



ADVISORY: During periods of extreme heat, consideration should be given that the temperature on the track may be much higher than the air temperature, due to the reflective nature of track surfaces.

American Humane Association's *Guidelines* for Horse/Livestock Stunts and Strenuous Equine Action (which appear earlier in this chapter) shall apply common sense should be used when racing in extreme weather. Provisions shall be made to cool horses soon after racing in hot/humid conditions. American Humane Association considers any temperature above 80 degrees Fahrenheit with humidity as dangerous to an animal participating in strenuous activity. Horses used in racing during cold weather should be moved indoors as soon as possible.

- 8-149..... The housing, feeding, training and racing of horses should be compatible with good horsemanship and should not compromise their welfare. Any practices that cause physical or mental suffering, whether in the stables or during training or racing, will not be tolerated. All horses shall be properly groomed. (See *Guideline* 8-70.)
- 8-149.1 ... No ring bits shall be used as a substitute for training or to control horses. (See *Guideline* 8-68.) The use of ring bits shall be approved, in advance, by American Humane Association and, will be based on the horse, animal handler/groom, rider, and action being planned.
- 8-149.2 ... Horses shall not be subjected to the use of a lip chain except under the explicit supervision of American Humane Association and/or the Regulatory Veterinarian when the safety of the horse or handler is at risk.
- 8-149.3 ... Horses should be trimmed/shod appropriately for the action required. (See *Guideline* 8-67.) Any horse that shows signs of soreness or tenderness after being shod must not be used until tenderness subsides.
- 8-149.4 ... Productions shall be responsible to keep the following information in the form of a spread sheet:
- a. Horse's name, Barn Name (nickname), tattoo number, age (actual birth date), gender.
 - b. Trainer's Name, Owner's Name, primary groom's name, and all contact information.
 - c. Dates of last EHV (within 3 months of production), WNV and Tetanus vaccination (within 12 months of production).
 - d. Daily training and feeding schedule (includes exercise regime of the horse in between production days, including approximate warm-up, breezing and cool down times.
 - e. Shoeing Chart: Date last shod and type of shoes.

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.

- 8-149.5... Production shall provide 24-Hour security at all barns and stabling of horses. Production shall keep a sign in and sign out sheet for anyone entering the barns or stabling area. The sign in/out sheet shall contain the following information for each and every individual entering the barn/stables:
- Name and contact information of individual entering the barn/stable.
 - Time entering the barn/stable.
 - The reason for entry.
 - The time exiting the barn/stable.
- 8-149.6... Horses shall not leave the premises, except for transport for emergency veterinary care, during the duration of the film project.
- 8-150..... Track Bandages, leg wraps, and rundowns shall only be applied by qualified individuals and must be approved by the Regulatory Veterinarian.
- 8-151..... American Humane Association does not condone the use of whips on horses. Whips may be used as props, and the desired visual effect may be accomplished by simulating the action. At no time shall an animal be whipped to run faster. American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative(s)[™] shall check each animal after each take for post-racing whip welts.
- 8-152..... The use of electric stimulation devices such as prods or pocket prods, or other similar devices, is not permitted by American Humane Association. The use of any nail, tack, screw or other sharp object for training or prodding an animal is prohibited.

ADVISORY: In some areas, the use of prods and other electric stimulation devices is prohibited*.

- 8-153..... American Humane Association encourages the use of horses that have been trained to load easily into starting gates. All horses to be utilized in conjunction with starting gates shall be approved by the appropriate State Horse Racing Board starter. Documentation of approval must be provided before any horse is utilized in or around a starting gate.
- Horses shall be trained, prepared and conditioned with loading procedures so they may load quietly and calmly.
 - Any horse that is excessively excited in starting gates shall be immediately removed and not used again.
 - Barriers should be properly designed and safe.
 - Methods used to load horses into starting gates should be limited to encouraging the animal without causing harm or fear.
 - Experienced, trained personnel shall be used to operate starting gates.
 - Starting gates shall be inspected prior to use to ensure that they are in good working order.
- 8-153.1... Racetracks and racing surfaces should be designed and maintained to reduce the risk of injury. Particular attention shall be paid to crossings, uneven racing surfaces and extremes in surface quality.
- 8-153.2... Participation in steeplechasing and hurdling shall be restricted to horses with demonstrated jumping ability.

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.

RODEO

American Humane Association recommends that certain rodeo events be simulated to ensure the safety of the animals; for example, staging rodeo scenes in cuts with trained movie animals and/or using Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association (PRCA) livestock and livestock contractors. All rodeo events must be discussed with American Humane Association prior to filming. American Humane Association has considered and incorporated the best practices of the PRCA, the National High School Rodeo Association and the Women's Professional Rodeo Association in compiling these *Guidelines*.

Where the PRCA Rule Book and American Humane Association *Guidelines* coincide, we have indicated the PRCA reference with a double asterisk (**); however, for the sake of filming, American Humane Association's *Guidelines* reflect added safety, due to the distinctive nature of the filmmaking process.

When filming pre-existing, regularly scheduled rodeo events in order to include such footage in a film production, filmmakers must select rodeos that, at a minimum, comply with PRCA rules. Production must also allow adequate lead time to secure permission from PRCA to film at the designated event.

Production, including the stunt coordinator, shall work collaboratively with the animal handler and American Humane Association to ensure the safety of horses and livestock. When stunts involve horses and livestock, it is ultimately the responsibility of the animal handler and American Humane Association to determine if the stunt is safe for the animals.

American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative(s)[™] are trained and experienced in all aspects of animal action and are present for the safety and welfare of the animals. When filming scenes depicting rodeo events, American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative(s)[™] shall ensure that the following *Guidelines* are followed.

ADVISORY: When planning to film scenes depicting rodeo events, production must check local and state laws, regulations and ordinances, as well as contact American Humane Association early in pre-production. Some areas ban the use of equipment such as flank straps, sharp spurs and prods. Some areas also ban specific rodeo events.

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.

General

8-154..... Certain races, contests and actions are not permitted and must be simulated/staged. Simulated/staged refers to either an animal or the activity of an animal that is created or enhanced by artificial technical means, e.g., animatronics, puppets, camera angles, split screen, computer-generated images (CGI), etc., and/or any combination of the above. Simulated/staged action may also include the careful choreographing of live animal action to create the illusion of risk. Simulated/staged action avoids placing the live animal in jeopardy. The races, contests and actions that are not permitted and must be simulated/staged are:

- a. Wild-horse races, suicide races, wild drag races, chuckwagon races or other similar races or contests.
- b. Steer wrestling, steer roping, calf roping or other similar races or Contests.
- c. When filming involves “hooking” or “hang-up” scenes. (i.e. , a bull hooking a person or object, or a rider caught in the rope.)

American Humane Association must be contacted during preproduction for approval and assistance in staging such events, contests and/or filming. All rodeo events must be discussed with American Humane Association prior to filming.

8-155..... Outside of trained movie animals, production and/or the animal handler must use livestock from PRCA rodeo livestock contractors — livestock that are bred for, familiar with, and trained and conditioned for rodeo events. Contact PRCA for a list of approved livestock contractors. Whether production is using trained movie animals or PRCA-approved livestock, the following conditions must be met:

- a. Animals shall have experience in the event they will be participating in and shall be trained and prepared in advance to perform the required action.
- b. Animals shall be conditioned to the work they will be doing and to the environment in which they will be performing. (e.g. , crowds, arenas, chutes, cameras and other film equipment.).
- c. Any animal that has a history of becoming overly excited in the chute, laying down, stalling, falling, flipping, exhibiting a dangerous bucking pattern, running into objects or attempting to jump out of the chute, or in any way appears to be in danger of injuring itself, must be immediately released and shall not be used. Animals that do not settle or calm down in a reasonable amount of time shall not be used.
- d. All animals shall be in good health and condition and shall be of the appropriate breed and weight pursuant to PRCA rules.
- e. Animals that are underweight, overweight or otherwise not in appropriate physical or behavioral condition to perform the required work shall not be used. An animal shall not be used if, in American Humane Association’s judgment, the animal is not in appropriate condition.

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.



- f. All stock shall have their horns tipped and dulled prior to arrival on set. Cattle shall not be used if their horns will not allow them to pass freely through the chutes.
- g. No animal with a fresh brand will be allowed to work.
- h. American Humane Association discourages the use of Mexican fighting bulls for filming, due to their unpredictable temperament. Contact American Humane Association for prior approval in using Mexican fighting bulls. Because of their unpredictable temperament, innate aggression and heightened reaction to movement, additional safety precautions should be in place.
- i. All animals shall be inspected prior to filming. It is the responsibility of production and/or the animal handler to contact American Humane Association, prior to filming, for purposes of inspecting the stock to be used.
- j. An animal shall not be used if, in American Humane Association's judgment, the animal is not in appropriate physical or behavioral condition to perform the required action or is not trained, prepared and conditioned to perform the required animal action.
- k. The animal handler shall provide American Humane Association notification of an animal's ownership, if not owned by the animal handler, upon request.

**PRCA R3.2.4.3

PRCA R8.1/R8.8/R8.8.2/R8.13.1.1

PRCA R9.8

8-156..... All animals used in filming rodeo scenes shall be easily identified at all times with a numbering or other type of identification system, such as halters, bands or tags with names or identification numbers. All animals that have been freshly branded shall not be used.

**PRCA R8.3/R8.3.1/R8.3.2/R8.3.3/R8.3.4

8-157..... Rodeo events must be filmed in a manner consistent with normal rodeo practices.

- a. No additional animals, equipment or people shall be in the arena during filming, unless prior approval has been received from the animal handler and American Humane Association.
- b. Production and animal handlers shall provide an adequate number of trained and experienced safety personnel, such as pickup riders, gatemen, pickup horses and bullfighters for the type of filming to be accomplished.

**PRCA R4.7.1

8-158..... American Humane Association suggests the use of trained and experienced animal handlers who have a background in rodeo and filming techniques. All animal handlers, including (but not limited to) trainers, stunt personnel, pickup riders and livestock handlers, participating in filming must have experience with the rodeo event they will be participating in and must be familiar with animal handling and behavior.

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.

8-159 When actors or other people inexperienced in rodeo must appear to be participating in rodeo events, those scenes should be accomplished with the use of mechanical or animatronic animals, CGI, simulated effects, experienced doubles or a combination of the above, to ensure safety.

ADVISORY: Any actor, extra or other person required to ride a horse or bull for the purpose of filming must have the appropriate skill and physical ability for the action to be accomplished.

- 8-160 A veterinarian shall be present for filming and for the selection of stock.
- a. American Humane Association shall be made aware of any veterinarians on set. In order to properly document the use of animals in filmed media, production and the animal handler shall ensure that there is open communication between American Humane Association and the veterinarians.
 - b. Veterinarians used for filming should have working experience and knowledge of the species of animals being used.
 - c. The veterinarian(s) must be located close enough to the set to ensure availability in case of an emergency. Contact information for veterinarians should be provided to American Humane Association and should be placed on the call sheet.
 - d. Additional veterinarians may be required when animals are to be used on sets at different locations or units.

**PRCA R9.1.1

PRCA B15.7.6

- 8-161 Animals must be checked daily for soreness, injury and/or illness. American Humane Association field personnel shall be included in the inspection process and shall make the final decision as to whether an animal is fit to be used.
- a. If an animal is injured or sick, or becomes incapacitated, it shall receive immediate medical care.
 - b. Sore, lame or ill animals may not be used until their condition has been corrected. Such animals shall not resume work until the veterinarian determines that their condition has been corrected.
 - c. If veterinary care is required, the veterinarian shall assess the extent of the injury and send a copy of his or her report to American Humane Association.
 - d. American Humane Association staff may accompany the animal to the veterinarian's office and remain until a diagnosis/prognosis is made.
 - e. Sick animals must be isolated from other animals on the set and will not be permitted to work.
 - f. When possible, sick animals shall be removed from the set and treated.
 - g. A designated area should be available for the treatment of animals that may become sick or injured.

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.



- h. An animal with non-painful mechanical limitations or defects that give the visual appearance of lameness or injury may be used only if a veterinarian has examined the animal, determined that using the animal in the manner intended will not cause it pain or stress, and has provided American Humane Association with a letter certifying that the animal is serviceably sound.
- i. In the event of an animal's death, including the injury of an animal resulting in the subsequent euthanasia of that animal during production, a necropsy of the animal must be performed. The result of the necropsy shall be provided to American Humane Association.
- j. A conveyance must be available and shall be used to remove animals from the arena in case of injury. The conveyance must be large enough to safely and comfortably remove the animals used. Injured calves shall be removed from the arena in a pickup truck or calf stretcher or by conveyance. Animals removed from the arena, pursuant to this section, shall be placed in a situation as isolated and comfortable as possible to reduce stress.

**PRCA R8.8/R8.1.1.2

PRCA R9.1/R9.1.1/R9.1.2/R9.1.2.1/R9.13/ R9.13.1

PRCA R11.3.8

8-162 No drugs, including anesthetics, sedatives and chemical laxatives, may be administered to an animal for the purpose of filmmaking. Under certain circumstances, and with prior approval by both American Humane Association and the animal's veterinarian, the administration of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs may be permitted. At no time shall an animal be used which has been administered a drug to conceal any defects or lameness of the animal (Also see *Guidelines* 2-6 and 8-82.)

**PRCA R9.7

8-163* Any person who abuses or mistreats an animal by any unnecessary non-competitive or competitive action may be dismissed for the remainder of the film. A person or persons involved in any act of animal abuse, mistreatment or intentional cruelty is in violation of American Humane Association's *Guidelines* and may also be in violation of federal, state or local statutes pertaining to animal welfare, resulting in possible prosecution.

**PRCA R9.10/R9.11

8-164 Horses and livestock must be maintained in facilities that provide proper humane care for each species of animal, to prevent injury. American Humane Association will determine whether facilities for shelter and protection are:

- a. Safe from sharp objects that may cause injury
- b. Temperature-controlled when necessary for the health or comfort of the animals
- c. Well-ventilated
- d. Located in an area that minimizes stress
- e. Kept in a sanitary condition
- f. Constructed to prevent escape

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.

- 8-165..... Animals shall be allowed adequate time to rest and acclimate prior to beginning work, as determined by the American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative™.
- a. Any and all livestock that will be working with any other animal and/or species of animal shall be given appropriate time to acclimate to each other and to the film environment. If American Humane Association determines that there has not been an appropriate amount of time for acclimation between species prior to filming, American Humane Association may request that scenes involving different animals be filmed separately.
 - b. Prior to the start of filming, all livestock shall be run through event chutes and through the arena and shall be shown the location of the exit gate. Cattle whose horns will not fit through the chute shall not be used. Any livestock that are excessively excited shall be removed.

**PRCA R8.1/R8.5/R8.9

- 8-166..... Chutes, fencing and holding pens must be constructed to prevent injury to or the escape of animals.
- a. Maintenance personnel and equipment shall be available at chutes to assist in the removal of any animal, should it become necessary, and to accomplish any necessary repairs to chutes prior to use.
 - b. Arena chutes must have free-moving doorways that allow animals to enter and exit freely.
 - c. Chutes used with steer roping, steer wrestling and team roping must have at least 28 inches of clearance inside the chute and at the gate, when in an open position.
 - d. During filming, care should be taken to ensure that there are no open gates or open catch-pen gates.

**PRCA R4.8.6.2

PRCA R9.5.1

- 8-168..... Whenever possible, spur use should be simulated by a combination of establishing shots and the substitution of flexible rubber spurs. At no time shall spurs with locked rowels be used, unless filming bull riding. In bull riding, spurs may be loosely locked. At no time shall spurs with a diameter of more than 1 inch be used (rubber props are exempt). Spurs must have a minimum of five points. Sharp spurs are not allowed; spurs must be dulled. It shall be at the sole discretion of American Humane Association to make decisions regarding the use of spurs.

**PRCA R9.2

ADVISORY: In some areas, use of sharp spurs is prohibited.*

- 8-169..... Sharp, irritating or cutting objects shall not be used on any animal. The use of any sharp object is not permitted for the purpose of making an animal perform or for exaggerating its performance.
- a. Flank straps used for horses must be lined with either sheepskin or neoprene and shall be of the quick-release type. The flank straps shall be placed so that the lined portion is over both flanks of the animal.

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.



- b. A soft cotton rope at least 5/8-inch in diameter is acceptable as a flank strap in bull riding and does not require sheepskin or neoprene lining, although the lining is preferred for filming purposes.
- c. No sharp objects, such as wire, nails, tacks or screws, shall be used on any animal to enhance its performance.

**PRCA R9.3

8-170 Electric prods or other electric stimulation devices may NOT be used for the purpose of making an animal perform and shall not be used during filming. No other tools or stimuli may be used without the express permission of an American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative™. However, should the safety of an animal be better served by the use of a remote-command device, particularly when livestock are used in remote locations, that device and its use must have prior approval by American Humane Association and must be supervised by American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative(s)™.

**PRCA R9.4

ADVISORY: In some areas, the use of prods and other electric stimulation devices is prohibited.*

8-171 Training and/or cueing equipment, such as muzzles, paddles, whips, stock sticks, etc., and other devices must be used safely and humanely under the supervision of American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative(s)™.

- a. The use of nails, tacks, screws or other sharp instruments for training or cueing an animal is prohibited.
- b. Horses and livestock shall be trained, conditioned and prepped prior to wearing hobbles. Any horse or livestock that struggles shall be excluded.
- c. Horses and livestock shall not be struck in the face by whips, even for the purpose of cueing.
- d. All chain, metal and wire tie-downs and bosals must be covered.

**PRCA R9.12

8-172 When cueing an animal to get a reaction shot, only noise or visual stimuli shall be used. At the American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative's™ discretion, the least amount of noise or visual stimuli should be used to get the desired reaction.

8-173 Safe footing shall be provided on any location or set, as well as on any path to or from the location/set that an animal is required to traverse.

- a. The arena must be free of rocks, holes, uneven surfaces, unnecessary obstacles and debris.
- b. When using concrete or other hard-surface flooring, the flooring must be covered in a manner to prevent injury to animals. Hard surfaces should be covered with rubber matting and, if necessary for set decoration, dirt may be added up to a depth of 8 inches. If rubber matting is not used, dirt shall be placed on all hard surfaces to a

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.

minimum depth of 12 inches. Dirt that has been stored may need to be sifted and sanitized prior to use, to exclude foreign objects, mold pores and other harmful residue and debris found in stored dirt. American Humane Association recommends the use of fresh dirt. Under no circumstances shall silica dirt be used where animals will be present.

- c. Footing containing muck and mud shall be limited to the appropriateness for the species of animal used.
- d. When applicable, it may be necessary for the area of filming to be resurfaced; thus, rakes, shovels and/or a tractor and implement shall be on hand to perform the task.
- e. All doors and gates shall swing freely and work properly.
- f. Should the need arise for a vehicle or other heavy equipment to enter the filming area, and it creates ruts, uneven ground or an otherwise unsafe condition, the ground must be re-prepared prior to using animals in that area.
- g. If the conditions in the arena, or other area where the rodeo action will take place, are deemed at any time to be unsafe by American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative(s)[™], the action must stop until the conditions are deemed satisfactory by American Humane Association (Also see Chapter 5, Location and/or Set Safety.)

**PRCA R4.8/R4.8.1/R4.8.2/R4.8.3/R4.8.4/R4.8.5/R4.8.6/R4.9.7
PRCA R9.5.2

8-174..... No personal pets shall be allowed in the arena or area of filming unless approved by American Humane Association. Any additional animals participating in rodeo filming must be trained, conditioned and acclimated.

**PRCA R9.5.3

8-175..... The following applies to the frequency and assignment of animals being used.

- a. Livestock may not be used twice in the same day, unless approved by the American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative[™].
- b. No animal may be switched to another event or use, unless approved by the American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative[™].
- c. Consecutive runs on the same animal are not allowed, unless approved by the American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative[™].
- d. An animal used in filming may not be used in any way other than the contest events of that filming, unless approved by the American Humane Association Certified Animal Safety Representative[™].
- e. All livestock should be removed from the arena after filming has been completed.

**PRCA R3.2.2

PRCA R8.4.1/R8.10.1

PRCA R9.5.4

PRCA R11.3.13.2

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.



Timed Events (e.g., Steer Wrestling, Steer Roping, Team Roping and Calf Roping)(Also see the PRCA Rule Book, Part 11, and specific sections for steer roping, steer wrestling and calf roping.)

ADVISORY: Steer roping, steer wrestling and calf roping must be simulated/staged (Also see *Guideline* 8-154.)

8-176..... In order to protect the horse, the back and the side opposite the timed-event chute of timed-event boxes shall either have a lower rail that is less than 3 feet above ground level and have no obstruction in the arena from the ground level up to the lower rail, or be lined from the ground level up to a minimum of 3 feet high with a solid panel. Box pads are required for each timed-event box. The timed-event box shall be 16 feet in length.

**PRCA R11.1.4/R11.1.4.1

8-177..... The barrier height in timed events should be 32-36 inches. The timed event chute must have a minimum of 28 inches clearance inside the chute and at the gate when open.

**PRCA R11.1.1.1/R11.1.2.2

Steer Wrestling

Steer wrestling must be simulated/staged. When filming existing rodeos, those rodeos must, at a minimum, comply with PRCA rules. Also see *Guideline* 8-154 and Timed Events in this section, and PRCA R11.7.

Steer Roping

ADVISORY: In some areas, this event is prohibited. Contact local and state authorities prior to filming steer-roping scenes.*

Steer roping must be simulated/staged. When filming existing rodeos, those rodeos must, at a minimum, comply with PRCA rules. Also see *Guideline* 8-154 and "Timed Events" in this section, and PRCA R11.9.

Team Roping/Dally Team Roping (Also see "Timed Events" in this section.)

8-178..... Production and/or the animal handler must stop the action after a 30-second elapsed time limit in the team-roping event has expired.

**PRCA R11.8.10

8-179..... All team-roping cattle shall be protected by horn wraps, and their horns must be blunted to the diameter of a dime.

**PRCA R8.8.4

8-180..... All team-roping cattle must be Mexican Corriente steers and must weigh a minimum of 450 pounds and a maximum of 650 pounds.

**PRCA R8.12.3

8-181..... No cross-firing shall be allowed. The direction of the steer's body must be changed before the heel loop may be thrown.

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.

- 8-182 The three acceptable (“legal”) catches are: both horns, half a head and around the neck. If an “illegal” catch is made, action/filming shall stop. If, at any time, the header’s loop is around a leg, the action/filming must stop immediately to prevent injury to the steer.
- 8-183 Team-roping cattle shall be acclimated to the chute and the arena and shown the location of the exit gate prior to filming.
**PRCA R8.5
- 8-184 In order to protect the horse, the back and the side opposite the timed-event chute of timed-event boxes shall either have a lower rail that is less than 3 feet above ground level and have no obstruction in the arena from the ground level up to the lower rail, or be lined from the ground level up to a minimum of 3 feet high with a solid panel. Box pads are likewise required for each timed-event box.
**PRCA R11.1.4.1

Tie-Down Roping/Calf Roping (Also see Timed Events in this section.)

ADVISORY: In some areas, this event is prohibited Contact local and state authorities prior to filming tie-down roping/calf-roping scenes*.

NOTE: When filming existing rodeos, see PRCA R11.6.

- 8-185 When filming tie-down roping/calf roping, the event must be simulated by using a breakaway rope and filming the action in two parts, or the event must be staged or simulated using other methods for which American Humane Association has given prior approval.
- 8-186 There shall be a 25-second elapsed time limit Roping a calf after the 25-second elapsed time shall be considered mistreatment of the Animal. No “series” of action or consecutive use with the same calf will be allowed for filming.
**PRCA R11.6.3
- 8-187 When simulating the dragging or jerking down of a calf, a stuffy or other device must be used. There shall be no dragging or jerking down of a live animal for the purposes of filming.
**PRCA R11.6.4/R11.6.5
- 8-188 On filming locations, there will be no “throw down” or excessive handling of calves in roping events. Any person violating the legal takedown (flanking) will not be allowed to participate in this event for the remainder of filming.
- Flanking consists of the calf being rolled towards the knee and laid down; the calf’s legs shall follow the same clockwise or counterclockwise turn of the animal’s head.
 - A stuffy or other prop must be used to simulate any “throw down,” excessive handling or jerking of a calf.
- **PRCA R11.6.1/R11.6.3/R11.6.4/R11.6.5

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.



- 8-189 All roping calves must be either native, Brahma or of a similar cross. Calves must be strong and healthy. The recommended weight for the calves should be a minimum of 220 pounds and a maximum of 280 pounds.
**PRCA R8.12.1
PRCA R11.6.5

Bareback Riding

ADVISORY: In some areas, the use of flank straps is prohibited. Contact local and state authorities prior to filming bareback-riding scenes*.

- 8-190 Horses are to be ridden a maximum of 8 seconds, unless prior approval has been received from American Humane Association. The timing shall start when the horse's inside shoulder breaks the plane of the bucking chute. Consecutive rides with the same horse are not allowed for filming.
- 8-191 Any horse that backs out of the chute or turns around, becomes overly excited, stalls, lies down, jumps out or displays any other behavior that could cause the horse to injure itself is not considered a proven animal and, therefore, shall be removed immediately and not be allowed to work again. (Also see *Guideline* 8-155.)
**PRCA R9.8
- 8-192 Bareback rigging, cinches and pads must meet PRCA specifications. When in doubt, check with PRCA for specifications on equipment.
**PRCA 10.4.1.1/R10.4.1.1.1/R10.4.1.2/R10.4.1.3/R10.4.1.4/R10.4.2/R10.4.2.2
- 8-193 Flank straps used for horses must be lined with sheepskin or neoprene and shall be of the quick-release type. Flank straps shall be placed so that the lined portion is over both flanks of the animal.
**PRCA R9.3
- 8-194 The ride/action shall stop if the following occurs:
- a. Rowels being used are too sharp, are locked or do not have more than five points.
 - b. Equipment breaks and/or comes off the horse
 - c. The horse trips, falls down, stumbles, runs into objects, bucks in a manner that could cause injury, or becomes overly excited.
- **PRCA R10.4.6/R10.4.6.1

Saddle-Bronc Riding

ADVISORY: In some areas, the use of flank straps is prohibited. Contact local and state authorities prior to filming bronc-riding scenes*.

- 8-195 Horses are to be ridden a maximum of 8 seconds, unless prior approval has been received from American Humane Association. The timing will begin when the horse's inside shoulder breaks the plane of the bucking chute. Consecutive rides with the same horse are not allowed for filming.
- 8-196 Any horse that backs out of the chute or turns around, becomes excessively excited, stalls, lies down, tries to jump out, or displays any other behavior that could cause the horse to injure itself is not considered a proven animal

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.

and, therefore, shall be removed immediately and not be allowed to work again. (Also see *Guideline 8-155.*)

**PRCA R9.8

8-197 Appropriate bronc-riding saddles shall be used for this event. All riding must be done with saddles that meet PRCA specifications.

**PRCA R10.5.1

- a. A standard halter that appropriately fits the saddle-bronc horse must be used. Halters must have adjustable nosebands.
- b. It is recommended that the riding rein be attached on the bottom of the halter noseband. The riding rein shall be on the same side as the riding hand.
- c. Horses shall be saddled in the chute only Saddles shall not be set too far ahead on the horse's withers. All rigging shall lie flat on a horse's back when being cinched, to prevent injury to the horse's back.

**PRCA R10.5.2/R10.5.3/R10.5.4

8-198 Flank straps must be lined with either sheepskin or neoprene, and shall be of the quick-release type Sheepskin- or neoprene-lined flank straps shall be placed so the lined portion is over both flanks of the animal.

**PRCA R9.3

Bull Riding

ADVISORY: In some areas, the use of flank straps is prohibited*. Contact local and state authorities prior to filming bull-riding scenes.

ADVISORY: American Humane Association recommends the use of a mechanical bull when actors or other untrained persons must participate in scenes depicting bull riding.

8-199 Bulls are to be ridden a maximum of 8 seconds. No consecutive rides with the same bull will be allowed for filming.

8-200 Flank Straps

- a. The flank strap must be a soft cotton rope at least 5/8-inch in diameter It is preferable that flank straps have sheepskin or neoprene lining.
- b. Flank straps on bulls shall not be so long as to allow the tail of the flank strap to touch the ground when pulled. Flank straps shall be placed on the animal so they are over both flanks and do not restrict genitalia.
- c. Bull tails are not allowed under flank straps.

**PRCA R9.3

PRCA R10.6.3.2

8-201 Bull Rope

- a. The bull rope (preferably cotton or seagrass) must have a bell, which must be under the belly of the bull. No hooks or posts shall be used on bull ropes. (Also see PRCA R10.6.1.4 when using a ring.)
- b. Knots or hitches that would prevent the rope from falling off the bull are not allowed.
- c. A quick-release buckle is optional on the bull rope. When used, it must be placed on the off side.

**PRCA R10.6.1.1/R10.6.1.2/R10.6.1.3/R10.6.1.4

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.



8-202..... The following are not allowed:

- a. Placing spurs or chaps under the bull rope when the rope is Tightened.
- b. Leaving the chute with spurs hooked or lodged in the bull rope loop(s).
- c. Spurs that are sharp or are not a minimum of five points. In bull riding, spurs may be loosely locked.

**PRCA R10.6.7

BARREL RACING

8-202.1 ... Safe footing and ground preparation are extremely important when barrel racing American Humane Association will stop any filming if unsafe ground conditions are found, until the problem is corrected.

- a. If a vehicle or other heavy object enters the area to be used for barrel racing and it creates any ruts, uneven ground, etc , the conditions must be corrected prior to filming.
- b. Production and animal handlers shall have rakes, shovels, a tractor and implements on hand to correct unsafe conditions and to resurface the filming area as needed to maintain safe footing. (Also see *Guideline 8-173.*)

Women's Professional Rodeo Association (WPRA)

12.4.1.3/12.9/12.9.7/12.10

8-202.2 ... American Humane Association prohibits the use of bits and equipment considered severe.

ADVISORY: In some areas, the use of severe bits is prohibited.*

8-202.3 ... Barrel racing must be accomplished in an area enclosed by appropriate fencing, such as an arena.

8-202.4 ... Barrels used must be U.S. 55-gallon light steel barrels with both ends Intact. There shall be no sharp edges or points on the barrels. Barrels must be brightly colored.

WPRA 12.3.1/12.3.2

8-202.5 ... The barrel pattern must fit the area to be used. Barrels must be at least 18 feet from the sides of the arena. Barrels must have a minimum of 25 feet of clearance at the end of the arena. If these distances are smaller, the arena is inappropriate for barrel racing.

WPRA 12.11.2.1/12.11.2.2

8-202.6 ... At no time shall the stopping distance be less than 45 feet. All alleys used shall be free of all objects, equipment, other horses and people. Alleys must be a minimum of 10 feet wide Any cross-bars must be a minimum of 12 feet in height. All alleys shall be of dirt Any wires, bars, boards or cords must be covered to a sufficient depth and maintained throughout filming to prevent tripping or stumbling of horses.

WPRA 12.11.2 4/12.11.2.5

8-202.7 ... Only one horse at a time is allowed in the filming area.

WPRA 12.3.4

* Notes a federal, state or local animal welfare statute, code or permit consideration.