

PSRA



PROFESSIONAL SENIOR
Rodeo Assoc.

Rule Book

2023

Professional Senior Rodeo Association
1477 Hwy 201
Adrian, Oregon 97901
208.250.6361
psrarodeo@gmail.com

2023 PROFESSIONAL SENIOR RODEO ASSOC.

Table of Contents

OFFICIAL RULES - GENERAL

Section 1: Statement of Purpose	3
Section 2: Membership	3
Section 3: Conduct and Discipline	4
Section 4: Event Directors	7
Section 5: Television and Media Rules	7
Section 6: Humane Treatment of Livestock	8
Section 7: Finals Rodeo	9
Section 8: Point Award System	11

OFFICIAL RULES - RODEO

Section 9: Rodeo Approval	12
Section 10: Rodeo Committee	14
Section 11: Stock Contractor & Rodeo Livestock	15
Section 12: Rodeo Entries	16
Section 13: Drawing Out, Turn-Out and Doctor Release	18
Section 14: Drawing Stock	20
Section 15: Rodeo Secretary, Payoff, & Results	23
Section 16: Timers and Timing	25
Section 17: Judges	26
Section 18: Judging: Riding Events	27
Section 19: Judging: Timed Events	29
Section 20: Bareback Riding	33
Section 21: Saddle Bronc Riding	34
Section 22: Bull Riding	35
Section 23: Steer Wrestling	36
Section 24: Tie Down Roping	38
Section 25: Dally Team Roping	39
Section 26: Ladies Barrel Racing	41
Section 27: Ribbon Roping	46
Section 28: Ladies and Men's Breakaway Roping	49
Section 29: Ladies Pole Bending	49

For the sake of simplicity and clarity, only the masculine pronouns, “he,” “him,” and “his”, have been used throughout this rule book. Further, all persons reading this rule book are hereby informed that all rules refer to women members as necessary and appropriate and that lack of use of the feminine pronouns, “she”, “her”, and “hers”, in no way exempts or excludes women members from any responsibilities or rights as written in this rule book.

OFFICIAL RULES - GENERAL

SECTION 1: STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

To promote the sport of rodeo through the support of horsemanship, and character while promoting the sport of rodeo and the western lifestyle for all individuals over the age of 40 years of age.

To promote positive relationships activity and the organizations they represent.

To promote and maintain the highest ethical standards among our contestants, sponsors, promoters, and members while promoting humane treatment of all animals when competing for prizes.

To promote more rodeos and to strive for the betterment of healthy activities for the older cowboy and cowgirl by providing conditions and rules governing all rodeos and association events to support the sport of rodeo.

To cooperate with the management of all associations of approved rodeos.

SECTION 2: MEMBERSHIP

2.1.0 CONTESTANT

2.1.1 Membership is open to any person 40 years of age and older or who will become 40 years of age during the year.

2.1.1.1 Any member that is a contestant must buy a non-contestant membership card to judge, time, contract, or announce.

2.1.2 Contestants compete in the age category which corresponds to their age and may not compete in a different age category unless entering a team event with a younger partner in which case the team must compete in the lower age category.

2.1.3 The year in which a member turns 50 or 60 years of age will be considered an option year whereby the individual must designate the age category in which he/she wishes to compete. The first PSRA rodeo entered will designate age group for the year.

2.1.4 Dues are determined by the Board of Directors each year. If paid before January 1, the Board of Directors will give an early membership due amount that will be less than the regular dues for that year if bought by January 1 of the current rodeo season.

2.1.4.1 The PSRA membership year runs for a calendar year. There will be no refund of membership dues once payment is received by the National Office.

2.1.4.2 If a sanctioned rodeo for the new year is scheduled prior to January 1, dues for the new year must be paid to the National Office before entry in the rodeo will be taken.

2.1.4.3 A contestant may join PSRA at any time during the year, but, for points to count, dues must be paid to the National Office before entry in a PSRA sanctioned rodeo will be taken. Membership forms must be completed in full prior to entering a rodeo. Before membership is granted all outstanding debts to PSRA must be paid in full.

2.1.4.4 All memberships can be reviewed by the Board of Directors and membership can be refused due to prior membership behavior that does not match the Section 1 Association Statement of Purpose. Members will be contacted directly on why membership has been declined.

2.2.0 NON-CONTESTANT

2.2.1 Rodeo secretaries, timers, judges, announcers, and photographers must be members of the association paying a \$20.00 card fee.

2.2.2 Stock contractors must be members of the association paying a \$50.00 card fee.

2.2.3 Associate memberships are available to anyone who advocates & encourages the sport of rodeo. \$20.00 fee.

2.2.4 Honorary membership is presented to anyone determined by the Board of Directors to have contributed greatly, and with distinction, to the sport of rodeo and to the Association.

2.2.5 Local and or 'day pass' can be purchased for \$30.00 per day to compete. This day pass is for jackpot purposes only. No points will be awarded for year-end prizes or championships.

2.3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

2.3.1 Any person becoming a member of this Association shall comply with and be bound by all rules, by-laws and decisions made by the Board.

2.3.2 All contestants are required to read the rules carefully, particularly those relating to the events which they enter. FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND THE RULES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AS AN EXCUSE.

2.3.2.1 Any situation not covered in the PSRA rule book will be covered by PRCA rules.

2.3.3 A member is responsible for reporting any violation of the PSRA rule book which he may witness to a director or to the rodeo secretary.

2.3.4 A member is responsible for assisting any rodeo committee or stock contractor when asked to do so.

2.3.5 As a condition of membership, all PSRA members hereby release, acquit, and forever discharge the Professional Senior Rodeo Association and all rodeos approved by same, including all producers and rodeo committees, from all claims, demands and causes whatsoever arising from and growing out of any personal injuries or damages sustained to their persons or to their property, by virtue of any participation as a contestant or worker in any certain rodeo approved by the PSRA.

2.4.0 PERMIT CONTESTANTS

2.4.1 Local contestants may enter a run of rodeos (max of 3) for \$25.00 per rodeo for a total of three per year. The contestant must decide after the last rodeo in the run if he wants to buy membership and have points count toward his standings. (The permit fee will be placed in the General Membership fund.) The \$25.00 fee will be applied towards the membership card purchase. (Refer to 15.3.1.1 for additional clarification.)

SECTION 3: CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE

3.1.0 DISCIPLINE

3.1.1 A member may be admitted, retained, suspended, or expelled in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Board may choose to adopt.

3.1.1.1 Following each infraction/violation of this Rulebook is a designation of MAJOR/MINOR and first offense fine amount.

3.1.1.2 Three (3) or more MINOR infractions within a competition year shall constitute a MAJOR infraction.

3.1.1.3 Any member of the board of directors, either executive or event, shall at no time cause unnecessary trouble or embarrassment to the association. If it is determined by the majority of the executive board of directors, that a member of the board, either executive or event, has acted in a manor unbecoming of the PSRA, there will be one warning. A second infraction will result in a major fine and a 3rd offense will result in termination from any leadership position.

3.1.2 Any member may be disciplined, fined, suspended, or expelled from the Association and may be denied privileges of the association whenever it shall have been established by satisfactory evidence to the Board of Directors that such member has knowingly and willfully violated any pertinent rule of the Association.

3.1.3 Where a specific penalty is not fixed by these rules for the violation of any of the provisions herein, the Board of Directors, upon conviction of any member for the violation thereof, may impose a fine.

3.1.4 Any fines or punishment assessed by the Board are final. Fines are due immediately.

3.1.5. All contestants must pay any turnout fees, bad checks, or fines owed to PSRA before being allowed to enter another sanctioned rodeo. Said contestants can be required to pay fees by credit card or cash for the remainder of the season.

3.1.5.1 Should a contestant dispute a fee or fine, he may file an appeal with the Board but must pay said charges to continue competing while appeal is pending. If the Board finds in favor of the contestant, all monies in question will be refunded.

3.1.5.2 Under no circumstances shall any contestant be allowed to compete in an PSRA approved rodeo while owing money to the association. Any attempt to do so will subject the contestant to fine, suspension, or both. (MINOR) (\$25)

3.2.0 CONDUCT

3.2.1 A member may be fined and/or suspended from the Association for any of the following offenses:

3.2.1.1 Bad checks (MINOR) (\$25 or 10% of amount of over \$250)

3.2.1.1.1 Members must make checks good to the PSRA or be placed on the suspended list and disciplined by action of the Board.

3.2.1.1.2 A 15-day grace period will be observed before bad check offenders are suspended. further entry in sanctioned rodeos will be immediately refused.

3.2.1.1.3 Any member writing two NSF checks will be put on credit card or cash only for 365 days unless otherwise guaranteed by any Board member or director.

3.2.1.2 Nonpayment of entry fees. (MINOR) (\$25)

3.2.1.3 Attempting to fix, threaten, bribe, influence, or harass officials at any time between the opening and closing dates of a rodeo, in or out of the arena, including: central entry, rodeo secretaries, judges, timers, stock contractors, local committees and their personnel. (MAJOR) (\$250)

3.2.1.4 Talking to a judge or timer while an event is in progress. (MINOR) (\$25)

3.2.1.5 Abusive treatment of animals. (MAJOR) (\$250) This can be reported by timers, judges, and any rodeo officials.

3.2.1.6 Causing unnecessary conflict, rumors, social media posts and/or promoting false information and embarrassment to the PSRA. All of these can be addressed at an appropriate time and will not be tolerated. This includes all public places for example the rodeo office (MAJOR) (\$250)

3.2.1.7 Refusing to assist a rodeo committee or stock contractor when asked to do so. (MINOR) (\$25)

3.2.2 Violators of Offenses stated above shall be reported in writing to the National Office by the judge or judges involved, the rodeo secretary, the arena director, or stock contractor of the rodeo where the violation occurred.

3.2.3 Contestants may be fined and/or disqualified for any of the following offenses during a paid performance or slack:

3.2.3.1 Being under the influence of alcohol or consuming alcohol in the arena. (MAJOR) (\$250)

3.2.3.2 Being rowdy or quarreling in the actual domain of the arena. (MAJOR) (\$250)

3.2.3.3 Not wearing a western hat and or helmet, boots, and long-sleeved shirt while in the arena. (MINOR) (\$25)

3.2.3.3.1 Hats and boots are not required for a runner in the Ribbon Roping event.

3.2.3.3.2 If headgear is worn by runners while competing in the ribbon roping event, only western hats may be worn.

3.2.3.3.3 Visors or caps may not be worn in the arena during slack or performance whether competing or not.

3.2.3.3.4 Women barrel racing workers may set timers, barrels, etc. using the same dress code as ribbon runners (ref. 3.2.3.3.2). Exception to this rule is at the Finals when a western hat and or helmet is required.

3.2.3.4 Mistreatment of livestock at any time, in or out of the arena. (MAJOR) (\$250)

3.2.3.5 Not being ready to compete when called. Contestant can make 3 attempts, at judge's discretion (See Rule 17.4.3), but then must get on another animal or be turned out. (MINOR) (\$25)

3.2.3.6 Refusing to leave the arena or surrounding area when asked to do so by a judge, contractor, committee member, event director, board member, or arena director. (MINOR) (\$25)

3.2.4 Officials may be fined and/or suspended for being under the influence of alcohol or consuming alcohol in the arena. (MAJOR) (\$250)

3.3.0 FINE STRUCTURE

3.3.1 The following fine structure is in effect for any violation or infraction:

First Offense: See amount in parenthesis after violation.

Second Offense: Double amount of 1st offense plus possible 30 days suspension.

Third Offense: Triple amount of 2nd offense plus possible 60 days suspension.

Fourth Offense: Quadruple amount of 1st offense plus possible expulsion.

3.3.1.1 The above escalating fine structure shall apply to offenses within the same rodeo year only and shall not carry over to later rodeo years.

3.4.0 GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

3.4.1 Any member that is turned in to the National Office for disciplinary action or fine will be notified by the National Office by certified mail. The member will have 30 days from the date of the notification letter to file a grievance with the National Office. Member then has the option of 1) personal appearance before the Grievance Committee 2) written appeal to the Grievance Committee to plead his case 3) request that the Event Director represent him before the Grievance Committee. The Grievance Committee recommendation will be presented to the Board of Directors at the next scheduled meeting for a final vote.

3.4.2 The grievance procedure may not be used to contest action of judges involving honest judgment calls made during rodeo competition that are based on the judge's personal observation of the facts and circumstances to which the judgment call relates. An erroneous interpretation or application of Articles, By-Laws or rules is proper matter for a grievance, but the facts and circumstances underlying the interpretation shall not be subject to question.

SECTION 4: EVENT DIRECTORS

4 DIRECTOR RESPONSILITIES

4.1.0 The number of Event Directors is eight: Team Roping, Tie Down/Ribbon Roping, Breakaway (Men's and Women's), Steer Wrestling, Bareback, Saddle Bronc, Bull Riding, Barrels, and may also include a Director of Contractors and Committees.

4.1.1 The Director of Contractors and Committees will be elected by the Board.

4.2.0 Event Directors will serve a two-year term.

4.3.0 Event Directors shall not have a vote during regular or special meetings of the Board but are expected to advise the Board on the interests of the membership and help guide Board decisions.

4.3.1 When unable to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors, an Event Director may appoint an alternate to represent him.

4.4.0 DIRECTOR DUTIES

4.4.1 To serve as the link between members and the Board, carrying suggestions, complaints or matters concerning their events to the Board.

4.4.2 To represent the participants in their respective events in all discussions with the Board of Directors and serve the members for the betterment of the association.

4.4.3 To be involved in discussions concerning the stock contractor, stock provided at each rodeo and to oversee their event at the rodeo.

4.4.4 To name a director to assist or perform his duties if unable to attend a rodeo.

4.4.5 To serve as an intermediary between contestants and judges, committees, and contractors.

SECTION 5: TELEVISION AND MEDIA RULES

5.1.0 The PSRA retains all rights in and to the filming, taping, radio or TV broadcasting or reproduction in any manner or form of any approved PSRA Rodeo or part thereof.

5.1.1 All proposals for filming or televising of sanctioned rodeos including local, cable or educational television must be cleared through the national office of the PSRA 30 days prior to the first performance of the specific rodeo.

5.1.2 A member of the PSRA who enters a sanctioned rodeo or rodeo event, and any stock contractor, contract personnel, official or staff of the rodeo, or other person admitted to the rodeo shall, as a condition of entry, employment, admission or other involvement therein, be deemed to consent to the PSRA ownership of all rights in and to his appearance or other involvement therein, and the PSRA shall have the right, and may permit others as it sees fit, to dispense, reproduce, and otherwise use any such person's name, voice, likeness, biography, photograph and other pictures in connection with the advertisement and promotion of the rodeo or rodeo event and any reproduction thereof in any form but not in conjunction with any product or service, unless that person's consent thereto is first obtained.

5.1.3 A member of the PSRA who participates in sanctioned rodeo events authorizes the PSRA to act on the member's behalf as well as on the behalf of the PSRA in engaging in promotional activities relating to the conduct of the sport of rodeo.

SECTION 6: HUMANE TREATMENT OF LIVESTOCK

6 TREATMENT OF ANIMAL

6.1.0 Contestants may be fined and/or disqualified for the mistreatment of stock at any time, in or out of the arena. (MAJOR) (\$250)

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

6.2.1 Should an animal become sick or be 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 will be drawn for the contestant as provided in the rule book.

6.2.2 A veterinarian should be available and/or on call for each performance and slack.

6.3.0 No animal shall be beaten, mutilated, or cruelly prodded.

6.3.1 Standard electric prods shall be used as little as possible.

6.3.1.1 Animals shall be touched only on the hip or shoulder area with the prod.

6.4.0 Chutes must be constructed to prevent injury to stock.

6.4.1 Maintenance men and equipment shall be stationed at chutes to assist in removal of any animal should it become caught.

6.5.0 Roping calves shall weigh at least 180 pounds each and be strong and healthy.

6.5.1 In tie down roping and ribbon roping, a neck rope or similar device must be used, and calf may not be busted.

6.5.2 The rope is to be removed from the calf's body as soon as possible after the "tie" is inspected.

6.5.3 Unnecessary roughness in flanking a calf shall be considered mistreatment of livestock. (MAJOR) (\$250)

6.5.4 Timed events- No one is to train their horses on any timed event cattle. Only designated personnel assigned by the director of said event or contractor will be allowed to drive cattle out of the arena at the livestock's own speed. A fine of \$25 will be given for each offense. No practice runs allowed unless approved by the director or acting director of that event. If allowed, this can only be done on cattle that have not been run or drawn. A fine of \$25 will be given to the contestant and \$25 fine to the contractor that allows the offense.

6.6.0 No locked rowels, or rowels that will lock on spurs or sharpened spurs may be used on bareback horses or saddle bronc horses. (MINOR) (\$25)

6.6.1 No sharp or cutting objects in the cinch, saddle girth or flank straps shall be permitted.

6.6.2 Only sheepskin-lined flank straps shall be placed on the animals, so the sheepskin covered portion is over both flanks and the belly of the animal.

6.6.3 No “loose rope” is allowed in bareback bronc riding.

6.7.0 Placing of fingers in eyes, lips, or nose of the steers while wrestling the same is forbidden.

6.8.0 GENERAL

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

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

6.8.3 Clowns are not to abuse stock in any fashion.

6.8.4 No small animals or pets are allowed in the arena where restraint is necessary, or when they might be subject to injury or attack by another animal.

6.8.5 Livestock is to be removed from the arena after the completion of entry in contest.

6.8.6 The use of fireworks to frighten animals is prohibited.

6.8.7 No abuse of animals is allowed at the Professional Senior Rodeo Association Rodeos and each situation will be dealt with by the board of directors as seen fit to promote the sport of rodeo and maintain integrity of the sport.

SECTION 7: FINALS RODEO & YEAR END AWARDS

7.1.0 Event champions for the year will be determined following the Professional Senior Rodeo Association Finals Rodeo.

7.1.1 Points throughout the year will be carried into the finals and combined with finals points to determine the World Champion in each event.

7.2.0. A year-end All-Around Champion man and woman will be awarded in each age category. The champion is determined by adjusted points accumulated in all events of the appropriate age group throughout the year plus adjusted points won at the finals.

7.2.1 Only points won in one age category may be accumulated, this applies to both Year End and Finals All Around Winners.

7.2.2 Points must be accumulated in two (2) or more events to be considered all-around points. Top placing in Team will be the only points that are carried to the all-around.

7.4.0 ELIGIBILITY & ENTRIES

7.4.1 The top 30 contestants in each event qualify for the Finals. This is provided they have entered the PSRA five rodeo minimum sanctioned rodeos, on U.S. soil, and owe no monies to the Association.

7.4.1.2 If a finals rodeo qualifier is unable to compete, the next highest ranked contestant shall be allowed to compete. This process shall be repeated until the requisite number of contestants have confirmed their entries.

7.4.1.3 In case of ties on number of rodeos entered, positions will be drawn for eligible members who enter before books close.

7.5.0 PAYOFF & AWARDS

7.5.1 Added money will be adjusted annually by the Board in all categories of the timed events.

7.5.2 When paying multiple go's and an average, the money will be split equally throughout each go around and average.

7.5.3 The number of monies paid in each go around and average shall be determined by the number of entries in each event as specified in the pay-out rule.

7.5.3.1 A contestant must compete on every head of stock drawn for him in an event to place in the average.

7.5.4 Awards will be determined yearly and determined by budget and approved by board of directors. All awards and use of logo must be approved by the board of directors.

7.5.5 Only sanctioned and approved by Board of Director events may use the PSRA logo for all awards including year-end prizes.

7.6.0 RELEASING & TURNING OUT

7.6.1 If a member of a team releases after positions are drawn, in accordance with the regulations of the official rule book, or does not appear before the first head of stock on which he is scheduled to compete, the person entered with him may draw out or get another partner from among any of the contestants in his age category entered at the rodeo.

7.6.2 No trade outs will be allowed at the Finals Rodeo.

7.6.3 All turn-out & release information must be sent to the national association secretary as well as rodeo secretary within a minimum of 72 hours prior to the time of the first slack or performance. Failure to do so will result in contestant owing his entry fees plus a fine equal to two times (2x) his entry fees and will be ineligible to compete on any remaining stock. E-mail and or text message is preferred with all information included.

7.7.0 GROUND RULES

7.7.1 Contestants must be ready to compete when the event begins.

7.7.2 Additional ground rules will be established for the Finals Rodeo by the PSRA Finals Rodeo Committee.

7.7.3 Any contestant that fails to make an honest effort to compete will result in a \$100.00 fine. That rodeo will not count toward their rodeo count (5) and all fees will be forfeited.

SECTION 8: POINT AWARD SYSTEM

Rodeo Point System

Example (this is different for each event by how many individuals are entered)

Place	Points	Bonus Points =equal number of contestants in event *Example only*	Total Points for that rodeo, for that event
1	60	4	64
2	50	4	54
3	40	4	44
4	30	4	34
5	20	4	24
6	10	4	14

Finals Point System

Place	Round 1 Actual + Bonus	Round 2 Actual + Bonus	Round 3 Actual + Bonus	Round 4 Actual + Bonus	AVERAGE Actual + Bonus
1st	60 + bonus points	60 + bonus points	60 + bonus points	60 + bonus points	90 + bonus points
2 nd	50+ bonus points	50 + bonus points	50 + bonus points	50 + bonus points	75 + bonus points
3rd	40+ bonus points	40 + bonus points	40 + bonus points	40 + bonus points	60 + bonus points
4th	30+bonus points	30 + bonus points	30 + bonus points	30 + bonus points	45 + bonus points
5th	20+bonus points	20 + bonus points	20 + bonus points	20 + bonus points	30 + bonus points
6th	10+bonus points	10 + bonus points	10 + bonus points	10 + bonus points	15 + bonus points

8.1.0 Points will not be awarded unless the contestant receives a qualified time or score.

8.1.1 Three categories of points are used in determining eligibility and champions:

8.1.1.1 ACTUAL - Refer to above example for actual point system.

8.1.1.2 BONUS - In addition to actual points awarded for placing at a rodeo, one (1) point for each contestant who competed in that event will be awarded to the top six places.

8.1.1.3 ADJUSTED - The sum of actual and bonus points as awarded for placing at regular rodeos is called adjusted points or total points earned.

8.1.2 Total points won throughout the year will be carried into the Finals and combined with any points won at the Finals to determine World Champions in each event.

8.1.3 All-Around points are earned if the contestant has earned points in two (2) or more events in their age group.

8.1.3.1 Official standings based on adjusted points will be kept in each event.

8.2.1 The top 30 in all age group specific events will qualify for the national finals rodeo.

SECTION 9: RODEO APPROVAL

9 SANCTION

9.1.1 Rodeo sanction requests must be filed and approved at least 45 days prior to the first performance. A \$100.00 sanction must be included. All rodeo information must be included. Rough stock and timed event contractors must be listed by entry date for the said rodeos. Committees must show proof of insurance before the rodeo is approved at least 45 days before the date of rodeo.

9.1.2 The bond will be returned to the committee if all rules and regulations are met by the committee, rodeo secretary including all fees and pay-out information. If the rodeo is cancelled, the bond will be forfeited and will be retained by the PSRA. Any central entry fees must be paid by the committee that cancels any event.

9.2.0 STANDARD EVENTS

9.2.1 All PSRA Rodeos are encouraged to offer the standard events broken down into the following age categories unless special circumstances and permission is granted by the Board of Directors:

Bareback Riding 40 & 50	Ladies Barrel Racing 40, 50, 60 & 70+
Saddle Bronc Riding 40 & 50	Bull Riding 40, 50 & 60+
Steer Wrestling 40 & 50	Ribbon Roping 40, 50 & 60
Tie Down Roping 40, 50, 60, & 70+	Team Roping 40, 50, & 60
Men's Breakaway Roping 40-59, 60+	Ladies Breakaway Roping (open)
Ladies Pole Bending (open)	

9.2.2 Any event not covered by this rule book will follow all rules and policies of the PRCA.

9.2.3 If a rodeo committee chooses to include exhibition runs, those runs must follow the runs made by paying contestants and not affect runs on cattle.

9.2.4 In the Ladies Barrel Race, no practice or exhibition runs may be made within 15' of the official barrel markers.

9.3.0 ADDED PURSE MONEY [each rodeo or at least one rodeo at each location]

9.3.1 A minimum of \$50 must be added to each of the events except team events where \$100 per age group must be added.

9.3.2 Entry Fees must be \$50.00 minimum and \$30.00 per person per event. Any amount higher must have board approval.

9.3.3 Larger entry fees should be relative to the added money and can be adjusted due to cost of stock.

9.3.4 The committee may charge a \$20.00 facility fee per contestant, \$6.00 Central Entry Fee and \$2.00 Awards Fee. The committee must pay the \$6.00 Central Entry Fee and \$2.00 Awards Fee to the PSRA if they collect the fees.

9.6.0 PERSONNEL

9.6.1 All secretaries and timers must have a PSRA membership card thirty (30) days prior to rodeo event. Cost of card will be determined yearly by board of directors.

9.6.2 All judges must have PSRA membership cards purchased thirty days prior to the rodeo event.

9.6.2.1 All judges must be approved by the Board of Directors or PRCA approved. Committees are responsible for finding qualified judges.

9.6.3 All stock contractors must be approved by the Sanction Committee and must have a current PSRA membership card 30 days prior to rodeo event. Stock contractors must be approved by the Board of Directors and or judging committee if formed.

9.6.4 All PSRA sanctioned rodeos must have an approved bullfighter in the arena during the bull riding event for each performance and slack.

9.6.5 Failure to comply with this rule will subject the producer to a \$100.00 fine for the first offense. Fines can be doubled for each offense.

9.6.6 Judges are responsible for reporting infractions of all rules and making notes on judge's sheets. Judges are required to meet in the rodeo office directly after the performance to address any questions or concerns from timers, secretaries and or other rodeo officials.

9.6.7 All officials at a PSRA rodeo will be directly responsible to PSRA for their actions and are subject to penalty at the discretion of the Board.

9.6.8 All rodeo committees will be responsible for paying a PSRA secretary staff as part of their rodeo agreement.

9.7.0 SLACK

9.7.1 Slack may not be run prior to 12 hours before the first performance without approval. Slack is considered a performance.

9.7.1.1 Slack held any time prior to the first performance must be advertised in at least one issue of the official paper.

9.8.0 CANCELLATION

9.8.1 No performance may be canceled unless the committee chairman, stock contractor, and Association officials agree that it is a physical impossibility or safety concern to proceed.

9.9.0 GROUND RULES

9.9.1 Additional local ground rules must be posted along with the draw prior to the first performance and remain posted throughout the entire rodeo.

9.9.2 Any event not covered by this rule book will be governed by local ground rules and it is the contestant's responsibility to know those ground rules as they are posted on social media and at rodeo office.

SECTION 10: RODEO COMMITTEE

10 NECESSARY EQUIPMENT FOR COMMITTEE

10.1.1 The Rodeo Committee or person responsible for putting on the rodeo must furnish an ambulance (or first aid vehicle) any time rough stock events (BB, SB, BR) are held. EMTs are required to be on the grounds for all performances and slack.

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

10.1.3 An electric timer and stakes must be used in the Ladies Barrel Race.

10.1.3.1 The Association will provide the electric eye free of charge if safe transportation can be arranged to and from the rodeo.

10.1.3.2 If the Association eye is unavailable, the rodeo committee must arrange for the use of a locally owned one.

10.1.3.3 The Barrel Racing Director and Spokeswomen will assist committees in arranging for an electric eye.

10.1.4 Three 55-gallon steel drum barrels enclosed on both ends are required for the ladies' barrel race.

10.1.5 Equipment that is appropriate and adequate for existing ground conditions, as well as an operator, should be on hand for the duration of the rodeo.

10.1.5.1 Ground must be raked, preferably with a tractor, after a maximum of eight-barrel racers and before the barrel race event during the slack. (Refer to "Ladies Barrel Race," Rule 26.6.0.)

10.2.0 PERSONNEL

10.2.1 An approved bullfighter must be in the arena during the bull riding event for each performance and slack.

10.2.1.1 Failure to comply with this rule will subject the producer to a \$100.00 fine for the first offense. The fine will be doubled for each offense.

10.2.2 Each judge must be paid \$200.00 per day by the local committee.

10.2.3 A veterinarian should be present or on call for each performance and slack. The committee is responsible for contacting local veterinarian and supplying that information to the association secretary for posting to members.

10.2.4 For information on Secretary and Timers, refer to Sections 15 and 16.

10.2.5 A list of qualified, certified judges and stock contractors is available upon request and through an approved list from the association secretary.

10.3.0 RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAYOFF

10.3.1 The Rodeo Committee or Stock Contractor, depending on which one provides the arena secretary, will be responsible for any errors in the payoff, collection of all entry fees and any other mismanaged turnouts or funds. All reports provided from the national office must be returned to the national secretary within 15 days of the last performance of a specific rodeo.

10.3.2 Committees will forfeit the \$100.00 bond for delay in submitting the required information to the National Office after the rodeo is over. (Refer to Section 15, "Rodeo Secretary, Payoff, and Results".)

10.4.0 If stock must be fed in the arena, hay should be placed as far as possible from roping boxes and bucking chutes and at least 25' from barrel markers.

10.4.1.1 In that event, the Committee must work the ground carefully to be sure it remains consistent and safe for all performances and slack.

10.5.0 Refer to Section 9, "Rodeo Approval" for additional information directly affecting Committees.

SECTION 11: STOCK CONTRACTOR AND RODEO LIVESTOCK

11 GENERAL CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

11.1.1 If stock must be fed in the arena, hay should be placed as far as possible from roping boxes and bucking chutes and at least 25' from barrel markers. In that event, the Committee must work the ground carefully to be sure it remains consistent and safe for all performances and slack.

11.1.2 Stock Contractors and/or producers must adhere to all rules in the PSRA Rulebook or the following fines may be assessed:

First Offense - \$100.00

Additional \$100.00 fine per rodeo per violation.

11.1.3 Stock Contractors must provide stock suitable for participants in a senior pro rodeo.

11.2.0 TIMED EVENT CATTLE

11.2.1 Timed event cattle must number at least one half of the number of contestants in each event.

11.2.2 All fresh timed event cattle shall be run prior to the first performance/slack of the rodeo.

11.2.3 Fresh calves will be tied down at least once under the supervision of the Tie Down Roping Director or his Spokesman.

11.2.4 Horned cattle that cannot clear a 30" chute will be eliminated from the draw or tipped before using. All horns must be tipped.

11.2.5 Steers may not be held over a 12-month period for use in steer wrestling and team roping events unless approval is granted by the Event Directors.

11.2.6 Weight limits = Team Roping and Steer Wrestling events minimum of 450 pounds and maximum of 650 pounds. (rev. 2012)

11.2.7 Cattle used for steer roping, cutting, or other events shall not be used for steer wrestling.

11.2.8 Native Angus and Herefords shall not weigh more than 230 pounds each. Weight of calves in the 60+ ribbon roping is not to exceed 200 pounds. Brahma and Brahma cross calves are not to exceed 230 pounds in weight and not to exceed 200 pounds in the 60+ ribbon roping. Brahma and Brahma cross calves shall not be mixed with Angus and Hereford cattle. Nor should dairy breeds be mixed with beef breeds unless they are uniform cross and approved by event director.

- 11.2.9** Tie down roping and ribbon roping calves must be sized according to age categories.
- 11.2.10** Cattle in the draw for the rodeo may not be used for any other purpose before all rodeo runs have been completed.
- 11.2.11** All above offenses can be subjective to a fine but stock can be pre-approved if done so by the director.

11.3.0 BUCKING STOCK

- 11.3.1** All bucking stock must be numbered legibly before drawing.
- 11.3.2** Head fighting bulls and those having horns that can cause potential harm will be taken out of the draw.
- 11.3.2.1** All horns will be reasonably tipped.
- 11.3.3** All animals should be screened and agreed on before they are put in the draw.
- 11.3.4** Halters must be placed on bareback horses.

SECTION 12: ENTRY SYSTEM

12 GENERAL ENTRY INFORMATION

- 12.0.1** All entries, including permit entries, must be made through the official central entry system during advertised opening and closing times. Permit members must contact the National Office before entry.
- 12.0.2** Entry information will be published on the official website.
- 12.0.3** Contestant will be given a confirmation number after successfully completing the entry process and making payment.
- 12.0.4** Contestant must provide the confirmation number should there be a dispute regarding what he was to be entered in.

12.1.0 ENTERING

- 12.1.1** All rodeo entries will be made ONLINE at the web link provided on the PSRA website and/or through call in number. Contestants will need to be eligible PSRA members at time of entry and will require member number.
- 12.1.2** Member will check events that they are entering, AND for the team events the Member will need to provide the PSRA member number for the partner(s) and select the appropriate position (Header/Heeler, Roper/Runner) for the member and designated partner. A partner MUST be entered for the entered team events. Member must identify if 'header' or 'heeler' for pick one draw one event.
- 12.2.1** If a PSRA member has entered a contestant as a partner, and the named partner does not wish to compete in the event, or does not want to compete with the entering contestant, the partner can contact the PSRA entry secretary, and either remove the entry, or change the named partner for that particular event(s).
- 12.2.2** Positions will be drawn when entries close. Late entries will be first out in timed events besides barrel racing. Late entries will be last out in the barrel racing.
- 12.2.3** Contestants may draw out without penalty only while entries are open. To DRAW OUT call the PSRA Entry number provided. After entries close, contestant may be released from liability for entry fees only by using one of his 3 releases. Draw-out contestants are responsible for contacting assigned draw-out personnel.

12.2.4 Late Entries will be determined by secretary and will be posted from secretary. A \$25.00 late fee will be assessed for late entries and will be paid to the PSRA.

12.3.0 CALL BACKS

12.3.1 Contestant must call back during advertised call back times to find out how he has entered. Entries will be posted prior to the draw. A draw will be done after that has been posted for a day to ensure all contestants are entered in appropriate events. Then 'official' DRAWS will be posted on the PSRA website, AND emailed to members entered in the rodeo. Please check your e-mail and contact the secretary if you have not received it. Ensure e-mail accounts are current, otherwise, we cannot guarantee that they are received but will help all contestants if they communicate with secretary.

12.3.1.2 Times of performances and slacks will be advertised on the official website and/or in the official publication. If a change is made in advertised times, contestants will be notified by email, and changes posted on the PSRA website.

12.3.1.3 Any contestant who draws out of a rodeo after entries close is responsible for all fees, including central entry fees, office charge, judge's fee, and entry fees. (Refer Section 13.)

12.4.0 DRAWING POSITIONS

12.4.1 After entries close and all entries have been taken, Central Entry will do a random draw for each event in the rodeo. This applies to all regular entries. Late entries will be first out in timed events besides barrel racing event. Barrel racing event will have late entries run last on the ground.

12.4.2 No stock in any event may be competed on before that event is scheduled, and no stock may be held back beyond the end of the run for that event.

12.4.3 A contestant may trade one partner for another if the original partner has an injury and/or vet-out. Another contestant can be drawn in team events that is already entered in the rodeo. In an emergency situation judges can draw another partner for team roping partners. The drawn partner will not receive any points for the courteous run.

12.5.0 DISCREPANCIES IN ENTRY INFORMATION

12.5.1 If a contestant shows up to compete on a day other than the day he is supposed to be up according to Entry's books, and or official reports and claims to be entered in more or less events than the books show, he will be allowed to compete at the rodeo provided that: 1) He must post a cash bond in the amount of \$100, and 2) He must provide correct written confirmation from his entry (email). The contestant must then compete in a new position drawn for him by judges.

12.5.2 If the contestant is proven correct after verification with entry office or secretary on first working Monday (or on the next working day), the bond will be refunded.

12.5.3 If the contestant was in error, the bond will be forfeited, the contestant's fees figured in the payoff, and the proper payoff will be made disregarding said contestant's placing.

12.5.4 The bond money is to be sent to the PSRA office along with the results of the rodeo.

12.5.5 Any forfeited bond money shall remain in the General Fund of the PSRA.

12.6.0 CENTRAL ENTRY

12.6.1 Central Entry one-time fee of \$6.00 per person per rodeo will be collected by the rodeo secretary along with entry fees, office charges and one time facility fee.

12.6.2 Contestants who turn out (after 3 releases) must pay Entry Fees, Central Entry Fees, Office Charge, and turn-out fees (which is equal to the entry fees).

SECTION 13: DRAWING OUT, ALL RELEASES AND TURNING OUT

13.1.0 DRAWING OUT

DRAWING OUT - A contestant may “draw out” only through central entry before entries close. Thus, his name will not appear on any official draw sheet at the rodeo.

13.1.1 A contestant may draw out without penalty only until entries close.

13.1.2 Once entries close, only the use of one of his (3) three releases will be accepted as an excuse for failure to pay entry fees. (For information on using a release, see Rule 13.2.0.)

13.1.2.1 A contestant using one of his or her releases must still pay the \$6.00 central entry fee, \$2.00 finals awards fee and a \$10.00 turn out fee for a total of \$18.00 per rodeo.

13.1.2.2 Anyone else withdrawing from a rodeo or not showing up at a rodeo will owe all fees, including entry fees, central entry fees, office charge, and turn-out fees (which is equal to the entry fees).

13.2.0 RELEASE FROM PAYMENT OF ENTRY FEES

13.2.1 All PSRA members will be allowed to use up to three (3) releases during one rodeo year as an excuse for failure to pay entry fees.

13.2.1.1 No reason will be required to document the validity of these three (3) releases. A visible injury release will be allowed at the current rodeo and/or subsequent rodeo if injury is observed by the rodeo judge BUT no additional medical, vet, or death in family releases will be honored for non-payment of entry fees.

(Contestants must use their three (3) releases sparingly to cover any legitimate emergencies which might occur during the rodeo year including the PSRA Finals Rodeo. See Rule 7.6.3).

13.2.1.2 Releasing from one (1) rodeo is using one (1) release. Releasing from two (2) rodeos is using two (2) releases, even if at the same location or entered on the same entry day.

13.2.1.3 Use of a release for one (1) event shall count as one (1) release even though the contestant competes in other events at the same rodeo.

13.2.2 In order to use a release and be excused from liability for entry fees, a contestant **MUST** (a) **NOTIFY** the National Rodeo Secretary as well as the individual rodeo secretary at least three (3) hours prior to the perf or slack in which he is scheduled to compete, and (b) clearly **DECLARE** that he wants to use one of his three (3) releases, and (c) **SPECIFY** what rodeo and events the release is to cover.

13.2.2.1 FAILURE TO NOTIFY will result in (a) contestant being held liable for all fees, including entry fees, central entry fee, office charge, and judge’s fee, and fine equal to amount of entry fees payable immediately to the National Office, and (b) being ineligible to **ENTER** another sanctioned rodeo until turn out fees are paid. (Refer 3.1.5.1) Entry fee will stay in the payoff. Fine will be returned to the association.

13.2.3 No more than three (3) Releases from Payment of Entry fees will be permitted to any one member for any reason or combination of reasons during one rodeo year.

13.2.3.1 Members are responsible for keeping track of the number of releases they have used.

13.2.3.2 Anyone using or attempting to use more than his three (3) releases will be liable for his entry fees plus a \$100.00 fine.

13.3.0 VISIBLE INJURY RELEASES AND NON-PAYMENT OF ENTRY FEES

13.3.1 To VISIBLE INJURY RELEASE, a contestant may request judges to visual an injury if he/she or a barrel horse is injured at the rodeo. If judge approves a visible injury, the contestant will be released from liability for entry fees if the following conditions are met:

13.3.1.1 The injury must be of an obvious and apparent nature to the layperson's eye. This also applies to team events such as pick one/draw one.

13.3.1.2 Judge must note injury on judges' sheets and notify the rodeo secretary as soon as possible.

13.3.1.3 A visible injury release on a barrel horse may not be used by go rounds only, nor may a barrel racer be held back on a visible injury release.

13.3.2 Should a contestant become injured while competing and he requests a Visible Injury Release, his entry fees will be refunded in any event in which he has not competed up to that time and in which he cannot compete because of the injury.

13.3.3 If a contestant is injured and unable to compete, his stock may be held until later in the go round with the consent of both judges.

13.3.4 If, in the opinion of the judges, a contestant is unable to compete in a particular event because of injury, he may request a visible injury release for that event, but this does not prevent him from competing in other events in which he is entered.

13.4.0 TURN OUTS

13.4.1 To TURN OUT of a rodeo, a contestant should notify national secretary, central entry or the local rodeo secretary at least three hours prior to the performance or slack in which he/she is scheduled to compete. A contestant who does not compete as entered and does not RELEASE properly per #13.2.0 is considered a TURN OUT and is liable for all fees. A contestant may choose to TURN OUT and pay fees rather than to use a release.

13.4.2 If a contestant arrives at the rodeo after his run has been turned out, he must immediately report to the rodeo secretary and pay all fees due.

13.4.2.1 Once a contestant's stock or run has been turned out, the stock or run may not be given to the contestant later unless the turnout was due to a discrepancy in entry information. (Refer Rule 12.6.0)

13.4.3 If not paid to Rodeo Secretary, turn out fees, including entry fees, Central Entry fees, office charge, and judges fee, are payable immediately to the National Office.

13.4.4 All contestants must pay any turnout fees, bad checks, or fines owed to PSRA before being allowed to enter another sanctioned rodeo. Members must pay a \$35.00 fee for all returned checks. This fee must be paid prior to entering the next rodeo. Contestants could be required to pay by cash after insufficient funds payment has occurred.

13.4.5 Entry fees of member turn outs, whether collected by the rodeo secretary or not, will be figured in the payoff.

13.4.6 The National Office will reimburse the rodeo secretary for uncollected MEMBER fees as soon as complete results are received and turnouts are confirmed.

13.4.7 Unpaid entry fees of non-member turn outs are not figured in the payoff and will be collected by the National Office, if possible.

13.5.0 GENERAL

13.5.1 If a member of a team turns out or releases after entries have closed, the remaining partner must draw out and have his entry fee refunded, or he must get another partner from any of the contestants in his age category already entered in another event. Members should contact the rodeo secretary immediately with this information.

13.5.1.1 The remaining partner may not drop down to a lower age category unless filling a team in that category that had been officially entered.

13.5.1.2 The alternate contestant must pay the specified entry fee to the Rodeo Secretary.

13.5.1.3 The partner that turned out must also pay his entry fees to the National Office before being allowed to enter another sanctioned rodeo. (Refer Rule 3.1.5.1.)

13.5.1.4 Fees of the partner who turned out will be placed in the awards fund.

13.5.1.5 This rule applies to both men and women in the ribbon roping.

13.5.1.6 In a multi-go rodeo, the team will be disqualified if one partner turns out after the team has competed once.

13.5.1.7 In team events, a contestant must compete with the partner entered with, unless that partner turns out or releases.

13.5.1.8 A contestant may not trade one partner for another if the original partner is still entered in that event.

13.6.0 SUMMARY: DEFINITIONS /ABBREVIATIONS

13.6.1 DRAWING OUT - A contestant may “draw out” only through central entry before entries close. Thus, his name will not appear on any official draw sheet at the rodeo.

13.6.2 TRADE-OUT (TRO) - The contestant arranges to trade positions with another contestant or into an open position created by a turn-out or a release.

13.6.3 RELEASE (REL) - The contestant opts to use one of his two releases to be excused from payment of entry fees and correctly follows the procedure specified in Rule 13.2.2. The contestant is still responsible for the \$15.00 turn out fee.

13.6.4 VISIBLE INJURY RELEASE (VI REL) - The contestant requests the judges to visually approve an injury to himself or to a barrel horse according to the procedure specified in Rule 13.3.1. If approved, the contestant will be excused from payment of entry fees but will still be responsible for the \$15.00 turn out fee.

13.6.5 TURN OUT (TO) - The contestant does not compete as entered, and either does not notify properly or chooses to pay his entry fees rather than to release. A TO is responsible for all fees. Member’s entry fees are figured into the payoff. Non-member’s entry fees are not figured into the payoff unless secretary has money in hand. (Refer Rule 13.4.0).

SECTION 14: DRAWING STOCK

14 GENERAL DRAWING OF STOCK

14.1.1 Any contestant may be allowed to witness the draw providing that conversation and conduct do not distract the judges and secretary.

14.1.1.1 All names and numbers of animals in the draw must be written on CHIPS.

14.1.1.2 Numbers must be drawn from a suitable container (other than a hat) and held above eye level of the drawing judge.

14.1.1.3 Numbers are to be shaken between each number drawn.

14.1.2 Permit members must have their entry fees paid in cash to the local rodeo secretary before stock is drawn, or no stock is to be drawn for them.

14.1.3 Any director has the right to declare any stock in his event unsatisfactory. Any stock so declared shall be taken from the draw.

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

14.1.4.1 Should an animal become sick or be injured between the time it is drawn and the time it is scheduled to be used in competition, a replacement animal shall be drawn for the contestant. In the riding events, the replacement shall be drawn from the re-ride animals.

14.1.4.2 A judge must confirm an animal's inability to be used before it can be replaced in the draw.

14.1.4.3 Once an animal is taken out of the draw, it may not be returned to the draw for the duration of that rodeo.

14.1.5 Contractors are required to furnish at least one half (1/2) as many cattle as there are ropers or steer wrestlers.

14.1.6 The contestant is responsible for competing on the stock drawn for him. Contestant will be disqualified if competing on the wrong animal unless overruled by a judge to do so.

14.2.0 RIDING EVENTS

14.2.1 All rough stock in contest events will be drawn by number by a judge.

14.2.2 In all riding events, a complete go round must be drawn at one time.

14.2.3 Re-ride stock will be drawn and designated #1, #2, #3, etc. If more re-ride stock is needed than was drawn, then additional re-ride stock shall be drawn from turnouts and/or pen.

14.3.0 TIMED EVENTS

14.3.1 All cattle will be numbered and drawn for by a judge.

14.3.2 In the team roping, cattle for each age group will be designated at the beginning of the rodeo by drawing from the entire herd.

14.3.2.1 Cattle will stay in the draw of the designated age groups for the entire rodeo.

14.3.3 All cattle in the draw will be run one time before any cattle will be run twice, etc.

14.3.3.1 When due to a split performance, this procedure becomes impossible, the draw will include cattle remaining that have been run the least number of times.

14.3.3.2 Immediately after a split performance, the draw will revert to the cattle that have been run the least number of times.

14.3.3.3 In cases of reruns, all cattle in the draw will be run one time before any one animal is run twice, etc.

14.3.4 If after one go round has been completed, a fresh calf must be used, the calf must be roped and tied before the drawing. If extra calves have been tied at the rodeo, they will not be considered fresh.

14.3.5 When possible, an extra in each timed event should be drawn to replace a sick or crippled animal. If an animal escapes or the contestant is fouled, that animal will be brought back and run after the perf or at the beginning of the next section if in slack.

14.3.5.1 Whether or not the extra is used, it goes back into the draw.

14.3.6 Timed event cattle will not be drawn any sooner than two (2) hours before each performance.

14.3.7 In the timed events, no drawn stock can be held over from one performance to the next or overnight.

14.4.0 MISDRAWS

14.4.1 Definition. Any animal which must be replaced will be considered a mis-draw. Possible reasons for replacing an animal are: (1) injured or unhealthy animal; (2) animals not properly numbered or distinguishable; (3) animal not on premises after being drawn; (4) duplicate brand and/or ear tag and animals not being distinguishable before the draw; (5) contestant left out of the draw; (6) animal drawn incorrectly due to clerical error.

14.4.2 Procedure. Take the last number drawn and move it up to the mis-draw. The contestant who had the last- number-drawn animal would then draw at the herd. See example 1.

Example 1:	Contestant	Stock #
	Mark	22
	Sam	26
	Bill	25 Misdraw – injured
	Joe	24
	Dan	20
	Shawn	21
	Dale	23

Animal #23 is moved to Sam's spot, as in example #1; Animal #21 is moved to Bill's spot; Shawn and Dale would then draw at the herd.

Example 2:	Contestant	Stock #
	Mark	22
	Sam	26 Misdraw - Injured
	Bill	25 Misdraw - Injured
	Joe	24
	Dan	20
	Shawn	21
	Dale	23

SECTION 15: RODEO SECRETARY, PAYOFF, AND RESULTS

15 RODEO SECRETARY GUIDELINES (Fees, pay-off, and communication with national office)

15.1.1 All rodeo secretaries must hold a PSRA Secretary's card and completed applications to the National Secretary 30 days prior to the rodeo date.

15.1.2 Any person who intends to function as a rodeo secretary must notify the National Office and be in communication on all information and is expected to read the rulebook.

15.2.0 Entries will be taken by, and positions will be drawn by, central entry. (Refer to Section 12, "Central Entry System.")

15.2.1 The rodeo secretary may not change drawn positions except by trade out.

15.2.1.1 Trade outs may be made up until the time that stock is drawn. After stock is drawn, no trade outs are allowed.

15.2.1.2 Any secretary who violates the above rules will be subject to a fine and/or forfeiture of the \$100.00 bond.

15.3.0 FEES

15.3.1 PSRA will reimburse the Committee or Rodeo Secretary should a member's check be returned unpaid, BUT the Association will not be responsible for any debt other than member entry fees. The association would strongly encourage prepaying without a check. PSRA will have an eligible list and ineligible list on the website as this is the responsibility of the contestant to take care of. If a contestant has had a history of NSF they can be required to pay with 'cash only'.

15.3.1.1 Permit members and day pass contestants must pay fees in cash before stock is drawn, or no stock is to be drawn for them. Refer to 2.4.1 for additional clarification.

15.3.1.2 When there are two or more rodeos at a location, all entry fees must be paid by request of office staff or secretary.

15.3.1.3 Entry Fees will be as follows; \$50.00 for all events with a \$15.00 (timed event) stock charge and \$50.00 (rough stock) stock charge, a \$6.00 central entry fee per rodeo, a \$2.00 finals awards fee for a total of \$73.00 for Timed Event and \$108.00 for Rough Stock Events. Team Events will be \$7.50 stock charge per contestant.

15.4.0 POSTING/ANNOUNCEMENTS AT RODEO

15.4.1 Draw should be posted prior to the start of each performance or slack.

15.4.2 Scores and times must be announced during each event during performances and slacks.

15.4.3 Scores, times, and draw of completed performances and/or slacks should be posted as soon as possible, but at least before the beginning of the next performance or slack.

15.5.0 TURN OUTS AND RELEASES

15.5.1 The Rodeo Secretary MUST notify National Secretary for turnouts and release information as soon as possible and before the draw.

15.5.2 All Rodeo Secretaries should study Section 13, "Drawing Out, Release from Payment of Entry Fees, and Turning Out", before figuring payoff.

15.5.2.1 Notification through Central Entry of intent to use a “Release” is the only excuse for failure to pay entry fees, except in cases of Visible Injury Releases as specified in 13.3.0.

15.5.2.2 Anyone else who withdraws or does not show up is considered a turn out and owes all fees, including entry fees, office charge, central entry fees, processing fees, and judges’ fees.

15.5.2.3 Members turn out fees are to be figured in the payoff, except when the turnout is the third entry fee in a team event. (Refer 13.5.1.2 and 13.5.1.3.)

15.5.2.4 The National Office will reimburse the Rodeo Secretary for uncollected member fees as soon as complete results are received, and releases and turn outs are confirmed.

15.6.1 PAYOFF FORMULA

<u>ENTRIES</u>	<u># OF MONIES</u>	<u>PERCENTAGES</u>
1-2	1 money	100%
3-5	2 monies	60% - 40%
6-8	3 monies	50% - 30% - 20%
9-17	4 monies	40% - 30% - 20% - 10%
18-24	5 monies	30% - 25% - 20% - 15% - 10%
25-49	6 monies	29% - 24% - 19% - 14% - 9% -5%
50+	8 monies	26%-21%-17%-13%-10%-6%-4%-3%

15.6.1.1 In using the payoff formula, a team is one entry. EX: (If three teams, pay two monies. Do not figure six persons which would pay three monies.)

15.6.1.2 When there are go rounds and an average, the money is divided equally by the number of go-arounds and split equally. Payoffs are based on the formula according to the number of entries. The same number is paid in the averages as in each go.

15.6.1.3 Total all purse money, entry fee money, and sponsor money. Deduct 7%. Divide this total by the number of goes and or average.

15.6.2 A contestant must compete on every head of stock drawn for him in an event to place in the average and/or other events.

15.6.2.1 When more places in the average are paid than there are contestants with an average, the remaining places will be paid on the highest score(s) or fastest time(s) on one head posted by contestants not already in the average.

15.6.3. If only one qualifies, the winner takes all, including entry fees and added money.

15.6.3.1. At multiple rodeos in one location if no one qualifies the remaining balance after the 7% shall be carried over to the next rodeo within the run. If no one qualifies at the last rodeo location the money will go to PSRA finals.

15.6.3.2 There will be a contest if only one or more contestants enter the event.

15.6.4 Any checks not picked up at that time must be mailed to contestants within 10 days of the final performance. The National Secretary will audit rodeo before most rodeos are paid out. Therefore, checks are not expected to be paid out at rodeo site.

15.7.0 OFFICIAL RESULTS

15.7.1 The rodeo secretary must call, text or e-mail information from the rodeo to the National Office including all turn outs and release information by the end of the first working day following the completion of the rodeo, or bond will be forfeited. This includes the result sheet that will be posted on social media. Sheet must include scores and/or times, pay-off sheet, plus breakdown of bonus points.

This document should match judges and timer's sheets prior to being sent to the national office.

15.7.2 Within five (5) days following the final performance, the Rodeo Secretary must send seven percent (7%) of the total purse (added money and entry fees), as well as \$2.00 award fee per contestant. (NO DEDUCTION OF ANY KIND MAY BE HELD OUT OF THE SEVEN PERCENT.)

15.7.3 Committees will forfeit the \$100.00 bond for delay in submitting required results and documentation thereof.

SECTION 16: TIMERS AND TIMING

16 TIMER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

16.1.1 Timers must be experienced, knowledgeable and complete applications filled out and members thirty (30) days prior to rodeo.

16.1.2 There shall be two or more timers, a field flag judge and a barrier judge.

16.1.2.1 Time is to be taken between two flags.

16.1.2.2 Digital watches must be used except when using the timing eye.

16.1.3 Timers for a rodeo may not be changed after the first performance except for:

- Sickness or injury
- Request of an Association official because of the timer's incompetence.
- Agreement of the stock contractor, rodeo committee and Association official.

16.1.4 Hand times in all events are to be averaged and recorded in tenths.

16.1.5 If one of the two timers miss the start or stop or is delayed in starting or stopping the watch or if one watch malfunctions, that timer shall declare the problem to the other timer, and only the time recorded by the other timer will be used.

16.1.6 An electric timer or eye must be used in the Ladies Barrel Race but must be backed up by a flagger and two hand watches.

16.1.7 Both timer times must be recorded for each contestant.

16.2.0 TIME LIMITS

16.2.1 Timers must be prepared to signal the following time limits:

16.2.2 Riding events are timed for six (6) seconds. Time will start when the animal's inside shoulder breaks the imaginary plane of the chute.

16.2.3 Steer wrestlers have a thirty (30) second elapsed time limit to CATCH on a steer wrestling run.

16.2.4 Team ropers have a thirty (30) second elapsed time limit to complete a run.

16.2.5 The Tie Down ropers have a thirty (30) second elapsed time limit to catch calf. Contestant allowed only one (1) loop during regular season rodeos. A contestant may carry two (2) loops in average rodeos and/or the Finals if they carry the second loop in the first go-around. This applies to all age groups in Tie Down Roping

with the exception of the 70+ age group. Contestants in the 70+ would carry one (1) loop (except in average rodeo and/or the Finals) and would have no time limit. Handicap time-off based on age is as follows:

Ages: 68-71 - one (1) second 72-75 - two (2) seconds
 76-79 - three (3) seconds 80-84 - four (4) seconds 89+ - five (5) seconds

16.2.6 No contestant may talk to a timer in any way while any event is in progress.

16.2.7 Decisions of timers will be final, and no protests by contestants will be permitted.

SECTION 17: JUDGES

17 JUDGES REQUIREMENTS

17.1.1 All judges and flaggers must hold a PSRA judges' card. Annual dues are \$20.00.

17.1.2 To be eligible to judge a sanctioned PSRA rodeo, judges and flaggers must hold a certificate issued by an accredited judges' clinic and/or be approved by the Judges Coordinator.

17.1.3 Judges must apply to be on the PSRA approved judges list. All judges will be assigned from the approved judges list by the PSRA Judges Coordinator.

- Should a contestant have a complaint about a judge's competence, he should submit a written complaint to any event director.
- The arena director, board of directors and event director will evaluate the judge's action and will determine what further action should be taken.
- Any judge who is proven incompetent or who does not enforce the rules of the official rule book will be fined and/or suspended.

17.1.4 None of the judges - barrier, field flag, or riding - may be changed during the rodeo unless ill or injured or by agreement of Association officials, stock contractor, and rodeo committee.

17.1.5 The men appointed to flag are the judges regardless of who judges the riding events and are the only persons qualified to deliver a decision in the timed events.

17.1.6 Decisions of judges, flagman, and timers will be final and may not be overturned by action of the Board of Director, its officers, or any other party.

- Questions or protests by contestants must be taken to their event directors or to the Board of Directors.

17.2.0 JUDGING AND COMPETING

17.2.1 A rodeo judge may compete in one riding event and cannot judge the riding event they compete in.

17.2.2 A timed event judge may compete in a timed event if he is replaced in that event with a certified judge.

17.2.2.1 No judge may rope, dog, or haze in a timed event and flag his age group for that event.

17.2.2.2 If the barrier judge is competing in the timed events, he must find another certified judge to watch the barrier in that event in his age group.

17.3.0 JUDGES' BOOKS

17.3.1 All judges must report to the rodeo office immediately following the performance and review markings must be totaled by the judges and checked by the secretary in the presence of the judges.

17.3.2 Results are considered 'Un-official' until Rodeo Secretary has turned in all rodeo paperwork to the National Secretary and they have been audited.

17.3.1.3 All judges sheets must be handed in to the office at the completion of each event. The committee oversees finding a runner to ensure that is completed.

17.4.0 RULE ENFORCEMENT

17.4.1 Any judge who is proven incompetent or who does not enforce the rules of the official rule book will be fined and/or suspended.

17.4.2 Contestants are required to make an honest effort. Contestants can make three (3) attempts, at judge's discretion, but then must get on another animal or be turned out. Failure to do so, as determined by judges, will result in a \$25.00 fine.

17.4.3 Any event not covered in this rule book will be covered by local ground rules.

17.4.4 Ground rules not in conflict with the rule book may be established but must be posted along with the draw prior to the first performance and remain posted throughout the entire rodeo before contestants will be required to comply.

17.4.5 Ground rules in conflict with the rule book must be approved by the Board and be published.

17.4.6 Any situation not covered in this rule book will be covered by PRCA rules.

SECTION 18: JUDGING RIDING EVENTS

18 JUDGES RULES ROUGH STOCK

18.1.1 If an animal becomes sick or crippled between the time that it is drawn and the time it is used, a judge must pass on the animal's inability to be used before it can be shipped or replaced in the draw.

18.1.2 Contestants may pull riggings, cinch saddles, and pull bull ropes from either side in all riding events.

18.1.2.1 The middle flank belongs to the bronc rider.

18.1.3 A prod may not be used on an animal unless the rider agrees.

18.1.3.1 If rider denies use of the prod and the animal does not buck, no re-ride shall be given.

18.1.3.2 Anyone who violates use of a prod will be subject to suspension, fine, and/or both.

18.2.0 THE RIDE

18.2.1 Rides are timed for six (6) seconds.

18.2.1.1 Time will start when the animal's inside shoulder breaks the imaginary plane of the chute.

18.2.1.2 Both judges must carry a stopwatch and a small throw flag in all riding events, with the "Latch- side" judge being the final authority as to qualification. This judge must note on the score sheet what the watch reads in cases of disqualification.

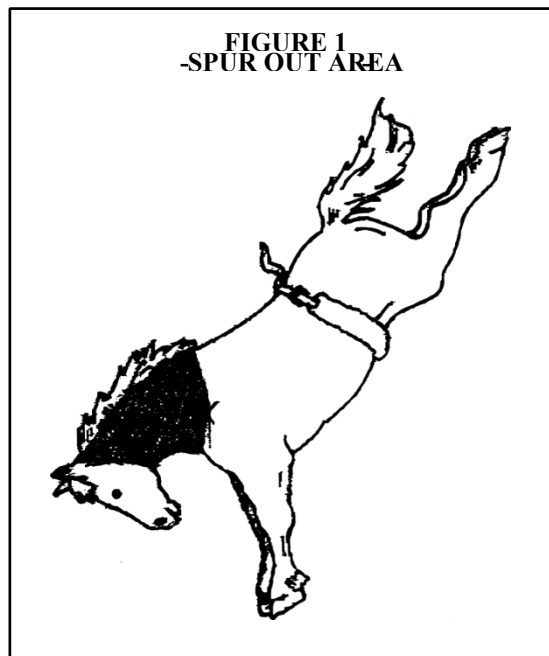
18.2.2 Spur Out Rule. To qualify for a marking, bareback or saddle bronc rider must have the rowels of the spurs touching the horse above the break of the shoulders when horse's front feet hit the ground on its initial move out of the chute. (See Figure 1) The mark out will be attempted, if there is a failure to make the mark out a deduction of (5) five points on the side of the failure, or (10) ten points if the mark out fails on both sides of the total score.

18.2.2.1 When a horse backs out of the chute, the spur out rule is waived.

18.2.2.2 If a rider is fouled at the gate, judge's discretion shall determine whether a re-ride is given or the spur out rule is waived.

18.2.3 If a horse stalls coming out of the chute, either judge will tell the rider to take his feet out of the horse's neck and the first jump qualification will then be waived.

18.2.3.1 Rider will be disqualified for not following the judge's instruction to take feet from the neck of a horse stalled in the chute.



18.2.4 The ride and the animal are to be marked separately with the ride marked according to how well the rider performs on the animal.

18.2.5 Figures used in marking the riding events shall range from one (1) to twenty-five (25) on both the bucking animal and the rider on each side.

18.2.5.1 The full spread is to be used.

18.2.6 Judges are to stay with the foot or side he starts with until the end of the go round.

18.2.6.1 Judges must switch sides for each go round.

18.3.0 RE-RIDES

18.3.1 Re-rides may be given when an animal fails to break, STOPS, fouls the rider, or the performance of the animal is inferior. If a re-ride is offered to a contestant, they must accept or decline the re-ride before the next contestant competes.

18.3.1.1 Contestant may take the same animal back, providing the stock contractor is willing or he may take a drawn re-ride. If the rider takes the same animal back, he must take that marking unless he is fouled.

18.3.2 If a bucking animal comes in contact with the pickup men or any horse in the arena during competition, the rider will have the option of a re-ride if a qualified ride is made up until time of interference.

18.3.3 If a flank breaks or comes off, the rider shall have a re-ride providing he has made a qualified ride up to that time.

18.3.4 Contestants shall not influence the judges by asking for a re-ride at any time.

18.3.5 No re-rides will be given for personal equipment failure.

18.3.6 If a bucking animal escapes the arena during a timed ride, the rider should be given the option of a re-ride.

SECTION 19: JUDGING TIMED EVENTS

19 JUDGES RULES TIMED EVENTS

19.1.1 In all timed events except Ladies Barrel Race, there shall be two or more timers, a field or flag judge, and a barrier or line judge.

19.1.1.1 Time is to be taken between the two flags and recorded in tenths.

19.1.1.2 In Ladies Barrel Race, the flag judge and the timers shall backup the electric eye.

19.1.1.3 The barrier judge should stand at gate to make sure contestants are ready and that arena is clear before contestants come through the gate.

19.1.1.4 In Ribbon Roping, the barrier judge will also flag the runner as she crosses the finish line. (Refer to Ribbon Roping, Section 27.)

19.1.2 All timed event contestants must compete from the same box as designated for their event.

19.1.3 The first three head of cattle must be run in the order of drawn positions in both perfs and slacks.

19.1.3.1 No stock in any event may be competed on before that event is scheduled, and no stock may be held back beyond the end of the run for that event.

19.1.4 All contestants are required to make an honest effort. (MINOR) (\$25)

19.1.5 Decisions of judges, flaggers, or timers are final.

19.1.5.1 Questions or protests by contestants must be taken to their event directors or to the Board.

19.1.6 No contestant may talk to the judge or timer in any way while an event is in progress. (MINOR) (\$25)

19.1.6.1 Questions may be addressed to the judge no sooner than at the end of the event for that performance.

19.1.7 During any performance or slack, if a timed event animal must be brought back to the chute end, it will be returned by the arena director and the labor crew in the same manner it was originally worked.

19.1.7.1 No animal may be re-penned by itself unless through a return alley. If no return alley, at least three head of animals will be brought back together.

19.1.7.2 The arena director will decide when stock is to be re-penned.

19.1.8 In team roping and tie down roping whether cattle are to be lined will be decided, IF CONDITIONS WARRANT, by the event director or judge.

19.1.8.1 If cattle are to be lined, only one person is to be stationed at the same position on all contested cattle, including slack.

19.1.8.2 The post person or designated liner cannot be repositioned or removed from the post position during tie down roping and ribbon roping

19.1.9 The individual pushing cattle in the timed events cannot leave the mouth of the chute until the animal has crossed the score line. (MAJOR) (\$250)

19.1.10 No reruns will be given for personal equipment failure.

19.2.0 BARRIER AND SCORE LINE

19.2.1 An automatic barrier must be used at all rodeos if possible. When a barrier is used in steer wrestling, it must be an automatic barrier and there must be at least a 12' box. If the box is shorter than 12', steer wrestling must be lap and tap.

19.2.2 The lengths of the score lines for each event are to be set by the arena director and each timed event director or spokesman,

19.2.2.1 Arena conditions will determine the score.

19.2.2.2 The SCORE is the distance from the barrier to the score line. The length of the score will be determined by measuring from the score line to the ground directly under the pin with the pin in the barrier ring.

19.2.2.3 In steer wrestling, the score may be no longer than the length of the steer wrestling box, minus six (6) ft.

19.2.2.4 In calf roping, ribbon roping, and team roping, the score may be no shorter than the length of the roping box minus four feet and no longer than 18 feet.

19.2.2.5 The length of the box is measured from the center of the back end to the center of the barrier.

19.2.2.6 Once the score line has been set in any timed event, it may not be changed for the balance of that rodeo, nor may the length of the box be changed.

19.2.3 A neck rope tied with string must be used. No metal snaps or hardware shall be used on neck ropes in the timed events.

19.2.3.1 Barrier judge will keep a record of the length of the barrier trip rope and check it each performance and slack to assure the same start for all contestants.

19.2.3.2 Length of barrier trip rope shall be adjusted only by tying knots in either end of the rope.

19.2.4 When the rope pulls from the top of the chute or any point 60 inches or higher from the ground, it is considered an OVERHEAD PULL and should be measured as follows:

19.2.4.1 With flag up and pin in place, the end of the neck rope with the loop attached should come to a point 24 inches short of the score line and 24 inches up from the ground in the steer events.

19.2.4.2 In the calf events, the neck rope should come to a point 18 inches short of the score line and 24 inches up from the ground.

19.2.4.3 See Figure 2.

19.2.5 When the pulley side is less than 60 inches above the ground, it is considered a SIDE PULL and should be measured as follows:

19.2.5.1 With the pin in place, the length of the neck rope pulled tight is 24 inches short of the score line in the steer events.

19.2.5.2 In the calf events, the neck rope should be 18 inches short of the score line.

19.2.5.3 See Figure 3.

19.2.6 If a barrier flagger is used, the animal is to be flagged when crossing the starting line, or deadline, in front of the flag with same.

19.3.0 BARRIER OR LINE JUDGE

19.3.1 The barrier judge must stand where he can clearly see the pin, neck rope and contestant.

19.3.1.1 In tie down roping and ribbon roping, the barrier judge must stand on the right side of the tie down roping box.

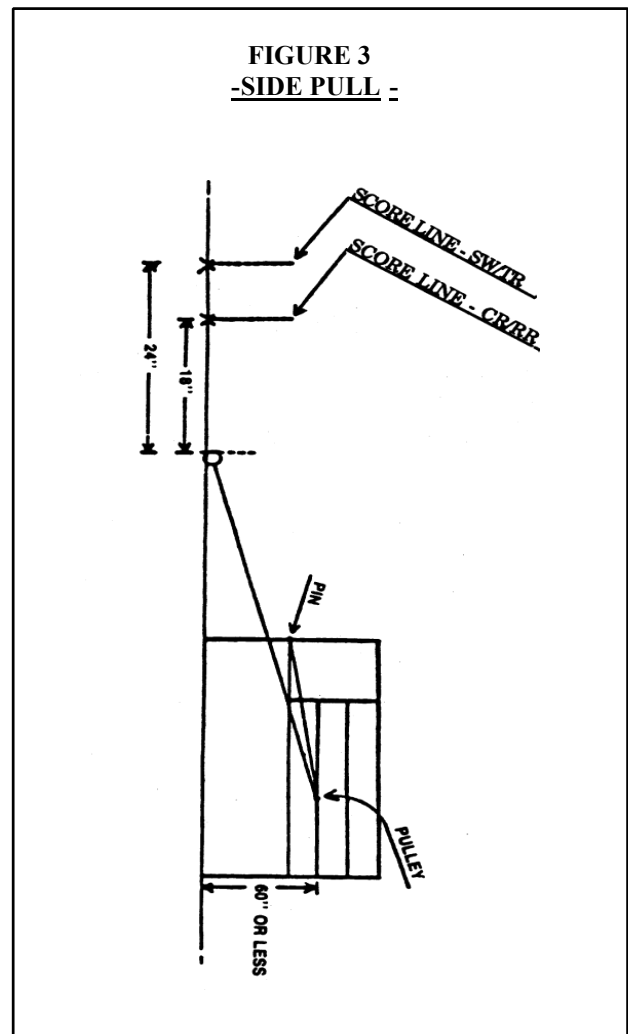
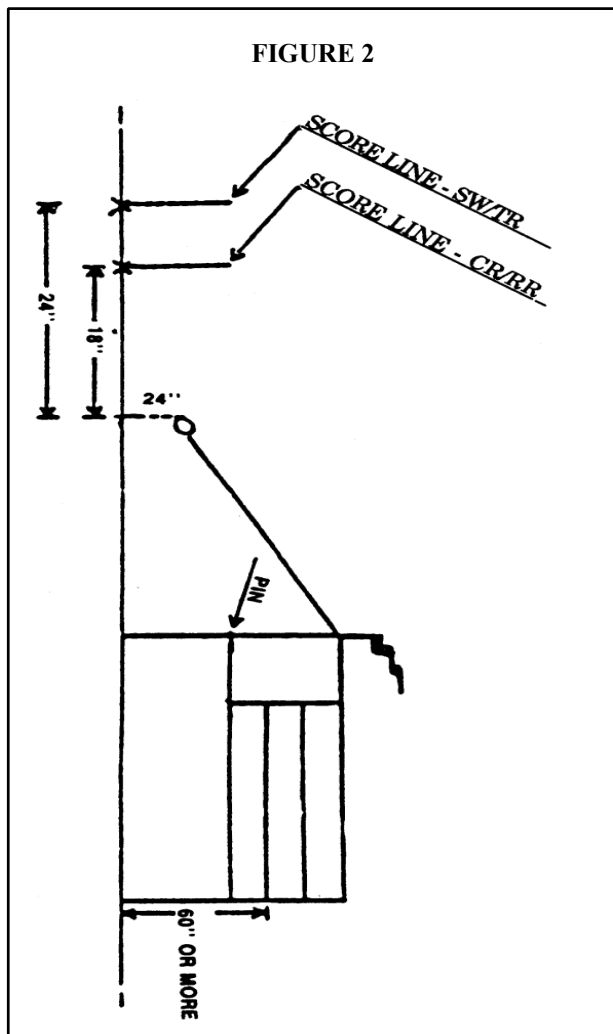
19.3.1.2 In team roping and steer wrestling, the barrier judge must stand on the left side of the box.

19.3.2 A 10 second penalty will be assessed for breaking or beating the barrier.

19.3.3 Broken barriers will be recorded by the barrier judge and turned in with his books to the rodeo secretary.

19.3.4 Barrier judge must be equipped with a 10' tape measure in case the short end of the barrier is carried with the horse.

19.3.4.1 If a short piece is carried over 10 feet from the bottom of the post at the pin side, it is not a broken barrier.



19.3.5 If the automatic barrier fails to work and the official time has not started, the contestant or team will get stock back if stock is qualified on in the field.

19.3.5.1 For time to be considered official, the barrier flag must operate.

19.3.6 If in the opinion of the line judge, the contestant is fouled by the barrier or neck rope, he shall get his calf or steer back, providing he declares himself by pulling up immediately. If the contestant fouls the barrier, they will not be entitled to rerun.

19.3.6.1 If the contestant breaks the barrier on his first run, a ten second penalty will be carried over and added to the time he posts on his second run.

19.3.7 Barrier judge is responsible for changing the barrier string whenever it may have been broken, weakened, or upon request of the next contestant.

19.3.8 In case of barrier malfunction, the line judge will determine whether the contestant beat the barrier or not.

19.3.9 In the timed events, if in the opinion of the line judge, the neck rope does not pull off the animal or if the animal does not cross the width of the score line, (which is the width of the boxes at the length of the score line), before it crosses the score line, the contestant is entitled to a rerun on the same animal, provided he declares himself immediately. There will be no penalty added, if in the opinion of the line judge, the contestant did not break or deliberately beat the barrier.

19.4.0 FIELD FLAG JUDGE

19.4.1 Field judge (or flagger) shall position himself on the left-hand side of the arena.

19.4.1.1 In tie down roping, the flagger should be far enough down the arena that he will have a full view of the calf and roper as he rides toward them to inspect the tie.

19.4.1.2 In steer wrestling, the flagger should be on the left-hand side of arena by the box so that he may follow the dogging horse and maintain a full view of the steer's head and all four legs as the steer is thrown.

19.4.1.3 In ribbon roping, the field judge should be positioned far enough down the arena to see clearly that roper makes first contact with calf.

19.4.1.3.1 Although not flagging the end of the run, the field judge should have flag in hand in order to flag out any team violating this rule.

19.4.1.4 In the Men's and Ladies Breakaway Roping, the field judge should be down the arena against the fence on the right side of the arena, visible to all timers.

19.4.2 A field judge must ask contestants if they want a second loop or jump. Contestants must answer at once or be flagged out. Once a man has been flagged out, he will receive no stock back.

19.4.3 If an animal escapes from the arena, the flag will be dropped, and watches stopped. The contestant will get the animal back lap and tap. Time already elapsed will be added to the time used in qualifying.

19.4.3.1 If a rope is on the animal when it escapes, the roper will get the animal back with the rope on it in the chute.

19.4.3.2 Lap and tap begin when animal clears gate.

19.4.4 Refer to individual event sections for specific rules governing flagging each event.

19.4.5 Any judge failing to comply with these instructions will be declared ineligible.

SECTION 20: BAREBACK RIDING RULES

20 BAREBACK RIDING EVENT

20.1.0 The Bareback Riding Event consists of one age category: 40 and over. All contestants, regardless of age, will compete for the same purse money. Points, however, are awarded in two age categories: 40-50 and 50+. The top six contestants in each age category will be awarded points, regardless of whether or not they have won money. Point standings will be kept for each age category, and year end awards will be given to champions in both age categories based on those standings. The top fifteen (15) from the combined age groups will be eligible to compete at the PSRA Finals. Awards will be given to the finals' champions in each age group.

20.2.0 ONE HAND RIGGING

20.2.1 Rigging is to be not over ten (10) inches wide at the handhold and not over six (6) inches wide at the dee ring.

20.2.2 The cinch must be five (5) inches minimum width.

20.2.3 A pad at least one (1) inch thick must be used under the rigging. The pad must cover the bars of the rigging and extend at least one inch behind the rigging.

20.2.4 Latigo may be either leather or nylon.

20.3.0 TO QUALIFY

20.3.1 Spurs must be over the break of the shoulders and touch the horse when the horse's front feet hit the ground the first jump out of the chute.

20.3.2 The ride shall be timed for six (6) seconds. 20.3.2.1 Time is to start when the inside shoulder of the horse breaks the imaginary plane of the chute.

20.3.3 Spur Out Rule. To qualify for a marking, bareback rider must have the rowels of the spurs touching the horse above the break of the shoulders when horse's front feet hit the ground on its initial move out of the chute. (See illustration on pg. 46) The mark out will be attempted, if there is a failure to make the mark out a deduction of (5) five points on the side of the failure, or (10) ten points if the mark out fails on both sides of the total score.

20.4.0 DISQUALIFICATIONS

20.4.1 Bucking off.

20.4.2 Spur rowels too sharp or locked rowels. (Judges' opinion.)

20.4.3 Touching animal, self, or equipment with free hand or arm.

20.5.0 RE-RIDES

20.5.1 Refer to Section 18, "Judging - Riding Events".

20.6.0 GENERAL

20.6.1 Contestants and contractors may call on judges or any director to clarify any rule or uncovered situation.

20.6.2 Cinch must not be pulled with hand in rigging.

20.6.3 At least one judge will carry a stopwatch and flag.

20.6.4 Refer to Sections #17 “Judges” and #18 “Judging - Rough Stock”, for additional rules governing all riding events.

SECTION 21: SADDLE BRONC RIDING RULES

21 SADDLE BRONC RIDING EVENT

21.1.0 Saddle Bronc Riding consists of one age category: 40 and over. All contestants, regardless of age, will compete for the same purse money. Points, however, are awarded in two age categories: 40-50 and 50+.

The top six contestants in each age category will be awarded points, regardless of whether they have won money. Point standings will be kept for each age category, and year end awards will be given to champions in both age categories based on those standings. The top 15 from the combined age groups will be eligible to compete at the PSRA Finals. (Refer #7.4.1.) Awards will be given to the finals’ champions in each age group.

21.2.0 EQUIPMENT - riding is to be done with a plain halter, one rope-rein, and a saddle that complies with Association specifications listed below.

21.2.1 CONTEST SADDLE SPECIFICATIONS

21.2.1.1 Rigging: 3/4 double. The front edge of dee ring must not pull further back than directly below center of swell. Standard E-Z or ring type saddle dee must be used and cannot exceed 5-3/4 inches outside width measurement.

21.2.1.2 Swell Undercut: Not more than two inches - one inch on each side.

21.2.1.3 Gullet: Not less than four inches wide at center of fork of covered saddle.

21.2.1.4 Tree: Saddle must be built on a standard tree. Specifications: Fork - 14 inches wide maximum

21.2.1.5 Stirrup leathers must be hung over bars.

21.2.1.6 Saddle should conform to the above measurements with a reasonable added thickness for leather covering.

21.2.1.7 No freaks allowed.

21.2.1.8 Front cinch on bronc saddles shall be mohair and shall be at least five inches wide.

21.2.1.9 Latigo may be either leather or nylon.

21.2.2 Appropriate halters must be used unless an agreement is made by both contestant and the stock contractor. Stock contractors may furnish their own halters and contestants must use them, subject to approval of judges on fitness of halters or contestants may use their own.

21.2.3 Riding rein and hand must be on the same side.

21.2.4 Horses are to be saddled in the chute. The rider may cinch his own saddle. Saddles shall not be set too far ahead on horse’s withers. Either the stock contractor or the contestant has the right to call the judges to pass on whether the horse is properly saddled and flanked to buck its best. Middle flanks belong behind the break/curve of horse’s belly. Flank cinch may be hobbled.

21.3.0 TO QUALIFY

21.3.1 Spurs must be over the break of the shoulders and touch the horse when the horse’s front feet hit the ground the first jump out of the chute.

21.3.2 One arm must always be free.

21.3.3 The saddle bronc ride shall be timed for six (6) seconds.

21.3.3.1 Time is to start when the inside shoulder of the horse breaks the imaginary plane of the chute.

21.3.4 Spur Out Rule. To qualify for a marking, saddle bronc rider must have the rowels of the spurs touch the horse above the break of the shoulders when horse's front feet hit the ground on its initial move out of the chute. (See Figure 1 on page 37) The mark out will be attempted, if there is a failure to make the mark out a deduction of (5) five points on the side of the failure, or (10) ten points if the mark out fails on both sides of the total score.

21.4.0 RE-RIDES

21.4.1 If in the opinion of the judges, a saddle bronc deliberately throws itself, the rider shall have the choice of that horse again, or he may have a horse drawn for him from the re-ride horses.

21.4.2 If a flank comes off, the contestant may have a re-ride providing that he has made a qualified ride on the horse.

21.4.3 If the contractor's halter comes off, the contestant may have a re-ride providing that he has made a qualified ride up to the time the halter comes off.

21.4.4 A prod may not be used on an animal unless the rider agrees. However, if the rider denies the use of the prod and the animal does not buck, no re-ride shall be given.

21.4.4.1 Anyone who violates the use of a prod will be subject to suspension, fine and/or both.

21.4.5 Refer to Section 18, "Judging: Riding Events," for additional rules on re-rides.

21.5.0 DISQUALIFICATIONS

21.5.1 Being bucked off.

21.5.2 Changing hands on the rein

21.5.3 Wrapping rein around hand

21.5.4 Pulling leather.

21.5.5 Losing a stirrup.

21.5.6 Touching animal or saddle or rein with free hand

21.5.7 Using any foreign substance other than dry resin on chaps and saddle shall result in disqualification and fine. Judges will examine clothing, saddle, rein, and spurs.

21.5.8 Refer to Section #17 "Judges and Section #18 "Judging: Riding Events", for additional rules governing all riding events.

SECTION 22: BULL RIDING

22 BULL RIDING EVENT

22.1.0 The Bull Riding Event consists of one age category: 40 and over. All contestants, regardless of age, will compete for the same purse money. Points, however, are awarded in three age categories, 40, 50 and 60+. The top six qualifying contestants in each age category will be awarded points, regardless of whether they have won money. Point standings will be kept for each age category, and year end awards will be given to champions in both age categories based on those standings. The top 15 from the combined age groups will be eligible to compete at the PSRA Finals. Awards will be given to the finals' champions in each age group.

22.2.0 GENERAL

22.2.1 The committee will provide a qualified bull fighter to assist the rider or receive a fine of \$100.00.

22.2.1.1 Bullfighters must be approved by stock contractor and bull riding director, or bull riders.

22.2.2 All animals should be screened and agreed on before they are to be put into the draw.

22.2.2.1 Any horned bulls shall have their horns blunted at least to the diameter of a half dollar.

Judges are to inspect bulls' horns prior to the draw. If the contractor refuses to comply or to remove the animal from the draw, he will be fined \$100.00 for the first offense, progressively doubling thereafter.

22.3.0 THE RIDE

22.3.1 Riding is to be done with one hand and a loose rope, with or without a handhold.

22.3.1.1 No knots or hitches may be used to prevent the rope from falling off the bull when the rider leaves him.

22.3.1.2 The rope must have a bell.

22.3.2 No prod will be used on a bull after the rider sits down on him unless the rider requests such.

22.4.0 DISQUALIFICATIONS

22.4.1 Being bucked off.

22.4.2 Touching the animal or self with the free hand.

22.4.3 Trying to cheat in any way.

22.5.0 RE-RIDES

22.5.1 If a rider is knocked off or fouled at the chute, a re-ride may be given at the discretion of the judges.

22.5.2 If the animal falls, a re-ride may be given at the discretion of the judges.

22.5.3 If the flank comes off, a re-ride may be given if the ride was qualified up to that point.

22.5.3.1 The judges, stock contractor, and contestant will determine if he gets the same bull back or draws from re-rides.

22.5.3.2 Refer to Section 18, "Judging: Riding Events", for additional rules on re-rides.

22.5.4 Refer to Section #17, "Judges", and Section #18, "Judging: Riding Events", for additional rules governing all riding events.

SECTION 23: STEER WRESTLING

23 STEER WRESTLING EVENT

23.1.0 The Steer Wrestling Event consists of two age categories: 40-50 and 50+. Added money at approved rodeos will be divided equally between each age group. Points will be awarded to the top six contestants in both age groups, and standings based on these points will be kept. Year-end awards will be given to champions in both age categories. Only the top 20 from the 40-50 age group and the top 20 from the 50+ age group will be eligible to compete at the PSRA Finals. If one category does not fill, it cannot be filled from the other age group. Awards will be given to finals champions in both age categories.

23.2.0 THE CONTEST

23.2.1 Contestants must furnish their own hazer and horses. The steer must be caught from the horse. Only one hazer is allowed, and that hazer must be a PSRA member and/or be 40 years of age.

23.2.2 After catching the steer, the contestant must change direction or bring the steer to a stop and twist down. If a steer is accidentally knocked down or thrown by the wrestler putting the horns into the ground, it must be let up on all four feet and re-thrown. The steer will be considered down only when it is lying flat on its side, or on its back, with all four feet and head straight. The wrestler must have his hand on the steer when flagged. The fairness of the catch and throw will be left to the judges, and their decision shall be final.

23.2.3 There will be a 30 second time limit to CATCH on a steer wrestling run. A whistle indicating “no time” shall be blown by the timer at the end of **30 seconds if contestant has not caught steer**. If CATCH is made in 30 seconds or less, contestant may take as long as necessary to complete the throw.

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

23.2.5 The contestant and the hazer must use the same two horses they leave the chute with. The contestant will be disqualified if the hazer jumps at the steer.

23.3.0 CATTLE

23.3.1 All cattle must be CORRIENTE STEERS and cannot be held over from one year to the next for use in steer wrestling, except by approval of the Steer Wrestling Director.

23.3.2 All steers used in the steer wrestling event must have horns tipped.

23.3.3 Steers used for this contest should be closely inspected and objectionable ones eliminated. Contestants will not be required to compete on a crippled steer or a steer with a broken horn.

23.3.3.1 If the contestant nods for the steer, he accepts him as sound.

23.3.4 Fresh steers added to a pen that has been used must be bulldogged from horseback and thrown down before being contested on.

23.3.4.1 It is the responsibility of the steer wrestlers to throw the cattle at a time mutually agreed upon with the stock contractor.

23.3.5 When a pen of fresh steers is used, any steer not thrown down during competition must be thrown down before being contested on again.

23.3.5.1 Contestants are responsible to throw down such steers under supervision of the arena director.

23.3.6 Cattle used for steer roping, cutting or other events shall not be used for steer wrestling.

23.3.7 Dogging cattle must weigh a minimum of 450 pounds and a maximum of 650 pounds per head. (rev. 2012)

23.4.0 GENERAL

23.4.1 The steer wrestling chute must have at least 30 inches clearance inside the chute and at the gate when in an open position.

23.4.2 When a barrier is used in steer wrestling, an automatic barrier must be used, and there must be at least a 12-foot box. If the box is shorter, steer wrestling must be lap and tap.

23.4.2.1 Refer to Section #19 “Judging - Timed Events”, for additional information on barriers and score lines.

23.4.3 The steer belongs to the contestant when he calls for him regardless of whatever happens, except in cases of mechanical failure.

23.4.4 If a steer gets loose, dogger may take no more than one step to catch the steer.

23.4.5 A ten second penalty shall be assessed in any case in which the flag judge rules that a dogger’s feet touch the ground before the flag line is crossed.

23.4.6 If the dogger misses or loses the steer, the flagman must ask the dogger if he wishes another jump. The dogger must answer at once.

23.4.7 The contestant will be disqualified if he attempts in any way to tamper with the steers or the chutes.

SECTION 24: TIE DOWN ROPING

24 TIE DOWN EVENT

24.1.0 The Tie Down Roping Event consists of four age categories: 40-50, 50-60, 60+ and 70+. Purse money at approved rodeos will be split equally among the four (4) age groups. Points will be awarded to the top six contestants in each age category, and standings will be kept based on those points.

24.2.0 Ropers must stay in age specific category.

24.2.1 THE CONTEST

24.2.1.1 The field judge must watch the calf until the roper fully re-mounts his horse and will pass on the tie of the calf providing three legs remain cross-tied until roper has re-mounted his horse.

24.2.1.2 The rope will not be removed from the calf until the roper has fully re-mounted his horse.

24.2.1.3 If the calf does not kick free during the time to re-mount it will be a qualified time. (Fully re-mounting the horse means straddling the horse and seat in the saddle.)

24.2.1.4 Exception in the 70+ tie down roping event the time will become official when the calf is tied and the contestant takes one step towards his horse. Contestants in the 70+ would carry one loop (except in average rodeo and/ or the Finals) and would have no time limit.

24.2.2 Contestant allowed only one loop during regular season rodeos. A contestant may carry two (2) loops in average rodeos and/or the Finals if they carry the second loop in the first go-around. This applies to all age groups in Tie Down Roping except for the 70+ age group. When two loops are permitted, it will be catch as catch can. Should the roper miss with both, he must retire, and no time will be allowed. Roping the calf without releasing the loop from hand is not permitted. If the roper intends to use two loops, he must carry two ropes and must use the second rope for the second loop. Roper must notify the field judge that he is carrying two loops before entering the box.

24.2.3 The contestant must adjust the rope and reins in a manner that will prevent the horse from dragging the calf. Rope must be run through a neck rope. The contestant must receive no assistance of any kind from outside. If the horse drags the calf excessively, the field judge may stop the horse. Excessive dragging is defined as 10 feet or more. Intentionally dragging a calf - regardless of distance calf is dragged - shall result in a fine plus possible disqualification. Intentional shall be defined as anything deliberately caused by contestant. Unintentional dragging (MINOR) (\$25) Intentional dragging (MAJOR) (\$250)

24.2.4 Contestants may be fined and/or disqualified for the mistreatment of stock at any time, in or out of the arena. (MAJOR) (\$250)

24.2.4.1 Unnecessary roughness in flanking a calf shall be considered mistreatment of livestock. (MAJOR) (\$250)

24.3.0 CATTLE

24.3.1 Cattle. Native Angus and Herefords shall not weigh less than 180 pounds each and are not to exceed 230 pounds in weight.

24.3.2 Brahma and Brahma cross calves are not to weigh less than 180 pounds each and are not to exceed 230 pounds in weight. Brahma and Brahma cross calves shall not be mixed with Angus and Hereford cattle.

24.3.3 Dairy breeds are not to weigh less than 180 pounds each and are not to exceed 230 pounds in weight. Dairy breeds should not be mixed with beef unless all are of a uniform cross.

24.3.4 Fresh calves will be tied at least once under the supervision of the tie down roping director or his spokesman.

24.3.4.1 When a fresh calf is missed during slack or perf, that calf shall be tied down before drawn again. It shall be the responsibility of the roper that missed the calf to tie it down or to have it tied down.

24.3.5 Any deviation from the above rules must be approved by the Tie Down Roping Director or stock contractor may be fined.

24.3.5.1 First offense will be \$100. An additional \$100 fine per rodeo for each violation may be assessed.

24.4.0 GENERAL

24.4.1 An automatic barrier must be used at all rodeos for tie down roping if possible. At indoor rodeos, length of score will be determined by arena conditions. The minimum length of the score is the length of the roping box minus four feet. The maximum length of the score when an automatic barrier is used will be 18 feet. All score lengths are subject to the approval of the Tie Down Roping Director or another director.

24.4.2 Refer Section 19, "Judging - Timed Events", for additional information on barriers and score lines.

24.4.3 The animal belongs to the contestant when he calls for him regardless of what happens, except in cases of mechanical failure.

24.4.4 The line judge in the tie down roping event must stand on the right side of the tie down roping box. This pertains to all rodeos that use an automatic barrier.

24.4.4.1 If a hand pulled barrier is used, the decision of lining calves must still be made by the Tie Down Roping Director or a director assistant in that event.

24.4.5 The flagger should position himself on the left-hand side of the arena and far enough down that he can maintain a clear view of the calf's legs as he moves up into position to flag the run.

SECTION 25: DALLY TEAM ROPING

25 TEAM ROPING EVENT

25.1.0 The Team Roping Event consists of three age categories: 40-50, 50-60, and 60+. Purse money at approved rodeos will be split equally among the three age groups. Points will be awarded to the top six contestants in each age category, and standings will be kept based on those points. Year-end awards will be given to the champions of each age category. The top 30 team ropers (combined headers and heelers)

in each age group will be eligible to enter the PSRA Finals, and awards will be given to the final's champions of each age group.

25.1.1 A contestant may drop to a lower age category if his partner is in the lower age group, but a contestant may not move up to an older age category. No team, if both are in the same age group, may compete in any category other than the one that their age specifies. If a contestant in a team event enters or competes with an ineligible partner, points will not count, and any money won must be repaid to the National Office. The team will be disqualified, and the payoff refigured.

25.1.2 A contestant who becomes either 50 years of age or 60 years of age during the current year, must designate the age category he wishes to compete in, and must compete in that same age category for the entire year, except as in Rule 25.1.1. (Refer also Rule 2.1.1 through 2.1.3.2.)

25.1.3 Points won in more than one age category cannot be combined.

25.1.4 The heeler may tie hard and fast in the 50-60 age category and in the 60+ age category. A heeler 50 or over entered in the 40-50 age category may tie hard and fast.

25.1.5 Women heelers in all age groups may tie hard and fast.

25.2.0 THE CONTEST

25.2.1 Each contestant will be allowed to carry but one rope.

25.2.2 Each team is allowed two throws in all, and there shall be a 30 second elapsed time limit.

25.2.2.1 A dropped rope or a rope that is recoiled is considered a thrown rope.

25.2.3 The team roper behind the barrier must throw the first loop at the head.

25.2.4 Time will be taken when the steer is roped, both horses facing the steer in line with ropes dallied and tight.

25.2.4.1 The horse's front feet must be on the ground and the ropers must be mounted when time is taken.

25.2.4.2 The steer must be standing up when roped by head or heels.

25.2.5 If, in the opinion of the field flagger, a heel loop is thrown before the header has dallied and changed direction of the steer, the team will be disqualified.

25.2.6 A broken rope or loss of rope will be considered a no time.

25.2.7 If the steer is roped by one horn, the roper is not allowed to ride up and put the rope over the other horn with his hand.

25.2.8 If the heeler ropes a front foot or feet in the heel loop, this is a foul catch. However, should the front foot or feet come out of the heel loop by the time the field judge drops his flag, time will be counted.

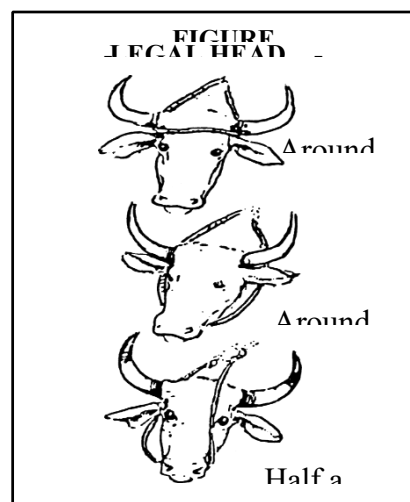
25.3.0 CATCHES

25.3.1 Any questions as to catches in this contest will be decided by the judges.

25.3.2 Legal head catches

25.3.2.1 Around both horns

25.3.2.2 Half a head



25.3.2.3 Around the neck

25.3.2.4 Refer to diagram in Figure 4 for illustrations of legal head catches.

25.3.3 Illegal head catches

25.3.3.1 A front foot in the head loop is a no time.

25.3.3.2 The hondo over the horn is a no time.

25.3.3.3 If the rope crosses itself in a head catch, it is illegal. (This does not include heel catches.)

25.3.3.4 A rope in the steer's mouth is a no time.

25.3.4 Heel catches

25.3.4.1 One hind foot receives a five second penalty.

25.3.4.2 Any heel catch behind both shoulders is legal if the rope goes up the heels.

25.4.0 CATTLE

25.4.1 The maximum weight for the animals is 700 pounds per head, unless otherwise approved by the event director or spokesperson.

25.5.0 GENERAL

25.5.1 There will be a ten second penalty assessed for breaking the barrier. (Refer Section 19 "Judging - Timed Events", for additional information on barriers and score lines.)

25.5.2 The animal belongs to the contestant when he calls for him, except in cases of mechanical failure, the animal escaping the arena, and/or fouls.

25.5.3 The field flagger will place himself on the left-hand side of the roping box.

25.5.4 In case the field judge flags out a team that still legally has one or more loops coming, the judge will give the same steer back lap and tap, and a ten second penalty will be assessed for each loop already thrown.

25.5.5 The field judge must ask contestants if they want a second loop. Once a team has been flagged out, they will receive no stock back.

SECTION 26: LADIES BARREL RACING

26 BARREL RACING EVENT

26.1.0 The Ladies Barrel Racing Event consists of four (4) age categories: 40-50, 50-60, 60 and 70+. Purse money at approved rodeos will be split equally among the four (4) age groups. Points will be awarded to the top six (6) contestants in each age category, and standings will be kept based on those points. Year-end awards will be given to the champions of each age category. The top 30 in each age group will be eligible to enter the PSRA Finals, and awards will be given to the finals' champions of each age group.

26.2.0 THE CONTEST

26.2.1 Three 55-gallon steel drums with both ends enclosed must be used. No rubber or plastic barrels or barrel pads are to be used.

26.2.2 Barrels should be set directly on top of the markers.

26.2.2.1 The flag judge is responsible for seeing that all barrels are placed correctly and that the pattern remains the same for the entire contest.

26.2.3 The contestant will make a cloverleaf pattern around the three barrels, making one right and two left or one left and two right turns.

26.2.3.1 The flag judge will disqualify a contestant for not following the correct pattern.

26.2.3.2 Contestant shall also be disqualified for turning a barrel twice or making more than the three turns of the cloverleaf pattern or crossing the finish line prior to completion of the run.

26.2.4 Contestants will be allowed to run in and out of the arena if the local committee, the barrel racing director, and the arena director agree that it is safe for the contestants or the spectators.

26.2.4.1 If conditions are found to be unsafe for contestants to run out, the exit gate will be closed after the start of each run and remain closed until after the finish of each contestant's run.

26.2.5 The flag judge will flag from a position directly behind the electric eye and must keep a record of all penalties.

26.2.6 The flag judge will flag when the horse's nose reaches the starting line and flag again when the horse's nose reaches the finish line.

26.2.6.1 Any time the contestant crosses the starting line, time will begin.

26.2.6.2 There is no circling before a barrel racing run if facility has a center gate. The result will be a no time.

26.2.7 A five second penalty will be assessed for each barrel knocked over.

26.2.7.1 Touching the barrel is permitted.

26.2.7.2 If the barrel is knocked over completely and resets itself upright, a five second penalty will be assessed.

26.3.0 THE BARREL PATTERN: Dimensions and Minimums

26.3.1 A standard course should be used whenever possible. Standard measurements and minimum distances for a standard pattern are:

26.3.1.1 Ninety (90) feet between barrels 1 and 2

26.3.1.2 One hundred five (105) feet between barrels 1 and 3 and between 2 and 3.

26.3.1.3 Sixty (60) feet from barrels 1 and 2 to score line.

26.3.1.4 Forty-five (45) feet MINIMUM from score line to end of arena.

26.3.1.5 In small arenas, barrels 1 and 2 may be no closer than 15 feet from each side of the arena.

26.3.1.6 In narrow arenas, barrel 3 should be set at least 15 feet longer than the distance between the first and second barrel.

26.3.1.7 In small arenas, barrel 3 should be no closer than 25 feet from the back end of the arena.

26.3.1.8 In small arenas, the barrel pattern should be reduced proportionately to the standard pattern. (See diagram in Figure 5.)

26.4.0 MARKING THE PATTERN

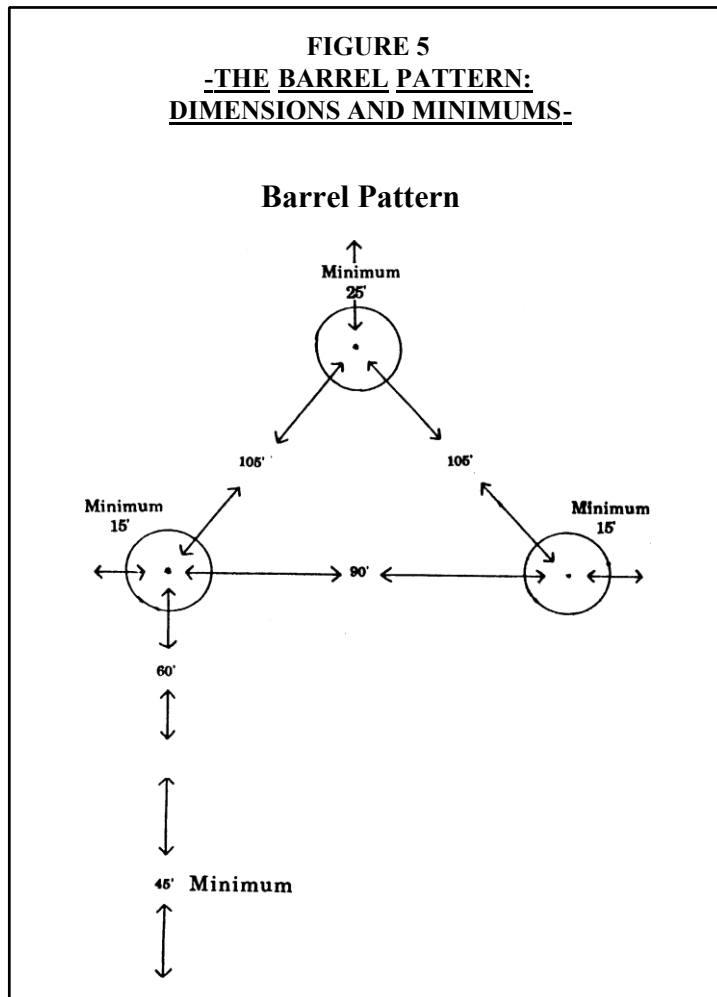
26.4.1 The judges for the rodeo will be responsible for measuring and marking the barrel pattern to fit the arena. The judges may appoint barrel racers to assist or fulfill the task of measuring and marking the barrel pattern.

26.4.2 The positions for the barrels, the start and finish line, and the positions for the eyes must be measured and marked permanently for the entire rodeo.

26.4.2.1 Copies of the measurements must be written and recorded with the rodeo secretary and the rodeo judge. (Persons responsible for marking the barrel pattern are to sign the copies.)

26.4.2.2 A copy of the measurements will be posted by the barrel race draw.

26.4.2.3



26.4.3 Barrels shall be marked using a 100-foot measuring tape with a five-foot extension.

26.4.4 To ensure an accurate measure to barrel 3 from barrels 1 and 2, an arc must be made from barrel 1 and barrel 2 to barrel 3. The point where the arc crosses is where the third barrel must be placed.

26.4.5 The score line must be accurately measured back from BOTH barrels 1 and 2.

26.4.6 The distance from the third barrel to the back end of the arena and the distance from the score line to the opposite end of the arena should be measured to assure that the pattern meets minimum requirements.

26.4.7 Once all distances have been measured, permanent markers should be buried for the 3 barrels, the score line, and the eyes.

26.4.7.1 Flags or bright paint should be put on the fences or posts in direct line with the score line.

26.5.0 RERUNS

26.5.1 If for any reason the barrels are not placed on the permanent markers or the flagman was not in the correct place, all contestants who ran on the incorrect course must be rerun with no penalties assessed.

26.5.2 Judges must make the decision that the barrels were not on the markers. Should this happen, contestants and the barrel racing director or her spokesperson will set the time for the reruns.

26.5.3 No reruns will be given if a horse falls while running the pattern.

26.5.4 No reruns will be given for equipment failure.

26.5.5 If for some reason a rerun is given, the judge must make the decision.

26.5.5.1 The rerun will be made after conferring with the contestant and the barrel racing director but must be made no later than the end of the performance or slack in which the contestant was running.

26.5.5.2 A contestant cannot be held until a later performance.

26.6.0 GROUND PREPARATION

26.6.1 The ground will be worked to maintain a fair advantage for each barrel racer whether in slack or during a performance.

26.6.2 Ground around the barrels must be raked after not more than eight (8) total contestants have run. (Disregarding age groups.)

26.6.2.1 Turn outs and releases are to be counted as if they were an actual run.

26.6.2.2 If more than eight contestants are scheduled during a perf, ground should be raked halfway through the total number in the perf, not to exceed eight. (If performances have different numbers of contestants, the number which is half of the largest perf, not to exceed eight, should be used to set the rakes.)

26.6.2.3 The above number must then be used for rakes during slack.

26.6.2.4 To avoid multiple rakes during a performance, it is recommended that no more than 16 total barrel racers be drawn up in any performance.

26.6.2.5 In cases of ground extremes, the maximum of eight (8) may be adjusted by the barrel racing director or spokesperson and the judges.

26.6.3 In slack, ground around the barrels must be worked with a tractor, if one is available, immediately before the barrel race and after the number of contestants as determined in Rule 26.6.2.2 above have competed.

26.6.4 The barrel racing director or her spokesperson will cooperate with the judge and the arena director to see that raking around the barrels does not interfere with the flow of the rodeo performance.

26.6.5 Stock must not be fed or watered within twenty-five (25) feet of the permanent barrel markers.

26.7.0 ELECTRIC TIMER

26.7.1 An electric timer is a necessary timer and must be used at all PSRA approved rodeos.

- The Association will loan an electric eye to any rodeo committee needing one; however, a committee may use their own electric eye, recruit the donation of one, or hire the use of a local eye.

26.7.2 Electric timers must be backed up by a flagger and two hand watches.

26.7.2.1 The two hand watch times should be averaged and recorded in tenths.

26.7.2.2 Backup times must be written down on official time sheets along with electric eye times.

26.7.3 Electric eye times should be recorded in hundredths, and the payoff should be determined by hundredths.

26.7.4 If the electric eye fails, two hand watches should be averaged and recorded in tenths. In this event, the payoff would be determined by tenths.

26.7.5 If the electric timer fails on less than 50% of the total number of contestants competing, back-up times in tenths will be used for those contestants whose times were missed.

26.7.6 If the electric timer fails on 50% or more than the total number of contestants competing, hand times in tenths for all contestants must be used to determine the payoff.

26.7.7 If the electric timer fails to work, even during the first performance, every attempt should be made to use the timer for the remaining performances unless more than 50% of the total contestants have already received a hand time.

26.8.0 VET RELEASES

26.8.1 Vet releases are no longer honored. Instead, contestants will be allowed four releases as specified in Section 13.

26.8.2 A contestant may not use a release by go rounds only, nor may a contestant be held back on a release.

26.8.3 A visible injury release may be granted by the judge at any given rodeo as specified in Section 13.

26.8.3.1 The visible injury release must be submitted on the proper form to the rodeo secretary before the payoff is figured.

26.9.0 GENERAL

26.9.1 DRESS CODE (MINOR) (\$25)

26.9.1.1 Contestant must wear a long-sleeved shirt, a western hat and boots while mounted in the arena during any paid performance or slack whether competing or not.

26.9.1.2 Women barrel workers may set timers, barrels, etc. using the same dress code as ribbon runners (ref. 3.2.3.3.2). Exception to this rule is at the Finals when a western hat is required.

26.9.1.3 Contestant may be fined or disqualified for not dressing according to the PSRA dress code.

26.9.2 Practice runs after the barrel pattern is permanently set and recorded must be at least 15 feet from the official rodeo pattern. (MINOR) (\$25) Thus, no exhibition runs may be permitted during any performance or slack. (MINOR) (\$25)

26.9.3 A contestant may be fined or disqualified for not being ready to compete when her name is called.

26.9.4 The barrel racing director will appoint an awards committee for special year end awards.

26.9.5 The barrel racing director may appoint circuit directors from each circuit to facilitate the running of the Ladies Barrel Race in collaboration with the judges at each rodeo in their respective circuits.

SECTION 27: RIBBON ROPING

27 RIBBON ROPING EVENT

27.1.0 Ribbon Roping is a sanctioned event for both ropers and runners; The Ribbon Roping Event consists of three age categories: 40-50, 50-60, and 60+. Prize money at approved rodeos will be split equally among the three age groups. Points will be awarded to the top six contestants in each age category, and standings will be kept based on those points. The top 30 in each age group will be eligible to enter the PSRA Finals, and awards will be given to the final's champions of each age group.

27.1.1 Points won in more than one age category cannot be accumulated. A team will compete in the respective age category of the youngest member of the team. No team may move to a lower age group if both members are in the same age group. If a contestant in a team event enters or competes with an ineligible partner, points will not count, and money won must be repaid to the National Office. The team will be disqualified, and the payoff refigured.

27.1.2 A contestant may drop to a lower age category if his/her partner is in the lower age group, but a contestant may not move up to an older age category. No team, if both are of the same age group, may compete in any category other than the one that their age specifies.

27.1.2.1 If a contestant in a team event enters or competes with an ineligible partner, points will not count, and any money won must be repaid to the National Office. The team will be disqualified, and the payoff refigured.

27.1.3 A runner who becomes either 50 or 60 years of age during the current year, may choose the age category they wish to compete in, but must compete in that same age category for the entire year in all events entered, except as in #27.1.2. (Refer also Rule 2.1.3.1.)

27.1.4 Both ropers and runners may compete only once at each rodeo.

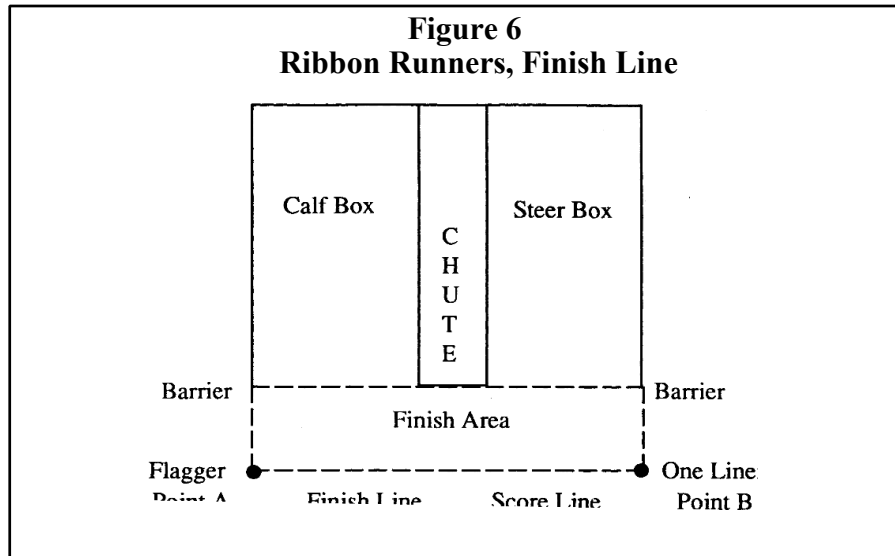
27.2.0 THE CONTEST

27.2.1 Ribbon Roping is a team event composed of a man roper and lady runner. The rope must be tied hard and fast. The roper must rope the calf, dismount, and touch the calf before the runner may remove the ribbon from the calf's tail. The runner must run across the designated finish line to end the run. (See Figure 6)

27.2.2 The roper must rope the calf and the rope must stay on the calf until the roper gets his hand on the calf. Ribbon roper has 30 seconds to catch and touch the calf.

27.2.2.1 Roper is allowed only one (1) loop during a regular season rodeo. Roper may use two (2) loops in a rodeo with an average and/or at the finals. It will be catch as catch can, and should the roper miss with one or both loops as allowed, he must retire, and no time will be received by the team.

**Figure 6
Ribbon Runners, Finish Line**



2011-20122011—5555

27.2.2.1.1 If the roper intends to use two loops, he must carry two ropes and must use the second rope for the second loop. Roper must notify the field judge that he is carrying two loops before entering the box.

27.2.2.2 Roping the calf without releasing the loop from hand is not permitted.

27.2.3 The roper must have contact with the calf before the runner can attempt to remove the ribbon from the calf. If calf has contact with the runner before roper touches calf, team will be disqualified.

27.2.4 The calf will come from the tie down roping box with the score set according to the arena conditions. (Refer to 19.2.0 for rules governing barriers and score lines.)

27.2.4.1 If a calf does not cross the score line and the field judge determine that the runner turned the calf back, there will be no rerun given. (See Rule 19.3.9 for barrier penalty determination if a rerun is given.)

27.2.5 A judge on horseback should be positioned far enough down the arena to see clearly that the roper makes first contact with the calf.

27.2.5.1 Although not flagging the end of the run, the field judge should have flag in hand in order to flag out any team violating this rule.

27.2.6 The judge on the line will be the flagman. The flagman will stand on the score line and will flag the runner on her return. The runner will end her run by crossing the finish line in front of the judge with RIBBON in hand. The runner must cross the score line between points A and B as illustrated in Figure 6. The post person or designated liner cannot be repositioned or removed from the post position during ribbon roping.

27.2.6.1 Runner must offer ribbon to the line judge immediately after crossing the finish line.

27.2.7 If the ribbon is removed within the “finish area”, the runner will cross the finish from that direction, with ribbon in hand.

27.2.8 It is the responsibility of the line judge to check that the properly drawn calf is in the chute with a ribbon attached to the top of calf’s tail.

27.2.9 If the ribbon comes off before the runner touches the animal, or the rope causes the ribbon to come off, a rerun will be given if the roper ropes the calf.

27.2.9.1 If the roper broke the barrier on the first run, the 10 second penalty will be carried over and added to the time posted on the second run.

27.2.10 All waiting ropers and runners must stay behind the score line.

27.2.10.1 Only the ribbon runner can assist the roper in hazing the ribbon calf.

27.2.11 The roper must adjust rope and reins in a manner that will prevent the horse from dragging the calf. Rope must be run through a neck rope. The contestant must receive no assistance of any kind from outside. If the horse drags the calf excessively, the field judge may stop the horse. Excessive dragging is defined as 10 feet or more. Intentional dragging a calf - regardless of distance calf is dragged — shall result in a fine plus possible disqualification. Intentional shall be defined as anything caused by contestant. Unintentional dragging (MINOR) (\$25) Intentional dragging (MAJOR) (\$250)

27.2.12 Contestants may be fined and/or disqualified for the mistreatment of stock at any time, in or out of the arena. (MAJOR) (\$250)

27.2.12.1 Unnecessary roughness in flanking a calf shall be considered mistreatment of livestock. (MAJOR) (\$250)

27.3.0 CATTLE

27.3.1 Native Angus and Herefords shall not weigh less than 180 pounds each and are not to exceed 230 pounds in weight.

27.3.2 Brahma and Brahma cross calves are not to weigh less than 180 pounds each and are not to exceed 230 pounds in weight. Brahma and Brahma cross calves shall not be mixed with Angus and Hereford cattle.

27.3.3 Dairy breeds are not to weigh less than 180 pounds each and are not to exceed 230 pounds in weight. Dairy breeds should not be mixed with beef unless all are of a uniform cross. (rev. 2012)

27.3.4 No bob tailed calves are to be used in ribbon roping.

27.3.5 Any deviation from the above rules must be approved by the Ribbon Roping Director or fines will be assessed.

27.3.5.1 First offense will be \$100. An additional \$100 fine per rodeo per violation may be assessed.

27.4.0 RIBBONS

27.4.1 The ribbon should be brightly colored standard surveyor tape and is to measure no less than one (1) inch wide by fourteen (14) inches in length.

27.4.2 A standard #16 size rubber band should be used to attach the ribbon to the calf's tail.

27.4.3 The combined ribbon and rubber band shall be placed at the highest point of calf's tail head.

27.5.0 DRESS CODE (MINOR) (\$25)

27.5.1 Contestant must wear a long-sleeved shirt and some type of footwear while in the arena during any paid performance and slack, whether competing or not.

27.5.1.1 If headgear is worn by runners while competing in the ribbon roping event, only western hats may be worn.

27.6.0 GROUND PREPARATION

27.6.1 At the ribbon roping director's (or his/her designee's) discretion, the arena shall be dragged to smooth the ground prior to the ribbon roping event. The area to be smoothed shall be at least as wide as the finish

area (as shown in Figure 6) and to a length down the arena as agreed upon by the ribbon roping director and the committee. The width of the drag should extend ten (10) feet beyond the finish area on one or both sides if the width of the arena allows for such.

SECTION 28: LADIES AND MEN'S BREAKAWAY ROPING

28 BREAKAWAY ROPING EVENTS

28.1 Ladies Breakaway roping is all one group, regardless of age. The Men's Breakaway age groups are 40-59 and 60+. Prize Money at approved rodeos will not be split into age groups within the Ladies Breakaway Roping Event. A minimum of \$50 will be added to the Ladies Breakaway and \$50 will be added to each age group of the Men's Breakaway.

28.2 Points won in the Breakaway Roping will count towards each individual roper's age category for their all around (i.e., if a 40's roper wins first, 60 points plus bonus points will go towards their all around; if a 50's roper wins second, 50 points plus bonus points will go to their all around; and if a 60's roper wins third, 40 points, plus bonus points will go towards their all around, or any combination thereof).

28.3 The rope will be tied to the saddle horn by a string provided by the director or his/her stand in. Nylon string will be used. The rope will be tied snug up against the horn.

28.4 The string shall be attached to the rope at the end of the rope. The barrier judge may request the rope be retied before permitting the contestant to compete.

28.5 A large material flag that is visible to the barrier and flag judges must be attached to the end of the rope breaking away from the saddle horn.

28.6 A legal catch occurs when the loop passes over the calf's head and pulls tight anywhere behind the ears on the body of the calf. The calf must break the rope away from the horn. Roper breaking the string from the horn is grounds for disqualification.

28.7 Time is taken when the flag leaves the saddle horn as the string breaks. The flagman should be positioned down the arena from the timed event chute on the side of the roper from which the rope is fed (ropers right) so the flag is clearly visible when the rope breaks away. If the judge and the director feel this position needs to be changed. (i.e., there is not enough room for the judge to stand on the right side of the roper, without causing the calf to go left, then the judge can stand down the arena on the left of the roper), they can change the position.

28.8 The catch pen gate will remain closed. There will be a 30 second elapsed time limit.

SECTION 29: LADIES POLE BENDING

29.1.0 GENERAL

29.1.1 All age groups will run together in the ladies' pole bending event.

29.1.2 Starting lines in pole bending will be subject to ground rules.

29.1.3 A clearly visible starting line shall be provided.

29.1.4 No two ladies may ride the same horse.

29.1.5 There shall be a minimum of 75 feet allowed for stopping, from starting line in poles back to arena fence as arena conditions allow.

29.1.6 The poles and the starting line will be permanently marked for the entire go-round.

29.1.7 During pole bending events, the arena will be dragged at regular intervals, to be determined by the management. Turnouts and releases must be included in the count.

29.1.8 Following pole bending events, the pattern will be dragged or leveled.

- 29.1.9 The Arena gate must be closed immediately after she enters the arena and kept closed until pattern is completed and her horse is under control.
- 29.1.10 Time Limit: Contestant will be allowed 30 seconds to enter arena gate after gate is open and she is called. Field Flagger will keep track of this time.
- 29.1.11 This event is open to girls only.
- 29.1.12 The pole bending pattern is to be run around six (6) poles.
- 29.1.13 Poles will be uniform with color and weight.

29.2.0 DISTANCE

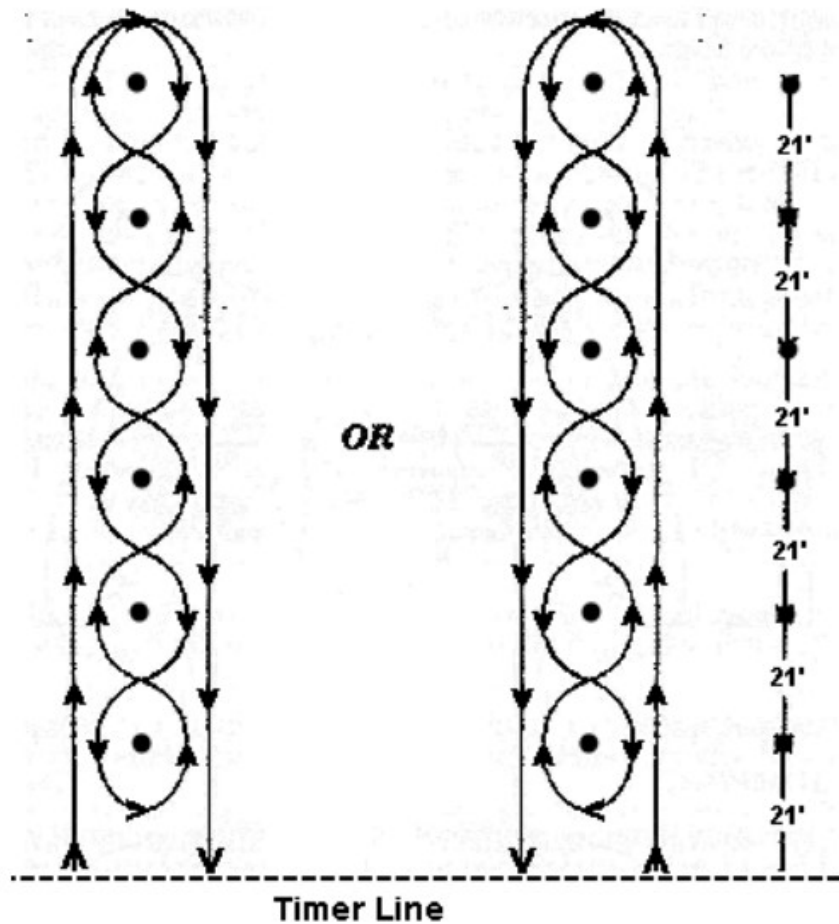
- 29.2.1 The distance from the starting line to the first pole shall be 21 feet and spacing between poles shall be twenty-one (21) feet apart. The end pole must be twenty (20) feet, at least, from the fence. Poles shall be set on top of the ground, six (6) feet in height, and with no base larger than fourteen (14) or less than twelve (12) inches in diameter.
- 29.2.2 Poles must be straight in line.
- 29.2.3 A horse may start either to the right or left of the first pole and then run the remainder of the pattern accordingly.
- 29.2.4 Diagram of pattern (See pattern diagram in the back of this rulebook).

29.3.0 SCORING AND PENALTIES

- 29.3.1 Timed event judges will not flag contestants out until time is recorded.
- 29.3.2 The judge is to flag time, then flag contestants out if run is not legal.
- 29.3.3 Knocking over a pole is a five (5) second penalty, per pole.
- 29.3.4 Not following the pole bending pattern will receive no time. A broken pattern shall be defined as breaking their forward motion to retrace their tracks to finish the pattern and/or passing the plane of the pole on the offside. Example: Should a contestant run by a pole and have to back up or turn around and retrace their tracks, this would be considered a broken pattern. Also, if a pole is knocked down and the contestant does not follow the weave pattern around the original base position of the fallen pole, it is considered a broken pattern.
- 29.3.5 If a horse re-crosses the starting line at any time before the pattern is completed, the pattern will be considered broken, and run will receive no time.
- 29.3.6 If a contestant's horse breaks the timer light, by backing through before starting time, time will be considered started. 8. A five (5) second penalty will be assessed if the contestant enters the arena without her hat on her head.
- 29.3.7 When the electric eye fails to work for one or more contestants during a performance, the manual back-up time will be used for those electronically missing. The electric eye-controlled times will remain unaltered.
- 29.3.8 Assistant helping pole benders will not be allowed to go past the plane of the main arena gate when they are entering the arena, or the contestant will receive no time.
- 29.3.9 The contestant is allowed a running start. If the gate is centrally located, contestants must keep forward motion toward the first barrel/pole. If a side or corner gate is used, a single spin or pivot is acceptable in either direction or by the Arena Director's approval. Failure to comply will be no time. Contestants must be mounted when entering the arena.
- 29.3.10 Contestants must run in the order drawn. Failure to do so may result in a no time at the discretion of the judges and arena director.

29.4.0 RE-RUNS

- 29.4.1 No rerun will be given due to faulty or broken equipment furnished by contestants.
- 29.4.2 The battery digital clock will be the first backup time and digital hand-held watches to be second back up time. When both the digital clocks malfunction and no time was recorded from digital watches, contestants will be given a rerun at a time designated by the Judges and Arena Director, plus any penalties.
- 29.4.3 Contestants will carry any penalties with them if they are granted a rerun. If the pole bending is moved, postponed, or rerun for safety reasons due to ground conditions, reruns will be penalty free.



Updated /2023