



Newfoundland Club of America, Inc.

**Board of Directors
Teleconference Meeting
8:00 p.m. Eastern Time
June 19, 2014**

Agenda

- 1. AKC Delegate's Report (David Helming)**
- 2. Approval of minutes**
 - Minutes of the May 15, 2014 meeting
- 3. President's Report (Pam Saunders)**
- 4. 1st Vice-President's Report (Pat Randall)**
- 5. 2nd Vice-President's Report (Lynne Anderson-Powell)**
- 6. Recording Secretary's Report (Mary Lou Cuddy)**
 - Prepared the minutes of the May 15, 2014 meeting & June 19, 2014 agenda packet
 - Report on NCA Applicant vote on Wiggió
- 7. Corresponding Secretary's Report (Pam Rubio)**
- 8. Treasurer's Report (Mary L. Price)**
- 9. Committee Reports**
 - NCA Governing Documents Review Committee
 - Simply Voting report (from 8/15/13)
 - NCA Policy Manual Revision Committee
 - Breed Standard (pages 15-17)
 - Breeders Education Committee
 - Companion Dog Committee
 - Recognition Committee
 - Rosette update
 - Update NCA Title policy (AKC Therapy Dog titles, Dock Diving titles)
 - Regional Club Liaison
 - North Central Constitution & Bylaws changes
 - *ad hoc* Regional Club Review Committee

- Steering Committee
 - Proposed *Newf Tide* Veterinarian column
- Working Dog Committee
 - NCA Draft Test judges exams

10. Executive Session

- Approval of NCA Applicants
- Juniors Committee

11. Unfinished Business

- Working Dog Committee:
 - Review of the written water and draft tests taken by prospective water and draft judges. (from 11/1-3/13)

12. New Business

- Discussion Item: A proposed change to the NCA Policy on Dog Aggression. (from the 4/8/14 Annual Membership Meeting)
- Westminster Kennel Club information and script review
- Motion: To refer to the Specialty Show Committee a request that Completion of Title Rosettes be awarded at all National Specialties (Mary Lou Cuddy)
- Motion: That the Board proceed with clarification and criteria for health certificates from independent sources (for example, sources other than OFA) to be included in the database. These certificates would cover areas such thyroid, cardiac, coat color, cystinuria, etc. They would not include evaluations by OFA involving radiographs (hips, shoulders, elbow).
Rationale: When the database was proposed, one of its functions was to allow members to post certain information free of charge as opposed to paying a fee to OFA to post such information. Many members have sent in health certificates but they have not been included in the NCA database. Apparently, they have not been included because the database committee does not believe they have adequate criteria to include them. (Maredith Reggie)
- Discussion Item: The clarification and recording of CGC titles (Maredith Reggie)

13. Adjournment

14. FYI

- Board Directory

- Governing Document Reviews, Steve Britton - New York Non-profit Revitalization Act

In late 2013, the State of New York significantly amended its non-profit corporation statutes by adopting the New York Non-profit Revitalization Act. I came across the information while researching a written parliamentary opinion. Also, maybe the New York NCA affiliate clubs should be alerted?

Some changes in the act took effect on 1 January 2014, with others changes due to take effect on 1 July 2014. One significant change includes **mandating** organizations adopt particular policies for dealing with conflict of interest and recusal. This requirement appears to apply to both types of non-profits. In charitable nonprofits, there are other mandated policies.

From what I'm reading this act appears to be an extension of the principles of Sarbanes - Oxley, the Petition Reform Act and current IRS regulations. Not being a lawyer licensed to practice law, I can't offer the NCA interpretation or warrantee - but I'm just bringing this to the NCA board's attention. My suggestion is the board seek legal consultation with an attorney licensed to practice in the State of New York concerning the club's corporate relationship with that state, and proceed as he or she advises.

BREED STANDARD

Standard for the NEWFOUNDLAND

APPROVED MAY 8, 1990
EFFECTIVE JUNE 28, 1990

General Appearance

The Newfoundland is a sweet-dispositioned dog that acts neither dull nor ill-tempered. He is a devoted companion. A multipurpose dog at home on land and in water, the Newfoundland is capable of draft work and possesses natural lifesaving abilities.

The Newfoundland is a large, heavily coated, well balanced dog that is deep bodied, heavily boned, muscular, and strong. A good specimen of the breed has dignity and proud head carriage.

The following description is that of the ideal Newfoundland. Any deviation from this ideal is to be penalized to the extent of the deviation. Structural and movement faults common to all working dogs are as undesirable in the Newfoundland as in any other breed, even though they are not specifically mentioned herein.

Size, Proportion, Substance

Average height for adult dogs is 28 inches; for adult bitches, 26 inches. Approximate weight of adult dogs ranges from 130 to 150 pounds. The dog's appearance is more massive throughout than the bitch's. Large size is desirable, but never at the expense of balance, structure, and correct gait. The Newfoundland is slightly longer than tall when measured from the point of shoulder to point of buttocks and from withers to ground. He is a dog of considerable substance which is determined by spring of rib, strong muscle, and heavy bone.

Head

The head is massive, with a broad skull, slightly arched crown, and strongly developed occipital bone. Cheeks are well developed. Eyes are dark brown (Browns and Gray may have lighter eyes and should be penalized only to the extent that color affects expression). They are relatively small, deep-set, and spaced wide apart. Eyelids fit closely with no inversion. Ears are relatively small and triangular with rounded tips. They are set on the skull level with, or slightly above, the brow and lie close to the head. When the ear is brought forward, it reaches to the inner corner of the eye on the same side. Expression is soft and reflects the characteristics of the breed: benevolence, intelligence, and dignity.

Forehead and face are smooth and free of wrinkles. Slope of the stop is moderate, but because of the well developed brow, it may appear abrupt in profile. The muzzle is clean-cut, broad throughout its length, and deep. Depth and length are approximately equal, the length from tip of nose to stop being less than that from stop to occiput. The top of the muzzle is rounded, and the bridge, in profile, is straight or only slightly arched. Teeth meet in a scissors or level bite. Dropped lower incisors, in an otherwise normal bite, are not indicative of a skeletal malocclusion and should be considered only a minor deviation.

Neck, Topline, Body

The neck is strong and well set on the shoulders and is long enough for proud head carriage. The back is strong, broad, and muscular and is level from just behind the withers to the croup. The chest is full and deep with the brisket reaching at least down to the elbows. Ribs are well sprung, with the anterior third of the rib cage tapered to allow elbow clearance. The flank is deep. The croup is broad and slopes slightly. Tail set follows the natural line of the croup. The tail is broad

at the base and strong. It has no kinks, and the distal bone reaches to the hock. When the dog is standing relaxed, its tail hangs straight or with a slight curve at the end. When the dog is in motion or excited, the tail is carried out, but it does not curl over the back.

Forequarters

Shoulders are muscular and well laid back. Elbows lie directly below the highest point of the withers. Forelegs are muscular, heavily boned, straight, and parallel to each other, and the elbows point directly to the rear. The distance from elbow to ground equals about half the dog's height. Pasterns are strong and slightly sloping. Feet are proportionate to the body in size, webbed, and cat foot in type. Dewclaws may be removed.

Hindquarters

The rear assembly is powerful, muscular, and heavily boned. Viewed from the rear, the legs are straight and parallel. Viewed from the side, the thighs are broad and fairly long. Stifles and hocks are well bent, and the line from hock to ground is perpendicular. Hocks are well let down. Hind feet are similar to the front feet. Dewclaws should be removed.

Coat

The adult Newfoundland has a flat, water-resistant, double coat that tends to fall back into place when rubbed against the nap. The outer coat is coarse, moderately long, and full, either straight or with a wave. The undercoat is soft and dense, although it is often less dense during the summer months or in warmer climates. Hair on the face and muzzle is short and fine. The backs of the legs are feathered all the way down. The tail is covered with long dense hair.

Color

Color is secondary to type, structure and soundness.

Recognized Newfoundland colors are black, brown, gray, and white and black.

Solid Colors - Blacks, Browns, and Grays may appear as solid colors or solid colors with white at any, some, or all, of the following locations: chin, chest, toes and tip of tail. Any amount of white found at these locations is typical and is not penalized. Also typical are a tinge of bronze on a black or gray coat and lighter furnishing on a brown or gray coat.

Landseer - White base coat with black markings. Typically, the head is solid black, or black with site on the muzzle, with or without a blaze. There is a separate black saddle and black on the rump extending onto a white tail.

Markings, on either Solid Colors or Landseers, might deviate considerably from those described and should be penalized only to the extent of the deviation. Clear white or white with minimal ticking is preferred.

Beauty of markings should be considered only when comparing dogs of otherwise comparable quality and never at the expense of type, structure and soundness.

Disqualifications - Any colors or combinations of colors not specifically described are disqualified.

Gait

The Newfoundland in motion has good reach, strong drive, and gives the impression of effortless power. His gait is smooth and rhythmic, covering the maximum amount of ground with the minimum number of steps. Forelegs and hind legs travel straight forward. As the dog's speed

increases, the legs tend toward single tracking. When moving, a slight roll of the skin is characteristic of the breed. Essential to good movement is the balance of correct front and rear assemblies.

Temperament

Sweetness of temperament is the hallmark of the Newfoundland; this is the most important single characteristic of the breed.

Disqualifications

Any colors or combinations of colors not specifically described are disqualified.

APPROVED MAY 8, 1990
EFFECTIVE JUNE 28, 1990

History

V34.2 12/12/02: Newfoundland Club of Canada granted permission to use parts of the NCA *Illustrated Guide* in their *Illustrated Guide* as long as credit is given to the NCA.

V32.1 11/3/00: Permission granted the Newfoundland Club of Australia to use the NCA's *Illustrated Guide* as a judge's education tool.

Translations to other languages of the *Illustrated Guide* or the Breed Standard will not be approved by NCA.

V27.1 11/3/95: Agreed to allow the *Illustrated Guide* to be translated into German, but required that the existing artwork be used and that the resulting translation be reviewed by the NCA before distribution. The Board would also consider translations, if requested, into other languages under the same guidelines.

V20.4 11/04/89: Revised Standard approved by membership, gray and brown approved as accepted colors.

V20.4 11/04/89: Newly edited version of Standard accepted by Board and will be submitted to membership for approval. Voting will require a 2/3 majority to exclude gray or brown.

V19.4 11/13/88: Proposed revisions to Standard approved by Board. Reformatted and revised standard will be submitted to AKC for preliminary review and then to the membership for approval.

V18.4 11/07/87: Responsibilities of Standard Committee turned over to Education Committee. Refer to Education Committee for policy changes after 1987.

V15.2: Revised Standard to be referred to as the Standard.

V10.2: Revised Standard approved by AKC and printed in *Newf Tide*.

V9.3: Proposed Standard Revision approved by majority vote of Board.

V8.3 06/17/77: Final draft of Standard submitted to Board for approval and printed in *Newf Tide*.

V7.1 Committee appointed by the Board to revise the Newfoundland Standard.

BREEDERS EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Breeders Education Committee is to examine ongoing education through Breeder Education Forums, outreach programs for non-NCA breeders and a development program for novice breeders

Approve the Breeder Education Committee's Breeder Mentor requirements as follows:

- A NCA Member for a minimum of five years
- Owned and exhibited Newfoundlands for a minimum of ten (10) years
- Bred a minimum of four AKC Champions
- Attended National or Regional Specialties within the past five years
- Able to discuss obedience and working events
- Able to discuss the various health issues and health tests used for pre-breeding screening purposes

Candidates should possess an in-depth understanding of the Standard as demonstrated by at least two of the following:

- Has demonstrated skill as an AKC approved or provisional judge or has judged sweepstakes at a specialty
- Has produced Register of Merit Newfoundlands
- Has owned, trained and handled Versatile Newfoundlands
- Must have the ability to discuss the breed without promoting their own kennel and/or bloodline and without being disrespectful to other kennels and/or bloodlines.

The Breeders Education Committee (BEC) is allowed to conduct educational programs at National and Regional Specialty Shows at no cost to the host club. The BEC will plan the program, provide needed educational materials and provide staffing. There was discussion about the fact that regional clubs will not have the option to refuse to host BEC educational programs. Host clubs will be asked to publicize such programs in their printed materials.

Board approved the Breeders Education Committee's educational grant program for regional clubs with a limit of \$500.00 per club per year. Regional clubs must apply to the Breeders Education Committee no later than 60 days before the event.

History

1-15-09: Board approved the Breeders Education Committee's educational grant program for regional clubs with a limit of \$500.00 per club per year. Regional clubs must apply to the Breeders Education Committee no later than 60 days before the event.

6/21/06: The Breeders Education Committee (BEC) is allowed to conduct educational programs at National and Regional Specialty Shows at no cost to the host club. The BEC will plan the program, provide needed educational materials and provide staffing. There was discussion about the fact that regional clubs will not have the option to refuse to host BEC educational programs. Host clubs will be asked to publicize such programs in their printed materials.

1/6/06: Invite each of the Judges Education Committee's Breed Mentors to also serve as Breeder

Education Committee's Breed Mentors and to request the Judges Education Committee's Breed Mentors to let the Breeders Education Committee know if he/she will accept the invitation.

1/6/06: Approve the Breeder Education Committee's Breeder Mentor requirements as follows:

- A NCA Member for a minimum of five years
- Owned and exhibited Newfoundlands for a minimum of ten (10) years
- Bred a minimum of four AKC Champions
- Attended National or Regional Specialties within the past five years
- Able to discuss obedience and working events
- Able to discuss the various health issues and health tests used for pre-breeding screening purposes

Candidates should possess an in-depth understanding of the Standard as demonstrated by at least two of the following:

- Has demonstrated skill as an AKC approved or provisional judge or has judged sweepstakes at a specialty
- Has produced Register of Merit Newfoundlands
- Has owned, trained and handled Versatile Newfoundlands
- Must have the ability to discuss the breed without promoting their own kennel and/or bloodline and without being disrespectful to other kennels and/or bloodlines.

6/29-7/6/05: Ad hoc Breeders Education Committee changed to a standing committee.

V36.1 10/30/04

Establish an Ad Hoc Breeders Committee to examine ongoing education through Breeder Education Forums, outreach programs for non-NCA breeders and a development program for novice breeders. By consensus, the Board gave the committee \$250.00 in start-up funds and an initial report will be due by the April 2005 face-to-face meeting.

COMPANION DOG COMMITTEE

Duties and Responsibilities

To educate, entertain and involve those NCA members who are not active in breeding, conformation, obedience or working activities. To share ideas and examples of what you can do with your Newfoundland. To enlighten and educate by sharing experiences and events that are open to anyone and do not require formal training. To celebrate the natural talents of the Newfoundland. One page in NewTide per issue to share information. Spotlight NewfTales that are indicative of our breed. A place to exchange information from the frivolous to the educational.

History

- V28.4 06/25/97 (Mail Meeting) Board approved establishing the CDC as a standing committee.
- V28.1 11/3/96 Board to revisit level of interest in having this committee due to inactivity. New Chair appointed.
- V25.2 02/94 (Mail Meeting) Motion approved to support the concept of a Companion Dog Committee (CDC) by providing a copy of the Board's comments and request a draft of a formal proposal for Board review to include committee structure, size, responsibilities and any other pertinent data.
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To: Newfoundland Cub of America Board of Directors

From: Steering Committee

Date: June 1, 2014

The Steering Committee would like the Board to consider the following suggestion:

“As a result of our two recent surveys showing that Newfoundland owners are very concerned about the health of their dogs and that they look to the NCA as a primary source of information, we suggest that a Standing Committee be created of practicing veterinarians who are NCA members. The purpose of this committee is to generate short (1 to 2 page long) articles on health related topics in Newf Tide from a veterinarian’s perspective.” While these articles would not offer “veterinary advice” the committee members would review one another’s articles prior to publication, both checking for accuracy and also identifying any areas where alternative views are also accepted by the veterinary community.

In our survey from the winter of 2013 the predominant answer to the question “Name one thing you think the NCA should do for the Newfoundland Breed” included the word “health.”

In our survey this winter we asked NCA members and non-members why they thought people should join the NCA. There were many responses, but they were dominated by the fact that the NCA, Newf Tide and the community it represents were a great source of information and learning that members respected and trusted.

In a subsequent discussion, two of our veterinarian members (John O’Neill and Jennifer Zablotny) explained to the rest of us why the spaying of a 2 year old female was a difficult and somewhat risky surgery from the perspective of a veterinarian. None of the non-veterinarians on the call at that time (as I recall Marylou Zimmerman, Bill Matlock and me) had any idea of the potential risks and I suspect all of us listened in amazement. We also asked lots of questions and got good answers; so some of our motivation was “if we don’t know this, we are guessing that many other NCA members don’t either.” So the goal of the column would be to talk about fairly routine subjects that many owners might encounter from a veterinarian’s perspective. (Neither Bill or I plan to spay females before we finish them and determine if they have breeding potential, but we do know more than we did...) In addition, with a number of veterinarians to read and review each article, it would be less likely to avoid a “minority opinion” of an unedited writer.

Newfoundland Club of America, Working Dog Committee
Test 1 – Draft Test Judge

Name: _____

Date: _____

Return completed test to: OJPC – Andre Lapeyre, 3231 County View Court SW, Rochester, MN 55902 or andre-nca@charter.net

_____ #1. During the Basic Control Exercises:

- A. Only one sit is required, at the start of the recall exercise.
- B. There are “fast” and “slow” commands.
- C. The dog does not have to walk within arm’s reach of the handler.
- D. The dog can leave the ring once if returns when called.
- E. The dog can urinate once.

_____ #2. The ring for the Basic Control Exercises:

- A. Must be enclosed by baby gates.
- B. Must be rectangular in shape.
- C. Should be at least 40 feet by 50 feet.
- D. Is available for exhibitors to practice prior to the test.
- E. B and C

_____ #3. In performing the Distance Freight Haul:

- A. The handler may step in front of the dog to enforce a halt.
- B. There can be a maximum of eight (8) dogs per group.
- C. A dog and handler team may walk beside the lead stewards but must not pass them.
- D. If the dog stops pulling at any point along the course, the handler has 30 seconds to get the dog moving again.
- E. Dogs are not judged on naturally occurring distractions.

_____ #4. If the Distance Freight Haul encompasses hilly terrain:

- A. Extra stewards are required for safety.
- B. The handler must chose to use a siwash-style harness.
- C. The test committee must make sure the footing isn’t slippery.
- D. Carts should be equipped with special brakes.
- E. All of the above.

_____ #5. Which of the following is **not** included in the list of “Failures Common to All Exercises”?

- A. A dog urinates or defecates while being tested, except during the freight haul (where it is limited to one occurrence of each and the handler must clean up appropriately).
- B. A dog is not under the handler’s control.
- C. A dog leaves the designated trails.
- D. A handler frequently yells at his dog to maintain control.
- E. All of the above.

- ___ #6. For the "One Minute Down" exercise, which is **false**:
- A. Dogs must sit before being commanded to down.
 - B. Dogs may be manually placed in a down.
 - C. Only one stay command is permitted.
 - D. The dog will remain down until the handler returns to heel position.
 - E. All of the above.
- ___ #7. During the Harnessing & Hitching Exercise, which of the following is **false**:
- A. Within a 30 second time limit, the dog must back up at least 3 feet in the draft apparatus.
 - B. The dog will fail if it changes position during the stay while the handler gets the harness.
 - C. The dog can be left in the center of the test area in any position, facing any direction while the handler leaves to get the harness.
 - D. The dog must enter the harnessing and hitching area off leash.
 - E. The handler may touch the dog only as required to harness and to hitch the dog.
- ___ #8. During the Maneuvering Course & Basic Commands Exercise, which of the following is **not** a cause for failure?
- A. The dog or apparatus bumps objects three times.
 - B. The dog upsets the draft apparatus.
 - C. The dog bumps a handler who chooses to work in front of the dog.
 - D. The dog tries to pass the removable obstacle before the handler removes it.
 - E. The dog stops working and the handler is able to get it moving within 30 seconds.
- ___ #9. (True/False)
- At the conclusion of the freight haul, handlers may be instructed to unhitch their dogs as they enter the unhitching area, with one judge observing, before the slow dogs and second judge arrive.
- ___ #10. (True/False)
- At the end of the freight haul, the handlers may praise but not touch their dogs while waiting for the judge to tell them to unhitch.
- ___ #11. (True/False)
- A planned intriguing distraction may occur during any moving exercise.
- ___ #12. Teams may use a coupling device not less than:
- A. 3 inches in length.
 - B. 6 inches in length.
 - C. 9 inches in length.
 - D. 12 inches in length.
 - E. None of the above.
- ___ #13. A disabled handler:
- A. May modify equipment.
 - B. May bring an attendant on the maneuvering course and freight haul.
 - C. May use a cane, crutch or wheelchair.
 - D. May have the dog wear a medpack or pull handle when testing a certified assistance dog.
 - E. All of the above.

- ___ #14. Which apparatus is not suitable for general draft work because of its inefficiency?
- A. 2-wheel cart
 - B. Sled
 - C. Travois
 - D. 4-wheel wagon
 - E. None of the above
- ___ #15. (True/False)
- A cross chest strap, or parade harness, is never acceptable for a draft test.
- ___ #16. (True/False)
- During the Distance Freight Haul, each handler and dog must be within sight of at least one judge.
- ___ #17. (True/False)
- When backing a team, only the harnesses may be connected.
- ___ #18. (True/False)
- Each dog or team must be handled by the same person for all exercises.
- ___ #19. For the “back up” during the Harnessing & Hitching Exercise, which of the following is **true**?
- A. The dog must back up at least 3 feet.
 - B. The dog has 30 seconds to complete the back up.
 - C. Any deviation from a line toward the cart when backing up will fail.
 - D. The dog may back in any direction.
 - E. All of the above.
- ___ #20. If a handler’s equipment breaks down during a test:
- A. The handler may request assistance from a steward when making a repair.
 - B. The handler may borrow materials from others to repair it.
 - C. The handler has 15 minutes to make the repair.
 - D. The judges may permit the handler to make an emergency repair within 10 minutes .
 - E. None of the above.
- ___ #21. (True/False)
- During the recall exercise, a voice command **immediately** followed by a hand signal is considered a single command and should be passed.
- ___ #22. What should a judge do if a dog attacks a person or dog on the test grounds?
- A. Notify the test committee and let them handle it.
 - B. Immediately disqualify the dog and remove it from competition.
 - C. Ask the handler to leave the site.
 - D. Give a verbal warning to the handler.
 - E. None of the above.

___ #23. Which printed material should judges use to support and explain their judging decisions?

- A. NCA Draft Test Regulations.
- B. NCA Draft Equipment Guide.
- C. NCA Working Test Judges' Code of Ethics.
- D. A and B
- E. All of the above.

___ #24. (True/False)

Judges may make minimal adaptations to the exercises to fit the site, but may not add, delete or change any requirements.

___ #25. Judges evaluate:

- A. A handler's knowledge and ability to choose the correct equipment for the dog/team, site and conditions.
- B. A handler's ability to understand the equipment that the dog uses and its correct fit.
- C. The fit of equipment by touch, for appropriate balance and fit.
- D. The dog's ability to work.
- E. All of the above.

___ #26. (True/False)

Prior to the start of the test, judges will inspect and approve or disapprove all of the equipment provided by the draft test committee.

___ #27. (True/False)

During the Harnessing & Hitching Exercise, the judges tell the handler to move/pull forward so the judges can observe the functioning of the equipment for efficiency, safety and working in harmony with the dog.

___ #28. The maximum number of dogs allowed on a freight haul is:

- A. Four (4)
- B. Five (5)
- C. Six (6)
- D. Seven (7)
- E. Eight (8)

___ #29. (True/False)

Once moving on the freight haul, dogs may pass slower moving dogs as well as the lead stewards.

___ #30. (True/False)

There should be approximately 1 inch of space between the brake loop and the brake.

___ #31. (True/False)

When judging a test, judges must act in a pleasant, professional and impartial manner.

___ #32. (True/False)

If one dog of a team consistently pulls less than the other dog(s), the team should always be failed.

- ___ #33. A well balanced two wheeled cart has:
- A. A straight line of pull.
 - B. A good center of gravity.
 - C. Average size wheels.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. None of the above.
- ___ #34. NCA Working Test Judges are required to abide by the "NCA Working Test Judges' Code of Ethics". If you are asked by an exhibitor or spectator if you agreed with a decision or call at a test where you are not one of the assigned judges, how should you respond?
- A. I am not on the judging panel today so my opinion is not the one that counts.
 - B. It is difficult to ascertain what the judges saw from their angle so I cannot second guess their ruling.
 - C. I will tell you my opinion after the test.
 - D. A and B
 - E. None of the above.
- ___ #35. You have been asked to judge with another judge whom you do not know and at a site with which you are not familiar. What should you plan to do in this situation?
- A. Make plans to meet with the other judge before the test to discuss the regulations and procedures.
 - B. Be certain to allow time to become familiar with the site before the test.
 - C. Communicate with the test committee with questions about the site before the test.
 - D. A and B
 - E. All of the above.
- ___ #36. (True/False)
- A friend with whom you co-own a dog wants to enter under you at an upcoming draft test. Since you have not seen the dog in over a year, you tell your friend it is acceptable to enter this test.
- ___ #37. (True/False)
- When your are an exhibitor at a test, it is acceptable for you to ask as many "what if" questions as you can think of, so that the judges as well as the other exhibitors will be aware that you are a judge.
- ___ #38. For each exhibitor's dog(s) and cart, the adjustable narrows will be adjusted to be how much wider than the widest part of the cart/dog(s)?
- A. 6 inches
 - B. 25 inches
 - C. 18 inches
 - D. 12 inches
 - E. 9 inches
- ___ #39. A handler may request the judges' permission to do all of the following **except**:
- A. Allow the handler one minute to get a dog moving again when it stops and refuses to pull.
 - B. Touch the draft apparatus to lift it over an obstruction.
 - C. Stop to remove ice balls from a dog's paws during a winter draft test.
 - D. Permit a brief stop for a "water break" on a hot day.
 - E. All of the above.

- ___ #40. (True/False)
- If a dog defecates on the freight haul and the handler is not prepared to clean it up, the dog will fail the exercise.
- ___ #41. How long does a dog have to respond to the “come” command during the Recall Exercise?
- A. 30 seconds
 - B. 20 seconds
 - C. 10 seconds
 - D. 5 seconds
 - E. 15 seconds
- ___ #42. (True/False)
- During the One Minute Down Exercise, the judge will ask, “Are you ready?” and will then say, “Sit your dogs”, followed by “Down your dogs”.
- ___ #43. During the Recall Exercise in Basic Control, which of the following **does not** constitute a failure:
- A. The dog is physically handled by the handler.
 - B. The handler says “stay” two times.
 - C. The dog comes to the handler and immediately goes to heel position, leaning against the handler.
 - D. The dog leaves the ring after urinating but returns when the handler calls the dog back.
 - E. None of the above.
- ___ #44. As the dog enters the ring for Basic Control, you discover that the dog is wearing a prong collar or has tags on its collar. What should you do?
- A. Explain to the handler in a pleasant manner that such collars are not permitted and give the handler the opportunity to change the collar or remove the tags.
 - B. Tell the handler they are in violation of the Draft Test Regulations and have failed.
 - C. Ask the handler if they know the Draft Test Regulations and if so, why aren't they following them?
 - D. Ask the handler to remove the collar and use no collar.
 - E. None of the above.
- ___ #45. (True/False)
- A handler is working his/her dog but the dog does not respond. The handler begins to yell at the dog and rapidly waving arms to accentuate the commands. This continues until you ask the handler to calm down. Under the Draft Test Regulations, this constitutes a failure.
- ___ #46. When checking the shafts for balance, after loading, they should:
- A. Feel lighter than before the freight load.
 - B. Feel heavier than before the freight load.
 - C. Feel the same as before the freight load.
 - D. Feel like they push up slightly on the brake loops.
 - E. Feel like they have neither upward nor downward push on the brake loops.

___ #47. For the "Freight Load Exercise", a judge must fail a handler and dog for the following reasons:

- A. The freight load is too heavy or unbalanced for the dog to pull.
- B. The dog refuses to move the loaded draft apparatus.
- C. The load is not securely tied down.
- D. The dog is improperly harnessed or hitched.
- E. All of the above.

___ #48. (True/False)

Exhibitors may use the maneuvering course the evening between two tests.

___ #49. The Regulations require that a Maneuvering Course must cover at least 150 yards and include the following components:

- A. 90 degree turns, one to the left and one to the right.
- B. Removable obstacle.
- C. Two narrows, one low to the ground and one three (3) feet high, one of which will be adjustable for each dog.
- D. A minimum of two 360° circular patterns, one in each direction.
- E. All of the above.

___ #50. For the three minute out of sight, which statement is **true**?

- A. The handlers must leave their dogs in the down position.
- B. Dogs may shift between down, sit and stand while staying in place.
- C. Time starts when the handlers are completely out of sight.
- D. The handlers must go around the dogs to return to heel position.
- E. B and D

Revised: May 2014

**Newfoundland Club of America, Working Dog Committee
Test 2 – Draft Test Judge**

Name: _____

Date: _____

**Return completed test to: OJPC – Andre Lapeyre, 3231 County View Court SW,
Rochester, MN 55902 or andre-nca@charter.net**

___ #1. During the basic control exercises:

- A. There are two required sits: one at the start of the recall exercise and one at the end of controlled walking.
- B. Controlled walking includes: forward, right and left turn, about turn, fast, slow and halt.
- C. The dog must stay on the handler's left side and within arm's reach of the handler.
- D. The dog is disqualified and may not continue testing if it leaves the ring.
- E. The dog fails if it fouls the ring.

___ #2. The ring for the basic control exercises:

- A. Must be enclosed by baby gates.
- B. Can be square or rectangular in shape if at least 50 by 50 feet.
- C. May be on grass, asphalt, or concrete.
- D. Is available for exhibitors to enter without their dogs during the 30 minute course familiarization.
- E. Should be at least 30 feet by 40 feet.

___ #3. In performing the distance freight haul:

- A. The handler may step in front of the dog to prevent a direction change.
- B. There can be a maximum of eight (8) dogs per group.
- C. A dog and handler team may walk beside the lead stewards but must not pass them.
- D. If the dog stops pulling at any point along the course, the handler has 60 seconds to get moving again.
- E. None of the above.

___ #4. If the distance freight haul encompasses hilly terrain, which of the following is true:

- A. The stewards may help slow the carts going downhill for safety of the dogs.
- B. Carts should be equipped with special brakes.
- C. The handler may request to assist the dog pulling uphill.
- D. The WDC strongly recommends using a siwash-style harness.
- E. None of the above.

___ #5. Which of the following is **not** included in the list of "Failures Common to All Exercises"?

- A. A dog urinates or defecates while being tested, except during the freight haul, and is limited to one occurrence and the handler must clean up appropriately.
- B. The dog upsets the draft apparatus.
- C. A dog stops working for 30 seconds.
- D. A handler fails to show consideration for the dog's welfare.
- E. All of the above.

- ___ #6. For the "One Minute Down" exercise, which is **not** true:
- A. Dogs do not have to sit before being commanded to down.
 - B. Dogs may be manually placed in a down.
 - C. One simultaneous hand and voice stay command is permitted.
 - D. The dog will remain down until the judge says exercise finished.
 - E. None of the above.

- ___ #7. During the Harnessing & Hitching Exercise, which of the following is **not** true:
- A. The dog must back up in harness for at least 4 feet within a 30 second time limit.
 - B. The dog will fail if it changes position during the stay while the handler gets the harness.
 - C. The dog must be left facing toward the draft equipment while the handler leaves to get the harness.
 - D. The handler may pet and praise the dog after the back-up before leaving to get the cart.
 - E. C and D

- ___ #8. During the Maneuvering Course/ Basic Commands Exercises, which of the following is **not** a cause for failure?
- A. The dog or apparatus bumps and continuously bumps one object.
 - B. The dog stops working and the handler is able to get it moving within 60 seconds.
 - C. The dog upsets the draft apparatus.
 - D. The dog bumps a handler who chooses to work on the left side of the dog.
 - E. The dog tries to pass the removable obstacle before the handler removes it.

- ___ #9. (True/False)
- At the conclusion of the freight haul, handlers will unhitch their dogs as they come into the finish area. Their steward will observe the unhitching.

- ___ #11. (True/False)
- The dog may take one to three steps toward or away from a naturally occurring distraction as it responds to the handler's commands but it may not flee or pursue the distraction.

- ___ #12. Teams may use a coupling device not less than:
- A. 12 inches in length
 - B. 10 inches in length
 - C. 8 inches in length
 - D. 6 inches in length
 - E. 4 inches in length

- ___ #13. A disabled handler may:
- A. Modify equipment.
 - B. Bring an assistant on the maneuvering course and freight haul to assist their mobility and to help direct the dog.
 - C. Use a cane to assist their mobility and to assist them to direct the dog.
 - D. Have the dog wear a medpack or pull handle.
 - E. A and D

- ___ #14. Which of the following only requires slackening the traces for the back-up?
- A. Sled
 - B. 4-wheel wagon
 - C. Tobaggan
 - D. A and C
 - E. All of the above

- ___ #15. (True/False)
- A cross chest strap, or parade harness, is suitable for flat level terrain and light loads.

- ___ #16. (True/False)
- If there are fast and slow dog(s) grouped during the distance freight haul, one judge should observe the same group/dog(s) for the complete distance.

- ___ #17. (True/False)
- For the team back-up exercise during harnessing and hitching, the collars and harnesses may be connected.

- ___ #18. (True/False)
- If a handler becomes seriously ill or injured after the start of a test, a substitute handler may handle the dog/team for the remaining exercises.

- ___ #19. For the "back up" during the Harnessing & Hitching Exercise, which of the following is true?
- A. The dog must back up at least 4 feet in the direction of the apparatus.
 - B. The dog has 30 seconds to complete the back up.
 - C. Any deviation from a line toward the cart when backing will fail.
 - D. A and B
 - E. A and C

- ___ #20. If a handler's equipment breaks down during a test:
- A. The handler must make the repairs without any assistance.
 - B. The handler may get their repair materials from the staging area.
 - C. The judges are not required to permit a repair. They may allow a repair if the break-down could not have been anticipated.
 - D. A and B
 - E. A and C

___ #21. (True/False)
During the recall exercise, a simultaneous voice command and hand signal is considered two commands and should be failed.

___ #22. What should a judge do if a dog attacks a person or dog on the test grounds?
A. Notify the test committee and let them handle it.
B. Immediately disqualify the dog.
C. Ask the handler to remove the dog from the test site as it appears dangerous.
D. Ask for the police to be called.
E. B and C

___ #23. Which statement best describes the printed material judges should use to support and explain their judging decisions?
A. NCA Draft Test Regulations govern judging of all aspects of the test. The NCA Equipment Guide must be followed exactly. The Judges' Code of Ethics does not have any statement about how exercises are to be judged.
B. NCA Draft Test Regulations govern judging of all aspects of the test and must be followed exactly. The NCA Equipment Guide provides strong rationale for decisions about equipment but does not substitute for the experience, knowledge and judgement of the handler and judges. The Judges' Code of Ethics deals with the conduct of judges including judging decisions.
C. NCA Draft Test Regulations govern judging of all the exercises. The NCA Equipment Guide describes the draft equipment that must be used at a test irrespective of terrain and conditions. The Judges' Code of Ethics deals with the conduct of the assigned judges of the day, including their judging decisions. It does not apply to judges who are only spectators or exhibitors that day.
D. The NCA Draft Test Regulations, The NCA Equipment Guide, and the Judges' Code of Ethics are all general guides and do not substitute for the knowledge, experience and opinion of the judges, especially mentor judges, assigned that day.

___ #24. (True/False)
Judges may make adaptatons to the exercises to fit the site by adding but not deleting requirements.

___ #25. Judges evaluate:
A. A handler's knowledge of the correct equipment for the dog/team, site and conditons based on the judges' knowledge and personal preferences.
B. A handler's knowledge and understanding the equipment that the dog is using and its correct fit.
C. The dog and equipment, by touch, for appropriate balance and fit.
D. A and C
E. B and C

___ #26. (True/False)
Prior to the start of the test, judges will inspect and approve or disapprove only the obstacles used on the maneuvering course.

___ #27. (True/False)
Only during the maneuvering course and freight haul do the judges observe the functoning of the draft aparatus for efficiency, safety and working in harmony with the dog.

___ #28. The maximum number of dogs allowed on a freight haul is:

- A. Four (4)
- B. Six (6)
- C. Eight (8)
- D. Ten (10)
- E. Twelve (12)

___ #29. (True/False)

On the freight haul, dogs must start and finish in catalog order. They may find their own order while pulling on the the freight haul trail.

___ #30. (True/False)

The most efficient pull occurs when the shafts are parallel to the ground.

___ #31. (True/False)

Judges must act in accordance with the Judges' Code of Ethics. This includes judging other judges to a more rigid standard because of their experience and knowledge.

___ #32. (True/False)

When judging a team, the team may pass even if one dog does not pull the same as the other dog(s), if the judges feel all dogs have done their share after taking the ages and sizes of all team members into account.

___ #33. A well balanced two wheeled cart has:

- A. Shafts parallel to the ground.
- B. Small wheels to lower the center of gravity making the cart less likely to tip.
- C. A flat bed to allow positioning of different loads easily.
- D. A and C
- E. All of the above

___ #34. NCA Working Test Judges are required to abide by the "NCA Working Test Judges' Code of Ethics". If you are asked by an exhibitor or spectator if you agreed with a decision or call at a test where you are not one of the assigned judges, how should you respond?

- A. I agree with their decision.
- B. It is difficult to be certain what the judges saw from a different angle so I cannot disagree with their ruling.
- C. Talk to me after the test, I can tell you my personal opinion at that time.
- D. A and B.
- E. None of the above.

- ___ #35. You have been asked to judge for a club that you have never judged for before. You will be judging with another judge whom you do not know. The test is at a site with which you are not familiar. What should you plan to do in this situation?
- A. Decline the assignment because there are too many uncertainties.
 - B. Be certain to make time to become familiar with the test site before the test.
 - C. Contact the Working Dog Committee to find out about reviews of the site.
 - D. Make plans to meet with the other judge before the test to discuss the regulations and procedures.
 - E. B and D

___ #36. (True/False)

A friend with whom you often train wants to enter under you at an upcoming draft test. You tell your friend it is acceptable to enter this test as long as you don't train together for a month before the test.

___ #37. (True/False)

When an exhibitor at a test, you should not ask for any clarifications of the rules during the exhibitor meeting with the judges. You are a judge and should know all the rules.

___ #38. The non-adjustable narrows will be set at least how much wider than the widest cart/apparatus?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 12 inches
- C. 18 inches
- D. 24 inches

___ #39. A handler may request the judges' permission to do all of the following **except**:

- A. Stop briefly, but more than 30 seconds, to rest their dog on the freight haul.
- B. Touch the draft apparatus to help the dog brake going down a hill.
- C. Stop to remove ice balls from a dog's paws during a winter draft test.
- D. Permit a brief stop for a "water break" on a hot day.
- E. A and B

___ #40. (True/False)

On the distance freight haul, a dog may stop only once to relieve itself (urinate, defecate, or both on the same stop).

___ #41. How long does a dog have to respond to the come command during the Recall Exercise

- A. 30 seconds
- B. 20 seconds
- C. 15 seconds
- D. 10 seconds
- E. 5 seconds

___ #42. (True/False)

During the One Minute Down Exercise, the judge will ask, "Are you ready?" and will then say "Down your dogs", then "Leave your dogs".

- ___ #43. During the Recall Exercise, which of the following **does not** constitute a failure:
- A. The handler gently pushes the dog into a sit to begin the exercise.
 - B. The handler commands the dog to “stay” two times.
 - C. The dog comes to the handler and sits 8 feet in front of the handler and does not finish.
 - D. The dog leaves the ring but returns when the handler calls the dog back.
 - E. The dog defecates in the ring but the handler has bags in their pocket and cleans up.
- ___ #44. Half way through the maneuvering course, you discover that a dog is wearing a prong collar. What should you do?
- A. Explain in a pleasant manner to the handler that such collars are not permitted and give the handler the opportunity to change the collar.
 - B. Explain in a pleasant manner to the handler that such collars are not permitted and that you are sorry but you will have to fail them for this exercise.
 - C. Ask the handler if he/she knows the Draft Test Rules and Regulations and if so, why isn’t he/she following them?
 - D. Explain in a pleasant manner to the handler that such collars are not permitted but since the exercise is off leash and it is not aiding the dog, you will pass it for this exercise but be sure to remove it for all future exercises.
 - E. Ignore the issue, act as though you did not notice it, but be sure it has been removed by the start of the next exercise.
- ___ #45. (True/False)
- A handler is working his/her dog but the dog does not respond while watching a child with food in their hand. The handler yells at the dog once and rapidly waves arms once to accentuate the commands to get the dog's attention. The dog then starts moving within 30 seconds and continues to work and respond to normal tone commands. Under the Draft Test Regulations, this constitutes a failure.
- ___ #46. When checking the shafts during the equipment check in harnessing and hitching, they should:
- A. Extend 3 inches in front of the dog’s point of shoulder when in the pulling position.
 - B. Have 1 inch between the brakes and the brake loops.
 - C. Be 2 inches behind the dog’s pro-sternum when in the braking position.
 - D. Look parallel to the ground and even with the dog’s point of shoulder.
 - E. Be even with the dog’s top-line and parallel to the ground.
- ___ #47. For the “Freight Load” exercise, a judge must fail a handler and dog for the following reasons:
- A. The freight load is heavier than specified for the dog or team.
 - B. The dog initially refuses to move the loaded draft apparatus but does so within 30 seconds.
 - C. The load shifts affecting the cart's balance.
 - D. Without moving out of position, the dog shifts from sitting to standing during loading.
 - E. All of the above.
- ___ #48. (True/False)
- The evening between tests, exhibitors may use open, unmarked areas even if some of those areas may be part of the freight haul the next day.

___ #49. The Regulations require that a Maneuvering Course must cover at least 150 yards and include the following components:

- A. A fast and a slow.
- B. Two narrows at least 8 feet long, one low to the ground and one three (3) feet high, one of which will be adjustable for each dog.
- C. Two 360° circular patterns, one in each direction.
- D. A 4 foot back up (depending on apparatus).
- E. All of the above.

___ #50. For the three minute out of sight, which statement is **true**?

- A. The handlers must leave their dogs in the down position.
- B. Dogs may shift once between down, sit or stand while staying in place.
- C. Time starts when the handlers are completely out of sight.
- D. The handlers must go around the dogs to return to heel position.
- E. More than one stay command is permitted.