during the six second period and the field flag judge is to stop the watch when a calf kicks free and use the time shown on the watch to determine whether the calf was tied long enough to qualify.

28-9 The roper will be disqualified for removing the rope from the calf after signaling for time until the tie has been passed on by the field flag judge.

28-10 If the tie comes loose or if the calf gets to his feet before the tie has been ruled a fair one, the roper will be marked a no time.

28-11 Two loops will be permitted, catch as catch can, and should the roper miss with both loops he must retire and no time will be allowed.

28-12 Roping the calf without releasing the loop from the hand is not permitted.

28-13 If a roper intends to use two loops he must carry two ropes and use the second rope for the second loop.

28-14 A contestant must adjust the rope and reins in a manner that will prevent a horse from dragging the calf. Contestants must receive no assistance of any kind from the outside. If the horse drags the calf excessively, the field flag judge may stop the horse and give the contestant a no time.

28-15 A neck rope must be used on the horse in the calf roping and the calf may not be busted. If the horse stops and the calf hits the end of the rope in such a manner that the calf busts himself, the roper will be responsible. The contestant must adjust the rope and reins in such a manner that will prevent the horse from dragging the calf. The rope is to be removed from the calf's body as soon as possible after the tie is approved. Calves for roping must be strong and healthy and a contractor may elect to place bibs on calves to help protect them from being choked. If bibs are used, they must be placed on all calves and approved for use by the judges.

28-16 Roping calves shall weight at least 250 pounds each and they shall not weigh more than 350 pounds each.

28-17 Calves can be lined to the score line. The barrier judge must approve any lining beyond the score line and every

calf must be lined from that same place for every contestant. If the first calf isn't lined from beyond the score line, no calf can be.

Steer Wrestling

29-1 Each contestant must furnish their own hazer and horse. The steer must be caught from the horse and only one hazer is allowed.

29-2 If a steer gets loose after the contestant has caught the steer, the contestant may take no more than one step to catch the steer.

29-3 After catching the steer, the steer wrestler must either bring the steer to a stop or control and change the steer's body direction before the throw.

29-4 If the steer is accidentally knocked down or thrown by the contestant putting the animal's horns into the ground the steer must be let up on all four feet and then thrown.

29-5 The steer will be considered down only when it is laying flat on its side or on its back with all four feet and head straight.

29-6 The contestant must have his hand on the steer when flagged. The fairness of the catch and the throw will be left to the judges and their decision shall be final.

29-7 The hazer must not render any assistance to the contestant while the contestant is working with the steer. Failure to observe this rule will disqualify the contestant.

29-8 The contestant and hazer must use the same two horses they leave the chute with. The hazer will be disqualified for jumping the steer.

29-9 Any cattle that have been used for steer wrestling cannot be held over from one year to the next for use in steer wrestling except by Board approval.

29-10 Cattle used for steer roping, cutting, or other events. Except the Senior Men's Breakaway roping, shall not be used for steer wrestling.

29-11 Fresh steers that are added to a bunch that has been used must be jumped from horseback and thrown down before being put into the draw. It is the responsibility of the steer wrestlers to throw the cattle at a time mutually agreed upon with the stock contractor. When all steers are fresh any steers not thrown down during the go round will be jumped from horseback and thrown down during the completion of the go round. Contestants will be responsible to throw down such steers under the supervision of the arena director.

29-12 Steer wrestling cattle will weight a minimum of 450 pounds and a maximum of 750 pounds.

29-13 If the contestant misses or loses the steer he is entitled to another jump. The field flag judge must ask the contestant if he wants the second jump and the contestant must replay at once.

29-14 The steer wrestling chute must have at least thirty inches clearance inside the chute and at the gate when in an open position.

29-15 If the contestant jumps at the steer he accepts him as sound.

Team Roping

30-1 The rules for dally Team Roping shall be as follows
:

30-1a The header will start from behind a barrier out of the steer wrestling box.

30-1b The header and heeler may come one from each box or both from the steer wrestling side.

30-1c Each contestant will be allowed to carry but one rope. If there is more than one go round, each team is allowed three throws in all. At all one headers', only two loops per team shall be allowed (one loop at each end.) Roping steers without turning loose of the loop will be considered a no catch. Ropers must dally to stop steer. The tie face option to tie a rope can only be used by those heelers fifty years of age or older at all rodeos. It is their responsibility to notify the flag judge if they are tied on.

30-1d To be flagged, both horses must be facing the steer in line with ropes dallied and tight. Horse's front feet must be on the ground and ropers must be mounted when time is taken. The steer must be standing up when roped by the head or by the heels.

30-1 e The steer must not be handled roughly at any time, and ropers may be disqualified

if, in the opinion of the field flag judge, they have intentionally done so.

30-1f If, in the opinion of the field flag judge, a heel loop is thrown before the header has dallied and changed the direction of the steer's body, the team shall be disqualified.

30-1g A broken rope or dropped rope will be considered a no time.

30-1h There will be only three legal head catches, around both horns, around one horn and the head, and around the neck. If the hondo passes over one horn and the loop over the other, the catch is illegal. If the head loop crosses itself it is illegal.

30-1i If the steer is roped by one horn the roper is not allowed to ride up and put the rope over the other horn or the head with his/her hand.

30-1j If the header ropes a front foot or feet in the loop, this is a no time. When the field flag judge is satisfied that either or both feet are in the head catch the team shall be flagged out.

30-1k If the heeler ropes a front foot or feet in the loop, this is a foul catch. Neither contestant may remove the front foot or feet from the loop by hand; however, should the front foot or feet come out of the loop by the time the field flag judge drops his flag time will be counted.

30-11 Any heel catch behind both shoulders is legal if the ropes goes up the heels.

30-1m If the field flag judge is in doubt as to the legality of a head or a team has been flagged for time.

30-1n Any questions as to catches in this contest will be decided by the judges.

30-1o Teams catching only one hind foot shall receive a five-second fine added to their total time.

30-1p In case the field flag judge flags out a team that still legally has one or more loops coming, the judge may give the same steer back lap-and-tap. A five second penalty will be assessed to the lap-and-tap time for each loop already thrown.

30-2 Contestants may enter the team roping only once at each approved rodeo.

30-3 Stock contractors must have horn wraps on all team roping cattle.

30-4 The top Twelve point earning headers and the top twelve point earning heelers will qualify for the championship finals. Each championship finals qualifying header must be paired with championship finals qualifying heeler and vice-versa. A header and a heeler shall not be considered a team unless and until both the header and heeler have confirmed their pairing together with the executive secretary of the SDRA.

30-5 Championship points in the heading will be awarded only to the contestant who entered and competed as the header. Championship points in the heeling will be awarded only to the contestant who entered and competed as the heeler.

The finals champion header will be determined by the highest points accumulated from each qualifying run while competing as a header. The finals champion heeler will be determined by the highest points accumulated from each qualifying run while competing as a heeler.

Senior Men's Breakaway Roping

31-1 Contestants must be fifty years of age or older.

31-2 Ropes must be tied to saddle horn with carpenter string. Ropes must have flag attached to them, no more than six inches from the horn. Ropers will carry just one loop.

31-3 The catch gate will remain open during the Senior Men's Breakaway.

31-4 Team Roping cattle can be used in the Senior Men's Breakaway.

31-5 Sr. men will rope horned cattle and there will be only three legal head catches, around both horns, around one horn and the head, or around the neck. If the hondo passes over one horn and the loop over the other, the catch is illegal. If the head loop crosses itself it is illegal.

31-6 The steer must break the rope from the saddle horn and roper breaking same with hand will be given a no time. Once the slack is thrown the roper will be disqualified if he goes back to the rope. String should obviously break away from the saddle horn to have a legal catch.

31-7 The field flag judge will drop the flag when the rope is broken from the saddle horn by the animal.

31-8 Senior Men's Breakaway ropers may be allowed to come from the right or left box.

31-9 There shall be three judges, one at the barrier, one in the field flagging the time and one mounted in the arena or at the pen passing the catch. The judge and/or contestants can choose this person. (This may be a different person each performance).

Barrel Racing

32-1 A rider may either go right or left around the first barrel and they must make two left turns and one right or two right turns and one left turn.

32-2 It is suggested that the barrels be twenty feet from the fence and that the starting line be thirty feet from the chutes. The standard distance between barrels is thirty-five feet between the first two barrels and forty feet from either of the first two barrels to the third barrel.

32-3 The first barrel will be at least twenty feet from the starting line and any variation in distance must depend on the arena size.

32-4 The starting line must be at least twenty feet long and marked at both ends by a red flag. If this line is not crossed both going and coming the contestant will be disqualified.

32-5 Barrels should be fifty-five gallon barrels and all three barrels should always be the same size. Barrels should not have tires on the top and both ends of the barrel should be in.

32-6 The barrels are to be placed on the stakes with the center of the barrel covering the stake.

32-7 The barrels shall not be set on the stakes while practicing in the arena prior to a rodeo performance.

32-8 No contestant will be allowed a practice run after the rodeo has begun.

32-9 Should a contestant knock over a barrel she will be assessed a five second penalty instead of a no time.

32-10 Barrels and starting line must be marked permanently for the entire rodeo.

32-11 No two contestants are allowed to ride the same horse during the same go round. They will both be disqualified.

32-12 A contestant will be disqualified if she comes back across the starting line before she has finished the pattern.

32-13 The rodeo judges will be responsible for measuring and marking the barrel racing pattern prior to the first performance or slack. The judges may at their discretion, ask barrel racing contestants in that performance to help with this procedure. All barrel-racing contestants in that performance should be available to assist in measuring and marking the pattern prior to the rodeo performance or slack. A copy of the

measurements, signed by all persons involved, must be given to the rodeo secretary and posted prior to the first performance or slack.

32-14 If the contestant is not there when her name is called she does not get her run in the barrel race unless the contestant can prove good reason.

32-15 If the horse falls or similar incident occurs, the contestant cannot have a re-run.

32-16 An electric eye will be used for the barrel racing event and paid for by the barrel racers. If more than one rodeo is held on the same weekend the rodeo with the most prize money will use the electric eye. The other rodeo will use an approved field flag judge and the runs will be timed in the tenths. Two dollars (\$2.00) will be charged for the electric eye fee at all SDRA first approved rodeos.

32-17 The judges are responsible for setting up and taking down the electric eye.

32-18 At all season rodeos, one judge shall be in the announcer's stand during the barrel racing to ensure proper times are announced and written on the event sheet.

32-19. If the electric eye being used does not belong to the SDRA, then the competitors will not be responsible for putting up or taking down the eye and the SDRA is not responsible for any damage that may occur to the eye.

32-20 If the eye cannot be set up and working within 5 minutes, then hand held times will be used for that performance.

32-21 If the electric eye fails to function for fifty-one percent or more of the barrel racers, hand held times will be used for all barrel racers in that rodeo. If the electric eye fails to work regardless if it is the first performance, every attempt should be made to have the electric eye timer for the remaining performances.

32-22 When the electric eye fails to function, hand held times must be recorded and used for that contestant.

32-23 Contestant may enter gate on a walk or run unless ground rules are posted differently.

32-24 The field flag judge's decision is final.

32-25 If you circle the barrel more than one time there will be a \$50 fine.

32-26 The Barrel pattern will be raked after every 12 barrel racers. If there is less than 12 in the first performance, then the pattern will be raked after that number in each performance and slack.

32-27 If barrel racers are to be charged a stock fee at a rodeo, a tractor drag is mandatory after the 6th runner during a rodeo or during slack.

Goat Tying

33-1 There is no set distance from the starting line to the goat, but a minimum of fifty yards is desirable. Arena conditions will govern this distance.

33-2 Goat is to be tied to a stake with a rope at least ten feet in length. Stake should be pounded completely into the ground so that no part is visible. Stake should be a minimum of fifty feet from the back fence.

33-3 The goat must be held by the collar at the end of the rope in a vertical position from the starting line until time begins. Goat must be held in same positions for each contestant.

33-4 The contestant must be mounted on a horse and must ride from the starting line to the goat, dismount, throw the goat by hand and tie any three feet together. A field flag judge will flag the horse's nose to start time and a second field flag judge will flag the end of the tie to stop time. The goat's legs must remain crossed and tied for five seconds.

33-5 The contestant must stand back three feet from the goat before the field flag judge will start the five second time limit on the tie.

33-6 If the goat is down when the contestant reaches it, the goat must be cleared off the ground before tie is made. If contestant's hand is on the goat when the goat falls, the goat is considered thrown by hand.

33-7 Once a contestant has signaled her tie complete, she may not again touch her tie.

33-8 Should the horse run over or contact the goat or rope at any time until flag is dropped, whether he touches the rope or not, the contestant will be fined ten seconds. If the goat should break away because of the fault of the horse, the contestant will be disqualified. If the goat should break away any other time, it will be left to the judges' decision whether she will receive a re-run.

33-9 No goat will have more than (4) four consecutive ties made on them. Four paid ties (non-notified turnouts and doctor releases included) will constitute a run on a goat.

33-10 The goat tying draw should be administered as any other event, see rule 18-1a. The total number of goats to be used, should be based upon contestant entry numbers. The

Contestants	following suggested scale should be used.	Goats
1-16		3
17-30		4
31 or more		5

33-11 If goats are used in the arena at the same time, always tie the left goat first. The contestant is responsible to tie the correct goat.

Ladies Breakaway Roping

34-1 Only calves will be roped and there will be a twenty second time limit with the catch pen gate open.

34-2 Only one loop is allowed at all rodeos. (One or two go rounds)

34-3 Ropes must be tied to the saddle horn with draftsmen string. It will be a disqualification for not using this string. The barrier judge is responsible for checking this string. Ropes must have a flag attached to them, no more than six inches from the horn.

34-4 The judge will flag the contestant when the rope breaks from the saddle horn. Time will then be taken.

34-5 The contestant will receive a no time should she break the rope away from the saddle horn by hand. Once the slack is thrown the roper will be disqualified if she goes back to the rope. String should obviously break away from the saddle horn to have a legal catch.

34-6 Rope must first go around calf's head and remain around the calf's neck when the rope breaks away to be a legal catch. Legal catch is considered around the neck only. There will be a designated person either at the catch pen gate or mounted in the arena to help flagger decide if catch is legal or not at the point of breaking away. This person to be chosen by judges and/or contestants. (This may be a different person each performance).

Team Penning

35-1 Within 75 seconds, a team must cut out 3 head of cattle, with their assigned number, from a herd of cattle that is designated in number below, and pen them in a pen strategically placed in the arena. A team consists of 3 riders that may only enter once per rodeo. The fastest time wins. A warning shall be given 30 seconds prior to the time limit being called.

35-2 If a team penner draws out after positions are drawn, the persons entered with him/her may draw out or get another partner. The new partner must be previously entered in this rodeo.

35-3 The pen shall be 16 feet from the arena fence. The size of the pen can be 16 to 24 square feet at the discretion of the rodeo committee. The wing should be 12 to 16 feet in length with the opening being 10 to 12 feet wide.

35-4 The entrance to the pen shall be 25% or no less than 55 feet from the arena fence opposite the cattle. The starting/foul line shall be 45% of the arena from the cattle end of the arena. The starting/foul line may be extended by 5% of the length of the arena for each 10 feet beyond 110 feet in width to accommodate bigger wider arenas.

35-5 One member of each team will help set-up the pen before the contest. One member of each team will help take the pen down at the conclusion of the event. With the exception that the first team does not need to help set up and the last team does not need to help tear down.

35-6 There will be 2 field judges, one at the starting/foul line and one at the pen opening. Time begins when the nose of the first horse crosses the starting line. All cattle will be bunched on the cattle side of the starting line by two members of the previous team or by two designated riders before time begins. The field judge will raise his flag to signal when the arena and cattle are ready. When the judge raises his flag and the Announcer says the field is ready, the contestants are to immediately proceed toward the starting line and the holders are to leave the arena. If the riders do not proceed

immediately, the judge will wait five seconds and then drop his flag and time will begin for that team.

Riders are “committed to the cattle” when they cross the starting line and the flag has been dropped to start the time on that run. No team member may enter the arena after time has begun

35-7 On a qualified run, time will end when the tail of the third cow has entered the pen and the pen Judge drops his flag. If the team is calling for time with just 1 or 2 cattle penned one rider must ride into the pen and raise his/her hand to stop the time. Time continues until all unpenned cattle are completely on the cattle side of the starting line.

If an animal is penned after a rider has called for time, a no time will be given. Also if an animal escapes from being penned after time is called and prior to the time that any unpenned cattle are not on the cattle side of the line, the team will be judged a no time.

If an animal escapes as a team is calling for time, they will be judged a no time.

An “escaped” animal is one with any part of the animal coming out of the opening coming out of the pen.

35-8 The judge will drop the flag if and when cattle escape from the arena and time will be noted. If the time is feasible (by judge’s discretion) for a placing, the team will be allowed a re-run on the same cattle number at the conclusion of the penning.

35-8a If a team observes an unfit, injured or unidentified animal before committing to the cattle, the team must notify the judge. Once the team is committed to the cattle,

no re-run will be given except in extremely unusual circumstances.

35-8b In the unusual event the judge rules the team is entitled to a rerun, the team will be allowed a re-run on the same cattle number at the conclusion of the penning. A team cannot better their time on a re-run.

35-9 A team calling for time with any wrong numbered cattle in the pen will be judged a no time.

35-10 A team may call for time with only 1 or 2 assigned cattle penned. However, teams penning 3 cattle place higher than teams penning 2, and 2 place higher than teams penning 1, regardless of their times. In multiple go-rounds, teams that pen in each go-round will beat teams that fail to pen in a go-round, regardless of the number of cattle penned or the time.

35-11 No person is allowed to work the team penning cattle in the arena prior to the rodeo event unless directed to do so by the stock contractor, judges, or a team penning director. Doing so will result in automatic disqualification of the team.

35-12 Contact with cattle by hands, hats, ropes, bats, pommels or any other equipment is a disqualification. A team exhibiting any unnecessary roughness will be disqualified.

35-13 No hazing with whips, hats, or ropes.

35-14 Fall of horse and/or rider shall not eliminate the entry. However, any attempt by a dismounted rider to work

cattle before remounting will result in an automatic disqualification.

35-15 If more than four head of cattle are brought across the starting line, the team will be judged a no time.

35-16 If 14 or less Teams are entered in a rodeo, at least 21 head of cattle must be used.
15 or 16 Teams at least 24 head of cattle must be used.
17 or 18 Teams at least 27 head of cattle must be used.
Over 18 Teams at least 30 head of cattle must be used.
The Finals will use 36 head of cattle in the Team Penning Event.

35-17 Numbering of cattle. Numbers should be a minimum of 9 inches tall. The cattle must be numbered in sets of 0-9 with 3 head having the same number. Numbers must also be applied to both sides of the animal, high on each side

35-18 In multiple go-rounds, such as the finals, no team shall draw the same numbered cattletwice.

35-19 Team penning points shall count for All-Around and Rookie awards.

35-20 The order each team will compete at the SDRA Finals rodeo will be first round, 12,11,10,9,8,7,6,5,4,3,2,1, second round; will be in reverse order and then will switch back to the first rounds order for the final round.

35-21 Three saddles go to the top three year end money winners. If there is a tie for the second or third saddle it will be handled as such and the SDRA is not responsible for any more saddles. It will be responsibility of the winners to work it out.

35-22 The top 36 money winners in the team penning will qualify for the finals and the positions for the finals order will go by the individual on the team who has the most money.

35-23 Rule 35-23 No Longhorn cattle other horned cattle, or exotic cattle including brahma cattle will be used at the SDRA year end finals in the team penning.

Mixed Team Roping

36-1 Event would be an optional event for rodeos to have as another women's event.

36-1a. Mixed Team Roping will have one vote on the Board of Directors.

36-2 A team must include a female.

36-2a. Points will count towards the women's All-Around and Rookie Awards and will not count for men's All-Around or Rookie Awards.

36-2b. Only a woman can win the Mixed Team Roping event.

36-3 The top 12 South Dakota women will qualify for the Finals and would be able to invite the partner of her choice so long as that partner is a member of the SDRA.

36-4 Team Roping Rules will apply with the exception that cattle will be chute run and not drawn.

The rules for Mixed Team roping shall be as follows

- :
- 36-5a The header will start from behind a barrier out of the steer wrestling box.
 - 36-5b The header and heeler may come one from each box or both from the steer wrestling side.
 - 36-5c Each contestant will be allowed to carry but one rope. If there is more than one go round, each team is allowed three throws in all. At all one headers', only two loops per team shall be allowed (one loop at each end.) Roping steers without turning loose of the loop will be considered a no catch. Ropers must dally to stop steer. The tie face option to tie a rope can only be used by those heelers fifty years of age or older at all rodeos. It is their responsibility to notify the flag judge if they are tied on. Also all women heelers may be tied on.
 - 36-5d To be flagged, both horses must be facing the steer in line with ropes dallied and tight. Horse's front feet must be on the ground and ropers must be mounted when time is taken. The steer must be standing up when roped by the head or by the heels.
 - 36-5 e The steer must not be handled roughly at any time, and ropers may be disqualified if, in the opinion of the field flag judge, they have intentionally done so.

36-5f If, in the opinion of the field flag judge, a heel loop is thrown before the header has dallied and changed the direction of the steer's body, the team shall be disqualified.

36-5g A broken rope or dropped rope will be considered a no time.

36-5h There will be only three legal head catches, around both horns, around one horn and the head, and around the neck. If the hondo passes over one horn and the loop over the other, the catch is illegal. If the head loop crosses itself it is illegal.

36-5i If the steer is roped by one horn the roper is not allowed to ride up and put the rope over the other horn or the head with his/her hand.

36-5j If the header ropes a front foot or feet in the loop, this is a no time. When the field flag judge is satisfied that either or both feet are in the head catch the team shall be flagged out.

36-5k If the heeler ropes a front foot or feet in the loop, this is a foul catch. Neither contestant may remove the front foot or feet from the loop by hand; however, should the front foot or feet come out of the loop by the time the field flag judge drops his flag time will be counted.

36-5l Any heel catch behind both shoulders is legal if the ropes goes up the heels.

36-5m If the field flag judge is in doubt as to the legality of a head or a team has been flagged for time.

36-5n Any questions as to catches in this contest will be decided by the judges.

36-5o Teams catching only one hind foot shall receive a five-second fine added to their total time.

36-5p In case the field flag judge flags out a team that still legally has one or more loops coming, the judge may give the same steer back lap-and-tap. A five second penalty will be assessed to the lap-and-tap time for each loop already thrown.

36-6 Contestants may enter the mixed team roping only once at each approved rodeo.

36-7 Stock contractors must have horn wraps on all team roping cattle.

STEER ROPING (PER PRCA RULE BOOK)

R10.9.1 General Requirements. Steer must be tripped by horse. Contestant must cross and tie three legs. A steer must remain tied for six seconds to qualify as a legal tie. Additionally, there must be at least one wrap around all three legs, and a half-hitch. After roper signals a completed tie and remounts, he will bring his horse back toward steer before the six-second inspection will begin, so as to give ample slack to rope while judge is examining tie for a six-second period. Unless instructed to do so by the judge, rope will not be removed from steer until tie is approved. Contestants can receive no outside assistance of any kind. Only one loop and one trip attempt will be allowed. Deviations must be approved at time of rodeo approval.

R10.9.2 Legal Catch. Only slick around both horns shall be a legal catch. A legal head catch in which the rope continues to wrap

around the steer's neck shall result in disqualification for that go-round.

R10.9.3 Trips.

R10.9.3.1 Legal Trip. For a trip to be legal, the rope must go over and below the hip of the steer on the side opposite the direction the horse is turning.

R10.9.3.2 Intentional Trip With Illegal Catch. Any steer roper who intentionally trips a steer with an illegal catch shall be flagged out. However, if the illegal head catch becomes legal prior to qualifying it shall be considered a qualified time. If flagged out, the steer roper will be fined \$250.

R10.9.3.3 Steer Tripped With Legs Over Rope. If a steer is tripped with either a front leg or both back legs over the rope, and steer is injured, the contestant will be fined \$250 but the roper will receive the time.

R10.9.3.4 Jerking Steer Down Without Having a Trip. If in the opinion of the judge the steer roper jerks the steer down intentionally without ever having a trip, he will be fined \$100. However, if the steer is injured, the fine will be \$250.

R10.9.4 Steer's Horns. If steer's horns pull together and the rope comes off, contestant will receive "no time". If the rope stays on one horn from a legal head catch until tie has been completed and examined, tie will be official.

R10.9.5 Position of Horse. Horse must turn away from steer. Steer must be thrown by horse. Steer cannot be thrown by hand after steer has fully regained his feet. It is illegal to double back past steer.

R10.9.6 Time Limit. There will be a 30-second elapsed time limit in the steer roping. A whistle indicating "no time" shall be blown by the Timer at the end of the appropriate time limit. Deviations must be approved at time of rodeo approval. If a roper trips a steer

after the whistle has sounded, the roper has committed a Class III Offense for mistreatment of livestock. This Rule shall not apply to legal trips completed in less than 30 seconds but which, due to R10.9.7 Qualified Catch. To be a qualified catch, rope must be on steer and tied to saddle and horse when Roper completes the tie. Roping steer without turning loose the loop shall not be considered a legal catch. If foul catch is made, second rope may be used, but first rope must be released from either saddle or steer. Violation of this Rule shall be a Class III offense.

R10.9.8 No Touching Steer. Roper cannot touch steer or rope after once giving “finished” signal, unless judge concurs to prevent injury. Judge will determine tie, and his decision will be final.

R10.9.9 Lining of Steer and Liner for Left-Handed. In the steer roping, when box is located on the right-hand fence, a left-handed roper may request of the judge that the steer be lined from the fence

and the liner be allowed to stand the same distance as the score past the scoreline.

R10.9.10 Excessive Dragging of Steer. Steer roping contestant who, in the opinion of the judge, excessively drags a steer while flat on

his side will be fined and may be disqualified. Violation of this Rule shall be a \$100 fine.

R10.9.11 Steer Stops. If a steer stops no rerun will be given and that steer that stopped will be condemned and removed from the herd prior to the next draw.

R10.9.12 Injured Steer. Any steer used during any Steer Roping event

that is injured during competition, shall be immediately considered an unsatisfactory animal as per PRCA Rule R7.9 and shall be immediately condemned from the herd and can no longer be used

in any manner at a PRCA sanctioned rodeo or event. The injured animal's brand/tag number and nature of injury shall be recorded and submitted by the PRCA judges/officials in their "Judges Report." Failure of judges to condemn, or the stock contractors to adhere, shall be considered Mistreatment of Stock as defined in PRCA Rule R11.4.12. be thrown by horse. Steer cannot be thrown by hand after steer has fully regained his feet. It is illegal to double back past steer.

R10.9.6 Time Limit. There will be a 30-second elapsed time limit in the steer roping. A whistle indicating "no time" shall be blown by the Timer at the end of the appropriate time limit. Deviations must be approved at time of rodeo approval. If a roper trips a steer after the whistle has sounded, the roper has committed a Class III Offense for mistreatment of livestock. This Rule shall not apply to legal trips completed in less than 30 seconds but which, due to a penalty, are recorded as having taken more than 30 seconds.

YEAR END AWARDS

37-1 Award winners shall be recognized for first and second place in each event, and for an all around cowboy and cowgirl. All members are responsible to assist the event directors and spokesmen in gaining first place saddle and second place buckle awards in each event. The President and the Vice-President are responsible for gaining the all around awards. Sponsors shall have the right to display year-end awards during the rodeo season.

37-2 Awards to the average winners at the finals rodeo shall be determined annually by the Board of Directors.

37-3 Sponsors shall have the right to display year-end awards beyond the date of the presentation if the awards were not available for display during the rodeo season with details to be agreed to between the award winner and the sponsor.

37-4 If a year-end award is not sponsored by the day of presentation, the award will not be given unless the person who is to receive the award can find a sponsor or wants to purchase his or her own award.

37-4a It is the responsibility of the event directors and the contestants who accept any extra or added awards given within the individual events that have not been paid for. The SDRA will not be held accountable and is not liable for these gifts.

37-5 Stock of the year awards shall be given in each of the three riding events as voted on by the contestants qualified in each at the finals.

37-6 Stock of the year awards can be awarded to out of state bucking stock provided they were used in SDRA rodeos during the year a minimum of three times.

37-7 A Thank you card needs to be signed and turned into the Executive Secretary prior to acceptance of any awards.

37-8 It is not necessary to enter the SDRA Finals in order to receive year-end awards.

UNAPPROVED CONDUCT

38-1 Failure to abide by or disobedience of the Articles of Incorporation, the bylaws, and/or the rules of the SDRA.

38-2 Bad checks and non-payment of entry fees. The SDRA will make good all bad checks written for entry fees for members. Any member who writes such checks is subject to the following fines and conditions.

38-2a First offense: \$50 plus amount of check and cash only for the remainder of the year.

38-2b Bad checks must be cleared one week in advance or member cannot enter the next rodeo.

38-2c If bad checks and fines are not paid within two weeks following notice, they will be turned over to a collection agency.

38-2d Rodeo committee must turn in all bad checks 21 days after the rodeo or the SDRA will assume no responsibility

38-2e The SDRA will honor the suspended list of any other association when at least one rodeo is co-approved with the association on account of bad checks and non-payment of fees. Any other reasons for suspension will be up to the discretion of the majority of the Board of Directors.

38-2f After the first of the year, a member with a bad check shall be fined or suspended in the coming rodeo season until full payment is made including fines. The member will also be on the cash only basis for the next full year of rodeo.

38-3 Failure to pay hotel bills or ambulance fees from the arena to any Medical Center.

384 Fighting or quarreling in the arena, at any and all functions incurring the SDRA name will be subject to disciplinary action. Disagreements at Board of Directors meetings are a form of checks and balances and may only be subject to discipline in extreme circumstances.

385 Attempting to fix, threaten, bribe, influence, harass, or coerce the judges at any time between the opening and closing dates of a rodeo, in or out of the arena. Violators of this rule shall be reported to the Board of Directors.

386 Conduct or speech of any kind detrimental to the best interests of the rodeo.

387 Attempting to fix, threaten, bribe, influence or harass a director, spokesperson or official of the SDRA at any time.

388 Any member of the association competing, working, or performing with anyone on the ineligible or suspended list may be fined, declared ineligible, or both.

389 No one involved with an approved rodeo or working in any position, shall be under the influence of alcoholic beverages, drugs, or any related substance.

38-10 Any member may be subject to discipline by a majority vote of the Board of Directors present at that meeting for committing any of the following acts regardless of whether it occurred at an SDRA approved rodeo or activity or not.

DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES

39-1 After an infraction has been reported to the association against any member for violation of the articles, bylaws or official rules, the accused shall be notified by mail at the address appearing on the books of the association of the

charges against him/her, the potential penalty or fine, and any offenses which may result in his/her suspension, of his/her right to appear before the Board in his/her own defense, and the time and place of the next Board of Directors meeting. The accused member may be required to post a cash bond with the association to be able to work until the Board of Directors hears his/her case. The said bond not to exceed the sum of \$500.00. Failure of the accused to appear at the time and place as set by the Board of Directors (unless excused by the Board), or finding by the majority of the Board that the person accused has, in fact been guilty of the charges after the hearing thereon will subject the accused of a fine not to exceed \$2,000.00 be declared ineligible for a period of not more than three years, or both. The bond above mentioned shall be held subject to any fine levied by the Board of Directors and if said fine is not paid within thirty days after a finding that the accused was in violation, said bond shall be forfeited to the association in the amount equal to the fine so levied.

39-2 A member declared ineligible may be carried on the ineligible list upon the records of the association for the remaining portion of that year's membership and ten years thereafter.

39-3 No person can compete in a SDRA approved rodeo when his/her name appears on the suspended or ineligible list upon the rules of the association unless the rodeo secretary has been notified by the association office s/he is cleared to compete.

39-4 Where a specific penalty is not fixed for the violation of the provisions herein, The majority vote of the Board of Directors at that meeting, upon conviction of any

member for violation there of, may impose a fine not to exceed \$2,000.00, or declare a member ineligible to compete for a period of not more than three years, or both.

PAYOFF

40-1 Prize money for a canceled event will be divided equally between the other major events.

40-2 The entry fees of no show contestants are not to be included in the rodeo payoff and the contestants are still responsible to the association for their entry fees. The local secretary will pay only on those contestants that have been collected on.

40-2a All no show contestants shall also be assessed a \$25.00 fine for each event they did not show to compete in with the fine payable to the South Dakota Rodeo Association.

40-2b A contestant may elect to turn out by paying their entry fees to the local secretary before the payoff is completed and contestants using such turnouts shall not be fined.

40-2c In the event that a contestant is unable to compete at a rodeo after he/she has entered, due to the death in the immediate family or extreme emergency, the contestant must notify the SDRA secretary immediately. The secretary will then contact the SDRA President and the Event Director and they will decide if the entry fees need to be paid or they will be forgiven and not be paid. The Secretary must be notified before the start of the rodeo.

40-3 One (1) percent of the prize money is to be deducted for each Sanctioned State association(s) co-approving the rodeo. The maximum to be deducted is 4 %. If there are more than 4 co-approving state associations, 1% is to go to the SDRA with the other 3% to be divided equally amongst the remaining co-approving state associations.

The local rodeo committee has the option to deduct 1% for their committee, if there are 3 or less co-approving state associations for their rodeo. This process is the responsibility of the rodeo secretary noted on the Rodeo approval form.

State associations that do not sanction all the SDRA approved events, do not receive the percent money from that event(s), it then goes to the SDRA. Example: Team Penning; no other surrounding state association sanctions team penning, so all the percent money from team penning goes to the SDRA except for the 1% for the committee.

40-3 b Co-approved rodeos whose points do not count toward their organizations' Finals will not receive association monies (finals fees and % money).

40-4 All payoffs will be paid out as follows:

- \$0-\$1000.00 prior to the percent money being taken out, will pay 4 places at 40-30-20-10 percent,
- \$1000.01-\$3000.00 prior to the percent money being taken out, will pay 6 places at 29-24-19-14-9-5 percent,
- \$3000.01 and up prior to the percent money being taken out, will pay 8 places at 23-20-17-14-11-8-5-2 percent.

The bottom place always needs to pay back the entry fee, if it does not with the above payoff schedule adjust down to the next placing. In those cases use the following payoff schedules;

- 1 place will pay 100 percent,
- 2 places will pay 60-40 percent,
- 3 places will pay 50-30-20 percent,
- 5 places will pay 30-25-20-15-10,
- 7 places will pay 27-22-18-14-10-6-3.

40-5 If there is any ground money in an event, it will be divided evenly among those contestants posting a qualifying score or time.

40-6 When there are no qualified rides/times in the Barebacks or Saddle Broncs or Bull Riding and timed events, the added purse remains with the committee. The percent money will be withheld from said event and then the balance of the entry fees would be submitted to the SDRA to be added to said event towards the finals of that year. Day money not paid out will be retained by the rodeo committee. If there are some qualified rides/times, but not enough to complete the whole pay-out, the money not paid out will be evenly divided between those contestant's in that event with qualified rides/times. Day money not able to be paid will be retained by the rodeo committee.

Example: The payoff should be for 4 places but there were only 2 qualified rides/times. The money for 3rd and 4th place will be evenly divided among the 1st and 2nd placing contestants, but those additional ground monies do not count toward year end standings.