



Canine Good Citizen

Manual 2017

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Mission Statement

Creating well-mannered dogs and
encouraging responsible owners.

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General Provisions

Black Hawk Canine Good Citizen (“CGC”) is a programme that tests dogs in simulated everyday situations. It identifies and rewards dogs with the issue of a Dogs New Zealand-endorsed qualifying certificate.

The purpose of CGC programme is to ensure that our favourite companion, the dog, can be a respected member of the community because it is trained and conditioned to act with good manners in the home, public places and in the presence of other dogs and animals.

An optional preliminary assessment programme termed Canine Good Basics may also be available through your local Canine Good Citizen Training Provider.

CGC training is fun and useful. Through CGC you and your dog can establish a closer bond and your dog will have the added benefit of knowing how to please you. The CGC assessment is not a competition and does not require that you and your dog perform with “competitive” precision, but it should show the dog’s willingness to obey instructions given from the handler, demonstrate basic training and consistently display good temperament.

Dogs New Zealand (“DNZ”) (<http://www.dogsnz.org.nz/goodcitizen.html>) has fully endorsed the Canine Good Citizen programme. CGC is administered by a voluntary Committee with staff support from DNZ head office Private Bag 50903, Porirua 5240.

Participant Information

DOGS NEW ZEALAND

- To sit an assessment, there is a fee payable to DNZ (see link above). Clubs may include an administration fee over and above the DNZ fee when advertising assessment entry fees. Clubs collect all fees and make payment to DNZ.
- As at January 2017 this fee is calculated at \$15 per dog.
- Certified dogs will be recorded onto a DNZ database. This will be published on the DNZ website and is also available to CGC registered clubs, assessors and Local Authorities on request.
- A dog is officially classified menacing or dangerous by breed/type or deed by a Local Authority cannot become a registered Canine Good Citizen.
- A dog that holds an existing CGC qualification (at any level) that is officially classified menacing or dangerous by breed/type or deed or found to be in breach of the CGC standards will be removed from the DNZ database listing.
- Publication of this removal will be acknowledged in the DNZ *NZ Dog World* magazine.
- An owner may request to have the CGC qualification revoked and the dog removed from the CGC register if they feel the dog is has behaved in breach of the CGC standards provided no formal complaint has been laid.
- Once de-registered a dog will not be eligible to be re-assessed.

REGISTERED CLUBS AND TRAINING PROVIDERS

- Assessments for CGC can only be held by DNZ CGC registered clubs or in special circumstances, by prior agreement, under the auspices of the CGC Committee.
- Training classes identified as being CGC focused can only be advertised as such by CGC registered clubs and CGC recognised training providers.
- **The hosting club shall notify the CGC secretary at least 3 weeks in advance** of any impending CGC assessment including details of contracted assessor/s, levels, dates and proposed location/s. Email notifications to be sent to cgc@dogsnz.org.nz
- Unless otherwise requested, this information will be advertised on the DNZ website.
- The hosting club may request in writing, when submitting assessment forms, that certificates for individual handlers be sent to them, rather than direct to participants.

- Passed assessment papers will be recorded and dogs registered on the DNZ database.
- The order of the exercises in this manual is not necessarily the order they will be undertaken during an assessment.
- It is strongly recommended assessors do not assess dogs they have assisted in the training of, at the level the dog is being assessed for.
- More than one assessor may be contracted on any one assessment day. The manner the assessment day is run will be by mutual agreement between the assessor(s) and the hosting club (i.e., a level each, or a shared responsibility within each level).
- If only one assessor is used to assess any one level, it is recommended a steward be employed to assist.
- Volunteer people and dogs used in the assistance of these exercises should not be well known to the handler and dog sitting the assessment. The assessor is to be satisfied that (to the best of their knowledge) the dogs that are used have safe and reliable temperaments.
- Children may assist as volunteers for the hosting club. However, whenever children participate in any exercise, they must be suitably instructed and supervised.
- As dogs are being physically handled during a CGC assessment, wipes or wash gel should be provided by the club and are recommended to be used between dogs.
- **The hosting club shall send all CGC assessment papers** (whether passed or failed) to the DNZ along with a fee of \$15 per candidate. Send to CGC Registration, New Zealand Kennel Club, Private Bag 50903, Porirua 5240.
- The hosting club/assessor, by mutual agreement, shall conduct these exercises in either a dog controlled area or a public area. Definitions are as follows:
 - **“dog controlled area”** = the hosting club’s own grounds, or an area which the hosting club uses on a regular basis for their members.
 - **“public area”** = public park, local shops, mall or local retail business (e.g., dairy, petrol station, take-away bar), any footpath along a road, wide grass verge along a roadway, public carpark, sports field (as the exercise is described, either empty or as a sporting event may be taking place, provided the presence of dogs is permitted by local bylaws) or in an area that the dogs and handlers do not regularly train. Public areas used must be appropriate for the particular exercise being conducted.
 - **All national laws, by-laws and conditions must be observed.**

HANDLERS

Please read carefully the list of behaviours on page 11 which are *NEVER ACCEPTABLE (at all levels) during the CGC exercises.*

- **You should be aware**, if an assessor witnesses unacceptable behaviour from a dog at any time during the day of assessment that dog will have failed all levels it is being assessed for that day and may have also have a previously awarded certification revoked if a formal complaint is laid.
- If an Assessor should witness actions of the handler that are inconsistent with CGC requirements their dog will have failed all levels it is being assessed for that day.
- Handlers must respect the rights, dignity and worth of fellow candidates, trainers, assessors, officials, and spectators.
- A handler’s abuse of any dog on the grounds by verbal and/or physical intimidation is not acceptable and the handler may be asked to leave the grounds before assessment is complete as a result.
- A handler may be asked to leave the grounds if they fail to conduct themselves in a appropriate manner relating to honesty, language, temper, or punctuality during the assessment.
- Membership of the DNZ or a local dog training club is not mandatory, but we would recommend the services of a CGC registered Club or registered training provider to assist in the teaching of the CGC exercises, in which case, that club’s membership criteria would apply.

- Handlers over the age of 12 may qualify a dog in a CGC assessment. However, if the handler is under the age of 16, a supervising adult must be present at the assessment. That supervising adult may not assist the handler in a manner that directly affects their performance during assessment exercises.
- Handlers must carry some form of poop scoop **at all times** (e.g. plastic bag/s).
- Handlers may talk to and encourage the dog to perform the exercises during the assessment, unless otherwise instructed by an assessor, or as the exercises are described in this manual.
- “Competitive-type” heelwork is not the aim. The dog should remain at the handler’s side in a relaxed, loose-leash walk or as directed by exercise instructions. The left side is preferred, although the right side is allowed.
- Handlers should review all exercises they plan to be assessed for, to identify equipment they are required to supply.
- Where a dog has a medical condition or permanent disability, a vet’s certificate will be required to state that the dog is fit to sit CGC.
- Where a dog has specialist grooming requirements contrary to the normal expectations of a tangle free coat the handler should provide written proof of this at the assessment.
- Handlers are advised to become familiar with the Local Authority rules in their area. There may be questions from these asked in the Responsibility and Care sections at an assessment.
- During all assessments, food or toy carried in a pocket or bum-bag is permitted, as long as it is present during all exercises and it is out of sight of the dog. Please see a specific level’s requirements on when food or toy are allowed to be given to a dog **during** an assessment exercise.
- Rewarding of the dog while it is not directly under assessment will be permitted, provided this does not interfere with the performance of another candidate.
- Over the four levels, the dog must have qualified under at least **two** different assessors.
- Should there be a single CGC level passed which has been co-signed by two assessors, they shall be considered as one, and at least one other level sat and passed must have a different assessor’s name thereon.
- Dogs may not be required to remain in the testing area between exercises.

CANDIDATE DOGS

- Only dogs over the age of 12 months of age can sit the CGC programme, but training can be started with young puppies.
- A dog that is officially classified menacing or dangerous by deed or registered as a member of a prohibited breed by a Local Authority are not currently eligible for CGC certification.
- No bitches in season are allowed on or near assessment areas.
- A dog may only sit a **maximum of two consecutive levels at any one assessment event** or within 5 calendar days where this event takes place over more than one day.
- Over the four levels, a dog must have qualified under at least **two** different assessors.
- Dogs must pass **all** exercises set in each level before attempting the next eligible level.
- At all times and at all levels dogs are required to wear a current local registration tag.

ASSESSORS

Please read carefully the list of behaviours on page 9 which are *NEVER ACCEPTABLE (at all levels) during the CGC exercises.*

- CGC exercises are primarily for the dog, so particular note is to be made of the dog’s reactions to the various situations; i.e., they are to assess the dog’s temperament to the best of their ability.
- If an assessor should witness actions of the handler or dog that are inconsistent with CGC during the day of assessment that dog will have failed all levels it is being assessed for that day.

- In the event of a formal complaint procedure being upheld the dog may also have all previous certifications revoked.
- If at any time an assessor witnesses conduct by a CGC qualified dogs that is a serious breach of CGC standards they should lodge a formal complaint.
- The Assessor may discontinue the assessment of a dog if the handler fails to conduct themselves in a professional manner relating to honesty, language, temper, punctuality or abuse of the dog and may request the handler to leave the premises.
- Assessors are expected to conduct themselves in a professional manner. They will remain courteous, respectful and open to discussion, feedback and interaction.
- Whilst doing any walking exercises, the position of the dog and its distance from the handler can change, so long as good control is still evident. The leash must remain loose and the dog is to follow the same direction as the handler. There should be a clear change of direction on the corners, with no resentment from the dog at having to follow.
- On any instruction to stop, the handler and dog must come to a complete stop within three paces of the instruction being given. If the dog is told to sit, the dog must do so. If the dog is not told to go into any particular position, the dog must remain stationary but must not move forward until the handler does.
- A second attempt of an exercise for a specific dog may be allowed once at the assessor's discretion. Reasons for invoking this discretion and outcome of second attempt must be recorded on the handler's assessment sheet and included in assessor's report.
- If any one or more exercise is not passed within an assessment, that constitutes a failure of the entire level. When the dog re-sits the assessment, that dog must perform all exercises successfully.
- Any reason/s for failure should be recorded on the handler's assessment sheet in the space provided as this information is used for statistical purposes.
- If an assessor feels there could be an issue with a dog's health, they may ask to see a vet's certificate before accepting the dog for assessment.
- As dogs are being physically handled during a CGC assessment, wipes or wash gel are recommended to be used between dogs.
- If the handler is restricting the dog in any manner, the assessor may ask the handler to cease the restriction.
- A dog can only sit a maximum of **two** consecutive levels on any one assessment day.
- More than one assessor may be contracted on any one assessment day. The manner the assessment day is run will be by mutual agreement between the assessor(s) and the hosting club (i.e., a level each, or a shared responsibility within each level).
- An assessor may request a hosting club to provide them with a copy of their Local Authority bylaws in respect of dog control legislation in their (and/or surrounding) area(s).
- It is strongly recommended assessors do not assess dogs they have assisted in the training of, at the level the dog is being assessed for.
- If there are two assessors in any one level, they may choose to co-assess in the following manner(s):
 1. Both assessors to act as one (i.e. jointly watch and confer on each dog throughout the entire level). Both assessors must sign the Assessment form.

and/or

2. Each assessor watching an individual dog throughout the entire level, in turn (i.e. one assessor does one dog; the other assessor does another dog). Assessment form must be signed off by that relevant assessor. This option might be used where a participant does not want a double-up of assessors, to comply with the rule, "*Over the four levels, a dog must have qualified under at least **two** different assessors.*"

NOTE: Under no circumstances can assessors share the individual exercises within a level, for each dog (e.g., for a given dog, one assessor watches the walking, temperament exercises; the other assessor watches the stay exercises).

RESERVE ASSESSORS

- Reserve assessors may be contracted prior to the assessment day, or (where events have evolved beyond the control of the hosting club), on the day of assessment.
- If possible, a reserve assessor's name should be advertised prior to the assessment day.
- A reserve assessor may be utilised if a handler requests a different assessor to the original assessor(s) contracted, to comply with the requirement, "*Over the four levels, a dog must have qualified under at least **two** different assessors.*"

Complaints Procedure

- Should there be a breach of the terms and guidelines (as set out in this manual) with regard to a handler/dog/CGC registered club/assessor, any witness or participant may lay a complaint in writing.
- For further information on the specific procedure to lay a complaint and all necessary forms, please go to the CGC page of the Dogs New Zealand website (<http://www.dogsnz.org.nz/goodcitizen.html>) or refer to relevant page in Resources section.
- The complainant is required to complete a CGC Complaint form attaching any relevant supporting evidence (e.g. photos, signed eye witness accounts, vet's invoice, Local Authority report, etc.) and submitting it to the CGC Committee.
- Please note that all material supplied as part of the complaint procedure may be circulated to all parties involved.
- Written complaints, disputes or any other issues relating to CGC should be addressed to

Attention: CGC
c/ Dogs New Zealand,
Private Bag 50903,
Porirua 5240

Or may be sent electronically to cgc@dogsny.org.nz

Black Hawk Canine Good Citizen – Foundation

Effective from 1 January 2017

Requirements for all assessments

AT ALL TIMES during the CGC exercises (at all levels) the dog **MUST**:

✓ wear a current registration tag.	✓ Wear some form of correctly fitted restraint (e.g., collar, slip chain, head collar, body harness).
✓ be attached to a leash held by the handler unless otherwise directed by an assessor, hosting club or as the exercises are described in this manual.	

The following behaviours ARE NEVER ACCEPTABLE (at all levels) during the CGC exercises:

X Display of fear.	X Biting.
X Display of aggression.	X Avoidance.
X Mouthing.	X Panic.
X Growling.	X Cringing, hiding or avoidance.
X Threatening behaviour.	X Inattention to handler.
X Over exuberance.	X Trying to run away.
X Jumping on any person (handler, stranger, assessor).	X Excessive vocalisation including barking.
X Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler.	X Lunging towards any distractions, other dogs, strangers or assessor.
X Regular correction from the handler.	X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash, whether held by the handler, someone else or whilst being tied up.
X Inappropriate fouling, such as on more than one occasion or on personal property.	X Handler does not immediately collect/remove any faeces if deposited by the dog at any time.

Note: No food, clicker, toy rewards or lures will be allowed during exercises, unless specifically stated in “Acceptable”. Rewarding of the dog while it is not directly under assessment will be permitted, provided this does not interfere with the performance of another candidate.

All exercises for Canine Good Citizen **Foundation** will be conducted in a **dog controlled area**, such as the hosting club’s own grounds, or an area which the hosting club uses on a regular basis for their members.

Exercises

1. Appearance, handling and responsibility

Purpose: The handler demonstrates they can care for and handle their dog. It shows the handler’s knowledge of responsible dog ownership.

The dog can be handled by someone other than their handler (e.g., dog groomer, vet), without the dog protesting.

a. Responsibility and care

There will be either a written or an oral test consisting of **eight** questions primarily from the "Responsibility and Care" section of this manual. Questions may also be included from the Dog Control Act, Local Authority by-laws and those from Local Authorities within the handler's Regional Authority area. The handler must answer **six** out of the eight questions correctly.

Not acceptable

X Less than six correct answers.

b. Public cleanliness and identification

- The handler must produce to the assessor some form of 'poop scoop' (e.g., plastic bags).
- All dogs must wear some form of correctly fitted restraint (e.g., collar, slip chain, head collar, body harness).
- A current identification/registration tag issued by a Local Authority, specific to the dog wearing it, must be attached to the dog.

Not acceptable

X Dog is not wearing a current Local Authority registration tag.	X Dog is not wearing a correctly fitted restraint.
X Handler does not immediately collect/remove any faeces if deposited by the dog at any time while in the assessment area.	X Handler does not have form of 'poop scoop'.

c. Examination of the dog by handler

- The dog may be standing, sitting or lying down (handler's choice).
- Other than mild avoidance, the dog should allow inspection by its handler.
- The handler is to examine the dog's:
 - teeth
 - eyes
 - tail/hind quarters
 - inside the mouth
 - ears
 - front and hind feet (including the pads)

Acceptable

✓ Mild avoidance, with eventual acceptance.

Not acceptable

X Constant refusal to allow examination.	X Display of fear, cringing, hiding or avoidance.
X Threatening behaviour, aggression, growling, biting, or mouthing.	X Over exuberance or jumping up.

d. Grooming and inspection of the dog by the assessor

- The handler to supply the comb or brush commonly used on the dog.
- If it is a small dog, it may be placed on a table for inspection and grooming, but only with the handler's permission. The dog must be safe and comfortable being on the table.

- The assessor shall handle and examine the dog's:
 - mouth
 - ears
 - teeth
 - front feet
 - tail/hind quarters
 - hind feet
- The assessor (should they so wish) may hold the dog's collar whilst carrying out the inspection.
- The dog need not remain in a static position while being handled but should be calm and easy to touch and examine.
- The assessor then:
 - Softly combs or brushes the dog, in a calm and natural manner;
 - And may request guidance from the handler if the coat of the dog is to be brushed in a manner specific to that breed or coat type.
- The dog must appear to be in good condition; i.e., clean, healthy, alert and of proper weight (refer guidelines – Responsibility and Care section).
- The dog's coat should be free of tangles or knots unless specifically required under the breed standard for this type of dog. (refer Handler guidelines).
- The handler may continue to hold the leash and may talk to the dog, praise it and give encouragement throughout.
- Where a dog has a medical condition or permanent disability, a vet's certificate will be required.

Acceptable

✓ Mild avoidance, with eventual acceptance.

Not acceptable

X Constant refusal to allow examination.	X Display of fear, cringing, hiding or avoidance.
X Threatening behaviour, aggression, growling, biting, or mouthing.	X Over exuberance or jumping up.
X Anything that shows neglect of the dog's health such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Matting of coat – Balding. – Over or underweight. 	X Any other health condition that cannot be explained by the handler.

2. Food manners

Purpose: The dog is to display good manners whilst a person (this can be an assessor or a stranger) is eating human food (e.g., biscuits, chippies, sandwiches). Similarly, the dog is to be calm and mannerly when the handler is giving the dog its meal and allow itself to be touched without aggression of any kind.

a. Person eating

- The person eating is to be seated while some of the food remains visible on their lap.
- The dog should remain in position directed by the handler whilst the person eats.
- Whilst the handler holds the dog on leash, the person is to eat some of the human food no further than **one and a half** metres from the dog (i.e., the assessor should be satisfied that the dog has

been taken close enough to be aware that the person is eating).

- The person is to continue eating in a natural fashion and may talk to the handler, with the dog in a static position, until directed by the assessor for the handler and dog to move calmly away.

Acceptable

✓ Sniffing.	✓ Looking.
✓ Drooling.	

Not acceptable

X Jumping up, or any movement in an attempt to take the food.	X Any begging behaviour.
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b. Dog eating

- The dog is given a command to remain still (sit, stand or down – handler's choice).
- In the dog's vicinity handler to put a reasonable portion of the dog's usual food (to be provided by the handler) into the bowl. There should be sufficient food available to allow the handler time to conduct this exercise.
- The handler is then to place the bowl on the ground, no closer than **half** a metre and no further than **one** metre in front of the dog. If necessary, the handler is permitted additional voice "wait" or "leave it" commands whilst putting the food on the ground and to keep the dog in a staying position.
- Handler returns to stand beside the dog
- There will be approximately a **five** second pause, at which time, the handler may release the dog from position, to eat the food.
- Whilst the dog is eating the food, the handler is to first pat the dog and then to hold/touch the food bowl and/or move it a short distance while the dog continues eating. Handler is **not** to take the food bowl away from the dog.
- If the dog does not attempt to eat any of the food or approach the bowl when released the assessor may at their discretion require the handler to present an alternate food and/or chewable item that the dog does find more palatable in order for the exercise to be completed as directed above.

Acceptable

✓ Sniffing.	✓ Looking.
✓ Drooling.	✓ Dog does not eat the food.

Not acceptable

Handler has to have a constant tight leash to stop dog from reaching food.	X Dog breaks position before handler's command to release.
Dog displays aggressive behaviour, when handler touches dog and/or food bowl.	X Dog freezes or shows tense body language when handler touches food and/or bowl

3. Accepting a friendly stranger

Purpose: The dog will allow its handler and a friendly stranger to approach and interact with each other, without concern.

- The dog to walk on leash, remaining by the side of the handler.
- The handler/stranger will:
 - walk towards each other;

- halt a comfortable speaking distance apart, greet each other in a friendly manner and hold a conversation **for at least 30 seconds**;
- shake hands at the **end** of the conversation (determined by assessor);
- and resume on their way, with the dog walking beside its handler.

Points to note

- The stranger will ignore the dog.
- The dog must remain at handler's side, any position acceptable. Change of position allowed, but the dog **must remain beside the handler**. The leash should remain slack.
- Should the dog move from the handler's side, the handler may give occasional extra commands provided the dog is responsive and/or one mild leash correction to keep the dog beside the handler.
- The dog must immediately comply with the handler's commands.
- If the leash has been used to correct the dog, the leash must immediately be made slack as the dog returns to the handler's side.

Acceptable

✓ Occasional extra commands for the dog to remain at the handler's side.	✓ Change of position, but dog should remain at handler's side.
✓ Mild interest; e.g., looking, tail wagging.	✓ One mild leash correction

Not Acceptable

X Display of fear, cringing, growling, hiding or avoidance.	X Frequent commands for the dog to remain at the handler's side.
X Threatening behaviour, aggression, growling, biting, or mouthing.	X Over exuberance or jumping up.
X A constant tight leash.	X More than one leash correction

4. Accepting being patted by a friendly stranger

Purpose: The dog can accept being patted by a friendly stranger, who shall be a different person to the one that was used in exercise 3.

- The dog to walk on leash, remaining by the side of the handler.
- The handler and stranger will:
 - walk towards each other;
 - halt a comfortable speaking distance apart;
 - greet each other in a friendly manner and;
 - hold a short conversation.

THEN

- The stranger will ask if they may pat the dog:
 - after giving permission the handler is to explain best practise on how they would like their dog to be patted and;
 - stranger will pat the dog, following the handler's instructions.

THEN

- Handler and stranger will then continue on their way, in opposite directions, with dog remaining beside the handler.

Points to note

- **Whilst the handler and stranger are talking** to each other the dog should remain at handler's side, any position acceptable.
- Change of position allowed, but **the dog must remain beside the handler**.
- The leash should remain slack throughout.
- Should the dog attempt to move from the handler's side, the handler may give occasional extra commands provided the dog is responsive and/or one mild leash correction to keep the dog beside the handler.
- The dog must immediately attempt to comply with any handler commands.
- If the leash has been used to put the dog back beside the handler, the leash must immediately be made slack once the dog returns to the handler's side.
- Whilst the stranger is patting the dog, the dog is allowed to:
 - Make a small and calm forward movement towards the stranger.
 - Present a single front paw in a "shake hands" gesture.

Acceptable

✓ Change of position, but dog must remain at handler's side.	✓ Occasional extra commands for dog to remain at their side.
✓ Mild or friendly interest; e.g., looking, tail wagging, licking.	✓ Small, calm, slight forward motion while being petted.
	✓ One mild leash correction

Not acceptable

X Frequent extra commands for the dog to remain at the handler's side.	X Display of fear, threatening behaviour, cringing, aggression, growling, biting, hiding or avoidance.
X Dog not responsive or ignores handler's commands.	X Jumping up or over exuberance.
X A constant tight leash.	X More than one leash correction

5. Walk on leash through a door/gate in a controlled manner

Purpose: The dog does not push, pull or impede the handler in any way, whilst going through a door/gate.

- The handler and dog are to;
 - approach a closed door or gate;
 - open the door or gate while the dog waits politely;
 - pause with the door or gate wide open before proceeding through
 - and invite the dog to follow;
 - close the door or gate behind them, keeping the dog calm and controlled throughout.

THEN

- walk a short distance beyond gate to collect a bag containing bulky articles (represents collecting shopping or carrying small suitcase);
- repeat the process above to return back through the door or gate with bag;
- close the door or gate behind them the second time and;

- walk away for at least another 6-8 paces in an orderly manner on a loose leash.

Acceptable

✓ Walking beside or just behind the handler when walking through the door/gate.	✓ Mild interest in the bag being collected, e.g., sniffing.
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Not acceptable

X Causing interference to the handler's progress through the opening.	X Does not walk beside handler in a controlled manner.
X Rushing ahead of the handler through the gateway.	X Inappropriate urination – such as on more than one occasion or on personal property.

6. Restrained Return to handler

Purpose: To determine the dog's temperament and willingness to accept being held by the collar and subsequent return to its handler immediately when called while dog is off the leash.

- Handler is to:
 - leave the dog with another person. (This person will be holding the dog's collar in an unobtrusive manner);
 - walk away from the dog and stop at least 10 paces from the dog, turn and face their dog;
 - upon being requested to do so, call their dog to them;
 - attach the leash to the dog;
 - walk away for at least another 6-10 paces in an orderly manner.

Points to note

- This is the only exercise in which it is acceptable to reward the dog with clicker, food or toy immediately on arrival (if desired).
- Such rewards must not be shown to the dog prior to the handler's departure. If this occurs the assessor may elect to retest the exercise at a later point in the assessment.

Acceptable

✓ Treating the dog with a food /toy reward immediately after the dog has arrived.	✓ Voice praise (dog is approaching) and/or patting (when the dog has arrived). However, be careful the praise/patting does not elicit any jumping up, as this could fail the exercise.
✓ Two commands (maximum) allowed to call the dog.	

Not acceptable

X The handler is unable to attach a leash quickly and safely.	X Ignoring the handler's command to come more than once.
X Showing the dog food, treats or a toy treating or luring before leaving dog or whilst asking the dog to commence the walk after the return to handler	X Does not come to handler directly (i.e., the dog is distracted away from the handler, or stops whilst on its way to the handler).
X Does not walk beside handler in a controlled manner.	X Jumping up.

7. Walk on leash

Purpose: Dog can walk beside handler in a calm and mannerly way without pulling

- The handler will be directed where to walk with their dog using placement of cones, signs and/or verbal instructions.
- The route walked will include a minimum of :
 - A right turn.
 - A left turn.
 - An about turn.
 - At least one stop whilst on the walk.
 - A stop at the end.

Points to note

- The exact duration of this exercise may be adjusted by the assessor for an individual dog to allow them to fully assess the dog's responses and establish that the relationship between dog and handler is worthy of the description of a controlled loose leash walk.
- While the goal is to have a loose leash with a J shape throughout the exercise, it is accepted that the leash may occasionally straighten as long as the hands remain by the person's sides and are not extended - which would indicate pulling - and that the dog shows responsiveness to verbal commands and changes of direction.
- Whilst walking, the dog:
 - Is to remain by the side of the handler. Left side is preferred, although the right side is allowed.
 - Is to be reasonably attentive to the handler and respond to the handler's movements and changes of direction without resentment;
 - May change its distance and position relative to the same side of the handler, so long as good control is evident and it continues to follow the handler's course rather than its own.
- This is **not** a competitive obedience heelwork exercise and close heeling is not required.
- Any directions to stop will be indicated with an instruction to halt.
- Handler and/or dog should not move again until asked to go forward.
- Handler should stop within a few paces of the instruction being given to stop (halt).
- The dog should stop when the handler does.
- Sitting at stops is **optional**. **BUT** if told to do so by the handler, the dog must sit and remain stationary until given another command to move. Handler may give up to **two** commands at each stop.
- The dog should move off only on handler's command, with no pulling ahead.
- Whilst walking, the handler:
 - May talk to and encourage the dog
 - May be required by the assessor to lengthen their leash and/or relax hand position to demonstrate a loose leash walk is being maintained.

Acceptable

- | |
|---|
| ✓ Dog remains in a stationary position at an instruction to stop but it then subsequently changes to a lower position - i.e.: sits if standing, lies down if sitting. |
|---|

Not acceptable

- | | |
|---|--|
| X Jumping up at handler whilst walking. | X Regular correction from the handler. |
|---|--|

X Dog weaving from side to side of handler.	X A constantly tight, or regular pulling on the leash.
X Lunging towards any possible naturally occurring distractions, people or other animals.	X Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler, especially when handler changes direction.
X Dog ignores or does not respond to handler's commands.	X Inappropriate urination – such as on more than one occasion, or on personal property

8. Controlled walk through people and distractions

Purpose: Demonstrates that the dog can move about in pedestrian traffic in a calm manner, and can cope with any unexpected distractions that it may encounter

- The dog and handler will be asked to undertake a short loose leash walk while negotiating at least 3 different distractions.
- These should be encountered in a similar fashion for each dog on the day.
- Distractions should include:
 - Pedestrian traffic.
 - A loud or sudden noise element.
 - A moving element.
 - Startling distractions will be presented more than 2 metres from the dog.
 - The list provided in 8b below is indicative, not prescriptive.

a. Pedestrian traffic (must be included)

- The dog is to be walking, on a loose leash, close to handler and remain there throughout this exercise.
- Left side is preferred, although the right side is allowed.
- The dog and handler will walk around, pass through and close to a group of people (no less than three, no more than eight).
- This may be requested more than once, especially if the group is small.

Acceptable

✓ Shows a mild interest in the people.

Not acceptable

X Lunging towards (or jumping up at) any people, including handler.	X Regular correction from the handler.
X Dog weaving from side to side of handler.	X Regular pulling on, or a constantly tight, leash.
X Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler, especially when handler changes direction.	X Display of fear, aggression or shyness toward the people it is being walked amongst.

b. Additional distractions

- The dog is to be walking close to the handler on a loose leash and remain there throughout this exercise.

- Left side is preferred, although the right side is allowed.
- The dog and handler will encounter at least two of the following sorts of situations (at a distance of no closer than **two** metres):
 - A jogger running first, towards the dog, and secondly, from behind the dog. (Simulates quick and, possibly, unexpected, movement)
 - A good-natured jostling and loud talking by a small crowd. (Simulates excessive crowd noise and animated movement);
 - People passing in both directions while wearing hats, sunglasses and/or carrying large objects or an open umbrella. (Simulates the varied nature of a stranger's profile that the dog may encounter).
 - A person passing the dog, in both directions while pushing a stroller, scooter, pram or trolley. (Simulates real life encounters on city streets).
 - As the dog approaches a chair, it is suddenly knocked over. (Simulates a sudden movement and noise from what was previously a stationary object).

Acceptable

✓ A slightly startled reaction with rapid recovery.	✓ A mild interest or curiosity in distraction(s).
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Not acceptable

✗ Jumping up at handler whilst walking.	✗ Regular correction from the handler.
✗ Dog weaving from side to side of handler.	✗ Regular pulling, or a constantly tight leash.
✗ Display of fear, aggression or shyness toward the chosen distraction(s).	✗ Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler, especially when handler changes direction.
✗ Lunging towards (or jump up at) the chosen distraction(s).	

9. Stay tied on leash

Purpose: To show that the dog can be tied up and remain calm and accepting whilst the handler is a short distance away.

- The dog is to be tied to a fixed object, at a sensible distance from other dogs that may also be tied up. The handler may leave the dog in any position (e.g., sit, down or stand).
- The handler will be asked to leave the dog and move off at least 20 paces away, for a period of **five** minutes.
- Handler is to converse with other people and may move around, but must remain in sight of the dog for the entire time of **five** minutes.
- Upon the handler's return, the handler is to untie the dog and walk the dog away for approximately six paces, in a controlled, calm manner.

Points to note

- When dogs present for any CGC tie-up exercise wearing a headcollar, slip/check collar (chain or webbing), half-slip collar or any device that may restrict breathing or tighten around the neck it must be removed and replaced with a collar with a buckle or clip, or a body harness for the exercise in keeping with recommended best practice in the Code of Welfare: Dogs 2010.

Acceptable

✓ Whilst the handler is away from the dog, they may give three only extra commands (if required) to settle the dog.	✓ The dog changes its body position but remains calmly in the place it was left.
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Not acceptable

X Does not walk away beside handler in a controlled manner.	X Excessive greeting when handler returns to the dog (i.e.; jumping up).
X Lunging towards any distractions, other dogs, strangers or assessor.	X Any resistance to being tied up.
X Over exuberance.	X Jumping up.
X Panic.	X Hiding or avoidance.
X Trying to run away.	X More than three commands required, to settle the dog.
X Excessive vocalisation including barking.	X Tight leash

10. Meeting a stranger and their dog

Purpose: To demonstrate that the dog can meet and behave quietly around an unfamiliar person and their dog.

- Handler and dog will be walking in a controlled manner towards another person and their dog - which will also be under control.
- This person and their dog **shall not be well known** to the dog being tested.
- The two handlers will approach, stop within **a comfortable distance of** each other, shake hands and exchange a pleasant conversation for not less than 30 seconds.
- After sufficient time and at an indication from the assessor the two handlers will shake hands again and continue on in the original directions past each other.
- Both dogs will be expected to remain beside their respective handlers.

Points to note

- The dog should remain at handler's side, any position acceptable. Change of position allowed provided the dog **remains beside the handler**.
- The leash must remain slack.
- Should the dog attempt to move from the handler's side, the handler may give occasional extra command provided the dog is responsive, and/or one mild leash correction to keep the dog beside the handler.
- If the dog moves away from the handler, and the handler uses the leash to pull the dog back (with or without a concurrent verbal command), that will be the equivalent of a single verbal command.
- When told to, the dog must immediately comply with the handler's commands.
- The leash must immediately be made slack once the dog returns to the handler's side.

Acceptable

✓ Occasional extra commands, for the dog to remain at the handler's side.	✓ Change of position, but dog must remain at handler's side.
✓ Mild or friendly interest; e.g., looking, tail wagging, licking.	✓ The dogs may show a casual interest in each other (e.g., tail wagging, air sniffing)
✓ Quiet displays of friendly behaviour, providing the dog remains attentive to the handler.	✓ Mild anxiety and avoidance (e.g., eye avoidance, lowered body posture).

Not acceptable

X Any threatening behaviour, aggression, growling, or biting.	X Lunging or over exuberance towards any distractions, other dogs, strangers or assessor.
X A constant tight leash.	X Handler has to give frequent commands for the dog to remain at the handler's side.
X Does not walk beside handler in a controlled manner.	X Display of fear, cringing, hiding or strong avoidance.
X Excessive vocalisation including barking, whining or howling.	X More than one leash correction

11. Supervised separation

Purpose: To ascertain that the dog can be left **with another person** not well-known to it and will maintain its good manners while the handler goes out of sight.

- The handler and dog are to approach another person appointed by the hosting club or the assessor, introduce and/or settle their dog, hand the leash over and then walk out of sight of the dog.
- The person holding the dog will remain approximately in the same place (i.e., no walking around). Calming signals and additional instructions (if required) can be given to the dog, but the person holding is not to elicit play or excitement in any way).
- Handler is to remain out of sight for no less than **four** minutes, after which they will be instructed to return, thank the person and take the leash back.
- Handler and dog are to walk quietly away.

Acceptable

✓ Mild anxiety (e.g., an initial pulling towards leaving handler), but when person holding the leash calms the dog the dog responds accordingly.	✓ Mild greeting behaviour between handler and dog upon the handler's return. (Please note: No jumping up at handler allowed).
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Not acceptable

X Dog is in obvious distress.	X Jumping up (handler or holder).
X Notable resentment or reluctance to remain quietly with the person.	X Display of fear, aggression, growling, panic, threatening behaviour or over exuberance.
X Lunging towards any other dogs, strangers or assessor.	X Excessive vocalisation including barking, whining or howling.

12. Playing with the dog

Purpose: To show that the handler has control over the dog when it is excited by play (i.e., the handler can start and finish a game).

- When instructed to do so, the handler will commence to play with the dog, using a toy the dog is familiar with. This may be a tug game or a fetch game.
- Should a fetch game be chosen, the throw must not be excessive and the dog must return immediately to the handler (either upon command or by its own choice).
- When instructed to do so, the handler will ask the dog to stop the play and give up its toy to the handler, either directly to hand or dropped on the ground.
- After playing the handler is to hold the toy in a way that is clearly visible to the dog.
- Once the toy is in the handler's hands and visible to the dog, the dog is to remain calm and under control without attempting to grab the toy uninvited.
- The assessor may at their discretion ask the handler to repeat the play and removal of toy.

- The handler should re-attach the leash (if necessary) while the dog remains calm.
- This exercise may be done either on leash or off leash.
- The handler and dog are to walk quietly away at the end of the exercise.

Points to note

- Should the dog be off leash, the handler must be confident the dog will remain within the vicinity of the handler, or will immediately return. Failure by the dog to return to the handler would be considered a fail of this exercise.
- It is acknowledged that some dogs do not have a “play drive” and will not engage with toys. Should this be the case, the handler is to demonstrate this lack of play drive.
- If the assessor considers it necessary, they may request the handler offer the dog an alternative toy.
- Should the assessor be satisfied there is a lack of play drive, despite serious effort, then the handler and dog will not be penalised.

Acceptable

✓ Non-aggressive play growling.	✓ Up to three commands allowed for dog to give up its toy.
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Not acceptable

X After three commands, failure to release toy to handler's hand or drop on ground.	X If toy dropped on the ground, the dog does not allow the handler to pick the toy up.
X Formal competitive retrieves.	X Dog does not return to handler immediately, either upon command or by itself.
X Dog lunges at or grabs the toy from handler's hand	X Dog refuses to respond to commands after the play has ceased

Black Hawk Canine Good Citizen – Bronze

Effective from 1 January 2017

Requirements for all assessments

AT ALL TIMES during the CGC exercises (at all levels) the dog MUST:

✓ wear a current registration tag.	✓ wear some form of correctly fitted restraint (e.g., collar, slip chain, head collar, body harness);
✓ be attached to a leash held by the handler unless otherwise directed by an assessor, hosting club or as the exercises are described in this manual;	

The following behaviours ARE NEVER ACCEPTABLE (at all levels) during the CGC exercises:

X Display of fear.	X Biting.
X Display of aggression.	X Avoidance.
X Mouthing.	X Panic.
X Growling.	X Cringing, hiding or avoidance.
X Threatening behaviour.	X Inattention to handler.
X Over exuberance.	X Trying to run away.
X Jumping up (handler, stranger, assessor).	X Excessive vocalisation including barking, whining or howling.
X Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler.	X Lunging towards any distractions, other dogs, strangers or assessor.
X Regular correction from the handler.	X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash, whether held by the handler, someone else or whilst being tied up.
X Inappropriate fouling such as on more than one occasion or on personal property.	X Handler does not immediately collect/remove any faeces if deposited by the dog at any time.

Note: No food, clicker, toy rewards or lures will be allowed during exercises, unless specifically stated in “Acceptable”. Rewarding of the dog while it is not directly under assessment will be permitted, provided this does not interfere with the performance of another candidate.

The following exercises for Canine Good Citizen **Bronze** will be conducted in a **dog controlled area**, being the hosting club’s own grounds, or an area which the hosting club uses on a regular basis for their members.

Exercises

13. Responsibility and care

Purpose: The handler shows their knowledge of responsible dog ownership.

- There will be either a written or an oral test consisting of **nine** questions primarily from the “Responsibility and Care” section of this manual.
- Questions may also be included from Local Authority by-laws, Dog Control Act and those from Local Authorities within the Regional Authority area.

- The handler must answer **seven** out of the nine questions correctly.
- The handler must also be able to produce a form of poop scoop and show the dog is wearing its current local registration tag.

Not acceptable

X Less than seven correct answers.

14. Food manners

Purpose: Whilst the dog is eating, the dog will allow a stranger to pass-by, walk around then approach and touch the dog without protest in the vicinity of the handler.

- The dog is given a command by the handler to remain still (sit, stand or down – handler's choice).
- Visible to the dog, assessor to put a reasonable portion of the dog's usual food (to be provided by the handler) into the bowl (also provided by the handler). There should be sufficient to allow the assessor time to conduct this exercise.
- The assessor is then to place the bowl on the ground, no closer than **half** a metre and no further than **one** metre in front of the dog. If necessary, the handler is permitted additional voice "wait" or "leave it" commands whilst the assessor is putting the food on the ground to keep the dog in a staying position.
- There will be approximately a **five** second pause, after which time, the handler will cue a release for the dog to eat the food.
- Whilst the dog is eating the food, the assessor is to circle them, pause and then approach the dog and pat the dog around the shoulders.
- Assessor may speak quietly to the dog while moving, approaching or touching.
- Assessor is **not** to touch or attempt to take the food bowl away from the dog.
- If the dog does not attempt to eat any of the food or approach the bowl when released the assessor may at their discretion require the handler to present an alternate food and/or chewable item that the dog does find more palatable in order for the exercise to be completed as directed above.

Acceptable

✓ Air scenting or sniffing	✓ Looking.
✓ Drooling.	✓ Dog does not eat the food.

Not acceptable

X Handler has to use their leash to stop dog from reaching food.	X Dog breaks position before handler's command to release.
X Dog displays aggressive behaviour, when assessor passes, approaches or touches dog.	X Dog freezes or shows tense body language when assessor passes, approaches, touches food and/or bowl

15. Stay tied on leash (handler out of sight)

Purpose: To show that the dog can be tied up and remain calm and accepting whilst the handler is out of sight.

- The dog is to be tied on its leash during this exercise.
- It may be left in any position of the handler's choosing; (e.g., sit, down or stand), at a reasonable distance from other dogs if present.
- The handler will be asked to:
 - leave the dog and move off at least 20 paces away, for a period of **two** minutes while remaining in sight

- go out of sight of the dog for a further period of **three** minutes then
- return to the dog
- untie the dog
- walk the dog for approximately six paces, in a controlled, calm manner.
- When dogs present for any CGC tie-up exercise wearing a headcollar, slip/check collar (chain or webbing), half-slip collar or any device that may restrict breathing or tighten around the neck it must be removed and replaced with a collar with a buckle or clip, or a body harness for the exercise in keeping with recommended best practice in the Code of Welfare: Dogs 2010.

Acceptable

✓ Whilst the handler is away from the dog but within sight, they may give up to two extra commands (if required) to calm the dog.	✓ The dog moves its body position from the one it was left in
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Not acceptable

X Does not walk beside handler in a controlled manner.	X Excessive greeting when handler returns to the dog (i.e., jumping up).
X Lunging towards any distractions, other dogs, strangers or assessor.	X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash, whilst being tied up.
X Over exuberance.	X Jumping up.
X Panic.	X Hiding or avoidance.
X Trying to run away.	X More than two commands required, to settle the dog.
X Excessive vocalisations	X It is the judgement of the assessor that the dog would have left the area in which it was left if it had not been secured.

16. Staying still and return to handler

Purpose: To determine the dog can stay in one place until otherwise commanded by the handler to come.

- Handler is to:
 - put the dog into a down or sit position, take off the leash and tell the dog to stay
 - walk away from the dog and stop approximately 15 paces from the dog
 - turn and face their dog and pause
 - upon being requested to do so, call their dog to them
 - re-attach the leash to the dog and then walk away for approximately another 6–10 paces in an orderly manner.

Points to note

- This is the only exercise in which it is acceptable to reward the dog with clicker, food or toy immediately on arrival (if desired).
- Such rewards must not be shown to the dog prior to the handler's departure. If this occurs the assessor may elect to retest the exercise at a later point in the assessment.

Acceptable

✓ Can treat the dog with a food, clicker, or toy reward immediately the dog has arrived at the handler.	✓ May repeat the recall command only one more time, after initial call.
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✓ Is allowed to move posture position (i.e., if left in a down, can move into a sit or if left in a sit, may move into a down) as long as it does not move from the spot it was told to stay in.	✓ Voice praise (dog is approaching) and/or patting (when the dog has arrived). However, be careful the praise/patting does not elicit any jumping up, as this could fail the exercise.
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Not acceptable

✗ Moves entirely off the stay position before it is told.	✗ The handler is unable to attach a leash quickly and safely.
✗ Handler has commanded the dog to come (twice), but it continues to remain in the place it was left.	✗ Jumping up or dog is not demonstrating a controlled manner when or after leash is re-attached
✗ Does not come completely to handler within three commands.	✗ Additional food/toy treating or luring before leaving dog or whilst asking the dog to commence the walk.

17. Stationary vehicle control

Purpose: The handler has the dog under control whilst getting in and out of a vehicle, and the dog remains calm when engine is running.

a. Into a vehicle

- The dog (on leash) will be taken towards a vehicle of the handler's choice
- Handler will open the door of the vehicle. Door will remain open for a time lapse of no less than **20** seconds. Dog to remain at handler's side.
- Upon request so to do, the handler will put the dog into the vehicle. A handler has the choice of either commanding the dog to jump in/out of vehicle, or the handler may lift the dog in/out of a vehicle.
- The handler will detach the leash and make sure the dog is safe and secure (e.g., fit a car harness, or dog is confined to a caged area). Handler to close the dog access vehicle door.
- Assessor to get into the vehicle (front passenger's seat) and handler to get into the vehicle (driver's seat). Doors to be closed and then engine started. Vehicle must remain stationary.
- Upon request so to do, the handler and/or the person in the driver's seat will stop the engine and exit the vehicle.

Acceptable

✓ Mild excitement (e.g., tail wagging)	✓ Multiple and encouraging commands.
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Not acceptable

✗ If lifted into the vehicle by the handler, the dog struggles, tries to avoid the handler or appears to be under stress.	✗ Fearful or aggressive reaction to anything inside or outside the vehicle.
	✗ Jumping up on people during exercise
✗ If dog leaps into vehicle before being told by handler.	✗ Dog is not made safe and secure.
✗ Any signs of stress or panic.	✗ Excessive vocalisation including barking, whining or howling.

b. Out of a vehicle

- The vehicle door to the dog's area is opened. Handler to remove physical restraint

(e.g., car harness) or the confined area is made free (e.g., cage door opened).

- Dog is to remain in the vehicle for a time lapse of no less than **20** seconds.
- Upon request so to do, the handler will attach a leash and take the dog out of the vehicle.
- Dog to remain calmly at the handler's side in a position of the handler's choosing whilst the handler closes and locks the vehicle securely.
- Handler to then walk approximately six paces away from the vehicle. Dog to remain under control and calm at handler's side.

Points to note

- A handler has the choice of either commanding the dog to jump in/out of the vehicle, or the handler may lift the dog in/out of the vehicle.
- If the dog is told to jump, it must comply immediately on command. If lifted, the dog should remain still and calm whilst the handler gets a safe hold on the dog for the lift.
- If the handler is unable to drive, a driver is to be nominated by the handler (which shall not be the assessor). Handler to sit in a passenger seat (rear or front – assessor's choice).

Acceptable

✓ Mild excitement (e.g., tail wagging) but no jumping up behaviour allowed).	✓ Encouraging commands.
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Not acceptable

X If lifted out of the vehicle by the handler, the dog struggles, tries to avoid the handler or appears to be under stress.	X Dog leaps out of vehicle before being told by handler.
X Dog is not "under control" at vehicle's side or when walking away.	X Over exuberance and/or excessive vocalisation including barking.

18. Control at steps

Purpose: The dog does not push, pull or impede the handler in any way, whilst going up and down a set of steps or stairs.

- The dog and handler are to:
 - approach the bottom of a set of steps in a controlled walk
 - proceed up the steps
 - if there is room, proceed another at least four paces
 - turn around (if required) and now approach a set of steps from the top
 - proceed down the steps
 - proceed another 10 paces in a calm and orderly fashion.

Points to note

- If steps are not available in the club's dog controlled area, this exercise may be conducted in a quiet public area.
- It is preferable that the dog and handler use a set of steps or stairs that consist of at least four steps in each direction.
- At all times the handler and dog will be in a controlled walk during this exercise.

Acceptable

✓ Dog walks beside or just behind the handler when proceeding up and down the steps.	✓ Handler pausing at the bottom or top of the steps before proceeding.
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Not acceptable

X Towing or dragging the handler up or down the steps.	X Dog causes interference to the handler's progress up and down the steps.
X Regular correction from the handler.	X Regular pulling on, or a constantly tight, leash, whether going up or down the steps or proceeding with walk.
X Jumping up on the handler	
X Over exuberance.	

Exercise 19 for Canine Good Citizen **Bronze** will be conducted in a quiet-to-medium busy **public area**. The preferred area would be the local footpaths within the vicinity of the club's grounds. Should there be no local footpaths, a wide grass verge in which all parties may walk with safety is acceptable or the handler, dog and assessor(s) may be driven to such an area where there are footpaths. All Local Authority and highway codes and conditions must be observed.

19. Walk on leash and reaction to distractions in a public area

Purpose: Demonstrates that the dog can walk in a controlled manner and is confident and calm when faced with possible common distracting situations whilst out and about in public.

a. Walk on leash

- The dog and handler will be asked to have a controlled walk in a public area for a period of **at least 5 minutes**.

Whilst out on the walk the dog and handler:

- will be directed to cross a road, with halts at the crossings
- will be passed in each direction by at least one person walking quietly
- will encounter a small group of two or three people walking past in an animated and noisy fashion
- will encounter other distractions, either through pre-arrangement or naturally occurring depending on the area being used.

Points to note

- Left side is preferred for walk on leash but right side is allowed.
- Sitting at halts will be optional, but if the dog is requested to sit, it must do so.

b. Additional distractions

Whilst out on the walk, a minimum of **two** of the following events will occur with at least one from section i. and at least one from section ii:

- Reaction to sudden or unusual noise:
 - A car horn sounds (of very short duration). The dog shall be approaching the car and be at least 10 metres away when the horn sounds (i.e., the horn sound **shall not** happen **behind** the dog).
 - A sudden opening and closing of a car door, as the dog passes.
 - A person dropping a shopping bag or other object, which makes enough noise to cause a thud or rattle, from just behind the dog.
- Reaction to unexpected or unusual movement:
 - A person pushing a pram passing from both directions (i.e., from behind and in front of the dog).

- A person on a scooter or skateboard that passes at more than 2 metres from the dog.
- A jogger passing by, from both directions (i.e., from behind and in front of the dog).
- A person using crutches, wheelchair or walker, approaching towards the dog.
- A person riding a bicycle, passing from both directions (i.e., from behind and in front of the dog).
- A person wearing a large hat, bulky coat or similar passing by in both directions.
- Passing calmly by an area with other animals (not dogs) visible to the candidate dog such as ducks, pigeons, sheep, cows or horses.

Points to note

- These distractions will occur no closer than **two** metres to the dog and handler (or as the public area will allow).

Acceptable

✓ Shows a mild interest or curiosity in surroundings and/or distractions.	✓ The dog may be allowed a slightly startled reaction, but must respond immediately to handler's command to remain with them.
✓ If dog remains in a stand position at a halt command and it then subsequently chooses to sit.	

Not acceptable

✗ Jumping up at handler or any people.	✗ Regular correction from the handler.
✗ Lunging towards any possible naturally occurring or engineered distractions, people, animals or equipment.	✗ Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler, especially when handler changes direction.
✗ Dog weaving from side to side of handler.	✗ Display of fear, aggression, panic, growling, cringing, threatening behaviour, strong avoidance or any over exuberance.
✗ Regular pulling on, or a constantly tight, leash.	✗ Excessive vocalisation including barking, whining or howling.

Black Hawk Canine Good Citizen – Silver

Effective from 1 January 2017

Requirements for all assessments

AT ALL TIMES during the CGC exercises (at all levels) the dog MUST:

✓ wear a current registration tag.	✓ wear some form of correctly fitted restraint (e.g., collar, slip chain, head collar, body harness);
✓ be attached to a leash held by the handler unless otherwise directed by an assessor, hosting club or as the exercises are described in this manual;	

The following behaviours ARE NEVER ACCEPTABLE (at all levels) during the CGC exercises:

X Display of fear.	X Biting.
X Display of aggression.	X Avoidance.
X Mouthing.	X Panic.
X Growling.	X Cringing, hiding or avoidance.
X Threatening behaviour.	X Inattention to handler.
X Over exuberance.	X Trying to run away.
X Jumping up (handler, stranger, assessor).	X Excessive vocalisation including barking, whining or howling.
X Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler.	X Lunging towards any distractions, other dogs, strangers or assessor.
X Regular correction from the handler.	X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash, whether held by the handler, someone else or whilst being tied up.
X Inappropriate fouling such as on more than one occasion or on personal property.	X Handler does not immediately collect/remove any faeces if deposited by the dog at any time.

Note: No food, clicker, toy rewards or lures will be allowed during exercises. Rewarding of the dog while it is not directly under assessment will be permitted, provided this does not interfere with the performance of another candidate.

The following exercises for Canine Good Citizen **Silver** will be conducted in a **dog controlled area**, being the hosting club's own grounds, or an area which the hosting club uses on a regular basis for their members.

Exercises

20. Responsibility and care

Purpose: The handler shows their knowledge of responsible dog ownership.

- There will be either a written or an oral test consisting of **10** questions primarily from the "Responsibility and Care" section of this manual (refer page 55).
- Questions may also be included from Local Authority by-laws and those from Local Authorities within the Regional Authority area.

- The handler must answer **eight** out of the 10 questions correctly.
- The handler must also be able to produce a form of poop scoop and show the dog is wearing its current local registration tag.

Not acceptable

X Less than eight correct answers.

21. Examination of the dog by a stranger (handler at a distance)

Purpose: The dog can be handled by someone else other than their handler (e.g., dog groomer, vet), without the dog protesting and with the handler a short distance away.

Note: If it is a small dog, it may be placed on a table, but only with the handler's permission. The dog must be safe and comfortable being on the table.

- The dog may be standing, sitting or lying down (handlers' choice).
- Handler to tell the dog to stay. Handler will then be instructed to leave the dog (no less than five paces distance).
- Handler will turn and face the dog.
- A stranger (which may be the assessor or another designated person) will approach the dog and examine:
 - eyes
 - ears
 - teeth;
 - inside of mouth
 - front feet including pads
 - hind feet including pads

The stranger (should they so wish) is permitted to hold the dog's collar whilst carrying out the inspection.

- After examination by the stranger, the handler will be requested to return to the dog.

Acceptable

✓ Shift in posture only.	✓ Mild friendly greeting (e.g., tail wagging).
✓ Mild avoidance (e.g., turning head away), but eventual acceptance of being handled.	✓ Praise and encouragement for the dog to stay.

Not acceptable

X Constant refusal to allow examination.	X Jumping up.
X Dog moves entirely off the stay position.	X Display of fear, aggression, growling, over exuberance, panic, cringing, avoidance, excessive barking.
X Biting or protest mouthing.	

22. Stay in one place (untied, handler out of sight)

Purpose: To ascertain that the dog can remain in one place, untied, whilst the handler is out of sight.

- Handler to place the dog in a down position. The leash may remain attached to the dog, but placed on the ground. The dog should preferably remain in the down position throughout the exercise.
- The dog is to be a reasonable distance from other dogs that may also be doing this exercise.
- The handler will be instructed to:
 - tell the dog to stay;

- leave the dog and go out of sight of the dog.
- After a period of **four** minutes, handler will be instructed to:
 - return to the dog;
 - pick up or re-attach the leash (if required);
 - walk the dog for approximately six paces, in a controlled, calm manner.

Point to note

- This exercise may be undertaken in a group at the same time as other candidates and the handlers expected to leave and return to their dogs at the same time.

Acceptable

✓ Mild greeting and praise upon return to the dog (Note: No jumping allowed).	✓ When walking off with the dog, commands and encouragement allowed.
✓ A change of posture while remaining in the same position as left.	

Not acceptable

X Excessive greeting (i.e., jumping up).	X Excessive vocalisation such as barking, whining or howling
X Dog moves off position before handler returns to the dog's side.	X Handler has to return to the dog before time frame has been completed.
X Does not walk beside handler in a controlled manner.	

23. Return to handler (with distractions)

Purpose: The dog will come back to the handler, even if there are distractions (e.g., other people and dogs).

- The handler and dog, on leash, to approach and stop at a group of no less than six people. Two of the group will have a dog each, also on leash.
- After **one** minute of conversing with the group, handler will unclip the leash from their dog.
- Handler will briskly walk away from the group.
- After no less than 10 paces from the group, handler will be instructed to call their dog to them (**three** commands allowed).
- Handler will pause and reattach the leash when dog returns to them.

Acceptable

✓ Mild and friendly interest in people and dogs present in the group (no jumping).	✓ Up to three commands for dog to return to handler.
✓ Dog voluntarily moves away from group to re-join its handler before the handler calls it.	✓ Voice praise (dog is approaching) and/or patting (when the dog has arrived).
Be careful that any praise/petting does not elicit jumping up, as this could fail the exercise.	

Not acceptable

X Failure to return to handler's calling, after three commands.	X Dog runs past handler and does not come to handler's side or calmly allow leash to be attached.
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X Any sign of aggressive behaviour whilst amongst the group (people or dogs).	X Jumping up
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24. Stop the dog

Purpose: To ascertain that the dog, while on the move and at a *distance* from the handler, promptly obeys a command to stop and remains there until lead is reattached.

- At the far edges of the dog controlled area, there will be a person walking a dog on leash.
- No other planned distractions required.
- Handler is to release the dog from its leash and allow the dog to move away from them for a distance.
- Upon instruction from the assessor, the handler will command their dog to stop and be still (any position allowed - stand/down/sit). The dog must be seen to comply promptly with the command to stop.
- The dog must remain in that stopped area for at least **15** seconds.
- After the elapsed "stop" time, the handler will be instructed to approach the dog and reattach the leash. Dog to remain in the stopped area while the handler is approaching it.

Points to note

- The '*distance*' will be at the instruction of the assessor and must be sufficient to allow the dog to a stop at least 10 metres from the handler.
- If the dog does not leave the handler once released, another person may come and quietly hold the dog's collar to allow the handler to create a distance between themselves and their dog. A 'held' dog will be released upon assessor's instruction.
- At the discretion of the assessor this exercise may be repeated to confirm the dog successfully demonstrated the criteria as described.
- This should not be conducted as a CD Drop On Recall exercise and is intended to simulate a real life scenario where the dog is already moving prior to the stop command.

Acceptable

✓ If the dog is moving at speed, allowance will be made for the dog to stop (i.e., the dog is seen to be responding to command).	✓ Verbal praise. However, be aware, if the dog moves from the stop position because of the praise, it will have failed this exercise.
✓ Dog moves posture once stationary, but does not move from the area it stopped at (e.g., the dog stopped moving in a stand position, but then it subsequently lay down).	✓ Up to two stay or wait commands once the dog has stopped.

Not acceptable

X Dog does not remain in the stopped area, either before or as the handler is returning.	X Dog does not allow handler to reattach the leash.
X Dog is seen to be avoiding the handler.	X Failure to respond to stay or wait after two commands.

<p>X Failure to stop at a distance. Note: Even if the dog complies after the command, the dog must be at least six metres away from the handler when it stops. This is to prevent the handler delaying the allowable command to such an extent that the dog ends up at the handler's feet.</p>	<p>X Failure to comply promptly to a stop on command.</p>
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Exercise 25.a and 25.c for Canine Good Citizen **Silver** will be conducted in a **dog controlled area**, being the hosting club's own grounds, or an area which the hosting club uses on a regular basis for their members.

Exercise 25.b for Canine Good Citizen **Silver** will be conducted in a quiet-to-medium busy **public area**. The preferred area would be the local roadways within the vicinity of the club's grounds.

The distraction person walking their dog should use local footpaths or (if there are no local footpaths) a safe wide grass verge is acceptable. Alternatively, the person and their dog may be driven to such an area where there are footpaths.

All Local Authority and highway codes and conditions must be observed.

25. Advanced vehicle control

Purpose: The dog is seen to be relaxed and under control whilst getting in and out of a vehicle and whilst the vehicle is moving.

The dog is being transported safely with reduced risk of injury in the event of a crash and does not interfere with the driver or any passengers also in the vehicle

a. Into a vehicle

- The dog (on leash) will be taken towards a vehicle of the handler's choice. Handler's vehicle preferred, but another vehicle is allowed with an acceptable explanation to the assessor.
- Handler will open the door of the vehicle. Door will remain open for a time lapse of no less than **20** seconds. Dog to remain at handler's side.
- Upon request so to do, the handler will put the dog into the vehicle. A handler has the choice of either commanding the dog to jump in/out of vehicle, or the handler may lift the dog in/out of a vehicle.
- The handler will detach the leash and make sure the dog is safe and secure (e.g., fit a car harness, or confine dog to a caged area). Handler to close the dog access vehicle door.
- Assessor to get into the vehicle (front passenger's seat) and handler to get into the vehicle (driver's seat). Doors to be closed and then engine started.

Points to note

- Handler's vehicle preferred, but another vehicle is allowed with an acceptable explanation to the assessor.
- A handler has the choice of either commanding the dog to jump in/out of vehicle, or the handler may lift the dog in/out of a vehicle. If the dog is told to jump, it must comply immediately on command. If lifted, the dog should remain still and calm whilst the handler gets a safe hold on the dog for the lift.
- If the handler is unable to drive, a driver is to be nominated by the handler (which shall not be the assessor). After securing the dog, handler is to sit in a passenger's seat (rear or front – assessor's choice).

Acceptable

✓ Mild excitement (e.g., tail wagging) but no jumping up behaviour allowed).	✓ Multiple and encouraging commands.
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Not acceptable

✗ To anything inside or outside the vehicle, display of fear, aggression, panic, stress, growling, over exuberance, excessive barking.	✗ If lifted into the vehicle by the handler, the dog struggles, tries to avoid the handler or appears to be under stress.
✗ If dog leaps in to/out of vehicle before being told by handler.	✗ Dog is not made safe and secure.

b. Vehicle is moving

- Once dog is secure in the vehicle, handler and assessor to get into the vehicle and drive off. Time and distance to be at the discretion of the assessor (i.e., in order that the assessor has enough time to ascertain the behaviour of the dog).
- Vehicle to pass, at least once, a dog and person who are walking along the street that the vehicle is being driven along.
- No other planned distractions are required.

Acceptable

✓ Mild interest in what is going on outside (i.e., standing up looking out window, tail wagging).	✓ The occasional calming command from handler. However, dog must be seen to react to handler's instruction.
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Not acceptable

✗ Signs of stress or panic.	✗ Lunging within the vehicle.
✗ Strong reaction to anything inside or outside the vehicle,	✗ Handler has to continuously command dog to settle.
✗ Any display of fear, aggression, panic, stress, growling or over exuberance.	✗ Excessive vocalisation of any kind.

c. Out of a vehicle

- Upon coming to a stop in a safe location the vehicle door to dog's area is opened.
- Handler to remove physical restraint (e.g., car harness) or the confined area is made free (e.g., cage door opened).
- Dog is to remain in the vehicle for a time lapse of no less than **20** seconds.
- Upon request so to do, the handler will attach a leash to the dog and then take the dog out of the vehicle.
- Dog to remain calm and in a controlled position whilst the handler closes and locks the vehicle securely.
- Handler to then walk approximately six paces away from the vehicle. Dog to remain under control and calm at handler's side.

Acceptable

✓ Mild excitement (e.g., tail wagging) but no jumping up behaviour allowed).	✓ Multiple and encouraging commands.
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Not acceptable

✗ If lifted out of the vehicle by the handler, the dog struggles, tries to avoid the handler or appears to be under stress.	✗ If commanded to jump, dog leaps out of vehicle before being told by handler.
✗ Dog is not “under control” at vehicle’s side or when walking away.	✗ Over exuberance and/or excessive barking.

Exercise 26 for Canine Good Citizen **Silver** will be conducted in a medium busy **public area**.

The preferred area would be a large grassed area, such as a local park not normally used by the hosting club. This exercise must be conducted at a safe distance from any vehicle traffic.

All Local Authority conditions must be observed.

26. Staying still and return to handler in a public area

Purpose: To determine the dog can stay in one place, even though handler is moving away from the dog. Dog can then come to handler whilst the handler is still moving.

- Handler is to put the dog into a down or sit position, take off the leash and tell the dog to stay there.
- Handler will then walk briskly away from their dog.
- At no less than 10 metres away (and upon being requested so to do and still moving away from their dog), the handler will call their dog to them.
- Dog must return to handler in a reasonably direct line.
- When dog reaches handler’s side, handler to pause and reattach the leash.
- Handler and dog to continue on their walk in a calm and controlled manner.

Acceptable

✓ Once called, only one minor stop or distraction allowed.	✓ Voice praise and/or patting allowed.
✓ Two commands (maximum) allowed to call the dog, which shall include the “minor stop” or “distraction”.	✓ When in the stay position, dog moves posture, but does not move from the stay area.

Not acceptable

✗ The handler is unable to attach a leash quickly and safely.	✗ More than two commands necessary for the dog to return to handler.
✗ Jumping up.	✗ Dog does not return to handler at all.
✗ When dog is reattached to the leash, dog does not walk in a controlled manner.	✗ The dog is distracted, or stops on its way back to the handler and does not return directly after handler’s allowable second command to come.
✗ Dog moves off the stay position before it is told to come.	Be mindful that any praise or patting does not elicit any jumping up, as this could fail the exercise.

Exercise 27 for Canine Good Citizen **Silver** will be conducted in a busy **public area**. The preferred area would be a local shopping area or outside a shopping mall. The dog must be on leash whilst conducting this exercise. All Local Authority conditions must be observed.

27. Calm and controlled behaviour whilst in a busy public area

Purpose: In an area of high volume traffic and pedestrians, the handler is observed to be in control and the dog can remain calm and stress free:

- while walking;
- while remaining in one spot;
- if a total stranger asks to pat the dog.

Point to note

If (before the requisite time lapse of these exercises, for any reason whatsoever) dog is showing signs of stress (as judged by either the handler or the assessor) the handler will ask (or will be advised to) leave the area immediately.

If this occurs, these exercises will be deemed to have not been completed. The safety of the dog, the public and the handler is paramount. Dog is to remain on leash the entire time.

a. Walking

- Handler and dog are to be taken to a public area with high volume traffic and pedestrians.
- Handler and dog to walk along paved streets for a period of **at least five minutes**. The route may negotiate the same sections of street more than once.
- During the walk handler and dog might be required to safely negotiate street crossings.
- During the walk handler and dog might pass an area in which children are known to be present such as a sports field or playground. All local authority conditions are to be observed.
- During the walk handler and dog might pass an area with other animals (not dogs) visible to the dog such as ducks, pigeons, sheep, cows or horses.

b. Staying in one area

- At some point on the walk, handler and dog will stand still, out of the way of pedestrians, but still in a busy public area. Dog can be in a sit, down or stand, but must remain beside the handler. No tight leash allowed.
- Handler and dog to remain in that area for **three** minutes to **five** minutes.

c. Accept being touched by a stranger

- Should any member of the public show an interest in the dog, the handler is to ask that person if they would like to pet their dog.
- If the stranger says yes, then handler is to instruct person on recommended best practice methods to do so.
- Dog is to accept stranger's touching in a friendly and reasonably calm manner.
- Should no member of the public show an interest in the dog after a time lapse of **three** minutes, then a person not known to the dog, but known to the hosting club, may substitute.

Acceptable

✓ Calming signals and instructions.	✓ Mild interest in its surroundings.
✓ Friendly overtures (e.g., tail wagging, licking, lifting up one paw in a “shake hands” gesture).	✓ Dog shifts posture position, but must remain close to handler.

Not acceptable

X Display of fear.	X Biting
X Display of aggression.	X Inattention.
X Mouthing.	X Panic.
X Growling.	X Cringing.
X Threatening behaviour.	X Hiding or avoidance.
X Any physical correction from the handler.	X Trying to run away.
X Over exuberance.	X Excessive barking.
X Jumping up (handler, stranger). Remember no jumping up allowed.	X Lunging towards any distractions.
X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash.	X Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler.
X If the dog is requested (by either assessor or handler) to be removed from the area before the requisite time period is up.	

Black Hawk Canine Good Citizen – Gold

Effective from 1 January 2017

Requirements for all assessments

AT ALL TIMES during the CGC exercises (at all levels) the dog **MUST**:

✓ wear a current registration tag.	✓ wear some form of correctly fitted restraint (e.g., collar, slip chain, head collar, body harness);
✓ be attached to a leash held by the handler unless otherwise directed by an assessor, hosting club or as the exercises are described in this manual;	

The following behaviours ARE NEVER ACCEPTABLE (at all levels) during the CGC exercises:

X Display of fear.	X Biting.
X Display of aggression.	X Avoidance.
X Mouthing.	X Panic.
X Growling.	X Cringing, hiding or avoidance.
X Threatening behaviour.	X Inattention to handler.
X Over exuberance.	X Trying to run away.
X Jumping up (handler, stranger, assessor).	X Excessive vocalisation including barking.
X Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler.	X Lunging towards any distractions, other dogs, strangers or assessor.
X Regular correction from the handler.	X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash, whether held by the handler, someone else or whilst being tied up.
X Inappropriate fouling such as on more than one occasion or on personal property.	X Handler does not immediately collect/remove any faeces if deposited by the dog at any time.

Note: No food, clicker, toy rewards or lures will be allowed during exercises, Rewarding of the dog while it is not directly under assessment will be permitted, provided this does not interfere with the performance of another candidate.

The following exercises for Canine Good Citizen **Gold** may be conducted in a **dog controlled area**, being the hosting club's own grounds, or an area which the hosting club uses on a regular basis for their members.

Exercises:

28. Responsibility and care

Purpose: The handler shows their knowledge of responsible dog ownership.

- There will be either a written or an oral test consisting of **12** questions primarily from the "Responsibility and Care" section of this manual.
- Questions may also be included from the Dog Control Act, Local Authority by-laws and those from Local Authorities within the Regional Authority area.
- The handler must answer **nine** out of the 12 questions correctly.
- The handler must also be able to produce a form of poop scoop and show the dog is wearing its

current local registration tag.

Not acceptable

X	Less than nine correct answers.
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29. Walking beside the handler, without a leash

Purpose: Dog can walk beside handler, off leash, in a calm and mannerly way, and with a person/dog distraction in the vicinity.

- The handler will be directed to take the leash off the dog. Handler may pocket the leash, loop it around their body or carry loosely in one hand.
- Handler will then be directed to walk forward. The course will include a minimum of:
 - A right turn.
 - A left turn
 - An about turn.
 - At least one stop whilst on the walk.
 - A stop at the end.

Point to note

- Competitive obedience heelwork is not the aim of this exercise. However, the dog must remain by the handler's side.
- At some point during the walk, a person, with their dog on a leash, will be asked to walk towards and past the handler and dog at a passing distance of no less than **three** metres. The dog being tested is to remain beside the handler.
- Whilst walking, the dog is to remain by the side of the handler at all times.
- The left side is preferred, although the right side is allowed.
- The dog is to be attentive to the handler and respond to the handler's movements and changes of direction without resentment;
- The dog may change its distance and position relative to the side of the handler (within **half** a metre), so long as good control is evident and it continues to follow the handler's course rather than its own;
- Directions to stop:
 - Will be indicated to handler with a "Halt". Handler should stop within three paces of the halt command.
 - The dog should stop when the handler does.
 - Sitting at stops is **optional**, but the dog must sit and remain sitting if so told (up to **two** commands allowed).
 - The handler and dog should not move off until told "Forward"
 - The dog should move off only on handler's command, with no change of position from handler's side.

Acceptable

✓ If dog remains in a stand position at a halt command, and it then subsequently chooses to sit.	✓ Additional commands and praise to keep dog at handler's side while moving.
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Not acceptable

X Jumping up at handler whilst walking.	X Repeatedly leaves the handler's side leaving a gap of more than half a metre in any direction away from heeling position.
X Over exuberance.	X Ignoring handler's commands
X Dog weaving from side to side of handler.	X Leaves handler's side and does not return when commanded.
X Lunging towards any possible naturally occurring or purposeful distractions (people or other animals).	X Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler, especially when handler changes direction.
X More than two commands were given to sit at any halts.	X Display of fear, aggression, inattention, panic, excessive barking.

30. Sending the dog to a known article and staying

Purpose: The dog can be sent away from the handler, towards an article that is familiar to the dog and told to lie down and stay there. Useful for getting the dog to go to its bed or mat and remain there.

- The handler is to provide a fairly large article, known to the dog (e.g., mat, blanket, article of clothing).
- Dog is to be held by a third party while handler is directed to place the article at a distance of no less than **ten** metres from the dog.
- Handler to return to the dog, remove the leash and send the dog to the article. Once the dog has been given the command to go, it must go directly to the article, with minimal deviation. Handler is not to go with the dog, but remain in the place they sent the dog from.
- Once the dog has arrived at the article, handler to instruct the dog to go into a down position (**two** commands allowed).
- Dog is to remain in the down position, in a settled manner, for no less than **one** minute (**one** extra command allowed).
- Handler will be requested to approach the dog, and, when at the dog, release the dog from the down position.

Acceptable

✓ Additional praise/commands (if required) whilst on the way out to the article.	✓ Once the dog has settled on the article, should the dog move (e.g., sits or stands up) from the down position, one only extra command may be given to return it back down.
✓ Once dog has arrived at the article, a maximum of two down commands allowed.	

Not acceptable

X Dog does not go to the article directly or goes to the article with excessive deviation.	X Handler has to move off position, to help the dog go to the article.
X The handler exceeds the maximum extra commands allowed, as per " Acceptable " above.	X Dog moves from the article as handler approaches or the dog does not wait for the handler's release command.

31. Parked vehicle control

Purpose: The dog is seen to be relaxed and under control whilst getting in and out of a vehicle.

AND: When the dog is left in the vehicle on its own, the dog is unconcerned and relaxed should strangers and/or dogs pass nearby.

a. Into a vehicle and leaving dog

- The dog (on leash) will be taken towards a vehicle of the handler's choice. Handler's vehicle preferred, but another vehicle is allowed with an acceptable explanation to the assessor.
- Handler will open the door of the vehicle. Door will remain open for a time lapse of no less than **20** seconds. Dog to remain at handler's side.
- Upon request so to do, the handler will put the dog into the vehicle. A handler has the choice of either commanding the dog to jump in/out of vehicle, or the handler may lift the dog in/out of a vehicle.
- If the dog is told to jump, it must comply immediately on command. If lifted, the dog should remain still and calm whilst the handler gets a safe hold on the dog for the lift.
- The handler will detach the leash and make sure the dog is safe and secure (e.g., fit a car harness, attached to a leash within the car, or dog is confined to a caged area). Depending on the type of restraint the dog has (i.e. harness, leash or cage), either windows or, alternatively, outer vehicle door is to remain open (Assessor will advise).
- Upon request, handler to walk off, out of sight of vehicle and dog.
- The assessor's observation shall be at sufficient distance and position so as not to be an influence on the dog's behaviour.

Acceptable

✓ Additional commands once the dog is in the vehicle.	✓ Mild excitement (e.g. tail wagging) (No jumping up allowed).
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Not acceptable

✗ If dog leaps in to/out of vehicle before being told by handler.	✗ Signs of stress or panic when the handler leaves the dog.
✗ If lifted into the vehicle by the handler, the dog struggles, tries to avoid the handler or appears to be under stress.	✗ Reaction to anything inside or outside the vehicle, display of fear, aggression, panic, stress, growling, or over exuberance.
✗ Dog is not made safe and secure.	✗ Excessive vocalisation or barking.

b. Distractions outside the vehicle whilst parked

Handler must be out of sight from their vehicle before the following commences:

– Person distraction

In a way that the dog will be aware of his/her presence, a person (not known to the dog being tested) is to walk no closer than **two** metres from the vehicle. Person to stop for no less than **ten** seconds, facing away from the vehicle. They will then be requested to proceed walking past the vehicle.

– Person and their dog distraction

In a way that the dog will be aware of their presence, a person, with their dog on leash (not known to the dog being tested) is to walk past the vehicle, no closer than **three** metres.

Acceptable

✓ Mild interest in what is going on outside (i.e., standing up looking out window, tail wagging).

Not acceptable

Signs of stress or panic.	X Reaction to anything outside the vehicle, display of fear, aggression, panic, stress, growling, over exuberance.
X Lunging within the vehicle.	X Excessive vocalisation or barking.

c. Out of a vehicle

- Upon request, handler is to return to the vehicle and remove any physical restraint (e.g., car harness, leash) or the confined area is made free (e.g., cage door opened).
- Dog is to remain in the vehicle for a time lapse of no less than **20** seconds.
- Upon request so to do, the handler will attach a leash to the dog and then take the dog out of the vehicle.
- Dog to remain calmly at the handler's side whilst the handler closes and locks the vehicle securely.
- Handler to then walk approximately six paces away from the vehicle. Dog to remain under control and calm at handler's side.

Acceptable

✓ Mild excitement (e.g., tail wagging) Note: No jumping allowed.	✓ Multiple and encouraging commands.
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Not acceptable

X If lifted out of the vehicle by the handler, the dog struggles, tries to avoid the handler or appears to be under stress.	X If commanded to jump, dog leaps out of vehicle before being told by handler.
X Dog is not "under control" at vehicle's side or when walking away.	X Over exuberance and/or excessive barking.

It is preferred exercise 32 for Canine Good Citizen **Gold** will be conducted in a **dog controlled area**, being the hosting club's own grounds, or an area which the hosting club uses on a regular basis for their members.

The ground surface this exercise is to be conducted on should be such as to encourage a dog to use both scent and sight abilities to find and retrieve the article (e.g., short grass). Tarmac, concrete or gravel surfaces will not be acceptable.

Should the club grounds not have any short grass available, then this exercise will be conducted in a quiet **public area** that will provide this sort of surface, such as an empty sports field.

32. Delivering a dropped article to handler

Purpose: The dog can find, retrieve, and return an article that belongs to the handler.

Note: The handler is to provide an article that is owned by them and may be carried on a walk. This article is to be no less than the size of the handler's palm and no more than the size of the handler's hand. An example of acceptable articles could be gloves, wallet, small hanky, dog's small toy or ball.

- Handler to carry the article out of sight of the dog (e.g., on the opposite side the dog is being walked).
- Dog and handler to walk no less than 10 paces, on leash, in a straight line, in a controlled and orderly manner.

- Upon request, the handler will drop the article behind them (taking care not to let the dog see the drop) and proceed for no less than another 10 paces.
- Upon request, handler to halt, turn around in the direction of the dropped article and (after unclipping the leash) command the dog to go back and find the article. Handler to remain still.
- A time limit of **two** minutes will be given once the dog leaves the handler; to find the article, pick it up and return it to the handler.
- Handler to reattach the leash and resume on the walk for another six paces in an orderly manner.

Acceptable

✓ Multiple commands, encouragement and praise. (**Note:** No jumping up allowed).

Not acceptable

X Upon return to handler, the dog does not allow the leash to be attached.	X The dog does not find the article and return with it within the requisite time limit of two minutes.
X The dog has found the article but does not return to the handler.	X When told to go and find the article, does not leave the handler to do so.
X The dog returns to the handler with the article, but does not allow the handler to take it or pick it up from the ground.	X Dog does not walk in a calm and controlled manner whilst attached to the leash.
X The dog jumps up on the handler while delivering the item	

Exercise 33a for Canine Good Citizen **Gold** will be conducted in a **dog controlled area**, being the hosting club's own grounds, or an area which the hosting club uses on a regular basis for their members.

Exercises 33b and 33c for Canine Good Citizen **Gold** will be conducted in a quiet-to-medium busy **public area**. The preferred area would be the local footpaths within the vicinity of the club's grounds. Should there be no local footpaths, a wide grass verge in which all parties may walk with safety is acceptable or the person, dog and assessor(s) may be driven to such an area where there are footpaths. All Local Authority and highway codes and conditions must be observed.

33. Another person (other than handler) walking the dog in a public area, with distractions

Purpose: The dog to display the same good manners and calmness whilst being walked by another person, other than its owner/handler. This demonstrates that the dog can be looked after by some else should the owner/handler not be present (e.g., the dog must stay over at family or friends, a veterinary clinic or boarding kennels).

a. Handing the dog over to the nominated person

- Handler is to nominate the person they would like to walk their dog. The person should know the commands required for the dog. This person may be known to the dog, but **must not** be a member of the same household as the handler.
- Handler is to hand over the leash to the person and go out of sight.

Acceptable

✓ A small amount of initial anxiety upon being separated from the handler, but dog is seen to quickly settle down and accept the person.	✓ Multiple encouragement and/or commands from the person.
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Not acceptable

X Signs of separation anxiety.	X Regular correction from the person.
X Display of aggression.	X Inattention.
X Growling.	X Panic.
X Threatening behaviour.	X Cringing.
X Over exuberance.	X Hiding or avoidance.
X Display of fear.	X Trying to run away.
X Jumping up.	X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash
X Excessive barking.	

b. Person walking the dog in a public area

- Person, dog and assessor will proceed for a walk along a footpath for **at least five minutes**.
- There are to be **at least two road crossings**. Person to stop at each curb side before crossing road. The person has the option to tell the dog to sit. If so instructed, dog must sit. If not instructed to sit, dog must remain beside the stopped person.

Acceptable

✓ Mild, startled reactions to its surroundings.	✓ Mild interest and curiosity in its surroundings.
✓ Dog voluntarily sits beside person.	✓ Up to two commands to sit.
✓ A small amount of initial anxiety when person and dog start on the walk, but dog is seen to quickly settle down with the new handler.	✓ Multiple encouragement and/or commands from the person.

Not acceptable

X Continual signs of separation anxiety.	X Regular correction from the person.
X Display of aggression.	X Inattention.
X Panic.	X Cringing.
X Growling.	X Hiding or avoidance.
X Threatening behaviour.	X Trying to run away.
X Over exuberance.	X Excessive barking.
X Display of fear.	X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash
X Jumping up.	

c. Distractions whilst person walking the dog in a public area

- Whilst walking, the person and dog are to pass and be passed by at least **two** people walking together on the same side of the street.
- Whilst walking, there will be a stranger and their dog on the **opposite** side of the street. They will walk towards and later return past the person and their dog.

Acceptable

✓ Multiple encouragement and/or commands from the person.	✓ Mild, startled reactions to the distractions, but the dog is seen to settle down on person's commands.
✓ Mild interest and curiosity in its surroundings.	

Not acceptable

X Continual signs of separation anxiety.	X Leash correction from the person.
X Display of aggression.	X Inattention.
X Panic.	X Cringing.
X Growling.	X Hiding or avoidance.
X Threatening behaviour.	X Trying to run away.
X Over exuberance.	X Excessive barking.
X Display of fear.	X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash
X Jumping up.	

Exercise 34 for Canine Good Citizen **Gold** will be conducted in a quiet **public area**. The preferred area would be a large grassed area, such as a local park or sports grounds not normally used by the hosting club. This exercise must be conducted at a safe distance from any vehicle traffic.

All Local Authority conditions must be observed.

34. Stop the dog and recall in a public area

Purpose: To ascertain that the dog, while on the move and at a distance from the handler, will stop immediately on command and remain in one place until the handler commands the dog to return to them.

- This exercise is intended to simulate an emergency stop situation and should not be conducted with the formality of a Companion Dog drop on recall.
- Handler is to have the dog off the leash and "allow" the dog to leave handler's side at a distance of not less than **10** metres from the handler. Handler may use play methods to encourage dog to leave their side (e.g., throwing a ball).
- Should the dog voluntarily remain close to the handler, another person may come and quietly hold the dog, to allow the handler to remove themselves at a minimum distance of **15** metres. The dog is then released. Whilst the dog is on the move and more than **10** metres away handler is to command the dog to stop in any position. The dog must be seen to comply immediately with the stop command(s).
- The dog may be directed into any position by the handler on this command - stand/down/sit.
- The dog must remain stationary for no less than **30** seconds, whereupon the handler will be instructed to call the dog to them.
- Dog must then remain with handler for no less than **10** seconds (any position acceptable).
Note: No holding of the collar or dog allowed.
- This exercise should be conducted well away from any vehicle traffic and where there could be natural medium-to-busy distractions.

Acceptable

✓ Up to two commands for dog to stop (in any position as directed).	✓ Up to two commands for dog to come back to handler.
✓ Dog moves posture (i.e., sit/stand/down), but does not move from the stopped area.	✓ Additional command for the dog to remain with handler after call-back.
✓ Upon dog's return to handler, verbal praise and a pat allowed. (Note: No feeding, holding the dog or jumping on handler allowed at this level).	✓ Once the dog has stopped, the handler may give the dog one extra wait or stay command.
✓ If the dog is moving at speed, allowance will be made for the dog to stop (i.e., the dog is seen to be responding to command).	

Not acceptable

X Dog moves away from stopped area before the handler has called it.	X Dog does not come back to handler reasonably directly when it is called.
X Display of fear, aggression, over exuberance, jumping up, trying to run away, excessive barking, panic, inattention.	X Dog does not remain with handler (for the requisite ten seconds) when it has been called back or the handler has to hold the dog in order for it to remain with the handler.
X Failure to stop or return to handler after two commands.	

Exercise 35 for Canine Good Citizen **Gold** will be conducted in a quiet-to-medium busy **public area**. The preferred area would outside be a local retail business (e.g., dairy, petrol station, or take-away bar). The dog must be on leash whilst conducting this exercise.

All Local Authority conditions must be observed.

35. Remain tied on leash (relaxed isolation) in a medium-busy public area

Purpose: To ascertain that the dog can be tied up in a quiet-to-medium busy public area and remain calm, while handler is out of sight.

Note: The dog will not be left attended. For the time the handler is out of sight of the dog, the **assessor** is to remain within the dog's vicinity and supervise any public distractions. Should any member of the public approach the dog, the assessor should make a judgment of the safety of both the public and the dog, and take appropriate action (if required).

- Handler and dog to be taken to a medium-busy public area.
 - The handler will tie the dog up, leave the dog and go out of sight. **Note:** The dog is not required to remain in any specific posture.
- When dogs present for any CGC tie-up exercise wearing a headcollar, slip/check collar (chain or webbing), half-slip collar or any device that may restrict breathing or tighten around the neck it must be removed and replaced with a collar with a buckle or clip, or a body harness for the exercise in keeping with recommended best practice in the Code of Welfare: Dogs 2010.
- After a period of **three** minutes, handler will be instructed to:
 - Return to the dog;
 - Pick up the leash and walk the dog for approximately six paces, in a controlled, calm manner.

Acceptable

✓ Mild, startled reactions, interest and curiosity to its surroundings.	✓ Mild greeting and praise upon the handler's return to the dog.
✓ Dog changes posture position.	

Not acceptable

Display of fear.	X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash
X Inappropriate fouling. For example, scent marking behaviour (whilst it is tied up).	X Over exuberance.
X Growling.	X Threatening behaviour.
X Excessive barking.	X Hiding or avoidance.
X Trying to run away.	X Jumping up (handler, strangers).
X Lunging towards any naturally occurring distractions.	X Display of aggressive, submissive, shy, worried or stressed behaviour from the dog whilst handler is away.
X Does not walk beside handler in a controlled manner.	

Exercise 36 for Canine Good Citizen **Gold** will be conducted in a **busy public area**. The preferred area would be a local shopping area, outside a shopping mall or at a local sporting event. The dog must be on leash whilst conducting this exercise. All Local Authority conditions must be observed.

36. Walking, with distractions, in a busy public area

Purpose: In an area of high volume traffic and pedestrians, the handler is observed to be in control, and the dog can remain calm and stress free while walking, crossing roads and with a distraction of another dog and person. Dog is to remain on leash the entire time.

a. Walking

Handler and dog are to be taken to a public area of high volume traffic and pedestrians.

- Handler and dog to walk up and down a public street, and/or a public park, and/or at a sport event - for **at least five minutes**.
- There are to be **at least two road crossings**, one of which (if possible) to be at a zebra or light controlled crossing.
- If assessment at a sporting event road crossing can use the event carpark area or the road leading to the event.
- Handler to stop at each curb-side before crossing road. The handler has the option to tell the dog to sit. If so instructed, dog must sit. If not instructed to sit, dog must remain calmly beside the handler.

b. Additional distractions

- Whilst walking, the handler and dog is to be approached by, and go past, another person who has their dog (not known by the dog being tested) on leash.

Acceptable

✓ Dog voluntarily sits beside handler at stops.	✓ Mild interest and curiosity in its surroundings.
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✓ Mild, startled reactions to its surroundings.	✓ Multiple instructions from the handler while walking.
✓ If commanded to sit at stops, up to two commands allowed.	

Not acceptable

X Notable resentment or reluctance to walk steadily with the handler.	X Lunging towards any naturally occurring or engineered distractions.
X Display of fear, panic, cringing.	X Regular correction from the handler.
X Display of aggression, growling.	X Inattention.
X Hiding or avoidance, trying to run away.	X Threatening behaviour.
X Over exuberance.	X Excessive barking.
X Jumping up (handler, stranger, assessor).	X Dog does not sit after two commands.
X Regular pulling on, or a constant tight leash	

Responsibility and Care Guidelines (as at 2017)

The below information is intended as a guide only and should not be considered as an exhaustive list of a dog owner's responsibilities. CGC R&C questions will be primarily taken from this section, and possibly, from other legislation and relevant local regulations or by-laws.

Section 1 — Legal Responsibilities

It is recommended you are particularly familiar with these regulations and by-laws.

1. THE LEGAL OBLIGATIONS OF A DOG OWNER (SECTION 5, DOG CONTROL ACT 1996)

- a. To register their dog with a relevant Local Authority before the age of three months and thereafter, during the month of July each year. The minimum age a person can be the registered owner of a dog is 16 years.
- b. To have their dog microchipped (except working dogs) within 2 calendar months of its first registration and be able to provide proof of this if required.
- c. To promptly notify all relevant Local Authorities of any change of address or ownership of the dog;
- d. To ensure that the dog is kept under control at all times.
- e. To ensure the dog receives proper care and attention and is supplied with proper and sufficient food, water and shelter.
- f. To ensure the dog has adequate exercise.
- g. To take all reasonable steps to ensure that dog does not cause a nuisance to any other person, whether by persistent and loud barking or howling or by any other means.
- h. To take all reasonable steps to ensure that dog does not injure, endanger or intimidate or otherwise cause distress to any person.
- i. To take all reasonable steps to ensure that dog does not injure, endanger or distress stock, poultry, domestic animals or protected wildlife.
- j. To take all reasonable steps to ensure that dog does not damage or endanger property belonging to any other person.
- k. To comply with the Dog Control Act and all regulations and bylaws made under the Act.
- l. To ensure dogs travelling on the deck of a truck/ute are:
 - Tethered, with the tether short enough that the dog cannot leap off the deck
 - Provided with a non-slip surface.
 - Provided with shelter.

2. DOG CONTROL ACT 1996 AND CODE OF WELFARE: DOGS 2010.

This legislation pertains nationwide. Key amended provisions of Dog Control Act came into force from 1 December 2003.

- a. A person may, for the purpose of stopping an attack, seize or destroy a dog if—
 - i. the person is attacked by the dog; or
 - ii. the person witnesses the dog attacking any other person, or any stock, poultry, domestic animal, or protected wildlife.
- b. Schedule 4 of the Dog Control Act 1996 restricts the importing, breeding and sale of the following types/breeds of dogs.

They currently are:

- i. American Pit Bull Terrier;

- ii. Dogo Argentino;
- iii. Brazilian Fila;
- iv. Japanese Tosa
- v. Perro de Presa Canario

These breeds are currently classified as menacing and so must wear a muzzle in public.

- c. Containment and Tethering (Extract from Code of Welfare Minimum standard 4).
 - i. Dogs must not be contained or tethered in a way that causes them injury or distress.
 - ii. Collars must fit comfortably without damaging the skin or restricting breathing.
 - iii. Dogs should not be left unattended or routinely tethered by choke chains or other devices which tighten around the neck.
 - iv. A correctly fitted collar allows space between the collar and the neck so that it does not restrict breathing or chafe against the hair and skin of the dog's neck, but is secure enough that it cannot slip its head from the collar.
 - v. A harness can be used to restrain a dog with the advantage of distributing pressure over the chest rather than the neck.

3. LEGISLATION AND LOCAL AUTHORITY DOG REGULATIONS

Each Regional and Local Authority has their own bylaws which essentially describes how dogs must be controlled in public places to reduce the likelihood of dangerous behaviour and nuisance situations arising.

These Bylaws are specific to that area and can include:

- i. control of dogs on leash;
- ii. dog exercise areas;
- iii. public places;
- iv. fouling in public places;
- v. permit to keep more than one dog;
- vi. and dog control fees.

It is essential to make yourself familiar with your particular Local Authority dog control rules and any Local Authority areas that you regularly visit.

4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS REGARDING OFF-LEASH AREAS AND DOG ACCESS

Local — The Dog Control Act 1996 and the Local Government Act 2002, allow Regional and Local Authorities to create by-laws in relation to:

- · Requiring dogs, other than working dogs, to be controlled on a leash in specified public places, or in public places in specified areas or parts of the district:
- · Regulating and controlling dogs in any other public place:

It is your responsibility to be aware of the Regional and Local Authority By-laws in your area and to obey them,

Never walk your dog off leash if there are public notices that prohibit this.

National Parks — Dogs are prohibited from entering National Parks and owners can be fined up to \$3000 if found to be in breach of this.

Conservation Land — The Department of Conservation regulates dog access into forest parks and conservation parks.

<http://www.doc.govt.nz/parks-and-recreation/plan-and-prepare/dog-access/types-of-access/>.

<http://www.doc.govt.nz/parks-and-recreation/activity-finder/dog-walking/>

Summary of Guidelines

- Keep your dog under control, preferably with a leash, at all times
- A dog out of sight is a dog out of control
- Carry a leash and use it
- Ensure that your dog does not disrupt other people's enjoyment of the park
- Clean up after your dog

5. DISEASE CONTROL – YOU CAN HELP PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASES

If you are planning to enter or to pass across farm land with your dog you must have permission from the farm owner or occupier.

To prevent the spread of disease such as sheep measles, the landowner may require you to have your dog dosed before entering their property.

Dog faeces may contain harmful bacteria or diseases that can easily spread to farm animals, so be sure to remove your dog's waste.

Do not allow your dog to swim in water troughs.

Section 2 – Best Practice Recommendations

1. FURTHER RESPONSIBILITIES OF OWNERSHIP

The following is a guide to responsible ownership, for your dog and the public:

- a. Do not feed the dog from your plate but from its own bowl.
- b. Dogs like a bed of their own, so provide one.
- c. Bathing is sometimes necessary but should be done in moderation.
- d. Your dog must not be allowed out on its own to wander the neighbourhood.
- e. Do not allow the dog to foul in an inappropriate place.
- f. If fouling does occur in a public place, always clean up after the dog.
- g. Never take your dog into a restaurant or a shop that sells food.
- h. Do not leave your dog unattended if you go away on holiday.
- i. Consider neutering (talk it over with your vet) to avoid unwanted puppies.
- j. If you want your bitch to have puppies, seek the advice of experts before doing so (e.g., the breeder of your dog, your vet, local breed club). That way, you are able to make an informed and responsible decision and understand the commitment and risks involved.
- k. Always ensure that your dog is wearing a collar of some type, with a current Local Authority identification tag attached. This tag must be registered to the dog wearing it.
- l. Dogs need to be able to feel part of the family (its "pack"). However, the dog must not become a leader of their family (its "pack").
- m. Dogs should not be tied up or left unattended while wearing a slip chain or slip style collar.

2. HEALTH AND ILLNESS

To keep a dog in good health, you should:

- a. Take your dog to the vet at least once a year for a full health check-up and follow their recommendations regarding vaccinations.
- b. Regularly rub your hands over the dog's body to check for burrs, thistles ticks or lumps and bumps; if any abnormalities are found you should see a vet
- c. Regularly clean and groom your dog and ensure no part of the coat becomes matted;
- d. Give your contact details, your vet's address and phone number to any person looking after your

dog whilst you are away;

- e. Check and control fleas and/or ticks – Fleas are usually found around the neck, abdomen and tail areas on the dog. Live adult fleas may not be visible but “flea dirt” is usually present. If there is an allergy/infection from flea infestation, veterinary advice should be sought.
- f. Dose for worms – Roundworm, Tapeworm and Hookworms can infest pups and dogs. It is recommended dogs be wormed every six months with pregnant bitches and puppies more often under veterinary advice.

In good health a dog should display the same demeanour from day-to-day.

So, should any of the following occur, you should immediately seek veterinary advice:

- i. A dog with a normal healthy appetite refuses to eat.
- ii. A normally active dog becomes lethargic.
- iii. A dog vomits several times.
- iv. An adult dog has loose motions or diarrhoea lasting more than 24 hours. Earlier intervention may be required for puppies and/or small dogs.
- v. There is loss of blood.
- vi. A dog is unconscious.
- vii. A dog has a fit or seizure.

3. DOG WEIGHT GUIDELINES¹

- a. Dogs should be fed to maintain their body weight within the normal physiological range, no matter how much physical activity they have.
- b. The food offered should be sufficient in amount and appropriately balanced in nutrients to meet their physiological needs.
- c. Dogs should be fed at least once a day, and it is generally best to divide their daily ration into two, fed in the morning and in the evening.
- d. Working dogs should be fed at the end of their working day. A small meal an hour or two before exercise may be beneficial before prolonged periods of work.
- e. There are many good quality, complete and balanced commercial dog foods available. Diets may be home-mixed provided they are complete and balanced.
- f. An all-lean-meat diet, such as farm-killed lean mutton, does not provide a balanced diet.
- g. Certain prohibitions apply to the feeding of meat and offal from livestock to dogs.
- h. Ideal body weight may be affected by breed, age or gender.
- i. Body condition can be scored from 0 to 9 as outlined in the following table.

¹ *Dog Weight Guidelines: Taken from: Code of Recommendations and Minimum Standards for the Welfare of Dogs*

Animal Welfare Advisory Committee, c/- Ministry of Agriculture, PO Box 2526, Wellington. Code of Animal Welfare No. 20, ISBN 0-478-07459, ISSN 1171-090X, May 1998

BODY CONDITION SYSTEM TABLE ²			
U N D E R F E D	1	Ribs, lumbar vertebrae, pelvic bones and all bony prominences evident from a distance. No discernible body fat. Obvious loss of muscle mass.	EMACIATED
	2	Ribs, lumbar vertebrae and pelvic bones easily visible. No palpable fat. Some evidence of other bony prominence. Minimal loss of muscle mass	VERY THIN
	3	Ribs easily palpated and may be visible with no palpable fat. Tops of lumbar vertebrae visible. Pelvic bones becoming prominent. Obvious waist and abdominal tuck	THIN
I D E A L	4	Ribs easily palpable, with minimal fat covering. Waist easily noted, viewed from above. Abdominal tuck evident	UNDERWEIGHT
	5	Ribs palpable without excess fat covering. Waist observed behind ribs when viewed from above. Abdomen tucked when viewed from the side.	IDEAL
O V E R F E D	6	Ribs palpable with slight excess fat covering. Waist is discernible viewed from above but is not prominent. Abdominal tuck apparent.	OVERWEIGHT
	7	Ribs palpable with difficulty, heavy fat cover. Noticeable fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail. Waist absent or barely visible. Abdominal tuck may be absent.	HEAVY
	8	Ribs not palpable under heavy fat cover, or palpable only with significant pressure. Heavy fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail. Waist absent. No abdominal tuck. Obvious abdominal distension may be present.	OBESE
	9	Massive fat deposits over thorax, spine and base of tail. Waist and abdominal tuck absent. Fat deposits on neck and limbs. Obvious abdominal distention.	GROSSLY OBESE

4. DOGS OFF-LEASH – RESPONSIBLE OFF-LEASH PRACTICES

- Only take your dog off leash if it has a reliable recall back to you, in any environment and under any distraction.
- Never take your dog off leash if there is traffic around.
- Always have your dog on leash or under strict voice control in areas where there is livestock, or birdlife.

² BODY CONDITION SYSTEM (BCS) is validated in the following publications: Mawby D, Bartges JW, Moyers T, et. Al. Comparison of body fat estimates by dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry and deuterium oxide dilution in client owned dogs. *Compendium* 2001;23 (9A):70. Laflamme DP Development and Validation of a Body Condition Score system for Dogs. *Canine Practice* July/August 1997;22:10-15. Kealy, et. al. Effects of Diet Restriction on Life Span and Age-Related Changes in Dogs. *JAVMA* 2002;220:1315-1320

5. DOGS TRAVELLING IN A VEHICLE

- a. Dogs should be secure in a vehicle; either in a cage, station-wagon barrier; or dog car harness.
- b. Never leave your dog in a vehicle parked in the sun. Even in mild weather, a vehicle can heat up and kill your dog very quickly.
- c. Should you be in a position where you must leave your dog in a vehicle, always park your vehicle under shade, even in the winter months. Remember that shade moves throughout the day. Without compromising security, leave windows open for ventilation.
- d. Be aware that dogs may become territorial when in your vehicle. This can lead to aggressive (protective) behaviour towards strangers who may inadvertently approach your vehicle. If present, reprimand any territorial behaviour. Advise people to never put their hand through a window or door.
- e. Dogs should leave the vehicle in a controlled manner, either on a leash or under strict control to stay with you.
- f. Avoid carsickness problems or stress by taking your dog out for short trips, gradually increasing their length as the dog becomes used to travelling.
- g. Try to keep your dog in a calm state of mind whilst travelling.
- h. Dogs should not distract the driver.
- i. Never let your dog travel with its head out of the window.
- j. How a dog behaves in a vehicle on the first few journeys will form its habits for its lifetime.
- k. Dogs travelling on the deck of a truck/ute must be:
 - Tethered, with the tether short enough that the dog cannot leap off the deck (It is recommended the dog be tethered from two points or at the centre of the deck so they cannot inadvertently fall off the side).
 - Provided with a non-slip surface.
 - Provided with shelter.

6. EQUIPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. A dog's leash must be used or carried by the handler whenever your dog is in public. It should be comfortable to hold at any part of its length. It should be in good condition (i.e., no worn stitching, chewed areas or a clip that may not be reliable).
- b. There are many types of "collars" available on the market to help you walk your dog in a controlled manner (e.g., halti, gentle leaders, harness leaders, slip chain, etc.). Make sure you have the type that suits your dog. Seek advice on the correct method of use for each type of restraint.
- c. With the exception of a standard leather or webbing collar, no restraint should be left on your dog whilst unsupervised.
- d. Choose a restraint that will not break under strain and check that it fits correctly (e.g., if a dog suddenly backs up, it cannot slip out of its collar).
- e. The dog's current Local Authority registration tag must always be worn in public.

7. DOGS AND CHILDREN

It is an adult's total responsibility to protect children from the dog and the dog from children. Hence, children must be taught how to behave around dogs.

Specifically:

- a. Never make sudden movements close to a dog.
- b. Never scream or suddenly yell close to a dog.

- c. Never approach a dog from behind.
- d. Never approach a dog that is tied up.
- e. Always ask permission before touching a dog they do not know.
- f. Never lunge at or startle a dog, particularly if it is asleep.
- g. Never put their face close to a dog's face.
- h. Never blow into the dogs face.
- i. Never eat food close to a dog.
- j. Never tease or pull a dog's body or coat.
- k. Always wash their hands after playing with a dog.
- l. If a dog gives a warning growl, instruct the child that it must leave the dog alone.
- m. Children should be reminded to respect all dogs.
- n. Never leave a child alone with a dog.
- o. Supervise any play between children and dogs.
- p. Instruct the child to leave a dog alone if the dog is eating.

Dog attacks on children are nearly always the result of the lack of appropriate education and supervision.

The highest proportion of dog bites to children are by dogs known to the child or family.

8. BABIES

- a. When the family has a baby, it is natural that much attention will be given to the new arrival. It is therefore important that the dog does not become resentful of the new "pack member". Owners should ensure that the dog's daily routine continues and the dog receives the same attention and discipline as previously.
- b. Never leave a baby or young child alone with a dog and supervise all interaction between baby and dog.
- c. It is recommended that when first allowing the dog to have contact with the baby that they be allowed to sniff the baby's bottom or feet and not their face.

9. EXCESSIVE BARKING

- a. Excessive barking is a nuisance and could lead to relations with your neighbours disintegrating. If your dog is barking excessively, find out the reason why and put measures in place to stop it.
- b. Ensure the dog has adequate activities and exercise.
- c. Consider changes to gating or fencing to reduce view or provide a "neutral" space before the dog's boundary.
- d. Communicate with your neighbours and tell them you are trying to find out the cause of the excessive barking and to put a stop to it. If need be, ask them to help, which will make them feel like you are being proactive and considerate.

10. MORE THAN ONE DOG (MULTI-DOG HOUSEHOLDS)

If owning more than one dog:

- a. Make sure each individual dog gets attention, affection and guidance.
- b. Training all dogs at the same time can lead to distraction, confusion and inter-pack competition. Set times aside for each dog to get the same one-on-one attention.
- c. Once each dog is sure of obedience commands, make sure all dogs obey at the same time and in the same manner.

- d. “Pack” behaviour is more evident in multi-dog families. Learn about pack behaviour and body language from dog clubs, internet and books, so you can prevent bad intra-pack behaviour before it starts.

11. SOCIALISATION

Socialising puppies and dogs is extremely important.

To not do so can result in fear-aggression later in the dog’s life.

- a. Puppies can start socialising prior to their final vaccination provided they are carried when in public areas and only introduced to known vaccinated dogs in secure controlled environments. The puppy should be introduced to as many new experiences and people as possible before it is 16 weeks of age as this is the optimal period for socialising.
- b. Introduce the puppy or dog to everything it will encounter in its life (e.g., people, other animals, children, cars, etc.) in a gradual and controlled manner, so each part is not an overload and therefore frightening.
- c. You, as owner, should always be confident in each new situation, so the pup/dog will take its cue from you.
- d. Puppies should stay with their mother and littermates until at least 8 weeks to ensure that they learn canine social skills including initial bite inhibition.
- e. The ideal age to move a puppy from its litter to a new home is 8-10 weeks as this is considered an optimal age to handle change and bond with the new owners.

12. TERRITORIAL BEHAVIOUR

- a. Dogs are naturally territorial (i.e., they “protect” what they consider as their territory, which can include a vehicle). They display this behaviour usually by excessive barking and/or rushing behaviour, which can escalate out of control.
- b. Suggestions to “control” your dog’s territorial behaviour:
 - i. Distract the dog by calling and then rewarding when the dog comes to you.
 - ii. Put the dog into a down stay and enforce it until the dog calms down.
 - iii. Put your dog in areas of the property that reduces his excuse to protect (e.g., confined to back yard, instead of front yard).

13. PLAYING WITH YOUR DOG

- a. Play behaviour (e.g., chasing and tugging) are watered-down predatory behaviours. These behaviours can be more pronounced in some breeds than in others (e.g., a Border Collie is more likely to chase a ball, whilst a Terrier will tend to not let go with a tug game).
- b. Games are important to build a relationship with your dog. The main rule to follow is YOU start the game and YOU finish the game. Always play the game following your rules, not the dog’s.
- c. Have a few toys to play with your dog that they do not have access to at other times.
- d. Never allow teeth on skin even in play. If this occurs immediately stop the game.
- e. Avoid rough housing or wrestling games.

14. UNACCEPTABLE OR INSECURE BEHAVIOUR

- a. Constant company, excessive reassurance and/or touching given to a dog may cause stress when it is left on its own. The result may be excessive barking, whining/howling, and/or destructive behaviour. Condition your pup/dog to separation from an early age. If the stress levels or destructive behaviour are significant then it is recommended that professional advice is sought.
- b. Excessive aggression – There are several reasons why a dog can become aggressive. It is recommended to seek the advice of your local dog obedience club or the assistance of a

professional dog behaviourist in the analysing and correcting of any aggression problems.

Section 3 – Dog Training Theory

How does a dog learn?

A dog is constantly learning. They learn by understanding what is to their advantage or disadvantage by:

- a. **Reinforcement** – if something is rewarding or gets rewarded it is likely to be repeated (if a dog jumps up on a person and they pet it as a result it is likely to try this again to get attention).
- b. **Repetition** - (if the dog is always required to sit at the curb-side, it will eventually sit at every curb-side automatically);
- c. **Routine** of the dog within its family (when owners are getting ready to go to bed, dog knows the place it will be put to sleep at night);
- d. **Trial and error** – discovering pleasurable experiences (sitting under the dining room table in the hope of a dropped tit bit) and not so pleasurable experiences (disturbing the cat resulting in the dog getting a scratch);
- e. **Insight** – combining two experiences to form a new experience (owner gets the dog's leash, dog is then put in the car = time at the park);
- f. **Mimicry** – watching and imitating (a new dog in the household learns to use a dog door by following an older dog already using it);
- g. **Instinctive** - behaviour that occurs without any prior experience (a young male dog begins to urinate on vertical surfaces once male hormones have developed).
- h. **Extinction** - the elimination of a behaviour through continued ignoring or lack of reward.

When teaching a dog good behaviour, it must be remembered:

- a. Inconsistency causes confusion. If sometimes you let a dog jump up on your lap and other times, you don't, the dog will be confused and it will delay the learning process;
- b. Praise or discouragement allied to the dog's behaviour must be immediate. The dog will only recognise the praise or discouragement to a particular behaviour within two seconds of the act;
- c. When play, praise and reward are linked to teach a dog, the result is a happy dog;
- d. When there is a problem with your dog's learning, don't immediately work at the symptom. Instead, try to think like a dog to find the cause of any problems before attempting to reverse it.

Summary of Assessment Criteria

Black Hawk Canine Good Citizen Foundation 2017

1 **Appearance, handling and responsibility**

- a Responsibility and care. Eight questions asked either verbally or written. Must get six right.
- b Registration tag and poo bags checked. Must wear collar, harness or some form of restraint.
- c Examination of dog by handler. Dog may stand, sit or lie. Handler examines teeth, opens to see inside mouth, eyes, ears, tail and hind quarters, front and back feet including pads.
- d Grooming and inspection by assessor. Dog on ground/table (handler choice). Assessor can hold collar. Look over and touch dog, lightly comb/brush (supplied by handler) (if a show dog ask technique first). Examine as for handler except not required to look down throat.

Dog must be clean, healthy, correct weight (need vets certificate for disability/medical condition). Allowed mild avoidance with eventual acceptance. Fails if more than 2 incorrect answers on test, missing equipment, won't allow inspection/grooming, is aggressive, fearful, over exuberant or in poor condition.

2 **Food manners.**

- a Approach while a person eating. Person is seated, eating something a dog could like, dog no further than 1.5m (must be aware of food). Allowed to air scent and mild dribble. Fails if dog jumps up or at, snatches or begs. A verbal corrective tone to prevent this is acceptable if dog responds.
- b Dog manners while eating. Dog waits while handler puts food in bowl and places on ground ½-1 metre away. Waits minimum 5 seconds. On instruction gives cue for dog to eat. Then touches dog and touches or moves bowl around while eating. Fail if dog physically held, if does not wait for release, if shows and stiffness or aggression. Dog does not have to eat the food, but can assessor may ask for handler to provide alternative food or a chew item to confirm responses.

3 **Accepting a friendly stranger.** Handler and stranger walk towards each other, stop normal distance apart, greet and talk more than 30 sec. On instruction shake hands and pass each other. Stranger ignores dog. Dog must remain beside handler but can change posture. Allowed verbal commands and one mild leash tug to get dog to remain at side. Lead loose. Fail if dog aggressive, fearful or over exuberant, if leash kept tight, if more than one leash correction needed, or dog does not respond to verbal correction.

4 **Accepting being patted by a friendly stranger.** Handler and different stranger walk towards each other, stop normal distance apart, greet. Stranger will ask if can pat dog. Handler will say yes and tell how to pat. Stranger pats dog, then they both move off. Dog must remain beside handler (can move forward slightly and raise one paw) and can change posture. Allowed verbal commands and one leash tug to get dog to remain at side. Fail if dog aggressive, fearful or over exuberant, if leash kept tight, if more than one leash correction needed, if dog not responsive to verbal correction, if dog jumps up.

5 **Walk on leash through door/gate in controlled manner.** Approach closed door/gate, open, go through, close. Pick up bulky bag, walk away, return through door/gate, close, walk away 6-8 paces, place bag down. Dog can walk beside or just behind handler, can sniff bag. Fail if drags handler, moves through gate uninvited, interferes with progress, or does not walk beside in controlled way.

6 **Return to handler.** Dog is left with someone holding collar, walk 10 paces, turn to face dog, call when told, attach leash and walk 6-10 paces. May use a second call if mildly distracted and praise on way. Fails **if more than two** commands, doesn't come, stops or deviates excessively, jumps up, cannot easily re-attach leash, or doesn't walk beside handler in controlled way. Can give food reward when dog arrives if desired but not show and or use as lure prior to walk away.

7 **Walk on leash.** Dog walks on a loose lead and demonstrates responsiveness to handler's change of direction or speed. Will have at least a right, left and about turn. There is one stop during walk and at end. Can use verbal instructions and/or cones/markers to set-up course. Dog can sit or not at stop – if told to sit must do so within **two** commands. Should stay beside handler (L preferred, R with reason), can moderately change distance/position relative to handler, but must follow

handler's course and stop when handler does. Fails if jumps up, lunges, weaves from side to side, needs regular correction, doesn't accept handlers course, regularly pulls or constant tight leash.

8 Controlled walk through people/distractions

- a Pedestrian traffic – walk around or through group of 3-8 people. Loose leash, preferably on L.
- b Distractions. Two at least two metres away – choice of jogger running, pram etc. being pushed, or people in large hats etc. walking towards then past; or 3-4 people jostling and talking loudly; or chair knocked over (with noise) as dog approaches. Acceptable to show mild interest in people and distractions, or slight startled reaction. Should stay beside handler (L preferred, R with reason), can change distance/position relative to handler, but must follow handler's course and stop when handler does. Fails if jumps up, lunges, weaves from side to side, needs regular correction, doesn't accept handlers course, regularly pulls or constant tight leash, lunges/jumps up at people, aggression, fear of distractions.

9 Stay tied on leash. Dog tied to fixed object at sensible distance from other dogs for five minutes with handler in sight 20 paces away talking and moving around. Handler returns, unties dog, walks about six paces. Dog can move body position, handler can give up to **three** commands to settle dog. Fail if lunges, panics, tries to run away, constantly pulls, barks or whines excessively, more than three commands, jumps on handler or doesn't walk nicely beside.

10 Meeting a stranger and their dog. Handler and stranger with dog walk towards each other, stop normal distance apart, greet, shake hands and talk 30 sec. Then re-shake and move off. Stranger and dog not well known to tested dog. Dogs must remain beside handlers but can change posture. Allowed verbal commands and one leash tug to get dog to remain at side. Dogs allowed to wag tails, air sniff at each other. Fail if dog aggressive, fearful or over exuberant, if leash kept tight, if more than **one leash** correction needed, if not responsive to verbal corrections.

11 Supervised separation. Handler introduces dog and hands it over to someone (chosen by club or assessor) then goes out of sight for four minutes. Verbal reassurance may be given by holder, who stays in one place, but doesn't interact excessively with dog. Owner returns and takes leash back. Dog can show mild anxiety but must respond to calming, and can be excited, when handler returns but must not jump up. Fail if distressed, pull too much, bark or vocalises excessively, lunges, shows fear or aggression, over exuberance.

12 Play with the dog. Handler interacts and plays with dog using toy of own choice. On or off leash (handler's choice). Tug or fetch (handler's choice). When requested the handler must stop the game and get the toy back (dog gives to handler or drops it for handler to pick up). While handler is holding toy, dog to remain calm and under control and not grab at toy. Handler to re-attach leash if necessary. Play growling allowed. Maximum of **three** commands for dog to give up toy. Fail if dog won't give up toy after **three** commands, won't allow handler to pick up, doesn't return in fetch game, lunges for toy in handler's hand, doesn't calm down after game over. This is not a formal competition retrieve and if presented as such will be asked to repeat in game form. Is acceptable if dog won't play if demonstrated over range of toys. Assessor may ask for this exercise to be repeated.

This assessment is undertaken entirely at a dog club or regular training ground by a registered CGC Training Provider.

Black Hawk Canine Good Citizen Bronze 2017

13 Responsibility and care. Nine questions asked either verbally or written. Must get 7 right. Registration tag and poo bags checked.

14 Food manners. Dog put in stand, sit, down (handler choice). Dog waits while handler puts food in bowl and places on ground ½-1 metre away. Waits minimum 5 seconds. On instruction gives cue for dog to eat. Assessor to circle dog, then stand at side and stroke dog while eating. Assessor will not touch bowl or food itself. Handler can give multiple commands before dog invited to eat. Dog may dribble etc. or refuse food. Fail if dog physically held, does not wait for release, shows any aggression (including crouching over food or excessive tensing of body) when being circled or stroked.

15 Stay tied on leash with handler out of sight. Dog tied, left in stand, sit or down (handler's choice). Dog must be on regular collar or harness. Slip chain, martingale or headcollar not

acceptable while tied. Handler moves 20 paces away for 2 min, then on instruction is sent out of sight for 3 min. Returns, unties, walks off. Dog can change posture. Handler can give **two** commands while in sight. Fails if pulls on lead, barks or vocalises excessively, panics, lunges, jumps on handler, needs more than **two** commands to settle, doesn't walk away nicely at end.

- 16 **Staying still and return to handler.** Dog is commanded into sit or down, leash is removed and waits while handler walks 15 paces away. On instruction turn to face dog, called to come directly in front, leash is re-attached and both walk away. Can give food or toy reward as dog arrives at handler, but must not show food or toy to dog before leaving it. Dog can change posture but not position while waiting. Can call **twice** only and praise while approaching. Fail if moves off position before called, doesn't come with 2 commands, can't attach leash, dog over exuberant while walking off.

17 **Stationary vehicle control.**

- a. Manners while getting into a vehicle. Dog on leash is taken to vehicle. Door opened and must wait 20 sec. On instruction dog to jump in (or be lifted), leash removed, dog secured (harness, cage), and vehicle door closed. Assessor gets into passenger seat, handler into driver's seat, engine started. Car idles. Engine stopped. Both parties get out
- b. Manners while exiting a vehicle. Door is opened and restraint removed. Dog must wait 20 seconds before re-attaching leash, inviting dog out, locking vehicle, and walking 6 paces away.

Can have multiple commands to get in/out. Can show mild excitement (stand up, tail wag).

Fail if dog jumps in/out before told, won't get in/out (or struggles if lifted), lunging, aggression, excessive barking, shows fear, is not made secure, doesn't walk away quietly or jumps on handler.

- 18 **Control at steps.** Walking beside or behind while moving up and then down at least 4 separate stairs. Dog and handler approach steps, walk up steps, walk another 4-6 paces (if room), turn and come down steps, walk another 10 paces. Is OK if dog moves beside or just behind handler. OK if handler pauses at bottom/top of steps. Fail if dog moves ahead, drags handler, impedes handler, tight leash, over exuberance, needs regular correction to comply.

- 19 **Walk on leash and reaction to distractions in a public area.** A relaxed walk through a public area (footpath area near training grounds for example) with quiet to medium level distractions.

- a On-lead walk taking at least 5 minutes and including at least one road crossing. Will meet one quiet person walking and 2-3 noisy people walking, as well as the following distractions.
- b Distractions of two types.

Reaction to sudden noise (e.g car horn in front at least 10 m away, or open/close car door as dog passes, or drop bag with thud just behind dog.

Reaction to unusual movement (person with walking aid or on scooter, or skateboard approaching dog, or person pushing pram, jogger, cyclist or person dressed unusually. Approaches are from behind and in front i.e. both directions). These distractions come no closer than 2 metres.

Can have mild interest or slight startle but must instantly respond to handler cues. Doesn't have to sit at crossing but must do so if told to. Fails if lunges, weaves side to side, jumps up, is fearful or aggressive, barks, doesn't walk well with handler or needs regular correction.

Exercises 13 – 18 will be done at dog club or regular training grounds.

Exercise 19 is conducted in quiet-medium busy public area e.g. local street or wide grass verge close to club.

All exercises and assessed individually except 15 which may be done as a group exercises with all candidates together.

Black Hawk Canine Good Citizen Silver 2017

- 20 **Responsibility and care.** Ten questions asked either verbally or in writing. Must get 8 right. Registration tag and poo bags checked.
- 21 **Examination by stranger.** Dog is left standing, lying, sitting in stay, and handler moves 5 metres away. Can be on table at handler's request. Dog is to be examined inside mouth, teeth, eyes, ears, front and back feet. Handler returns and re-attaches lead.

Dog can change posture, show mild initial avoidance or friendly greeting, handler can encourage.
Fail if refuses to allow exam, avoidance, protest mouths, bites or growls etc. or moves entirely off stay position.

- 22 **Stay in one place untied with handler out of sight for 4 minutes.** Dog is to be left in down position with lead attached. On instruction handler gives stay command and walks away out of sight. At end handler returns, picks up leash and walks off (may talk to dog). Dog can change posture but must stay where left. Fail if jumps up or pulls, doesn't stay full time, barks or vocalises excessively, or handler has to return early for some reason.
- 23 **Return to handler from out of distraction.** Handler and dog on leash approach group of at least 6 other people with 2 other dogs present. Talk casually at least 1 min. Handler unclips leash on request, walks away at least ten paces then calls dog. Up to 3 commands allowed. When dog arrives, leash re-attached and both walk off together. Dog can show mild interest in group but no jumping. OK if dog follows handler when they leave group. Can praise dog as it approaches. No jumping up, no aggression, no more than 3 commands to get leash attached.
- 24 **Stop the dog.** Dog can be stopped on cue while moving away from handler and in presence of distractions. There will be a dog walking on leash in distance. Dog must stop (in stand sit or down) at least 6 metres from handler and stay in place at least 15 sec. Handler then approaches, attaches leash and walks off. This is not conducted like a formal obedience exercise. Handler with dog off-lead walks around and allows dog to move away. On request dog must stop immediately (allowing for speed of movement). Can give up to 2 commands after stop during stay period. Dog can change posture but not position during 15 sec. Fail if won't stop or stay, is closer than 6 metres when stops, won't allow leash attached, avoids handler. Dog may be casually held if it won't leave handler while off-leash so suitable distance can be achieved. Assessor may ask for this exercise to be repeated.
- 25 **Advanced vehicle control**
- a. Manners getting into a vehicle. Dog on leash taken to vehicle. Must wait 20 sec after door opened. Dog to jump or be lifted in, leash removed, dog secured (harness, cage), and vehicle door closed. Assessor gets into passenger seat, handler in drivers, engine started.
 - b. Short drive – long enough to see behaviour. Must pass at least one person and dog walking along street.
 - c. Manners exiting a vehicle. Door is opened, restraint removed. Dog must wait 20 seconds before leash is attached, dog invited out, vehicle locked, and walk away 6 paces together.
- Can have multiple commands to get in/out. Can show mild excitement (stand up, tail wag).
Fail if dog jumps in/out before told, won't get in/out (or struggles if lifted), lunging, aggression, excessive barking, is not made secure, doesn't walk away quietly or jumps on handler.
- 26 **Staying still and return to handler in a public area.** Handler puts dog in sit or down, walks briskly away, after at least 10 metres calls dog while still walking away, pauses to attach leash then continues walking.
- Can change posture not position while waiting, can stop once on way. Allowed two commands to call (including stop if there is one). Fail if need more than 2 commands, if does not stay until called, if can't be attached to leash or jumps up or pulls, if doesn't respond rapidly to 2nd command if needed.
- 27 **Calm and controlled behaviour in a public area.** Handler with dog on-lead walk up and down busy a public area for at least five minutes. Can cover same ground more than once if required.
- a. Includes road crossing(s) and should pass casual distractions (children, sports, other animals etc.) as and when these are available.
 - b. At some point handler and dog will be stationary and wait calmly for 3 – 5 min in a busy area - out of way of pedestrians, for example at side of store entrance. Dog sit, down or stand.
 - c. An interested stranger will be invited to pat dog, with handler giving instructions on how to do so appropriately. If no real passer-by can be found then an arranged stranger will be used.

OK to give calming signals, instructions. Dog can shift posture only, wag, lick, lift paw, show interest. Fail if pull on leash (tight leash), needs corrections, shows aggression or fear, jumps up, lunges, needs to be removed from area.

Exercises 20 – 24 to be undertaken at dog club or regular training grounds.

Exercise 25 may commence at either dog club, regular training ground or at carpark of public area

Exercise 26 to be undertaken in a public area such as a park or designated off-leash exercise away from traffic

Exercise 27 to be undertaken in a public area such as street/shopping area which is accessed a short drive away from the regular training venue used earlier.

Black Hawk Canine Good Citizen Gold 2017

- 28 **Responsibility and care.** Twelve questions asked either verbally or in writ form. Must get 9 right. Registration tag and presence of poo bags checked.
- 29 **Walking beside the handler without a leash.** Dog will move willingly and easily at handler's side off-leash with a minimum of a left turn, right turn, about turn, stop during and at end. During walk another dog (walking on leash) will be moving at least 3 metres away. Sitting at any stop is optional but must sit if told. Dog may sit by itself. Leash is carried in pocket/round body/held in hand. Multiple commands and praise are allowed. Left side preferred, right with explanation. Fail if jumps up, lunges, weaves from side to side, repeatedly more than 50cm from handler, reluctant to go with handler, more than two commands to sit at stopping points.
- 30 **Sending dog to known article and staying.** Dog will run willingly on cue to a designated article placed at least 10 metres away. Someone holds dog on-lead while handler takes item (mat, blanket, coat etc.) at least 10 metres, places on ground and returns, take leash off, send dog, put into down. Dog stays 1 min, handler goes to dog and releases from down. OK to encourage dog on way, two commands allowed for down, one extra if gets up. Fail if deviates excessively on way, more than two commands to get down, more than one extra during minute, handler moves off position to get dog to go, dog moves as handler approaches or doesn't wait for release.
- 31 **Parked vehicle control.**
- a Manners getting into a vehicle. Dog on leash taken to vehicle. Must wait 20 sec after door opened. Dog to jump or be lifted in, leash is removed, dog secured (harness, cage), leave door or window open (assessors choice), and handler walks away out of sight. Assessor will remain far enough away not to influence dog once left.
 - b Distractions while left unattended. Unknown person to walk to 2 metres distance, stand looking away 10 sec, move off. Unknown person and dog to walk past at 3 metres distance.
 - c Manners exiting a vehicle. Handler returns, opens door, removes restraint and waits. Dog must wait 20 seconds before leash is reattached, dog invited out, vehicle locked, and both walk away.
- Can have multiple commands to get in/out. Can show mild excitement (stand up, tail wag).
- Fail if dog jumps in/out before told, won't get in/out (or struggles if lifted), lunging, aggression, excessive barking, is not made secure, shows excessive stress, doesn't walk away quietly or jumps on handler.
- 32 **Delivering dropped article to handler.** The dog finds and returns to handler an article that was dropped while walking in an open grassed area. Article between palm & hand size. Dog will be on leash and both walk 10m in straight line. Handler drops article when told, walks another 10m, stops, turns around, and then unclips and sends dog. Dog has 2 min in which to find and deliver. Dog should bring back to handler's waiting position, give to handler (or drop at feet) before leash is reattached and both walk on together. Multiple commands allowed. Fail if won't go or doesn't bring or takes more than 2 min, won't give article or drop, jumps up, doesn't walk on leash properly.
- 33 **Another person walking dog in public area with distractions.** Handler selects a person (not member of their household), takes dog to them, hands over, and goes out of sight. Person with dog and assessor to walk along street for 5 min with minimum two street crossings and stops. During walk pair will go past two approaching people on same side and one dog and handler on other side of the road. Allowed some anxiety and multiple encouragements with lesser known handler. Fails if

won't go, pulls or jumps, panics, aggressive, needs continual corrections, has tight leash or refuses to sit if requested.

- 34 **Stop the dog and recall in a public area.** Handler allows/encourages dog to move off 10m (or someone holds and handler goes 15m). While dog moving stop (stand, sit, down) dog at 10m. Dog stays 30 sec then called and must stay (unheld) for 10 sec. Allowed two commands to stop, one while stopped, two to call, unlimited beside. Give time to stop. Can change posture. Fail if needs more commands to stop, stay or come, moves off before called, doesn't come straight back, won't remain unrestrained with handler, over exuberance etc.
- 35 **Stay tied on leash in medium-busy public area.** Dog is tied (ordinary collar only), handler out of sight 3 min but is supervised by assessor who remains in sight of dog at all times. On instruction handler returns, unties dog and walks off six paces. No particular posture required, can change posture, show interest in surroundings. No pulling, aggression, fear, excessive stress, excessive barking, jumping up on anyone. No scent marking. Approach by public will be discouraged while unattended.
- 36 **Walking with distractions in a busy public area.** Handler and dog to walk around busy streets for at least 5 minutes. Repeat of same area may be used. Two road crossings required with (one controlled if possible). Should stop at crossings – dog doesn't have to sit but must if told. During walk to be approached by unknown dog on leash. Can show interest, have multiple instructions from handler, two commands to sit. Fails for fear, aggressiveness, over exuberance, pulling, jumping, barking, inattention, more than two commands to sit.

Exercises 28-32 at dog club or regular training area.

Exercises 33, 34, 35 will be undertaken in quiet public area.

Exercise 36 will be undertaken in busy public area.

Assessment Forms

The following assessment forms are available online from the Dogs New Zealand website
www.dogsnz.org.nz

The CGC page is under tab 'Dogs'.



BlackHawk Canine Good Citizen Foundation Assessment Sheet

To be completed by handler (please print)

Dog's Pet Name:		Breed/s:	
Dog Registered with (Council/Local Authority):		Council/Local Authority Registration Tag No.:	
Dog's DNZ Registered Name & Titles (if any):			
Handler's Name:		Phone Number(s):	
Address:		Email:	
Postcode		Club member?: Yes / No	Club name:
I understand: 1) information on this form may be shared between DNZ and the local authority the dog is registered with; 2) the handler's and dog's name and CGC status will be accessible through the DNZ website; 3) the handler understands that this award may be revoked if the dog shows behaviour contrary to CGC standards.			Signature of Handler
If you are a member of the Dogs New Zealand and/or your dog is DNZ registered, please supply the following information:			
Handler's DNZ Registration Number:		Dog's DNZ Registration Number:	

To be completed by assessor(s):

Number and Name of Exercise	Achieved Yes ✓ No X	Brief reason if not achieved
1. Appearance, handling and responsibility:		
a. Responsibility and care		
b. Public cleanliness and identification		
c. Examination of the dog by handler		
d. Grooming and inspection of the dog by the assessor		
2. Food manners:		
a. Person eating		
b. Dog eating		
3. Accepting a friendly stranger		
4. Accepting being patted by a friendly stranger		
5. Walk on lead through a door/gate in a controlled manner		
6. Restrained return to handler		
7. Walk on lead		
8. Controlled walk through people and distractions:		
a. Pedestrian traffic		
b. Distractions		
9. Stay tied on lead		
10. Meeting a stranger and their dog		
11. Supervised separation		
12. Playing with the dog		

To be completed by hosting club and assessor(s):

Hosting club:		Date of Assessment:	
Club Official (Print name):		Club Official (Signature):	
Club Official (Title):			
Assessor (1) (Signature):		Assessor (2) (Signature):	
Assessor (1) (Print name):		Assessor (2) (Print name):	
Please Circle: PASS FAIL		Completed form , together with the DNZ Assessment Fee of \$15 , to be sent to:	Dogs New Zealand Private Bag 50903 Porirua 5240





BlackHawk® Canine Good Citizen

Bronze Assessment Sheet


To be completed by handler (please print)

Dog's Pet Name:	Breed/s:
Dog Registered with (Council/Local Authority):	Council/Local Authority Registration Tag No.:
Dog's DNZ Registered Name & Titles (if any):	
Handler's Name:	Phone Number(s):
Address:	Email:
	Club member?: ... Club name:
I understand: 1) information on this form may be shared between DNZ and the local authority the dog is registered with; 2) the handler's and dog's name and CGC status will be accessible through the DNZ website; 3) the handler understands that this award may be revoked if the dog shows behaviour contrary to CGC standards.	
Signature of Handler	
If you are a member of Dogs New Zealand or your dog is DNZ registered, please supply the following information:	
Handler's DNZ Registration Number:	Dog's DNZ Registration Number:

To be completed by assessor(s):

Number and Name of Exercise	Achieved Yes ✓ / No X	Brief reason if not achieved
13. Responsibility and care		
14. Food manners		
15. Stay tied on lead (handler out of sight)		
16. Staying still and return to handler		
17. Stationary vehicle control:		
a. Into a vehicle		
b. Out of a vehicle		
18. Control at steps		
19. Walk on lead and reaction to distractions in a public area:		
a. Walk on lead		
b. Distractions		

To be completed by hosting club and assessor(s):

Hosting club:	Date of Assessment:
Club Official (Print name):	Club Official (Signature):
Club Official (Title):	
Assessor (1) (Signature):	Assessor (2) (Signature):
Assessor (1) (Print name):	Assessor (2) (Print name):
Please Circle: PASS FAIL	
This form, together with the DNZ Assessment Fee of \$15, to be sent to:	
Dogs New Zealand Private Bag 50903 Porirua 5240	



BlackHawk® Canine Good Citizen

Silver Assessment Sheet


To be completed by handler (please print)

Dog's Pet Name:	Breed/s:		
Dog Registered with (Council/Local Authority):		Council/Local Authority Registration Tag No.:	
Dog's DNZ Registered Name & Titles (if any):			
Handler's Name:		Phone Number(s):	
Address:		Email:	
		CGC training with:	
I understand: 1) information on this form may be shared between DNZ and the local authority the dog is registered with; 2) the handler's and dog's name and CGC status will be accessible through the DNZ website; 3) the owner understands that this award may be revoked if the dog shows behaviour contrary to CGC standards.			Signature of Handler
If you are a member of the Dogs New Zealand or your dog is DNZ registered, please supply the following information:			
Handler's DNZ Registration Number:		Dog's DNZ Registration Number:	

To be completed by assessor(s):

Number and Name of Exercise	Achieved Yes ✓ / No X	Brief reason if not achieved
20. Responsibility and care, public cleanliness, identification		
21. Examination of the dog by a stranger (handler at a distance)		
22. Stay in one place (untied, handler out of sight)		
23. Return to handler (with distractions)		
24. Stop the dog		
25. Advanced vehicle control:		
a. Into a vehicle		
b. Vehicle is moving		
26. Staying still and return to handler in a public area		
27. Calm controlled behaviour, whilst in a busy public area:		
a. Walking		
b. Staying in one area		
c. Accept being touched by a stranger		

To be completed by hosting club and assessor(s):

Hosting club:		Date of Assessment:	
Club Official (Print name):		Club Official (Signature):	
Club Official (Title):			
Assessor (1) (Signature):		Assessor (2) (Signature):	
Assessor (1) (Print name):		Assessor (2) (Print name):	
Please Circle: PASS FAIL			This form , together with the DNZ Assessment Fee of \$15 , to be sent to:
		Dogs New Zealand Private Bag 50903 Porirua 5240	



BlackHawk Canine Good Citizen

Gold Assessment Sheet

To be completed by handler (please print)

To be completed by handler (please print):


Dog's Pet Name:	Breed/s:
Dog Registered with (Council/Local Authority):	Council/Local Authority Registration Tag No.:
Dog's DNZ Registered Name & Titles (if any):	

Handler's Name:	Phone Number(s):
Address:	Email:
	CGC training with:
I understand: 1) information on this form may be shared between DNZ and the local authority the dog is registered with; 2) the handler's and dog's name and CGC status will be accessible through the DNZ website; 3) the owner understands that this award may be revoked if the dog shows behaviour contrary to CGC standards.	
Signature of Handler	
If you are a member of the Dogs New Zealand, and/or your dog is DNZ registered, please supply the following information:	
Handler's DNZ Registration Number:	Dog's DNZ Registration Number:

To be completed by assessor(s):

Number and Name of Exercise	Achieved Yes ✓ / No X	Brief reason if not achieved
28. Responsibility and care, public cleanliness, identification		
29. Walking beside the handler, without a lead		
30. Sending the dog to a known article and staying		
31. Parked vehicle control:		
a. Into a vehicle and leaving dog		
b. Distractions outside the vehicle whilst parked		
c. Out of a vehicle		
32. Delivering a dropped article to handler		
33. Another person (other than handler) walking the dog in a public area, with distractions		
a. Handing the dog over to the nominated person		
b. Person walking the dog in a public area		
c. Distractions whilst person walking the dog in a public area		
34. Stop the dog and recall in a public area		
35. Stay tied on lead (relaxed isolation) in a busy public area		
36. Walking, with distractions, in a busy public area		
a. Walking		
b. Distractions		

To be completed by hosting club and assessor(s):

Hosting club:	Date of Assessment:
Club Official (Print name):	Club Official (Signature):
Club Official (Title):	
Assessor (1) (Signature):	Assessor (2) (Signature):
Assessor (1) (Print name):	Assessor (2) (Print name):
Please Circle: PASS FAIL 	This form, together with the DNZ Assessment Fee of \$15, to be sent to: Dogs New Zealand Private Bag 50903, Porirua 5240