

Roolebook & Casebook	Soupis pravidel "ROOLEBOOK" stav 2009
<p>Introduction</p> <p>The purpose of this Casebook is to provide for a more uniform interpretation and application of the Rules for Judging Cutting Horse show as found in the NCHA Rule Book. It expresses the official interpretation of the National Cutting Horse Association Rules for Judging Cutting Horse show. This Casebook is provided to the membership of the NCHA as a tool in judging, showing, and preparing horses for showing.</p>	<p>Úvod</p> <p>Účelem tohoto souboru pravidel a příkladů (Case Book) je zajistit jednotnou interpretaci a aplikaci pravidel pro rozhodování cuttingových show (závodů) tak, jak jsou uvedena v pravidlech NCHA (NCHA Rule Book), text vyjadřuje oficiální interpretaci pravidel NCHA pro účely rozhodování cuttingových show. Casebook je předkládán členům NCHA jako pomůcka při rozhodování, předvádění a přípravě koní na show.</p>
DEFINITIONS	DEFINICE
<p>CUTTER: For the purpose of this Casebook, the term "cutter" refers to the contestant and his horse as a working unit. From time to time the unit will be divided. In these instances the text will describe the activities of the contestant and his horse separately.</p> <p>RULING: For the purpose of this Casebook, the term "ruling" refers to the action that shall be taken by the judge.</p> <p>NOTE: For the purpose of this Casebook, the term "note" signifies a further explanation of a ruling.</p>	<p>CUTTER: pro účely této publikace používáme termín "cutter" současně pro jezdce a koně, kteří takto tvoří pracovní jednotku. V některých případech bude tato jednotka rozdělena. V takových případech bude text popisovat aktivity jezdce a koně odděleně.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ (RULING): pro účely této publikace používáme termín "rozhodování" pro činnost, která by měla být prováděna rozhodčím</p> <p>POZNÁMKA (NOTE): pro účely této publikace termín "poznámka" označuje další vysvětlení činnosti rozhodčího</p>
<p>1. Herd WorkRule 1</p> <p>a. Failure to comply Rule 1</p> <p>2. Cutting toward center and driving a cow Rule 2</p> <p>3. Loose reins Rule 3</p> <p>4. Setting up cow and working in center of arena Rule 4</p> <p>5. Disturbance Rule 4</p> <p>a. Noise directed at cattle Rule 4</p> <p>b. Running into herd, scattering or picking up cattle Rule 4</p> <p>c. Training or abuse of horse Rule 4</p> <p>6. Back fence Rule 6</p> <p>7. Horse turns tail Rule 7</p> <p>8. Reining Rule 8</p> <p>a. Positioning after cut is clear Rule 8</p> <p>b. Second hand on reins while cutting or working Rule 8</p> <p>c. Spurring in the shoulder Rule 8</p> <p>d. Toe, foot or stirrup on shoulder Rule 8</p> <p>9. Losing a cow Rule 9</p> <p>10. Changing cattle after specific commitment Rule 10</p> <p>11. Losing working advantage (miss) Rule 11</p> <p>12. Pawing or biting cattle Rule 12</p> <p>13. Hot quit Rule 13</p> <p>14. Horse quits cow Rule 14</p> <p>15. Failure to separate a single animal after leaving herd Rule 15</p> <p>16. Equipment Rule 16</p> <p>a. Rule compliance Rule 16</p> <p>b. Dress Rule 16</p> <p>c. Effective before start Rule 16</p> <p>d. Exception Rule 16</p> <p>e. Violation Rule 16</p> <p>f. Violation penalties Rule 16</p> <p>17. Horse or contestant falls to ground Rule 17</p> <p>18. Leaving working area before time expires Rule 18</p> <p>19. Re -works - incorrect working period (time) or outside disturbance Rule 19</p> <p>20. Scoring Rule 20</p> <p>21. Benefit to contestant Rule 21</p>	<p>1. Práce se stádem.....Pravidlo 1</p> <p>a. neschopnost splnění..... Pravidlo 1</p> <p>2. Cutting směrem ke středu a ovládání krávy..... Pravidlo 2</p> <p>3. Volné otěže Pravidlo 3</p> <p>4. Usazení krávy a práce uprostřed areny..... Pravidlo 4</p> <p>5. Vyušení..... Pravidlo 4</p> <p>a. zvuky směřující ke krávě..... Pravidlo 4</p> <p>b. vniknutí do stáda, vyplašení nebo vyhnání krávy.. Prav. 4</p> <p>c. trénink nebo trápení koně..... Pravidlo 4</p> <p>6. Back Fence (zadní ohrada)..... Pravidlo 6</p> <p>7. Kůň obrácený ocasem (směrem k rozhodčímu) Pravidlo 7</p> <p>8. Reining (zvednuté otěže)..... Pravidlo 8</p> <p>a. postavení po oddělení krávy..... Pravidlo 8</p> <p>b. druhá ruka na oděži při oddělování nebo práci. Pravidlo 8</p> <p>c. použití ostruhy na ramen koně..... Pravidlo 8</p> <p>d. špička boty, noha nebo třmen na rameni koně Pravidlo 8</p> <p>9. Ztráta krávy..... Pravidlo 9</p> <p>10. Výměna krávy po znatelném výběru..... Pravidlo 10</p> <p>11. Ztráta pracovní výhody..... Pravidlo 11</p> <p>12. Kousání nebo kopání krávy koněm..... Pravidlo 12</p> <p>13. Hot Quit (nesprávné opuštění krávy)..... Pravidlo 13</p> <p>14. Kůň přestane pracovat s krá..... Pravidlo 14</p> <p>15. Neschopnost oddělit jednu krávu po opuštění stáda Pr. 15</p> <p>16. Vybavení..... Pravidlo 16</p> <p>a. obecně..... Pravidlo 16</p> <p>b. pravidla oblékání..... Pravidlo 16</p> <p>c. platnost před startem..... Pravidlo 16</p> <p>d. výjimky..... Pravidlo 16</p> <p>e. porušení pravidel..... Pravidlo 16</p> <p>f. sankce za porušení pravidel..... Pravidlo 16</p> <p>17. Kůň nebo jezdec padá na zem..... Pravidlo 17</p> <p>18. Opuštění prac. prostoru před vypršením časuPr. 18</p> <p>19. Opakování - nesprávný čas práce nebo vyušení.... Pr. 19</p> <p>20. Bodové hodnocení..... Pravidlo 20</p> <p>21. Výhoda na straně soutěžícího..... Pravidlo 21</p>
<p>Credits</p> <p>Herd Work</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 1</p> <p>Each horse is required to enter the herd sufficiently deep enough to show his ability to make a cut. One such deep cut will satisfy this rule. Failure to satisfy this requirement will result in a</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 1</p> <p>Každý kůň musí vstoupit do stáda dostatečně hluboko, aby ukázal svou schopnost provést cut. Jeden takový hluboký vstup vyhoví tomuto pravidlu. Pokud není takový hluboký</p>

<p>three (3) pointpenalty. A. A horse will be given credit for his ability to enter the herdquietly with very little disturbance to the herd or to the onebrought out.</p>	<p>vstup proveden následuje penalizace 3 bodů A. Kůň obdrží kredit v případě, že ukáže schopnost vstoupit do stáda klidně, přičemž způsobí jen malé vyrušení stáda nebo krávy, kterou oddělil.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: As the Cutter approaches the herd, one cow voluntarilywalks out of the herd. The Cutter turns and cuts that cow andworks it. When he begins to cut his second cow, another volunteerssteps out and the Cutter cuts it. He works that cow. The Cutter thenrides deep into the herd for his third cow, but before the third cow isseparated from the other cattle the buzzer sounds.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 1: Když cutter vejde do stáda, jedna kráva "dobrovolně" vyjde ven. Cutter se otočí, oddělí tuto krávu a pracuje s ní. Když začne oddělovat druhoukrávu, najde se další "dobrovolník" a cutter ho oddělí. Potom cutter vjede do stáda pro svou třetí krávu, ale dřive než se mu ji podaří oddělit, zazní bzučák.</p>
<p>RULING: Assess a three (3) point penalty for failing to make adeep cut sometime during the work.</p>	<p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: 3 bodová penalizace, jelikož nebyl proveden hluboký vstupněkdy v průběhu práce</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 2: In a herd of 45 cattle, a Cutter cuts two cows cleanly and is working the second cow when the buzzer sounds.Each time the Cutter cuts, he allows three cows to come around andcuts the third cow.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 2: Ve stádě 45 krav cutter oddělí dvě krávy čistě a při práci s druhou krávou zazní bzučák. Pokaždé, když cutter odděloval krávy, dovolil třemkrávám vyjít ze stáda a pak oddělil třetí z nich</p>
<p>RULING: Three (3) cows may or may not be enough cattle tosatisfy the requirements of Rule One. If the Cutter rode to the edgeof the herd and peeled the three cows, the judge shall rule that nodeep cut was made and assess a three (3) point penalty. If the Cutteractually rode deep into the herd and drove the cows out, or startedmore than three (3) cows out and eventually cut from the three (3),the judge shall rule that the requirements of Rule One are satisfi ed.</p>	<p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: tři krávy mohou nebo nemusí být dostatečným počtem abybylo uspokojeno pravidlo 1. Pokud cuuter najel jen do špišky stáda a oddělil tři krávy, rozhodčí by to neměl uznat jako hluboký vstup a udělit 3 penalizační body. Pokud však cutter vjel do stáda hluboko a vyvadl krávy ven nebo začal vyvádět více než tři krávy a pak si vybral jednu z nich, pak by měl rozhodčíuznat pravidlio za splněné.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 3: A Cutter rides deep into the herd and starts a significant portion of the cattle out on his right side. When the cattlere in front of the Cutter, he steps to make his cut, the fl ow of cattlestops and the cattle reverse the fl ow and begin to return to the herdon the Cutter's right side. The Cutter cuts the last available cow sothat no cows actually come around on the Cutter's left side.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 3: Cuttter vjede hluboko do stáda a vyžene podstatnou "porci" dobytka svou pravou stranu. Když jsou krávy před cutterem, začne tento provádět svůj cut, tok stáda se zastaví, dobytek se obrátí a začne se vracet ke zbytkustáda po cutterově pravé straně. Cutter pak oddělí poslední zbylou krávu tak, že již žádné další krávy ce nevracejí koem jeho levé strany.</p>
<p>RULING: The Cutter has satisfi ed the requirements of RuleOne.</p>	<p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Cutter vyhověl požadavkům pravidla 1</p>
<p>NOTE: In ruling on Rule One, it is more important for a judge toconsider the depth and route taken by the Cutter than it is to countthe number of cows that move around his horse. It is necessary, however,for the Cutter to actually get behind some cattle before Rule 1is satisfi ed.</p>	<p>POZNÁMKA: Při rozhodování pravidla 1 je pro rozhodčího důležitějšíposoudit hloubku vstupu a dráhu cuttera při něm než počítat krávy, které se kolem koně pohybují. Nicméně zůstává důležitým, aby se tento skutečně dostal za nějaké krávy, aby bylo pravidlo 1 splněno</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 4: Cutter A's horse walks quietly into the herd andremains quiet while Cutter A makes his cut. Cutter B's horse walksquietly into the herd but is obviously nervous and moves excessivelywhile Cutter B is making his cut.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 4: Kůň cuttera A vchází klidně do stáda a zůstává v klidu, zatímco cutter A provádí svůj cut. Kůň cuttera B vchází též klidně do stáda ale očividněneklidný a pohybuje se více než je třeba zatímco cutter B provádí svůj cut.</p>
<p>RULING: Cutter A shall receive more credit for his cut than CutterB.</p>	<p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Cutter A má dostat více kreditu než cutter B</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 5: While making a cut, Cutter A makes severalmoves with a cow before he is able to separate it from the others. These moves excite both the cow being cut and the cattle around it. While making a cut, Cutter B is able to bring a similar type cow outwith very little disturbance to the cow or the herd.</p>	
<p>RULING: Cutter B shall receive more credit for his cut than CutterA. In this case the judge is not penalizing Cutter A; he is, however,giving more credit for the job done by Cutter B.</p>	

<p>NOTE: While making a cut, no credit shall be given the horse which is reluctant to take an indicated cow or which obviously resists its rider's choice.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 2 When an animal is cut from the herd, it is more desirable that it be taken toward the center of the arena, and credit will be rewarded for same. Additional credit will be given the horse which drives his stock sufficient distance from the herd to assure that the herd will not be disturbed by his work, thereby showing his ability to drive a cow.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 2 Když je zvíře odděleno od stáda, je více žádoucí, aby bylo vyvedeno směrem ke středu arény za což bude udělen kredit. Další kredit obdrží kůň, který vyžene krávu do dostatečné vzdálenosti od stáda, aby se zajistilo, že stádo nebude vyrušováno jeho prací. Tím se také prokáže schopnost řídit krávu.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: Cutter A and Cutter B have, in the judge's opinion, identical works. Cutter A drove his stock away from the herd and was never in any danger of disturbing the herd. Cutter B did not disturb the herd either, but Cutter B made no effort to drive away from the herd.</p> <p>RULING: Cutter A shall be rewarded more credit for his work than Cutter B. In this case, the judge is not penalizing Cutter B; he is, however, rewarding more credit for the job done by Cutter A.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: Cutter A and Cutter B have similar works. Both Cutters make deep cuts on their first cow and drive it near the center of the arena. Cutter A then cuts his second cow very near the back fence and begins working there. Cutter B cuts his second cow very near the center of the arena. The buzzer sounds while both Cutters are working their second cow.</p> <p>RULING: Cutter B shall receive more credit than Cutter A.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: After the cutter has made his cut and traffic has cleared, Cutter A begins his work. Cutter B begins his work and continues to drive his stock additional distance from the herd.</p> <p>RULING: Cutter A is rewarded credit for a good clean cut. Cutter B will receive more credit for driving his stock additional distance from the herd, showing his ability to drive a cow. This credit(s) can occur at any time in the work.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 1: Cutter A a cutter B mají podle názoru rozhodčího stejné výkony. Cutter A vyhnal svou krávu pryč od stáda a nikdy se nedostal do nebezpečí, že vyruší stádo. Cutter B také nevyrušil stádo, ale nečinil žádný pokus o deňání svou krávu dále od stáda.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Cutter A má dostat za svou práci více kreditu než cutter B. V tomto případě rozhodčí nepenalizuje cuttera B, nicméně, udělí více kreditu za práci, kterou předvedl cutter A.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 2: Cutter A a cutter B předvedou podobné výkony. Oba dva udělají hluboký cut se svou první krávu a vyženou ji za stáda blízko středu arény. Cutter A pak oddělí svou krávu velmi blízko zadnímu hrazení (back fence) a začne pracovat tamtéž. Cutter B oddělí svou druhou krávu velmi blízko středu arény. Bzučák zazní, když oba pracují se svou druhou krávu.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Cutter B má dostat za svou práci více kreditu než cutter A.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 3: Potom, co cutter A provedl svůj cut a stádo se přestalo pohybovat, zahájí cutter A svou práci. Cutter B začne pracovat ale pokračuje tak, že odžene svou krávu dále od stáda.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Cutter A má dostat kredit za dobrý, čistý cut. Cutter B však obdrží více kreditu za to, že odehnal svou krávu dále od stáda a tím, ukázal schopnost řídit krávu. Takové kredity mohou být uděleny kdykoli během práce.</p>
<p>JUDGING RULE 3 Riding with a loose rein throughout a performance is a requirement and will be recognized.</p> <p>EXAMPLE: Cutter A and Cutter B have similar works. Neither move their hands after putting their horse on a cow. Cutter A's reins are adjusted so that it is obvious that his horse is turned loose. Cutter B's reins are noticeably shorter. The judge never actually sees Cutter B's reins tighten against the bit.</p> <p>RULING: If both are sufficiently loose so that the horse is not influenced, then Cutter A and Cutter B have satisfied their requirement of riding with a loose rein. If Cutter B's reins were tight enough to attract the judge's attention, even though the bits were not bumped, run content will be lowered.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 3 Práce s dlouhými otěžemi v průběhu celého představení je požadavkem a bude oceněna.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD: Cutter A a cutter B předvedli podobnou práci. Žádný z nich nepohnul rukou s otěžemi potom, co zahájili práci s krávu. Otěže cuttera A jsou nastaveny tak, že je očividné, že jeho koni je ponechána volnost. Cutter B má otěže zřetelně kratší. Rozhodčí však nikdy nezaznamenal, že by otěže cuttera B někdy zapřičinily pohyb udidla.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Pokud jsou otěže obou dostatečně volné, aby neovlivňovaly koně, pak oba cutteri, A i B splnili pravidlo, které požaduje práci s volnými otěžemi. Pokud však otěže cuttera B byly tak krátké, že to vzbudilo pozornost rozhodčího, i když nedošlo ke kontaktu s udidlem, bude sníženo hodnocení celého runu (run content).</p>
<p>JUDGING RULE 4 Credit will be recognized for setting up a cow and controlling it in a working position as near the center of the arena as possible.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 4 Kredit bude přiznán za to, když bude kráva "usazena" co nejblíže středu arény a tamtéž bude i kontrolována a udržována v pracovní pozici.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: Cutter A cuts cleanly and works three cows. He works his second cow entirely on the left one-third of the arena. Cutter B has a similar work, except he holds his cows much nearer the center of the arena.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 1: Cutter A pracuje čistě celkem se třemi krávami. Se svou druhou krávu však pracuje výlučně v levé třetině arény. Cutter B předvede obdobnou práci, avšak s tím rozdílem, že drží všechny své krávy blíže středu arény.</p>

<p>RULING: Cutter B shall receive more credit for his work than Cutter A. The judge shall be careful not to penalize Cutter A; however, Cutter B must receive more credit.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: Cutter A cuts cleanly and works two cows. He holds both cows very near the center of the arena. Cutter B cuts cleanly and works two cows. He holds his first cow very near the center of the arena. He cuts his second cow and is unable to contain it near the center of the arena; in fact, the cow runs from fence to fence despite the horse remaining in excellent position. Both Cutter A and Cutter B had penalty free runs that, in the judge's opinion, had a similar degree of difficulty.</p> <p>RULING: Cutter A shall receive more credit for his work than Cutter B. Cutter B has committed no rule infractions; however, the point value of his run is less than that of Cutter A.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: Cutter A and Cutter B each work two cows that create very similar challenges for each Cutter. Cutter A holds his first cow near the center of the arena. He works his second cow on the left one-half of the arena. In the judge's opinion, Cutter A holds a working position on his second cow, but his horse is not going far enough ahead of the cow to prevent it from running near the left fence. Cutter A is stopping the cow on the right side. Cutter B holds both of his cows very near the center of the arena. Cutter A and Cutter B have penalty free runs.</p> <p>RULING: Cutter B shall receive more credit.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 4: During a work the Cutter trails his stock just enough that the cow runs from wall to wall and is never set up and held near the center of the arena.</p> <p>RULING: The horse which ALLOWS its stock to run from wall to wall, because he is trailing, or which rolls out on its turns and lacks control shall not be credited under this rule.</p> <p>NOTE: The degree of difficulty presented by the stock cut out shall weigh heavily on the judge's decision. Credit must be rewarded to the horse which meets the challenge of a hard charging, fast moving animal without loss of working position and control. Where other considerations are equal, the horse which works a longer time should receive greater credit.</p>	<p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Cutter B má dostat za svou práci více kreditu než cutter A. Rozhodčí by se měl mít na pozoru, aby cuttera A nepenalizoval, nicméně, cutter B má dostat více kreditu.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 2: Cutter A čistě pracuje se dvěma krávy. Obě drží velmi blízko středu arény. Cutter B pracuje čistě se dvěma krávy. Svou první krávu drží velmi blízko středu arény. Oddělí svou druhou krávu avšak není schopen ji udržet blízko středu arény, jelikož tato běhá od plotu k plotu nehledě na to, že si kůň udržuje perfektní pozici. Oba cutteri předvedou jízdy bez penalizací, které měly podle názoru rozhodčího obdobnou míru obtížnosti.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Cutter A by měl obdržet více kreditu za svou práci, než cutter B. Cutter B se nedopustil žádného porušení pravidla, nicméně bodová hodnota jeho runu je nižší, než u cuttera A.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 3: Cutter A a cutter B pracovali se dvěma krávy, které oběma z nich přinesly obdobné výzvy. Cutter A držel svou první krávu blízko středu arény. Se svou druhou krávu pracoval na levé polovině arény. Podle názoru rozhodčího udržoval na své druhé krávy vždy pracovní pozici, ale jeho kůň šel dostatečně daleko před krávu, aby jí zabránil běhat blízko levého plotu. Cutter A zastavil svou krávu na pravé straně. Cutter B držel obě své krávy velmi blízko středu arény. Oba mají runy bez penalizací.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Cutter B by měl obdržet více kreditu.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 4: Během práce se cutterovi daří pracovat s krávy pouze tak, že od stěny ke stěně, není nikdy zastavena a držena v centru arény.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Kůň, který DOVOLÍ své krávy běhat od stěny ke stěně, jelikož si sotva stačí sledovat, nebo který dělá příliš široké otočky a nemá takto krávu pod kontrolou, nemá dostat v rámci tohoto pravidla žádný kredit.</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: Míra obtížnosti, která je dána odděleným kusem dobytka by měla hrát velmi velkou úlohu ve verdiktu rozhodčího. Kredit musí být udělen koni, který se postaví výzvě obtížného kusu, který se rychle pohybuje, aniž přitom ztratí pracovní pozici a kontrolu. Tam, kde ostatní kritéria jsou totožná, má dostat vyšší kredit ten kůň, který pracuje s takovou krávy delší čas.</p>
<p>JUDGING RULE 5 If the cutting horse or his rider creates disturbance at any time throughout his working period (2-1/2 minutes), he will be penalized: a. Any noise directed by the contestant toward the cattle will be penalized one (1) point. b. Each time a horse runs into the herd, scatters the herd while working or picks up cattle through fault of the horse, he will be penalized three (3) points. The entire cow must enter working area of horse. c. The judge shall stop any work because of training or abuse of his horse by the contestant or disturbance of the cattle. Any contestant failing to stop immediately will be fined \$500.00 payable to NCHA prior to entry in any other NCHA approved event.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 5 Pokud kůň nebo jeho jezdec kdykoli v průběhu pracovního času (2 1/2 minuty) způsobí rozruch, bude za to penalizován. a. Každý zvuk vydaný soutěžícím směrem k dobytku bude penalizován jedním bodem. b. Pokaždé, když kůň vjede do stáda, vyruší stádo během práce nebo vyžene ze stáda krávu zaviněním koně bude penalizován třemi body. Kráva přitom musí vstoupit do pracovního prostoru koně. c. Rozhodčí musí zastavit jakoukoli práci, která se jeví jako trénink nebo týrání koně ze strany soutěžícího nebo jako vyrušování stáda. Každý soutěžící, který neprodleně neuposlechne takové výzvy, bude pokutován částkou \$ 500,- která bude splatná ve prospěch NCHA nejpozději před vstupem na jakoukoli následující akci schválenou NCHA.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: While attempting to make a cut in sticky cattle, the Cutter makes noise to cause the cattle to separate. This noise is clearly audible to the judge.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a one (1) point penalty.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 1: Při pokusu oddělit od sebe dva kusy, které jsou "slepeny" k sobě cutter vydá zvuk, který má pomoci tomu, aby se krávy oddělily. Zvuk je jasně slyšitelný rozhodčímu.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Bude udělena penalizace jedním bodem.</p>

<p>EXAMPLE 2: While attempting to make a cut, the Cutter's helpers make noise that is audible to the judge.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: During a work, three (3) cows run out of the herd and on past the turnback horses. In the judge's opinion the Cutter did not cause the cattle to leave the herd.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 4: The Cutter works three (3) cows. He is forced to legally quit his first two (2) cows because his horse runs into the herd causing one or more cows to enter the working area of the horse.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a three (3) point penalty each time the horse runs into the herd. Total penalty of six (6) points.</p> <p>NOTE: Working area of the horse is defined as an imaginary line paralleling a straight line connecting the outer limits of the back fence and being in front of the horse's head.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 5: The Cutter is working his third cow when the buzzer sounds. The quits in his run are legal; however, each time he quits working, his horse was very close to the cattle in the herd, and the cattle actually moved away from the Cutter's horse. The Cutter's herd holders were able to contain the cattle so that no cattle actually escaped from the herd.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: Running into the herd shall not be called unless the Cutter creates enough disturbance to cause one (1) or more cattle to actually enter the working area of the horse.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 6A: The Cutter's horse is very near the herd while holding a tough cow. Before the Cutter can find a legal opportunity to quit the cow, three (3) cows run out of the herd and join the cow being worked. The judge is certain that the Cutter caused the cattle to enter the working area of the horse.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a three (3) point penalty for picking up cattle.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 6B: The Cutter is driving three cattle away from the herd: a red cow, a black cow, and a white cow. He drives the red cow forward, causing the white cow and black cow to step to his right, behind the horse's buttocks. As he starts to work the red cow, the black cow and white cow join the red cow. He quits as the red cow turns away.</p> <p>RULING: No Penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: Picking up cattle will not be charged in this instance, because the white cow and black cow had never become part of the body of the herd. The white cow and black cow in this instance would have been considered "traffic".</p> <p>EXAMPLE 7: The Cutter quits legally and four cows leave the herd almost simultaneously.</p> <p>RULING: The judge must decide if the Cutter was at fault. If the judge rules that the Cutter ran into the herd and caused the cattle to leave, assess a three (3) point penalty. If the judge cannot decide, the benefit goes to the Cutter and no penalty is charged.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 2: Při pokusu udělat cut způsobí zvuk, který je slyšitelný rozhodčímu, cutterův pomocník.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Žádná penalizace</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 3: V průběhu práce tři krávy vyběhnou ze stáda a zaběhnou zapřední pomocné koně (turnback). Podle názoru rozhodčího cutter nezpůsobilo, že tyto kusy opustily stádo</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Žádná penalizace</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 4: Cutter pracuje se třemi krávami. Je donucen opustit své první dvě krávy, jelikož jeho kůň vběhl do stáda a způsobil, že jedna nebo více krav vstoupilo do pracovního prostoru (obě krávy však "quity" podle pravidel).</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Tři trestní body za každý případ, kdy kůň vběhl do stáda. Celkem šest trestných bodů.</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: Pracovní prostor koně je definován jako imaginární linie, která je rovnoběžná s přímkou, spojující vnější okraje "back fence" a probíhající před hlavou koně.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 5: Cutter pracuje se svou třetí krávou, když zazní bzučák. Všechny "quity" v jeho runu jsou legální, nicméně, pokaždé, když zastavil práci, byl jeho kůň velmi blízko ke stádu a dobytek se již před ním rozesupoval. Zadní pomocníci "herdholders" však byli vždy schopni udržet stádo natolik, že žádný kus skutečně nevyběhl.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Žádná penalizace</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: O vběhnutí do stáda nesmí být rozhodnuto, dokud cutter nezpůsobí tolik rozruchu, že jeden nebo více kusů vstoupí do pracovního prostoru koně.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 6A: Cutterův kůň je velmi blízko stáda, když drží obtížnou krávu. Než cutter najde legální příležitost krávu opustit, tři krávy vyběhnou ze stáda a přidají se ke krávě se kterou se pracuje. Rozhodčí si je jist, že cutter způsobil, že tyto kusy vstoupily do pracovního prostoru koně.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Tři trestné body za vyhnání krav ze stáda.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 6B: Cutter vytlačuje tři krávy ze stáda, červenou, černou a bílou. Vyžene červenou krávu dopředu, čímž způsobí, že černá a bílá kráva ustoupí k jeho pravé straně a za jeho koně. Když začne pracovat s červenou krávou, černá a bílá se k ní zase připojí. Cutter ukončí práci s červenou krávou, když se tato k němu otočí zády.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Žádná penalizace</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: O vyhnání ze stáda "picking up cattle" nebude v tomto případě rozhodnuto, jelikož černá a bílá kráva se dosud nestaly součástí stáda. Černá a bílá kráva se považují v tomto případě za "krávy na cestě" - "traffic".</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 7: Cutter legálně ukončí práci a čtyři krávy opustí stádo v tomtéž okamžiku.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Rozhodčí musí zvážit, zda byl na vině cutter. Pokud rozhodčí usoudí, že cutter vběhl do stáda a zapříčinol, že krávy z něj vyběhly, udělí trestné body. Pokud si není jist, musí rozhodnout ve prospěch cuttera a neudělí žádnou penalizaci.</p>
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<p>NOTE: Even though the Cutter quits before another cow actually enters the working area of the horse, a three (3) point penalty will be charged if the judge is certain the disturbance was caused by the Cutter.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 8: While the Cutter is working, the cattle behind him are moving. The Cutter's helpers are able to contain the cattle so that no cattle actually escape from the herd.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: Cattle shall not be considered "scattered" unless they actually enter the working area of the horse.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 9: The Cutter is making an honest effort to show his horse, but his horse is not working properly. The Cutter runs through the cattle more than once, severely disturbing the herd.</p> <p>RULING: The Cutter shall be called out of the herd by the judge and his work terminated.</p> <p>NOTE: Even though the Cutter was not training or abusing his horse, he was creating a disturbance of the cattle. Show management should provide each judge with a whistle so that he may quickly stop work.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 10 (A) After losing a cow, the Cutter cuts another cow and stops his horse each time the cow stops; he does not jerk or excessively spur his horse. (B) The Cutter's horse is not working properly. The Cutter spur his horse in the shoulder aggressively and then jerks him to a stop.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a five (5) point penalty for losing a cow and a one (1) point penalty each time the Cutter stops his horse. In (B) the judge shall stop the work.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 11: While working, at no fault of the Cutter, additional cattle leave the herd and join the cow being worked. (A) The Cutter quits the cow being worked while that cow is turning into him. (B) The Cutter picks up his horse and reins him until the additional cattle have returned to the herd. He then drops his hand and continues to work the cow. (C) The Cutter reins his horse in an attempt to separate his original cow from the additional cattle. He then decides not to separate the cow and quits legally. (D) The Cutter quits the cow while it is turned away. (E) The Cutter continues to work his original cow until the additional cattle have returned to the herd. During this time, the Cutter does not cue his horse in any manner.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a three (3) point penalty for an illegal quit (Rule 13). In (B) and (C) assess a one (1) point penalty for each time the Cutter reins his horse. In (D) no penalty. In (E) give credit for the horse staying with the original cow.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 12: While working, at no fault of the Cutter, additional cattle leave the herd and join the cow being worked. The Cutter reins his horse in an attempt to separate his original cow from the additional cattle. The original cow, however, escapes to the herd leaving only the additional cattle in front of the Cutter.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a one (1) point penalty for each time the Cutter reins his horse (Rule 8) and a five (5) point penalty for losing the cow. (Rule 9).</p> <p>EXAMPLE 13: While working, the Cutter is forced near the herd causing additional cattle to be picked up. (A) The Cutter legally quits his original cow. (B) The Cutter quits while his original cow is</p>	<p>POZNÁMKA: I v případě, že cutter ukončí práci dříve, než jiná kráva skutečně vstoupí do pracovního prostoru jeho koně, udělí mu rozhodčí tři bodovou penalizaci pokud si je jist že vyrušení stáda způsobil cutter.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 8: Během toho co cutter pracuje, krávy za ním se pohybují. Pomocníci jsou však schopni udržet stádo natolik pohromadě, že žádný kus z něj skutečně neuteče.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Žádná penalizace</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: Dobytek se nesmí považovat za vyplašený "scattered", pokud skutečně nevstoupí do pracovního prostoru koně.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 9: Cutter se velmi snaží předvést svého koně, ale ten nepracuje správně. Cutter proběhne stádem více než jednou a způsobí jeho značné rozrušení (vyplašení).</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Rozhodčí by měl odvolat cuttera ze stáda a ukončit jeho práci.</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: Přestože cutter ani netrénoval, ani netýral svého koně, způsoboval zoruch ve stádě. Pořadatelé musí vybavit rozhodčího píšťalkou, aby mohl rychle ukončit práci cuttera.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 10: (A) Potom, co cutter ztratil krávu, oddělí jinou avšak zastavuje svého koně (otěží) pokaždé, když zastaví kráva. Nečiní to nijak hrubě, ani koni tvrdě nepomáhá ostruhami. (B) Cutterův kůň nepracuje správně, cutter agresivně používá ostruhy narameni koně a hrubě jej zastavuje otěží.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: V případě (A) pěti bodová penalizace za ztrátu krávy a jeden trestný bod pokaždé, když cutter zastaví svého koně otěží. V případě (B) by měl rozhodčí zastavit práci</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 11: Při práci, bez zavinění cuttera, další krávy opustí stádo a připojí se ke krávě, se kterou cutter pracuje (A) Cutter ukončí práci se svou krávou, když je tato obrácena čelem k němu (B) Cutter zvedne otěže svého koně a vede ho, dokud se ostatní krávy nevrátí do stáda, pak dá ruku dolů a pokračuje v práci s krávou. (C) cutter vede svého koně otěžemi ve snaze oddělit svou původní krávu od nově přichozích. Pak se rozhodne krávu dále neoddělovat, a ukončí práci legálně. (D) Cutter ukončí práci s krávou, když je tato k němu otočena zády. (E) Cutter pokračuje v práci se svou původní krávou, dokud se nově přichozí nevrátí do stáda. V průběhu tohoto času koně žádným způsobem nekoriguje.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: V případě (A) tři bodová penalizace za nelegální "quit". (podle Pravidla 13). V případech (B) a (C) jeden trestný bod za každé zvednutí otěží. V případě (D) žádná penalizace V případě (E) kredit pro koně za to, že zůstal se svou krávou.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 12: V průběhu práce, bez zavinění cuttera, vyběhnou další krávy ze stáda a připojí se ke krávě se kterou pracuje. Cutter zvedne otěže a pokusí se oddělit svou krávu od ostatních. Přitom však jeho původní kráva uteče do stáda a před cutterem zůstanou jen krávy nově přichozí.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Jeden trestný bod bude udělen za každé použití otěží (Pravidlo 8) a pět trestných bodů za ztrátu krávy (Pravidlo 9)</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 13: Při práci je cutter zatlačen tak blízko stáda, že z něj vyžene další krávy. (A) Cutter legálně ukončí práci se svou krávou (B) Cutter ukončí práci, když se jeho původní kráva běží např. arénou</p>
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<p>moving straight across the pen, or turning in toward him.(C) The Cutter loses his original cow at approximately the same time.(D) The Cutter reins his horse twice while the additional cattle are clearing and then continues to work.(E) The Cutter reins his horse one (1) time and then quits his original cow legally.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a three (3) point penalty for picking up cattle.</p> <p>NOTE: It is not necessary for the Cutter to separate his original cow from the additional cattle before quitting. In (B) assess a three (3) point penalty for picking up cattle and a three (3) point penalty for an illegal quit (Rule 13). Total penalty of six (6) points. In (C) the judge will consider the two penalties to have occurred simultaneously unless there is a definite time lapse after the cow is picked up. Under normal circumstances only the larger penalty of five (5) points will be assessed. An additional three (3) point penalty must be assessed when the time lapse occurs. In (D) assess a three (3) point penalty for picking up cattle and a one (1) point penalty for each time the Cutter reins his horse (Rule 8). Total penalty of five (5) points. In (E) assess a three (3) point penalty for picking up cattle and a one (1) point penalty for each time the Cutter reins his horse. Total penalty of four (4) points.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 14: While in the process of cutting, the Cutter has two (2) or more cattle separated from the herd. In an attempt to cut the desired cow, he comes close enough to the herd to cause one (1) or more cows to enter the working area of the horse.</p> <p>RULING: In assess a three (3) point penalty for picking up cattle.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 15: While the Cutter is working a cow at a reasonable distance from the herd, another cow voluntarily leaves the herd and stops in such a position that the working horse's normal pattern causes her to enter the working area of the horse.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty, as no disturbance of the herd occurs.</p>	<p>nebo se otáčí směrem k němu.(C) Cutter ztratí svou krávu přibližně ve stejném okamžiku(D) Cutter dvakrát pomůže svému koni otěžemi, přičemž se nově přichozí krávy vrátí do stáda, pak cutter pokračuje v práci.(E) Cutter pomůže svému koni jednou otěžemi a pak ukončí práci s krávou legálně.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: V případě (A) tři trestné body za vyhnání krav ze stáda.</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: Není nutné, aby cutter oddělil svou původní krávu od nově přichozících, než s ní ukončí práci. V případě (B) tři trestné body za vyhnání krav ze stáda a tři trestné body za nelegální ukončení práce. Celkem šest penalizačních bodů. V případě (C) rozhodčí zváží, zda bude penalizovat obě porušení pravidel, což záleží na čase který uplynul mezi oběma událostmi. Za normálních okolností bude udělena jen vyšší z obou penalizací (pět bodů). Dodatečné tři penalizační body budou uděleny jen tehdy, když mezi vbehnutím jiné krávy ztrátou krávy původní byl jasný časový rozdíl. V případě (D) tři bodová penalizace za vyhnání krav ze stáda a jeden penalizační bod za každou pomoc otěžemi (Pravidlo 8) celkem pět penalizačních bodů. V případě (E) tři penalizační body za vyhnání krav ze stáda jeden za každou pomoc otěžemi. Celkem čtyři penalizační body.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 14: V průběhu oddělování krávy cutter oddělil dvě nebo více krav ze stáda. Při pokusu oddělit z nich jednu krávu se dostane natolik blízko ke stádu, že jedna nebo více krav z něj vstoupí do pracovního prostoru koně.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Penalizace třemi body za vyhnání krav ze stáda.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 15: V průběhu práce cuttera v dostatečné vzdálenosti od stáda, další kráva dobrovolně opustí stádo a zastaví se v takové pozici, že překáží koni v jeho normální pracovní dráze a ten ji vytlačí do svého pracovního prostoru.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Žádná penalizace, nedošlo k rozrušení stáda.</p>
<p>JUDGING RULE 6 A horse will be penalized three (3) points each time the back fence actually stops or turns the animal being worked within one step (three [3] feet) of the fence; the back fence to be agreed on and designated by the judge or judges before the contest starts; meaning the actual fence only, no imaginary line from point to point to be considered. If any of the contestants voice an objection before the contest starts, the judge or judges shall take a vote of the contestants, and a "back fence" acceptable to the majority shall be designated and used.</p>	<p>PRÁVIDLO 6 Kůň bude penalizován třemi body pokaždé, když se kráva, se kterou pracuje, reálně zastaví nebo otočí o back fence, pokud se s touto krávou pracuje blíže než jeden krok (3 stopy) od této hranice. Back fence musí být odsouhlasen a označen rozhodčím nebo rozhodčími před začátkem soutěže, přičemž se má namyslet jen konkrétní rozhraní, ne imaginární čára, která by probíhala od jednoho bodu do druhého. Pokud by jakýkoli soutěžící vznesl proti tomuto nálezku před začátkem soutěže, musí rozhodčí uspořádat hlasování všech soutěžících přičemž back fence, který bude přijat většinou soutěžících bude použit.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: While working, it is obvious that the cutting horse does not turn a cow that is moving toward the back fence. The cow does turn, however, at a spot approximately ten (10) feet from the back fence.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: While working, a cow outran the Cutter to a place on the back fence. The cow turns within three feet of the back fence and goes back to the center of the arena. The Cutter quits the cow legally and completes his work.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a three (3) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: The cow being worked bangs into the back fence and: (A) is moving away from the back fence when the Cutter quits. (B) is moving toward the Cutter when he quits. (C) the impact stops the cow's motion; the Cutter quits while the cow is stopped. (D)</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 1: Během práce je jasně viditelné, že kůň není schopne otočit krávu, která se pohybuje směrem k "back fence". Kráva se však otočí sama na místě, které je vzdáleno 10 stop (3m) od "back fence".</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Žádná penalizace</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 2: Během práce kráva uteče cutterovi na místo u "back fence". Tři stopy (90cm) od "back fence" se kráva otočí a vbehne zpět do arény. Cutter ukončí legálně práci s krávou.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Bude udělena penalizace třemi body.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 3: Kráva, se kterou se pracuje, vrazí do "back fence" a (A) Pohybuje se směrem pryč od "back fence" když cutter ukončí práci "quit" (B) Pohybuje se směrem ke cutterovi, když tento ukončí práci (C) Naráz zastaví pohyb krávy, cutter ukončí práci, když kráva</p>

<p>returns to the herd.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a three (3) point penalty. In (B) assess a three (3) point penalty for a back fence violation and a three (3) point penalty for an illegal quit (Rule 13). Total penalty of six (6) points. In (C) assess a three (3) point penalty. In (D) the judge will consider the two penalties to have occurred simultaneously unless the cow first moves away from the horse and then returns to the herd. When the penalties occur simultaneously, only the larger penalty of five (5) points should be assessed.</p> <p>NOTE: The outer limits of the designated back fence shall include any boards or other markers used to define this outer limit.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 4: While in the process of cutting, the Cutter has two (2) or more cattle separated from the herd. As the Cutter attempts to cut the desired cow, the cattle move to the back fence inside the back fence markers, then move back to the working area.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a three (3) point penalty for a back fence.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 5: A Cutter is working a cow that stops against the arena fence outside the back fence marker. The cow moves toward the horse until it is inside the marker where it is turned away from the back fence by the Cutter's horse.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a three (3) point penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: Any time a Cutter allows the cow being worked to move inside of the back fence marker within one step or three (3) feet of the fence, a three (3) point penalty must be assessed.</p>	<p>stojí (D) Kráva se vrátí do stáda</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: V případě (A) tři bodová penalizace. V případě (B) tři trestné body za narušení "back fence" a tři trestné body za nelegální ukončení práce. Celkem šest penalizačních bodů. V případě (C) tři bodová penalizace. V případě (D) musí rozhodčí zvážit obě porušení tak jako by proběhla současně, tedy že by se kráva nejdříve odvrátila od koně a pak se vrátila do stáda. Pokud nastanou dva důvody k penalizaci současně, uděluje se pouze vyšší z nich v tomto případě pětibodová.</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: Vnější hranice "back fence" zahrnuje veškeré desky, či jiné značky, které byly použity k jejímu definování.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 4: Průběhu oddělování krávy měl cutter již odděleny dvě (nebo více) krávy od stáda. Když se cutter snaží oddělit svou krávu, dobytek se přiblíží k "back fence" uvnitř značek, které je vymezují a pak se vátí do pracovního prostoru.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Bude udělena penalizace třemi body.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 5: Cutter pracuje s krávou, která se zastaví proti ohrazení areny vně označení "back fence". Kráva se pak pohybuje směrem ke koni, než se dostane dovnitř označeného prostoru "back fence", kde je otočena zpět cutterovým koněm.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Bude udělena penalizace třemi body.</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: Pokud, když cutter dovolí krávi, se kterou pracuje, vstoupit do prostoru mezi označeními "back fence" blíže než 3 stopy (90cm) od "back fence" bude mu udělena tři bodová penalizace.</p>
<p>JUDGING RULE 7 If a horse turns the wrong way with tail toward animal being worked, an automatic score of 60 points will be given.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 7 Pokud se kůň otočí špatným směrem tak, že bude ocasem směrem ke krávě se kterou pracuje, bude mu automaticky uděleno skóre 60.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: While in the process of cutting, the cutter has two or more cattle separated from the herd. As the cutter attempts to cut the desired cow, the horse turns away from the cow so severely that the horse's tail points toward the cow.</p> <p>RULING: The Cutter automatically receives a score of sixty (60) points.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: The Cutter is working and his horse attempts to turn tail toward the cow. The Cutter stops the horse before he is able to completely turn away from the cow. The cow being worked returns to the herd.</p> <p>RULING: This is not a case of turning tail. Rule 14 shall be applied. The Cutter is assessed a five (5) point penalty for his horse quitting a cow.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 1: V průběhu práce se stádem oddělil cutter dva nebo více kusů odstáda. Při pokusu oddělit z nich jednu krávu se jeho kůň otočí od krávy tak výrazně, že ocas koně ukazuje ke krávě.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Cutter automaticky obdrží skóre šedesát bodů.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 2: Cutter pracuje a jeho kůň se pokusí obrátit ocasem ke krávě. Cutter zastaví koně, než se tento zcela otočí. Kráva, se kterou se pracuje, se vrátí do stáda.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Toto není případ otočení ocasem ke krávě. Musí být uplatněno Pravidlo 14, cutter obdrží pěti bodovou penalizaci za to, že jeho kůň ukončil práci s krávou.</p>
<p>JUDGING RULE 8 While working, a horse will be penalized one (1) point each time the reins are used to control or direct (to rein) the horse, regardless of whether the reins are held high or low. A one (1) point penalty shall also be charged whenever a horse is visibly cued in any manner. If the reins are tight enough that the bits are bumped at any time, he shall be penalized one (1) point each time even though the hand of the rider does not move.</p> <p>a. A horse must be released as soon as the desired animal is clear of the other cattle. Additional reining, cuing or positioning will result in a one (1) point penalty for each occurrence.</p> <p>b. The rider shall hold the bridle reins in one hand. A three (3) for</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 8 Při práci bude kůň penalizován jedním bodem každé, když budou použity otěže k jeho kontrole nebo směřování, bez ohledu na to, zda jsou otěže drženy vysoko nebo nízko. Jeden penalizační bod bude také udělen vždy, pokud bude kůň viditelně korigován jakýmkoli způsobem. Pokud jsou otěže tak krátké, že při pohybu koně dochází ke kontaktu s udidlem, bude udělen jeden penalizační bod za každý takový kontakt bez ohledu na to, zda se ruky otěžemi pohnula nebo nikoli.</p> <p>a. Kůň musí být uvolněn k samostatné práci ihned jakmile je zvolené dobytek odděleno od ostatních. Dodatečná práce s otěžemi, korekce nebo úprava pozice koně bude penalizována 1 bodem za každou takovou akci.</p> <p>b. Jezdec musí držet otěže v jedné ruce. Tři bodová penalizace</p>

<p>any purpose except to straighten them.</p> <p>c. Spurring behind the shoulder shall not be considered a visible cue. A three (3) point penalty shall be assessed each time a horse is spurred in the shoulder.</p> <p>d. A toe, foot, or stirrup on the horse's shoulder is considered a visible cue. A one (1) point penalty shall be charged for each occurrence.</p>	<p>bude udělena pokaždé, když se druhá ruka dotkne otěží za jakýmkoli účelem, kromě jejich narovnání.</p> <p>c. Použití ostruh za ramenem koně není považováno za viditelné korigování. Tři bodová penalizace však bude udělena za každý případ, kdy je konipřiložena ostruha na rameno.</p> <p>d. Špička boty, noha nebo třmen na rameni koně je považována za viditelnou korekci, jeden penalizační bod bude udělen za každý takový případ.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: The Cutter has ample slack in his reins. After cutting cleanly, he begins to work, holding his rein hand above the saddle horn. He does not move his hand from side to side or forward and back during his work. He repeats this procedure on his second cow and the buzzer sounds before he can cut a third cow.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: A Cutter may hold his hand above the saddle horn so long as he keeps his hand still, provided that his bridle reins are long enough to prevent his bit from being bumped during his run.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: While making his cut, the Cutter moves his hand up and down, side to side while selecting a cow to work. He then places his hand: (A) near his horse's neck and leaves it there while working; (B) above the saddle horn and leaves it there while working; (C) near his horse's neck in the beginning of the run, and then raises it above the saddle horn while working; (D) up the horse's neck (too far forward).</p> <p>RULING: In (A) and (B) no penalty. In (C) if the hand movement results in reining, a one (1) point penalty shall be assessed for each occurrence. In (D) a one-point penalty for each occurrence.</p> <p>NOTE: The Cutter may rein his horse as much as necessary to make a cut. Clean, pretty cuts shall receive credit.</p> <p>NOTE: Releasing the cutting horse indicates that the Cutter is ready to begin working. Additional reining shall be penalized.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: The Cutter makes a cut and while waiting for the cow to begin movement: (A) shakes his rein hand causing movement of the bridle reins; (B) feeds out additional slack to the bridle reins.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) penalize the Cutter one (1) point for each time he repeats this activity. If he cuts three (3) cows and shakes his rein each time, the total penalty shall be three (3) points. In (B) no penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 4: The Cutter is working with his hand held low. His reins are adjusted short enough so that the bit is bumped two (2) different times during his run.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a one (1) point penalty for each time the bit is bumped. A total penalty of two (2) points.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 5: The Cutter is working and: (A) during his run he moves his hand very slightly in a turn; (B) during his run his hand moves sufficiently for the judge to believe that he is reining his horse in the turn; (C) while going across the arena he moves his hand toward the cow being worked to hold his horse out from the herd; (D) during his run he pushes his hand forward to encourage his horse to move along with a cow; (E) as his horse is stopping, the Cutter leans backward in the saddle causing his rein hand to also move back.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) no penalty. In (B), (C), (D), and (E) a one (1) point penalty shall be assessed.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 1: Cutter má dostatečně dlouhé otěže. Potom, co čistě oddělil krávu začal pracovat, přičemž držel ruku s otěžemi nad sedlovou hruškou. Během své práce nepohybuje rukou ze strany na stranu ani dopředu nebo dozadu. Při práci se svou druhou krávou postupuje totožně. Než stačí oddělit třetí krávu, zazní bzučák.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Žádná penalizace</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: Cutter může držet svou ruku s otěžemi nad sedlovou hruškou pokud ji drží klidně. Předpokladem je, že jeho otěže jsou dosti dlouhé aby nedocházelo k pohybu udidla.</p>

EXAMPLE 6: While making a cut, the Cutter selects a cow and begins driving it out of the herd. The Cutter reins his horse until the cow is clear of the other cattle and then releases his horse.

RULING: No penalty.

NOTE: The intent of Rule 8a is to prevent the Cutter from helping his horse after a cow is clear of the herd. Judges shall be careful to allow the Cutter to handle his horse enough to clear the cow that he has selected to cut. In the application of this rule, the term "clear" means far enough out from the body of the herd that the Cutter has a reasonable opportunity to begin working and that all other cattle are at least behind his horse's buttocks.

EXAMPLE 7: While making a cut, the Cutter selects a cow and reins his horse while driving the cow out of the herd. After the cow is clear, the Cutter continues to rein until the cow has made its first move. He then releases his horse and works the cow.

RULING: A one (1) point penalty shall be assessed for each time the horse is reined after the cow is clear.

EXAMPLE 8: After a cow is clear of the herd, the Cutter reins his horse to initiate the first move with the cow.

RULING: Assess a one (1) point penalty.

EXAMPLE 9: A Cutter cuts a cow from a group of cattle that are coming around him. He reins his horse until the other cattle are cleared away by his herd holders and immediately thereafter releases him.

RULING: No penalty.

EXAMPLE 10: The Cutter cuts a cow that is walking away from the herd. (A) The Cutter reins his horse until he has stepped out of the herd and then releases him. (B) The Cutter reins his horse until he has stepped out of the herd. Several seconds elapse before the cow is turned by the turn back horse. The Cutter continues to hold contact with his horse by having his hand up and some tension on his reins. He does not move his horse around; he is holding his horse's attention on the cow until the cow moves. (C) The Cutter reins his horse until he has stepped out of the herd. Almost simultaneously the Cutter releases his horse and the cow is moved by the turn back horses.

RULING: In (A) and (C) no penalty. In (B) assess a one (1) point penalty.

EXAMPLE 11: The Cutter selects a cow from a group of cattle that are moving around him. He steps to that cow and reins his horse until his herd holders have the other cattle behind his horse's buttocks (cleared away). He then continues to hold tension on his reins while the cow that he has cut trots several feet across the arena. When the cow stops and turns around, the Cutter stops his horse and reins him back to the cow before releasing him.

RULING: Assess a one (1) point penalty for each time the Cutter cues his horse. In this case, one (1) for holding the horse going across the arena, one (1) for stopping the horse, and one (1) for reining him back to the cow. Total penalty of three (3) points.

EXAMPLE 12: While working a cow, the Cutter: (A) uses two hands on the bridle reins to turn his horse around with a cow. (B) uses two hands on the bridle reins to stop his horse and then allows him to turn on his own. (C) uses two hands on the bridle reins while stopping the

<p>horse for a legal quit.</p> <p>RULING: In (A), (B), and (C) assess a three (3) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 13: After quitting a cow legally, the Cutter uses two hands on the bridle reins to turn his horse around.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a three (3) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 14: The Cutter drops one bridle rein and:(A) uses his free hand to retrieve it while cutting a cow;(B) uses his free hand to retrieve it while working a cow;(C) uses his free hand to retrieve it after he has obviously legally quit the cow and stopped his horse.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) and (B) assess a three (3) point penalty for using both hands on the bridle reins. In (C) no penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 15: The Cutter's reins have become entangled.(A) The rider quits a cow legally and before entering the body of the herd uses the second hand to straighten out the reins.(B) While riding through the herd, the rider places a second hand on the reins to straighten them.(C) The rider turns to make a cut, then stops his horse within the body of the herd and uses the second hand to straighten his reins.</p> <p>RULING: In (A), (B) and (C) no penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 16: The Cutter places a second hand on the reins to:(A) Stop or back his horse after legally quitting a cow.(B) Pull his horse around after legally quitting a cow.(C) To pull his horse around while moving through the herd.</p> <p>RULING: In (A), (B), and (C) assess a three (3) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 17: During the course of a run as the horse makes a turn, the Cutter:(A) Spurs the horse in the shoulder.(B) Attempts to spur the horse in the shoulder but does not make contact with the horse.</p> <p>RULING: In (A), assess a three (3) point penalty; (B), no penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: Spurring behind the shoulder is legal.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 9 If a horse lets an animal that he is working get back in the herd, he will be penalized five (5) points.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 9 Pokud kůň dovolí dobytčeti, se kterým právě pracuje, vrátit se do stáda, bude penalizován pěti body.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: The Cutter is working a cow that out-maneuvers his horse and returns to the herd.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a five (5) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: The Cutter is working a cow that pushes him into the edge of the herd and returns to the herd.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a five (5) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: The Cutter is working a cow that jumps out of the arena:(A) between the back fence markers;(B) outside of the back fence markers.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a three (3) point penalty for a back fence(Rule 6).In (B) no penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 4: The cow being worked is making a strong attempt to return to the herd.(A) The Cutter quits the cow while his horse has the working advantage, but the cow is turning toward the horse.(B) The Cutter quits the cow after he has lost his working advantage.The cow leaves the working area and returns to the herd.</p>	<p>PŘÍKLAD 1: Cutter pracuje s krávou, která přelstí jeho koně a vrátí se do stáda.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Bude udělena pěti bodová penalizace.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 2: Cutter pracuje s krávou, která ho zatlačí do stáda a pak se vrátí do stáda.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Bude udělena pěti bodová penalizace.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 3: Cutter pracuje s krávou, která přeskočí hrazení a vyskočí ven z arény: (A) mezi značkami ohraničujícímu back fence, (B) mimo značka back fence.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: v případě (A) tři trestné body za back fence (Pravidlo 6), v případě (B) žádná penalizace.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 4: Kráva, se kterou se pracuje, vyvíjí silný tlak a chce se vrátit do stáda. (A) Cutter quitne tuto krávu v okamžiku, kdy je jeho kůň v pracovní výhodě, ale kráva je otočena směrem ke koni. (B) cutter quitne krávu poté, co jeho kůň ztratil pracovní výhodu. Kráva opustí pracovní prostor a vrátí se ke stádu.</p>

<p>RULING: In (A) assess a three (3) point penalty for an illegal quit (Rule 3). In (B) assess a one (1) point penalty for loss of working advantage and a five (5) point penalty for a lost cow. Total penalty of six (6) points.</p> <p>NOTE: During a monitored five judge LAE: If a major penalty has been called in error, thereby making clear and obvious one (1) point penalties not previously charged, then the adjusted score shall reflect the one point penalty. (This is at the judges discretion only).</p> <p>NOTE: In judging a situation concerning simultaneous major penalties, only one penalty will be called with the larger penalty taking precedence over the smaller penalty. The exception to this rule is Rule 8.b., which concerns a Cutter using two hands on the reins.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 5: During the process of cutting, the Cutter starts a large number of cattle around him. As these cattle come around, the Cutter does not step out of the herd and makes no attempt to cut any of them. He allows the cattle to go by and: (A) turns and starts more cattle around. He cuts from these cattle; (B) turns and rides to these same cattle; starts them back around and makes his cut.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) and (B) no penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 6: While working a cow, the cow out-maneuvers the horse and it is obvious that the horse is unable to stop the cow from entering the herd. The buzzer sounds before the cow physically enters the herd.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a five (5) point penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: At the buzzer, loss of cow occurs at the moment the horse can no longer regain its working advantage and the cow leaves the working area of the horse. For a loss to occur during the work, the cow must return to the herd. Working area of the horse is defined as an imaginary line paralleling a straight line connecting the outer limits of the back fence and being in front of the horse's head.</p>	<p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: V případě (A) tři trestné body za nelegálně quit (Pravidlo 3). V případě (B) bude udělen jeden trestný bod za ztrátu pracovní výhody a pět trestných bodů za ztrátu krávy. Celkem šest trestných bodů.</p> <p>POZNÁMKA:</p> <p>POZNÁMKA: V situaci, kdy by měl rozhodčí udělit více velkých penalizací najednou, bude udělena jen jedna z nich s tím, že přednost má vždy vyšší penalizace. Výjimkou je Pravidlo 8.b., které se týká použití obou rukou na oštězích.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 5: Během procesu oddělování začne cutter v pozici, kdy je kolem něj velké množství krav. Když se tento dobytek začne pohybovat, cutter se nepohne ven ze stáda a neučiní žádný pokus oddělit jednu z krav. Dovolí kravám ho obejít a potom (A) se otočí a vyžene další krávy. Pak z nich jednu oddělí. (B) Otočí se a přijede k těm samým kravám, znovu s nimi pracuje a oddělí jednu z nich.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: V obou případech (A) i (B) žádná penalizace.</p> <p>PŘÍKLAD 6: Při práci s krávou, kráva přelstí koně a je jasné, že kuň není schopen zabránit jí v návratu do stáda. Bzučák zazní dříve, než kráva fyzicky dojde zpět ke stádu a vstoupí do něj.</p> <p>ROZHODOVÁNÍ: Bude udělena pěti bodová penalizace.</p>
<p>JUDGING RULE 10 If a rider changes cattle after visibly committing to a specific cow, a five (5) point penalty will be assessed.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 1: During the process of cutting a cow, the Cutter drives a group of cattle away from the herd. Before the Cutter makes an attempt to cut one of these cows, three (3) other cows leave the herd and walk to a position nearby but do not join the first group of cattle. (A) The Cutter steps to the first group of cattle and cuts one of them. (B) The Cutter reins away from the first group toward the second group and cuts one of them. (C) The Cutter reins away from the first group toward the second group. The second group trots back to the herd leaving the Cutter without any cattle to cut from.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) and (B) no penalty. In (C) assess a five (5) point penalty for failure to separate a cow (Rule 15).</p> <p>NOTE: A Cutter commits to a single animal, not to a group of cattle.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: The Cutter is making a cut. He has a group of five (5) cattle in front of him. He: (A) looks at a brown cow, but does not attempt to move his horse toward the brown cow. He then cuts a red cow. (B) moves his horse toward a brown cow and reins once to move his horse in the direction she starts. He then cuts a red cow. (C) decides not to cut any of the five and cuts another cow that has walked out from the other side of the herd. (D) fails to decide quickly enough and three (3) cows pass by on his left side, two (2) cows pass by on his right side, leaving no cows for the Cutter to</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 10 Pokud jezdec změni krávu poté, co se viditelně rozhodl pro jednu konkrétní bude penalizován pěti body</p>

cut.(E) waits until the cows begin to come around him in single file. The Cutter then steps, applying a slight pressure to the cattle as they come by. He cuts the cow that is most willing to remain in front of him.

RULING: In (A), (C), and (E) no penalty. In (B) assess a five (5) point penalty for changing cows. In (D) assess a five (5) point penalty for failure to separate a cow (Rule 15).

NOTE: A Cutter shall be committed whenever he makes two moves to a specific animal. One move may also result in commitment to a specific animal when that single move clearly and obviously indicates a specific animal has been selected.

EXAMPLE 3: The Cutter enters the herd near the center and turns to his right. He drives one (1) cow out and as that cow moves around him, a group of cattle come out of the herd from the left side. The cow that the Cutter is driving is joined by the group of cattle. The Cutter releases his original cow and cuts one of the group.

RULING: Assess a five (5) point penalty.

EXAMPLE 4: During the process of cutting a cow, the Cutter steps toward a cow to stop the flow of cattle. That cow stops and other cattle also stop thereby forming a group of cattle. The Cutter then cuts any cow from that group.

RULING: No penalty.

NOTE: A judge must allow a Cutter to stop a group of cattle and then cut from that group. In order to stop a group of cattle, the Cutter must stop a cow in the flow of cattle. A judge shall not consider the Cutter visibly committed to that lead cow unless the Cutter actually attempts to cut that cow.

EXAMPLE 5: During the process of cutting a cow, the Cutter steps toward a cow to stop the flow of cattle. That cow stops, thereby forming a group of cattle; the Cutter then moves toward that lead cow so as to visibly commit to it, and then cuts another cow.

RULING: Assess a five (5) point penalty for changing cows.

EXAMPLE 6: During the process of cutting a cow, the Cutter starts a group of cattle around him. He selects an animal and visibly commits to it. In his attempt to separate that cow from the other cattle: (A) the Cutter runs across the pen several times with the cattle and is then able to make his cut; (B) the cow goes to the back fence with the other cattle and then the Cutter proceeds to bring the cow to the middle of the arena and works it; (C) the cow goes back into the herd with the group of cattle and then the Cutter proceeds to bring the cow to the center of the arena and works it; (D) the Cutter goes to the back fence with the cattle and is unable to cut that cow.

RULING: In (A) no penalty; however, the point value of the run may be reduced due to the lack of a quiet, clean cut. In (B) assess a three (3) point penalty for a back fence violation (Rule 6). In (C) and (D) assess a five (5) point penalty for a loss (Rule 9).

EXAMPLE 7: During the process of cutting a cow, the Cutter starts a group of cattle around him. He selects an animal and reins his horse toward it. For a brief period of time the animal is separated. (A) The cow rejoins a group of cattle and runs to the back fence. The Cutter brings the cow back out and continues to work. (B) As the herd holders attempt to drive the other cattle away, two (2) cows turn and rejoin the cow that is already cut. The Cutter separates his original

<p>cow from the others without the group rejoining the herd or moving to the back fence.(C) The cow that is cut runs over and joins a group of cattle that are being moved away by the Cutter's helpers. The Cutter reins his horse and cuts the cow away from the others without the group rejoining the herd or moving to the back fence.(D) The cow that is cut runs over and joins a group of cattle that are being moved away by the Cutter's helpers. The group of cattle run back into the herd. The Cutter brings the cow out and works it.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a three (3) point penalty for a back fence violation (Rule 6), and a one (1) point penalty each time the Cutter reins his horse (Rule 8). In (B) penalize the Cutter one (1) point each time he reins his horse to re-separate the cow (Rule 8). If the Cutter does not cue the horse in any manner, credit shall be given for the horse staying with the original cow. In (C) assess a one (1) point penalty each time the Cutter reins his horse (Rule 8). In (D) assess a five (5) point penalty for a loss (Rule 9).</p> <p>EXAMPLE 8: The Cutter is working a cow. Another cow that has previously escaped the turn back horses decides to return to the herd. As the returning cow approaches the Cutter; (A) his horse changes to the returning cow; (B) the Cutter anticipates that a change might occur and reins his horse to prevent it. The horse's attention is momentarily diverted toward the returning cow, but he does not change cattle; (C) his horse switches its attention and actually makes a move with the other cow. The Cutter reins the horse back to the original cow; (D) the Cutter does not cue his horse and the horse does not switch to the returning cow.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a five (5) point penalty. In (B) assess a one (1) point penalty for reining the horse (Rule 8). In (C) assess a five (5) point penalty for the change and a one (1) point penalty for reining the horse (Rule 8). Total penalty of six (6) points. In (D) reward credit to the Cutter. The amount of credit rewarded depends upon the exact circumstances of the situation.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 9: If the Cutter is committed to a cow, but before he is clear of the herd, or traffic, his horse abruptly attempts to change to a different cow. (A) The Cutter had not released his horse and immediately reined it back. (B) The Cutter had dropped his hand indicating his horse was on the desired cow.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) no penalty. In (B) assess a five (5) point penalty.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 11 When a horse loses his working advantage, misses a cow, or is working out of position; he will be penalized (a) 1 point, (A) 1 point, or (F) 1 point. DEFINITION OF TERMS: Loss of working advantage is defined as: When a horse goes by a cow to the degree that he loses his position to maintain control of the cow. (A) or (a). A miss is defined as: A response of the horse to the action of the cow being worked, resulting in a loss of working advantage or being out of position. (A) or (a). Working out of position is defined as: The position of the horse in relation to the cow being worked, being consistently either too short or too long in working to control a cow. (F)</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 11 Pokud kůň ztratí svou "pracovní výhodu", mine krávu nebo pracuje mimo pozici, bude penalizován jedním bodem.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: While working, the cutter's horse goes by a cow by a horse's length. The cow turns, and it is necessary for the cutter to make a hard run before catching up to the cow.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a one (1) point penalty for a miss or loss of working advantage. (A)</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: While working, the cutter's horse goes by a cow. The cow turns, the cutter regains his control and working advantage of the cow within a short distance.</p>	

<p>RULING: Assess a one-half (1/2) point penalty for a miss or loss of working advantage. (a)</p> <p>NOTE: The purpose of these examples is to indicate that all misses are not of equal value. A judge should never go to the lead by "point or start his card with a " point score.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: While working, the cutter's horse goes by a cow by a horse's length. The cow turns, the cutter is able to immediately maintain his control and working advantage of the cow.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: A horse should have no difficulty maintaining working advantage over a slow moving cow. The horse that can maintain working advantage over a cow that presents a severe challenge shall receive credit. No penalty should be charged a horse which immediately regains position after going sufficiently past a cow to cause it to turn.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 4: While working, the cutter's horse goes past a cow and loses his working advantage. The cutter reins the horse back and, after taking several steps, the horse regains his working advantage.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a one (1) point penalty for losing the working advantage (A); also, assess a one (1) point penalty for reining the horse (B). Total penalty of 2 points.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 5: While working, the cutter's horse goes past a cow and loses his working advantage. The cow stops and turns away, the cutter quits without regaining his working advantage.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a one (1) point penalty for losing the working advantage (A).</p> <p>NOTE: The cutter may not avoid a one (1) point penalty for losing his working advantage or being out of position by quitting a cow, even though the quit is legal under Rule 13.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 6: While working, the cutter's horse is extremely long in one direction and extremely short in the other direction. The cutter continues to work in this manner.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a one (1) point (F) penalty per cow, a minus (-) in controlling a cow and reduce run content accordingly.</p> <p>NOTE: A judge should acknowledge that a loss of working advantage, a miss, and/or working out of position, can result in a minus (-) in run content.</p> <p>NOTE: During a monitored, multiple judged event; If a major penalty has been called in error, thereby making clear and obvious one (1) point penalties were not previously charged, then the adjusted score shall reflect the one (1) point penalty. (This is at the judge's discretion only).</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 12 Unnecessary roughness, such as a horse actually pawing, biting or kicking cattle, will be penalized three (3) points.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 12 Nadměrná hrubost (agresivita) ze strany koně vůči dobytku, jako kopání, kousání nebo vyhazování nohama bude penalizováno třemi body.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: While working a cow, the Cutter's horse opens his mouth and: (A) attempts to bite the cow but does not make contact; (B) bites the cow.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) no penalty. In (B) assess a three (3) point penalty.</p>	

<p>NOTE: No penalty should be assessed the horse which only nuzzles a cow with its lips while moving through the herd.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: While in the process of moving through the herd to cut a cow, the cutting horse: (A) nuzzles a cow (B) attempts to bite a cow but is reined away (C) obviously bites a cow (D) kicks a cow in the herd.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) and (B) no penalty. In (C) and (D) assess a three (3) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: While working a cow, the Cutter's horse: (A) paws a cow; (B) strikes with his front foot, but misses the cow; (C) rears and paws with both front feet, but misses the cow. (D) kicks at the cow, but does not make contact.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a three (3) point penalty. In (B) no penalty. In (C) and (D) no penalty, but this type of unusual behavior would definitely detract from the run and cannot have a positive influence on the point value awarded for that run.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 4: During a run, while the Cutter is moving across the arena, his horse kicks out with one or both hind legs, or playfully jumps into the air slinging his head and hopping up behind.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty; however, these types of behavior certainly detract from the overall performance of a cutting horse and cannot have a positive influence on the point value of the run.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 13 A contestant may quit an animal when it is obviously stopped, obviously turned away, or is obviously behind the turnback horses and the turnback horses are behind the time line. A penalty of three (3) points must be charged if the animal is quit under any other circumstance</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 13 Soutěžící může propustit "quitnout" krávu pokud tato očividně stojí, očividně se odvrátila nebo je očividně za "turnback" koni přičemž tyto jsou za časovou linií. Penalizace třemi body bude udělena, pokud je kráva propuštěna za jakýchkoli jiných okolností.</p>
<p>NOTE: A judge shall not consider a hot quit until the cutter has stopped working the cow.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 1: While working, the Cutter quits a cow that is going across the arena. In the judge's opinion, the cow was not turned away from the cutting horse at the time of the quit.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a three (3) point penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: No imaginary line will be considered in applying this rule. The cow's relationship to the cutting horse (turned away) is the only thing to consider in applying this rule.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: While working, the Cutter quits a cow that is obviously: (A) turned away from his horse (B) turned toward his horse and not stopped (C) turned toward the opposite end of the arena (D) backed away.</p> <p>RULING: In (A), (C) and (D) no penalty. In (B) assess a three (3) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: While working, the Cutter quits the cow that was for a brief time turned away and then turned toward him. (A) the judge is certain that the cow had turned toward the Cutter as he quit. (B) the judge is certain that the cow was turned away when the Cutter quit. (C) the judge is not sure whether the cow was turned away.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a three (3) point penalty. In (B) and (C) no penalty.</p>	

NOTE: A judge shall not consider a hot quit until the cutter has stopped working the cow.

EXAMPLE 4: The Cutter is working a cow that has very little move. The cow makes a few slow turns and then stops, looking at the Cutter. Even though the cow is stopped, it is still moving its head from side to side and the Cutter's horse is countering these moves. The Cutter quits.

RULING: No penalty.

EXAMPLE 5: Cutter is working a cow near the center of the pen. The cow stops while facing the Cutter's horse. As the Cutter is quitting, the cow: (A) picks up a foot (B) begins to turn slowly away from the horse (C) starts to back away from the Cutter (D) moves into the Cutter's horse and tries to return to the herd.

RULING: In (A), (B) and (C) no penalty. In (D) assess a three (3) point penalty.

EXAMPLE 6: The Cutter is working a cow that takes him deep to the left side of the arena. The cow turns into the Cutter's horse; the Cutter: (A) quits the cow in the turn (B) waits to quit until the cow is turned away

RULING: In (A) assess three (3) point penalty. In (B), no penalty.

NOTE: Under normal circumstances, when a cow takes a Cutter deep to either side of the arena and the cow turns into his horse, a hot quit will be called; however, if the Cutter waits until the cow has traveled a sufficient distance to clearly show the judge the animal is moving away from his horse, a hot quit will not be charged.

EXAMPLE 7: The Cutter is working a cow that is traveling parallel across the arena and moving into the arena wall. As the cow approaches the wall, it slows to a walk and stops momentarily at the wall. The Cutter quits the cow as: (A) the cow stops on the wall (B) the cow turns away on the wall (C) the cow stops on the wall, then slowly turns toward the Cutter (D) the cow turns into the Cutter at a fast pace.

RULING: In (A) and (B), no penalty. In (C) and (D), assess a three (3) point penalty.

NOTE: The judge shall consider that a Cutter has quit a cow when he picks up on his reins or places his free hand on his horse's neck, whether the horse stops instantly or not.

EXAMPLE 8: The Cutter is working a cow that falls to the ground. The Cutter quits the cow: (A) while the cow is lying on the ground (B) after the cow has fallen and is returning to its feet (C) after the cow has returned to its feet and is moving into the horse.

RULING: In (A) and (B), no penalty. In (C), assess a three (3) point penalty.

EXAMPLE 9: While working a tough cow, the Cutter picks up his reins to signify that he is quitting the cow. In the judge's opinion the cow was turned away when the Cutter picked up his horse; but by the time the horse actually stopped, the cow had turned back toward the Cutter.

RULING: No penalty.

EXAMPLE 10: The cow being worked stops, and the Cutter's horse

<p>stops. Both cow and horse are completely still. The Cutter picks up his horse so that it is reasonable to assume that he intends to quit the cow. The cow then moves and the Cutter's horse counters that move even though there is tension on the bridle reins. The Cutter then continues to pull his horse off the cow.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 11: While working, the Cutter quits a cow that has run behind the turnback horses and the turnback horses are: (A) behind the time line and the cow is turning toward him (B) not behind the time line and the cow is turning toward him.</p> <p>RULING: In (A), no penalty. In (B), assess a three (3) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 12: While working, the Cutter stays on a cow that has run behind the turnback horses. After the cow has moved back between the Cutter and his turnback horses, the Cutter quits the cow while it is turning toward him.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a three (3) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 13: The Cutter quits a cow legally. The Cutter then begins to work the same cow again.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: Quitting a cow that turns into the cutting horse will normally result in a three (3) point penalty unless the Cutter waits to quit until the cow has turned away from the cutting horse. On the other hand, under normal circumstances, a Cutter that initiates his quit when the cow turns away from the cutting horse will receive no penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 14: The Cutter is working his cow in the middle of the pen. As the Cutter initiates his quit, by picking up his rein hand and/or reaching for the horse's neck: (A) The Cutter realizes that the quit is hot; he immediately puts his rein hand down and/or puts his free hand back on the saddle horn. In the next move the cow turns away and the Cutter quits working the cow. (B) the Cutter is uncertain if the quit is clean; he immediately puts his rein hand down and/or puts his free hand back on the saddle horn, but then decides to quit while the cow is moving into the cutting horse.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a one (1) point penalty for reining or cueing. In (B) assess a one (1) point penalty for reining or cueing, plus a three (3) point penalty for a hot quit. Total penalty of four (4) points.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 14 If a horse quits a cow, a penalty of five (5) points will be assessed.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 14 Pokud kůň opustí krávu, se kterou pracuje, následuje penalizace pěti body</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: The Cutter legally quits a cow while in working position. The judge believes that the Cutter's horse has lost contact with the cow.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty; however, this should reduce run content.</p> <p>NOTE: It is the judge's responsibility to call what actually happens. A judge shall never anticipate an error.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: The Cutter's horse goes by a cow that has turned away or stopped, resulting in an obvious loss of working advantage. The horse is obviously not going to stop or turn around without assistance from the rider. The Cutter quits.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a five (5) point penalty.</p>	

<p>EXAMPLE 3: The Cutter is working and his horse quits a cow. The Cutter reins and re-starts his horse. The Cutter continues his work.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a five (5) point penalty for the horse quitting the cow and a one (1) point penalty for reining the horse. Total penalty of six (6) points.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 4: The Cutter's horse stops with a cow and looks away from the cow. The cow moves and the horse momentarily remains still. The Cutter does not rein the horse. The horse then turns around late but is able to catch up to the cow.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a one (1) point penalty for losing the working advantage (being out of position) (Rule 11).</p> <p>NOTE: Even though a horse shows a momentary reluctance to turn or stop with a cow, a quit will not be called if the horse actually turns or stops on its own. If the horse must be reined or stopped by the rider, a five (5) point penalty must be charged.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 5: The Cutter's horse stops with a cow and looks away from the cow. The cow moves and the horse remains still. The Cutter reins the horse back to the cow. In the judge's opinion, the Cutter reined the horse because the horse quit the cow.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a five (5) point penalty for the horse quitting the cow and a one (1) point penalty for reining the horse. Total penalty of six (6) points.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 1 If a horse clears the herd with two (2) or more cattle and fails to separate a single animal before quitting, a five (5) point penalty will be charged. There is no penalty if time expires.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 15 Pokud kůň opustí stádo se dvěma nebo více krávy a nepodaří se mu oddělit jedno zvíře před ukončení práce "quittem", bude penalizován pěti body. Penalizace nebude udělena, pokud vyprší čas.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: The Cutter is attempting to make a cut. When he selects the cow he wants, another cow refuses to separate from the cow selected. The Cutter goes back and forth across the pen several times. Finally, the Cutter decides that the situation is impossible and quits.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a five (5) point penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: The Cutter is working and: (A) at the fault of the Cutter, he picks up additional cattle. The Cutter quits his cow legally before separating it from the additional cattle. (B) at no fault of the Cutter, he picks up additional cattle. The Cutter quits his cow legally before separating it from the additional cattle.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a three (3) point penalty for picking up cattle (Rule 5.b.). In (B) no penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: The Cutter has a cow separated far enough from a group that he is able to release his horse and begin working. Before the herd holders are able to return the other cattle to the herd. One cow runs back and rejoins the cow being worked. The Cutter legally quits his cow without re-separating the animals.</p> <p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: Rule 15 applies only while the Cutter is making a cut. Once a cow is separated from the herd, the Cutter has satisfied the requirements of Rule 15.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 4: Before the Cutter can separate a cow on his third cut, the buzzer sounds.</p>	

<p>RULING: No penalty.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 5: During the process of cutting, the Cutter has two(2) or more cows in front of him. After clearly committing to one of these cows, the cow he committed to turns and runs past the turnback horses and the other cow(s) remain. The Cutter:(A) stops his horse and returns to the herd to make another cut.(B) positions his horse and waits for the remaining cow(s) and begins to work.(C) holds his horse and waits for his original cow to be returned to the working area and then begins to work this cow.</p> <p>RULING: In (A), (B) and (C), no penalty.</p> <p>NOTE: A Cutter may legally quit a cow under any circumstances so long as the cow is behind both turnback horses (provided the turnback horses are behind the time line) or the cow has left the working area. At that point in time, the Cutter may begin to work any cow in front of him or return to the herd and select another cow. The time line will be visibly marked.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 6: The Cutter is attempting to make a cut. He commits to a cow in a group of cattle. His horse does not:(A) respond to the Cutter and the cow returns to the herd with the group of cattle(B) respond to the Cutter immediately, but he is able to stop the cow before it returns to the herd.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a five (5) point penalty. In (B), no penalty; however, the point value of the run may be reduced due to the lack of a quiet, clean cut.</p> <p>NOTE: Any time a Cutter commits to a specific animal and fails to cut the same animal, a five (5) point penalty will be charged.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 7: During the process of cutting, the Cutter starts a large number of cattle around him. As these cattle come around, the Cutter moves toward the cattle so that it is reasonable to assume that he is attempting to cut one of them. The cattle all trot past him; he then returns to the herd and drives some more cattle out and makes his cut.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a five (5) point penalty for failure to separate.</p> <p>NOTE: After a Cutter moves away from the herd driving a group of cattle in front of him, he must cut a cow before re-entering the herd.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 16 Horses must be ridden with a bridle having a bit in the mouth or with a hackamore. All bridles on horses must have split reins. A bridle shall have no nose band or bosal and hackamores shall be of rope or braided rawhide with no metal parts. Braided rawhide balls across the horse's nose are not permissible. A judge must be able to freely pass two fingers between the hackamore and muzzle completely around the horse's nose. Choke ropes, tie downs, wire around the horse's neck, nose, or brow band, tight nose band, quirt, bat or mechanical device giving the rider undue control over a horse will not be permitted in the arena where an NCHA approved or sponsored event is being held. Wire of any kind and on any part of the curb device is not permissible. Leather curb straps or curb chains must be at least 3/8 of an inch in width and must be attached to the bit by nylon string, nylon straps, or leather straps. Decorative knots, rawhide balls or tassels are not permitted on curb devices. Breast collar may be used, no portion of which may pass over the horse's neck. Breast collars attached to the swell of the saddle on competing horses will be considered illegal. Chaps and spurs may be worn.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 16 Koně musí být ježděni s užděním, které je buď vybaveno udidlem v hubě nebo hackamore. Všechna uždění na koních musí mít oddělené otěže. Uzdečky nesmějí mít řetězek přes nos ani bosal, hackamore mají být provazové nebo ze splétané rawhide bez jakýchkoli kovových součástí. Rawhidové kuličky kolem nosu koně nejsou přípustné. Rozhodčí musí být schopen lehce zasunout dva prsty mezi hackamore a nos koně kolem celého nosu. Choke ropes, tie downs drátěné pomůcky kolem krku koně nebo jeho nosu, brow band, těsné</p> <p>Dekoratívni uzlíky, kuličky z rawhidu nebo tassels nejsou na curb devices povoleny. Poprsníky mohou být používány, žádná z jejich součástí ale nesmí zasahovat přes neck koně. Poprsníky, které jsou připevněny k rozsoše (swell ?) sedla však u soutěžících koní budou považovány za nelegální. Chapsy a ostruhy mohou být nošeny. Ocas soutěžícího koně</p>

<p>A competing horse's tail cannot be tied in any manner which would restrict movement of the tail. Any time a contestant is guilty of an infraction of this rule or any part therein, he shall be disqualified. A judge has the right to have a contestant report to him if he is suspicious of any infraction of Rule 16.</p> <p>a. All horses must comply with Rule Sixteen while in the arena.</p> <p>b. Any person horseback in the arena (both in and outside the working area) after the start of an NCHA approved weekend or LAE or NCHA sponsored event must wear western attire, including hats. The hat requirement may be waived, both in and outside of the working area of the arena, at outdoor shows in extreme weather conditions with the consent of both show management and the judge(s). Contestants must wear long-sleeved shirts with collars and buttons or snaps completely down the shirt front. T-shirts and slipover knits are not permissible. Sweaters may be worn over an appropriate shirt. Long sleeves must be worn rolled down. For youth classes only, safety helmets are permissible in place of a western hat. 1. Cell phone use will not be allowed in the working area of the arena.</p> <p>c. Rule Sixteen shall become effective one (1) hour prior to the published starting time of championship and jackpot cuttings. At limited age events and other special events approved by the NCHA, Rule Sixteen shall become effective three (3) hours prior to the published starting time each day and shall remain in effect until one hour after each day's performance is concluded.</p> <p>d. Rule Sixteen may be set aside by show management for an official practice session provided that the practice session ends at least one hour prior to the start of any performance.</p> <p>e. Contestants are limited to a maximum of four (4) helpers.</p> <p>f. If an Officer, Director, or duly elected or appointed contestant's representative of the NCHA witnesses a violation of Standing Rule Sixteen, they must report the violation immediately to the Association Executive Director.</p> <p>g. Violations of Rule 16b, c, d & h shall result in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First offense—\$200.00 fine. 2. Second offense—\$500.00 fine. 3. Third and subsequent offenses within 12 months - 90 days suspension. <p>h. Any member seeking approval to use an electronic hearing device during an NCHA approved contest must meet or exceed the minimum criteria for hearing impairment, based on the results of an audiogram administered by a licensed physician. 1. An application to use an electronic hearing device must be submitted to NCHA, along with the member's audiogram results. 2. The transmitter of the device must be one of the contestant's four (4) helpers. 3. The user of an electronic hearing device can be required to be tested by an NCHA appointed physician if a complaint or protest arises in connection with the user's degree of hearing impairment.</p>	<p>nesmí být svázán žádným způsobem, který by omezoval pohyb ocasu. Každý případ, kdy je soutěžící přistižen při porušení tohoto pravidla nebo jeho části, povede k diskvalifikaci. Rozhodčí má právo si předvolat soutěžícího kdykoli má podezření, že je Pravidlo 16 porušováno.</p> <p>a. Všichni koně musí splňovat požadavky Pravidla 16, jakmile se nacházejí v areně.</p> <p>b. Každá osoba sedící na koni v areně, bez ohledu na to, zda se nachází uvnitř pracovního prostoru či mimo něj musí po zahájení víkendové akce schválené NCHA, akce pro mládež nebo jinak NCHA sponzorované akce musí být oblečena do westernového ošacení včetně klobouku. Povinné nošení klobouku může být zrušeno u akcí pod širým nebem za extrémních povětrnostních podmínek, pokud k tomu vysloví souhlas jak pořadatel show tak rozhodčí. Soutěžící musí nosit košile s dlouhým rukávem z límečkem a knoflíky nebo patentkami na celé přední straně (až dolů). Trička a polokošile nejsou přípustné. Svetry mohou být nošeny přes odpovídající košile. Dlouhé rukávy musí být spuštěné. Ochranné přilby jsou povoleny pro mládež místo klobouku. Použití mobilních telefonů není přípustné v pracovním prostoru arény.</p> <p>c. Pravidlo 16 platí jednu hodinu před oznámeným zahájením mistrovských soutěží nebo jackpotových akcí. U akcí pro mládež nebo u jiných zvláštních akcí povolených NCHA platí Pravidlo 16 3 hodiny před oznámeným zahájením každý den a zůstává v platnosti jednu hodinu poté, co byl denní program ukončen.</p> <p>d. Pravidlo 16 může být zmírněno pořadatelem soutěže při ofocoální tréninkové akci za předpokladu, že tato skončí nejpozději jednu hodinu před zahájením soutěže.</p> <p>e. Každý soutěžící může mít nejvýše 4 pomocníky</p> <p>f. Pokud úředník, ředitel nebo právoplatně zvolený či jmenovaný zástupce NCHA je svědkem porušení Pravidla 16, jsou povinni o tom neprodleně podat hlášení výkonnému řediteli.</p> <p>g. Porušení Pravidla 16 b,c,d & h může mít za následek:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. první porušení - pokuta \$ 200,- 2. druhé porušení - pokuta \$ 500,- 3. třetí a následné porušení - zákaz startů na 90 dní až 12 měsíců <p>h. Každý člen, který bude žádat o povolení k použití elektronické sluchové pomůcky (naslouchadla) musí splnit minimální kritéria pro nedoslýchavost která mu budou potvrzena autorizovaným lékařem.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: During a work, the judge suspects that the hackamore is too tight.</p> <p>RULING: At the completion of the work, the judge shall examine the hackamore. If the judge can pass two fingers completely around the</p>	

<p>horse's nose under the hackamore, no penalty. If the hackamore is, in fact, illegal, the Cutter must be disqualified.</p> <p>NOTE: In the event a contestant is disqualified for illegal equipment, it is the responsibility of the judge to report the incident to the judging department.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: During a work, the judge suspects that a training device is being used.</p> <p>RULING: At the completion of the work, the judge shall examine the Cutter's bridle. If the bridle is found to be illegal, the Cutter shall be disqualified.</p> <p>NOTE: In the event a rider's equipment breaks during a horse's performance, the horse will be permitted to complete its allotted time and shall be scored in accordance with the other NCHA Rules for Judging Cutting Horses. (Re-runs shall not be granted for equipment failure.)</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 17 When a contestant is thrown from a horse or horse falls to ground, an automatic score of sixty (60) points will be given.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 17 Pokud soutěžící spadne s koně nebo jeho kůň upadne na zem, automaticky obdrží 60 bodů.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: While working a cow, the Cutter falls from his horse one minute into the work. The Cutter remounts and continues to work.</p> <p>RULING: An automatic score of sixty (60) points will be given.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: While working a cow, the Cutter's horse falls to the ground. The Cutter gets up and leads his horse out of the working area.</p> <p>RULING: Automatic score of zero (0) points will be given for leaving the working area before time expires.</p> <p>NOTE: If the contestant leaves the working area before time expires after either the Cutter and/or horse falls to the ground, an automatic score of zero (0) shall be given. (See Rule 18).</p> <p>NOTE: A horse is considered to have fallen to the ground when the horse is on its side and all four feet are extended in the same direction.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 18 Any rider who allows his horse to quit working or leave the working area before his allotted time is up will be disqualified for that ground with no score.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 18 Každý jezdec, který dovolí svému koni ukončit práci nebo opustit pracovní prostor před uplynutím času bude diskvalifikován pro toto kolo a neobdrží žádné skóre.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: The Cutter loses a cow and decides to retire from the herd and rides out, or stops working, before the end of his time.</p> <p>RULING: The run shall be scored zero (0).</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: After working his first cow, the Cutter dismounts and tightens his cinch or picks up an object from the ground. He then remounts and completes his run.</p> <p>RULING: Score the run zero (0). The Cutter has allowed his horse to quit working after his time has started.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 19 A contestant will be awarded a complete rework if in the judge or judges' opinion 2-1/2 minutes time was not allotted for the work, or if excessive disturbances had been created by factors other than those caused by the contestants or their help and the judge or judges have stopped the time. Such factors would include gates coming open, fences falling down and objects entering or falling into the working portion of the arena, but would not apply to cattle scattering through wildness or normal</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 19 Soutěžícímu bude umožněno opakovat celý start, pokud rozhodčí usoudí, že soutěžícímu nebylo umožněno pracovat celé 2 1/2 minuty nebo pokud došlo k vážnému narušení klidu, které bylo způsobeno jinými faktory než soutěžícím, nebo jeho pomocníky a rozhodčí proto zastavil čas. Za takové okolnosti lze považovat otevření brány, spadnutí plotů (zábran) nebo objekty které vstoupily případně upadly do pracovního prostoru arény. Nelze za ně však považovat rozrušení dobytka</p>

<p>arena activities. Any rework must take place within the group of cattle drawn by the contestant and must occur before a change of cattle is executed. At the contestant's option, the rework may occur immediately or as the last work in that set of cattle. No rework shall be granted if the contestant involved has incurred a three (3) or five (5) point (major) penalty prior to a disturbance. After the cutter has completed his 2-1/2 minutes work, if in his/her opinion a situation has occurred of sufficient seriousness as to warrant a rerun, he/she may immediately make a request for the same to the Contestant's Representative or to the designated judge or judges who shall report this fact to show management before the next horse is called to work. Show management shall make such facts as are available known to the judge(s) and if the majority are in agreement that due cause did exist a rerun may be granted provided the original work was free of a three (3) or a five (5) point (major) infraction. If the clock has not started, a re-work will automatically be granted.</p>	<p>normálními přírodními vlivy nebo běžnou činností v aréně. Každé opakování startu se musí uskutečnit ve stejné skupině dobytka, která soutěžícímu příslušela a musí proběhnout před výměnou stáda. Je volbou soutěžícího, zda jeho nový start proběhne ihned nebo jako poslední před výměnou stáda. Na opakování startu není nárok, pokud soutěžící obdržel tři nebo pětibodovou penalizaci před vyrušením. Poté co soutěžící dokončí svých 2 1/2 minut práce a domnívá se, že nastala situace dostatečně závažná pro opakování startu, musí neprodleně vznést žádost na opakování u zástupce pořadatele nebo u rozhodčího, který by měli tuto skutečnost oznámit pořadateli před tím, než zahájí práci další soutěžící. Pořadatelé neprodleně zváží předložená fakta spolu s rozhodčími a většinovým rozhodnutím určí, zda bude start opakován - ovšem za předpokladu, že původní start nebyl zatížen zásadní penalizací. Pokud se nerozběhne časomíra, je náhradní start poskytnut automaticky.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE 1: A Cutter is working his third cow and the gate behind the cattle comes open, or the cattle push the pen down. (A) At the time of the disturbance, the run was free of a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction. (B) At the time of the disturbance, the judge had called a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) the judge shall stop the run and grant a re-run. The Cutter has the right to choose whether he wants to work again immediately or at the end of his set of cattle. In (B) the judge shall not stop the run.</p> <p>NOTE: The judge has the sole right to terminate a run.</p> <p>NOTE: The show management should make every effort to insure that gate latches are secure and that the pen is strong enough to hold the cattle.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2: The Cutter is last to work in a group of cattle, and the gate comes open. (A) At the time of the disturbance, the run was free of a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction. (B) At the time of the disturbance, the judge had called a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) the judge shall stop the run and grant a re-run. The Cutter must work in the same group of cattle. In (B) the judge shall not stop the run.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 3: Before the buzzer sounds, the gate comes open and all of the cattle escape from the arena. The Cutter is unable to complete his run because he has no cattle to work.</p> <p>RULING: In this instance, the run has terminated itself. The judges shall confer, and if a majority of the judges has assessed a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) penalty, the Cutter shall be scored a zero (0). If less than a majority of the judges has assessed a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) penalty, the Cutter shall be granted a re-run.</p> <p>NOTE: If the judges' stands are equipped with intercoms, the secretary shall ask each judge whether he has called a major infraction; and then based upon the judges' replies, announce "The Cutter shall receive a re-run" or "The score is zero."</p> <p>EXAMPLE 4: While the Cutter is working, a skydiver lands near the arena causing the Cutter's horse to run off. (A) At the time of the disturbance, the run was free of a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction. (B) At the time of the disturbance, the judge had</p>	

called a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction.

RULING: In (A) the judge shall stop the run and grant a re-run. In (B) the judge shall not stop the run.

EXAMPLE 5: While the Cutter is working, it becomes apparent to the judge that he has worked longer than 2-1/2 minutes. (A) The run was free of a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction when the judge realized that the Cutter had worked for longer than 2-1/2 minutes. (B) The judge had called a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) penalty before he realized that the Cutter had worked for longer than 2-1/2 minutes.

RULING: In (A) and (B) the judge shall grant a re-run.

NOTE: It would be difficult to determine in some instances whether the major infraction occurred before or after the actual 2-1/2 minutes had expired; therefore, in this instance only, the Cutter shall receive a re-run.

EXAMPLE 6: The buzzer sounds ending a run. In the judge's opinion, the Cutter worked for less than 2-1/2 minutes. (A) At the time the buzzer sounded, the run was free of a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction. (B) Before the buzzer sounded, the judge had called a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction.

RULING: In (A) the judge shall grant a re-run. In (B) the judges shall confer. If a majority of the judges had called a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction, no re-run shall be granted, and the Cutter shall receive a score of zero (0).

EXAMPLE 7: During a run, a chair falls into the arena. The noise frightens the cattle, causing them to scatter. (A) The run was free of a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction at the time of the disturbance. (B) The judge had called a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction before the disturbance occurred.

RULING: In (A) the judge shall stop the run and grant a re-run. In (B) the judge shall not stop the run.

NOTE: A judge shall not terminate a run in which he has called a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction unless: (A) human life is in danger. (B) he is applying Rule 5.c.

EXAMPLE 8: In a contest using two or more judges, a judge terminates a run for the purpose of granting a re-run. The other judge(s) do not agree that the run should have been stopped.

RULING: (A) If two (2) judges are being used, a re-run will be granted. (B) If three or more judges are used and a majority of the judges has assessed a three (3) or a five (5) point (major) penalty before the time was stopped, no re-run will be granted.

EXAMPLE 9: While the Cutter is working, a judge falls out of his judging stand, or the judging stand collapses, or the stand overturns. (A) At the time of the disturbance, the run was free of a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction. (B) The judge had called a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction at the time of the disturbance.

RULING: In (A) the judge shall stop the run and grant a re-run. In (B) the judge shall not stop the run.

NOTE: In (B) the fallen judge shall mark the remainder of this run from the ground. IMPORTANT

<p>NOTE TO SECRETARIES AND TIMERS: The judge(s) has the sole right to terminate a work prior to the 2-1/2 minute buzzer. The Secretary or timer shall notify the judge(s) immediately if the clock has not been started or malfunctions.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 10: While the Cutter is working, a small dog runs back and forth beneath the judge's stand(s) distracting the cow which has been cut out and causing it to ignore the Cutter's horse. The Cutter immediately appeals for a re-work after time expires. (A) The Cutter's run was free of a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction. (B) The Cutter's run contained a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) infraction.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) the Cutter may be granted a re-work if a majority of the judges agreed that there was due cause. In (B) no re-work can be granted since the run contained a three (3) point or a five (5) point (major) penalty.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 20 A judge marks from sixty (60) to eighty (80) points. One-half (1/2) points are permissible.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 20 Rozhodčí udělují skóre mezi 60 a 80 body, udělování ½ bodů je dovoleno.</p>
<p>EXAMPLE: The first horse in a contest works. The judge cannot decide whether to mark the run a 73 or 74. The judge decides to mark the run 73-1/2</p> <p>RULING: Legal. The judge may mark any run he chooses using one-half points; however, the reason for the one-half point is to allow the judge to differentiate between runs. It is, therefore, not desirable to begin one's scorecard with a one-half point marking.</p> <p>NOTE: Judges are encouraged to use a full spread of scores in judging a contest. It is highly unlikely that in a class of twenty-five horses ten horses would have identical works and be marked the same score; however, many cutting horse contests conclude with several of the horses that place sharing the same scores because judges did not assess a high enough point value to those good runs that occur early in the contest. By using a full spread of scores, the remaining horses in the contest are more likely to place in the position earned by their performance.</p>	
<p>JUDGING RULE 21 When the judge is in doubt about a penalty, the benefit always goes to the contestant.</p>	<p>PRAVIDLO 21 Pokud má rozhodčí pochybnosti o udělení penalizace, musí vždy rozhodnout ve prospěch soutěžícího.</p>
<p>Penalties: (a) 1 point—(miss) losing working advantage (11) (b) 1 point—reined or visibly cued (8) (c) 1 point—noise directed to cattle (5a) (d) 1 point—toe, foot or stirrup on the shoulder (8d) (e) 1 point—hold on too long on a cut (8a) (f) 1 point—working out of position (a) 3 points—hot quit (13) (b) 3 points—cattle picked up or scattered (5b) (c) 3 points—second hand on reins (8b) (d) 3 points—spur in shoulder (8c) (e) 3 points—pawing or biting cattle (12) (f) 3 points—failure to make a deep cut (1) (g) 3 points—back fence (6) (a) 5 points—horse quitting a cow (14) (b) 5 points—losing a cow (9) (c) 5 points—changing cattle after a specific commitment-10 (d) 5 points—failure to separate a single animal after leaving the herd (15) 60—if horse turns tail (7) 60—if horse falls to ground (17) Disqualification (score 0)—illegal equipment, or leaves working area before time expires</p>	
<p>EXAMPLES 1. The Cutter is working and quits a cow. (A) The judge is certain that the quit was illegal. (B) The judge is not certain whether the quit was illegal. (C) The judge cannot see the quit because the turn back horse is in his line of vision.</p> <p>RULING: In (A) assess a three (3) point penalty for an illegal quit (Rule 3). In (B) consider the quit legal. In (C) consider the quit legal. A judge must never guess or anticipate when making a call. :</p>	
<p>NOTE: A GOOD RULE OF THUMB: A judge is duty-bound to call all penalties. If a penalty occurs, call it. If the judge must ask himself,</p>	

<p>“Was that a penalty?” the benefit goes to the Cutter. Cutting horse runs are seldom identical. A judge can determine the difference in cutting runs by following these guidelines. 1. GIVE CREDIT A. for entering the herd quietly with very little disturbance to the herd or to the animal brought out (Rule 1). B. for taking an animal toward the center of the arena (Rule 2). C. for driving a cow a sufficient distance from the herd to assure that the herd will not be disturbed by the contestant’s work (Rule 2). D. for riding with a loose rein throughout a performance (Rule 3). E. for setting up a cow and holding it in a working position as near the center of the arena as possible (Rule 4).</p>	
<p>NOTE: A herd holder’s duty is to assist the Cutter in containing the herd and group of cattle the Cutter is trying to cut from. This gives the Cutter ample opportunity to demonstrate to the judges his ability to work the herd, drive a cow, and set a cow up in the middle of the pen. These conditions allow a judge to reward credit to the Cutter under Rules 1a, 2 and 4. After assisting the Cutter in making a cut, the herd holder should move to a position toward the arena wall that will enable him/her to contain the herd, but not distract from the run. Any excessive action by the herd holder will be dealt with as a reduction in run content. Although there is no specific major penalty for this action, it does hinder the Cutter’s horse from showing his full potential. Therefore, judges will begin reducing run content when excessive help from herd holders affects the run, such as: saving a major penalty from occurring; cutting the pen down; and in fresh cattle, driving the herd out for the Cutter to cut from. Herd holders should keep in mind they are jeopardizing the Cutter’s score when they give too much assistance to the Cutter. a. In fresh cattle, as a Cutter enters the herd, one or both of the herd holders gets behind the cattle so that it is obvious to the judge that the herd holders are doing as much or more to drive the cattle out as the cutter is.</p> <p>RULING: The run content of the run will be reduced. b. In a late class at a weekend show, the cattle are re-runs and have become very difficult to move away from the back fence. Both herd holders assist the Cutter in moving the cattle out far enough to make a cut.</p> <p>RULING: No reduction of run content. c. In re-run cattle, the Cutter receives no excessive help from his herd holders and is able to drive the cattle out on his own to make a cut.</p> <p>RULING: Credit should be received and the run content increased. d. In re-run cattle, the Cutter walks his horse to the back edge of the herd and stops. While the Cutter is sitting still the herd holder on the opposite side rides in behind the cattle and drives them away from the back fence. When the cattle are a sufficient distance out, the herd holder moves out from behind the cattle and allows the cutter to move up and make his cut.</p> <p>RULING: The run content of the run will be reduced. e. After the cut is made, the herd holder does not move his horse to a position on the arena wall, but stops in a position several feet off the wall. The herd holder is not moving but it is obvious to the judge that the cow being worked is being influenced by the presence of the herd holder’s horse.</p> <p>RULING: The run content of the run will be reduced. f. As the Cutter leaves the arena wall with a cow, the herd holder on the opposite side believes the Cutter’s path may cause the herd to split. He rides his horse out into the arena to a position that will prevent this from happening.</p> <p>RULING: No reduction in run content. The herd holder has the right to position himself so that the herd will not scatter. g. While a Cutter is working, the herd holder is sitting in the corner. As the Cutter and cow approach the corner, the herd holder: 1. Remains in position but</p>	

<p>moves his horse slightly.2. Comes out of the corner in an obvious attempt to stop or turn the cow.</p> <p>RULING: 1. No reduction in run content.2. Run content will be reduced.h. The Cutter has worked a cow for several seconds and needs to get off. The cow is obviously not going to turn away without some assistance.1. As the cow approaches the side, with the Cutter in working position, the herd holder moves his horse up to turn the cow away. The Cutter has lost control of the cow and is out of position when the herd holder turns the cow away.</p> <p>RULING: 1. No reduction in run content.2. The point value of the run will be reduced.i. After a miss, it is obvious to the judge that the Cutter is about to lose or back fence a cow. The herd holder moves his horse to prevent this from happening.</p> <p>RULING: Assess a one (1) point penalty for the miss (Rule 11) and reduce run content for excessive herd help.2. Consider the degree of difficulty of the run. Degree of difficulty is determined by the amount of effort exerted by the cow in its attempt to return to the herd. A cow that turns quickly and moves rapidly is more difficult to hold in a working position than a cow that turns and moves slowly. A judge must give credit when a Cutter is able to hold a working position on a tough cow.3. Consider the eye appeal of the run. Runs that are attractive because of the style of the horse and the correctness of the overall performance shall receive credit.4. Consider the amount of courage shown by the Cutter. A judge shall give credit for a Cutter staying on a tough cow. Credit shall be rewarded for a Cutter coming off the fence with a cow and then establishing a working position near the center of the arena before quitting the cow.</p>	
<p>NOTE: Coming off the fence in an attempt to set up a cow in the center of the arena before quitting and staying on a tough cow are high risk situations. If a rule infraction occurs in these situations, a judge must call it; therefore, the Cutter who shows this type of courage and commits no rule infractions, shall receive credit.5. Consider the amount of time that the Cutter actually spends working cattle during the 2-1/2 minute run. A Cutter shall be rewarded credit for his willingness to exhibit his horse actually working cattle. Obvious stalling in the herd or reluctance to cut a cow to allow time to run off the clock shall have a negative influence on the total point value of the run.</p>	
<p>NOTE: (A) Run content is a numerical evaluation (60-80) based on a running analysis of what actually occurs during the work, without regard to penalty.(B) Guideline for evaluating a work. The judge will start judging each horse when the Cutter's time begins, and each run will be started from a median score of (70). The run will conclude at the first sound of the buzzer. The Cutter's run content will be based upon compliance with credit situations. Numerical value of run content will fluctuate up or down (60-80) throughout the run. Run content may be decreased without actual occurrence of a penalty. Actual occurrence of major penalties will only be deducted at the conclusion of the run. At any point in the run a judge should be able to ascribe a numerical value based on the above standard. The standard is run content, a numerical value, minus penalties equals the score. Run content is a numerical value - penalties = score</p> <p>EXAMPLE 1: The Cutter works two cows and is attempting to cut his third cow when the buzzer sounds.</p> <p>RULING: The Cutter may work any number of cattle that he chooses.</p> <p>NOTE: No penalty exists for "dying in the herd." The judge shall, however, always consider the amount of time spent working when marking a run. It is possible that the Cutter who "dies in the herd" actually did more work than the Cutter who is working at the buzzer.</p>	

EXAMPLE 2: While working his first cow, it becomes evident to the judge that the Cutter has started a spectacular run. The degree of difficulty is high. The eye appeal of the run is high. The Cutter is demonstrating a high degree of courage. The Cutter cuts a tough second cow and begins to work it. He goes past on a turn losing working position and has to take several steps before regaining it. Two turns later he loses his working position again and reins his horse to aid him in his recovery. He is able to quit the cow legally. He cuts a tough third cow and holds the cow in a working position until the buzzer sounds. In the judge's opinion, the run has an original point value of 76.

RULING: Subtract three (3) one (1) point penalties, one (1) point for each time the Cutter actually lost his working position and one (1) point for reining. $76 - 3 = 73$

EXAMPLE 3: The Cutter has a run that in the judge's opinion has an original point value of 73. Just prior to the buzzer sounding, the Cutter lost a cow.

RULING: Subtract a five (5) point penalty from the original point value. $73 - 5 = 68$

EXAMPLE 4: The Cutter has a run that in the judge's opinion has an original point value of 74. The run was penalty free.

RULING: Record the score as 74.

EXAMPLE 5: Cutter A cuts cleanly and works two cows. He holds both cows very near the center of the arena. Both of the cows worked by Cutter A are slow and neither makes much effort to return to the herd. Cutter B cuts cleanly and works two cows. He holds his first cow very near the center of the arena. He cuts his second cow cleanly but works it almost entirely on the right one-third of the 120

JUDGING RULES arena. The first cow worked by Cutter B is slow and makes very little effort to return to the herd. The second cow moves rapidly and turns quickly in its attempt to return to the herd. Both Cutter A and Cutter B have penalty free runs.

RULING: Cutter B shall receive more credit than Cutter A. A judge must always consider the degree of difficulty in a run. While Cutter A more nearly fulfills the requirements of Rule 4 by holding his cattle near the center of the arena, Cutter B must receive a higher score because the degree of difficulty of his run is much higher than that of Cutter A.

EXAMPLE 6: Cutter A and Cutter B have runs that in the judge's opinion have similar degrees of difficulty. Cutter B's run is more attractive than Cutter A's. The style of his horse is more appealing to watch than that of Cutter A's.

RULING: Cutter B shall receive more credit because the eye appeal of his run is higher than that of Cutter A's.

EXAMPLE 7: Cutter A is working a cow that runs to the fence and turns away from his horse. He stays on that cow and is able to establish a working position on the cow near the center of the arena. Cutter A then holds that cow for two (2) turns and quits legally. Cutter B is working a cow that runs to the fence and turns away from his horse. Cutter B stays on that cow and the cow runs all the way across the arena and turns away. The Cutter stays with that cow again and legally quits it when it turns away on the other fence. Cutter B was not able to contain the cow in the center of the arena after

<p>coming off the fence.</p> <p>RULING: Cutter A shall receive more credit than Cutter B. Eventhough Cutter B demonstrated courage in coming off the fence withthe cow, the results of the courage did not positively infl uence thepoint value of the run. To be eligible for credit, the Cutter must establisha working position and contain the cow near the center of thearena after coming off the fence.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 8: Cutter A has a run that is high in degree of difficulty, but low in eye appeal. Cutter B has a run that is high in eyeappeal, but low in degree of diffi culty. Cutter C has a run that hasa moderate degree of diffi culty and a moderate amount of eye appeal.</p> <p>RULING: Cutter C shall be placed the highest. His run is morecomplete. It has a degree of diffi culty with eye appeal. Cutter A shallbe placed between C and B. The degree of diffi culty is more valuableto the point value of a run than is eye appeal.</p> <p>EXAMPLE 9: In the judge's opinion. Cutter A and Cutter B have similar runs. The degree of diffi culty, the amount of eye appeal, theamount of courage are each very similar. Cutter A actually spendsmore time working cattle during the 2-1/2 minute period than didCutter B.</p> <p>RULING: Cutter A shall receive more credit then Cutter B.121</p>	