

2020/21



**Official Rule Book**



# **2020-21 Official NPRA Rulebook**

*REVISED January 2020*

**Northwest Professional Rodeo Association**  
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**NPRARodeo.org**

## **NPRA OFFICIAL CODE OF CONDUCT**

The NPRA Board of Directors is committed to maintaining behavior standard for any member or non-member participant. All participants will conduct themselves in accordance with this rulebook. These rules apply to sanctioned rodeos, NPRA hosted events and anytime a member or non-member is representing the NPRA in any way. All participants/members are subject to reprimand, fine, ineligibility, suspension of NPRA privileges or expulsion pursuant to the penalties set forth in the rulebook. Penalties shall be determined by the Board of Directors or any committee to whom the Board of Directors has delegated such authority to. Any fine over \$500 and/or suspension/expulsion must be decided by the Board of Directors.

All participants will conduct themselves in a professional manner, with fairness, honesty and respect. Participants in or out of the arena who engage in quarreling, using excessive foul language, speaking in an abusive or threatening manner, attempting to cheat or displaying any conduct that is or could be detrimental to the public image of the NPRA will be subject to discipline as described in previous paragraph. Participants drinking alcohol or showing signs of intoxication in the arena during rodeo performance or slack are subject to discipline as well.

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# 1. Membership and Dues

## General Rules

1. Dues for all memberships will be considered delinquent if not paid in full by January 1 of each year. Dues less than thirty (30) days delinquent will result in a \$5 assessment. Dues more than thirty (30) days delinquent will result in a \$10 assessment.

2. Membership card numbers must be used when entering NPRA-approved rodeos. It is mandatory that contestants entering an NPRA-approved rodeo must have a membership number from the secretary/treasurer.

3. A member who competes/works in more than one (1) membership category must have a card for each category: Contesting, Non-contesting, and/or Contracts Acts. The membership fees will be the cost of the highest card plus \$20 for each additional category.

4. Contract acts and non-contesting personnel hired by a rodeo committee or stock contractor in connection with a NPRA approved rodeo may need to be approved by the NPRA Board of Directors or other association and must have a non-contesting or contract acts membership card or a one-time personnel card. Membership dues for a one-time non-contesting or contracts acts card will be \$35. One-time non-contesting or contracts acts card-holder will not be qualified for the finals rodeo or for year-end awards. Non-contesting or contracts acts personnel must purchase an appropriate card before working any other NPRA rodeo. A rodeo committee, rodeo producer or stock contractor who hires (regardless if paid or not) non-member contract personnel will be subject to a \$100 fine per rodeo, per individual hired. At each rodeo all contract acts and non-contesting personnel will check in with the rodeo secretary to verify membership.

5. All NPRA directors will receive a Director Membership card at no cost. Any additional cards/memberships will be charged regular dues rate.

6. No membership renewal of any membership category will be processed/accepted if the applicant for renewal has any delinquent financial obligations due to the NPRA.

## Contesting Members

1. Membership dues for "contesting members" will be \$110400 (submitted by NPRA Office 2018) annually, payable January 1 or before entering any rodeo held after the annual meeting. For rodeos that are held between the finals rodeo and awards presentation, members may enter on their current card but points will not count if dues are not paid by January 1. If dues are not paid by January 1, members will not be permitted to enter any NPRA approved rodeo until a membership card is secured from the secretary/treasurer.

2. All first year members will be on a probation period of one year, during which time they are required to pay entry fees in cash.

## Permits

1. Non-members may purchase, from the NPRA office, a permit to contest at association-approved rodeos for \$8070 (submitted by NPRA Office 2018). Permits must be renewed yearly.

2. If a permit holder wins over \$500 within a season they may complete the season on the permit but must buy a "competing member" card the following season.

3. A permit will not be issued to a former member unless he/she has not been a member for the three preceding years, and has no delinquencies for fees or fines.

4. Permit applications must meet membership qualifications.

5. Permit holders are automatically bound by all association rules while competing at association rodeos.

6. If a permit holder wishes to become an association member, the permit must be returned to the association office before membership card can be purchased.

7. Committees have the right to limit entries from permit holders in certain events but the information must be published in the long listings.

8. Money won by a permit holder does not count toward year-end standings or awards.

### High School Rodeo Members

1. Qualifiers to the previous year's National High School Finals Rodeo in any event sanctioned by the NPRA may receive a membership card at no cost.
2. Qualifiers are those Oregon, Washington, western Idaho and northern California national high school rodeo members placing 1st – 4th in their state's year-end standings.
3. Qualifiers may request a "contesting member" card or a "permit" for the rodeo year following the National High School Finals Rodeo in which they competed or qualified
4. Verification of qualification is required.

### Day-Permit

1. A non-member may use a day-permit to enter NPRA approved rodeos.
2. Day-permit contestants will pay an additional \$40 fee.
3. Day-permit contestants must meet membership qualifications.
4. Money won by a day-permit contestant does not count towards year-end standings or awards.

### Local Contestant

1. Contestants may enter one (1) NPRA approved rodeo per year anywhere as a "local" without joining the NPRA or obtaining a permit. There will be a \$10 local fee in addition to their entry fees. After using the one (1) time local status, they will be required to buy a \$40 day permit per rodeo entered, if they choose not to buy a NPRA membership.

Local contestants may enter one rodeo per season without joining the NPRA or obtaining a permit. Local must live within a 50-mile radius of the rodeo and may enter only one rodeo per year as a "local". After they have won \$500 they must join the NPRA. (Submitted by D. Bain 2018)

2. One-time contestants will pay an additional \$10 fee.
3. One-time contestants must meet membership qualifications.
4. Money won by a one-time contestant does not count towards year-end standings or awards.
5. Local contestants will draw last and run first in all timed events except barrel racing where they will be last in position. Local entries will draw last in rough stock events and compete when called/announced.

### Non-contesting Members

1. Membership dues for "non-contesting members" will be \$8070 (Submitted by NPRA Office 2018) annually, payable from January 1 or before working any rodeo held after the annual meeting. For rodeos that are held between the finals rodeo and awards presentation, members may work on their current card but points will not count if dues are not paid by January 1. If dues are not paid by January 1, members will not be permitted to enter any NPRA approved rodeo until a membership card is secured from the secretary/treasurer. Non-contesting members will include secretaries, timers, judges, committees, photographers, and contractors.

2. Membership cards for a "lessor" – who provides stock to a stock contractor or rodeo committee must purchase a \$70 lessor card.

3. In order to be qualified for the finals rodeo and year-end awards, non-contesting members must have purchased their membership card by March 1st, be in their second year of non-contesting membership and have at least three (3) NPRA rodeos that year in that position.

### Contract Acts

1. Membership dues for "contract acts" will be \$9585 (submitted by NPRA Office 2018) annually, (\$15 of which will go toward year-end awards) payable from January 1 or before working any rodeo held after the annual meeting. For rodeos that are held between the finals rodeo and awards presentation, members may work on their current card but points will not count if dues are not paid by

January 1. If dues are not paid by January 1, members will not be permitted to enter any NPRA approved rodeo until a membership card is secured from the secretary/treasurer. Contract acts members will include announcers, clown/barrelman, bullfighters, pickup men, trick riders, drill teams, etc.

2. In order to be qualified for the finals rodeo and year-end awards, contract acts members must have purchased their membership card by March 1st, be in their second year of contract acts membership and have at least three (3) NPRA rodeos that year in that position.

### Gold Card Members

Guidelines: Any NPRA member or past member that is fifty (50) years of age or older and that is NOT on the Association ineligible list may be considered for a gold card.

Normally a person to be nominated for a gold card has been, or was a member of the NPRA for several years, usually at least ten (10) years and has attained an age of fifty (50) or more. However, the length of a person's NPRA membership may become insignificant upon consideration of their overall contribution to the Association.

Contribution to the NPRA: There are two (2) main areas that are considered when evaluating a nominee for an NPRA gold card. The first is the ability and the number of event championships that were won by a competing member. An important consideration in this area is NOT only the number of year-end championships associated with a person's career in the NPRA, but also the degree to which a nominee reflected a positive image on the NPRA and the sport of rodeo in general. The quality of a champion may more than make up for the number of year-end championships won.

The second area is the overall contribution to the NPRA and the support of rodeo. Nominees in this area will generally fall into categories of officers/directors and contract personnel such as secretaries, timers, judges, announcers, clowns, bullfighters, stock contractors, committee members, sponsors, etc. Contributions may be in many forms such as monetary, personal time, influencing advancement/growth of the NPRA or a specific activity such as the finals rodeo, etc.

Selection of NPRA Gold Card Members: Any person to be considered for a gold card must be nominated by a current NPRA member. Nominations shall be in the form of a written list indicating length of membership and identifying the significant contributions of the nominee during the person's association with the NPRA. The Board of Directors shall review the written nomination and a majority vote of the board shall be required to award a gold card.

Privileges of NPRA Gold Card Members: Nominees that are judged worthy of gold cards by the NPRA Board of Directors shall have the same privileges and rights as both active competing and non-competing members of the Association including voting rights. Gold card members will be provided their membership cards free of charge to them each year. Gold card members and one dependent shall be admitted to any NPRA rodeo without cost to them. From time to time, the Board of Directors may decide to provide other privileges to gold card members. Gold Card members must adhere to the by-laws and rules of the Association to the same standards and expectations as active members.

Duration of NPRA Gold Cards: Gold cards shall be awarded for the lifetime of the recipients. Gold cards are not transferrable and become inactive when recipients become deceased.

### Associate Members

Membership dues for Associate Member shall be \$5545(submitted by NPRA Office 2018) annually. This a non-voting membership, not to be used by contestants, contract acts, and/or non-contesting members. It is open to individuals interested in supporting the sport of rodeo. Every Associate Member will receive a membership card. The Associate member agrees to abide by all rules and regulations of the NPRA.

## **2.RODEO COMMITTEES**

### Rodeo Approval

1.All Committees sponsoring or contracting association rodeos will be required to join the association as non-contesting member.

2.Rodeo approval forms for existing NPRA rodeo shall be into the NPRA office at least ninety(90) days prior to rodeo dates or a \$100 late charge will be assessed. All NPRA rodeos must be approved by the NPRA rodeo approval committee providing they do not make any changes from the previous year's approval. Any existing NPRA rodeo that submits approval forms with changes must be approved by the NPRA Board of Directors. New NPRA Rodeos must have an affirmative note of directors present during a directors meeting for approval.

3.There will be a \$25 charge (per submission) for any change to the approval form made after the rodeo information in the long listings. Changes to performance and/or slack times or dates must be submitted at least three (3) weeks before the first draw of the rodeo.

4.No rodeo will be approved without the following major events: Bareback Riding, Saddle Bronc Riding, Bull Riding, Tie Down Roping, Steer Wrestling, Team Roping, Barrel Racing, and Break-away Roping. Wild Cow Milking is an optional event.Wild Cow Milking, Novice Saddle Bronc Riding, Novice Bareback Riding and Ranch Bronc Riding are optional events. (submitted by D. Bain 8/2019)

5.All NPRA rodeos must have a minimum \$300 added money per event with \$600 minimum in the Team Roping. The added money must be the same in all timed events with the amount being the same for the header and heeler in Team Roping.

6.Committees choosing to limit entries from permit holders in certain events must provide notice into the NPRA office so that it can be posted in the long listing two weeks prior to entry open date.

7.Approved rodeos shall not jackpot a major event during the rodeo unless it is advertised as a local event.

8.Committees have the option to require contestants to head mug the cows during the Wild Cow Milking. It must be stated as a ground rule on the approval form and published in the official NPRA long listings.

9.The order of events is set by the committee. The normal order of events is BB, TD, BKR, SB, SW, TR, WBR, and BR. Any change from the normal order must be published. Order of slack is the same as order of the rodeo except barrels run last unless posted in the different order. Slack may not be held after last performance.

10.Stock contractor, producer, or committee must notify Rodeo Connection and the NPRA office at least fourteen (14) days prior to canceling their rodeo. A \$250 fine will be assessed for the first offense and a \$500 fine for each additional offense.

11.Committees may request that neighboring associations co-approve NPRA prime rodeos.

12.The NPRA may co-approve neighboring association rodeos that have over \$800 added per event.

13.Rodeos with less than the required amount of events may be co-sanctioned with the approval of the NPRA Board of Directors. Money won would not count for All Around. (Submitted by J. Jardine 2018)

### NPRA Personnel

1.Contract acts and non-contesting personnel hired by a rodeo committee or stock contractor in connection with a NPRA approved rodeo may need to be approved by the NPRA Board of Directors or other association and must have a non-contesting or contract acts membership card or a one-time personnel card. A rodeo committee, rodeo producer or stock contractor who hires (regardless if paid or not) non-member or non-approved contract personnel will be subject to a \$100 fine per rodeo,

per individual hired for the first offense, fine doubled thereafter. Contract Acts personnel include the following: Announcer, Clown/barrelman, Bullfighters, Pickup men, Trick Riders, Drill Teams, etc. Non-contesting personnel include the following: Stock Contractor, Secretary, Timer, Judge, and Photographer.

2. Two (2) bullfighters are required at all approved rodeos.

3. A three-judge system – two (2) rough stock and one (1) flagger is mandatory and judges are assigned by the NPRA judges committee. The rodeo committee or contractor is responsible to pay two (2) of the judges and the third judge is paid by the contestants.

4. Contractor and/or committee will pay judges a minimum of \$175 and timers a minimum of \$125 per performance. \$200 per performance is to be paid to judges and \$150 per performance for timers if the rodeo chooses to not have a slack when the number of contestants would warrant slack. The third judge is paid by monies received from the cowboys. Payment for slack also comes from monies collected from the cowboys. The association has no set prices for salaries for rodeo secretaries, contract performers, announcers, labor, etc. but the association expects the rodeo to pay a fair salary in keeping with the size of the rodeo for these positions.

### Grounds

1. The arena shall be free of rocks, holes, and obstacles.

2. Since the ground is of the utmost importance to all events, the ground must be worked prior to slack.

3. Barriers must be a side-pull with pulley and neck rope pulling from the side of the chute.

4. Panel boxes shall have adequate backing behind box pad, either plywood or plank boards to a minimum height of 48” and width of 48”. Pipe rail boxes are exempt.

5. Committees will make sure the standard box pads furnished by the stock contractor are used in each timed event box.

6. Chutes must be constructed as to prevent injury to stock. Maintenance men and equipment shall be stationed at chutes to assist in removal of any animal should it become caught.

7. Committees are requested to arrange, ahead of time, to have the phone number posted in the rodeo office of a vet that may be reached during that rodeo in case of emergency.

8. A conveyance must be available to remove animals from the arena in case of injury.

9. Adequate medical care must be available for contestants and spectators.

### Other

1. NPRA officers and directors will be admitted to all NPRA rodeos on their NPRA director cards. Gold card members and one dependent shall be admitted to any NPRA rodeo without cost to them.

2. Contestants entered in a rodeo performance are to receive passes for their spouse and children for that performance. Passes are limited to the number of dependents indicated on the contestant’s membership card with a minimum of one (1) companion pass. Children must be accompanied by the contestant or contestant’s spouse. A minor contestant will receive two (2) dependents on their membership card.

#### Barrier Equipment and Timed Event Chute Help

Committee or stock contractor will ensure adequate neck ropes and barrier equipment and timed event chute help. The fine for not having adequate neck ropes and barrier equipment will be one hundred fifty (\$150) dollars per performance. Fine will be assessed to the stock contractor. (Submitted by John School 2017)

### Slack Announcer

Rodeo Committees will be required to have an adequate announcer for slack. Timers will not announce slack and time at the same time. (Submitted by John School 2017)

### 3. STOCK CONTRACTORS

#### General Rules

All stock contractors must join the association before their first association approved rodeo.

A stock contractor must produce and maintain three (3) NPRA rodeos, with a minimum of \$300 added, for a period of two (2) years to acquire status as an NPRA approved stock contractor. At the end of the two (2) year probationary period the contractor will be declared an NPRA approved stock contractor subject to board approval. If contractor does not have three (3) prime rodeos per year they will go back to probationary contractor status. Contractors that are probationary status are not eligible to bid on existing NPRA rodeos.

NPRA stock contractors must have sole ownership of and maintain the following minimum amount of rodeo stock year round:

- Twenty-five (25) head of proven bucking bulls
- Thirty-five (35) head of proven bucking horses
- The minimum amount of stock must bear permanent identification, numbers, and registered brand of owning stock contractor.
- Stock contractors will supply a current list of rough stock by description of brand to the NPRA office upon request.
- Inspection of stock may be made by giving ten (10) days' notice to the stock contractor. Inspection will be conducted by a director designated by the Board of Directors to verify amount of stock owned.
- All animals in riding events must have been tried by the NPRA contractor or lessor at least once as a bucking animal before being put in the draw.
- No sharp or cutting objects in cinch, saddle girth, or flank straps shall be permitted. Only sheepskin-lined flank straps shall be used on bucking horses and shall be of quick-release type. Sheepskin-lined flank straps shall be placed on the animal so the sheepskin covered portion is over both flanks, and the belly of the animal. Any stock contractor found using remote control on flanks of rodeo stock will be fined \$100.
- The stock contractor must provide the required amount of livestock necessary to meet NPRA rules.
- The contractor shall contact the event director within forty-eight (48) hours of rodeo when adding fresh cattle.
- The contractor shall run the livestock through the arena at least twice.
- The contractor shall be aware of all NPRA livestock rules and regulations.

#### New Stock Contractors

1. Before a membership card can be issued to a new stock contractor, information regarding applicant's ability to provide sufficient stock and equipment to put on a full-scale NPRA rodeo must be received by the NPRA board of directors. The following must be provided:

- Two (2) letters of reference from rodeo committees of previous or current affiliation; and
- One (1) letter of reference from a rodeo association of previous or current affiliation.

2. First year stock contractors cannot produce an already established NPRA rodeo through their first year unless by special action of the board of directors.

3. When stock contractor/lessor is assessed a fine, the fine must be paid in full to the NPRA office before said stock contractor is allowed to bring stock to another rodeo. If fine is appealed by board to a different amount, fine will be reimbursed to stock contractor.

#### Finals Rodeo Stock/Awards

1. In order to qualify to bring stock to the NPRA finals rodeo, contractors must meet all NPRA approved stock contractor requirements.

2. In order to be qualified for the finals rodeo and year-end awards, contractor members must have

purchased their membership card by March 1st, be in at least their second year of membership and have at least three (3) NPRA rodeos that year to be approved by special board of directors action.

3. In order for a bareback horse, saddle bronc, or bull to be eligible for year-end awards, the animal must be drawn into an NPRA rodeo performance six (6) times.

4. Any approved NPRA stock contractor qualified to bring stock to the NPRA finals must own and have their registered (hair-overed) brand on animals that are nominated for the finals.

5. No animal unless owned and branded by NPRA contractor will be eligible, nor can be nominated for NPRA finals or year-end awards. If the animal has a fresh brand, the contractor must provide a bill of sale for the animal.

#### Lessors

1. Anyone who leases stock to a NPRA stock contractor or rodeo committee must purchase a lessor card.

2. Lessors may submit bids to qualified stock contractors or by invitation to rodeo committees.

#### Barrier Equipment and Timed Event Chute Help

1. Committee or stock contractor will ensure adequate neck ropes and barrier equipment and timed event chute help. The fine for not having adequate neck ropes and barrier equipment will be one hundred fifty (\$150) dollars per performance. Fine will be assessed to the stock contractor. (Submitted by John Schoorl 2017)

## **4. JUDGES, SECRETARIES AND TIMERS**

The Board of Directors shall maintain a list of members of the Association Judges Committee who are qualified rodeo judges.

#### Judges Committee

The Non-Contesting Director shall select a Judges Committee which will be responsible to assign judges to all NPRA approved rodeos. The Judges Committee shall include the following nine (9) members:

- Non-contesting director;
- One (1) rough stock director;
- One (1) timed event director;
- The at-large director;
- One (1) contractor director;
- One (1) committee director; and
- Three (3) "A" list judges selected by the non-contesting director.

#### Rodeo Assignments

1. The Judges Committee shall develop procedures to insure that the assignment of judges is consistent with the interests of all contestants, contractors, committees and judges.

2. A three-judge system consisting of two (2) rough stock and one (1) flagger is mandatory.

3. Judges shall be assigned to all NPRA rodeos of the current season. Judges with the most experience will be given seniority as to the number and size of rodeos assigned.

4. Notice of assignments shall be sent to all judges and to the NPRA office as soon as they have been made. A list will be sent to the stock contractors and committees of assigned judges for their rodeos. Changes to the list will be made available to appropriate people.

5. Judges shall contact the non-contesting director within fifteen (15) days of notification for reassignment if they are unable to fulfill any assignment.

6. Any emergency situations will be handled at the discretion of the non-contesting director.

7. In the event three (3) qualified judges are not present at an association approved rodeo, judges

will be selected by association contestants at the rodeo and selected judges' decisions will be final in all matters relating to the contest in which they are called to officiate or the judges committee may waive the "Three-Judge Rule."

8. Judges at association approved rodeos cannot judge events which they enter, but they can hire a qualified member out of their pay to judge as a substitute, provided the substitute is not entered in that event.

9. When someone is hired to judge or flag he must complete each go-round. Failure to comply will mean a fine, the amount set at the discretion of the board of directors with a minimum of \$25.

10. In order to be qualified for the finals rodeo, a judge must have purchased a non-contesting membership card by March 1st, be an "A" judge, be in at least his/her second year of membership and have worked at least three (3) NPRA rodeos in that position that year.

### Judges Qualifications

1. Judges must be NPRA members and association approved.

2. Attendance, one out of every two years at an NPRA judges seminar (or a seminar of equal quality) is a mandatory requirement.

3. To be eligible to attend an NPRA judges seminar:

- Must previously be a recognized NPRA judge, or;
- The following criteria must be met. Meeting this criteria and attending an approved judge's clinic does not sanction someone to become an NPRA judge. The judges committee must sign off on all applicants before being approved as a prospective judge.

- Two (2) event directors, two (2) judges, one (1) secretary, one (1) timer and one (1) stock contractor are to sign as to the competency of a prospective judge to attend a seminar.

- Must have a minimum of two (1) years' experience connected to rodeo.

- A letter of recommendation from various rodeo entities should be sent to the non-contesting director, along with phone numbers so references can be checked.

4. Upon receiving acceptance to attend an NPRA judging clinic and being signed off by the judges committee as a prospective judge, the applicant must back-up judge at three (3) rodeos with at least six paid performances before being considered to advance as an approved judge.

### Judges Salary

1. A three-judge system, two (2) rough stock, one (1) flagger, is mandatory.

2. The association expects all judges to be paid a fair salary consistent with the size of the rodeo. Contractor and/or committee will pay two (2) of the judges a minimum of \$175 per performance each. The third judge will be paid a minimum of \$175 per performance or \$200 if no slack when the number would warrant slack.

3. Performance by the contestants. Each judge will receive the cowboy split of \$.20 per contestant paid by the contestants. \$175 per performance is to be paid if the rodeo chooses to not have slack when the number of contestants would warrant slack. The number of contestants to warrant slack would be over ten (10) in an event (12 in WBR) with at least fifteen (15) extra runs in the performances.

4. In addition to being paid for each performance, judges will be paid the following for slack – each team roping team will count as one (1) run:

- 1 – 69 runs – each judge additional \$125

- 70 – 125 runs – each judge additional \$175

- Over 125 runs in slack – each judge will receive \$175 + \$1 per run over 125

- Slack on separate day from any performance – each judge additional \$175 minimum

### Judges Competency

1. Decisions of the judges will be final and may not subsequently be overturned by action of the

NPRA, its officers or directors, or any other party, subject to the procedures set forth in the Contestant Grievance or Director Grievance sections.

2. Any judge, who does not perform his duties in compliance with these rules, or who otherwise abuses his position, will be subject to disciplinary action by the NPRA. Penalty for such improper conduct shall be a minimum fine equal to the judge's pay for one performance of that rodeo and/or ineligibility to judge.

3. In the event a judge is shown to be incompetent, his name may be removed from the list by a majority vote of the Board of Directors.

#### Grievance Procedure against Judges

In the event a NPRA member has a grievance against a judge, it may be filed as follows:

1. A letter detailing the complaint shall be prepared and signed by the aggrieved party within fifteen (15) days of the incident.

2. This letter shall then be circulated among contestants, stock contractors, and/or committee members who may join in the complaint by adding their signatures and NPRA membership numbers. The minimum number of required signatures shall be five (5) and they must have witnessed the incident.

3. The complaint shall then be sent to the NPRA office with a \$50 deposit no later than thirty (30) days following the judge's actions.

4. The association secretary will immediately mail a copy of the complaint to the Judge, NPRA President and Non-Contesting Director.

5. A hearing will then be set within thirty (30) days before by Board of Directors. The judge, as well as the aggrieved party and signatories to the complaint will be invited to attend.

6. In the event the grievance is sustained, the Board of Directors shall take whatever action is justified, including a fine, suspension or both. The \$50 deposit will then be returned to the complainant. In the event the grievance is denied, the \$50 deposit shall be retained by the NPRA and be deposited into the general fund.

7. In the event that a contestant, contractor or committee feels an assigned judge fails to perform his duties adequately, a written complaint may be submitted to their representative on the Judges Committee.

8. The Judges Committee representative is responsible to investigate the circumstances of the complaint, and submit in writing the information about the incident. This submission may or may not contain the names of the affected contestant, contractor, or committee, at the discretion of those involved.

9. The Judges Committee representative shall not submit a written complaint unless he/she feels the complaint has merit and warrants further action.

10. When a written complaint is received by the Non-Contesting Director, the Judges Committee shall conduct a hearing with the judge as soon as practical. At the conclusion of the hearing, the judge shall be dismissed from the meeting and the Judges Committee shall determine the appropriate action and inform the judge in writing of its decision.

11. This written decision shall include information detailing what is required of the judge to correct the deficiencies in his/her performance. He/she will not be eligible to perform further judging assignments until the requirements are met.

#### Judges Duties

1. Judges will be required to arrive at the rodeo and check in with the rodeo secretary at least four (4) hours prior to the first performance or slack, whichever occurs first, of the rodeo. Rodeo secretary is to record time of arrival on the judge's report and submit it to the NPRA office. Extenuating circumstances will be considered upon notification to rodeo secretary or fellow judge. Failure to comply will result in a \$50 fine.

### Drawing Stock

1. Rough stock shall be drawn no more than two-and-a-half (2.5) hours prior to a performance, at least two (2) judges, the rodeo secretary, and contractor, but no less than two (2) hours before the performance.

2. No more than two (2) hours prior to the performance or slack, judges must draw for all timed event cattle at the rodeo office, or post where the draw will take place in case of inclement weather.

### Judges Equipment and Use

1. Judge shall provide own equipment – stop watch, flags, pencils, flagging horse, etc.

2. Judges and field flag judge shall be required to carry a stop watch and time the bareback riding, saddle bronc riding, and bull riding for eight (8) seconds, the tie down roping for six (6) seconds, and the cow milking for five (5) seconds.

### Judging Rough Stock Events

1. In rough stock events, animal and rider are scored separately on a basis of 1–25 points on rider and 1-25 points on the animal using the full spread. The points of both animal and rider to be added together thus indicate the final score.

2. Rough stock judges shall throw brightly colored flags to indicate disqualifications.

3. The field flagger shall be behind the bucking chute during the bareback riding, saddle bronc riding and bull riding to watch for fouls and field violations by riders. The field flagger will also flag the start, if needed.

4. Judges are required to make and post duplicate copies of their score sheets.

### Judging Timed Events

1. Animals for timed event will be inspected for ear tag number and appropriate brands, (right side for team roping cattle and left side for steer wrestling cattle), and that team roping cattle and steer wrestling cattle are the same sex herds – steers or heifers.

2. Rough stock judges shall serve as a barrier judges during timed events.

3. Brightly colored flags shall be thrown to indicate barrier penalties.

4. Flag judge positions:

- Tie Down Roping – Down the arena to the roper's left

- Breakaway Roping – Down the arena on the side of the roper from which the rope is fed so the flag is clearly visible when the rope breaks away

- Steer Wrestling – On the steer wrestler's side near the barrier

- Team Roping – On the header's side near the barrier

- Cow Milking – In the finish circle

5. Barrier and third judge positions:

- Calf Roping – Barrier judge on pin side and third judge point line

- Breakaway Roping – Barrier judge on pin side of barrier and third judge down arena across from flagger to watch for clean head catches

- Steer Wrestling – Barrier judge on pin side and third judge on hazer's side

- Team Roping – Barrier judge on pin side and third judge on heeler's side

- Cow Milking – Barrier judge at barrier and third judge down arena across from flagger to watch for field violations.

### Judging Barrel Racing

1. Judges shall learn to operate the electric eye. They shall be at the rodeo at least two hours before the rodeo to set barrels and timer markers. Markers shall be set to be as permanent as possible.

2. Judges will be required to re-measure the barrel markers if there is a question about the course.

3. During the barrel racing event, rough stock judges shall be available to determine any irregular-

ities in pattern or arena, set up barrels as needed, keep pattern clean (pick-up hats, bell boots, etc.) and verify contestants at gate.

4. Contestants may not loose hat in arena. "Hat fine" must be recorded by the judge in order that a fine may be assessed.

5. If a barrel racing is hand flagged, field judge will stand opposite flagger or some other visible marker will be posted.

6. Any local barrel event scheduled during a performance must be placed in schedule of events after the NPRA barrel race event. Barrels must be placed a minimum of fifteen (15) feet (if possible, twenty (20) feet) from NPRA barrel markers. It is the judges' responsibility to assure that this is done.

### Rule Clarification

1. If rules are not in the NPRA rulebook, judges must refer to the PRCA/WPRA rulebook.

2. In the event a situation arises during a rodeo which is not covered by the NPRA rulebook, judges are authorized to use common sense to arrive at a conclusion and rule on the situation. Two of the other judges must agree on the ruling and their decision must not conflict with written NPRA rules.

## **5. SECRETARIES AND TIMERS**

1. The secretary and timers must be members of the NPRA and association approved to work a NPRA Rodeo. Fines will be assessed to stock contractors or committees who hire non-member personnel.

2. A Secretary or Timers seminar must be attended before contracting a NPRA rodeo. Once a certified, seasoned secretary/timer you will be required to attend a secretary/timer clinic or take an updated correspondence review test every other year through the NPRA office. ~~must take an update course yearly either by attending a seminar or completing the update correspondence course through the NPRA Office.~~ (submitted by D. Howell 8/2019) If you are consistently having problems with your secretary/timers duties and paperwork then you must attend a seminar and the correspondence course is not an option to recertify. This is a mandatory requirement to remain on the NPRA approved list. The fine for not updating your certification and working a NPRA rodeo will be \$250 per rodeo and suspension until recertification.

3. In order to be qualified for the finals rodeo, a secretary or timer must have purchased a non-contesting membership card by March 1st, be in at least his/her second year of membership and have worked at least three (3) NPRA rodeos in that position that year.

4. The association has no set prices for salaries of rodeo secretaries but the association expects the committee or contractor to pay a fair salary in keeping with the size of the show for these positions.

5. Contractor and/or committee will pay timers a minimum of \$125 per performance. \$150 per performance is to be paid if the rodeo chooses to not have slack when the number of contestants would warrant slack. Each timer will receive the cowboy split of \$.20 per contestant paid by the contestants.

6. In addition to being paid for each performance, timers will be paid the following for slack – each team roping team will count as one (1) run:

- 1-69 runs – each timer additional \$100
- 70-125 runs – each timer additional \$125
- Over 125 runs – each timer will receive \$125 plus \$.75 per run over 125 runs.
- Slack on a separate day from any performance – each timer additional \$125.

### Rodeo Secretary

1. To become an approved secretary:

- Must attend an approved secretary's seminar.
- Must assist an approved secretary at three (3) NPRA rodeos with at least six paid performances.

- Must have a minimum of two (2) years' experience. Experience can be gained at junior or high school rodeos, jackpot events, etc., and
  - A letter of recommendation from one (1) NPRA stock contractor, one (1) NPRA approved secretary, and one (1) NPRA judge must be submitted to the NPRA board of directors.
2. Must have workable knowledge of the NPRA rulebook.
  3. Cooperate with local committee by providing information necessary for day sheets and provide results for committee's records and publicity.
  4. Work with Rodeo Connection in receiving entries and turnouts. Rodeo Connection judges/timers sheets must be posted at all NPRA rodeos with changes marked and explained.
  5. Late entries may be taken by the rodeo secretary prior to the draw of a performance to fill a performance. Late entries will not be taken in slack.
  6. Rodeo secretaries are required to call Rodeo Connection for turnouts.
  7. Assist judges with draw and see that draw is posted promptly.
  8. Accept entry fees; assign placings and complete payoff.
  9. See that scores and times are posted promptly.
  10. Rodeo results and turnout sheet and any other fines assessed are due by 2:00 p.m. the day following the last performance. All reports and records will be mailed to the NPRA office the second business day following the last performance. The fine for late results and/or reports, turned into the NPRA office and/or Rodeo Connection office, will be \$25 for the first infraction.
  11. If the rodeo secretary's books are not returned to the NPRA secretary in complete form, i.e. (personnel verified, stock verification, lessor verification, contestant checks, and judges reports) in the designated time line per NPRA Rulebook, the Rodeo Secretary will be liable to a fine not to exceed \$1000.

### Timers

1. New applicants must submit an application signed by one (1) NPRA timer, one (1) NPRA arena secretary and one (1) NPRA judge. Application will be presented to the Judges Committee for approval.
2. An intern timer must back-up behind a qualified timer at three (3) approved NPRA rodeos. (He) She must turn the timer's sheets into the office at the end of the rodeo to be sent to the NPRA office for evaluation of correctness and accuracy.
3. While timers are in official duty they are required to wear western attire. That includes a long sleeve blouse and long pants. Choice of footwear and hat are optional.
4. Timers must prove satisfactory at any show to members contesting at that show. In case the timers prove incompetent they can be removed.
5. All times in the timed events with the exception of the barrel racing shall be obtained and recorded to the 1/10th of a second by each timer using hand-held digital watches. The two (2) timers' times shall then be averaged with no digits being ignored to obtain the final time. Each timer's sheet shall be signed, dated, and turned into the rodeo secretary to be sent to the NPRA office. If one of the timers does not obtain an accurate time, a line shall be entered for her time and the other timer's time shall be used as the final time. All final average times shall be posted by the two timers after verifying penalties with the judges.
6. All electronic equipment used to time events must be approved by the NPRA Judges Committee and operated by approved NPRA timers.
7. It shall be the timers' responsibility to assure the electronic eye is available and ready for the barrel racing event.
8. The timers are responsible for their times and final official average times and have the right to use or not use the equipment paid for by the committees. If the reader board is not official, a sign should be posted with the timer's sheets – **READER BOARD NOT OFFICIAL TIME.**
9. The timers shall signal by buzzer or whistle indicating "no-time" at the end of the following

time limits: Tie Down Roping—30 seconds; Steer Wrestling—60 seconds; Team Roping—30 seconds; Breakaway Roping—30 seconds. In the Wild Cow Milking, there will be a 60 second time limit, to be signaled by a buzzer, after which the contestants must release the cow. In a “head mug” only rodeo there will be a 90 second time limit, to be signaled by buzzer, after which the contestants must release the cow. Timers shall be required to signal by a buzzer if the time has exceeded the sixth (6th) place time.

10. In the barrel racing: electronic timer must be backed up by the flagman who will stand directly behind one electric eye in the arena. One (1) timer will record the times in 100th’s that appear on the electric-eye-controlled readout, the second timer will operate the backup manual watch and record the time in 10th’s which is shown thereon. The back-up timer will operate from the flagman’s signals. When using an electric eye and it fails to operate correctly for more than half of the total contestants, use the back-up recorded times in the 10th’s for the rodeo or go-round. If the electric eye fails to work during the first performance, every attempt should be made to have any electric timer for the remainder. (Electric eye time stands, back up to 10ths.) Rodeo which is hand flagged in its entirety is timed to the tenths (10ths).

## **7.CONTRACT ACTS**

### General Rules

1. All contract acts---announcers, clowns/barrel men, bull-fighters, pickup men, trick riders, drill teams, etc. must be NPRA members in order to work an NPRA rodeo. Fines will be assessed to stock contractors or committees who hire non-member personnel.

2. Except in the case of an emergency, a contract acts member who fails to appear as contracted will be fined. To avoid a fine, a minimum two (2) week notice to committee and/or stock contractor of inability to fulfill contract will be required. Failure to do so will result in a fine in the amount of the contract plus \$100 for the first violation and doubling for each offense thereafter. The board of directors will suspend, for a minimum of one (1) rodeo season anyone found guilty of the same infraction more than three (3) times. Fines to be imposed even though “last minute replacement” is found.

### Bullfighters

1. Bullfighters seeking approval for full membership in the NPRA must bring letter of recommendation from two (2) of four (4) sources: NPRA stock contractors, bull riding director, contract acts director, NPRA bullfighter. Approval for full membership will be considered and granted by the NPRA board of directors.

2. Bullfighters with NPRA cards may be used on a probationary status until approval or denial by the NPRA Board of Directors if two letters of recommendation are on file in the NPRA office.

### Clowns/Barrelman

Clowns/barrel men are not to abuse stock in any fashion.

### Awards

1. Year-end awards will be given to the outstanding contract acts in the following categories: announcer, bullfighter, clown/barrel man and pick-up man.

2. In order to be qualified for finals rodeo and year-end awards, contract acts members must have purchased their membership card by March 1st, be in their second year of membership and have at least three (3) NPRA rodeos that year in that position.

3. The Announcer and Clown/barrel man Of the Year shall be selected by a separate ballot from the finals selection ballot by a vote of the general membership by a date determined by the NPRA board. The ballot will be published and returned to the NPRA office. The announcer and clown/barrel man for the finals shall be selected as stated in the NPRA Finals Rules and Procedures.

4.The bullfighters for the finals rodeo and year-end award shall be selected by ballot of the top (number as stated in the NPRA Finals Rules and Procedures) bull riders and the stock contractors providing stock for the finals rodeo. Each bullfighter selected for the finals will each receive a finals buckle.

5.The pickup men for the finals rodeo and year-end awards shall be selected by ballot of the top (number as stated in the NPRA Finals Rules and Procedures) rough stock riders in the bareback riding and in the saddle bronc riding and the stock contractors providing stock for the finals rodeo. Each pickup man selected for the finals will each receive a finals buckle.

## **8.AWARDS/POINTS**

The association will present awards to the winners of each of the nine main events for the rodeo season determined by money won at NPRA rodeos. Awards presented to the Men's All Around winner, the Women's All Around winner and Rookie awards will be determined by the point system.

### General Rules

1.All money earned at NPRA prime rodeos and co-sanctioned rodeos will count towards year-end standings and toward finals qualifications.

2.Members shall receive one point for every dollar won including short-go monies and day monies. All-Around and Rookie points will be based on the long-go only.

3.Point earnings toward championship awards will be tabulated beginning with the first rodeo after membership has been established.

4.Late entry winnings will not be tabulated in the standings.

5.Money won in local events that do not follow NPRA rules will not count toward year-end awards.

6.In order to receive year-end awards, recipient must either be present at the convention or send a letter of appreciation and have a representative of his/her choice pick up the award. If neither of these are done the award will be shipped to the recipient COD with a \$50 shipping and handling charge to be paid before next year's membership or competition.(submitted by D. Bain 2018)

7.Money won heading will count toward the heading standings, and money won healing will count toward the healing standings.

### All-Around Cowboy and All-Around Cowgirl

1.A contestant must place in at least two (2) events to be eligible for an All-Around Championship.

2.Point System:

**One go-round rodeo under \$500 added:** 1st – 24 points; 2nd – 21 points; 3rd – 18 points; 4th – 15 points; 5th – 12 points; 6th – 9 points; 7th – 6 points; 8th – 3 points; 9th – 2 points; 10th – 1 point.

**\$500 or more added in one go-round rodeo is:** 1st – 34 points; 2nd – 31 points; 3rd – 28 points; 4th – 25 points; 5th – 22 points; 6th – 19 points; 7th – 16 points; 8th – 13 points; 9th – 12 points; 10th – 10 points.

**Two or more go-rounds:** 1st – 8 points; 2nd – 7 points; 3rd – 6 points; 4th – 5 points; 5th – 4 points; 6th – 3 points.

3.Points awarded for the NPRA finals rodeo will be awarded per go-round and the average as follows: 1st – 24 points; 2nd – 21 points; 3rd – 18 points; 4th – 15 points; 5th – 12 points; 6th – 9 points.

### Rookie Awards

Qualifications for Rough Stock Rookie of the Year, Timed Event Rookie of the Year and Barrel Racer Rookie of the Year are as follows:

1.First year member, in good standing, with the most points for the current year.

2. Contestant cannot have belonged to any other rodeo association or an association co-approving rodeos other than Junior, High School or College associations.

### Contract Acts and Non-contesting Member Awards

In order to be qualified for the finals rodeo and year-end awards, contract acts and non-contesting members must have purchased their membership card by March 1st, be in their second year of membership in that role and have at least three (3) NPRA rodeos in that year in that position or be approved by special board of directors action.

### Rodeo Committee Recognition

1. Six rodeo committees will be recognized by the members in the following categories:

- a. One (1) fair rodeo and one (1) independent rodeo with under \$500 added money,
- b. One (1) fair rodeo and one (1) independent rodeo with \$500 up to \$900 added money, and
- c. One (1) fair rodeo and one (1) independent rodeo with over \$900 added money.

d. The general membership will vote on the best rodeo recognition at a time determined by the board.

e. Awards given will be selected by the awards committee.

### Rodeo Stock Awards

In order for a bareback horse, saddle bronc, or bull to be eligible for year-end awards, the animal must be drawn into an NPRA rodeo performance six (6) times.

## **9. OFFICIAL NPRA RODEO RULES**

1. All contestants are required to read the rules carefully, particularly those relating to the contest or events in which they enter. Failure to understand rules will not be accepted as an excuse.

2. NPRA members and permit holders acknowledge that rodeos are dangerous activities and that participation in a rodeo as a competitor, an independent contractor, or volunteer, exposes the participant to a substantial and serious risk of property damage, personal injury or death. NPRA members and permit holders acknowledge that participation in NPRA-sanctioned rodeos will involve such a hazard. Being fully aware that participation in NPRA-sanctioned rodeos will expose said member or permit holder to substantial and serious risk of property damage and/or personal injury or death, said member or permit holder hereby releases the NPRA, NPRA sponsors, any NPRA-sanctioned rodeo production entity, their affiliates, related or subsidiary companies, and the officers, directors, employees, and agents of each entity or organization from liability for any and all property damage, personal injuries or death or other claims arising from participation in NPRA-sanctioned rodeos, including claims that are known and unknown, foreseen and unforeseen, future, or contingent. NPRA members and permit holders shall not now, or at any time in the future directly or indirectly, commence or prosecute any action, suit or other proceeding against the before-mentioned arising out of or related to the actions, causes of actions, claims and demands hereby waived, released or discharged by NPRA member or permit holder. This provision shall be binding upon each NPRA member or permit holder, his or her spouse, legal representatives, heirs, successors and assignees.

3. The NPRA reserves the right to reject the entry of any contestant who has violated the rules, been dishonest in competition, or has proven to be undesirable in any recognized rodeo contest.

4. Late entries may be accepted before the draw to fill a paid performance only. If late entries are accepted in timed-events, late entries will run after local entries and prior to Rodeo Connection's draw entries, except in the barrel racing where local entries will run last and late entries will run after the last Rodeo Connection drawn contestant for the performance.

5. Contestants entered in a rodeo performance are to receive passes for their spouse and children for that performance. Passes are limited to the number of dependents indicated on the contestant's membership card. Children must be accompanied by the contestant and/or contestant's spouse. A minor contestant will receive two (2) dependents on their membership card.

6.All NPRA officers and directors will be admitted to all NPRA rodeos on their NPRA director’s card.

7.All contestants and personnel must wear a western hat, western boots and long sleeved shirt with collar (exception—barrel racer’s shirt—see WBR rules)(exception – timers are required to wear long sleeve blouse and long pants; choice of footwear and hat are optional – see Timers Section Rule 3) while in the arena (including the announcer’s stand) one hour before a performance and while competing in a performance or slack. Anyone violating this rule will be subject to a fine, disqualification or both.

8.All mounted contestants shall be required to ride in the grand entry if requested by the committee. Notice shall be posted at the rodeo office and published prior to the rodeo.

9.Contestants must compete on the stock drawn for them in order assigned by Central Entry. Any of the judges may delay this order for the benefit of a contestant who has notified the rodeo secretary or a judge that he/she is unable to arrive in time to compete. However, no timed event stock can be held beyond the end of that event in a performance or end of a draw in slack. Judges retain the authority to arrange splits.

10.A go-round must be finished before the next go-round starts, except for re-rides, reruns, or except for those events when a go-round finishes and the next one starts in the same section of a performance.

11.Contestants must be on hand to contest at the request of the arena director and must comply with all rules of the association, including ground rules. When, in the opinion of the arena director, sufficient numbers of contestants are present for an event, there will be no delay because others are not present. However, if the event is started prior to the scheduled time, turnouts shall occur on a case-by-case basis as determined by the judges.

12.The association may withdraw any contestant’s name and entry, bar him from any or all events and withhold any money due him, for violation of any governing rules or rulings of the judges or for any of the following offenses:

a.If name is called three times for competition and contestant does not respond.

b.Refusing to contest on animal drawn for him/her.

c.Being under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

d.Rowdiness

e.Mistreatment of stock

f.Cheating in any manner

g.Altercation or quarreling with judges or officials. Any individual breaking this rule will be subject to fine, and/or suspension, at the discretion of the board of directors.

h.Failure to give assistance when requested to do so by arena director or judges.

i.For any other reason deemed sufficient by the association.

13.A contestant shall not discuss a judge’s decision with either judge in a manner that interferes with the judge’s ability to perform his duties. Either judge may impose a \$100 fine for violation of this rule.

14.To be eligible for and/or receive awards and championships, you must be an NPRA member in good standing.

15.The NPRA will make every effort to apply with the AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA) providing reasonable accommodations to our members, guests, employees, representatives, etc. The purpose of ADA, PL 101—336, is to extend to people with disabilities civil rights similar to those now guaranteed on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex and religion throughout the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It does not require standards to be lowered, but to find alternative ways to accomplish goals. ADA contestants must notify the NPRA office upon purchase of membership and judges at rodeos entered.

16.Entry fees are to be paid before competing, unless prior arrangements have been made with rodeo secretary. Failure to pay entry fee before competing can result in being turned out. Leaving without paying entry fees will be a \$50 fine.

## 10.RODEO CONNECTION

Rodeo Connection is the central entry system owned and operated by the NPRA. The rules that govern Rodeo Connection are set forth by the NPRA.

1.The entry dates and times will be listed in the Official NPRA Long Listings. Entries are on Tuesday from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm and call backs are on Thursdays 10:00 am to 6:00 pm unless advertised differently.

2.To enable you to enter non-NPRA rodeos also, entries will open 10 days ahead.

3.Because there is no advantage to being the first one entered, you may call any time during the entry hours. An added benefit is that each contestant can take care of his/her business as one sees fit, instead of having to find someone to call for him/her. It is also unnecessary for a group of contestants to call with an agreement to enter each other if they get through first because they will reach the entry office without difficulty.

4.Preferences:

a.Preferences: you can give two (2) preferences. You may use “slack” as a preference as long as you give a performance as your second or first preference.

b.An invalid preference will drop a priority by one. Examples of an invalid entry are: entering for slack when there is none, entering for slack with no other preference.

c.You can give a draw out parameter – if you cannot be up at a certain time you may say “draw out”. If you don’t get your preference you will be taken out of the rodeo. Rough Stock riders will be allowed to use an “out” preference only three (3) times per year. On the fourth (4th) “out” preference you may be drawn out and would be responsible for the Rodeo Connection fee. It is your responsibility to send to Rodeo Connection the central entry fee when you use the “out” parameter and are drawn out. If you fail to send this fee, the fee may be doubled and/or added to the contestant’s next rodeo receipt.

### Entry Procedure

During advertised hours, call Rodeo Connection at 503.829.8869 and enter, giving them the following information:

1.Name

2.Card or permit number – when entering other contestants, you must have their card numbers. Anyone without a card number when the books close will be drawn out. If you must ask to obtain the card number, there may be a \$5.00 charge.

3.Events you want to enter.

4.Your preferences – when you want to be up: you can give two (2) preferences with slack as a preference. You can give a draw out parameter – if you cannot be up at a certain time you may say “draw out”. If you don’t get your preference you will be taken out of the rodeo. It is your responsibility to send to Rodeo Connection the central entry fee when you use the out parameter and are drawn out. If you fail to send this fee, the fee may be doubled and/or added to the contestant’s next rodeo receipt.

5.Names of buddies if you wish to buddy. The buddy system guarantees you someone to travel with, but there must be room for all of you in your preferred performance in order to get your preference. If there is not room for all, then all of you will be placed somewhere else. Contestants may buddy up to a maximum of four (4) people (this includes team ropers). Barrel racers and breakaway ropers may buddy additionally to other buddy groups. With the approval of contestant upon entering, one (1) member of a buddy group may be drawn out of the group if their event is full and the rest of the buddy group could get their preference.

6.If a multi-rodeo weekend, give information for all rodeos.

7.At the end of an entry, it is your responsibility to make sure the read-back is correct. If it is not, say something or else the books stand correct.

8.Operator will give you a verification number every time you call. The verification number iden-

tifies where each conversation is on the tape. Keep all verification numbers with you. This is your protection of what you were told. Without this number the books stand correct.

9.It is your responsibility to call back – 503.829.8869 – on call back day from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm. If you miss call backs, we will tell you when you are up if you reach us, but there may be a \$5.00 charge.

10.Two (2) contestants can rope together on one (1) head of stock only and a contestant may rope only one (1) head of stock in one go-round.

11.When a team roper calls to enter a rodeo, he must enter as a team and give the secretary his partner's name and association card number.

12.If a team roper draws out with a medical or turns out after the books are closed, the contestant entered with him/her may draw out, or may get another partner who is a NPRA member or a co-approving association member, for performance or slack; except team ropers who are already entered the legal number of times in the event. If one partner is already entered in the rodeo, he/she will be considered a late entry and points will not count. If a partner gets a new partner, the new partner will be liable for the entry fee at the rodeo and the partner that is not competing will be liable for the Rodeo Connection fee if it is a medical turnout or the fine for a turnout.

13.All ladies and boys fourteen (14) years of age and under will allowed to enter. The age of a boy shall be determined as of January 1 of the current year. A boy must either show proof of age at the beginning of the season which will thereafter be kept on file by the association secretary/treasurer or be able to show proof of age to the rodeo grounds secretary whenever asked.

14.Any boy who enters the association tie-down roping will relinquish his right to compete in the breakaway roping thereafter. A record of any relinquished rights will be kept on file by the association secretary/treasurer.

#### Random draw

1.After entries close, all entries are drawn randomly by the computer and listed in the order drawn. If a Rodeo Connection entry error is discovered at a rodeo, judges will draw affected contestants into the draw order, if appropriate.

2.Multi-eventors will get all their events on the same day which may include slack and a performance.

3.The contestants are then set up at the rodeo according to their preferences as much as possible.

4.Contestants are responsible for determining which performances to give as preferences and they will be accountable if it is an "undriveable."

5.If you are drawn out of a rodeo because your preferences were full when your draw number came up, you will be put on a waiting list for the requested performance. It is your responsibility to check with the on-grounds rodeo secretary to see if there have been any medicals/turnouts for that performance. This must be done before the draw for that performance. The contestant will be placed on the timer's/judges sheet in the turned-out position as "RC drawn out" not as a late entry.

6.Rodeos will have a minimum of 10 timed event contestant's per performance when slack is available unless the committee approves a lower or higher number of contestants per performance.

#### Limited No. of Contestants in Rodeo

1.The bull riding limit is as follows:

a.18 per performance through 3 performances

b.15 per performance through 4 performances

c.14 per performance through 5 performances

d.12 per performance thereafter.

2.If less than 15 contestants enter the bull riding they may receive two (2) head of stock. If more than 15 contestants enter the bull riding they will receive one (1) head of stock. Rodeo committees have the option to limit bull riding to the minimums, or to open the entries to include more contestants than the minimums.

3. Upon entering, the top 18 will receive a bull and the balance to be drawn randomly. Current year's standings will be used and balance to be filled with previous year's standings.

4. The bull riding waiting list shall be prepared by Rodeo Connection. Prior to reaching the rodeo grounds the secretary shall use the list as drawn. Contestants on waiting list have priority over contestant not on waiting list and must call the rodeo secretary if possible for turnouts.

5. Upon reaching the grounds, the first NPRA member/co-approving association member bull rider on the grounds who has paid his fees before the bull riding begins shall receive the first turnout bull. Contestants on the waiting list followed by contestants who entered late will have priority and judges will be notified, if possible.

### Preferences

1. All NPRA card holders will be given preference over non-members at NPRA rodeos. You and your buddies must be a contesting member of the NPRA to be in the highest priority group.

2. In the bull riding at all NPRA rodeos, the top 18 riders who enter will receive a bull. The most current standings will be used to determine the top riders. The remaining entries will be filled by random computer draw.

3. Local contestants will not be guaranteed all their stock on the same day and will have no preference. They will be placed first in all events – except barrel racing where they will go last – in the performance that they have been drawn in.

4. Day permit contestants will not be guaranteed all their stock on the same day and will have no preference. They will be placed first in all events – except barrel racing where they will go last – in the performance that they have been drawn in.

### Late entries

1. Late entries may be taken by the rodeo secretary prior to the draw of a performance to fill a performance. Late entries will not be taken in slack.

2. Each late entry shall be added to the draw so that all entries contest after local entries, but before Rodeo Connection contestants. Late entries will be added to the bottom of the draw sheet above local entries until the draw is completed. The late entrants will then be moved to the top of the list, after local entrants, so that the last late entry contests first and all late entrants compete before the first contestant on the Central Entry list, except barrel racers who will go after Rodeo Connection contestants, but before local entries.

3. Late entries will be taken from 8:00 am to 10:00 am Wednesday mornings after an entry day for contestants missing the normal entry. A charge of twenty-five dollars (\$25) will be assessed to the late entry, per contestant, which will be increased by twenty-five dollars (\$25) each late entry thereafter. Late entries will be included in the draw and money will count for standings and year end. (9-14-17 D. Bain)

### Trades

1. The NPRA will use the trade out system to ensure contestants the opportunity to work all rodeos on a multi-rodeo weekend when possible. A contestant may not be moved without legally trading. Trades are made with the rodeo secretary. Trades will be made position for position. Both parties must contact the rodeo secretary to confirm a trade. Trading time limit is prior to the stock draw for a performance or slack.

2. To fill a position which has been a medical out, vet out or turn out, the timed event contestant will be first to compete in those events and the barrel racer will be last to compete – they are trading the performance not the position. This includes trading within a performance.

3. Multi-event contestants shall be allowed to contest in notified turnout positions, provided he/she has notified the rodeo secretary before the draw and paid before the performance/slack.

### Fine for illegal trades

Any judge or secretary moving a contestant without a legal trade per trades in rulebook (page 29), will be fined one hundred (\$100) dollars doubling the fine for each offense thereafter. Submitted by School 2017

### Turnouts/Medical or Vet Releases

For your convenience, we have a turn out recorder. This recorder is for turn outs, vet outs, and medical outs ONLY. Call Rodeo Connection at 503.8289.8869, give your name (spell the last name), NPRA card number, and the rodeo you are turning out and events. Using the turnout line reduces the amount of the fine for turnouts.

### Verification/Bonds

If any questions arise regarding the accuracy of the performance sheets, the following procedure applies:

- 1.If the contestant does not have a call-back verification number that is the end of the matter. The books stand correct.
- 2.In case of an entry discrepancy, contestant must give the rodeo secretary the verification number and post a \$50 bond. The judges will be notified and the contestant may compete.
- 3.In the event that the contestant is correct the bond will be refunded. If the contestant is wrong, (incorrect) the bond will be forfeited and contestant will be disqualified. The bond will be split 50/50 between the stock contractor and the rodeo secretary.

### Other

- 1.Any member who is entered by another member, permit holder or non-member, will be held responsible for their fines and/or entry fees.
- 2.Halfway through entry hours, you may ask the operator how many entries there are so far in your event and what their preferences are.
- 3.Any person who is disrespectful, uses foul language or hangs up on a rodeo entry service operator will be assessed a \$100 fine.

### Central Entry Vocabulary

1st Preference: When you would like to be up in the rodeo. (May give slack as a preference but remember that all performances will be filled before there is any slack.)

2nd Preference: Your second choice (May give slack as preference but remember that all performances must be filled before there is any slack.)

Buddy System: Guarantees you someone to travel with but may be detrimental to getting preference. May buddy with maximum of four (4) people. Buddies must give same preference.

Call Back: Rodeo is randomly drawn. You must call back to see when you are up.

Card Number: When asked for card number, give association entering under (NPRA, PWRA, ICA, etc.) and make sure that the number is correct. Example: NPRA C4367

Draw Out Parameter: you may designate at time of entry to be drawn out if you can't get your first or second preference. If you are using the draw out parameter you are required to call back during call-back hours.

Legal Trade: Legal trades are made between drawn positions and empty positions in a performance that has not filled. When trading into an empty position the timed event contestant will go first in that performance, barrel racers will go last. A contestant may never trade into a slack. (Submitted by J. Jardine 2018)

Multi-Eventor: Will get all events in same day unless otherwise requested.

Out if less than?:(increments of ten (10) example: draw out of the tie down roping if less than 20 (twenty) ropers.

Parameter: defined limits allowed

Trade-out Rodeos: On multi-rodeo weekends, contestants will be traded automatically so that they can make all rodeos involved, if possible.

Turnouts/Trade-outs: When a multi-event contestant is unable to trade-out all his/her events, he/she must pay the entry fee for all the event(s) on the day he/she has traded to. The multi-event contestant shall be allowed to contest on turnout stock, provided he/she has paid the entry fee for that head of stock before the performance.

Verification number: Identifies where each contestant is on the tape. Required in case of a discrepancy.

## **11. ENTRY FEES**

1. The minimum entry fee in Bareback Riding and Saddle Bronc Riding will be \$50. The minimum entry fee in following timed events: TDR, SW, TR (per man), BKR and WBR will be \$75. The minimum entry fee in the Bull Riding will be \$950. (~~\$40 of which will go to day money~~) in an approved performance Rodeos with a \$1000 or over added the entry fee will be \$75. (submitted by A. Crozier 2017) The minimum entry fee in Cow Milking will be \$60. When added money is \$1000 or over the fees will go to \$100 in the TDR, SW, TR (per man), BKR, WBR events ~~and \$75 in the BB, SB and \$75 + \$40 day money in the BR.~~ The committee has the right to raise the entry fees with NPRA Board approval. In addition to entry fees, contestants pay money toward specific funds and for using the central entry system. Those fees are listed at the end of this section.

2. Novice Bareback Riding lifetime earnings may be no more than \$1,500. Entry fee will be \$35. Novice contestant must have a NPRA permit. Novice contestant is allowed to rodeo on permit for one year without the \$500 maximum on a permit.

3. First year members and permit holders must pay cash. A secretary may accept a check from a first year member or permit holder with a "C" card holder's guarantee if he/she chooses.

4. No two-party checks will be accepted for entry fees.

5. Requests for withdrawal from any event or contest and the return of entry fees made prior to the close of the books shall be passed on by the management. After the advertised time for the books to close, no return or charge of entry fees shall be made except in cases of injury, illness or death of the contestant or immediate family member, firefighting, military deployment, or other hardship approved and verified by an appropriate document.

6. No rodeo shall be responsible to return a contestant's entry fee if he/she has contested in an event even once during a show. If the contestant is entered in other events in which he/she is unable to contest, entry fees for those events may be returned at the discretion of the management, provided the exceptions in the above rule 5 apply.

7. The association will guarantee any competing member's entry fees that are in good standing. Any non-member who does not have his entry fees paid by the time the books close will be the responsibility of the rodeo secretary.

8. Entry fees in all events must be paid before contesting on first head of stock or first run, unless arrangements have been made with rodeo secretary. If entry fees are not paid prior to the end of performance in which contestant is competing, a fine will be assessed. If the contestant leaves the rodeo grounds without paying entry fees, a fine will be assessed.

9. Local contestants will be charged a \$10 fee per event. The money collected will go into the finals fund. Barrel racers who are members of the WBRA only will pay an additional \$10 when entering a NPRA rodeo with WBRA co-approval.

### Judges' and Timers' Fund

1. Each contestant must pay four dollars (\$4) per event to the rodeo secretary when paying their entry fees for the Judges' and Timers' Fund.

2. One dollar (\$1) of this money is the \$ split to be divided between the judges and timers, one dol-

lar (\$1) for the third judge, and two dollars (\$2) for the slack pay to judges and timers. The persons who are eligible for this extra money must be NPRA members in good standing. The timers, judges and flagger will still receive their regular pay from the committees.

Event Fund

1.Each event director will set the amount of the event funds that will be added to each entry fee per rodeo for the upcoming season. This will be done at the first directors meeting following the finals rodeo. The funds will be used at the discretion of the event director to benefit contestants within the event. The amount of the event fees for the upcoming year is listed in the chart at the end of this section.

2.Five ~~Four~~ dollars (\$5 ~~4~~) will be added to each entry fee per rodeo to be used for the NPRA Finals Rodeo.(submitted by J. Jardine 2018)

3.Barrel Racing Fund – Each barrel racer will pay six dollars (\$6) per run (four dollars (\$4) to go to the barrel racing fund/two dollars (\$2) to go to the person who provides the eye). If the NPRA eye is used one dollar (\$1) will go to the person who brings the eye (charged) to the rodeo.

Rodeo Connection Fee

1.Each contestant will pay seven dollars (\$7) for each NPRA rodeo entered. If contestant does not compete at entered rodeo, the seven dollar (\$7) fee must still be paid.

2.If a contestant uses an out preference and is drawn out of the rodeo, the contestant is still responsible for the seven dollar (\$7) Rodeo Connection fee.

**NPRA ENTRY FEES**

EVENT	ENTRY	JUDGES/ TIMERS	FINALS	EVENT	R/C	DAY/EYE	TOTAL
BB	\$50	\$6	\$5	\$7	\$7		\$75
BB @ 1000	\$75	\$6	\$5	\$7	\$7		\$100
SB	\$50	\$6	\$5	\$7	\$7		\$75
SB @ 1000	\$75	\$6	\$5	\$7	\$7		\$100
RBR	\$75	\$6	\$5	\$7	\$7		\$100
BR	\$50	\$6	\$5	\$7	\$7		\$75
BR @ 1000	\$75	\$6	\$5	\$7	\$7		\$100
CR	\$75	\$6	\$5	\$5	\$7		\$97
CR @ 1000	\$100	\$6	\$5	\$5	\$7		\$122
SW	\$75	\$6	\$5	\$6	\$7		\$99
SW @ 1000	\$100	\$6	\$5	\$6	\$7		\$124
TR	\$75	\$6	\$5	\$8	\$7		\$101
TR @ 1000	\$100	\$6	\$5	\$8	\$7		\$125
CM	\$60	\$6	\$5	\$5	\$7		\$83
BKR	\$75	\$6	\$5	\$6	\$7		\$98
BKR @ 1000	\$100	\$6	\$5	\$6	\$7		\$124
WBR	\$75	\$6	\$5	\$4	\$7	\$2	\$99
WBR @ 1000	\$100	\$6	\$5	\$4	\$7	\$2	\$124
NOVICE	\$30	\$6	\$5	\$7	\$7		\$5

*Updated 1-30-19*

Committees have the right to raise the entry fees in most events with NPRA board approval.

## 12.FINES OR SUSPENSION

### General Rules

1.The board reserves the right to suspend any member for misconduct at any time. The member may use the appeal process to contest the suspension.

2.Members attempting to fix, threaten, bribe, influence, harass, fight or quarrel, use foul language, or be disrespectful (in or out of the arena) with central entry personnel, judges, timers, rodeo secretary, rodeo contractor, committee members, law enforcement officials, emergency or medical personnel, or any officer or board member may be assessed a two hundred and fifty dollar (\$250) fine. For each offense in one (1) rodeo season, the fine will be doubled.

3.Any judge choosing to personally send a fine to the NPRA office must have it faxed or emailed to the NPRA office by 2:00 pm the first business day following the last performance, or the fine will be waived.

4.Any association member or non-member who writes an NSF check or uses a credit card/debit card that is “denied” for charges payable to the NPRA or their representative will automatically be suspended until these charges, fine and bank fees are paid. On the second NSF check during the same rodeo year, their name will be placed on a bad check list and they must pay cash for a period of one (1) year from the time that the NSF check is made good. In addition, the member will be subject to a \$25 fine.

5.If entry fees are not paid prior to the end of the rodeo in which contestant is competing, a ten dollar (\$10) fine will be assessed.

6.If the contestant leaves the rodeo grounds without paying entry fees, a fifty dollar (\$50) fine will be assessed for the first offense, and a one hundred dollar (\$100) fine will be assessed for the second offense.

7.All contract acts and non-contesting personnel hired by a rodeo committee or stock contractor in connection with a NPRA approved rodeo shall have a non-contesting or contract acts membership card. A rodeo committee, rodeo producer or stock contractor who hires non-member contract personnel will be subject to a one hundred dollar (\$100) fine per rodeo, per individual hired.

8.Any member of the association who has a grievance against the organization shall present same to the representative of his event. Any member who willfully causes trouble inside or outside the ranks of the association may be fined, suspended, or both.

9.Any member fined for any NPRA association rule infraction will pay double his/her last fine for the same infraction in one (1) rodeo season. The board of directors will suspend, for a minimum of one (1) rodeo season, anyone found guilty of the same infraction more than three (3) times in one season. The unintentional drag rule in tie down roping, Turnouts/Medical Outs, Vet Out or other unintentional fines and lost hat rule in barrel racing are exceptions to this rule and these exceptions are due within thirty (30) days of notice.

10.All infractions must be paid by the end of each year. An additional twenty-five dollar (\$25) fine will be assessed at the beginning of next year.

11.When stock contractor/lessor is assessed a fine, the fine must be paid in full to the NPRA office before said stock contractor is allowed to bring stock to another rodeo. If fine is appealed by board to a different amount, fine will be reimbursed to stock contractor.

12.In all events, stock will be numbered and drawn for by number, not name. The fine for un-numbered stock will be fifty dollars (\$50) per head for the first offense and will double thereafter.

13.Failure to free the hand from the rigging after the eight (8) second ride may result in a fine at the discretion of the judge, pickup man and/or stock contractor. Warning for first offense, twenty-five dollar (\$25) fine for the second offense, fifty dollar (\$50) for the third offense and progressing up in twenty five dollar (\$25) increments with additional offense.

14.All Bull horns must be blunted to the size of a 50 cent piece. The primary stock contractor will be fined fifty dollars (\$50) per head drawn for violation of this rule.

15.All steers will be number-branded on the horn or right side for team roping cattle and left side for

steer wrestling cattle. The fines for the first rodeo that steers are used that are not numbered shall be fifty dollars (\$50) per head and doubled per head every rodeo thereafter. Fine to be levied by the event director.

16. Changing or altering number brands on cattle during the year will result in a one hundred dollar (\$100) fine per animal to the stock contractor.

17. No black-balled stock from any co-approving association will be allowed at NPRA rodeos. If contractor brings one and the stock is put in the draw, the contractor will be fined two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

18. Barrier box pads will be furnished by the stock contractor. The fine for not providing box pads shall be fifty dollars (\$50) for the first offense.

19. The fine for unintentionally dragging a calf five (5) feet but less than ten (10) feet shall be twenty-five (\$25) dollars per occurrence. The fine for unintentionally dragging a calf ten (10) feet or more shall be one hundred (\$100) dollars per occurrence. Intentionally dragging a calf, regardless of distance, shall result in a two hundred fifty (\$250) dollar fine for each offense, plus possible disqualification. Intentional shall be defined as caused by contestant. Repeated intentional drag fines will double. Fines must be paid within thirty (30) days.

20. A Contestant's appearance must be neat, clean, and professional. Any contestant whose appearance is deemed unprofessional will be fined at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The fine will be up to one hundred (\$100) dollars. Contestants must wear pants, long sleeve shirt, western hat and western boots for all rodeo performances and slack.

21. A twenty five (\$25) dollar fine will be assessed for excessive jockeying of horse or circling after entering the arena. You must proceed through the gate in a forward motion to position, turn and go. One (1) 360 degree turn/circle is permitted.

22. There will be a fifteen (\$15) dollar fine for losing hat in the arena during a barrel run.

23. Anyone setting the barrels on the official markers and practicing or working horse on pattern will be fined a minimum of twenty five (\$25) dollars.

24. A fifty dollar (\$50) fine will be assessed against any barrel racer refusing to assist a judge in marking the barrel pattern.

25. Any association member, including stock contractor, guilty of excessive mistreatment of live-stock may be fined by the board of directors with fine not to exceed five hundred (\$500) dollars for the first offense.

26. Striking (includes hand) a horse in the head under any circumstances or abusive whipping in any event will result in a one hundred (\$100) dollar fine for the first offense.

27. A contestant who abuses an animal by an unnecessary non-competitive and/or competitive action (anywhere on the rodeo grounds) will result in a two hundred fifty (\$250) dollar fine and/or disqualification. The fine will double for each offense thereafter. The board of directors will suspend, for a minimum of one (1) rodeo season, anyone found guilty of the same infraction more than three (3) times.

#### Turnouts/Medical Outs/Vet Outs

In addition to payment of entry fees:

1. Turnout fines per-rodeo shall be:

a. Ten dollars (\$10) (per event) if contestant notifies and send entry fees to rodeo to be included in payoff.

b. Twenty five dollars (\$25) if contestant notifies by calling the turnout line or notifying the rodeo secretary three (3) hours prior to the performance or slack that he/she is turning out.

c. Fifty dollars (\$50) if not notified.

d. Fifty dollars (\$50) if notified and present on the grounds.

e. Fifty dollars (\$50) additional fine if entry fees and fine are not into the NPRA office within thirty (30) days and every thirty (30) days thereafter an additional fifty dollar (\$50) fine will added until payment arrangements have been made.

1. Medical/Vet Release – A vet’s release may be used by a barrel horse only. A contestant may doctor/vet release a rodeo in one or more events in a rodeo, thus waiving obligation for entry fees and turn-out fines if the contestant notifies the Rodeo Connection turnout line or rodeo secretary no later than three (3) hours prior to the performance for which the contestant is scheduled. A doctor verification on doctor’s letterhead bearing the doctor’s name, address and phone number, signed by a licensed doctor or other verifiable written evidence must be received by the NPRA office within seven days of the date of the rodeo. If a contestant draws out with a medical, the family member (minor child or spouse) entered at that rodeo may draw out without penalty. Rodeo Connection fees must be paid by all drawn out contestants.

2. Visible Injury or Illness – A contestant may “visible injury” thus waiving obligation for turn-out fines if the contestant notifies the judge and rodeo secretary no later than three hours prior to the performance for which the contestant is scheduled. A Visible Injury/Illness Form is to be completed by a judge only if there is an obvious injury or illness. The form with the entry fees will be given to the rodeo secretary. The fees will be paid out at that rodeo. The completed form will be sent to the NPRA office with other reports. A visible injury may be used only for the rodeo where the form is signed. The contestant shall remain eligible to enter or compete in any NPRA rodeo following the performance which he has turned out because of a paid visible injury or illness.

3. Any contestant using a medical release from competition cannot participate in any other association approved competition for ten (10) days after the first turned-out performance. Any contestant using a vet release cannot participate in any other association approved competition on said horse for three (3) days.

4. Non-medical/vet turnout will result in contestant paying entry fees and a turnout fine. During a rodeo year, a contestant may use two (2) excused turnouts (medical and vet releases) per year. Excused turnouts can be a combination of two (2) medicals, two (2) vet releases or one (1) medical and one (1) vet release. The board of directors will review extenuating circumstances requiring additional medical and vet releases.

5. Fee for a medical or vet out will be ten dollars (\$10) per entered rodeo, payable to the NPRA, in addition to seven dollar (\$7) Rodeo Connection fee. Total due for any medical or vet out will be seventeen dollars (\$17).

### Other Fines

1. Bareback Riding – Failure to free the hand from the rigging after the eight (8) second ride, at discretion of the judge, pickup men and/or stock contractor. Warning for first offense, twenty-five dollar (\$25) fine for the second offense, fifty dollar (\$50) for the third offense and progressing up in twenty-five dollar (\$25) increments with each additional offense.

2. Team Roping Partner Draw Out – If a team roper draws out with a medical or turnout after the books are closed, the contestant entered with him/her may draw out, or may get another partner who is a NPRA or co-approved association member, for performance or slack. The new partner will be liable for the entry fee at the rodeo and the partner that is not competing will be liable for the Rodeo Connection fee with a medical or the fine for a notified turnout.

3. After entering the FINALS RODEO the contestant is responsible for their entry fees unless the position can be filled prior to the first performance. To fill the position the contestant must notify the NPRA office so the next eligible contestant by order of point standings that has entered the FINALS RODEO can be offered the position. Vet or medical releases will not be accepted as a release of payment of fees. Payoffs will be based on the number of entries at the close of entries. The NPRA will guarantee the entry fees at the FINALS RODEO ONLY based on the number of entries at the time the books closed.

### Appeal Process

Any member who has been fined or suspended may submit a written request for a hearing before the board of directors and posting a bond of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) with the secretary/trea-

surer. If the board of directors finds him/her guilty by the majority vote the fine and/or suspension will stand and the bond is forfeited and applied to the fine. If the fine and/or suspension are overturned, the bond will be refunded.

### **13.PAYOFF**

1.The purse includes all added money and entry fees in each event of each NPRA approved rodeo. Three percent (3%) shall be taken out of the purse and entry fee money in each event separately before the payoff is figured. An additional one percent (1%) will be taken out of the total purse for each co-approving association.

2.Rodeo secretaries must draw out entry fees not paid before the payoff to not pay anything off that hasn't been paid in. Contestants not showing up will be liable for his/her entry fees to the NPRA office before being able to work another rodeo.

3.The payoff percentage scale will be:

- 1 place – 100%
- 2 places – 60%, 40%
- 3 places – 50%, 30%, 20%
- 4 places – 40%, 30%, 20%, 10%
- 5 places – 30%, 25%, 20%, 15%, 10%
- 6 places – 29%, 24%, 19%, 14%, 9%, 5%
- 7 places – 26%, 22%, 18%, 14%, 10%, 6%, 4%
- 8 places – 23%, 20%, 17%, 14%, 11%, 8%, 5%, 2%
- 9 places – 20%, 17%, 15%, 13%, 11%, 9%, 7%, 5%, 3%
- 10 places – 19%, 17%, 15%, 13%, 11%, 9%, 7%, 5%, 3%, 1%

4.Anytime there is a one-head rodeo the following will be paid in all events. (Total Purse is after percentage is taken out):

#### **All events except Team Roping**

- Up to \$499                      3 places
- \$500 - \$1999                4\* places \*or 20 tie-down ropers or less
- \$2000 - \$4499               6 places
- \$4500 and over               8 places

#### **Team Roping Payoff per Team** (divide by 2 to get payoff per man)

- Up to \$999                      3 places
- \$1000 - \$3999               4\* places \*or 20 teams or less
- \$4000 - \$8999               6 places
- \$9000 and over               8 places

5.All two (2) go-round rodeos will pay four (4) monies and four (4) monies in the average.

6.In case of two (2) or more go-rounds, purse and entry fees are added together and divided 66 2/3% to day monies, 33 1/3% to each go-round on two (2) go-round show, and 33 1/3% for the average after the association percent is taken out.

7.No ground money will be paid at association rodeos. If fewer contestants make qualified rides or times than payoff places, the total purse will be divided among the qualifying contestants according to percentages based on the number of qualifying contestants. If no qualified times are made in a timed event, the total purse money for the event shall revert back to the association.If no qualified rides are made in a rough stock event, the total purse money for the event shall go to the stock contractor. A. Crozier 2017 If no qualified rides are made in the bull riding the total purse money shall be put into the bull riders fund to be used as bonus money at the finals, but the bonus money shall not count toward year end standings. (Submitted by A. Crozier 2017)

8.A contestant must compete in every go-round to be eligible for average payoff.

## 14. STOCK DRAW

1. In all events, stock will be numbered and drawn for by number not name. The fine for unnumbered stock will be fifty (\$50) dollars per head for the first offense and will double thereafter.

2. Rough stock draw shall be done on chips with the animals branded number and name. Draw shall be done out of a hat or non-see thru container by a judge. At least two judges shall be present at time of draw. The draw will be done no more than two and a half (2.5) hours prior to performance.

3. All judges should be present or one judge and a director/representative of the association must be present at the drawing of stock for contestants.

4. Contestants will be notified of the location for drawing stock and are encouraged to be in attendance.

5. The second go-round shall not be drawn before the first go-round is completed in the timed events. In rough stock events, stock may be drawn at the convenience of the contractor, committee, and judge. The draw order will be reversed on every other go-round in a multi-go-round rodeo unless this is inconvenient for the rodeo.

6. A contestant shall not compete on the same head of stock twice in the same event at the same rodeo with the exception of re-rides and re-runs in the same go-round. If contestant draws the same animal and the mistake is not noticed until too late to make the correction via the misdraw rule, the contestant will draw from the available re-ride/extras and the animal initially drawn shall be placed in the re-rides/extras.

7. If an animal in the draw or drawn becomes sick or injured, a judge must pass on the animal's liability to be used before it can be eliminated. At any time judges determine that an animal is unfit to compete on or that an animal is essentially impossible to make a qualified ride/run on, the judges may remove the animal from the draw for the remainder of a rodeo.

8. An event director along with two judges may declare an animal unsatisfactory if the animal meets any one of the following qualifications:

- Is considered by the director and judges to be unhealthy or not suitable for competition;
- Has in the past caused safety concerns for a contestant or their horse;
- Would cause an uneven competition if used;
- Has in the past demonstrated a disposition to act in a manner which may cause bylaw or rule violations or human problems if used in a timed event;
- Does not comply with one or more provisions of the NPRA bylaws or rules or if such animals used would result in a violation of one or more bylaw or rule;
- The stock contractor/lessor has the right to appeal the decision.

9. At a given rodeo the declaration of an animal being unsatisfactory must be done prior to the establishment of the herd for that given rodeo. Should an entire herd be declared unsatisfactory in accordance with the guidelines established, the primary stock contractor would be allowed ten (10) days from day of notification to replace entire herd with acceptable stock/cattle. Upon notification, either written or verbal, the primary stock contractor or rodeo committee shall eliminate such animals from competition draw. Continued use of said animals after notification will result in a two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per head fine per competition levied against offending party.

10. Animals in the riding events must have been tried at least once before being used in an association rodeo.

11. No black-balled stock from any co-approving association will be allowed at NPRA rodeos. If a contractor brings one and the stock is put into the draw, the contractor will be fined two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

12. "When either rough stock or timed event stock are misdrawn (i.e. any animal that must be replaced due to health, injury, availability, or number not distinguishable from other, or contestant left out of draw) and there is adequate time prior to a paid performance to correct the misdraw or anytime during slack, the following draw-away procedure shall be used:

- a. When sleepers/re-rides are available the first sleeper/re-ride drawn will be considered the extra.

b.All unused animals below the misdraw up to the end of the draw on the animals including all sleepers/re-rides will be drawn at to replace the misdraw.

i.If a sleeper/re-ride is drawn, it will go to the contestant with the misdraw and no other contestants will be affected.

ii.If an animal originally drawn by another contestant is drawn, the animal drawn will go to the contestant with the misdraw and the contestant originally having the animal will get the extra (first sleeper/re-ride drawn).

1)If no sleeper/re-rides (extras) are available, the last unused animal drawn in the original draw of the animals will be designated as the extra.

2)If the misdraw happens to be the last animal drawn in the draw and there are no sleepers'-rides, the procedure will be reversed in that all unused animals above the misdraw will be used to conduct the draw-away procedure.

3)Each misdraw will be corrected one at a time in the order they were misdrawn using the above procedure, but if four (4) or more animals are misdrawn in a draw before misdraws are discovered, all unused animals with the exception of re-rides will be returned to the hat and redrawn.

4)When there is not time prior to a paid performance to use the above misdraw procedure, the first sleeper (extra/re-ride) will replace misdrawn animals.

### Drawing Rough Stock

In addition to the general draw rules:

1.Judges shall draw a minimum of two re-rides at the same time, but prior to drawing regular mounts for each performance. Contractors may feature 75% or 100% of the animals selected for contestants in the draw for each performance. If 100% of the animals are featured, there shall be twice the minimum re-rides in the draw, for three or more contestants. If there are two or less contestants only two re-rides are required(submitted by D. Bain 8/2019). The first contestant awarded a re-ride shall take the first drawn animal, and the second drawn animal will be used next. The first turn-out animal will be the next re-ride, then the second turn out animal, etc.

### Timed Event Draw

1.All contractors must have not less than 25% of cattle to contestants, except in the tie down roping and steer wrestling where all contestants must have not less than 33% of calves/steers to contestants, or the number of contestants in any performance, whichever is greater.

2.The sections shall be set up in accordance with the number of animals to be used.

3.All animals selected to be used will be drawn for by number. Stock removed for being unsatisfactory will not be put back in the draw for that rodeo for any purpose.

4.No timed event animal will be "drawn/run" twice until all selected animals have been "drawn/run" once with the exception of reruns. Process will be repeated keeping the "draws/runs" on the stock even. A drawn animal is considered a run animal.

### Posting Draw

1.The rodeo secretary shall post a list of contestants and the number of their drawn stock (including re-rides) and position, including times and scores, in each go-round in an appropriate place. Judges, contractor and other personnel will receive copies of the draw.

2.The order of the events to be run in slack will be posted unless it is run in the same order as the rodeo.

## **15.ROUGH STOCK EVENT GENERAL RULES**

Equipment must comply with all association rules.

### Rough Stock Contestant Qualification

1.Ride for eight (8) seconds after the horse/bull leaves the chute. Time to start when the animal's inside shoulder crosses the plane of a closed chute gate. Time to be signaled by the timer's buzzer.

The latch side judge's watch is official time, but if it fails, the other judge's watch is official. The back judge's watch is the official time in the bull riding ONLY. The latch side judge will run backup watch for backup only. (submitted by J. Schoorl 8/2020) If horn sounds early, the contestant is still deserving of a score. If the score is affected by a short time, a re-ride option may be given.

2. In the bareback and saddle bronc riding event, the rider must have spur rowels over or in front of the break of the shoulders and touching horse when horse's front feet hit the ground its initial move out of the chute. Either judge may waive this rule as a result of a foul or a stalled animal.

3. At all NPRA Prime Rodeos, rough stock contestants may enter twice. Contestants may enter twice for the same performance only. Entry draw will happen as usual with contestant's first position then all contestant's that entered twice will draw for the remaining positions in that performance. Once the performance is filled, remaining second positions will be drawn out. Unless Committees specify otherwise in their advertised approval, performances will be limited to twelve (12) in the Bareback/Saddle Bronc Riding and eighteen (18) in the Bull Riding. Only the first positions drawn will count towards the All Around. All monies won will count towards the event standings. Committees and contractors will work together to accommodate contestants with multiple entries, e.g., the first section of horses will be first draw of the bareback and broncs. (submitted by NPRA office 2018)

4. Rough Stock contestants may late enter for any performance, even if they are previously entered in the rodeo, provided contestant is not entered in another NPRA rodeo on the same date. No late entries or money won will count toward year end or standings. (submitted by J. Catlin 8/2019)

5. No hotshot allowed behind the bucking chutes to shock bucking stock out. Hotshots only allowed in the back pens for sorting (submitted by J. Catlin 9-2019)

#### Rough Stock Contestant Disqualifications

1. Being bucked off or losing riding hand contact with rigging, rein or bull rope before the sound of the horn or less than eight (8) seconds on the judge's watch, whichever occurs first.

2. Touching animal, equipment or self with free hand/arm.

3. Rigging, saddle or rope coming off horse during the eight (8) second ride, with or without breaking.

4. Holding on to the chute gate, thus preventing the gate from being opened after contestant has indicated he is ready.

5. Grasping any part of the arena fence or chute gate during the eight (8) second ride.

6. Using any substance other than dry resin or benzoin on glove, chaps, rigging, saddle, or bull rope.

7. Riding with sharp spur rowels.

8. Failing to be above animal with glove on when prior animal leaves arena and contestant is next to go.

## **16. BAREBACK RIDING**

In addition to rough stock general rules, the following apply to bareback riding:

1. Riding will be done with one hand rigging. Riders must use their own rigging. Rigging must not be over ten (10) inches in width at the hand-hold and not have over six (6) inch D rings, or be a freak. Padding must be under the rigging extending under the bars of the hand-hold. Rigging must have leather latigos. See PRCA Rule R10.4.1 for other acceptable rigging specifications.

2. Bareback pads shall completely cover the underside of the rigging. Pads used under riggings must extend two (2) inches behind the rigging. Pads used under riggings must be one (1) inch thick hair pad or 1 ¼" thick foam pad and must be leather covered on both sides. In addition to the pad, a piece of leather a minimum of one-eighth (1/8) inch thick must be glued or sewed to the pad, and centered in comparison to the total body length of the rigging. This piece of leather shall be placed so that one (1) inch of it extends behind the rigging. See PRCA Rule R10.4.2 for other acceptable

pad specifications.

3. Cinches on bareback riggings shall be at least eight (8) inches in width at the center, but may be tapered to accommodate cinch “D” ring. See PRCA Rule R10.4.3 for other acceptable cinch specifications.

4. Spur rowels must have five or more points.

5. Contestant and/or stock contractor will have the right to call on the judges to determine whether the bareback rigging complies with the regulations and whether or not the horse is properly flanked or cinched.

6. Failure to free the hand from the rigging after the eight (8) second ride may result in a fine at the discretion of the judge, pickup man and/or stock contractor. Warning for the first offense, twenty five dollar (\$25) fine for the second offense, fifty dollar (\$50) for the third offense and progressing in twenty five dollar (\$25) increments with each additional offense.

### Novice Bareback Riding

1. Novice membership is for Bareback Riding.

2. Novice member dues are \$50.

### Novice Events

1. The NPRA will encourage their rodeo committees to offer Novice Bareback Riding with a minimum of one hundred dollars (\$100) in added money. Novice Bareback contestants cannot have won more than fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) lifetime earnings. Membership is not mandatory, but is necessary to be eligible for finals and/or year-end awards.

2. Entry fees for novice events will be thirty dollars (\$30) in the purse. In addition, novice entries will pay the other associated fees as in other events (Finals Fund, Judges fee, Rodeo Connection fee, and committee charge.

3. Rough stock for the Novice events will be drawn for as in all NPRA events. Two re-ride animals are required in the re-ride draw for novice events. If there is only one novice contestant, then only one re-ride animal is required. (submitted by D. Bain 8/2019)

4. All novice events will be governed by the NPRA rulebook. Membership fees and entry fees will follow the scales established for the novice events.

5. If there are no qualified eight (8) second rides in the Novice Riding Event at the rodeo, the total payoff monies will be submitted to the NPRA office with the rodeo results and the money will be placed in a fund to be used at the NPRA Finals for additional added money in that Novice Riding Event. The Novice Rough Stock Riding events will be judged the same as the regular corresponding events.

### Bareback Riding Contestant Disqualifications

1. Riding with locked spur rowels or spurs with rowels having less than five (5) points.

2. Violating the spur-out rule.

3. Taking any kind of finger tuck, finger wrap, or using finger tape.

4. Using gloves, palm pieces, or adhesives other than those indicated in PRCA Rules R10.4.4 and R10.4.5.

## **17. SADDLE BRONC RIDING**

In additions to rough stock general rules, the following apply to saddle bronc riding:

1. Contestants are to use own saddle with leather latigos. Cinches shall be at least eight (8) inches in width at the center, but may be tapered to accommodate cinch “D” rings. See PRCA Rule R10.5.1 for other acceptable saddle and cinch specifications.

2. Spur rowels must have five (5) or more points.

3. Contestants or stock contractor will have the right to have judges pass on whether or not the

horse is properly saddled and flanked to buck its best. Position of back cinch shall be over the break of the horse's belly and any question of tightness shall be left to the discretion of the judges.

4. Halters may be provided by contestants or stock contractors. Contestants and stock contractors must agree halters are acceptable and;

a. If any halter comes off horse during an eight (8) second ride, contestant is not eligible for a re-ride. I.E. the fit and tightness of a bronc halter is the sole responsibility of the contestant.

b. If contestant's halter breaks, contestant is not eligible for a re-ride.

c. If stock contractor's halter breaks, contestant shall be awarded a re-ride if a qualified ride is made to the point of the break.

### Novice Saddle Bronc Riding

1. Novice membership is for Saddle Bronc Riding.

2. Novice member dues are fifty dollars (\$50).

### Novice Events

1. The NPRA will encourage their rodeo committees to offer Novice Saddle Bronc Riding with a minimum of a hundred dollars (\$100) in added money. Novice Saddle Bronc contestants cannot have won more than fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) lifetime earnings. Membership is not mandatory, but is necessary to be eligible for finals and or year-end awards.

2. Entry fees for novice events will be thirty dollars (\$30) in the purse. In addition, novice entries will pay the other associated fees as in other events (Finals Fund, Judges fee, Rodeo Connection fee, and committee charge).

3. Rough stock for the Novice events will be drawn for as in all NPRA events. Two re-ride animals are required in the re-ride draw for novice events. If there is only one novice contestant, then only one re-ride animal is required. (submitted by D. Bain 8/2019)

4. All novice events will be governed by the NPRA rulebook. Membership fees and entry fees will follow the scales established for the novice events.

5. If there are no qualified eight (8) second rides in the Novice Riding Event at the rodeo, the total payoff monies will be submitted to the NPRA office with the rodeo results and the money will be placed in a fund to be used at the NPRA Finals for additional added money in that Novice Riding Event. The novice Rough Stock Riding events will be judged the same as the regular corresponding events.

### Saddle Bronc Riding Contestant Disqualification

1. Riding with locked spur rowels or spurs with rowels having less than five (5) points.

2. Violating spur out rule.

3. Changing hands on rein, wrapping rein around hand, or hand not on the same side as the rein.

4. Losing stirrup.

## **18. RANCH BRONC RIDING**

The NPRA will now offer Ranch Bronc Riding as an optional event. As a Rodeo Committee interested in offering Ranch Bronc Riding, you would need to add at least five hundred dollars (\$500). The entry fees for this event will be a minimum of seventy-five dollars (\$75) plus the NPRA fees. Membership will be the same as in all of the other events. Event funds will be the same as the Saddle Bronc Riding Event. (submitted by D. Bain 8/2019)

a. Suggested Ground Rules

i. Eight (8) second ride

ii. Rider must start one handed until he is past the end of the chute at its farthest point in the arena

a. After contestant is past the end of the chute gate at its farthest point he may ride two handed.

iii. Spurs must be same as Saddle Bronc riders, 5-star, free rolling

- iv. Standard saddle or slick fork with or without bucking rolls
- v. No hobbling or binding of stirrups in any way
- vi. Horses may be throat latched at the contractor's discretion
- vii. Rein must be attached to halter
- viii. No chapping a horse at the gate. (Throwing or slapping chaps or rain coat at horse.)
- ix. Same rein must remain on the halter and must maintain control for the duration of the ride
- x. No spur out/mark out required (if they do it should be rewarded)
- xi. After the contestant crosses the plane of the gate at the farthest point in the arena the rider can hold on to the horn, cantle rope, night latch, or rope strap
- xii. Fanning of hat is allowed but not quirts or whips
- xiii. Loss of stirrups is allowed but points may be deducted for doing so
- xiv. If horse goes down to knees, belly, hip or shoulder the rider must ride them down and ride them up. (may take away points for how long the horse is down)
- xv. If the horse goes down and touches both hip and shoulder on ground (laying flat) the rider must declare to receive a re-ride
- xvi. Riders will be rewarded points for control, aggressiveness, exposure, length of spur stroke and drag time. The wildest, yet controlled ride should win.
- xvii. Re-rides will be given according to rules listed under Re-rides in the current rule book.
- xviii. Ranch Saddle Broncs must be drawn according to NPRA riding event Drawing Livestock rules with one exception: a. Paint brands on animals are allowed

## **19. BULL RIDING**

In addition to rough stock general rules, the following apply to bull riding:

- 1. Riding to be done with one hand and loose rope, with or without handhold. No knots or hitches to prevent rope from falling off bull when rider leaves animal. See PRCA Rule R10.6.1 for other rope, hook, post or ring restrictions.
- 2. Rope must have bell. Bell must be under bell of bull, but not hang more than two (2) inches from bull rope.
- 3. Contestant may have no more than two (2) men on chute at a time to help pull bull rope.
- 4. Bull riders will be limited to pulling their ropes three times.
- 5. Contestant will have the right to call on judges to pass on whether or not the bull is properly flanked to buck to the best of his ability.
- 6. All bull horns must be blunted to the size of a fifty cent (.50) cent piece. The primary stock contractor will be fined fifty dollars (\$50) per head drawn for violation of this rule.
- 7. If a bull hips himself changing his momentum causing the rider to be bucked off, regardless if the rider himself is touched by the object, he is subject to a re-ride.

### Bull Riding Contestant Qualifications

- 1. If rider makes a qualified ride eight (8) seconds with any part of the rope in the riding hand he is to be marked.

### Bull Riding Contestant Disqualifications

- 1. Not having a bell on bull rope.
- 2. Riding with spur rowels with more than five (5) points or placing spurs or chaps under rope when rope is being tightened.

### Limited No. of Contestants in Rodeo

- 1. The Bull Riding limit is as follows:
  - a. Eighteen (18) per performance through three (3) performances.
  - b. Fifteen (15) per performance through four (4) performances.

c. Fourteen (14) per performance through five (5) performances.

d. Twelve (12) per performance thereafter.

2. If less than fifteen (15) contestants enter the bull riding, they may receive two (2) head of stock. If more than fifteen (15) contestants enter the bull riding they will receive one (1) head of stock. Rodeo committees have the option to limit bull riding to the minimums, or to open the entries to include more contestants than the minimums.

3. Upon entering, the top eighteen (18) will receive a bull and the balance to be drawn randomly. Current year's standings will be used and balance to be filled with previous year's standings.

4. The bull riding waiting list shall be prepared by Rodeo Connection. Prior to reaching the rodeo grounds the secretary shall use the list as drawn. Contestants on waiting list have priority over contestant not on waiting list and must call the rodeo secretary, if possible, for turnouts.

5. Upon reaching the grounds, the first NPRA member/co-approving association member bull rider on grounds who has paid his fees before the bull riding begins shall receive the first turnout bull. Contestants on the waiting list followed by contestants who entered late will have priority and judges will be notified, if possible.

## **20. RE-RIDES**

1. At the discretion of either judge a re-ride may be awarded.

2. The condition of personal equipment is the responsibility of the contestant; therefore, broken personal equipment will not be grounds for a re-ride.

### Stock Fouls Rider at the Chute

1. If, in the opinion of a judge, an animal fouls the contestant at the chute, he may be awarded a re-ride option if he declares himself. The contestant may be awarded a re-ride option whether he declares himself or not if a judge rules he did not have a reasonable chance to declare.

2. If rider is fouled in chute, causing him to miss horse out, but makes honest attempt to spur him out and qualifies, the judges shall waive spur-out rule and mark the rider.

3. If contestant draws an animal that fouls him in chute, he is entitled to a re-ride if he fails to get out on the animal after two attempts.

4. The association or judges have the right to rule out extremely dangerous animals in the chute.

### Stock Falls

1. If animal falls, rider is eligible for a re-ride and a re-ride option if a judge feels fall significantly affected bucking performance. Rider may take same animal back, provided stock contractor is willing, or he may have a re-ride drawn. If rider takes same animal back, he must take the marking with the exception of a foul, fall, or other things not related to bucking performance.

2. If animal falls, and if cowboy rides animal up and goes on and contests, he will be marked, provided he makes a qualified ride and doesn't touch the animal or himself with free hand while animal is on the ground, with final decision left to the judges. Touching the ground is permissible.

3. A fall is defined as an animal going down to at least; both front knees or both hind hocks.

### Stock Fails to Buck or Stops

1. If animal fails to buck or stops any time during the eight (8) seconds, rider is eligible for a re-ride. Rider may take same animal back, provided that the stock contractor is willing, or he may have drawn re-ride. If rider takes same animal back, he must take the marking with the exception of falls, fouls, interference and other things not related to bucking performance.

2. If a riding event animal stops after an initial start and outside help restarts animal, rider does not have to qualify to be eligible for a re-ride.

### Flank Comes Off

Rider may be given a re-ride option on same horse or bull, given a re-ride option on drawn re-ride horse/bull or take his marking, if flank comes off or breaks provided he completes a qualified ride.

## **21. TIMED EVENT GENERAL RULES**

### Numbering Stock

1. All steers will be number-branded on the horn or right side for team roping cattle and left side for steer wrestling cattle. The fines for the first rodeo that steers are used that are not numbered shall be fifty dollars (\$50) per head and doubled per head every rodeo thereafter. Fine to be levied by the judges or event director.
2. All cows and calves will be ear tagged for one year with the same color of tags.
3. If there are ear tags as well as brands on cattle, they must coincide.
4. Changing or altering number brands on cattle during a year will result in a one hundred dollar (\$100) fine per animal to the stock contractor.

### Stock Requirements

1. All contractors must have not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of cattle to contestants, except in the tie down roping and steer wrestling where all contractors must have not less than thirty-three percent (33%) of calves/steers to contestants, or the number of contestants in any performance, whichever is greater.
2. The contractor shall contact the event director or director at large within forty-eight (48) hours of the rodeo when fresh or add-on calves will be used.
3. All tie down calves must be weaned two (2) weeks prior to the start of the rodeo. They may not be weaned for the weekend then put back on the cow.
4. All fresh tie-down calves may be flanked and tied prior to the first draw at rodeos at which they will be used. Event director or representative must verify tying of calves.
5. All tie down calves brought up from the breakaway roping shall be considered “fresh” and follow the rules for tying fresh calves.
6. Team Roping and steer wrestling cattle will be of same sex – if heifers, upon event director’s approval only. Mixed pen shall be subject to fine of fifty dollars (\$50) per head, per run.
7. Calf roping calves shall have horn two (2) inches long or less on either side. Breakaway cattle will have a horn length of three (3”) inches or less on either side. Team Roping steers must have at least six (6”) inches of horn on both sides. Steer Wrestling steer’s horns shall be a minimum of nine (9”) inches long on both sides. The measurement will be from the bottom of the base of the horn to the tip.
8. The horn spread of cattle (including cow milking cows) shall be no more than twenty-eight (28”) inches tip to tip unless approved by the event director. Stock contractors are expected to cooperate in trimming steers horns to allow them to freely pass through chute.
9. Team roping and steer wrestling cattle’s horns will be blunted to the size of a dime.
10. To keep steer wrestling steers even, a director or representative will have the right to throw or eliminate any steer, at least one (1) hour before the draw of the first performance or slack, under the supervision of a judge and the contractor or his representative.
11. Any steer wrestling cattle held over from one year to the next cannot be used except by event director approval.
12. Any steer wrestling or team roping steer identified by the event director as being unfit for use and black-balled, must be horn branded with an “X”. The fine to the stock contractor for returning the steer to the draw shall be fifty dollars (\$50) per head and doubled per head every rodeo thereafter.
13. Cow milking cows and calves shall be separated at least one (1) hour before rodeo or slack. Roper has option of posting fifty dollar (\$50) bond to have a cow checked by a judge, if he feels the cow has no milk, as soon as possible after the draw and before contested on. If cow is found to be dry, the contestant shall receive his bond back and be drawn another cow.
14. No black-balled stock from any co-approving association will be allowed at NPRA rodeos. If

a contractor brings one and the stock is put into the draw, the contractor will be fined two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

15. Judges and contractor shall be in attendance when directors eliminate animals to make an even herd.

16. All timed event cattle with the exception of cows must be run through the arena at least twice prior to the rodeo.

17. Any director who approves cattle that don't meet the NPRA requirements must notify the judges of that rodeo.

### Cattle Weight

1. Tie down calves can be no more than two hundred seventy-five (275) pounds. and recommended minimum weight is no less than two hundred (200) pounds. The tie down roping director must be notified if there is a deviation from the recommended minimum weight.

2. Breakaway calves can weigh no more than four hundred (400) pounds. Recommended minimum weight no less than two hundred and fifty (250) pounds. Pens used should be uniform in size, within fifty – seventy-five (50-75) pounds of each other.

3. Team roping steers will weigh a minimum of four hundred fifty (450) pounds and a maximum of six hundred fifty (650) pounds.

4. Steer wrestling steers will weigh a minimum of four hundred fifty (450) pounds and a maximum of six hundred (600) pounds.

### Barrier Rules

1. All barriers in all timed events will be mechanical. The barrier height to be standardized thirty-two (32) to thirty-six (36) inches. Barriers must be a side-pull with pulley and neck rope pulling from side of the chute. Chutes must have a clearance of at least twenty-eight (28) inches for steers.

2. Barrier box pads will be furnished by the stock contractor. The fine for not providing box pads shall be fifty dollars (\$50) for the first offense.

3. Panel boxes shall have adequate backing behind box pad, either plywood or plank boards to a minimum height of forty-eight (48) inches and width of forty-eight (48) inches. Pipe rail boxes are exempt.

4. Neck ropes must be tied with string. No metal snaps, elastics, Velcro, or hardware shall be used on neck ropes for cattle used in the timed events.

5. Barrier ropes must be tied with string and pigtail shall be ten (10) inches long or less.

6. Barrier judge is responsible for changing barrier string when broken, whenever it may have been weakened, or on request of next contestant. If two or more strands of string are required, the string shall be wrapped continuously two or more times to create equal tension on each strand.

7. A judge is to be on hand at the barrier at all times when there is a timed event going on.

8. If a contestant is fouled at the barrier or if there is a failure in the barrier equipment, the contestant must declare himself if he knows he gets fouled or he must qualify if he doesn't know he gets fouled to be eligible for a re-run. If a contestant breaks the barrier prior to a foul or barrier malfunction, the barrier penalty shall be carried to the re-run.

9. When contestant asks for stock, gate is to be opened and stock belongs to contestant regardless of bad breaks such as horse wheeling at barrier, horse beating animal out of barrier, etc.

10. Any time the primary line judge determines that a contestant has obviously beaten the barrier; a ten (10) second penalty shall be assessed even though the barrier string may not have broken.

11. If any part of the pigtail is carried more than ten (10) feet from the pin, the broken barrier may be waived providing the contestant did not obviously beat the barrier as determined by the primary line judge.

12. Should the barrier break at any point other than the designated breaking point, the barrier judge will determine whether there will be a ten (10) second penalty. If the contestant obviously beats the barrier, ten (10) seconds will be added to his time. If not, this will not be considered a

broken barrier.

13. When judge/director feel that the conditions warrant, lining is permitted beyond the score-line not to exceed twenty-five (25) feet.

14. Barriers not being used during a timed event must be kept free of horses during all timed events.

15. If header ropes steer, but heeler declares team as a result of a foul, malfunction, interference, etc., team will be eligible for a re-run.

### Score Lines

Scores shall be set in accordance with the procedure in the PRCA Judges Handbook, Score Lengths Section.

1. Tie Down Roping/Breakaway Roping – The scoreline may be no shorter than the length of the calf roping box minus four (4) feet, unless approved by the roping director or his/her representative. When fresh calves that have never been roped are used, the score will be four (4) feet under the length of the box. Calves on cows after two (2) rodeos will not be considered fresh when setting the score. The score used in the breakaway roping may be different than tie down roping depending upon the quality of the breakaway cattle.

2. Team Roping – The minimum length of the team roping score line shall be the length of the box minus two (2) feet. In all cases maximum score line cannot exceed eighteen (18) feet or as arena conditions allow.

3. Steer Wrestling – The score line may be no longer than the length of the steer wrestling box minus five (5) feet unless approved by steer wrestling director or his representative.

4. Cow Milking – to be flagged at gate.

### General Timed Event Rules

1. There will be a time limit in all timed events. The timers shall signal by buzzer or whistle indicating “no-time” at the end of the following time limits: Tie Down Roping – 30 seconds; Breakaway Roping – 30 seconds; Steer Wrestling – 60 seconds; Team Roping – 30 seconds; Cow Milking – 60 seconds (head-mug – 90 seconds). A contestant must immediately quit competing at the time limit whistle.

2. Time will be recorded in tenths of a second (example: 8.2 seconds)

3. The catch pen gate will be closed in all timed events except Breakaway Roping where the gate will be open in all one-go around rodeos.

4. If stock gets out of the arena, the flagger is to drop the flag to stop the time and roper will get the same stock back. Roper must start from inside the box without the barrier rope. Time to start as flagged by the line judge at the gate with time the roper spent before stock got out added to the total time, including any penalties. If rope was on stock when escape occurred, the rope shall be put on in the chute. The barrier box is considered part of the arena.

5. If animal gets out of arena and no time is recorded, the roper will get stock back with 10 (ten) seconds added to time.

6. If time is not recorded when a field flagger flags out a contestant who has another loop or jump coming, the contestant has the option of taking the same animal back, with 10 (ten) seconds added to the new time. Contestant must start from inside the box without the barrier rope. See PRCA Rule R 11.3 for other barrier and flagger/timer malfunctions.

7. If a contestant is fouled at the barrier or if there is a failure in the barrier equipment, the contestant must declare himself if he knows he gets fouled or he must qualify if he doesn't know he gets fouled to be eligible for a re-run. If a contestant breaks the barrier prior to a foul or barrier malfunction, the barrier penalty shall be carried to the re-run.

8. Attempting in any way to tamper with animal or chutes.

9. If cattle does not break neck rope string upon chute gate opening giving timed event contestant

a fair shot, they will receive a re-run on extra if not induced by contestant. That animal will be pulled from the remainder of the rodeo. (submitted by D. Howell 2017)

### Contestant Rules

1.It is the contestant's responsibility to verify that they are competing on the stock drawn for them. In the event an animal is wrongly contested on they will receive a no time. However, if the judge verified the animal at the contestant's request, they will receive a re-run on the animal that was drawn for them.

2.Producers should not be responsible for putting stock out of the chute; each contestant should furnish his/her own pusher. Pushers cannot leave the mouth of the gate until animal crosses the score line.

3.Striking horse in the head under any circumstances (includes hand) or abusive whipping in any event will result in a two-hundred-fifty dollar (\$250) fine for the first offense. The fine will double for each offense thereafter. The board of directors will suspend, for a minimum of one (1) rodeo season, anyone found guilty of the same infraction more than three (3) times.

4.A member who abuses an animal by any unnecessary non-competitive or competitive action (anywhere on the rodeo grounds) will receive a two-hundred-fifty dollar (\$250) fine and/or disqualification. The fine will double for each offense thereafter. The board of directors will suspend, for a minimum of one (1) rodeo season, anyone found guilty of the same infraction more than three (3) times.

5.A fifty dollar (\$50) fine shall be assessed for any horse(s) stalled/stabled in the timed event boxes overnight.

6.Excessive jockeying by contestant in the timed events may result in a judge giving the contestant sixty (60) seconds to start their run. The judge shall declare the start of said sixty (60) seconds.

7.Contestants must compete in drawn order unless the same horse is being ridden back to back. In that case, the first contestant below those needing the split will be moved up to create the split. One split at a time starting with the first received split will be made until all splits have been made. Splits according to the above procedure may be made when hazer's horses are being used for several steer wrestlers to minimize delays during the steer wrestling.

## **22.TIE DOWN ROPING**

In addition to general timed event rules, the following apply to tie down roping:

1.Two loops will be permitted if two loops are carried. Should contestants miss with both, he must retire and no time will be allowed.

2.Rope may be dallied or tied hard and fast – either is permissible.

3.Contestant must adjust neck rope and reins in a manner that will prevent the horse from dragging the calf. If a horse drags the calf the field judge may stop the horse.

4.If a jerk line is used, the jerk line will be a maximum length of fifteen (15) feet and one-half (1/2) inch in diameter.

5.If a roper's hand is on the calf when the calf falls after initial jerk, calf is considered thrown by hand.

6.Untie man must not touch calf until the judge passes on the tie.

### Tie Down Roping Contestant Qualifications

1.Any catch is a legal catch.

2.Contestant must dismount, go down rope and throw calf by hand and cross and tie at least three legs. Tie must be one full wrap around at least three legs and finished with a half hitch or hooey. At least three legs must stay tied and crossed for six seconds (see the following Rule 5).

3.If a calf is down when the roper reaches it, the calf must be let up to its feet or lifted high enough that it could stand on all four feet if dropped and must be thrown by hand.

4. Rope must hold calf until roper gets hand on calf.

5. The time for a calf to be securely tied is six (6) seconds. Roper's hands must leave the string to signal time. The time shall start when the roper gets on his horse and the horse takes one step forward and there is two to three feet of rope on the ground. A slack rope on the ground when roper remounts does not constitute starting the watch, and the horse must step forward to begin the six (6) second procedure. If, for any reason, the rope becomes tight, the judge shall stop the watch and wait for the contestant to again give slack. The watch shall again be started to continue the six (6) second count. If rope is off calf after roper signals for time, the six (6) second procedure shall start after the roper clears the calf.

6. The fine for unintentionally dragging a calf five (5) feet but less than ten (10) feet shall be twenty-five (\$25) dollars per occurrence. The fine for unintentionally dragging a calf ten feet or more shall be one hundred dollars (\$100) per occurrence. Intentionally dragging a calf, regardless of distance, shall result in a two hundred fifty (\$250) fine for each offense, plus possible disqualification. Intentional shall be defined as caused by contestant and shall include both physical and verbal actions. Repeated intentional drag fines will double. Fines must be paid within thirty (30) days.

#### Tie Down Roping Contestant Disqualifications

1. Roping calf without releasing loop from the hand.

2. Intentional jerk-down and or abuse will result in disqualification and a one hundred (\$100) dollar fine, doubling the fine for each offense thereafter. Jerk down will result in disqualification; second (2nd) offense is disqualification and one hundred (\$100) dollar fine and doubling fine each offense thereafter. Jerk down will be defined as over backwards with the calf landing on his back or head with all four feet in the air. (Submitted by School 2017) The board of directors will suspend, for a minimum of one (1) rodeo season, anyone found guilty of the same infraction more than three (3) times. When fresh calves are used, the jerk-down rule will not be enforced.

3. If calf does not stay legally tied during the six (6) second procedure and legs become uncrossed or calf gets to his feet, the roper will be flagged out and marked no time.

4. Touching pigging string after signaling for time.

5. Grabbing catch rope after signaling for time, or any physical or verbal act to purposely tighten catch rope.

6. Exceeding the thirty (30) second time limit

7. Touching calf after signaling for time.

8. Missing with first loop and second loop and second loop becoming uncoiled or loose and touching the ground.

9. No neck rope on calf horse.

10. Catch rope being off calf when touched by roper.

11. Not getting calf up if calf is down when touched by roper.

## **23. TEAM ROPING**

In addition to general timed event rules, the following apply to team roping:

1. Two (2) contestants can rope together on one (1) head of stock only and a contestant may rope only one (1) head of stock in one go-round.

2. When a team roper calls to enter a rodeo, he must enter as a team and give the secretary his partner's name and association card number.

3. A one go-around rodeo will be two (2) loops; two (2) or more go-rounds will be three (3) loops.

4. Any heeler 50 years of age or older may tie on hard and fast to the horn with the use of a break-free safety device. Minimum length of the rope to be no less than sixteen (16) feet. Any malfunction of roper's equipment may result in a no time.

5. If a team roper draws out with a medical or turns out after the books are closed, the contestant entered with him/her may draw out, or may get another partner who is a NPRA member or a co-ap-

proving association member, for performance or slack; except team ropers who are already entered the legal number of times in the event. If one partner is already entered in the rodeo, his/her points will count. If the new partner is not already entered in the rodeo, he/she will be considered a late entry and points will not count. If a partner gets a new partner, the new partner will be liable for the entry fee at the rodeo and the partner that is not competing will be liable for the Rodeo Connection fee if it is a medical turnout or the fine for a turnout.

6. Money won heading will count towards the heading standings, and money won heeling will count toward the heeling standings.

7. For the finals rodeo the designated number of contestants to compete in an event as the top headers and the top heelers will be eligible. Ropers must partner with another contestant that has qualified and entered the finals rodeo.

#### Team Roping Contestant Qualifications

1. Each contestant will carry one rope. Header must throw first loop.

2. Roper must dally to stop or turn steer. No tie ropes allowed.

3. Steer to be roped first by head or horns or head and one horn.

4. Steer to be roped by one or both hind feet.

5. Straight time for two (2) hind leg catch. Five seconds added to time for one hind leg catch.

6. The steer's body must be turned and moving forward before the heel loop can be thrown. However, if the steer stops, it must only be moving forward for the heel loop to be legal. Any heel loop thrown in the switch will be considered crossfire and no time will be recorded.

7. Time will be taken when steer is roped, both horses facing steer, with ropes dallied tight. The amount of "V" allowed shall be consistent with considerations for the animal's health and arena conditions. Horse's feet must be on ground and ropers must be mounted to be flagged. Steer must be up when roped by head and heels.

8. Steer must be kept stretched until inspected by field judge.

9. The following catches are legal head catches: around both horns, around the neck or a half head.

10. Any question as to catches in this contest will be decided by the field flagger.

11. Illegal catches will be flagged when the ropers declare themselves by dallying, and facing. Then, the team will be flagged out for illegal catch.

#### Team Roping Contestant Disqualification

1. Roper roping steer without turning loose the loop will be considered no catch.

2. Any catch by the header except both horns, half-head or neck catch.

3. Allowing steer to back into heel loop.

4. Dropping rope at any time.

5. Illegal head catches are, but not limited to: if hondo passes over one horn and the loop over the other; if loop crosses itself in a head catch; if loop is in the steer's mouth.

6. A catch declared a crossfire.

7. Handling the steer roughly at any time.

8. Exceeding the thirty (30) second time limit.

9. Header not throwing first loop.

10. Steer not standing when roped by both head and heels.

11. Front leg in heel loop.

## **24. STEER WRESTLING**

In addition to general timed event rules, the following apply to steer wrestling.

1. The steer wrestling event must be run before the barrel racing in a performance or slack.

2. The fairness of catch and throw will be left to the flagger and their decision will be final.

3. Contestant and hazer must use same horses with which they leave chutes.
4. No penalty for breaking horn.
5. Steer must be caught from horse. If contestant loses contact with steer, he must re-catch it within one step or remount and jump from the horse. Contestant will be allowed two (2) jumps at a steer within a sixty (60) second time limit.

#### Steer Wrestling Contestant Qualification

1. Contestant must furnish his own hazer and horses.
2. One hazer allowed.
3. After catching steer, wrestler must bring it to a stop or change its direction and twist it down.
4. If a steer is accidentally knocked down or thrown down by wrestler putting animal's horns in ground, it must be let up on all four feet and then re-thrown.
5. Steer will be considered down only when it is lying flat on back or side, all four feet and head straight and steer wrestler must have hand on steer to be flagged.

#### Steer Wrestling Contestant Disqualification

1. Any contestant using a hazer who is not a NPRA member, local, co-approving association member, or permit holder.
2. Rendering any assistance to contestant while contestant is working steer will result in fifty (\$50) dollar fine to hazer and disqualification of the steer wrestler.
3. Exceeding the sixty(60) second time limit.
4. Dogger taking more than one (1) step to re-catch steer.
5. Not stopping or changing the steer's direction prior to throwing steer.

## **26. WILD COW MILKING**

In addition to general timed event rules, the following apply to cow milking:

1. Committees have the option to require contestants to head mug the cows during the Wild Cow Milking. It must be stated as a ground rule on the approval form and listed in the rodeo guide. Head Mug is defined as follows: Muzzer will be required to get to the head of the cow as soon as practical. He must then release the rope and hold the cow by the head.
2. The milker may dally and hold the cow until the muzzer gets to the head of the cow, or he may undally and go down the rope to the cow.
3. Clear glass bottles, uniform in size, must be used. Contestants are responsible to get their own bottle before entering the roping box.
4. There will be one milker and one muzzer to each team.
5. Milker will be allowed to leave starting place lap and tap with cow. Time to start as flagged at gate by the line judge.
6. The finish line in the cow milking must be marked with a rope.
7. There will be a sixty (60) second time limit, to be signaled by a buzzer, after which the contestants must release the cow. In a "head mug" only rodeo there will be a ninety (90) second time limit, to be signaled by a buzzer, after which the contestants must release the cow.
8. Timers shall be required to signal, by a buzzer, if the time has exceeded sixty (60) or ninety (90) second time limit or sixth (6th) place time.

#### Cow Milking Contestant Qualification

1. Roper must dally. Rope will not be tied hard and fast.
2. Must be a clean neck, half head or horns catch. Head catch must be legal prior to the muzzer touching the rope or cow, whichever occurs first.
3. The rope must be free of the horse and saddle when milker comes in contact with the cow, OFF means off clean, not touching the horse or saddle.

4.The rope must be off the cow before the milker crosses the line. OFF means off clean, not touching the cow.

5.The cow milker must, immediately upon crossing the finish line, hand the bottle to the judge for determination as to the amount of milk. Milk must drip from the bottle. The judge must carry a stop watch and allow five (5) seconds for the milk to drip.

#### Cow Milking Contestant Disqualification

1.Holding or grabbing cow by the tail at any time.

2.Any contestant using a mugger who is not a NPRA member, co-approving association member, permit holder, or local.

3.Milking cow when she is not standing on all four feet.

4.If rope is dropped by both mugger and roper at the same time before the cow is milked.

5.If rope is not free of horse and saddle when roper comes in contact with cow, OFF means off clean, not touching the horse or saddle.

6.If rope is not off of cow when milker steps in finish circle, OFF means off clean, not touching the cow.

7.Not dallying.

8.Touching bottle after handing it to judge.

9.Exceeding the sixty (60) second time limit or ninety (90) second time limit if head mugged.

## **26.BREAKAWAY ROPING**

In addition to general timed event rules, the following apply to breakaway roping:

1.All ladies and boys fourteen (14) years of age and under will be allowed to enter. The age of a boy shall be determined as of January 1 of the current year. A boy must either show proof of age at the beginning of the season which will thereafter be kept on file by the association secretary/treasurer or be able to show proof of age to the rodeo grounds secretary whenever asked.

2.Any boy who enters the association tie-down roping will relinquish his right to compete in the breakaway roping thereafter. A record of any relinquished rights will be kept on file by the association secretary/treasurer.

3.At one go-round rodeos, only one loop is permitted. There will be a thirty (30) second time limit and the catch pen gate will be open.

4.At two go-round rodeos, paying an average, two (2) loops will be permitted, provided roper carries two (2) ropes, with both being tied to the saddle horn by string and each is thrown only once. Catch pen gate will be closed. There will be a thirty (30) second time limit.

5.The rope shall be tied securely enough to the saddle horn with string to allow a tug by the barrier judge and not break. A knot must be tied at the end of the rope. The string and a flag or ribbon that is visible to the barrier and flag judge must be attached to the rope at the end of the rope next to the knot. The barrier judge may request rope to be re-tied before permitting contestant to compete.

#### Breakaway Roping Contestant Qualifications

1.Ropers will start from the box on the right behind the barrier. Breaking the barrier is a ten (10) second penalty.

2.Catch must be clean neck catch only. Rope must draw up behind the head and ears, come tight around the neck only. Any front legs, body, back legs and tail will result in a no time.

3.The calf must break the rope away from the horn.

#### Breakaway Roping Contestant Disqualifications

1.Any calf to touch or cross the line at the catch pen gate before the rope has broken away. The line will be an imaginary plane between the gate posts.

2.Missing the first loop and the second loop becoming uncoiled or loose and touching the ground.

3.Roper breaking rope from the saddle horn.

- 4.If nylon-type-horn-string is provided by rodeo officials and is not used.
- 5.If cotton-type-horn-string is used contestant will be disqualified.
- 6.Exceeding the thirty (30) second time limit.
- 7.Catch other than clean neck catch.
- 8.Not tying string and ribbon to end of rope at knot.

## **27.WOMEN’S BARREL RACING**

In addition to general timed event rules, the following apply to barrel racing:

1.Contestant’s appearance must be neat, clean and professional. Any contestant whose appearance is deemed unprofessional will be fined at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The fine will be up to one hundred (\$100) dollars. Contestants must wear pants, long sleeve shirt, western hat and western boots for all rodeo performances and slack.

2.Barrel horses cannot be ridden by more than one contestant, per rodeo.

3.Running start is allowed. One circle is allowed. Contestant may cross the starting line anywhere between the first and second barrels, or between the electric eyes if they are used. Entrance and exit gate to remain the same for all contestants and consistent throughout the rodeo.

4.A twenty-five (\$25) dollar fine will be assessed for excessive jockeying of horse or circling after entering the arena. You must proceed through the gate in a forward motion to position, turn and go. One (1) 360 degree turn is permitted.

5.A barrel racing horse can be lead through the gate to compete as long as the helper is in dress code and does not cross the starting line.

6.In case of a draw-out in a paid performance, exhibition runs will be after paid contestants.

7.During the barrel racing event, field judges must be available to determine any irregularities in pattern or arena, set up barrels as needed, keep pattern clean (pick up hats, bell boots, etc.) and verify contestants at gate.

8.If racer feels she has been fouled or interfered with, she must declare to be eligible for a re-run.

9.The NPRA/Barrel Racers/Barrel Racing Director, request the opportunity to ask the NPRA Rodeo Committees to rake the barrel pattern after every six (6) barrel racers.

10.All shirts will have to have a collar and buttons or snaps down the front. No holes in your jeans.

### Barrel Racing Contestant Qualification

1.Go to either right or left barrel first, but must make two left turns and one right turn or two right turns and one left turn.

2.Five (5) seconds will be added to the contestant’s time for each barrel knocked over.

### Barrel Racing Contestant Disqualification

1.Failure to follow course disqualifies contestant for the go-round and the finals.

2.Losing your horse upon falling.

3.Competing on a horse that has already been competed on by another contestant at that rodeo.

4.Making an exhibition run during slack or performance on a horse prior to any competition run.

5.Not entering and exiting arena through designated gates.

### Timing

1.The NPRA barrel racing event director or a designated NPRA member will furnish the rodeo committee with an electric eye for use at their rodeos. If the stock contractor furnishes an electric eye for their rodeo, they would receive the two (\$2) dollars each barrel racing contestant pays for the upkeep of the eye. If an electric eye furnished by a stock contractor does not work, the two (\$2) dollars for each missed run that the barrel racer pays for the upkeep of the eye, will go to the barrel racing fund.

2.It shall be timers’ responsibility to assure the electronic eye is available and ready for the barrel

racing event.

3. Time will begin as soon as the horse's nose crosses the starting line between the two electric eyes and will be stopped when the horse's nose passes over the finish line.

4. If the eye malfunctions the barrel racer will automatically be given the back-up manual time in tenths (10th's). A re-run option will only be given if there is interference, during the barrel racer's run which affects her run (bull, dog, etc. in arena). If a five (5) second penalty occurs before the interference it will be carried forward to a re-run. When a re-run is required for any reason, there shall be a delay of thirty (30) minutes if contestant so desires.

5. Complete electric timer must be backed up by the flagman who will stand directly behind one timer post in the arena. One timer will record the times that appear on the electric-eye-controlled readout in 100th's (hundredths). The second timer will operate the backup manual watch and record the time in 10th's (tenths). She will operate from the flagman's signals. When using an electric eye and it fails to operate correctly for more than one half (1/2) of the total contestants, use the backup recorded times in the 10th's (tenths) for the rodeo or go-round. If the electric eye fails to work during the first performance, every attempt should be made to have any electric timer for the remainder. Electric eye time to 100th's (hundredths), backup time to 10th's (tenths). Rodeo which is hand flagged in its entirety is timed to the 10th's (tenths).

### Barrel Racing Course

1. Clover Leaf Pattern – Standard distance: 90 feet x 105 feet with a 60-foot starting line. A standard pattern must be set if possible. The score line shall be a minimum of 45 feet from the fence. Specify in and out gates and whether open or shut. Persons measuring and marking barrel pattern must give a copy to a judge or the rodeo secretary.

2. If a standard course cannot be marked, then the distance between the second and third barrel will not be more than the distance between the first and second barrel plus twenty (20) feet. (Example: 70' between the first and second barrel, then no more than 90' from the second to the third barrel.)

3. Distance from the fence: first and second barrel shall be placed at least fifteen (15) feet from any fence. Third barrel shall be placed at least twenty-five (25) feet from any fence.

4. The barrels must be marked with a tape measure. No automatic measuring devices will be used.

5. When setting barrels on markers, center of barrel should be positioned over where the marker comes out of the ground.

6. It shall be mandatory that stakes be used for the starting line when the electric eye is used.

7. Barrels used must be 55 gallon metal barrels with top and bottom intact (not open ended). If metal barrels are not available, 55 gallon plastic barrels may be used adding four (4") inches of water or sand to each plastic barrel.

8. Barrels must be set a minimum of twenty (20') feet off markers when practicing.

9. Any local barrel event scheduled during a performance must be placed in schedule of events after NPRA barrel race event. Barrels must be placed a minimum of (15') feet (if possible twenty (20') feet) from NPRA barrel markers. It is the flag judge's responsibility to oversee.

### Arena Conditions

1. Each performance will be limited to 12 contestants. If the committee chooses to run more than twelve (12) in a performance they are responsible to tractor drag after twelve (12) and they will tractor drag consistently in slack. If no slack at rodeo, tractor drafter after twelve (12) or evenly between contestant's run (ex: twenty (20) in performance drag after ten (10). When a tractor drag is required, it will occur after the designated number of contestants drawn regardless if there have been turnouts, vet or medical releases.

2. The ground shall be worked the same prior to slack as it was prior to performances. If barrel racing is the last event in the slack performance the barrel pattern in its entirety, including the start and stopping area shall be worked by tractor before commencing. (submitted by D. Bain 2018)

3.A Best Footing Award may be awarded to the committee who has made extra effort to insure the best possible ground conditions for the barrel racing event. The barrel racing director will determine the method of selection for this award.

#### Vet Release

1.Any contestant using a vet release cannot participate in any other barrel racing competition on said horse for three (3) days. Any violation will result in a one-hundred (\$100) fine.

2.A vet release must be provided to the rodeo secretary or NPRA office if a barrel horse is unable to compete. The release must be received by the NPRA office within seven (7) days of turned out performance or contestant will be liable for entry fee and turnout fine.

#### Barrel Racing Fines

1.There will be a fifteen (\$15) dollar fine for losing hat in the arena during the run.

2.Anyone setting the barrels on the official markers and practicing or working horse on pattern will be fined a minimum of twenty-five (\$25).

3.A fifty (\$50) dollar fine will be assessed against any barrel racer refusing to assist a judge in marking the barrel pattern.

### **28.RULES TO INSURE HUMANE TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK**

1.A qualified veterinarian should be available at all events.

2.Animals for all events will be inspected before the draw, and no sore, lame, sick or injured animals with defective eyesight shall be permitted in the draw at any time.

3.Should an animal become sick or injured between the time it is drawn and the time it is scheduled to be used in competition that animal shall not be used in competition and another animal drawn for the contestant as provided in the Association rule book.

4.Any association member, including stock contractor, guilty of excessive mistreatment of livestock may be fined by the board of directors with fine not to exceed five (\$500) hundred for the first offense.

5.Striking a horse in the head under any circumstances (includes hand) or abusive whipping in any event will result in a one hundred (\$100) dollar fine for the first offense.

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

7.No stimulants or hypnotics to be used or given any animal used for contest purposes.

8.The arena shall be free of rocks, holes and obstacles.

9.Clowns are not to abuse stock in any fashion.

10.Contestant may be disqualified for any mistreatment of livestock.

11.No stock should be confined in vehicles beyond a period of twenty-four (24) hours without being unloaded, properly fed and watered. When animals are carried in conveyances in which they do have proper food, water, space and opportunity to rest, the provision for unloading shall not apply.

12.Association members who abuse an animal by any unnecessary non-competitive and/or competitive action (anywhere on the rodeo grounds) will result in a two hundred fifty (\$250) dollar fine and/or disqualification. The fine will double for each offense thereafter. The board of directors will suspend, for a minimum of one (1) rodeo season, anyone found guilty of the same infraction more than three (3) times.

#### Rough Stock Events

1.No sharp or cutting objects in cinch, saddle girth, or flank straps shall be permitted. Only sheepskin-lined flank straps shall be used on bucking horses and shall be of the quick-release type. Sheepskin-lined flank straps shall be placed on the animal so the sheepskin covered portion is over both flanks, and the belly of the animal.

2.No locked rowels, rowels that will lock on spurs or sharpened spurs may be used on bareback or saddle bronc horses.

3.Any animal that becomes excessively excited so that it gets down in the chute repeatedly, or tries repeatedly to jump out of the chute, or in any way appears to be in danger of injuring itself, should be released immediately.

4.No bucking horses will have shoes on, with the exception of a split hoof with a flat plate. The director of the event in which the animal is to be used shall have direction as to the rule.

5.No animals shall be beaten, mutilated, or cruelly prodded. Standard electric prods shall be used as little as possible. Animal shall only be touched on the hip or shoulder area with prod.

6.Chutes must be so constructed as to prevent injury to stock. Maintenance men and equipment shall be stationed at chutes to assist in removal of any animal should it become caught.

#### Timed Events

1.A neck rope must be used on tie down roping horses and calf must not be jerked straight over backwards.

2.Contestant must adjust rope and reins in such a manner to prevent horse from dragging calf.

3.Rope is to be removed from calf's body as soon as possible after "tie" is completed and six (6) second procedure is completed.

4.Placing fingers in eyes, lips or nose of cattle while competing is forbidden.

