

SECRETARY'S PAGES



MISSION STATEMENT The American Kennel Club is dedicated to upholding the integrity of its Registry, promoting the sport of purebred dogs and breeding for type and function.

Founded in 1884, the AKC and its affiliated organizations advocate for the purebred dog as a family companion, advance canine health and well-being, work to protect the rights of all dog owners and promote responsible dog ownership.

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ATTENTION DELEGATES NOTICE OF MEETING

The next meeting of the Delegates will be held at the Doubletree Newark Airport Hotel on Tuesday, September 14, 2021. For the sole purpose of conducting the vote for the Delegate Standing Committees, the meeting will be called to order at 9:00 a.m.

After those present at that time have voted, the Delegate Meeting will recess to begin the Forum (approximately 1 hour in duration). The Delegate Meeting will reconvene following the conclusion of the Forum at which time anyone who had not yet voted will have the opportunity to do so, then the polls will be closed.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Dogue de Bordeaux Society of America

DELEGATE CREDENTIALS

Neil H. Butterklee, Esq., Ronkonkoma, NY, American Chinese Crested Club

Eleanor S. Campbell, Ambler, PA, Morris Hills Dog Training Club

Toni E. Doake, Norman, OK, Town and Country Kennel Club

Kevin W. O'Connell, Commerce City, CO, Terry-All Kennel Club

Leah H. Schiller, New Carlisle, OH, Dayton Kennel Club



akcgazette

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NOTICE

As a result of an Event Committee determination the following individual stands suspended of AKC privileges. It should be noted that this determination may still be appealed and may be reversed. Upon expiration of the appeal process, an appropriate notice describing the status of the individual's suspension, if any, will appear in this column:

Ms. Jennifer Clare (Kileen, TX)

Ms. Anne Hier (North Branch, MI)

Mr. Noel Hirsch (Port Jervis, NY)

Ms. Jana Gibson (Bolivar, MO)

Ms. Tiffany Vallejo (Nolanville, TX)

NOTICE

Ms. Caron Jones (Pittsboro, NC) Action was taken by Ladies Dog Club for conduct at its June 6, 2021 event. Ms. Jones was charged with disorderly conduct. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty at as a one-month suspension from event privileges and \$500 fine, effective June 29, 2021. (Airedale Terriers)

NOTICE

Ms. Donna Nagengast (Naples, FL) Action was taken by the Calusa Dog Agility Club for conduct at its June 11, 2021 event. Ms. Nagengast was charged with improper treatment in connection with an event. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty at a reprimand and

\$100 fine. (Australian Shepherds, Border Collies)

NOTICE

Ms. Becky Raines (Edmond, OK) Action was taken by the Red Dirt Agility Club of Oklahoma for conduct at its May 30, 2021 event. Ms. Raines was charged with physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a three-month event suspension and \$300 fine, effective June 9, 2021. (Miniature Schnauzer)

NOTICE

Mr. Steven McVeigh (Wasilla, AK) Action was taken by the Retriever Club of Alaska for conduct at it June 19, 2021 event. Mr. McVeigh was charged with disorderly conduct. The Staff Event Committee reviewed the Event Committee's report and set the penalty as a reprimand at \$100 fine. (Labrador Retrievers)

NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended Ms. Donna Noyes (Solon, ME) from all AKC privileges for five years and imposed a \$1,000 fine for refusing to make her dogs and records available for inspection when requested. (Multiple Breeds)

NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has reprimanded Ms. Heather Luster

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(Zelienople, PA) for signing an AKC document on behalf of another without filing a properly completed power of attorney form. (Collies)

NOTICE

The AKC's Management Disciplinary Committee has suspended the following individuals from all AKC privileges for life and imposed a \$10,000 fine, for conduct prejudicial to purebred dogs, purebred dog events, or the best interests of the American Kennel Club based on their violation of the AKC's *Judicial or Administrative Determination of Inappropriate Treatment Policy*:

Effective July 12, 2021:

- Mr. Barry Freidline (New Oxford, PA) Multiple Breeds
- Ms. Deborah Freidline (New Oxford, PA) Multiple Breeds
- Ms. Wanda Watson (Bredford, NH) Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers

NOTICE

REPRIMANDS AND FINES

Notification of fine imposed on superintendents for late publication of a premium list, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 4, Section 2 Onofrio Dog Shows, LLC.....\$5500

Notification of fine imposed on superintendents for late publication of a judging program, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 4, Section 2 Onofrio Dog Shows, LLC.....\$600

Notification of fine imposed on clubs for cancelling entries for an Agility Trial after the entry was closed, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 1, Section 4
Somerset Hills Kennel Club.....\$500

Notification of fine imposed on clubs for late submission of results, *Rules Applying to Dog Shows* Chapter 17, Section 2
Keystone Collie Club.....\$75

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CHARTER AND BYLAWS OF THE AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC. ARTICLE VII, SECTIONS 5, 6 AND NEW SECTION 7

As a result of the Bylaw Amendment approved at the June 2021 Delegate meeting, these section numbers have been changed accordingly. When read in June 2021 they were Sections 4, 5 and New Section 6.

The AKC Board has endorsed the following amendment to **ARTICLE VII, Section 5, 6 and New Section 7** of the *Charter and Bylaws of the American Kennel Club*, Inc. proposed by Staff. This will be voted on at the September 14, 2021 Delegates Meeting.

ARTICLE VII

SECTION 5. There shall be at least eight regular meetings of the Board each year. Additional meetings may also be scheduled at the direction of the Board. The date, time, method and location of all regular meetings shall be determined by the Board. Fourteen (14) days notice of said date must be given to

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each Director by United States mail, telephone or electronic mail.

At the four quarterly Delegate Meetings, Directors should attend the Delegate Meetings and other appropriate Delegate functions.

SECTION 6. Special meetings of the Board shall be called by the Executive Secretary at the direction of the President. Chairman of the Board, or on the written request of three (3) Directors. Five (5) days notice of the date, time, method and location of such special meeting must be given to each Director by United States mail, telephone or electronic mail unless a waiver of notice of such meetings shall have been signed by every Director.

SECTION 7. (New Section) Any one or more members of the Board or of any committee thereof who is not physically present at a meeting of the Board or a committee may participate by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment or by electronic video screen communication. Participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at a meeting as long as all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other at the same time and each Director can participate in all matters before the Board, including, without limitation, the ability to propose, object to, and vote upon a specific action to be taken by the Board or committee.

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE BELGIAN MALINOIS

General Appearance: The Belgian Malinois is a well-balanced square dog, elegant in appearance with an exceedingly proud carriage of head and neck. The dog is strong, agile, well-muscled, alert and full of life. He is hardy and built to withstand the rugged Belgian climate. He stands squarely on all fours. The whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness. His elegance and expression denote great strength of character, reflecting his heritage as a herding breed. The male should appear unquestionably masculine; the female should have a distinctly feminine look and be judged equally with the male.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Males are 24 to 26 inches in height; females are 22 to 24 inches; measurement to be taken at the withers. Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches are to be disqualified. The length, measured from the point of the breastbone to the point of the rump, should equal the height. Bone structure is moderate in proportion to height so that the dog is well balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy, nor cumbersome and bulky. When viewing the silhouette, the topline, front legs and back legs should closely approximate a square.

Head: The *head* is carried high. It is long without exaggeration, rectilinear, well-chiseled

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and dry. The eyes radiate attentiveness and readiness for action. The *eyes* are of medium size, neither protruding nor sunken, slightly almond shaped, and obliquely set. They are brown, preferably dark brown, with black rimmed upper and lower eyelids. Light eyes are a fault. The *ears* are rather small, set high and distinctly triangular with a well-cupped outer ear and pointed tips. They should be stiff and carried upright and vertical when the dog is alert. Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears are disqualifications. *Skull* and muzzle are roughly equal in length, with at the most a very slight bias in favor of the muzzle. The top skull is of medium width, in proportion with the length of the head, with a forehead flat rather than round, frontal groove not very pronounced; in profile, the head planes are parallel; occipital crest, brow ridges and zygomatic arches not prominent. The stop is moderate. The nose is black. The *muzzle* is of medium length and well chiseled under the eyes, narrowing gradually toward the nose like an elongated wedge. The mouth is well split, which means that when the mouth is open the commissures of the lips are pulled right back, the jaws being well apart. The lips are thin, tight and strongly pigmented black. The Belgian Malinois has a full complement of strong white teeth that are evenly set and meet in a scissors or level *bite*. Overshot and undershot bites are a fault. An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors is a dis-

qualification. Complete dentition is preferred. Missing teeth should be faulted.

Neck, Topline, Body: The *neck* is slightly elongated, well-muscled, broadening gradually towards the shoulders, without dewlap, slightly arched, permitting the proud carriage of the head. The withers are pronounced, and the back is firm. The loin is solid, short and sufficiently well-muscled. The croup is very slightly sloped. The underline rises gently in a harmonious curve toward the abdomen, which is neither tucked-up nor paunchy. The chest is neither broad nor narrow, but well let down, with the lowest part reaching the elbow. The body should give the impression of power without bulkiness in proportion to the overall dog. The *tail* is strong at the base, reaching to the hock, and carried down at rest. It is curved, raised when moving, but not passing the horizontal or forming a hook or deviation. A cropped or stumped tail is a disqualification.

Forequarters: The forequarters are muscular without excessive bulkiness. The shoulder blades are long and sloping, laid flat against the body, forming a sufficient angle with the upper arm to ensure free and efficient movement. The legs are straight, strong, and parallel to each other. The bone is solid but not heavy; it is more oval than round. Muscle is dry and strong. The pastern is short, strong and very slightly sloped. Dewclaws may be removed. The feet are cat-like, well padded with

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the toes curved close together. The nails are strong and black except that they may be white to match the white toe tips.

Hindquarters: The hindquarters are powerful without heaviness. Angulation of the hindquarters is in balance with the forequarters. The upper and lower thigh bones should approximately parallel the shoulder blade and upper arm, respectively. Legs are parallel to each other. The thighs should be well muscled. The hocks are short, strong, parallel and moderately angulated. Metatarsi are strong and short. Dewclaws, if any, may be removed. The hind feet are slightly oval, toes are arched and compact. Pads are thick and well-padded. Nails are dark and strong, although they may be white to match white toes.

Coat: The coat should be comparatively short, straight, hard enough to be weather resistant, with dense undercoat. It should be very short on the head, ears, and lower legs. The hair is somewhat longer around the neck where it forms a collarette, and on the tail and backs of the thighs. The coat should conform to the body without standing out or hanging down. Lack of sufficient undercoat to form a double coat is a fault. Hair that is too long, silky or wiry is a fault. The Belgian Malinois is a natural breed and there is no need for excessive grooming.

Color: The ideal coloring is a rich fawn to ma-

hogany, with black tips on the hairs giving an overlay appearance. The blackening must not appear as patched or brindled. The underparts of the body, tail and breeches are lighter fawn. Washed-out fawn color on the body is a fault. The mask must be pronounced and tends to encompass the top and bottom lip, the corners of the lips and the eyelids in one single black zone. The mask and ears appear black. The tips of toes may be white, and a small white spot on the breastbone is permitted, not to extend to the neck. White markings, except as noted, are faulted. Any color or color combination not described in the standard should be disqualified.

Gait: The movement is smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than a hard driving action. The Belgian Malinois single tracks at a fast gait, the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity, while the topline remains firm and level, parallel to the line of motion with no crabbing. The breed shows a marked tendency to move in a circle rather than a straight line.

Temperament: Correct temperament is essential to the working character of the Belgian Malinois. He is alert, intelligent, inquisitive and confident, showing neither fear nor aggression. He is energetic, ready for action, yet highly responsive to his owner's direction. His lively character should be evident in his proud

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carriage and sparkling attentive eyes. The Belgian Malinois is an exceptional watchdog. Vigilant yet responsive, he balances all the qualities needed in a stock dog, protector and sensible working partner. He is firmly loyal to those he loves but may be indifferent with strangers. Displays of fear or aggression are to be severely penalized.

Disqualifications:

Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches.

Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears.

An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors.

A cropped or stumped tail.

Any color or color combination not described in the standard.

Approved July 13, 2021

Effective October 6, 2021

OFFICIAL STANDARD OF THE MANCHESTER TERRIER

General Appearance: A small black short coated dog with distinctive rich mahogany markings and a taper style tail. In structure, the Manchester presents a sleek, sturdy yet elegant look and has a wedge shaped long and clean head with a keen, bright, alert expression. The smooth, compact, muscular body expresses great power and agility enabling the Manchester to kill vermin and course small

game. Except for size and ear options, there are no differences between the Standard and Toy varieties of the Manchester Terrier. The Toy variety is a diminutive version of the Standard variety.

Size, Proportion, Substance: The Toy variety shall not exceed 12 pounds. It is suggested that clubs consider dividing the American-bred and Open classes by weight as follows: 7 pounds and under, over 7 pounds and not exceeding 12 pounds.

The Standard variety shall be over 12 pounds and not exceeding 22 pounds. Dogs weighing over 22 pounds shall be disqualified. It is suggested that clubs consider dividing the American-bred and Open classes by weight as follows: Over 12 pounds and not exceeding 16 pounds, over 16 pounds and not exceeding 22 pounds.

The Manchester Terrier, overall, is slightly longer than tall. The height, measured vertically from the ground to the highest point of the withers, is slightly less than the length, measured horizontally from the point of the shoulders to the rear projection of the upper thigh. The bone and muscle of the Manchester Terrier is of sufficient mass to ensure agility and endurance.

The Toy variety over 12 pounds shall be excused. Disqualification: Standard Variety - Weight over 22 pounds.

Head: The Manchester Terrier has a keen and

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alert *expression*. The nearly black, almond shaped *eyes* are small, bright and sparkling. They are set moderately close together slanting upwards on the outside. The eyes neither protrude nor sink in the skull. Eye lid and rim pigmentation is black. Correct *ears* for the Standard variety are the naturally erect ear, the cropped ear or the button ear. No preference is given to any of the ear types. The naturally erect ear and button ear are wider at the base tapering to pointed tips and carried well up on the skull. Cropped ears are long, pointed and carried erect. The only correct ear for the Toy variety is the naturally erect ear. They are wider at the base tapering to pointed tips and carried well upon the skull. The head is long, narrow, tight skinned and almost flat with a slight indentation up the forehead. It resembles a blunted wedge in frontal and profile views. The *muzzle* and *skull* are equal in length. There is a visual effect of a slight stop as viewed in profile. The muzzle is well filled under the eyes with no visible cheek muscles. The underjaw is full and well defined and the nose is black. Tight black lips lie close to the jaw. The *bite* is a true scissors bite. Level bite is acceptable. The jaws are powerful with full and proper dentition. The teeth are white and strongly developed. Wide, flaring, blunt tipped, or "bell" ears are a serious fault for both varieties. Disqualification: Toy Variety – Cropped or button ears.

Neck, Topline, Body: The slightly arched *neck*

is slim, graceful and of moderate length. It gradually becomes larger as it approaches and blends smoothly with the sloping shoulders. The *topline* shows a slight subtle arch over the robust loins falling slightly to the tail set. While standing or in motion, a flat or roached back is a serious fault for both varieties. The chest is narrow between the legs and deep in the brisket. The forechest is moderately defined. The ribs are well sprung, flattened in the lower end to permit clearance of the forelegs. The underline is tucked up extending in an arched line from the deep brisket. The taper style *tail* is moderately short reaching no further than the hock joint. It is set on at the end of the croup being thicker where it joins the body. The tail tapers to a point carried no higher than the back. While standing or in motion, a flat or roached back is a serious fault for both varieties.

Forequarters: The shoulder blades and the upper arm are relatively the same length. The distance from the elbow to the withers is approximately the same as the distance from the elbow to the ground. The elbows lie close to the brisket. The shoulders are well laid back. The forelegs are straight of proportionate length and placed well under the brisket. The pasterns are almost perpendicular. Dew claws may be removed. The front feet are compact and well arched. The two middle toes are slightly longer than the others. The pads are thick and toenails are jet black.

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Hindquarters: The thigh is muscular with the length of the upper and lower thighs being approximately equal. The stifle is well turned. The hindquarters are in balance with the well laid back shoulders. The hocks are well let down. Dew claws may be removed. The hind feet are shaped like those of a cat with thick pads and jet-black nails.

Coat: The coat is smooth, short, dense, tight and glossy.

Color: The coat is jet black with rich mahogany tan which does not blend into each other, but abruptly form clear, well defined lines of color. There is a very small tan spot over each eye and a very small tan spot on each cheek. On the head, the muzzle is tanned to the nose. The nose and nasal bone are jet black. The tan extends under the throat ending in the shape of the letter V. The inside of the ears are partly tan. There are tan spots, called “rosettes” on each side of the chest above the front legs. These are more pronounced in puppies than in adults. There is a black “thumb mark” patch on the front of each foreleg at the pastern. The remainder of the foreleg is tan to the carpus joint. There is a distinct black “pencil mark” line running lengthwise on the top of each toe on all four feet. Tan on the hind leg should continue from the penciling on the toes up the inside of the legs to a little below the stifle joint. The outside of the hind legs is black. There is tan

under the tail and on the vent but only of such size as to be covered by the tail. White on any part of the coat is a serious fault and a disqualification whenever the white forms a patch or stripe measuring as much as one half inch at its longest dimension. Any color other than black and tan shall be disqualified. Soundness and type supersede color and markings.

Gait: The gait is free and effortless with good reach of the forequarters. Rear quarters have strong, driving power to match the front reach. Hocks fully extend. Each rear leg moves in line with the foreleg of the same side, neither thrown in nor out. When moving at a trot, the legs converge toward the center of gravity of the dog.

Temperament: The Manchester Terrier is neither aggressive nor shy. He is keenly observant, devoted yet discerning. Not being a sparring breed, the Manchester Terrier is generally friendly with other dogs. Excessive shyness or aggressiveness shall be considered a serious fault.

Faults:

- Toy Variety: Over 12 pounds shall be excused.
- Both varieties:
 - Wide, flaring, blunt tipped or “bell” ears.
 - Flat or roached back while standing or in motion.

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- Excessive shyness or aggressiveness.
- White on any part of the coat.

Disqualifications:

Standard Variety - Weight over 22 pounds.

Toy Variety – Cropped or button ears.

Both Varieties – White on any part of the coat whenever the white forms a patch or stripe measuring as much as one half inch at its longest dimension.

Any color other than black and tan.

Approved July 13, 2021

Effective October 6, 2021

PROPOSED AKITA STANDARD FOR COMMENT:

In accordance with the Guidelines for Breed Standard Revisions this is being published to receive any comments prior to the balloting of the club membership. Any comments may be forwarded directly to:

Mari-Beth O'Neill

VP Sport Services

mbo@akc.org

General Appearance: Large, powerful, alert, with much substance and heavy bone. The broad head, forming a blunt triangle, with deep muzzle, small eyes and erect ears carried forward in line with back of neck, is characteristic of the breed. The large, curled tail, balancing the broad head, is also characteristic of the breed.

Head: Massive but in balance with body; free

of wrinkle when at ease. *Skull* flat between ears and broad; jaws square and powerful with minimal dewlap. *Head* forms a blunt triangle when viewed from above. Fault - Narrow or snipy head. *Muzzle* - Broad and full. Distance from nose to stop is to distance from stop to occiput as 2 is to 3. Stop - Well defined, but not too abrupt. A shallow furrow extends well up forehead. Nose - Broad and black. Black noses on white Akitas preferred, but a lighter colored nose with or without shading of black or gray tone is acceptable. Disqualification –partial or total lack of pigmentation on the nose surface. Any nose color other than black, except on white Akitas. *Ears* - The ears of the Akita are characteristic of the breed. They are strongly erect and small in relation to rest of head. If ear is folded forward for measuring length, tip will touch upper eye rim. Ears are triangular, slightly rounded at tip, wide at base, set wide on head but not too low, and carried slightly forward over eyes in line with back of neck. Disqualification - Drop or broken ears. *Eyes* - Dark brown, small, deep-set and triangular in shape. Eye rims black and tight. Lips and Tongue - Lips black and not pendulous; tongue pink. Teeth - Strong with scissors *bite* preferred, but level bite acceptable. Disqualification - undershot or overshot.

Neck and Body: *Neck* - Thick and muscular; comparatively short, widening gradually toward shoulders. A pronounced crest blends in with

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base of skull. *Body* - Longer than high, as 10 is to 9 in males; 11 to 9 in bitches. Chest wide and deep; depth of chest is one-half height of dog at shoulder. Ribs well sprung, brisket well developed. Level back with firmly-muscled loin and moderate tuck-up. Skin pliant but not loose. Serious Faults - Light bone, rangy body.

Tail - Large and full, set high and carried over back or against flank in a three-quarter, full, or double curl, always dipping to or below level of back. On a three-quarter curl, tip drops well down flank. Root large and strong. Tail bone reaches hock when let down. Hair coarse, straight and full, with no appearance of a plume. Disqualification - Sickie or uncurled tail.

Forequarters and Hindquarters: Forequarters - Shoulders strong and powerful with moderate layback. Forelegs heavy-boned and straight as viewed from front. Angle of pastern 15 degrees forward from vertical. Faults - Elbows in or out, loose shoulders. Hindquarters - Width, muscular development and bone comparable to forequarters. Upper thighs well developed. Stifle moderately bent and hocks well let down, turning neither in nor out. Dewclaws - On front legs generally not removed; dewclaws on hind legs generally removed. Feet - Cat feet, well knuckled up with thick pads. Feet straight ahead.

Coat: Double-coated. Undercoat thick, soft, dense and shorter than outer coat. Outer coat

straight, harsh and standing somewhat off body. Hair on head, legs and ears short. Length of hair at withers and rump approximately two inches, which is slightly longer than on rest of body, except tail, where coat is longest and most profuse. Fault - Any indication of ruff or feathering.

Color and Marking Patterns: Any color including white; brindle; or pinto. Exceptions: Merle marking pattern. Liver color. Colors are rich, brilliant and clear and markings are well balanced, with or without mask or blaze. White Akitas have no mask. Pinto has a white background with large, evenly placed patches covering head and more than one-third of body. Undercoat may be a different color from outer coat. Disqualification - Merle marking pattern. Liver color.

Gait: Brisk and powerful with strides of moderate length. Back remains strong, firm and level. Rear legs move in line with front legs.

Size: Males 26 to 28 inches at the withers; bitches 24 to 26 inches. Disqualification - dogs under 25 inches; bitches under 23 inches.

Temperament: Alert and responsive, dignified and courageous. Akitas may be intolerant of other dogs, particularly of the same sex.

Disqualifications:

Partial or total lack of pigmentation on nose.

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*Any nose color other than black, except on white Ak-
itas.*

Drop or broken ears.

Undershot or overshot.

Sickle or uncurled tail.

Dogs under 25 inches; bitches under 23 inches.

Merle marking pattern.

Liver color.

PROPOSED BERGAMASCO SHEEPDOG STANDARD FOR COMMENT:

In accordance with the Guidelines for Breed Standard Revisions this is being published to receive any comments prior to the balloting of the club membership. Any comments may be forwarded directly to:

Mari-Beth O'Neill

VP Sport Services

mbo@akc.org

General Appearance: The Bergamasco, with origins dating back almost 2000 years, is a true heritage breed, which developed unique characteristics without man-made aesthetics.

The Bergamasco Sheepdog is a medium-sized dog of rustic appearance with an abundant coat covering all parts of the body. Strong, sound and brave, the Bergamasco is above all very intelligent, calm and even-tempered. The distinctive flecks (flat woolly strands of felted hair) that cover their bodies protect them from the elements, as well as making them appear larger, with a foreboding appearance

warning most predators to stay away. Bergamascos are mountain sheepdogs that are slightly longer than tall. Their unique skeletal structure makes them well-equipped for working in rough terrain. Correct, efficient movement is essential. Owing to the steeper shoulder and pelvis angles, they have a free, low-reaching, extended elastic trot with both front and rear feet remaining close to the ground. Having no need for speed, their gait is a steady, slow trot that can be maintained for long periods without tiring.

There is a fair amount of variation both with respect to size and coat. The variations discussed in detail below are not considered undesirable as they do not affect the working ability of the dog.

The ideal, Bergamasco at any stage in coat development is a well-balanced dog with a rustic appearance. The ideal height ranges from 21 to 25 inches.

Size, Proportion, Substance: The Bergamasco is ideally suited to move and guard sheep on the alpine rocky slopes and pastures with a body slightly longer than tall. Built for strength and resistance, the Bergamasco has a lean, athletic build on sturdy (but not heavy) bones with a well-developed chest, ample thorax, relatively short necks with firm, limber muscles. This framework is well-muscled, without being thick or bulky. The length of body

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measured from point of shoulder to point of buttocks is 5 to 6 percent longer than the height measured at the withers. (Height-to-length ratio approximately 10:10.5 to 11.) Measured at the withers, the ideal dog stands 23½ inches and the ideal bitch stands 22 inches. However, there is a fair amount of variation in the breed with respect to height, and taller females or shorter males are acceptable as long as they are between 21 and 25 inches tall. Disqualification – Height under 21 inches. Any height over 25 inches should be considered a fault; the seriousness of the fault is equivalent to the extent of the deviation. The minimum height requirement of 21 inches shall not apply to dogs or bitches under twelve months of age.

Head: The *head* is large, roughly proportionate to the size of the dog. The skull and muzzle are of equal length, (parallel to one another) and joined at a pronounced stop. The hair on the head may either be flocked or not. In either case, the typical disheveled appearance is natural and rustic. *Eyes* - The eyes are large, oval, and set just slightly obliquely. Eye color is chestnut, with the darkness of the color varying from hazel to dark brown. The eye rims are tight-fitting and black pigmented; eyelashes are particularly long so that they can lift the hair falling from the forehead over the eyes. The expression is attentive and calm. Disqualifications – Any lack of pigmentation of the eye rims; one (or two) full blue eye(s).

Ears - The ears are soft and thin and hang down on either side of the face. The ears are set high. At its widest point, the ear is from 2½ to 3 inches wide. Ear length does not exceed half the length of the head, and shorter is preferred. The top two-thirds of the ear is triangular, with slightly rounded tips. When the dog is alert, the ears prick up at the base, with the top two-thirds semi-drooping. Viewed from the side, the ears appear to be an extension of the curve of the back of the neck. The ears may either be flocked or not. *Skull* - The skull is slightly domed between the ears and rounded at the forehead. The skull is as wide as it is long and features a prominent occiput and a marked median furrow.

Muzzle - The depth and width of the muzzle, measured at midpoint, are each half the length of the muzzle. The muzzle is blunt, tapering only slightly toward the nose. The upper longitudinal planes of the skull and the muzzle are parallel. *Nose* - The nose is large and black, with big, well-opened nostrils. In profile, the nose is on the same line as the top of the muzzle and does not extend beyond the forepart of the muzzle. Disqualification – Dudley nose. *Lips* - The lips are tight and black pigmented. *Bite and Teeth:* The jaw is wide with strong, evenly spaced teeth meeting in a scissors bite. The line of the incisors is straight and perpendicular to the outside lines of the jaw. A level bite is acceptable. Serious Faults – Overshot, with a space greater than one eighth of an inch. Undershot bite, such

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that there is a complete loss of contact by all the incisors.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* - The neck is strong, slightly arched, with well-developed muscles. Measured from the nape to the forward edge of the withers, the neck is 20 percent shorter than the length of the head. The neck circumference is at least twice the length of the neck. There is no dewlap. The hair on the neck forms a thick collar with a varying degree of fluffs present. In action, the neck is carried forward with its upper profile almost a continuation of the topline, with only a slight angle at the withers. *Topline* - The stacked side silhouette presents a level topline to a slight rise over the loin with a slightly sloping croup falling off to a low-set tail. While moving, the topline is level. *Body* - **Chest and Ribs:** The chest is heart-shaped when felt from the front. The rib cage is well-sprung and let down to the elbow. (The depth of the rib cage is equal to half the dog's height at the withers.) **Tuck-up** - Tuck-up is nearly absent. **Back** - The back is straight. **Loin** - The loin is slightly convex, firmly joining the back and the croup. **Croup** - In the Bergamasco, the croup is slightly sloping about 35 degrees downward from the horizontal. **Pelvis** - The pelvis is well-developed. The length is 31 to 32 percent of the height at the withers with a fallaway of 35 to 40 degrees from horizontal. Due to the steeper inclination of the pelvis, the rear extension is lesser

than other breeds who work on flat terrain where speed and stride width are more important than power. Therefore, at a trot, the Bergamasco's drive will not be as high and long as other herding dogs. *Tail* - The tail is natural and undocked, thick at the base, and tapering to the tip, inserted in the lower third of a steep croup. When in repose, the tail hangs down to the hock and curves slightly outward. While moving the tail flags outward laterally, as an extension of the topline with the crook raised above the topline.

Forequarters: The legs are straight when viewed from the front and side and well-proportioned in relation to the size of the dog. **Shoulders** - The shoulders are tightly knit and strong. The shoulder blades are wide and long with a steep angulation, 55 to 60 degrees from the horizontal. The length is at least one-fourth the height at the withers. **Upper Arms** - The upper arms are strong and well-muscled. They are just slightly longer than the shoulder blades. The angle formed by the upper arm and shoulder blade is about 115 degrees. The ratio between the distance from withers to elbow and from elbow to the ground is 1:1. This is essential for a dog which has to move both up and downhill where extra effort is required. **Elbows** - Elbows are set on a plane parallel to the body. They are neither close to the body nor jutting out. The humero-radial angle (between upper-arm and

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forearm) ranges from 150 to 155 degrees.

The hair hanging down from the elbows is profuse, long and thick, tending to flock.

Forearms - The forearms are strong with lean muscle. They are roughly the same length as the upper arms (1:1) and are placed so that the point of the elbow is on a vertical line falling from the top of the shoulder blade.

Pasterns - The pastern joint (carpus) follows the vertical line of the forearm and is very mobile and lean. The pasterns are straight when viewed from the front, and slightly sloping when viewed from the side (about 10 degrees from vertical). **Dewclaws** - Dewclaws may be removed. **Feet** - The front feet are oval shaped, arched with tight toes, well-flocked with hair.

Pads - The pads of the feet are thick and black pigmented with a tight skin. **Nails** - The toenails are strong and black.

Hindquarters: The Legs are straight when viewed from the back and well-proportioned in relation to the size of the dog. The femur and tibia are roughly the same length. This, in combination with the 35 to 40 degree slope of the pelvis, make the dog better suited for locomotion over hilly territories. **Upper Thighs** - The upper thighs are long, wide, and well-muscled, sloping downward and forward at a 95 to 100 degree angle from the pelvis. **Stifles (Knees)** - The Stifles are perfectly in line with the limbs, neither turned in nor out. **Lower Thighs** - The lower thighs are as long as the

upper thighs, with lean muscles. They slope downward and back, forming an angle of about 105 to 110 degrees at the stifle joint (femur-tibia). There is a well-defined furrow between the tendon and the bone above the hock. **Hocks** - The distance from the point of hock to the ground is no less than 25 percent of the height at the withers. Viewed from behind, the rear pasterns are vertical and parallel to one another. Viewed from the side, the rear pasterns are vertical and placed so that the hocks just slightly extend past a vertical line dropped from the point of buttock. The angle of the hock joint (tibio-tarsal) is about 130 to 135 degrees. **Dewclaws** - Dewclaws may be removed. **Feet** - The back feet are slightly smaller than the front ones. They are oval shaped, arched with tight toes, well-flocked with hair. **Pads** - The pads of the feet are thick and black pigmented with a tight skin. **Nails** - The toenails are strong and black.

Coat: The Bergamasco is a rustic, working dog with a coat that takes years to reach maturity, and can vary considerably. As discussed in detail below, the distribution, size, texture and thickness of the flocks grow differently in each individual. A young dog's coat goes through a number of stages in the early years. Female coats are subject to change due to hormones and raising pups. These are natural differences and therefore are not to be weighed heavily.

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The make-up of the Bergamasco's coat is extremely complex. The hair is composed of three types of hair: undercoat, "goat hair," and woolly hair. The undercoat is short, dense, and of fine texture adhering to the skin forming a protective, waterproof layer. The "goat hair" is strong and rough in texture, as in goats, which stays smooth without tufting together with itself. The third type of hair is woolly hair. This type is somewhat finer in texture and grows together in tufts. The "goat hair" and the woolly hair naturally weave together over time and form the flocks, which have a tight consistency akin to boiled wool. The flocks are somewhat flat, irregular in shape, and sometimes open in a fan-shape at the tip. The distribution of the goat and woolly hair over the body is not homogeneous. Because of this, there is little uniformity in the abundance, size and width of the flocks throughout the body. For instance, in the saddle area and in the upper top part of the neck, "goat hair" predominates, resulting in a smoother texture and less flock formation. However, the complete absence of wool is not acceptable. Below the saddle, from the height of the shoulders down, the remaining parts of the neck, and on the chest the presence of the woolly hair is more prevalent; thus, has more flock formation. On the back of the body and the legs, the woolly hair is very abundant and mingles with the reduced quantity of "goat hair;" thus, an abundance of flocks form in this region. The hair on the legs also hangs in flocks rather than feathering. The hair on the

top of head and ears may either be flocked or not. In either case, the typical disheveled appearance is natural and rustic and hangs over the eyes. The eyelashes are exceptionally long and serve to hold the hair/flocks somewhat away from the eyes. The coat is never shaven or the wool brushed out. Trimming is acceptable for hygienic reasons and the ease of movement around the feet and pads. Trimming is not acceptable to alter the traditional rustic appearance of the dog.

Puppies: From birth to 10 to 12 months of age, the coat is soft and short. At approximately 9 to 10 months of age, the goat hair and woolly undercoat begin to grow in. Human intervention is usually required to separate the coat into the beginnings of flocks at this point. This leads to the formation of informal bundles, then eventually to stubby formations that can give an unkempt and messy appearance at this period of the dog's life. This is natural and unavoidable. It is only at approximately 3 years of age that the flocks will have grown long enough for the unique look for which the dog is known to begin to be achieved. The flocks continue to grow throughout the dog's life. They may reach the ground at 5 to 6 years of age; hence young dogs must not be penalized for a coat which has not yet lengthened.

Color: Bergamascos are born genetically black or gray (blue merle, black with part of the

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body diluted into lighter grey). The color often changes to different shades as the dog matures. The majority of dogs born black as well as the black patches of the merle dogs will lighten into shades of grey from light to charcoal due to a “fading black” gene; a few will remain black.

A superficial coloring includes shading of Isabella and fawn at the lower part of flocks as a result of discoloration of old hair under the influence of sun, water and atmospheric factors in general as well as ageing of the hair. The loose hairs gradually change color: the gray hairs turn yellowish while the black ones take on a tawny hue. The overall look of these may be more reddish brown from a distance. The flocks must be examined at the roots, close to the skin, here the coat must be either black or gray. Solid white is not allowed but white markings are acceptable if they cover no more than one-fifth of the body. Disqualification – White coat color on more than one-fifth of the total area of the body.

Gait: Bergamascos had to adapt to various ways of moving the sheep, sometimes covering long distances every day to get to the grazing grounds, while at other times they would only cover short distances within specific areas. The gait must have steady and elastic movement with resistance for efficiency and power. Due to its unique angulations of the fore and hind quarters and compact build, the Bergam-

asco's gait is focused on resistance, strength and low center of gravity, with both fore and hind feet closer to the ground. The forward and backward reach, while extended are less than flatland herding breeds. The proportions and angles of the fore and hind quarters provide the needed for strength and resilience in hilly terrain. Their natural gait is slower paced than other herding dogs.

The proper gait for the Bergamasco is a free, extended, elastic, slow trot with both front and rear feet remaining close to the ground, in order to achieve a calm and balanced movement while preserving energy in a mountainous terrain. The pasterns are supple and flex freely at a 90-degree angle. The head is carried forward with the neck forming a slight angle at the withers. The topline is level, and the tail flags outward laterally with the crook raised above the topline.

Temperament: The function of the Bergamasco sheepdog is to drive and guard herds and livestock in general, a task for which the breed expresses consummate ability, thanks to its qualities of vigilance, concentration and harmonious build. The Bergamasco's capacity for learning and strong determination are combined with a calm and patient temperament. They are bred to think for themselves and assess each situation. This does account for some of the stubbornness that runs in them.

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Bergamascos have a unique ability to size people up and determine the appropriate way to interact with both family members and strangers. While they may appear aloof, they are ever watchful. Just because the eyes are not seen does not mean they are not watching. They have an eager-to-please nature and establish a close relationship with humans. The breed must never be aggressive without cause, or fearful. Bergamascos are highly intelligent and self-possessed and may display indifference to attempts to engage their attention.

Serious Faults: Overshot, with a space greater than one eighth of an inch. Undershot bite, such that there is a complete loss of contact by all the incisors.

Disqualifications:

Height under 21 inches. The minimum height requirement of 21 inches shall not apply to dogs or bitches under twelve months of age.

Any lack of pigmentation of the eye rims; one (or two) full blue eye(s).

Dudley nose.

White coat color on more than one-fifth of the total area of the body.

PROPOSED CANE CORSO STANDARD FOR COMMENT:

In accordance with the Guidelines for Breed Standard Revisions this is being published to receive any comments prior to the balloting of the club membership. Any comments may be

forwarded directly to:

Mari-Beth O'Neill

VP Sport Services

mbo@akc.org

General Appearance: The Cane Corso is an ancient Italian medium-large sized Molossoid. A powerful, agile breed with a large, distinctive headpiece, substantial bone, and well-defined muscle mass. He is balanced, strong, and moves with effortless efficiency. He is intuitive, intelligent, and confident. Physically and mentally, he is ideally equipped for his traditional roles as a property guardian, hunter of difficult game such as the wild boar, and all-around utility dog to the rural Italian people.

Size, Proportion, Substance: A muscular, balanced, large boned dog, distinctly rectangular in proportion and athletically built. The dog's length, measured from the prosternum to the point of buttock, is approximately, but no less than, 11 percent greater than the height of the dog measured from the top of the shoulder blades the ground. Height - Dogs: 25 to 27½ inches, Bitches: 23½ to 26 inches. Weight - Proportionate to height.

Head: The overall *headpiece* is large, chiseled and impressive; both skull and muzzle have a squared appearance. The planes of the skull and muzzle are slightly convergent; they are never parallel or divergent. Total length is approximately one-third of the height at the

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withers. The circumference of the head measured at the cheekbones is more than twice the total length of the head; skin is firm and smooth. *Skull* - Viewed from the front is wide and square in appearance, width is equal to the length. Back skull is wide. The brow and cheekbones are prominent. From the side: a prominent arch begins above the eyes and then flattens backward towards the occiput. Viewed from the top it has a square appearance due to lateral side planes, the zygomatic arches and powerful muscles swathing it. *Stop* - Well defined and deep due to developed and bulging frontal sinuses and prominent brow. *Expression* - Very alert and attentive. Some wrinkling on the forehead can occur when alert. *Eyes* - Medium-sized, oval-shaped, not round or bulging, tight fitting rims preferred with only a minimal amount of haw being visible. Eyes should be wideset and sit just slightly above the muzzle plane and in a sub frontal position. *Eye Color* - dark brown to a light amber, correlating with coat color. Pigmentation of the eye rims is complete. It is either black or grey, matching the pigment color of dog. *Disqualification* - Blue eye(s) or wall-eyed. *Ears* - Wideset. May be cropped or uncropped, if cropped it is in an equilateral triangle. If uncropped, they are medium-sized, triangular in shape, held tight to the cheeks, and not extending beyond the jawbone. *Nose* - Large and wide with well-opened nostrils, the nose is an extension of the topline of the muzzle. It does not protrude beyond nor recede behind

the front plane of the muzzle. Pigment is black or grey, matching the dog, and is complete.

Muzzle - Very broad and deep with a squared appearance. Length is approximately one-third of the total length of the entire head-piece, not shorter. Depth of muzzle is nearly equal to its length. The top and bottom muzzle planes are parallel, and the nose and chin form a perpendicular line. Viewed from the front: the anterior face should look flat and form a trapezoid, wider at the bottom. Muzzle is not narrow or snipey. *Lips* - Rather firm. Upper lips moderately hanging, they join under the nostrils to form an inverted "U". Pigmentation matches color pigment of dog. *Bite* - Slightly undershot ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch or less) or level are preferred. Scissor bite is acceptable if the parameters of the head and muzzle are correct. The incisors are firmly placed in a straight line to give the jaw the greatest possible width. Full dentition is preferred although the absence of P1s are not faulted. Excessive undershot, meaning more than a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch is so severe a fault as to render the exhibit ineligible for award. *Disqualification*: wry mouth.

Neck, Topline, Body: *Neck* - Strong and slightly arched, flowing smoothly into the shoulders with a small amount of dewlap. The length of the neck is approximately one third the height at the withers. *Body* - The trunk is rectangular in proportion. The depth of the chest reaches down to the point of the elbow,

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which is approximately half the total height at the highest point of the shoulder blades. Ribs are long and well sprung. Moderate tuck-up. Chest – Viewed from the front: Broad, well-muscled and oval-shaped, measuring slightly wider than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the height of the dog. From the side: Powerful and well-muscled, the prosternum is visible. Back - Wide, strong, muscular. Highest part of the shoulder blade slightly rising above the strong, level backline. Loin - Short, broad, well-muscled and joined harmoniously to the backline. Croup - Long, wide, slightly sloping. Rump has significant, well-defined muscle mass. *Tail* - Tail set is an extension of the backline. It is thick at the root with not much tapering at the tip. When not in action carried low, otherwise horizontal or slightly higher than back, not to be carried in a vertical position, it is docked at the 4th vertebrae. Natural tails are accepted, though not preferred. In the case of natural tails, the tip reaches the hock but not below. Carried low, it is neither broken nor kinked but supple. Hanging when the dog is in repose; generally carried level with the back or slightly above the level of the back when the dog is in action, without curving over the back or being curled. Disqualification - A natural tail that is atrophied or a natural tail that is knotted and laterally deviated or twisted.

Forequarters: Powerful and muscular, well-proportioned to the size of the dog. Straight when viewed from the front or side, the height

of the limb at the elbow is equal to 50 percent of the height at the withers. Shoulders - Muscular; Shoulder blades are long and well laid back.

Upper arm - Strong, muscled, with good bone. Corresponds in length and angle to the shoulder blade. Elbows sit well under the front quarters, aligned with the sternum floor, directly under the withers. They are parallel; adhere to the rib cage and turn neither in nor out. Forearm - straight, parallel to each other and with good bone and well-muscled. Front Pasterns - When viewed from the front, they are in a straight vertical line with the forearm, neither turning in or out. They are strong and flexible. Front Feet - Round with well-arched, gathered toes (catlike). Lean hard dark pads and nails except in the case of white toes. Front dewclaws - Can remain or be removed, if left intact should only be a single dewclaw on each leg.

Hindquarters: As a whole, are powerful, strong and balanced with the front quarters. Thighs - Upper and lower thighs are of corresponding length, well-muscled and powerful. Stifle - Should be moderately angulated, strong. Legs - Strong bone and muscle structure. Hocks - wide set, thick, clean and parallel when viewed from behind. Rear pasterns - Wide-set, thick and clean, Pasterns are of moderate length and parallel when viewed from behind. Rear dewclaws - Any rear dewclaws are removed. Hind feet: Slightly more oval-shaped than

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front; gathered toes.

Coat: The coat is short, stiff, shiny, adherent, and dense with a light undercoat that becomes thicker in cold weather.

Color: Acceptable colors are black, lighter and darker shades of gray, lighter and darker shades of fawn, and red. Brindling is common in all of these colors. Solid fawn and red, including lighter and darker shades, have a black or gray mask. The mask blends toward but does not go beyond the eyes. White patch on the chest, throat, chin, backs of the pasterns, and toes are common. Disqualification - Solid grey or black coats with solid tan patterns on legs and chest, where no brindling is evident, as seen in black and tan breeds.

Gait: Elongated trot. Free-flowing and effortless, with long reach and strong drive. The head is lowered and carried forward. As the dog accelerates, the feet converge toward towards the center line of gravity in a near single track. The topline remains level, with minimal roll or bounce.

Temperament: Confident, intuitive, and intelligent, he is easily trained. His presence is majestic, powerful and often intimidating. In public, he is reserved and discerning but never shy. He is docile and affectionate to his owner and those who earn his respect. Loving with children and family, the Cane Corso is a

fierce protector of his property and people.

Summary: The overall conformation of the dog should be well-balanced and proportionate. The breed's ability to work should never be compromised. The foregoing description is that of the ideal Cane Corso; any deviation from the above-described dog is penalized to the deviation's extent.

Disqualifications:

Blue eye(s), Wall eyed.

Wry mouth.

A natural tail that is atrophied or a natural tail that is knotted and laterally deviated or twisted.

Solid grey or black coats with solid tan patterns on legs and chest, where no brindling is evident, as seen in Black and tan breeds.

PROPOSED ENTLEBUCHER MOUNTAIN DOG STANDARD FOR COMMENT:

In accordance with the Guidelines for Breed Standard Revisions this is being published to receive any comments prior to the balloting of the club membership. Any comments may be forwarded directly to:

Mari-Beth O'Neill

VP Sport Services

mbo@akc.org

General Appearance: The Entlebucher Mountain Dog (Shepherd Dog from Entlebuch, or Dog of the Alpine Herdsman) is a native of

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Switzerland, and the smallest of the four tri-colored Swiss Sennenhund breeds. Swiss farmers have historically used the Entlebucher to move cows from pasture to pasture in the Alps. Their keen intelligence, speed and agility also made them useful for the management of other large animals such as horses and hogs. The Entlebucher is a medium-sized, compact, strongly muscled, elongated drover. He has a short, hard and shiny coat, bright black with symmetrical markings of pure white on blaze, muzzle, chest, and feet; shades of rich fawn to mahogany are present on the eyebrows and between the black and white markings.

Prized for his agreeable nature, ease of training, and devotion to family, the Entlebucher possesses an excellent work ethic, and the ability to work alone or in harmony with his master. Given a job, he transforms from a lively, high-spirited playmate, to a serious, tireless, self-assured dog of commanding presence. Although primarily a drover, Entles excel at competitive sports and are willing and enthusiastic partners in any athletic canine activity chosen by their master.

Purpose and heritage have resulted in an unusually intense bonding between the Entlebucher and his master; however the Entlebucher should not be considered a breed for the casual owner. He will remain an active, highly energetic dog for his entire lifetime. Because of the guardian traits of this breed, thorough socialization is required during puppyhood; typically Entles are indifferent to,

or somewhat aloof with, strangers.

Size, Proportion, Substance: Dogs - 17½ to 20½ inches, Bitches - 16½ to 19½ inches. Ratio of height at withers to length of body, 8:10 - length to height ratio 10 to 8 measured from point of shoulder to point of rump and ground to withers. Strongly muscled, agile, balanced dog with ample bone; but never overdone. Size alone should never take precedence over type, balance, soundness and temperament. Note that too small a dog generally lacks the power required and too large a dog may lack the agility and mobility desired in a herding dog.

Head: In harmonious proportion to the body, slightly wedged-shaped; clean. Head planes of muzzle and skull more or less parallel. Ratio of muzzle to skull 9:10. *Expression* - Alert, attentive, and friendly. *Eyes* - Must be brown, darker eye preferred. Slightly small, roundish shaped, with well fitted, black pigmented rims. Disqualifying fault - Blue eye(s) or yellow hawk eyes. *Ears* - Not too big, set on high and wide. When alert, are slightly raised at set-on, turned forward; in repose lay flat and close to head and form a nearly level plane with top skull. Firm, well developed ear-cartilage. Flaps pendulous, triangular, rounded at tips. *Skull* - Flat on top, broadest between set-on of ears, slightly tapering towards muzzle. Occipital bone barely visible. Frontal furrow barely pronounced with minimal stop. *Muzzle* - Strong,

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well chiseled, clearly set off from slightly pronounced cheeks, tapering but not pointed or snipey. Bridge of nose is straight. Whiskers to be left natural. Nose - Black. Lips - Close fitting to jaw, with black pigmentation. *Bite* - Scissor bite preferred, even bite tolerated.

Disqualifying faults - Overshot or undershot jaw; wry mouth.

Neck, Topline, Body: Pleasing smooth merge of neck into topline. *Neck* - Medium length, strong and clean, merging smoothly with the body. *Topline* - Sturdy and level. *Body* - Strong, slightly elongated, length to be in rib cage and not in loin; length to height ratio 10 to 8 measured from point of shoulder to point of rump and ground to withers. Chest - Capacious, broad, deep, and reaching to the elbows; well sprung ribs. Underline - Slightly tucked up. Back - Straight, firm, broad. Loins - Strong, flexible. Croup - Slightly sloping, relatively long. *Tail* - Natural tail or docked tail is equally acceptable. Natural tail set-on in continuation of the gently sloping croup. In motion can be elevated but never touching the back. Ring-tails highly discouraged.

Forequarters: Strongly muscled but not too heavy. Shoulders are laid back, flat lying, well muscled and never loose. Upper arm length equal or slightly shorter than shoulder blade. Angle of shoulder blade forming an angle of 110 to 120 degrees. Elbows lying well onto the body, turning neither in nor out. Forelegs are

short, sturdy, straight and parallel; neither too wide nor too close together. Seen from side placed well under the body. Pastern seen from front in straight continuation of the forearm; seen from side slightly angulated and relatively short. Paws point straight forward; compact, slightly rounded with well-arched toes. Pads coarse and robust. Dewclaws - May be removed on the front legs. Nails - Short, strong; any combination of black or white.

Hindquarters: Well-muscled. Hind legs not too close together; from behind, straight and parallel. Upper thigh - Fairly long, broad and strong. Lower thigh - Approximately equal length to upper thigh; clean. Stifle - Well angulated. Hock joint - Strong; turns neither in nor out. Hock - Relatively short, perpendicular to the ground when dog is standing naturally; from the rear, parallel to each other. Rear dewclaws - Should be removed. Rear feet - Overall description same as front.

Coat: Double coat. Topcoat short, close fitting, harsh and shiny. Undercoat dense; of varying color. Wavy or soft coat tolerated but not preferred. Disqualifying fault - Single coat.

Color: Tricolor. Basic color must be black with tan (fawn to mahogany) and white markings, which should be as symmetric as possible. The tan markings are placed above the eyes, on cheeks, muzzle, either side of the chest, under the tail, and on all four legs. On legs, the tan is

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situated between the black and the white. Small tan oval islands on cheeks are desired. White markings include a distinct small blaze, which runs without interruption from top of head over bridge of nose, and can wholly or partially cover the muzzle. White from chin to chest without interruption. An inverted cross on chest desirable. In full-length tail, white tip is desirable. White on all four feet. Undesirable but tolerated - small white patch on the nape of the neck (not more than 2 inches), high boot, socks and bib. Color and markings should not take precedence over overall soundness, balance and temperament.

Gait: Ground covering, free, fluid movement with good reach and strong drive from rear. As the speed of the gait increases, legs converge - the rear more pronounced.

Temperament: The Entlebucher is a confident cattle dog, neither shy nor vicious; may be reserved with strangers. He is lively, active, persistent, self-assured and determined. Cheerful and capable of learning, he is loyal and protective of family, herd and property. He is highly intelligent, versatile and adaptable with a strong willingness to work; is quick and responsive to commands from his owner making him especially suited as a companion, herding and general all-purpose dog.

Faults: Any departure from the foregoing points must be considered as a fault, and the

seriousness with which the fault should be regarded should be in exact proportion to its degree.

Disqualifications:

Oversize: A Male over 20½ inches. A Bitch over 19½ inches.

Blue eye(s) or yellow hawk eyes.

Overshot or undershot jaw. Wry mouth.

Absence of undercoat.

CONFORMATION JUDGES

Letters concerning judges and provisional judges should be addressed to the Judging Operations Department at PO Box 900062, Raleigh, NC 27675-9062. Letters concerning Agility, Obedience, Rally, Tracking, and VST applicants should be addressed to the Companion Events Department in North Carolina.

The American Kennel Club will, at the request of a judge or judge applicant, provide that individual with copies of letters received regarding their judging qualifications. As a result, it should be understood that any such correspondence will be made available, upon request, to the judge or judge applicant.

It is the responsibility of all Conformation and Junior Showmanship judges to notify the Judging Operations Department of any changes or corrections to their address, phone, fax or emails. These changes are very important because they affect your judges' record, the web site and the Judges Directory.

SECRETARY'S PAGES

Please notify Judging Operations by email at judgingops@akc.org.

APPLICANTS

The following persons applications have been submitted for the breed(s) specified *but they are NOT eligible to accept assignments*.

NEW BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Ms. Nicholle Hoke (103545) OK

(405) 765-7990

nicholle@haloridge.com

French Bulldogs

Dr. Tracie Laliberte (6322) MA

(508) 409-9776

Infinidaddog@yahoo.com

Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Lhasa Apsos

Ms. Carolyn Keller Lenhart (109631) MD

(443) 987-0383

marnuscollies@gmail.com

Collies

Ms. Isabel Norton Ososki (109565) IL

(618) 667-8034

silverthreadcollies@prodigy.net

Collies

Ms. Pat Vanden Heuvel (108151) WI

(262) 483-1812

patvandenheuvel@gmail.com

Golden Retrievers

ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

Mr. John F. Booth (6914) TX

(210) 487-0805

judgejbooth@gmail.com

American Foxhounds, Bloodhounds, Cirneco dell'Etna, English Foxhounds, Irish Wolfhounds, Sloughis

Ms. Bridget Brown (102665) AL

(205) 515-8753

jackeye@bellsouth.net

Cocker Spaniels, Akitas, Alaskan Malamutes, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Dogo Argentinos, German Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Komondorok, Mastiffs, Rottweilers, Samoyeds

Mr. Lonnie Carroll (101177) SC

(864) 420-8877

Lrc82@aol.com

Golden Retrievers, Irish Setters, Irish Red and White Setters, Clumber Spaniels

Ms. Denise Dean (7044) AZ

(928) 635-2931

dean7044@gmail.com

Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Chinese Crested, Pekingese, Pomeranians

Mr. Edmund Dzuik (26469) MO

(573) 424-2809

eddiedziuk@aol.com

Balance of Sporting Group (Barbets, Lagotti Ramagnolis, Nederlandse Kooikerhoodjes, Curly-Coated Retrievers, Irish Red and White Setters)

Ms. Jane M. Engemann (96727) OK

(580) 248-0578

jtoddot@aol.com

American Hairless Terriers, Cesky Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Rat Terriers, Maltese

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Dr. Joan Eversole (97105) NH

(603) 254-5960

sidecarpup@hotmail.com

Balance of the Non- Sporting Group (Bichons Frises, Boston Terriers, Chinese Shar-Pei, Chow Chows, Keeshonden, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Terriers)

Mr. James M. Fankhauser (18843) MI

(269) 679-5095

nexusclumbers@gmail.com

Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Canaan Dogs, Old English Sheepdogs

Ms. Gaye Lynn Grant (100927) IL

(815) 355-3487

littleflock@comcast.net

Kuvaszok, Cardigan Welsh Corgis, Collies

Mrs. Nancy Smith Hafner (7295) AL

(256) 381-5744

nancyshafner@aol.com

Alaskan Malamutes, Doberman Pinschers, Giant Schnauzers, Great Danes, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Rottweilers, Standard Schnauzers, Tibetan Mastiffs

Mrs. Stephanie Hamblin Barnhill (47317) KS

(785) 764-1536

nykiskas@sunflower.com

Black Russian Terriers, Boerboels, Dogo Argentinos, Komondorok, Kuvaszok, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Rottweilers, St. Bernards, Tibetan Mastiffs

Mrs. Marianne C. Klinkowski (7135) CA

(408) 446-0604

naharin@comcast.net

Dalmatians, Shiba Inu

Mr. Dean A. Laney (98653) ID

(208) 369-6923

nalaney@q.com

Basset Hounds, Bluetick Coonhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Treeing Walker Coonhounds

Mr. Jeffrey Langevin (93425) NH

(207) 735-5004

jeffreylangevin@hotmail.com

Balance of the Non- Sporting Group (Bichons Frises, Chow Chows, Norwegian Lundehunds, Shiba Inu, Tibetan Spaniels)

Ms. Claire L. Mancha (56114) OR

(503) 516-6449

claire@whiz.to

German Shorthaired Pointers

Mr. A. Todd Miller (96991) MO

(573) 560-3383

whippetsofljomyr@icloud.com

Bloodhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons Vendeens, Biewer Terriers, Havanese, Japanese Chins, Manchester Terriers, Miniature Pinschers, Toy Fox Terriers

Ms. Shelley Miller (102995) NC

(919) 525-5001

sunmagicclumbers@gmail.com

Golden Retrievers, Welsh Springer Spaniels

Mr. Adrian Quesada (96331) CA

(951) 751-4109

aqlexport@aol.com

American Eskimo Dogs, Bichons Frises, Chow Chows, Lowchen, Schipperkes, Tibetan Spaniels, Tibetan Terriers

SECRETARY'S PAGES

Mr. John C. Ramirez (1814) CA

(310) 991-0241

jamrami68620@aol.com

Balance of Terrier Group (American Hairless Terriers, Australian Terriers, Border Terriers, Kerry Blue Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Rat Terriers, Russell Terriers, Soft Coated Wheaten Terriers, Welsh Terriers), Bulldogs

Ms. Wendy Sorrell (75680) TN

(865) 900-2112

sorrellwendy2@gmail.com

Siberian Huskies

ADJUNCT APPLICANT

The following person application has been accepted for the breed specified under the Adjunct System *but they are NOT eligible to accept assignments.*

Mrs. Chris A. Levy (6368) OR

(503) 390-4864

chris@abiquadogs.com

Mudik

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP JUDGING APPLICANT

Ms. Katherine Holmen (109619) MN

(507) 261-1926

k8sk9skennels@gmail.com

PERMIT JUDGES

The following persons have been approved on a **Permit** basis for the designated breeds in accordance with the current judging approval process. *They may now accept assignments* and

the fancy may still offer comments to Judging Operations.

NEW BREED PERMIT JUDGES

Mrs. Elizabeth Crisp Blake (109212) CA

(530) 400-9322

ranthornbts1970@gmail.com

Border Terriers

Mrs. Linda Willard (108287) TX

(806) 622-9115

4jepgr4@gmail.com

Golden Retrievers

ADDITIONAL BREED PERMIT JUDGES

Mrs. Emily (Fish) Barnhart (92354) WA

(360) 904-5765

emilypawcific@yahoo.com

Brittanys, Golden Retrievers, Vizslas, Dachshunds, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Pomeranians

Mrs. Linda Berberich (38418) NJ

(201) 385-1626

vomviraus@outlook.com

Barbets, Golden Retrievers, Cocker Spaniels, English Cocker Spaniels

Mrs. Valerie J. Brown (6082) WA

(509) 554-1669

essentiadogs@gmail.com

Bedlington Terriers, Cairn Terriers, Dandie Dinmont Terriers, Smooth Fox Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Norwich Terriers, Scottish Terriers

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Mr. James Conroy (95311) GA

(561) 400-2059

bluedane@mindspring.com

Anatolian Shepherd Dogs, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Boxers, Bullmastiffs, Giant Schnauzers, German Pinschers, Great Pyrenees, Mastiffs, Rottweilers

Mrs. Mary Faeth (101477) CA

(530) 210-7791

spinfandel@yahoo.com

Balance of Sporting Group (Barbets, Nova Scotia Duck Tolling Retrievers, English Setters, Irish Setters, American Water Spaniels, Boykin Spaniels, Sussex Spaniels, Weimaraners), Airedale Terriers

Mr. Edward A. Fojtik (104757) IL

(847) 254-6166

efojtik@aol.com

Akitas, Bernese Mountain Dogs, Black Russian Terriers, Boerboels, Cane Corsos, German Pinschers, Greater Swiss Mountain Dogs, Kuvaszok, Mastiffs, Neapolitan Mastiffs, Samoyeds, Tibetan Mastiffs

Ms. Collette Jaynes (95369) GA

(864) 684-8484

collette@jazzin.com

Brittanys, Flat Coated Retrievers, Boykin Spaniels, Spinoni Italiani, Vizslas, Wire-haired Vizslas

Miss Kathryn Leonhardt (23180) FL

(301) 221-3137

magicdeion@aol.com

Vizslas, Shetland Sheepdogs

Miss Sandra Lex (7136) CAN

(416) 252-9957

sandralex@rogers.com

Balance of Non-Sporting Group (American Eskimo Dogs, Dalmatians, Lhasa Apsos)

Mrs. Yolanda Lininger (99933) WI

(715) 325-6661

linincorgi@tznnet.com

Cardigan Welsh Corigis

Mrs. Diane K. Ondo (95991) PA

(610) 970-9122

melcain@verizon.net

American Hairless Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, Bull Terriers, Manchester Terriers

Ms. Louise Palarik (6054) IL

(847) 487-5677

colliejudge@juno.com

Black and Tan Coonhounds, Grand Bassets Griffons Vendeens

Mrs. Marilyn Pipes (29634) TX

(214) 208-4898

willmarpp1@gmail.com

Basset Hounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds, Grand Basset Griffons Vendeens, Salukis, Treeing Walker Coonhounds

Ms. Pat Putman (34310) WA

(509) 884-8258

patputman42@gmail.com

Manchester Terriers, Shih Tzu, American Eskimo Dogs

Mrs. Barbara Shaw (6554) TX

(903) 870-6425

bshaw322@gmail.com

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Curly-Coated Retrievers, Boykin Spaniels,
Field Spaniels, German Pinschers

Mr. Gus Sinibaldi (103241) NC

(954) 614-9308

gus.sinibaldi@yahoo.com

Affenpinschers, Chinese Cresteds, English
Toy Spaniels, Papillons, Pekingese, Pomeranians,
Pugs, Shih Tzu

Mr. Gary Stiles (51717) WA

(360) 770-6690

lacasitas@aol.com

Boston Terriers, Schipperkes

Mr. Ken Tippie (5329) CA

(415) 699-5109

kentippie@hotmail.com

American Foxhounds, Beagles, Bloodhounds,
English Foxhounds, Airedale Terriers, American
Hairless Terriers, Bull Terriers, Dandie
Dinmont Terriers, Wire Fox Terriers, Glen of
Imaal Terriers, Lakeland Terriers, Miniature
Bull Terriers

Ms. Marilyn Van Vleit (67040) OR

(503) 510-1332

mvanvleit@gmail.com

Basset Hounds, Black and Tan Coonhounds,
Harriers, Otterhounds, Petits Bassets Griffons
Vendeens

Ms. Sally Yancey (17981) NC

(336) 282-5733

scyancey@aol.com

Portuguese Pongengo Pequenos

JUNIOR SHOWMANSHIP PERMIT JUDGES

Ms. Kaitlyn Benedict (109209) AK

(907) 854-5642

benedickaitlyn@yahoo.com

Mr. Remy L. Smith-Lewis (109351) CA

(707) 208-0435

rsmithlewis@gmail.com

RESIGNED CONFORMATION JUDGE

Ms. Pamela S Schaar (7451)

DECEASED CONFORMATION JUDGES

Mr. Luc Boileau (5480)

Mr. Donald C. Martin (1461)

Mrs. Connie Gerstner Miller (7653)

Mrs. Diane Pilbin (6936)

APPLICATION FOR BREED-SPECIFIC REGISTERED NAME PREFIX

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been submitted to The American Kennel Club. Letters in regard to these applications should be addressed to Gina DiNardo, Executive Secretary:

ADILI-Rhodesian Ridgebacks-Tammy L. Lynch and Kiki L. Courtelis
BONAFIDE-Cane Corso-Teddy Parker & Nadia Parker
BRETON SANDS- Miniature American Shepherds-Lori A. Shibinette
CHANEL'S- Pomeranians-Elaine Griffin
DARLING HILL- Labrador Retrievers- Lee H. Holstein

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ELEGANT EXOTIC-Chihuahuas-Carrie A. Gemin
GEORGETOWN-Labrador Retrievers- Kevin P. Regan
GUARDIAN ANGEL-Bullmastiffs- Antoinette G. Donovan & Jeffrey M. Donovan
HONEYWEET-Golden Retrievers- Sally Zhang
LAKESIDE- West Highland White Terriers- Frances K. Schultz
LONESOME OAKS-Newfoundlands- Angela D. Winters & John S. Winters
MILAS- Collies-Lynn Hyman-Butler & Lotta Hedman
MADEMOISELLE'S- French Bulldogs-Erin F. Doiron
RED-DIRT- Dachshunds- Tina S. Stalker-Betts
RCKBOTTOM- Beagles- Nathan C. Taylor
RELEVE'S- Bichon Frises- Shannon N. Tupes
SEABREEZE-Brittanys- Mary Susan Janowski & Scott M. Janowski
SIMPLY PERFECT-Yorkshire Terriers- Viktoriya Monks & Sophia M. Monks
SWAN'S-Collies-Suanne M. King-Hardie
TRU NORTH- Alaskan Malamutes-Linda L. Cathey
WHISPERING LANE-Coton de Tulears- Melinda S. Amsden & Mark Amsden
WINDWARD- Portuguese Water Dogs- Christie L. Kello

REGISTERED NAME PREFIXES GRANTED

The following applications for a breed-specific Registered Name Prefix have been granted:

ALDER CREEK-Cavalier King Charles Spaniels- Megan R. Cromwell
ALLSTAR-German Shorthaired Pointers-
CLARISMA-Labrador Retrievers-Clarissa M. Ferrer
CONNEMARA-Irish Wolfhounds- Debbie J. Sharpe
CORSAIR-Tibetan Terriers- Lori D. Livingston
EAGLE'S WINGS- Beagles- Marlin Gipson
GINKGO-Barbet- Stacy Able
GLEN 'MOR- Gordon Setters- James A. MacWalter and Kimberly A. Thorpe
HALLACRES-Bichon Frises- Linda L. Hall
HIDEAWAY-Brittanys and English Setters- Ben D. Garcia
JOYFUL-Lagotto Romagnolo- Katherine A. Hollinger
KEL IMAJAGHAN- Azawakh-Aliya T. Taylor
KOOLEKISS-West Highland White Terriers- Martha J. Koole
LAZYM- Labrador Retrievers-Tracy McNames Harper and Stewart R. McNames
MAGNOLIA PEARL-Labrador Retriever- Carleigh P. Long
MAGNUM OPUS- German Shepherd Dogs - Melissa N. Sanders
MOONSTRUCK-Samoyeds- Stacey M. Patulski
OKIE DOX- Dachshunds- Tracie B. Goodspeed
POTRERO-Cane Corsos -Alexia I. Rodriguez and Gabriel Rodriguez
SABAL PALM- Cane Corso-Ryan Morgan
SILVERBACK- Mastiffs- Kimberly Kay Gross
STONEHAVEN-Cairn Terriers- Catherine J. Burleson

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**AMERICAN KENNEL CLUB, INC.
MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
AKC OFFICES AT 101 PARK AVENUE,
NEW YORK, NY AND VIA
VIDEO CONFERENCE
JULY 13, 2021**

The Board convened via Zoom video conference on Tuesday, July 13, 2021 at 11:05 a.m. Eastern Time.

Mr. Sprung was present in the NY Office. All other Directors participated in the meeting by video conference. The Executive Secretary was present in the NY Office and participated by video conference.

The May 11, 2021 Board Meeting minutes, copies of which had been provided to all Directors, were reviewed.

Upon a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the May 11, 2021 Board Meeting minutes were unanimously approved.

PRESIDENTS REPORT

Mr. Sprung reviewed with the Board the status of the action items emanating from the May Board meeting.

Mr. Sprung reported the following updates: AKC sent hundreds of items to the site of the Miami building collapse to support the dogs and handlers working the site on the same day that Chris Sweetwood brought this request to our attention. Although their original request was only for 12-15 cooling mats, AKC supplied 50 mats and sent toys, treats, towels, cooling collars, water bottles, cooling vests with collars and extra ice packs.

It was reported that the mission areas of registration and events are doing well. While entries are increasing, Management is very cautiously watching registration, as we must be prepared if it is a bubble as people start to return to the office environment.

Sponsorships are increasing as is Good Dog Helpline sales, social media engagement and followers and e-Commerce.

Economic Impact Study:

In the past we developed a study which proved to be of assistance to clubs, GR and PR. Now with Covid-19 subsiding and the interruptions to events lessening, Mr. Sprung has staff working to update this tool for distribution to our clubs.

Enhancements:

The Fast CAT® e-results program was developed in-house and launched mid-March for June; they are coming in at the rate of 97%

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using the electronic version. This is very helpful; as the number of events are increasing and this process allows for the posting of results more quickly with reduced input errors. With 85% of June received, there is follow up with clubs not sending them within the required 7 days; however, many events were at the end of the month.

In mid-May Registration and IT launched electronic litter kits; the initial uptick is at 8.5% of breeders choosing this option to receive their kits electronically rather than through the mail. Marketing and Registration will be collaborating to move the number upward.

Registration and IT Department also created Online Foreign Registration, making the application submission easier and improving turnaround – now 33% are online and it is expected to rise to 50% by end of year.

Staffing

We have hired 23 unbudgeted PT or FT staff and are in the process of recruiting more. This includes already hiring 9 and recruiting 3 others in Sports & Events, 1 each in Finance, Government Relations and the Library, and a dozen hired part-time in Customer Service.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION to discuss sensitive business matters. There was nothing reported out of this session.

Safety Protocols

Pamela Bruce, a world-renowned Criminal Investigations Specialist provided the Board and Staff with a presentation on safety procedures at events for all constituents, with a special discussion of safety for minors.

Explore Vision, Scope, Requirements and Implementation for future of AKC's Competition Management System

Torraine Williams, Director, Engineering and Seth Fera-Schanes, Director, Planning, participated in this portion of the meeting.

Sports & Events, working with numerous other departments, continues to grow existing competitions and create new opportunities for individuals to become involved with AKC. The expansion comes through new competition types, in-person and virtual events and titling from novice to highly experienced competitors.

There is a need for the AKC to assess its current Competition Management System (CMS) infrastructure and make investments in technology that reduces turnaround times for results, reduces manual internal processing, captures additional data points and can scale as our business evolves.

The AKC Board of Directors has asked the Staff to explore the scope of this work, requirements, cost and a multi-year implementation plan. The Board also noted the immediate

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need to supplement current staff capabilities and resources to compensate for the time and efforts required by existing staff participation during the planning and implementation process.

The Staff recommendation is to use an Agile development methodology which is proven to work well with large scale technology projects. The methodology permits greater collaboration than other approaches, is more adaptable and allows for faster delivery of useable components of the system. The IT (Information Technology) Department, in association with Sports & Events and the Executive Committee can achieve the stated goal for a CMS replacement by starting out with a thorough blueprint for how we would approach this work to ensure its long-term success.

Next steps are for Staff to define:

- Project team
- Vision
- Scope
- Requirements
- Build proposal
- Impact analysis

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve this process. Staff will identify a timeline, costs and effects on other planned programming and initiatives.

AKC Board Policy “Event Committee Legal Expenses”

Heather McManus, Vice President and Deputy General Counsel; Glenn Lycan, Director, Event Operations Support; and Lisa Cecin, Director, Club Relations participated in this portion of the meeting.

Based on a Board request, Staff presented suggested revisions to the Board Policy, “Event Committee Legal Expenses” which was approved in 1985. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

Legal Update

Heather McManus, Deputy General Counsel, participated in this portion of the meeting. The Board reviewed a Legal Department update as of June 2021.

AKC Purebred Preservation Bank

Mark Dunn, Executive Vice President, participated in this portion of the meeting.

At the suggestion of CEO Dennis Sprung and with the AKC Board’s approval, Board member Dr. Charles Garvin was asked to work with Staff and Delegates to explore how AKC might play a more active role in the preservation of purebred semen. Previously, the board had in 2017 voted to allow a Parent Club sponsored, breed specific, frozen semen bank to own and to apply for frozen semen litter registration as a semen owner provided all other requirements

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to register the litter were met.

The Board reviewed a complete business plan and budget for the AKC Purebred Preservation Bank. Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the normal notice procedures.

Following a motion by Mrs. Wallin, seconded by Mr. Powers, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed plan to establish an AKC Purebred Preservation Bank and pursue the next steps as outlined to the Board in the memo.

FINANCE

Ted Phillips, Chief Financial Officer, presented interim financial statements (unaudited) through May 31, 2021.

Financial Results:

Net Operating Income is \$15.3 million primarily due to higher registration and event service revenues, along with lower operating expenses. Total Revenues of \$43.2 million exceed budget by 33% led by Registration Fees of \$20 million, Pedigree and Registration Related Fees of \$6.3 million.

Recording & Event Service fees, Title Recognition and Event Applications fees total \$4.7 million and exceed budget and prior year by 40%. Product & Service Sales total \$5.2 million and

exceed budget by 31%.

Advertising, Sponsorship and Royalties total \$6.5 million and exceed budget by 30%.

Controllable Expenses are lower than budget by 7% or \$1.7 million due to careful management of operating expenses. Non-Controllable expenses were lower than budget by \$735k due to timing of software development projects. Compared to YTD 2020 we see the continued positive trend of Registration Fees and cost containment.

Non-Financial Results:

Registration Statistics: 2021 YTD Litter Registration was 22% ahead of budget, 18% better than 2020 YTD. 2021 YTD Dog Registration was 33% ahead of budget, 25% better than 2020 YTD.

Events and Entries reflect the impact of COVID-19 cancellations. Compared to the same period in 2020, Events & Entries were up by 87% & 39%, respectively.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Mari-Beth O'Neill, Vice President, Sport Services; Mara Bovsun, Managing Editor, AKC Family Dog; and Sheila Goffe, Vice President, Government Relations participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Akita Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Board reviewed the proposed revision to the Akita breed standard, specifically color and nose pigment, submitted by the Akita Club of America, Inc. (ACA). The current standard was

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approved May 12, 2009.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Smyth, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions for publication in the Secretary's Page of the August AKC Gazette for comment.

Bergamasco Sheepdog Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Board reviewed the proposed revisions to the Bergamasco Sheepdog breed standard as submitted by the Bergamasco Sheepdog Club of America, (BSCA). The current standard was approved February 12, 2010.

Following a motion by Mrs. Wallin, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions for publication in the Secretary's Page of the August AKC Gazette for comment.

Cane Corso Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Board reviewed the proposed revision to the Cane Corso breed standard, specifically color and nose pigment, submitted by the Cane Corso Association of America, Inc. (CCAA). The current standard was approved October 20, 2009.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mr. Smyth, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions for publication in the Secretary's Page of the August AKC

Gazette for comment.

Entlebucher Mountain Dog Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Board reviewed the proposed revision to the Entlebucher Mountain Dog breed standard, specifically color and nose pigment, submitted by the National Entlebucher Mountain Dog Association, Inc. (NEMDA). The current standard was approved May 2008.

Following a motion by Mr. Tatro, seconded by Mr. Hamblin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the proposed revisions for publication in the Secretary's Page of the August AKC Gazette for comment.

Nominating Committee

The Executive Secretary informed the Board that the Nominating Committee for the March 2022 election of AKC Directors must be appointed by August 15, 2021 and its report must be received no later than October 15, 2021.

Following discussion, the Board elected the Nominating Committee, which is to select candidates for vacancies on the Board of Directors, which are to be filled at the March 2022 meeting. There are three (3) vacancies for the Class of 2026.

Nominating Committee

Melanie Steele - Chairperson
Abilene Kennel Club

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Pamela Stacey Rosman
Canaan Dog Club of America

Patti Strand
Dog Fanciers Association of Oregon

Maggi Strouse
National Shiba Club of America

Marilyn Vinson
Southeastern Iowa Kennel Club

Alternates
Marge Calltharp
Chinese Shar-Pei Club of America, Inc.,

Connie Clark
American Fox Terrier Club

Proposed Bylaw Amendments from Delegate Bylaws Committee

The Board reviewed two (2) proposed Bylaw Amendments from the Delegate Bylaws Committee.

The two amendments for consideration:

Article IV, Section 1. An amendment to establish that the only criteria that may be used to determine membership eligibility is the criteria described in this section of the Bylaws.

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 1. All All-Breed Clubs, Group Clubs or Associations which have held at

least three Dog Shows, Obedience Trials, Field Trials, or Agility Trials in consecutive years under rules of the AKC and all Parent Specialty Clubs which have been or shall be formed for the improvement of any breed of purebred dogs shall be eligible to become members of the AKC. No additional criteria for membership other than those specifically stated in this Article may be used to determine eligibility for membership.

Article VI, New Section 2. An amendment to create a new section of Article VI that would state that proxy voting is prohibited by the Delegate Body, Delegate Committees and the Board of Directors.

Proposed addition:

ARTICLE VI, SECTION 2. The use of proxy voting in any election or vote by the Board of Directors, Delegate Body or Delegate Committees is prohibited.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously) not to approve the recommended changes and to send back to the Bylaws Committee with suggested substitute wording.

Bracco Italiano Eligibility to Compete in the Sporting Group

The Board reviewed a request from the Bracco Club of America. The club is seeking acceptance into the AKC Stud Book and for the

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Bracco to be eligible to compete in the Sporting Group. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

Foundation Stock Service® Guidelines

The AKC Foundation Stock Service® was established to allow the AKC to maintain the registration records for new and developing breeds, which in turn became the studbook for the breed. The Foundation Stock Service® Guidelines describe the process and requirements for a breed to establish a Parent Club, move to Miscellaneous and then full recognition status.

The Board reviewed recommended revisions to the Guidelines which includes clarification of the requirements for a breed developed within the United States. Additionally, that the Parent Club recognized by the AKC should establish a plan for how the breed will be maintained for stability and growth over the first 10 years of recognition. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

AKC Family Dog Magazine on Amazon.com

The Board was advised that AKC *Family Dog* was added to *Amazon.com*'s online magazine rack in March 2021. This marks the first time an AKC magazine has been included on this highly influential sales platform. Marketing on Amazon.com dramatically expands the reach of the magazine, with potential to boost circulation and increase awareness of the AKC brand.

Government Relations Legislation Monthly Update

The Board was provided with Staff's monthly highlight report of active, priority legislative issues that AKC Government Relations (GR) is currently and actively working on as of June 19, 2021.

To date, AKC GR is monitoring more than 2,100 pieces of legislation at the state, local and federal level that could impact dog ownership, the wellbeing of dogs or AKC events and operations. This includes positive as well as negative legislation. The most up-to-date information on legislative issues are available via AKC GR's Legislative Action Center, www.akcgr.org.

COMPANION AND PERFORMANCE

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events and Caroline Murphy, Director, Performance Events participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Virtual Scent Work Test Pilot Program

The Board reviewed a Staff recommendation to implement a new Virtual Scent Work Test (VSWT) pilot program. There are three test levels— Beginner, Intermediate and Experienced (see Testing Criteria Table). For the Beginner level, the dog must find one article inside the home at floor level within one and a half minutes in one search area. At the Intermediate level, the dog must find two articles outside the home at a height range of one to two feet in two and a half minutes. At the Experienced

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level, the dog must find three articles inside and outside the home, within three minutes and across three search areas at a height range of two to three feet. A search area is a defined space within a home such as a garage, living room or bedroom or space outside the home such as a yard, driveway or patio. This is a pass/fail test that can be performed by dog owners in their own home according to basic testing criteria. Three suffix titles at three difficulty levels would be offered – VSWB (Beginner), VSWI (Intermediate), and VSWE (Experienced).

A higher-level title will supersede a lower title on the dog's pedigree. The pilot program will last one year.

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Mr. Sweetwood, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve a new Virtual Scent Work Test (VSWT) pilot program. The Scent Work Department will begin recording Virtual Scent Work Test passes on August 2, 2021.

Fast CAT® – Electronic Timers and Hot Starts

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate HEC Committee to make two changes to the Fast CAT® regulations. The first (1) recommendation will require clubs to use electronic timers with hand-timing to be used only in situations of equipment failure. The second (2) is to clarify that “hot starts” will not be allowed.

Both of these changes will improve consistency and accuracy of run times. With the growth of Fast CAT® and completion of the first AKC Fast CAT® Invitational, there is an increasing desire among participants to measure each dog's run exactly the same way. This includes using the same timing devices and start methods. This will be discussed further at the August meeting.

Fast CAT®: Limiting Participation for Timers, Lure Operators and Paid Event Secretaries

The Board reviewed a recommendation to add eligibility restrictions on dogs owned or co-owned by individuals performing key activities at Fast CAT® events. Specifically, 1. Individuals involved with timing - Currently an individual cannot operate a timer or record the time for their own dog or a dog owned by a family or household member. This is being extended to include that an individual cannot operate a timer or record the time for the same breed they, or any member of their immediate family or household, own or co-own, if their dog is entered in the event. 2. Lure Operators - Currently an individual cannot operate the lure for their own dog or a dog owned by family or household member. This is being extended to include that an individual cannot operate the lure for the same breed they, or any member of their immediate family or household, own or co-own, if their dog is entered in the event. 3. Paid Event Secretaries - Dogs owned or co-owned by a paid event secretary, or any member of their immediate family or household, are

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not eligible to enter an event where the individual is the event secretary. Paid means the person is compensated in any manner, whether directly from the host club or as part of a service provider team.

These changes are being made to ensure participants remain confident that everyone is being treated equally and fairly. These are changes to the Fast CAT® Regulations. If approved by the Board, these changes would be effective September 1, 2021. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

Field Representative Independent Contractor Conflict of Interest Statement

The Board was presented with a plan of the action to be taken to clarify that no one working for the AKC as an Independent Contractor in the capacity as a Field Representative at AKC events or activities ("Field Rep IC") may have personal or business interests or relationships that conflict with the best interests of the AKC and their duties to the AKC while acting in the capacity of a Field Representative. This will be accomplished by adding two conflict of interest provisions to the Field Rep IC Agreement.

There was discussion by the Board that this action plan should be VOTED on by the Board.

Following a motion by Mr. Carota, seconded by Ms. Biddle, the Board VOTED (unanimously)

to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the normal notice procedures.

Following a motion by Mr. Carota, seconded by Mr. Tatro, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the Conflict of Interest Statement.

CONFORMATION

Doug Ljungren, Executive Vice President, Sports & Events; Mari-Beth O'Neill, Vice President, Sport Services; Tim Thomas, Vice President of Dog Show Judges; Alan Slay, Director, Event Programs and Glenn Lycan, Director, Event Operations Support, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Bred by Exhibitor Class – Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Chapter 3, Section 8

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee (DSRC) to modify Chapter 3, Section 8 of the Rules Applying to Dog Shows, which if adopted, would allow clubs at their option to divide the Bred-by-Exhibitor class into two age groups; Puppy, for dogs that are six months of age but under twelve months, and Adult, for dogs that are twelve months of age and older.

There was a motion by Mr. Hamblin, seconded by Ms. McAteer, to consider the matter at this meeting, waiving the normal notice procedures. The motion did not pass (in favor: Biddle, Hamblin, McAteer, Sweetwood; against: Battalia, Carota, Davies, Garvin, Knight, McA-

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teer, Powers, Smyth, Tatro, Wallin). This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

Calculation of Age – Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Chapter 3, Sections 2, 4 & 5

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee (DSRC) to modify Chapter 3, Sections 2, 4 and 5 of *The Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, which defines the minimum age of eligibility (six months) for dogs to compete in AKC sanctioned events, the Puppy class and 12-18 Month class respectively. The proposals remove language from Chapter 3, Sections 4 and 5 related to the calculation of the age of a dog and inserts similar verbiage into Chapter 3, Section 2 as how age is determined is relative to all classes. If approved by the Board, the proposal will be read at the September 2021 Delegate Meeting and voted at the December 2021 Delegate Meeting. If approved by the Delegate Body, the effective date would be March 31, 2022. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

Winners Class – Rules Applying to Dog Shows – Chapter 3, Section 11

The Board reviewed a recommendation from the Delegate Dog Show Rules Committee (DSRC) to modify Chapter 3, Section 11 of *The Rules Applying to Dog Shows*, which defines the Winners Class and those entries eligible to com-

pete in the Winners and Reserve Winners classes.

The DSRC's proposal to modify Chapter 3, Section 11 inserts language to specify dogs eligible for Winners include the first-place undefeated dogs from all divisions of the defined classes. In addition, it inserts language to clearly define that American-bred and Open are the only required classes, and all others are at the option of the club. This will be discussed further at the August Board meeting.

JUDGING OPERATIONS

Tim Thomas, Vice President, Dog Show Judges, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges

The Board reviewed recommended changes to the *Rules, Policies and Guidelines for Conformation Dog Show Judges*. This document is for all judges and aspiring judges as it summarizes Rules, Policies and Guidelines as they relate to procedure and conduct.

Following a motion by Dr. Battaglia, seconded by Mrs. Wallin, the Board VOTED (unanimously) to approve the recommended changes.

Conformation Judging Statistics

The Board reviewed statistics related to conformation judging applications considered by the

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Judges Review Committee the months of April - June 2021. Included was the list of New Breed (NB) and Additional Breed applicants pre-

sent for final approval in the months of April - June 2021, and the year-to-date summary statistics for 2021.

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY 2021 NEW BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
January	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
February	5	5	0	0	0	0	6	6	0
March	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0
April	2	1	1	0	0	0	12	11	0
May	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
June	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
AB TOTAL	16	15	1	0	0	0	29	28	0

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY 2021 ADDITIONAL BREED JUDGING APPLICANTS

	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
January	17	15	1	1	0	0	117	105	1
February	22	19	2	1	0	0	131	117	2
March	20	14	4	2	0	0	130	109	3
April	25	20	4	1	0	0	145	130	0
May	25	21	4	0	0	0	167	155	0
June	26	21	5	0	0	0	145	130	2
AB TOTAL	135	110	20	5	0	0	835	746	9

FINAL REVIEW ACTION SUMMARY 2021 YEAR-TO-DATE

	APPLICATIONS						BREEDS		
	Total	Fully Appr.	Limited	Denied	Wthdrn	Held	Req.	Appr.	Pend.
NB	16	15	1	0	0	0	29	28	0
AB	135	110	20	5	0	0	835	746	9
TOTAL	151	125	21	5	0	0	864	774	9

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EXECUTIVE SESSION

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION to discuss sensitive business matters. There was nothing reported out of this session.

CLUBS

Lisa Cecin, Director, Club Relations, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

Sample Bylaws Study Committee Follow-Up Report and Proposed Revisions to Documents

The Board began discussion of the follow-up report and proposed revisions to four (4) documents: The Local Sample Constitution and Bylaws, Parent Club Sample Constitution and Bylaws, Tips and Best Practices for Effective Bylaws, and Sample Constitution and Bylaws Checklist.

In February 2021, the Board reviewed and accepted the Sample Bylaws Study Committee's report including Local Club Sample Constitution and Bylaws; Parent Club Sample Constitution and Bylaws; Sample Constitution and Bylaws Checklist; and Tips and Best Practices for Effective Bylaws. Proposed revisions are noted in the documents in Exhibits A-1 through D-1. The Board voted affirmatively by majority vote to accept the Sample Bylaws Study Committee's Report at its February 2021 meeting, and the Sample Constitution and Bylaws Checklist was adopted as a new policy. This will be discussed further at the August

Board meeting.

Delegates and Member Clubs

The Board reviewed a report on the prospective Delegate credentials to be published in two issues of the *AKC Gazette*, requests for AKC membership applications, and a report on Member Club Bylaws approved and newly licensed clubs.

Report on Member Clubs Bylaws approved in May and June 2021

American Boxer Club (1935)
Arrowhead Kennel Club, Peoria, AZ (2020)
Collie Club of America (1888)
Sioux Empire Kennel Club, Minnehaha County, SD (1968)
Terry-All Kennel Club, Adams County, CO (1974)
Woodstock Dog Club, Woodstock, VT (1970)

Report on Newly Licensed Clubs approved in May and June 2021

Beartooth Agility Club of Montana, greater Billings, MT (including communities in proximity to Interstate 90, east to Hardin, west to Absarokee, south to MT/WY state line), 22 total households, 15 local.

Clumber Spaniel Club of the Carolinas, greater Raleigh, NC (including communities north to Durham, west to Asheville, southeast to Wilmington), 26 total households, 12 local.

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English Setter Club of Medford, NJ, Burlington County, NJ (including communities north to Interstate 195, south to Route 42), 99 total households, 46 local.

Herding Association of Central New York, greater Syracuse, NY, 23 total households, 14 local.

Middle Tennessee Cavalier King Charles Spaniel Club, greater Franklin, TN (including communities south to Sewanee, north to Nashville, in proximity to Interstate 24), 31 total households, 16 local.

Mid-Florida Sporting Dog Association, greater Orlando, FL (including communities north to Ocala, south to St. Petersburg, east/west coasts), 61 total households, 41 local.

Northwest Ohio Scent Work Enthusiasts, greater Toledo, OH (including communities south to Millbury, west to Whitehouse, north to OH/MI state line), 20 total households, 12 local.

Old Dominion Australian Shepherd Association, greater Richmond, VA (including communities north to Herndon, south to Chesapeake in proximity to Interstate 95), 23 total households, 12 local.

Oregon Trail Havanese Club, greater Salem, OR (including communities north to Portland, south to Eugene, in proximity to Interstate 5),

28 total households, 17 local.

COMPLIANCE

Bri Tesarz, Director, Compliance, participated in this portion of the meeting via video conference.

(Final Board Disciplinary actions are reported on the Secretary's Page.)

INTERNAL CONSULTING AND BUSINESS

INTELLIGENCE

Seth Fera-Schanes, Director, Planning, participated in this portion of the meeting. The American Kennel Club uses a corporate roadmap to prioritize projects across departments. The roadmap serves multiple purposes including understanding cross-team dependencies, highlighting the status of projects, ensuring transparency and optimizing decision making and serves to correlate the roadmap with objectives and budgets. The Board reviewed a memo outlining the framework and processes involved in the development and management of the AKC Corporate Project Roadmap. The presentation included a sample of work that has been completed in 2021, a look ahead at the remaining two quarters of 2021, as well as provided an update on some projects that are currently in development.

MEDIA

Ron Furman, Director, Media; Daphna Straus, Vice President, Business Development and

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William Ellis, Director, Broadcasting, participated in this portion of the meeting.

2021 has proven to be a very successful year for Sponsorship and Media Sales. Sales are up 29% over 2020. Growth includes new major brands in non-endemic categories, renewals and expansion of programming with existing sponsors with revenue to support AKC's legacy and new programs.

Total Digital Advertising revenue is up 150% YOY for Q1 and Q2.

Direct Advertising (Non-Sponsorship) January through May already exceeded January through December 2020 in total with earlier bookings and more volume.

AKC.org saw the highest Q1 Impressions ever in 2021:

- Q1 2021 – 308 Million Impressions
- Q1 2020 – 235 Million Impressions
- 1Q 2019 – 169 Million Impressions

AKC.TV

Plays on AKC and downloads of the AKC.TV app continue to increase. Content creation continues to be a priority. Two weekly shows continue DogCenter - 40+ episodes in 2020, totaling more than 400 minutes of content Tuesday and Friday from the Museum of the Dog and Ask the Expert 12+ episodes in 2020, totaling more than 300 minutes of content is broadcast bi-weekly on Wednesdays. AKC.TV will produce 34 live events covering Conformation,

Specialties, Agility, Obedience, Rally, Diving Dogs and Flyball.

AKC ON ESPN

AKC has had 39 broadcasts across ABC, ESPN, and the National Geographic Networks. The AKC National Agility Championship premiered on March 31 on ESPN2. The show was the highest rated show of the day on the network. Following the success of the National Agility Championship, the AKC Agility Premier Cup was moved from ESPN2 to ESPN on May 25. The AKC Agility Premier Cup was the 7th most viewed sports event of the day of any network on May 25 (behind NBA, MLB, and NHL), and the most viewed sports event on ESPN. AKC messaging continues to be featured during commercial time, including AKC.tv, Retrievist, If It Barks, and AKC.org. Features in AKC shows on ESPN are mission driven, designed to entertain, educate, and introduce audiences to AKC Sports.

CONSENT

Following a motion by Dr. Garvin, seconded by Dr. Battaglia it was VOTED (unanimously) to approve the following Consent items:

- Veteran Age for Ibizan Hounds in Lure Coursing
- Allowing for Waiting Lists in Retriever Hunting Tests
- Appeal Process for Event Distance Conflicts
- Ibizan Hound Proposed Breed Standard Revision

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- Manchester Terrier Proposed Breed Standard Revision
- Delegate and Club Approvals

Veteran Age for Ibizan Hounds in Lure Coursing

The Veteran Stake in Lure Coursing is one that is reserved for senior dogs and held at the option of the club. Each Parent Club can set their breed's own age requirement in order to be eligible to enter the stake. Currently, if the breed has no specific eligibility age requirement, the regulations default to six years of age. The Board VOTED to approve a recommendation to specify the eligibility age for Ibizan Hounds entering the Veteran Stake to be at least seven years old, per a request from the Ibizan Hound Club of the U.S.

Allowing for Waiting Lists in Retriever Hunting Tests

The Board VOTED to approve a recommendation to allow clubs holding Retriever Hunting Tests, at their option, to create a waiting list from which they can fill in slots created by scratches/no-shows up to the start of the test. In Retriever Hunting Tests, the Master level test is the only test that is allowed to limit the number of entries.

Appeal Process for Event Distance Conflicts

The Board VOTED to adopt a policy that will provide clubs with the option of an appeal process in situations where events in conflict based on straight line miles are much further

apart in driving miles. The appeal process is available when the driving distance between two events is approximately 25% greater or more than the conflict distance established for the sport or in special circumstances. The policy is effective for events occurring on or after September 1, 2021.

Belgian Malinois Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Board VOTED to approve the proposed standard for the Belgian Malinois with an effective date of October 6, 2021. See Appendix A.

Ibizan Hound Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The Ibizan Hound Club of the United State, Inc. (IHCUS), has submitted g proposed revisions to the breed standard. The current standard was approved September 11, 1989. The Board VOTED to approve that the IHCUS may proceed to ballot the membership on the proposed Standard changes in accordance with the Club's Constitution and Bylaws.

Manchester Terrier Proposed Breed Standard Revision

The American Manchester Terrier Club, (AMTC) submitted proposed revisions to the Manchester Terrier standard. The current standard was approved June 10, 1991. The Board VOTED to approve the proposed revisions to the Manchester Terrier breed standard to be published for comment in the Secretary's Page of the *AKC Gazette*.

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Delegate and Club Approvals

Delegate Approvals

The Board VOTED to approve the following individuals to serve as Delegates:

Christopher R. Abraham, Pasco, WA
To represent Richland Kennel Club

Dana L. Alexander, Chandler, AZ
To represent Superstition Kennel Club

Kathy A. Rust, Walcott, ND
To represent Vizsla Club of America
Mark S. Stempel, Bohemia, NY
To represent American Shih Tzu Club

AKC Membership for Approval:

Fargo-Moorhead Kennel Club Focal Point:
Fargo, ND
43 Households, 32 Local
First License Trial: June 15, 1957

NEW BUSINESS

September Delegate Meeting

The COVID-related executive order signed by Governor Cuomo that allowed non-profit members to meet electronically, expired on July 5, 2021. To comply with New York State not-for-profit law the AKC must hold the September Delegate Meeting and future meetings in-person.

The Board VOTED unanimously to confirm the date for the September 2021 meeting. The Delegate Meeting will be held on **Tuesday, September 14, 2021**. Delegate Standing Committee Meetings will be held on **Monday September 13, 2021**.

Stewarding Suggestions

Mrs. Wallin brought forward correspondence that she received from a constituent about Stewarding. Several suggestions were offered to help increase the pool of qualified stewards. This will be discussed further at the Board's August meeting.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

There was an EXECUTIVE SESSION to discuss sensitive business matters. There was nothing reported out of this session.

It was VOTED to adjourn Tuesday, July 13, 2021 at 7:08 p.m. Eastern Time.

Adjourned

Attest:

Gina M. DiNardo, Executive Secretary

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Appendix A - Belgian Malinois Proposed Breed Standard

Current Belgian Malinois Breed Standard	Proposed Belgian Malinois Breed Standard
<p>General Appearance: The Belgian Malinois is a well balanced, square dog, elegant in appearance with an exceedingly proud carriage of the head and neck. The dog is strong, agile, well muscled, alert, and full of life. He stands squarely on all fours and viewed from the side, the topline, forelegs, and hind legs closely approximate a square. The whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness. The male is usually somewhat more impressive and grand than his female counterpart, which has a distinctly feminine look.</p> <p>Size, Proportion, Substance: Males are 24 to 26 inches in height; females are 22 to 24 inches; measurement to be taken at the withers. Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches are to be disqualified. The length, measured from the point of the breastbone to the point of the rump, should equal the height, but bitches may be slightly longer. A square dog is preferred. Bone structure is moderately heavy in proportion to height so that the dog is well balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky.</p> <p>Head: The <i>head</i> is clean cut and strong without heaviness; overall size is in proportion to the body. The expression should indicate alertness, attention and readiness for activity, and the gaze is intelligent and questioning. The eyes are brown, preferably dark brown, medium size, slightly almond shaped, not protruding. Eye rims are black. The ears approach the shape of an equilateral triangle and are stiff, erect, and in proportion to the head in size. The outer corner of the ear should not come below the center of the eye. Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears are disqualifications. The top of the skull is flattened rather than rounded with the width approximately the same as the length but no wider.</p>	<p>General Appearance: The Belgian Malinois is a well-balanced square dog, elegant in appearance with an exceedingly proud carriage of head and neck. The dog is strong, agile, well-muscled, alert and full of life. <u>He is hardy and built to withstand the rugged Belgian climate.</u> He stands squarely on all fours. The whole conformation gives the impression of depth and solidity without bulkiness. <u>His elegance and expression denote great strength of character, reflecting his heritage as a herding breed.</u> The male <u>should appear unquestionably masculine;</u> the female should have a distinctly feminine look <u>and be judged equally with the male.</u></p> <p>Size, Proportion, Substance: Males are 24 to 26 inches in height; females are 22 to 24 inches; measurement to be taken at the withers. Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches are to be disqualified. The length, measured from the point of the breastbone to the point of the rump, should equal the height. Bone structure is moderate in proportion to height so that the dog is well balanced throughout and neither spindly or leggy nor cumbersome and bulky. <u>When viewing the silhouette, the topline, front legs and back legs should closely approximate a square.</u></p> <p>Head: The <i>head</i> is <u>carried high. It is long without exaggeration, rectilinear, well-chiseled and dry.</u> The gaze is intelligent and questioning. <u>The sparkling eyes radiate attentiveness and readiness for action.</u> The eyes are <u>of medium size, neither protruding nor sunken, slightly almond shaped, and obliquely set.</u> They are brown, with black rimmed upper and lower eyelids. Light eyes are a fault. <u>The ears are rather small, set high and distinctly triangular with a well-cupped outer ear and pointed tips. They should be stiff and carried upright and vertical when the dog is alert.</u> Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears are disqualifications. <u>Skull and muzzle are roughly equal in length, with at the most a very slight bias in favor of the muzzle. The top skull is of medium</u></p>

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The stop is moderate. The *muzzle* is moderately pointed, avoiding any tendency to snipiness, and approximately equal in length to the top skull. The planes of the muzzle and top skull are parallel. The jaws are strong and powerful.

The nose is black without discolored areas. The lips are tight and black with no pink showing on the outside.

The Belgian Malinois has a full complement of strong, white teeth, that are evenly set and meet in a scissors or level *bite*. Overshot and undershot bites are a fault. An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors is a disqualification. One or more missing teeth is a serious fault.

Neck, Topline, Body: The *neck* is round and of sufficient length to permit the proud carriage of the head. It should taper from the body to the head. The *topline* is generally level. The withers are slightly higher and slope into the back which must be level, straight and firm from withers to hip joint. The croup is medium long, sloping gradually. The *body* should give the impression of power without bulkiness. The chest is not broad but is deep with the lowest point reaching the elbow. The underline forms a smooth ascendant curve from the lowest point of the chest to the abdomen. The abdomen is moderately developed, neither tucked up nor paunchy. The loin section, viewed from above, is relatively short, broad and strong, and blends smoothly into the back. The *tail* is strong at the base, the bone reaching to the hock. In action it is raised with a curve, which is strongest towards the tip, without forming a hook. A cropped or stumped tail is a disqualification.

Forequarters: The forequarters are muscular without excessive bulkiness. The shoulder is long and oblique, laid flat against the body, forming a sharp angle with the upper arm. The legs are straight, strong, and parallel to each other. The bone is oval rather than round. Length and

width, in proportion with the length of the head, with a forehead flat rather than round, frontal groove not very pronounced; in profile, the head planes are parallel; occipital crest, brow ridges and zygomatic arches not prominent. The stop is moderate.

The nose is black. The muzzle is of medium length and well chiseled under the eyes; narrowing gradually toward the nose, like an elongated wedge. The mouth is well split, which means that when the mouth is open the commissures of the lips are pulled right back, the jaws being well apart. The lips are thin, tight and strongly pigmented black. The Belgian Malinois has a full complement of strong white teeth that are evenly set and meet in a scissors or level *bite*. Overshot and undershot bites are a fault. An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors is a disqualification. Complete dentition is preferred. Missing teeth should be faulted.

Neck, Topline, Body: The *neck* is slightly elongated, well-muscled, broadening gradually towards the shoulders, without dewlap, slightly arched, permitting the proud carriage of the head. The withers are pronounced and the back is firm. The loin is solid, short and sufficiently well-muscled. The croup is very slightly sloped. The underline rises gently in a harmonious curve toward the abdomen, which is neither tucked-up nor paunchy. The chest is neither broad nor narrow, but well let down, with the lowest part reaching the elbow. The body should give the impression of power without bulkiness in proportion to the overall dog. The *tail* is strong at the base, reaching to the hock, and carried down at rest. It is curved, raised when moving, but not passing the horizontal or forming a hook or deviation. A cropped or stumped tail is a disqualification.

Forequarters The forequarters are muscular without excessive bulkiness. The shoulder blades are long and sloping, laid flat against the body, forming a sufficient angle with the upper arm to ensure free and efficient movement. The legs are straight, strong, and parallel to each other. The bone is solid but not heavy; it is more oval than round. Muscle is dry and strong. The pastern is short, strong and very slightly

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~~substance are well in proportion to the size of the dog. The pastern is of medium length, strong, and very slightly sloped. Dewclaws may be removed. The feet are cat-footed and round (well padded with the toes curved close together. The nails are strong and black except that they may be white to match white toe tips.~~

Hindquarters: ~~Angulation of the hindquarters is in balance with the forequarters; the angle at the hock is relatively sharp, although the Belgian Malinois should not have extreme angulation.~~ The upper and lower thigh bones should approximately parallel the shoulder blade and upper arm respectively. ~~The legs are in proportion to the size of the dog; oval bone rather than round.~~ Legs are parallel to each other. The thighs should be well muscled. Dewclaws, if any, should be removed. ~~Metatarsi are of medium length, strong, and slightly sloped.~~ The hind feet ~~may be slightly elongated, with toes curved close together and well padded.~~ Nails are strong and black except that they may be white to match white toe tips.

Coat: The coat should be comparatively short, straight, hard enough to be weather resistant, with dense undercoat. It should be very short on the head, ears, and lower legs. The hair is somewhat longer around the neck where it forms a collarette, and on the tail and backs of the thighs. The coat should conform to the body without standing out or hanging down.

Color: The ~~basic~~ coloring is a rich fawn to mahogany, with black tips on the hairs giving an overlay appearance. ~~The mask and ears are black.~~ The underparts of the body, tail and breeches are lighter fawn, ~~but washed-out fawn color on the body is a fault.~~ ~~Color should be considered a finishing point, not to take precedence over structure or temperament.~~ The tips of the toes may be white, and a small white spot on the breastbone/presternum is permitted, not to extend to the neck. White markings, except as noted, are faulted.

sloped. Dewclaws may be removed. The feet are cat-like, well padded with the toes curved close together. The nails are strong and black except that they may be white to match the white toe tips.

Hindquarters: The hindquarters are powerful without heaviness. Angulation of the hindquarters is in balance with the forequarters. The upper and lower thigh bones should approximately parallel the shoulder blade and upper arm respectively. Legs are parallel to each other. The thighs should be well muscled. The hocks are short, strong, parallel and moderately angulated. Metatarsi are strong and short.

Dewclaws, if any, may be removed. The hind feet are slightly oval, toes are arched and compact. Pads are thick and well-padded. Nails are dark and strong, although they may be white to match white toes.

Coat: The coat should be comparatively short, straight, hard enough to be weather resistant, with dense undercoat. It should be very short on the head, ears, and lower legs. The hair is somewhat longer around the neck where it forms a collarette, and on the tail and backs of the thighs. The coat should conform to the body without standing out or hanging down. Lack of sufficient undercoat to form a double coat is a fault. Hair that is too long, silky or wiry is a fault. The Belgian Malinois is a natural breed and there is no need for excessive grooming.

Color: The ideal coloring is a rich fawn to mahogany, with black tips on the hairs giving an overlay appearance. The blackening must not appear as patched or brindled. The underparts of the body, tail and breeches are lighter fawn. Washed-out fawn color on the body is a fault. The mask must be pronounced and tends to encompass the top and bottom lip, the corners of the lips and the eyelids in one single black zone. The mask and ears appear black. The tips of toes may be white, and a small white spot on the breastbone is permitted, not to extend to the neck. White markings, except as noted, are faulted. Any color or color combination not described in the standard should be disqualified.

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Gait: The movement is smooth, free and easy, seemingly never tiring, exhibiting facility of movement rather than a hard driving action. The Belgian Malinois single tracks at a fast gait, the legs, both front and rear, converging toward the center line of gravity, while the topline remains firm and level, parallel to the line of motion with no crabbing. The breed shows a marked tendency to move in a circle rather than a straight line.

Temperament: Correct temperament is essential to the working character of the Belgian Malinois. ~~The breed is confident, exhibiting neither shyness nor aggressiveness in new situations. The dog may be reserved with strangers but is affectionate with his own people. He is naturally protective of his owner's person and property without being overly aggressive. The Belgian Malinois possesses a strong desire to work and is quick and responsive to commands from his owner. Faulty temperament is strongly penalized.~~

~~**Faults:** The degree to which a dog is penalized should depend upon the extent to which the dog deviates from the standard and the extent to which the particular fault would actually affect the working ability of the dog.~~

Disqualifications:

*Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches.
Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears.
An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors.
A cropped or stumped tail.*

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Temperament: Correct temperament is essential to the working character of the Belgian Malinois. He is alert, intelligent, inquisitive and confident, showing neither fear nor aggression. He is energetic, ready for action, yet highly responsive to his owner's direction. His lively character should be evident in his proud carriage and sparkling attentive eyes. The Belgian Malinois is an exceptional watchdog. Vigilant yet responsive, he balances all the qualities needed in a stock dog, protector and sensible working partner. He is firmly loyal to those he loves but may be indifferent with strangers. Displays of fear or aggression are to be severely penalized.

Disqualifications:

*Males under 23 inches or over 27 inches and females under 21 inches or over 25 inches.
Ears hanging as on a hound, or semi-prick ears.
An undershot bite in which two or more of the upper incisors lose contact with two or more of the lower incisors.
A cropped or stumped tail.
Any color or color combination not described in the standard.*