

Non-Pro Definition & Rules

NON-PRO DEFINITION:

A Non-Pro shall be defined as any person, regardless of age, who is not currently receiving remuneration directly or indirectly for showing, training, giving lessons, clinics or assisted in the training of a horse for remuneration - this does not include prize money. Payment of entry fees and/or expenses by anyone other than the Non-Pro, his/her immediate family, his/her corporation is considered remuneration. A Non-Pro may not show, train or assist in the training of a horse for which their spouse is accepting any form of remuneration either directly or indirectly for training, or assisting in the training or showing of said horse.

RULES:

- * You must apply for Non-Pro status and be approved prior to entering a SCRCHA competition, in order to compete in a Non-Pro class.
- * Should the Board of Directors of the SCRCHA determine a Non-Pro has made false declarations, or is in violation of the Non-Pro definition, the said Non-Pro will forfeit all Non-Pro SCRCHA winnings earned within the year the violation was committed and may be subject to disciplinary procedures. All forfeited moneys will be returned to the SCRCHA and will become the property of the SCRCHA, all points for year-end awards will also be forfeited, and all money earned stricken from the official records. If legal action is needed on such a matter, the action will be initiated from the county of Riverside.
- * A Non-Pro that gives up Non-Pro status must notify the SCRCHA office by written statement 30 days prior to change.
- * A person who does not meet the criteria for non-Pro status or a Professional seeking Non-Pro status, may apply for Non-Pro status after said person has met the SCRCHA Non-Pro definition for a period of one year for every year they did not meet the SCRCHA Non-Pro definition with a maximum of 5 years.
- * A Non-Pro horse must be owned by the Non-Pro or his/her immediate family or may be owned by a corporation so long as the contestant or the contestants immediate family is a majority stockholder; or the horse may be shown by an immediate family member of the majority stockholder. A majority stockholder is defined as one who owns greater than fifty percent (50%) of issued stock in the corporation.
- * Any transaction relating to the sale of a horse to a Non-Pro other than by family members must be at fair market value. It is the Non-Pro's responsibility to document said transaction in a satisfactory manner in the event of a protest.
- * Horses owned in partnership or jointly with any person other than immediate family are not considered as fulfilling ownership requirements.
- * Immediate family will be defined as a spouse, child, stepchild, legal ward, father, mother, step parent, sister, brother, step sister, step brother, grandparent, or legal guardian.
- * Any Non-Pro that is eligible to show in Jr. Stock Horse, Junior Limited, or Non-

Pro Limited is exempt from the ownership rule.

* Show management at any NRCHA or SCRCHA sanctioned event may require proof of ownership. All Non-Pro competitors should have their registration papers, or in the event of a non-registered horse, the legal documents to prove ownership, before showing in a Non-Pro or Amateur class.

* Any Non-Pro and Amateur competitors at SCRCHA or NRCHA sanctioned events must meet the Non-Pro ownership rule

* Any Open rider who has won \$100,000 or more in cash, in any horse venue may not achieve Non-Pro status in the SCRCHA or NRCHA.

* Any professional trainer from another horse venue may not become a Non-Pro in the SCRCHA or NRCHA until the Non-Pro requirements have been met.