



USRC BREED TEST REGULATIONS

Section 1: General Information

- a. The FCI Standard for the Rottweiler dated 06.19.2000 will be used for judging.
- b. All entrants will receive entry acknowledgment prior to the show date.
- c. Males shall be judged first, followed by females with females in season last.
- d. If a dog fails the character or protection phase of the BST two more attempts may be made. If the dog does not pass the BST on the third attempt, it will be deemed unbreedable. No further attempts will be allowed.
- e. If a dog does not pass an ABST on the initial attempt one more attempt may be made.
- f. If a dog does not pass an LBST on the initial attempt one more attempt may be made.
- g. All judge's decisions are final. No appeals are possible
- h. Breed test critiques will be signed by the judge and the breed test secretary. A signed copy is given to the owner and a signed copy submitted to the Office Administrator. When the breed test critiques are processed by the Office Administrator, if the breed test is deemed invalid for any reason the breed test and any subsequent titles dependent on the breed test will be revoked.
- i. Participants may be subject to discipline for misconduct in accordance with the USRC Misconduct and Discipline Regulations

Section 2: Tail Information

- a. Effective Sept 1, 2014, dogs docked by an individual after becoming a USRC member are prohibited from entering USRC events.
- b. Docked dogs born in countries where docking is forbidden by law are prohibited from entering USRC events.
- c. Dogs docked after seven (7) days from birth are prohibited from entering USRC events

Section 3: Breed Test Entry – All Breed Tests

- a. Rottweilers with a valid USRC recognized registration (from AKC, CKC, USRC, or any FCI member Kennel Club) may participate in USRC breed tests. Dogs with Restricted USRC Registrations or AKC Limited Registrations may not enter a USRC breed test.
- b. The dog must be registered with USRC prior to the entry closing date.
- c. The dog must be tattooed or microchipped.
- d. The owner and the handler of the dog must be USRC members.
- e. The dog must have a weight certificate (if requested by the host club) dated within 30 days of the test date.
- f. Copies of USRC membership cards for owners and handlers, copies of the entered dog's USRC registration, hip certification, appropriate support documents for requisite titles and elbow, and cardiac certification for dogs born after April 1, 2012 must be submitted with the dog's entry. A copy of the entered dog's USRC Registration Certificate will be accepted as proof of titles and health certifications provided all required information is on the Registration Certificate.
- g. Copies of USRC membership cards for owners and handlers, and the entered dog's **original** USRC registration, hip certification and all support documents for requisite titles and elbow and cardiac certification for dogs born after April 1, 2012 must be presented to the secretary upon check in. The original USRC Registration Certificate will be accepted as proof of titles and health certifications provided all required information is on the Registration Certificate.

Section 4: Additional BST Prerequisites

- a. The dog must have a USRC accepted hip certification with the dog's permanent identification indicated on the certificate (refer to USRC accepted health certifications).
- b. Dogs born after April 1, 2012 must have USRC accepted elbow rating (refer to USRC accepted health certifications).
- c. Dogs born after April 1, 2012 must have a OFA normal cardiac certificate
- d. The dog must have a USRC recognized BH upon check in for the Breed Test. If the BH is earned after the close of entries a copy of the scorebook showing the BH title must be presented to the BST secretary upon check in on the day of the breed test
- e. Missing Teeth – An owner may apply for permission to enter a BST from the Breed Director for a dog with a missing tooth or teeth when irrefutable proof exists of previous full dentition and the tooth or teeth were lost due to accident. The owner must submit irrefutable proof of full dentition prior to the accident such as x-rays, show critiques, veterinary records, an OFA Dentition Certificate and statements from person(s) at, or near the accident describing what happened along with a \$25 non-refundable fee. The Breed Director will make a decision and that decision, without explanation, will be final. Depending on each individual case, approval or disapproval could take as long as 4 weeks. Approval to enter the BST by the Breed Director only allows the dog to enter a BST. The Judge may still



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choose to disqualify the dog in which case the dog will be ineligible for breeding. No appeals of the Judge's decision will be allowed.

Section 5: Additional ABST Prerequisites

- a. Males must be a minimum of 36 months of age. Females must be a minimum of 30 months of age.
- b. The dog must have passed a USRC recognized Breed Suitability Test prior to the entry closing date.
- c. Dogs born after April 1, 2012 must have USRC recognized elbow rating and the elbows must be rated as OFA Normal, Grade I or Grade II, ADRK ED Free, ED+/-, ED+ or FCI ED 0 or ED 1.
- d. Dogs born after April 1, 2012 must have a OFA normal cardiac certificate
- e. The dog must have obtained three (3) show critiques with a SG or V Rating prior to the entry closing date. Two of these critiques must be from the Adult Classes and must be from 2 (two) different USRC recognized Judges.
- f. Males must have a valid USRC Recognized SchH/VPG/IPO3 title. Females must have a valid USRC Recognized SchH/VPG/IPO1 title prior to the entry closing date.
- g. The dog must have passed a USRC recognized Endurance Test (AD) prior to the entry closing date.
- h. The dog must have correct mouth pigmentation and dark eyes (1a - 3a).
- i. Missing Teeth – Dogs may receive an ABST in spite of lost teeth provided a copy of the dog's BST is submitted with the entry and the original documentation is presented on the day of the breed test.

Section 6: Additional LBST Prerequisites

- a. A male must be a minimum of 36 months of age. A bitch must be a minimum of 30 months of age.
- b. The dog must have passed a USRC recognized Advanced Breed Suitability Test prior to the entry closing date.
- c. Dogs born after April 1, 2012 must have USRC recognized elbow rating and the elbows must be rated as OFA Normal, Grade I or Grade II, ADRK ED Free, ED+/-, ED+ or FCI ED 0 or ED 1.
- d. Dogs born after April 1, 2012 must have a OFA normal cardiac certificate
- e. After obtaining a BST and before attempting an LBST a male must have sired at least 3 litters registered with USRC. A bitch must have whelped at least one litter registered with USRC.
- f. The LBST may be attempted no sooner than the following year at the same annual event where the ABST was earned (i.e. if the ABST is earned at the National Sieger show, the LBST may be attempted at the National Sieger show the following year).
- g. Missing Teeth – Dogs may receive an LBST in spite of lost teeth provided a copy of the dog's BST is submitted with the entry and the original documentation is presented on the day of the breed test.

Section 7: Breed Test Elements

- a. The dog's tattoo or microchip number will be verified. This is an essential part of the test and the dog must allow itself to be touched by the judge.
- b. Measurements of the dog's physical features (height, body length, chest width and circumference etc) will be taken and recorded as well as the eye color and dentition.
- c. A complete written critique of the dog will be done as evaluated in accordance with the breed standard.
- d. The Group:
The handler with dog on leash walks through a group of five to eight people. The handler and dog return to the center of the group where the dog sits. The group, when instructed by the judge, converges on the dog and handler and remains there until told by the judge to disperse. The group is demonstrated both on and off leash for the ABST and LBST.
- e. The Gun:
The handler and dog walk away from the judge. At a distance of fifteen paces, a 22 short blank starter pistol or its equivalent, is fired twice with a short interval in between each shot. Should the dog have a reaction to the gunfire, this exercise may be varied and repeated at the judge's discretion. If the dog continues to show a strong reaction to gunfire, the test is stopped and the dog is deemed unbreedable.
- f. The protection routines:
Rating protection work is of great significance for the breeding selection of working dogs. For this reason, the assessment of the protection work has the highest priority.
The BST routine includes an attack on the handler out of the blind with two soft stick hits and an attack on the dog out of motion.
The ABST/LBST routine includes a search for the helper (2 blinds) with a hold and bark, prevention of escape of the helper, with defense against an attack from the guarding phase and an attack on the dog out of motion followed by a side transport to the judge.



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Section 8: Protection Routine Regulations

- a. The same helper (barring an accident) will work all dogs in an equal manner and should not be overly hard at any time. The soft stick hits should be moderate, a leather covered stick must be used. The stick hits may only be applied to the shoulders and the area of the withers. The sleeve should be broken in but not mutilated.
- b. After an out the dog must guard the helper until the judge instructs the handler to pick up the dog.
- c. The dog must out with or without command from the handler and without being touched by the handler. The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time. Additional verbal ""aus" / "out" commands are given when signaled by the judge. If the dog does not out on the third command, the protection work is terminated. At no time may the handler touch the dog before the dog outs. If the dog is inappropriately touched before the out, the protection work is terminated.
- d. If the dog leaves the helper during the guarding phase, on the judge's signal the handler may resend the dog to the helper. If the dog redeploys and remains with the helper, then the protection routine can continue. If the dog does not allow himself to be redeployed or leaves the helper again, then the protection work is terminated. If the dog comes toward the handler as the handler approaches the blind or the dog, or the dog comes back to the handler prior to receiving a verbal command, the protection work is allowed to continue.
- e. If the dog does not grip the sleeve or if the dog should come off during a drive or stick hits, the helper must continue to press the dog. If the dog returns to the sleeve, the test continues. If the dog fails to regrip, the protection work is terminated.
- f. If the protection work is terminated for any reason, the dog cannot pass the breed test.

Section 9: BST Protection Routine

- a. The dog and handler approach the blind on leash. At a distance of approximately 30 feet away from the blind the handler removes the dog's leash and holds the dog by the collar. The handler continues to approach the blind while holding the dog by the collar.
- b. At approximately 12 feet from the blind, at a line marked on the ground, the judge will instruct the helper to come out of the blind and attack the handler. The handler must immediately release the dog. The handler must remain at the spot of releasing the dog until told otherwise by the judge.
- c. The helper will catch the dog on the sleeve, drive the dog and apply two soft stick hits with an interval of 2 or 3 steps between hits and continue to drive the dog briefly, approximately 3 to 5 paces, until directed by the judge to stop.
- d. The dog should immediately go to the helper and grip the sleeve and continue gripping the sleeve while being driven and when the helper stops, the dog outs, with or without command from the handler.
- e. When instructed by the judge the handler will go to the dog and put the dog on leash and will heel down the field to the center of the field. With the dog in the basic position, the handler will remove the leash and hold the dog by the collar. The dog must remain quietly by the handler's side.
- f. At the instruction of the judge, the helper will come from behind a blind that was designated by the judge (approximately 40 meters away from the dog and handler) and walk at a normal pace to the center of the field. The handler may challenge the helper as he leaves the blind.
- g. At the center of the field the helper turns and runs towards the dog and handler in a threatening manner. The handler releases the dog and remains at the spot of releasing the dog until told otherwise by the judge.
- h. The dog must grip and remain on the sleeve while being driven 4 or 5 paces. (No stick hits) and when the helper stops and the dog outs, with or without a command.
- i. When instructed by the judge, the handler goes to the dog. The handler puts the dog on leash and heels back to the judge and reports that the BST is completed.

Section 10: ABST Protection Routine

- a. The dog and handler go to the center of the field between two (2) blinds. The basic position is taken and the leash is removed.
- b. On the judge's signal, the handler sends the dog to search two blinds while the handler remains in the center of the field (as in IPO 1). Omitting the search of the first blind and sending the dog directly to the helper is not allowed and the protection work is terminated. If the dog does not successfully find the helper blind after the third attempt, the protection work is terminated.



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- a. On instruction from the judge the handler moves to a position behind the dog and on the judge's signal, the handler calls the dog out of the blind into the basic position or picks up the dog by free-heeling out of the blind. If the pick-up method is used, the handler may take the dog by the collar.
- b. Upon a signal from the judge, the handler orders the helper to step out of the blind. The helper moves at a normal pace to the designated location for the escape. On a signal from the judge, the handler moves with the dog free heeling or the handler make take the dog by the collar to the designated spot for the down prior to the escape. The handler leaves his guarding dog in the down position and moves directly into the blind, maintaining visual contact with the dog, the judge, and the helper. On the judge's signal, the helper tries to escape. The handler must give the dog a command, (e.g., "go" or some form of release command. The dog must prevent the escape without hesitation by means of an energetic and strong grip.
- c. On a signal from the judge, the helper stops running and stands still. When the helper comes to a standstill, the dog must release the grip. Handlers may give the verbal command "aus" / "out" on their own at the appropriate time.
- d. After a guarding phase of about five (5) seconds, and upon a signal from the judge, the helper makes an attack on the dog. The dog must defend himself through gripping the sleeve without any influence from the handler. As soon as the dog has a grip on the sleeve, the helper applies two stick hits with an interval of 2 or 3 steps between hits. The attack on the dog must be in a direction away from the handler. Upon a signal from the judge, the helper stops and stands still. After the helper is standing still, the dog must release the grip. The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time and the dog must guard the helper.
- e. Upon a signal from the judge, the handler walks directly to his dog at a normal pace with the verbal command "sitz" / "sit" brings the dog to the basic position.
- f. The handler may attach the leash or free-heel the dog to a marked position down field on the centerline of the field. If a leash is used it must be removed, the handler may take the dog by the collar. The dog must sit calmly in the basic position.
- g. At the judge's command, the helper comes out of the blind and runs across the field to the imaginary centerline. The handler can be silent or order the helper to stop by calling out "Bleiben Sie stehen" / "Stop, stand still." The helper ignores the instruction and starts a frontal attack upon the handler and dog
- h. The handler is signaled by the judge to release the dog with the command "voran" / "go on" to defend against the attack with a grip. Once the dog grips, the helper drives the dog briefly. On the judge's signal, the helper stops and stands still. After the helper has stopped the attack and is standing still, the dog must release the grip. The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time and the dog must guard the helper.
- i. After a guarding phase of about five (5) seconds, and upon a signal from the judge, the helper makes an attack on the dog. The dog must defend himself through gripping the sleeve without any influence from the handler. The attack on the dog must be in a direction away from the handler and is without stick hits. Upon a signal from the judge, the helper stops and stands still. After the helper is standing still, the dog must release the grip. The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time and the dog must guard the helper.
- j. On the judge's signal, the handler makes a direct approach to the dog at a normal pace. With the command "sitz" / "sit" the dog is brought into the basic position and the leash may be attached to the dog. If the dog is already sitting, the position of the dog may be reconfirmed with the "sit" command.
- k. The soft stick is taken from the helper and the handler can tell the helper to step back slowly two (2) to three (3) paces or dog and handler may move away from the helper without asking him / her to step back.
- l. A side transport of the helper to the judge is performed over a distance of approximately 20 paces. The dog must walk on the helper's right side, so that the dog is positioned between the handler and the helper. The dog must watch the helper attentively during the side transport. However, the dog may not bother, jump on, or grip the helper. The group (handler, dog, and helper) stops in front of the judge. The handler presents the soft stick to the judge, reports out and puts the dog on leash if the leash is not already attached.

Section 11: LBST Protection Routine

- a. The dog and handler go to the center of the field between two (2) blinds. The basic position is taken and the leash is removed.
- b. On the judge's signal, the handler sends the dog to search two blinds while the handler remains in the center of the field (as in IPO 1). Omitting the search of the first blind and sending the dog directly to the helper is not allowed and the protection work is terminated. If the dog does not successfully find the helper blind after the third attempt, the protection work is terminated.
- c. On instruction from the judge the handler moves to a position behind the dog and on the judge's signal, the handler calls the dog out of the blind into the basic position or picks up the dog by free-heeling out of the blind. If the pick-up method is used, the handler may not touch the dog.



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- d. Upon a signal from the judge, the handler orders the helper to step out of the blind. The helper moves at a normal pace to the designated location for the escape. On a signal from the judge, the handler moves with the dog free heeling to the designated spot for the down prior to the escape.
- e. The handler leaves his guarding dog in the down position and moves directly into the blind, maintaining visual contact with the dog, the judge, and the helper. On the judge's signal, the helper tries to escape. The handler must give the dog a command, (e.g., "go" or some form of release command). The dog must prevent the escape without hesitation by means of an energetic and strong grip.
- f. On a signal from the judge, the helper stops running and stands still. When the helper comes to a standstill, the dog must release the grip. Handlers may give the verbal command "aus" / "out" on their own at the appropriate time.
- g. After a guarding phase of about five (5) seconds, and upon a signal from the judge, the helper makes an attack on the dog. With no influence from the handler, the dog must immediately counter the attack, securely and energetically through firm and full gripping. As soon as the dog has a grip on the sleeve, the helper applies two stick hits with an interval of 2 or 3 steps between hits. The attack on the dog must be in a direction away from the handler. Upon a signal from the judge, the helper stops and stands still. After the helper is standing still, the dog must release the grip with or without command from the handler. The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time and the dog must guard the helper.
- h. Upon a signal from the judge, the handler walks directly to his dog at a normal pace with the verbal command "sitz" / "sit" brings the dog to the basic position. If the dog is already sitting, the position of the dog may be reconfirmed with the "sit" command.
- i. A side transport of the helper to the judge is performed over a distance of approximately 20 paces. The dog must walk on the helper's right side, so that the dog is positioned between the handler and the helper. The dog must watch the helper attentively during the side transport. However, the dog may not bother, jump on, or grip the helper. The group (handler, dog, and helper) stops in front of the judge. The handler presents the soft stick to the judge.
- j. The handler and the free-heeling dog are sent to a marked position down field on the centerline of the field. The dog must sit calmly in the basic position. The handler may take the dog by the collar.
- k. At the judge's command, the helper comes out of the blind and runs across the field to the imaginary centerline. The handler can be silent or order the helper to stop by calling out "Bleiben Sie stehen" / "Stop, stand still." The helper ignores the instruction and starts a frontal attack upon the handler and dog.
- l. The handler is signaled by the judge to release the dog with the command "voran" / "go on" to defend against the attack with a grip. Once the dog grips, the helper drives the dog briefly. On the judge's signal, the helper stops and stands still. After the helper has stopped the attack and is standing still, the dog must release the grip. The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time and the dog must guard the helper.
- m. After a guarding phase of about five (5) seconds, and upon a signal from the judge, the helper makes an attack on the dog. With no influence from the handler, the dog must immediately counter the attack, securely and energetically through firm and full gripping. As soon as the dog has a grip on the sleeve, the helper applies two stick hits with an interval of 2 or 3 steps between hits. The attack on the dog must be in a direction away from the handler. Upon a signal from the judge, the helper stops and stands still. After the helper is standing still, the dog must release the grip. The handler may give a verbal command "aus" / "out" at the appropriate time and the dog must guard the helper.
- n. On the judge's signal, the handler makes a direct approach to the dog at a normal pace. With the command "sitz" / "sit" the dog is brought into the basic position. If the dog is already sitting, the position of the dog may be reconfirmed with the "sit" command.
- o. The soft stick is taken from the helper and the handler can tell the helper to step back slowly two (2) to three (3) paces or dog and handler may move away from the helper without asking him / her to step back.
- p. A side transport of the helper to the judge is performed over a distance of approximately 20 paces. The dog must walk on the helper's right side, so that the dog is positioned between the handler and the helper. The dog must watch the helper attentively during the side transport. However, the dog may not bother, jump on, or grip the helper. The group (handler, dog, and helper) stops in front of the judge. The handler presents the soft stick to the judge, reports out and puts the dog on leash.