



# **Northern Rodeo Cowboys Association Rulebook**

## Table of Contents

Article 1 Name.....	4
Article 2 Registered Office.....	4
Article 3 Purpose.....	4
Article 4 Territory.....	4
Article 5 Interpretation.....	4
Article 6 Membership.....	4
Article 7 Membership Fees .....	5
Article 8 Permits.....	5
Article 9 Disclaimer.....	6
Article 10 Suspension/Loss of Privileges/Fine.....	6
Article 11 Voting on Rulebook Adjustments.....	7
Article 12 Board of Directors.....	7
Article 13 Eligibility.....	7
Article 14 Vacancies.....	7
Article 15 Board of Directors Meeting .....	7
Article 16 Appointment of Directors.....	8
Article 17 Director Functions .....	8
Article 18 Subcommittee and/or Temporary Officers.....	9
Article 19 Financial Provisions – Financial Year.....	9
Article 20 Signing of Documents.....	9
Article 21 Financial Institutions.....	9
Article 22 Remuneration of Administrators.....	9
Article 23 Interpretation.....	9
Article 24 Liquidation.....	10
Article 25 Protest.....	10
Article 26 Safety Regulations.....	10
A. Portable Rodeo Arena.....	10
B. Permanent Rodeo Arena.....	10
Article 27 Animal Safety.....	11
A. Portable and/or Permanent Rodeo Arena.....	11
B. Animal Care.....	11
Article 28 Novice Bareback and Saddle Bronc.....	12
Article 29 Finals.....	12
Article 30 Dress Code.....	13
Article 31 Scoring System.....	14
Article 32 Eligibility Standards for Rookie of the Year .....	14
Article 33 New animal Producers.....	14
Article 34 Title Definitions.....	16
A. Promoter.....	16
B. Producer.....	16
C. Animal Supplier.....	16
D. Subcontractor .....	16
Article 35 Sanction Regulations .....	16
Article 36 Sanction Fees.....	17
Article 37 Postponed Rodeo.....	17
Article 38 Entry Fees.....	17

Article 39 Rodeo Registration.....	18
Article 40 Turnout.....	18
Article 41 Doctor Release.....	18
Article 42 Injured Horse .....	19
Article 43 Rodeo Secretary.....	19
Article 44 Drawing of Animals (the draw).....	19
Article 45 Cattle Elimination.....	21
Article 46 Prize Money.....	21
Article 47 Rodeo Judges .....	22
Article 48 Rodeo Officials .....	23
Article 49 Arena Director.....	23
Article 50 Judging Method - Riding Events.....	23
Article 51 Re-rides.....	24
Article 52 Judging Method – Timed Events .....	25
Article 53 Barrier.....	26
Article 54 Bareback and Saddle Bronc Riding Event Only.....	26
Article 55 Bareback Riding.....	27
Article 56 Saddle Bronc Riding.....	27
Article 57 Bull Riding.....	28
Article 58 Tie-down Roping.....	29
Article 59 Team Roping.....	30
Article 60 Steer Wrestling.....	32
Article 61 Ladies Barrel Racing.....	32
Article 62 Breakaway Roping .....	33
Article 63 Junior Breakaway Roping and Junior Barrel Racing.....	34

## Northern Rodeo Cowboys Association

### General Regulations/General Provisions

#### Article 1: Name

1. A corporation legally incorporated under the Companies Act, Part 3, under the corporate name: Northern Rodeo Cowboys Association (hereinafter "N.R.C.A.").

#### Article 2: Registered Office

1. The N.R.C.A. will have its registered office in Ontario, and its correspondence address will be determined by the board of directors via resolution.

#### Article 3: Purpose

1. To bring together individuals interested in the practice of rodeo sports, including competitors, supporters, animal providers, and rodeo producers.
2. To promote rodeo as a sport by constantly striving to ensure honesty and fairness for all participants.
3. To oversee the qualitative development and popularization of rodeo among the public.
4. To approve and/or sanction rodeos and disseminate relevant information about these events.
5. To create friendly relationships between all participants in the rodeo sport.
6. To sanction and/or organize an annual final for competitors.
7. The N.R.C.A. must be the primary sanctioning body in 80% of the rodeos held in Ontario and Quebec.

#### Article 4: Territory

1. The territory of N.R.C.A. is unlimited.

#### Article 5: Interpretation

1. In interpreting these regulations when referring to our French Rulebook, unless the text requires otherwise, words in the masculine will also include the feminine.

#### Article 6: Membership

1. Active Member: Any person of legal age who has paid their annual membership fee to N.R.C.A. and has been duly approved by the board of directors and is not suspended or subject to any disciplinary action imposed by N.R.C.A.
2. A minor must submit a document signed by a parent or legal guardian and notarized to become an active or supporting member.
3. By becoming a member, an individual automatically releases N.R.C.A. and its board members from any liability.
4. The list of members will be kept by the N.R.C.A. secretary and will not be shared with anyone without prior written approval from the board of directors.
5. N.R.C.A. will post an up-to-date digital copy of the rule book on the website.
6. Individuals working inside the rodeo arena and employees such as the main secretary, announcers, animal providers, pickup men, bullfighters, and arena

managers must be active card members of N.R.C.A. Staff outside the arena is either the responsibility of their employer or must hold a supporting member permit.

7. Every member agrees to fully and unconditionally comply with all N.R.C.A. regulations. Ignorance of the regulations or any other directive or code of conduct from N.R.C.A. does not constitute an excuse or defense for any violation.

8. Anyone must register as a member under their true identity, failure to do so will result in immediate suspension and cancellation of their membership card.

9. Under no circumstances may the N.R.C.A. logo be altered without the authorization of the members at a meeting.

#### Article 7: Membership Fees

1. Cost: The cost of active membership cards is set annually by the board of directors (The membership card is valid from November 1st to October 31st, as stipulated in Article #23) and is payable before April 1st of each year. Every active member must renew and pay their membership fee before April 1st each year.

2. Late Payment: the membership fee is due May 1st, if the membership is paid after May 1st, the late fee is an additional \$50.

3. Under no circumstances will the membership fee be refunded once it has been paid.

4. N.R.C.A. reserves the right to charge each member who participates in a rodeo. This amount will be paid at the same time as the registrations. A cowboy pays this amount once per entry. The amount will be determined annually by the committee based on N.R.C.A.'s financial needs and will be shared with members before the season starts.

#### Article 8: Permits

1. N.R.C.A. may issue competition day permits.

2. The cost of a day permit is set annually by the board of directors.

3. The day permit holder must comply with N.R.C.A. regulations just like an active member.

4. A day permit is valid only for one rodeo, and points/money are not compiled for rankings.

5. The day permit holder must compete on the day designated by the rodeo secretary.

6. The holder of a membership card has priority over a permit holder if there are too many participants in a class.

7. Under no circumstances will the day permit fee be refunded once it has been Paid.

#### Article 9: Disclaimer

1. All members, staff, suppliers, contractors, competition or work permit holders, or local competitors (hereinafter "participants") acknowledge that rodeo activities or any other N.R.C.A. activities involve inherent risks of injury and waive any claims or lawsuits against N.R.C.A., animal providers, contractors, or any other N.R.C.A. member for injuries that may occur to them or their animals during an event organized or participated in by N.R.C.A.. Specifically, participants acknowledge that N.R.C.A. does not provide animals used in rodeos and is not responsible for the installation of fences, bleachers, pens, stables, or any other equipment necessary for the organization of a rodeo or other event.
2. The participant acknowledges that they are responsible for verifying the safety of the facilities and animals before use or for inquiring with the suppliers about their safety.
3. The participant acknowledges that they have the required experience for all activities they participate in, are in excellent physical and mental health, and do not have any injuries or conditions that may impair their ability to participate in N.R.C.A. activities.
4. The participant also agrees not to participate in any N.R.C.A. activities if they are under the influence of alcohol or any drugs, even if prescribed by a doctor or used for medicinal purposes.

#### Article 10: Suspension/Loss of Privileges/Fines

1. The board of directors may fine, suspend, or revoke membership privileges for anyone who violates N.R.C.A. regulations or whose conduct and activities are deemed harmful to N.R.C.A. or unsportsmanlike. The board of directors has full discretion to decide whether a member should be suspended or have their membership card cancelled. If the board deems it necessary, the member will be notified in advance by registered letter regarding the alleged behavior and the proposed sanction. The member may choose to appear at the scheduled hearing or respond in writing before the hearing date. If the member fails to appear or respond, they will be deemed to have accepted the proposed sanction, which will take effect immediately.
2. Suspension or expulsion decisions are made by majority vote of the board of directors. The decision is final and not subject to challenge or appeal. Suspension or expulsion does not release the member from their financial obligations to N.R.C.A.
3. A member may be fined or suspended for reasons including:
  - a) Leaving an unpaid bill in a city where an N.R.C.A. rodeo took place.
  - b) Fighting in the arena, on the field, or in the town where the rodeo takes place.
  - c) Animal abuse.
  - d) Arguing with or making physical contact with officials.
  - e) Making derogatory remarks or misbehaving towards N.R.C.A. management, promoters, sponsors, or officials.
  - g) Possessing alcohol or drugs in the arena or behind the chutes during a rodeo or entering the arena under the influence of alcohol or drugs.
  - h) Not being dressed as specified in the dress code regulation.
  - i) If anyone accompanying a member obstructs N.R.C.A. regulations.

- j) Any other unsportsmanlike conduct at the discretion of the board of directors.
- k) Disrespecting officials, employees, and volunteers.

#### Article 11: Voting on Rulebook Adjustments

1. All voting will be done by selected board of directors, rule book adjustment recommendations can be emailed or presented to director directly.
2. Rule book adjustments will be voted on at the end of the season (adjustments must be sent to the email and brought to a board members attention prior to October 31st).

#### Article 12: Board of Directors

1. The board of directors consists of a minimum of five (5) individuals.

##### Attribution

2. The board of directors manages the affairs of N.R.C.A., exercises the powers, and performs the acts provided by the third part of the company law.

#### Article 13: Eligibility

1. Any active member in good standing of N.R.C.A. may be elected to the board of directors.

#### Article 14: Vacancies

1. A position on the board of directors becomes vacant when:
  - a) A director resigns and the board accepts the resignation;
  - b) A director is dismissed, fails to meet the required standards, or conducts themselves in a manner that jeopardizes the good order and well-being of the board.
2. In the event of a vacancy, the board of directors can replace the outgoing director with an active member in good standing for the remainder of the term.

#### Article 15: Board of Directors Meetings

1. The board of directors meets as often as necessary.
2. Board meetings are called by the secretary, either at the request of the president or by a written request from the majority of the board members.
3. If all members of the board are present and agree in writing, all meetings may be held without prior notice. Otherwise, notice must be given at least three days in advance and may be verbal.
4. A majority, meaning half of the directors plus one, constitutes a quorum for board meetings. If one or more positions are vacant, the quorum will be based on the number of elected and active directors.
5. A director may be removed by a majority of the other directors forming the quorum at any duly convened meeting if they are deemed to be absent too frequently from board meetings.
6. If a director is absent from more than three meetings, they must justify their absence to the board of directors.

## Article 16: Appointment of Directors

1. A director may, if their availability, skills, and knowledge permit, hold two or more positions within the board of directors.
2. Past board members may be invited to board meetings, but they do not have voting rights.

## Article 17: Director Functions

### A. The Directors

1. The class director ensures compliance with the general rules, particularly in the class they represent. They ensure fairness during the class and listen to requests and comments from competitors in that class.

### B. The Public Relations Officer

1. The public relations officer ensures good communication with various stakeholders in the rodeo field.

### C. The Secretary

1. The secretary's role is to draft the minutes during board meetings or general assemblies. They are responsible for drafting the proposals submitted to the board of directors. They record any rejections or dissensions and then draft a final resolution when the proposal is adopted. The secretary reads out correspondence and received documents unless exempted. All these must be recorded in the minutes, which must be read and adopted by the board of directors or the subsequent general assembly. The secretary obtains directives from the board to handle the routine affairs of N.R.C.A. and the authority to manage accordingly. Each minute must be certified by the president or their representative and the secretary. They are responsible for keeping the corporation's books and maintaining proper archives. The secretary drafts, receives, and preserves all official correspondence from N.R.C.A.. They maintain an updated list of members or former members who have been fined. This list must be updated regularly. A fine will be removed after 5 years.
2. The secretary's mandate may also include responsibilities for personnel, maintenance of premises, and furniture provided for N.R.C.A.'s use. They are in charge of the daily administration of N.R.C.A.'s affairs as per the mandate assigned to them by the board. This mandate may vary depending on N.R.C.A.'s needs.
3. The secretary's records include a copy of N.R.C.A.'s letters patent, any additional letters patent if applicable, a copy of the annual report and the annual declaration of the legal entity, a copy of all bylaws or other regulations concerning N.R.C.A., the names, in alphabetical order, of all people who are or have been members, an annual list of active members, each member's address and occupation as much as can be verified, and the names, addresses, and occupations of those who have ceased to be members.

### D. The Treasurer

1. The treasurer maintains N.R.C.A.'s accounting records. They sign all cheques drawn on the financial institution where N.R.C.A.'s funds are deposited. They handle all payments via cheque. They are responsible for petty cash, receipts, supporting documents, and banking transactions; receipts and disbursements, and the related materials.
2. At each board meeting, the treasurer reports the expenses and receipts

incurred since the last meeting. They must ensure all expenses comply with the budget, and any over-budget expenses must be approved by the board beforehand. They complete the annual report and submit it within the prescribed time frame to the financial institutions inspector as well as the legal entity report. Within thirty days following the end of each financial year, they prepare a detailed statement of all transactions conducted during the fiscal year.

#### Article 18: Sub-committees and/or Temporary Officers

1. The board of directors may, by resolution, establish sub-committees and appoint temporary officers to whom it will delegate all powers deemed appropriate. The board may dissolve sub-committees and remove temporary officers as it sees fit.

#### Article 19: Financial Provisions – Financial Year

1. N.R.C.A.'s financial year ends on October 31st and begins on November 1st of each year.

#### Article 20: Signing of Documents

1. All cheques and e-transfers, and other documents for N.R.C.A. must be signed, drawn, accepted, or endorsed by the treasurer and by any other person specifically designated for this purpose by a resolution of the board of directors.

#### Article 21: Financial Institutions

1. The board of directors determines, by resolution, the financial institution where N.R.C.A.'s transactions will take place.

#### Article 22: Remuneration of Administrators

1. No administrator will be remunerated. However, reasonable expenses incurred in the course of their duties may be reimbursed, provided that amounts have been previously approved by a resolution of the board of directors.

#### Article 23: Interpretation

1. The interpretation of the regulations, directives, codes of conduct, and any other documents, as well as the interpretation of any event or behavior that occurs during a rodeo sanctioned by N.R.C.A. or in which it participates in any capacity, falls under the exclusive discretion of the N.R.C.A. board of directors.

#### Article 24: Liquidation

1. After the dissolution of N.R.C.A., the liquidation of all remaining assets (after the payment of debts), will be spread equally among the active members of the previous year.

#### Article 25: Protest

1. All calls are finals once both judges sign the judges sheets. (at the end of the rodeo)

#### Article 26: Safety Regulations

These regulations aim to ensure the safety of the public, participants, and animals above all, and must be respected by everyone.

##### Public Safety

##### A. Portable Rodeo Ring

A minimum height of six (6) feet is required for any portable rodeo ring.

##### Fences

1. The portable sections forming the fence on each side of the ring must not exceed sixteen (16) feet in length. The fences should be made of square/round iron tubes (tubing) at least 1 inch in diameter or 1 1/2-inch pipes. The interior of the sections must be made of square/round tubes, welded to prevent animals from escaping). The required minimum dimensions are 140 feet long by 70 feet wide. Any deviations from these measurements must be approved in advance by the board of directors.

2. The roping and dogging chutes must be installed in a fixed manner and be equipped with 2-inch thick mats at the corners with plywood or sheet metal behind, extending from the ground to the top of the barriers.

##### Bronc Animal Pens

1. The portable sections forming these pens must not exceed 16 feet in length. They should be made of square/round tubes at least 1 inch in diameter or 1 1/2-inch pipes. The interior of the sections must be made of square/round tubes, welded to prevent animals from escaping. Any deviation from these standards must be approved in advance by the board of directors.

##### Animal Pens – Timed Events

1. The portable sections forming these pens must not exceed 16 feet in length. They should be made of square/round tubes at least 1 inch in diameter or 1 1/2-inch pipes. The interior of the sections must be made of square/round tubes, welded to prevent animals from escaping. Any deviation must be approved in advance by the board of directors.

##### Bronc Chutes and Saddle Removal Chutes

1. There must be at least sufficient chutes. These should be made from 2-inch pipes or square/round tubes of at least 1 1/2 inches in diameter.

2. Width: minimum 32" – maximum 34"

3. Length: minimum 94" – maximum 98"

4. Minimum height of doors: 6 feet (these must be clearly identified)

5. Minimum height of sliding doors: 6 feet

6. There should be no X-supports inside the doors, and nothing should obstruct their proper functioning.

##### B. Permanent Rodeo Ring

1. A minimum height of 6 feet is required. This measurement and the following are mandatory, however, the administration has the authority to accept any

other dimension upon prior written request if it is deemed safe for the members, the public, and the animals.

#### Fences

1. Fences should be made of metal. The metal model, the same specifications as the portable model apply.

#### Bronc Animal Pens

1. Metal model: same standards as the portable model.

#### Animal Pens – Timed Events

1. Metal model: same standards as the portable model.

#### Bronc Chutes and Saddle Removal Chutes

1. Metal model: same standards as the portable model.

### Article 27: Animal Safety

#### A. Portable and/or Permanent Rodeo Arena

1. The arena must be constructed in a way that does not harm the animals.

Refer to specifications A and B of the safety regulations.

#### B. Animal Care

1. It is strictly prohibited to mistreat animals. Only approved equipment for "bucking" animals will be used. If an animal is injured or ill, it cannot be used during an event.

2. A veterinarian must be present where provincial laws require or available at each rodeo to examine and treat injured animals or advise on necessary actions after removing the animals from the arena. If euthanasia is recommended, it must take place as soon as possible.

3. An adequate means of transport must be available at every rodeo to move an injured animal without causing additional harm.

4. Calves cannot be "jerked down." A disqualification will be imposed for a "jerk down."

5. The use of a "hot shot," sharp stick, or other electrical devices is prohibited.

6. Chutes, corrals, feed troughs, etc., must be built to prevent injuries to livestock. Any space in which livestock is kept, as well as the arena, must be free of rocks, holes, and/or obstacles. Judges must determine the safety conditions mentioned above. All maintenance and repair costs will be the responsibility of the owner of the chutes, corrals, feed troughs, and other installations and equipment.

7. Arena employees may be fired and/or participants disqualified for mistreating livestock. Judges, stock contractors/producers are responsible for enforcing this regulation.

8. No livestock belonging to a competitor or stock contractor should be confined in a vehicle (trailer) for more than twelve hours without being unloaded, fed, and watered appropriately, unless the animals are transported in a trailer where they have proper food, water, space, and the opportunity to rest. In such cases, the measures for unloading the animals will not apply.

9. Livestock that becomes excessively agitated in the chute must be released.

10. All "flanks" must be equipped with a protective lining of wool or neoprene and must be of the quick-release type. The "flanks" must be fastened to the

animal in such a way that the lining covers the belly and sides and must be kept in good condition. No nails, spurs, or foreign objects will be tolerated on the flanks.

11. Any individual who deliberately abuses livestock in an arena, whether the abuse occurs during a qualified or non-qualified "run," will be expelled from the arena, disqualified from the rodeo, and fined at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board of directors and/or the judge where the violation occurred, without prejudice to any other penalties that may be imposed on the offender.

12. Livestock in timed events should not be in the chute for more than five minutes before the start of the event.

#### Article 28: Novice Bareback and Saddle bronc

A. Contestants are eligible to enter the novice rough stock events until they are 21 or young as on January 1st or have made 1000 dollars in a fiscal year, once they exceed either of these they must move on to open events the following year.

B. If you enter an open event as a novice competitor you would have to pay the permit fee (\$50) or buy the upgraded membership cost, you would then not be eligible to compete in the novice from that rodeo and beyond.

C. A true rookie can enter in novice if they are over the age of 21 for a maximum of 2 years, then must move to the open events.

#### Article 29: Finals

The N.R.C.A. finals are open to all active members of the N.R.C.A. and other individuals at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board of directors, under the following conditions:

1.1 Only active members can participate in the finals

1.2 Active membership requires participation in 8 N.R.C.A. sanctioned rodeos during the year to be eligible for the finals. A turn-out does not count as participation and thus does not qualify for finals eligibility.

1.3 Among all active members who have participated in the required number of rodeos as mentioned in Article 35, point 1.4, those who have won the most money in each discipline will qualify for the finals of that discipline.

1.4 The amounts of money earned and the participation rate in rodeos for each member will be calculated from the payment of their N.R.C.A. membership card;

1.5 The N.R.C.A. board of directors has full discretion at all times to refuse and/or accept a member's participation in the finals for any reason.

2. In youth/novice classes, the top 3 will be eligible to participate in the finals, and the same entry requirements will apply.

3. All competitors participating in the finals will have the same rights and privileges.

4. All participants must confirm their presence at the finals according to the pre-established date and time and must adhere to the finals' procedures.

5. There will be no "slack" at the finals.

6. Finalists must participate in all "go-rounds" under penalty of losing the average award/money and any day money (no exceptions-even if injured)

7. No ten percent fee will be deducted from the prize money for the finals.
8. Earnings during the season and finals will be compiled to determine the champions of the year in all disciplines.
9. The compilation of scores or times for each performance during the grand final, will determine the champion of the final in each event.
10. A competitor must have participated in the required number of N.R.C.A.-sanctioned rodeos (8) to earn the championship of the year.
11. The prize money for the finals will be the same for all official and optional classes, and the same amount will apply for both headers and heelers in team roping (e.g., \$4000 SB, \$4000 Headers, \$4000 Heelers).
12. For the rough stock events, the director will provide the finalists with a list of stock, the finalists will be eligible to vote on the animals for the finals. (the director will have the final decision).
13. All finalist qualifiers will be eligible to vote for stock of the year, voting must be done prior to the finals.
14. All money earned at the finals will be counted towards the year end winner.

#### Article 30: Dress Code

1. When a participant's number or bib is provided, all participants must wear these numbers to enter the arena to participate in an event. Anyone refusing to do so will be fined at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. Board of Directors and/or the judge where the infraction occurred. The numbers must be worn in a visible manner.
2. As soon as a member or employee enters the arena, starting from one hour before and until the end of the performance and/or slack, they must wear a long-sleeved shirt with a collar (sleeves unrolled), except for "Saddle-less Wild Horse Riding" and "Wild Bull Riding," where one sleeve can be rolled up to the elbow.
3. Participants, members, and employees in the arena, behind the chutes, or on the announcer's stand must also wear a western shirt, clean hat and western boots.
4. Wearing a small jacket or sweater over the shirt is allowed. Participants must wear clean "cowboy cut" jeans. Violating this rule will result in a fine at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. Board of Directors and/or the judge where the infraction occurred for a first offense (fine doubled for each subsequent offense).

#### Article 31: Scoring System

1. Prize money will be added to entry fees.
2. The money earned by each member will be accumulated for the year to determine the champion in each discipline.
3. A participant who has earned money in an N.R.C.A.-sanctioned rodeo must be an active member in good standing for the money won to accumulate.
4. N.R.C.A. will be responsible for all trophies awarded at the finals and end of year champions.
5. Year-end champions will be the active members who accumulate the most money earned throughout the season, including all sanctioned rodeos and the finals, while having the required number of rodeos.
6. The Champion of the year will be determined by accumulating the most money, earned in a single discipline.

#### Article 32: Eligibility Standards for Rookie of the Year (starting 2026)

1. First year in the discipline or no more than three (3) prior N.R.C.A. rodeos, as permits are not considered for members in good standing.
2. Must have the required number of participations and meet the same requirements as participation in the finals and having earned the most money in the current year.
3. In case of a tie, the executive committee will choose based on the following good conduct criteria:
  - a) Natural ability;
  - b) Desire to win;
  - c) Good character;
  - d) Participation in more than one discipline may be considered;
  - e) Active membership and meeting the same participation criteria as other titles or championships;
  - f) Having the most participation in this event.
4. Even if all the previous criteria are met, the Rookie title cannot be won more than once in the same discipline.
5. The Rookie title may not be awarded if no competitor has accumulated the necessary points.
6. There is no Rookie title in junior classes.

#### Article 33: New animal producers

1. A new animal provider-producer will be assisted by the nearest director for the duration of their rodeos, to help maintain standards in accordance with N.R.C.A. norms.
2. New animal providers must provide one (1) new rodeo with N.R.C.A. First sanction and not submit bids for any existing N.R.C.A. contracts during the next two years after joining the circuit.
3. Rodeo Animals
  - a) All calves and yearlings in timed events must be marked with legible

numbers or tags in their ears.

b) The animal provider must strive to maintain uniformity (i.e., weight, height, and animals for cattle) in their calf herds. Each calf must weigh no less than one hundred ninety (180) pounds and no more than two hundred fifty (275) Pounds (unless approved by director for that particular rodeo). Failure to comply will result in a fine at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. Board of Directors and/or the judge where the infraction occurred, with the fine doubling for each offense. All herds must have equal characteristics. Judges and/or class directors have the right to eliminate non-conforming calves when necessary. Whenever a new calf is added to the herd, it must be roped and tied at least once.

c) The animal provider must maintain uniformity in weight and height for their yearling herd, with each yearling weighing no less than four hundred fifty (400) pounds and no more than six hundred fifty (650) pounds, with horns of at least six inches, measured from the base of the horn. No yearling should have artificial or added horns. Horn tips must be cut to the size of a coin. Team Roping yearlings must have equal horn lengths (left and right), with no more than 1 1/2 inches of difference. Judges and/or class directors have the right to eliminate non-uniform yearlings when necessary.

d) Bulls used in wild bull riding must weigh at least twelve hundred (1,200) pounds.

e) Calves used in calf roping can be used in "breakaway" roping but not in any other event.

f) Only yearlings can be used in the steer wrestling event. The yearlings used in steer wrestling cannot be used in any other class or competition during the same rodeo.

g) Any new yearling used in steer wrestling must be caught on horseback and thrown to the ground at least once.

h) All timed event cattle must have one complete run prior to its first rodeo

j) Any new yearling in team roping must have been "run" and roped at least once.

k) Yearlings should have their heads wrapped when they are roped. These wraps are intended to protect the yearling's head from burns caused by the lasso. Failure to comply with this rule will result in a fine at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. Board of Directors and/or judge where the infraction occurred. Judges will be responsible for reporting infractions of this rule.

4. All bronc riding animals must be marked or numbered legibly before the draw. The animal provider can only make bulls or horses buck.

5. Animal providers and/or producers or participants will not attempt to influence judges in any way. A violation of this rule will result in a fine at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. Board of Directors and/or judge where the infraction occurred.

6. It is understood between officials, the board of directors, and producers that qualified livestock will be used.

7. The producer hiring the secretary will be financially responsible for the rodeo secretary's duties related to an approved rodeo.

8. A fine will be given to a rodeo announcer who makes personal, negative remarks about the cowboy. The contestant must submit a written complaint to the secretary within a reasonable timeframe.

#### Article 34: Definition of Titles

##### A. Promoter

A person who decides to organize an event and promote it; this person is not required to be a member.

##### B. Producer

A person responsible for the functioning of the rodeo. They handle finding the animals, personnel, and equipment required for the proper functioning of the rodeo. Any producer must request approval from N.R.C.A. to have a rodeo sanctioned. The fee is set annually by the committee. All rodeo producers must be active members in good standing of N.R.C.A.. A producer must submit a list of employees wishing to obtain a work permit at least one month before the first rodeo for insurance purposes. Individuals not on the list will not be allowed to work at the rodeos.

##### C. Animal Supplier

A person who provides the animals necessary for the operation of the rodeo. They must be an active member. An animal supplier must own all the necessary animals for all events or have a written agreement with a third party that is valid for the entire season.

##### D. Subcontractor

A person who completes the number of animals for one or more disciplines. The subcontractor must be an active member.

#### Article 35: Sanctioning Regulations

1. A sanctioned rodeo is a rodeo that is under primary sanction. A co-sanctioned rodeo is one that is under secondary sanction.
2. Any individual wishing to have a rodeo sanctioned by N.R.C.A. must submit a request to the N.R.C.A. business office. A form will be provided, and it must be returned at least forty five (45) days before the opening of registrations. In the case of two sanction requests for two rodeos within three weeks, within an 80 km radius, a written agreement between the committees, rodeo producers, and N.R.C.A. must be signed by all parties. In case of a dispute, N.R.C.A. will favor the rodeo with the longest history.
3. All rodeos will be approved based on their own merit on an annual basis. However, a minimum of five hundred (500) dollars added per discipline is required for the first year, and for subsequent years, five hundred (500) dollars in prize money for official classes and five hundred (500) dollars added per discipline for optional classes is required.
4. The added money must not be more than double the other events
5. If there is insufficient space to warm up horses, the rodeo contractor must allow the contestants to warm-up in the arena for two hour before the rodeo.
6. A first responder and/or ambulance and/or medical team will be present during the performance and the "slack" and will provide appropriate care for any injuries to participants.
7. All arenas must be harrowed, or worked to the satisfaction of the judges.
8. All N.R.C.A. sanctioned rodeos must have two (2) competent bullfighters in the

arena during the wild bull riding event at each performance and during "slack". A violation of this regulation will result in a fine for the producer at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board and/or the judge where the violation occurred for the first offense (the fine doubles for each offense). Judges are responsible for reporting violations of this regulation. N.R.C.A. board and/or the judge where the violation occurred for the first offense (the fine doubles for each offense).

9. N.R.C.A. will not sanction a rodeo at the same time as its finals or annual banquet.

#### Article 36: Sanctioning Fees

1. The producer must guarantee the added prize money amounts either wire transfer or e-transfer at least 15 days before the first Performance. \$500 fine will be charged to the contractor producing the rodeo if they do not meet the deadline

2. 10% sanction fee for only sanction, 7% for first sanction and 3% for second sanction of the total added prize money will remain with the association.

#### Article 37: Postponed Rodeo

1. In the event that weather conditions do not allow, if a performance/slack is postponed and the competitors cannot attend the rescheduled performance, they must inform the secretary to receive a refund.

2. The rodeo c or the board of directors has the authority to postpone the rodeo or any of the performances.

3. When a rodeo is forgotten after performances have taken place, the entries will be considered for the finals for all those registered. However, the money will not be compiled for points.

#### Article 38: Entry Fees (Open events)

1. The entry fee must be at least \$65. In team roping, each participant must pay the total entry fee (e.g., \$30 each instead of \$15).

2. Minimum entry fees based on added money:

- From \$500 to \$1000, minimum fee is \$80;
- From \$1001 to \$1999, minimum fee is \$100;
- From \$2000 and above(except for finals), minimum fee is \$110.

In case of modification, the entry fee and added money must be visible and/or announced at the official contractor entries.

3. Each competitor will pay three dollars (\$3.00) per rodeo, which will be Added to entries for the judges.

4. N.R.C.A. will charge \$10 per participant per rodeo for cattle charge fees.

5. N.R.C.A. will charge \$10 per participant per rodeo for finals fees.

#### Article 39: Rodeo Registration

1. All participants must be in good standing to enter the rodeo. If a member is not in good standing, they may comply by calling the N.R.C.A. office and paying dues by credit card before the end of the callback, otherwise, their entries will be canceled. For performance distribution, the secretary must use the "standing" from the previous year, if applicable. If a participant has received their first choice, they may not cancel their entries at the "callback" under penalty of a fine. N.R.C.A. must provide the list of competitors who have paid their membership dues to the rodeo secretary before the registration verification.
2. All registrations must be made as advertised when the rodeo is announced and the "callback" is an integral part of the registration. The date and time of the entries will be chosen by the animal supplier/producer in advance.
3. The rodeo secretary may, at their discretion, make a change of representation between two competitors at their request, up to two hours before the first scheduled performance, if informed before the draw is made. If the draw has already been made, the rodeo secretary may, still at their discretion, make a change of representation (up to two hours before the first scheduled performance) only between two competitors who have drawn the same animal.
4. competitors must supply splits on same horses in timed events to secretary 2 hours
5. The Callback for each rodeo must be up-to-date before the first performance, whether rodeo or slack, and must be visible on the "draw" board.

#### Article 40: Turn Out

1. If turning out (notified turnout) you will surrender your entry fee with no fine (must notify rodeo secretary 3 hours prior to performance or slack).
2. If you do not notify rodeo secretary of a turnout (3 hours prior) you will surrender your fees and have a fine of \$100.
3. No fee will be charged for a "Turn Out" before the callback are posted.
4. If you get any preference you've selected in the entry process you will not be able to turn out without surrendering your entry fees

#### Article 41: Doctor Release

1. A competitor can submit a medical paper (Doctor release), and therefore, will not need to pay for their entries. They will also not incur any "turn out" or "mounted out" fees. The competitor must inform the rodeo secretary at least one (1) hour before the first performance and send the doctor's note within seven (7) days following the last performance of the said rodeo to the N.R.C.A. office.
2. A competitor who fails to notify the secretary at least one hour before the performance they are registered for will be required to pay their entry fees without any "turn out" or "mounted out" charges.
3. By submitting a "Doctor Release," the competitor will be removed from entries for all rodeos for the next 10 days following the performance where the "Doctor Release" was required.

#### Article 42: Injured Horse

No vet release will be accepted, as the entry is made for a competitor, regardless of the mount. When there is an injury to a horse, with the presentation of a veterinary document one (1) hour before the rodeo, the competitor will be required to pay the entry fees, but no "Turn Out" fees will be charged. In other cases, with the approval of an official at least one (1) hour before the performance, the competitor may be exempt from paying "Turn Out" fees.

#### Article 43: Rodeo Secretary

1. A participant who forgets to make their entries may do so until one hour before the callback. A fine of \$50 will be charged. The participant will then have to choose their performance day based on remaining availability. (All decisions left up to contractor if accepting late entry)
2. Late entry must be added no later than first draw in the rodeo.
3. The secretary must check and reject any person on the suspension list. The rodeo secretary must communicate with the Association's secretary to know which members are on the suspension list. Failure to comply with this rule will result in a fine at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board and/or the judge where the infraction occurred. If known, the secretary must inform the judges of anyone obtaining an entry through falsification (e.g., using someone else's card or card number).
4. Anyone who obtains an entry through falsification will be removed from the draw, or if they have already competed, will be disqualified.
5. Any ground rules that need to be changed must be approved by the board of directors posted online prior to entry.
6. Animal draws, times, and scores must be written in ink (not in pencil). Any changes must be explained.
7. The judge's sheets must be posted within 2 hours after each performance and/or slack, in a location visible to all competitors.

#### Article 44: Animal Draw

1. In any event, the performances will be drawn independently or at the discretion of the supplier, and the draw will be posted at least 1 hour before each performance.
2. No competitor can compete on the same head twice in the same event at the same rodeo (except team roping with different partner), except in the case of re-rides. If the same animal is re-drawn, the judges will draw another animal for the competitor.
3. In timed events (e.g., 10 animals), draw the required number of animals for the first performance (e.g., 7). For the second performance draw, start with the 3 animals that did not come out and continue with the animals from the first performance (e.g., 7) to complete the draw. The draw for rodeo performances must be done first, followed by slack to avoid re-using animals during the rodeo.
4. The draw for animals must be done by at least one judge. The judge must be available two hours before the rodeo. The draw must be done in a manner that allows any participant to witness it if they wish. The positions for

competing in each rodeo performance and the animals must be drawn for all timed events, including barrel racing.

5. In all riding events, no new animal will be added to the draw unless it has bucked with a rider previously. (bulls require dummy trips at least)

6. The draw for events will be conducted as follows:

a) Draw the herd;

b) For the next performance, the draw continues using the remaining heads in the herd until the herd is complete.

c) The draw continues from the beginning (base) by drawing competitors for the remaining animals;

d) In timed events, the draw can be done per day of the rodeo but may be posted per performance. If an animal is injured, a replacement will be drawn from the remaining herd, using the animal with the least number of runs.

7. If a mistake is made during the draw of an event involving livestock after the posting, the draw will be restarted from the point of error. If the error is discovered after the competitor has participated, the performance will proceed as posted and will be accepted as such by the competitors.

8. In riding events, if the livestock for a specific event is not present or is injured, the replacement for that livestock will be drawn from the re-rides for that performance.

9. In timed events, if an injured animal is discovered after the original draw, the animal will be removed from the draw for the rest of that rodeo, and a replacement will be drawn from the remaining herd.

10. In timed events, if an animal is removed/excluded from the competition after the draw, the judge will replace the disqualified animal with the first "reride", and so on. If the re-ride stock has been exhausted, the animal will be replaced from the remaining herd that is not involved in that performance. Removed animals will remain excluded for the remainder of the rodeo.

11. Only competitor positions can be drawn by the secretary, and this occurs after the closing of entries.

12. The animal supplier may conduct slack at their discretion at any time after the first performance is completed. If they decide to conduct slack before the first performance, this must be posted on online entry form

13. In timed events, when positions are drawn, only the positions for the first "go round" can be changed (traded), with the positions for the second go round reversed, and so on for each odd-numbered "go round". The positions for performances will be re-drawn, and the same go round will be reversed again.

#### Article 45: Livestock Elimination

1. Any official wishing to eliminate an animal will meet with the involved livestock provider. Animals that are to be eliminated from the draw will be done so with the agreement of the class director and the livestock provider. If no agreement is reached, the matter will be referred to the board of directors, who will make the final decision.

2. Animals in the riding events may be disqualified for the following reasons:

- Having been marked below 8 points by one or both judges, 3 times in competition.
- Animals that are dangerous during falls.
- If an animal runs, stops, or falls 3 times within a fiscal year, it may be removed from the draw by the director.
- Animals that perform poorly in timed events may be removed from timed events to ensure a consistent quality of competition animals.

#### Article 46: Prize Money

##### **BR,SW,TD,TR,LBK,LBR**

After the rodeo is compiled, the secretary must give the prizes to the winners in each event as follows:

- 5 or fewer participants = 2 prizes (60%-40%)
- 6 to 10 participants = 3 prizes (50%-30%-20%)
- 11 to 20 participants = 4 prizes (40%-30%-20%-10%)
- 21 to 40 participants = 6 prizes (29%-24%-19%-14%-9%-5%)
- 41 and more participants = 8 prizes (23%-20%-17%-14%-11%-8%-5%-2%)

Ground money counts to year end standings

##### **SB and BB only (both novice and open)**

After the rodeo is compiled, the secretary must give the prizes to the winners in each event as follows:

- 1 to 10 participants = 3 prizes (50%-30%-20%)
- 11 to 20 participants = 4 prizes (40%-30%-20%-10%)
- 21 to 40 participants = 6 prizes (29%-24%-19%-14%-9%-5%)
- 41 and more participants = 8 prizes (23%-20%-17%-14%-11%-8%-5%-2%)

##### **JBR,SR,CR,JBK,JBAR (Junior events)**

After the rodeo is compiled, the secretary must give the prizes to the winners in each event as follows:

- 1 to 10 participants = 3 prizes (50%-30%-20%)
- 11 to 20 participants = 4 prizes (40%-30%-20%-10%)
- 21 to 40 participants = 6 prizes (29%-24%-19%-14%-9%-5%)
- 41 and more participants = 8 prizes (23%-20%-17%-14%-11%-8%-5%-2%)

Ground money counts to year end standings

2. Ground money will not be paid. Ex. when only two (2) contestants qualify for a (6) money payoff, money shall be divided 60/40. If there are no qualified times or scores, the NRCA's (10%) will be deducted from the total purse. The added money and entry fees will go to the producer/stock contractor.

3. Prize distribution in "team roping" will be evaluated on individual winners, not on a team basis. However, the number of entries will be determined by the teams.

- a) When 2 heads are assigned, the "average" should pay the same amount as a single "go round."
  - b) When 3 heads are assigned, the "average" should pay 1.5 times the amount paid in a single "go round."
  - c) When 4 or more heads are assigned, the "average" should pay double the amount paid in a single "go round."
4. Average calculation:
- a) 2 "go rounds" and "average": The "average" is the same as the "go round." Divide the total by 3.
  - b) 3 "go rounds" and "average": The "average" is 1.5 times the "go round." Divide the total by 9, multiply the answer by 2 for the "go round" and by 3 for the "average."
  - c) 4 "go rounds" and "average": The "average" is 2 times the "go round." Divide the total by 6, and the answer will be the "go round"; multiply the answer by 2 for the "average."
5. Prize money will sent via direct deposit. Members must submit their direct information to the NRCA secretary.

#### Article 47: Rodeo Judges

1. All judges will know and understand all the rules governing the rodeo as described in the N.R.C.A. rulebook and all field regulations issued, and will be responsible for enforcing and applying these rules strictly (fines, suspension, and disqualification).
2. A judge cannot decide who they will work with (another judge). They may suggest a colleague, but in the end, it is up to the committee to make the decision.
3. In riding events, a judge cannot register for a rodeo when they are scheduled to work as a judge.
4. If something happens to a judge during a rodeo and they are unable or unwilling to judge the remaining rodeo performances in riding events or as a "flag" judge, the secretary will divide the total prize money proportionally among the participants who have completed competing in each event up to the point where the judge became unable to judge and will pay the prizes accordingly. A new judge will be requested, and the remaining events will be affected, judged, and paid as if it were another rodeo. If a new judge replaces a line judge, their replacement will not affect the timed events.
5. A judge who receives 3 official reprimands and/or fines during the season will no longer be eligible to judge an N.R.C.A. rodeo until re-evaluated by the board of directors.
6. All officials (judges, flagmen, timers) who violate the rules or make a decision that goes against the rules will be temporarily suspended from their duties by the N.R.C.A. board of directors. This suspension will take effect immediately after the last rodeo performance where the infraction occurred. The board will then decide what measures to take.
7. A judge will be accredited by N.R.C.A. when approved by the judge's committee.
8. All officials at a rodeo will be directly responsible to the board of directors for their actions and are subject to penalties at the discretion of the board.
9. Judges must submit their score sheets immediately after each performance and slack,

subject to a fine at the discretion of the board of directors.

10. At least one judge must be present during the installation of the barriers and the drawing of the animals unless there was prior agreement. The judges must be on the rodeo grounds or available at the secretary's office at least two hours before the first performance.

#### Article 48: Rodeo Officials

1. All officials (secretary, pickup man, arena director, chute manager, and judges) must be active members. Judges cannot be changed once a rodeo has started, except in cases of illness or injury or at the request of an Association official due to incompetence or through an agreement with the livestock provider and the Association board.
2. All officials at a rodeo will be directly responsible to the board of directors for their actions and are subject to penalties at the discretion of the board.
3. It is imperative that two electronic timer accurate to 1/1000th of a second be used in the barrel racing event. If the automatic timer malfunctions, you must resort to the secondary timer scores the use of an automatic horn is recommended for bronc events. Two timers are required for the steer wrestling, calf roping, team roping, goat tying, and breakaway roping events.
4. The same manual timers used for timed events must be used throughout the rodeo.
5. Officials who time the first performance or "slack" must time all competitors in that event, for all performances. Failure to comply with this rule will result in action by the board and/or a penalty at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board and/or the judge where the infraction occurred.
6. For timed events, times will be determined to 1/10th of a second, except for the barrel race.

#### Article 49: Arena Director

1. The Arena Director has full authority over the proper functioning of the rodeo.
2. They must be in contact at all times with the rodeo secretary during the performances.
3. At no time should competitors speak directly to a judge in the arena. For any questions or explanations during the rodeo, they must address the Arena Director, who will then consult the judges.
4. There must be an Arena Director at every rodeo. The Arena Director must ensure there is someone responsible for flagging in the rough stock once the horse and yes, the bull, have cleared the inside shoulder and flagging in the timed events once the barrier opens so that the secretaries can start their timers at the correct time.

#### Article 50: Judging Method - Riding Events

1. The judges' (non-official) scores must be announced publicly after each competitor's performance.
2. The judges' scores must range from 1 to 25 for the participant and from 1 to

25 for the animal, with a total possible score of 50 for each side, making a possible total of 100. The score will be evaluated based on the performance of both the animal and the cowboy.

3. In all riding events, the competitor may use their free hand against any foreign objects to protect themselves, at the judge's discretion.

4. No competitor in a riding event may "flank" the animals of another competitor in the event they are participating in, unless granted special permission by the board of directors.

5. In riding events, the judge will drop a flag as soon as a competitor is disqualified, but the judge will watch the entire performance. An orange scarf could be given to the judge to confirm a re-ride to avoid conflicts between competitors and judges.

6. In a riding event, both judges must use a stopwatch to determine a qualified ride. The judge on the side of the latch opening has priority in determining the qualification of the ride. In case of a timer error, the time from the other judge will be considered.

#### Article 51: Re-rides

1. If a re-ride is given on any animal and the animal does not make the expected effort, the animal provider will have the option to stop using the same animal for the remainder of the rodeo.

2. If the "flank" falls off, and the competitor successfully holds on for the required 8 seconds without violation, they will have the privilege of accepting their score or requesting a re-ride on the same animal. The animal provider has the option to use the same animal or a designated re-ride animal. The decision must be made immediately.

3. The decision of the judges on re-rides will be in accordance with the following regulations:

a) The competitor will not be allowed to speak to the judge regarding their score during a performance.

b) If, in the judges' opinion, a competitor makes 3 honest attempts to bring a nervous animal out of the chute and is unable to do so, the judges may grant the designated re-ride.

c) A re-ride option will be offered to the competitor who successfully rides their animal, if the animal falls, freezes, or if one of the judges believes that the animal did not perform adequately compared to other animals in the same class. This decision relies on the good judgment of the judges.

d) If a wild horse collides with the horse of a rescue rider before the signal, the competitor will be allowed a re-ride.

e) If an animal fouls the competitor (foul) in the chute or falls and the competitor is granted a re-ride, there will be a re-ride on the same animal at the animal provider's discretion, or they will get the next available re-ride horse that has already been drawn. A re-ride will be granted by the judges even if the competitor completes their performance after a "foul." (judges decision to take same horse or re-ride)

f) It is suggested that if an error or question arises during an event, the announcer be notified and announce over the microphone that a re-ride might be granted.

g) Once a horse or bull has competed once as a re-ride, that animal cannot be drawn as another re-ride unless the animal provider returns the animal to the herd.

h) 3 re-ride animals must be drawn for each performance. All "turn out" animals will automatically be the first re-rides.

#### Article 52: Judging Method - Timed Events

1. All livestock for timed events must be "run" before the first performance or according to the joint decision of the director and the animal provider.

2. An animal that cannot be released from the chute due to its horns being too long will be eliminated from the draw or "tipped" for that specific rodeo.

Failure to comply with this rule will result in a fine at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board of directors and/or the judge where the violation occurred.

3. The judge must place a pre-designated person on the scoreline for each performance.

4. Livestock for timed events should not remain in the release chute for more than 5 minutes before the event begins.

5. In a timed event, the line judge must inform the secretary and the timer as soon as they determine the barrier is broken.

6. The competitor must compete on the stock assigned to them that day, if the in-correct stock is ran/declared, than a re-run will be assigned with the proper assigned stock that day. The in-correct stock must be declared prior to the next event, if declared after the event there is no re-run.

7. In all time events, competitors will be entitled to a re-ride if:

a) A wrong signal is given by the judge: If the judge incorrectly signals a competitor. The judge's re-ride decision must be made immediately following the original run. In a timed event where a barrier is used, any penalty incurred during the original run will result in the competitor having a "lap & tap" re-ride. If there was no penalty on the original run, there will be a run without the "lap & tap."

b) The animal falls before crossing the "scoreline": If the neck rope interferes (the barrier is not considered part of the neck rope) with the run, preventing it from making a legal catch, the animal will be returned, and a re-ride will be granted (same "lap & tap" rules apply)

8. There will be a 25-second time limit for any competitor in timed events to complete their run.

9. Judges will be responsible for setting up the electronic timer. Timers must be fixed and placed in the same position for each performance. Judges must do a trial 30 minutes before each performance.

10. The "flag man" for all timed events must be on horseback.

11. If a competitor has difficulty with their mount and breaks the barrier twice, they will be disqualified.

12. A maximum time of 60 seconds will be allowed in the starting chute.

13. In all timed events, for the women's barrel race, if a penalty is given during the first run, the penalties will follow in the re-ride.

#### Clarifications:

a) If an automatic barrier fails but the time is recorded, the participant or team will keep the time, but there will be no penalty for the broken barrier, provided the

judge's barrier rules were not violated.

b) The animal belongs to the competitor once they signal for it, regardless of what happens, except in cases of mechanical failure (e.g., neck rope dragged in the arena during a calf or steer event).

c) It is the responsibility of the line judge to ensure that the "neck rope" on the animal is properly placed (on the short side of the "roper"). If the competitor throws the lasso over the barrier, it will be considered their fault, regardless of whether the "neck rope" is correctly placed, and no re-ride will be granted.

#### Article 53: Barrier

1. The barriers must be checked by the judges before each event.

a) Barrier = score line, neck rope, chute gate.

2. The barrier is considered broken only if the ring falls 2 feet or less from the attachment point of the barrier. Barriers and neck ropes are only attached with rope or calibrated "tye Rap" (18 lbs for neck ropes and 50 lbs for the barrier). However, the type of rope or tye rap must remain the same for the duration of the rodeo. If the animal turns before breaking the neck rope, the competitor will automatically be entitled to a re-ride.

3. The barriers and neck ropes used for calf roping cannot be used for steer wrestling and vice versa.

4. If the participant has a poor start due to the barrier and/or the chute gate, they will be granted a re-ride provided they immediately declare it in timed events. If the same happens in steer wrestling, the participant will automatically be granted a re-ride without declaring it.

5. If the participant breaks or anticipates the barrier, a 10-second penalty will be applied.

6. If the barrier equipment stops or trips the animal, a re-ride will be granted at the judge's discretion.

7. The official time starts when the animal triggers the barrier.

8. There will be no re-ride granted for the horn(s) getting caught at the chute exit in steer wrestling and team roping events.

9. The judge must inspect the barriers before each participant performs.

#### Article 54: Bareback and Saddle Bronc Riding Event Only

1. The spurs of participants must be placed above the break of the horse's shoulder and must touch the animal when the horse's front feet hit the ground upon exiting the chute ("Marking"). If the horse stops upon exiting the chute, either of the judges, or both, may instruct the competitor to remove their feet from the horse's neck and spur the horse in the belly. The first qualified jump will then be ignored, and the judge's discretion will apply. A competitor may be disqualified for not following the judge's instructions to remove their feet from the neck of a horse that has stopped in the chute.

2. A participant may request that their horse be tied in the chute.

#### Article 55: Bareback Riding

1. The participant must use a regulation "rigging," chaps, and spurs. The body of the rigging must not exceed 10 inches in width at the handle region. No metal or fiberglass handles are allowed. A pad must be added to the rigging to protect the animal's back. The pad must extend at least 4 inches beyond the rigging at the back. The straps must be at least 8 inches wide. Judges inspect the rigging straps and pads. Arcanson and tape can be used on the glove and handle. No other sticky substances are allowed.
2. Only a 1-inch wide by 4-inch long piece of leather can be added inside the glove, in the palm region. This piece must be sewn or glued in place. No other "gadgets" are allowed.
3. The duration of the ride is 8 seconds. The time starts when the horse's inside shoulder clears the chute.
4. The participant will be disqualified for the following reasons:
  - a) Not marking the horse.
  - b) Using sharp spur rowels.
  - c) Using barred spur rowels.
  - d) Not holding for the 8-second regulation.
  - e) Touching the animal or their equipment with their free hand.
  - f) Not finishing the 8 seconds with the hand in the rigging handle.
5. A fine may be imposed at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board and/or judge where the infraction occurred if the competitor does not remove their hand from the handle within a reasonable time after the performance.
6. A competitor is only allowed one person to assist them; this person must be a member and already registered in the current rodeo.
7. The rider must be above their chute with their glove ready after their predecessor has exited.
8. If a horse falls in the chute or breaks the competitor's equipment by changing chutes, preventing them from performing, the competitor will be given the proper amount of time to change equipment and be given a chance later to complete their run.

#### Article 56: Saddle Bronc Riding

1. The ride is done with a halter, reins, a regulation saddle, chaps, and spurs.
2. The regulations for the saddle are:
  - a) The rigging rings cannot extend beyond the back of the swell.
  - b) The cantle cannot be higher than 5 inches.
  - c) The gullet cannot be less than 4 inches.
  - d) The swell or front must be at least 14 inches wide. The swell cut must not exceed 1 inch on each side. The stirrup straps must go over the bars. The seat must be a minimum of 14 inches.
3. The rein must be on the same side as the hand used. Only the rein can be attached to the halter. This is at the discretion of the stock contractor.

4. The duration of the ride is 8 seconds. The time starts when the horse's inside shoulder clears the chute.
5. The double cinch of the saddle cannot be placed beyond the last rib unless allowed by the stock contractor.
6. The participant may only use arcanson on the saddle and leggings. Judges will ensure this regulation is followed.
7. Participants will be disqualified for the following reasons:
  - a) Not marking the horse.
  - b) Not holding for the 8-second regulation.
  - c) Changing reins to the other hand.
  - d) Dropping or losing the rein.
  - e) Wrapping the rein around the hand.
  - f) Not having the rein on the same side as the hand.
  - g) Touching the saddle.
  - h) Losing a stirrup.
  - i) Using barred spurs.
  - j) Using sharp spur rowels.
  - k) Touching or handling the animal or equipment with their free hand.
  - l) Wrapping the rein around any part of the saddle.
8. The rider must be above their chute with their equipment ready after their predecessor has exited.
9. An 8-inch wide cinch is mandatory for bareback and saddle bronc riding.
10. A leather latigo strap is mandatory. Failure to use one will result in disqualification (nylon latigo is not accepted).
11. Saddle soap is prohibited, and using it will lead to disqualification.
12. If the flank falls before the competitor is disqualified, they will be entitled to a re-ride.
13. If a horse falls in the chute or breaks the competitor's equipment by changing chutes, preventing them from performing, the competitor will be given the proper amount of time to change equipment and be given a chance later to complete their run.

#### Article 57: Bull Riding

1. The ride is done using a "bull rope", a bell, a glove, spurs, and chaps (at the judge's discretion).
2. The duration of the ride is 8 seconds. The time starts when the bull's inner shoulder crosses the start gate.
3. The participant may only use one hand and a removable rope with or without a handle. There must be no knot preventing the rope from coming undone when the rider dismounts. A bell must be placed after the rope when the bull exits the chute. Without a bell, no points will be awarded. The bell must be under the bull's belly. The participant is allowed only one person to assist with tightening the rope (the person must be a member and registered in the current rodeo). The participant must use a standard bell specifically for this event.
4. The participant will receive a score if they complete the ride with any part of the rope in their hand, provided they did not touch the ground.
5. Only the "arcanson" and "saddle soap" are allowed on the rope and glove.

6. The participant may not tighten or adjust their rope more than twice if the bull is reasonably still in the chute.
  7. No knots, pins, rings, or other devices used to secure the spurs in the rope will be allowed.
  8. Bulls with horns deemed too dangerous, according to the event director's opinion, must have their horns cut or will not be included in the draw.
  9. There must be two qualified "bullfighters" present during the performance and slack.
  10. Anyone participating must wear a vest.
  11. The participant will be disqualified for the following reasons:
    - a) Not holding for the full 8 seconds required;
    - b) Touching or making contact with the animal or their equipment with their free hand;
    - c) If the animal is injured by the participant's overly sharp spurs, a fine may be imposed at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board and/or the judge;
  12. Goalkeeper masks are prohibited.
- For more information, see: JUDGING METHOD.

#### Article 58: Tie-down Roping "CALF ROPING"

1. The participant must catch the calf and then throw it to the ground using only their two hands to cross and tie three legs. The tie is completed with a half-hitch.
2. Effort must be made to tie the calf during a run, or the participant will be fined at the discretion of the judge or N.R.C.A. board. If the participant is unable to complete the event after the effort, they must signal their withdrawal and await assistance before returning to their mount, or they will be fined.
3. The participant may not touch the calf, pigging string, lasso, or jerk line (at the judge's discretion) after signaling for a stop. After the cowboy gets on his horse and takes one step ahead the run is a qualified run and the calf can be released when the judge signals to do so.
4. All catches are legal. The lasso must secure the calf until the participant touches the calf.
5. An automatic barrier must be used. The score line must be a minimum of 8 feet and a maximum of 12 feet. Once the score line is adjusted, it cannot be changed during that "go round". This applies to the box, chute, and barrier.
6. If the horse is no longer holding the calf by the lasso and the calf escapes, and the roper cannot remount, the calf must remain tied for 3 seconds from the moment the roper signals for a stop.
7. If a calf is injured during the run, the participant will not receive another calf for that "go round".
8. You will only receive a re-run if the calf escapes the arena fence
9. The competitor may not receive outside help. If it is determined that outside help is given to the competitor, disqualification may occur at the judge's discretion.
10. Upon the competitor's request, the gate will open to allow the animal to exit. It cannot be closed again.

11. The participant has 25 seconds to complete their event.
12. If the neck rope stays on calf and pulls through the chute it will be a re-run after performance
13. If the participant is not in control of their horse at the starting chute, the judge may disqualify them after putting them on a 60 second clock.
  
14. The competitor must be ready when their name is called, or they could be fined at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board and/or judge.
15. The "jerk down" clause applies to all rodeos. A "jerk down" occurs when the calf reaches the end of the rope and is thrown on its head or back, with its legs in the air. The competitor will be automatically disqualified. If the calf is down when the cowboy gets to the calf he must clear the calf of the ground.
16. The lasso must be around the neck of the calf before entering the alleyway.
17. The calf roping event will take place with the exit gate open at all times.
18. Unnecessary roughness against livestock will result in a fine or disqualification at the judges discretion.
19. A disqualification and/or fine will be assessed by the judge if the calf is dragged more than 3 feet once the tie is complete.

#### Article 59: Team Roping

##### "TEAM ROPING"

1. Participants must start behind the starting line. 10 additional seconds will be added to the official time if they do not give the calf sufficient lead. This is considered a broken barrier.
2. The competitor behind the starting line must throw the first lasso aimed at the head of the animal.
3. The calf belongs to the competitor once their signal to start has been given, except in cases of mechanical failure.
4. Each participant is allowed only one lasso. Each team is allowed two throws. A maximum of 30 seconds will be allowed to complete the event.
5. The lasso must leave the rider's hand for the throw to be considered legal. The competitor must "dally" their lasso to stop the calf. Lassos may not be tied to the saddle horn.
6. The head and legs of the calf may only be caught if the animal is standing.
7. The stop signal is given when both horses face each other, with the lassos stretched and "dallied".
8. The team may be disqualified if, in the judge's opinion, the riders excessively "handle" or mistreat the animal during the competition.
9. Any change in the order of participation must be made before the competition starts.
10. If the rider catching the head accidentally trips the animal, they must allow the animal to get up by itself or risk disqualification.
11. A rider may be part of two teams in the same rodeo, but with different combinations.
12. Three legal catches are considered:
  - a) By the head or both horns;
  - b) Half the head, by the neck and one horn;

c) Around the neck.

13. If the "Honda" of the lasso catches on one horn, it will result in disqualification.

14. A "figure 8" by the header will result in disqualification.

15. The team will incur a 5-second penalty for catching a single back leg.

68. Entry fees are the same for cowboys in the team roping as for other events.

19. The calves may be of different breeds but must be of similar sizes. These calves may only be used for team roping in that rodeo.

20. An automatic barrier must be used. The score line must have a minimum of 8 feet and a maximum of 12 feet. Once the score line is adjusted, it cannot be changed during the "go round". This applies to the box, chute, and barrier.

21. When one participant from the team cannot attend the rodeo for a valid reason, the other teammate may choose another partner who does not already have two teams. A missing "header" must be replaced by someone who will "header", and vice versa. The replacement will be entitled to the money but not the points.

22. Left-handed headers must indicate this at registration, or they will be required to exit the other chute.

23. If the calf falls, the "header" must stop their horse as soon as they notice the calf has fallen. The calf must not be dragged more than eight feet, or the team will be disqualified. The "header" must wait for the calf to get up by itself.

24. If the "header" catches only one horn, they must release their lasso as soon as they notice, or they will be fined at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board and/or judge. If the "header" attempts to finish their run with one horn caught, they will be disqualified and fined at the discretion of the N.R.C.A. board and/or judge.

25. The "header" must have their lasso behind the shoulders of the calf for the catch to be legal.

26. If team roping is allowing roping 1 time, must add equal money per side and equivalent to the other events.

27. If team roping is allowing roping 2 times added money can be not less than half the other events.

28. The "header" must change the direction of the calf before the "header" can throw.

29. The "header" must catch the calf in the arena. If the catch is made in the alleyway, the header cannot bring it back into the arena to complete the event.

30. The scoring system is based on standings for both the "header" and the "header", with the money split equally. In a rodeo, each participant is allowed a maximum of two teams, but with different combinations.

31. In the finals, the top ten "headers" must team up with the top ten "headers", following the ranking to complete the teams, if there are fewer than ten teams.

32. When the "header" catches the calf and it stops ("sets"), the "header" is not required to change direction.

#### Article 60: Steer Wrestling

1. An automatic barrier must be used. The "score line" must be at least 7 feet and no more than 12 feet. Once the "score line" is set, it cannot be changed during the duration of this "go-round." This applies to the box, the chute, and the barrier.
2. The "hazer" may not whip or touch the steer at any time, nor assist the participant in any way, under penalty of disqualifying the participant.
3. The steer must be caught from the back of the horse. If the participant loses the steer, they can take only one step to catch it again.
4. If the steer is thrown on the ground illegally, it must be raised to its feet and thrown back on the ground. Steer wrestling is considered legal when the steer is on its side or back, with the head and all four legs in the same Direction, the steer must change direction to be a clean run. Judges will decide the legality of the wrestling.
5. If the steer is injured during the event, the participant will not be given another steer for that "go-round."
6. A re-run is allowed if:
  - a) The barrier malfunctions;
  - b) There is a "foul" at the barrier;
  - c) There was an error by the "flag man";
  - d) If there is an obvious problem with the gate or any other equipment, the judge may refer to the gate attendant if necessary.
7. If the participant breaks or anticipates the barrier, they will receive a 10-second penalty.
8. The time starts when the steer crosses the "score line."
9. The participant has 25 seconds to complete their run.
10. The participant must be ready when their name is called
11. When the barrier is installed, the participant has 60 seconds to request the gate or, at the discretion of the judge, otherwise a field penalty may apply.
12. If an animal performs poorly (Setting) in 3 events during the year (must be documented), it will be automatically removed from the herd.

#### Article 61: Ladies Barrel Racing

1. It is recommended to start and finish in the chute, if applicable.
2. The contractor must have 2 electronic timers and 2 hand timers (hand timers must stay the same person for the entire rodeo)
3. The participant must start the event with their hat/helmet on their head and must not intentionally remove it.
4. Judges must measure and mark the location of the barrels to ensure a legal Course. The first two barrels must be at least 15 feet from the fence, and the third barrel must be at least 20 feet from the fence. It must be placed with 2 ropes to form an equilateral triangle with the barrel.

5. A participant will not be disqualified or penalized for touching a barrel.
6. There is a 5-second penalty for each barrel knocked over.
7. There is no penalty if a barrel falls after the participant has finished the course. See F.E.Q. regulations.
8. A judge must be present during the barrel race.
9. Participants will be disqualified if they cross the electronic "score line" before starting and/or before completing the course.
10. Encouragement with the free hand or whip in the neck is allowed.
11. Any re-run is at the discretion of the judge.
12. The participant has a 60-second limit to begin the event.
13. The barrels used in the barrel race must be 45-gallon metal barrels, closed at both ends, with no tires or padding, except for a cover.
14. When there are two performances, marks indicating the timer's location must be made.
15. There will never be more than ten participants presented during performances. The course must be leveled after ten participants if more are presented. In slacks, the course will be leveled after the same number of participants as in performances. Between the leveling, at least one attendant at each barrel must rake the traces both in slacks and performances.
16. Judges are responsible for setting up the electronic timer. The timers will be placed and returned to the same location for each performance. Judges must do a trial run 30 minutes before each performance.
17. The arena must be worked after a maximum of 10 participants in the barrels.
18. In the "slack," the entire arena must be worked with a tractor before the barrel race and after an equivalent number of participants drawn in the performance.
19. Young barrel race rules are the same as for the Women's Barrel Race.

#### Article 62: Breakaway Roping

1. This event must follow the same conditions as tie-down roping.
2. The horse must start from the box, and 10 seconds will be added if the barrier is broken.
3. The competitor must not attempt to catch the calf before the barrier is triggered. Any attempt to do so will result in disqualification.
4. The lasso must not pass through the tie-down, neck rope, or any other means.
5. Only one attempt is allowed (an attempt is when the lasso leaves the competitor's hand).
6. It is the competitor's responsibility to properly tie the lasso to the saddle horn with a "Mason string" so that it breaks when the calf reaches the end of the lasso. It is the competitor's responsibility to attach a visible piece of material to the end of the lasso so the judge can clearly see when the rope breaks. The time starts when the barrier is released, and continues until the lasso is detached from the saddle. As long as the lasso is still attached to the saddle, the event is not over, and the competitor may adjust the lasso.
7. The competitor will be disqualified if:

- a) The lasso is detached from their hand;
  - b) The lasso gets tangled around the saddle horn or fails to release when the calf reaches the end of the lasso.
8. The calf or steer must be caught by the neck, and the lasso must stay on the neck until it detaches from the saddle. Time stops and is validated at that moment or will be disqualified (Clean catch only).
  9. Disqualification will occur if the calf is caught without the lasso leaving the competitor's hand.
  10. Either calves or steers can be used, but not both at once.
  11. A 25-second time limit will be allowed to complete the event.
  12. The breakaway roping for women will take place with the exit gate open at the opposite end of the arena.
  13. Young boys 15 years and younger (as of January 1 of the current year) are allowed to participate in this event.

Article 63: Junior Breakaway Roping and Junior Barrel Racing (all the above rules in the open events as well as the following)

1. If a participant of 15 years or younger enters an open event as a junior competitor you would have to pay the permit fee (\$50) or buy the upgraded membership cost, you would then not be eligible to compete in the junior event from that rodeo and beyond. If a young rider aged 15 (as of January 1st) or younger signs up in the Junior Barrel Race class, they cannot enter the regular class. It is either one or the other.