



Chinook Owners Association Inc.

U.K.C. National Breed Club

CrossBreeding Program

*As adopted by the Chinook Owners Association (COA) membership January 31, 1997
and amended by the COA Board of Directors on November 20, 2002 and May 9, 2006.*

DEFINITIONS

Cross Line – A group of Chinooks created by breeding a non-Chinook (Dog Zero) with a full Chinook. Acceptable progeny from that breeding are mated with a full Chinook, continuing for the required generations until the progeny are considered eligible for Full Chinook status as defined by the COA. (If a line breeding, using a Chinook Cross to a Chinook Cross, is done within the process, an additional generation will be required.)

Dog Zero – A non-Chinook from a breed purported to have contributed to the development of the Chinook or be a Northern working breed of dog that is bred with a purebred Chinook to establish the first generation of a Cross Line.

Chinook Cross – A dog created as a result of breeding a non-Chinook (Dog Zero) with a full Chinook, within the COA approved CrossBreeding program.

Grandfathered Cross Line – Any Chinook Cross which exists today, which predates the establishment of the COA CrossBreeding Program of January 31, 1997.

Full Chinook – A full Chinook within the CrossBreeding Program is a dog produced through a COA approved Cross Line, that is at least a fourth generation descendant of a Dog Zero, which statistically carries 93% (15/16) or more Chinook genes, and qualifies for United Kennel Club (UKC) purebred registration, through the requirements established in the COA Chinook CrossBreeding Program.

DNA-VIP (DNA Verified Identified Parentage Program) – A UKC program in which a designation is given to a dog whose parentage has been verified by comparing the dog's DNA profile with the DNA profiles of its parents.

Recognized Permanent Hip Registries:

a. OFA (Orthopedic Foundation of Animals) - An organization established to provide radiographic (X-ray) evaluation, database maintenance, and breeding advice to reduce the incidence of canine hip dysplasia. The OFA rates the hips of dogs at the age of two years old or older, based on a submitted X-ray. A dog is rated as normal (passing) or dysplastic (failing). Normal hips are graded, from best to worst as excellent, good or fair; dysplastic hips are graded from best to worst as mild, moderate or severe. Hips that receive a borderline rating indicate no clear consensus as to whether the hips should be considered normal or dysplastic at that time. All dogs receiving a normal rating can be bred if they otherwise comply with CrossBreeding Program guidelines.

b. GDC - (Institute for Genetic Disease Control in Animals) - An organization established to provide radiographic (X-ray) evaluation, database maintenance, and breeding advice to reduce the incidence of canine hip dysplasia. GDC rated the hips of dogs at the age of one year old or older, based on a submitted X-ray. GDC was unique as its open registry provided both passing and failing hip ratings to the public. A dog is rated as normal (passing) or dysplastic (failing). Normal hips are graded, from best to worst as excellent (EN), good (GN) or acceptable (AN); dysplastic hips are graded as Affected (Aff). GDC merged with OFA and all records are available through OFA. All dogs receiving a normal rating can be bred if they otherwise comply with CrossBreeding Program guidelines.

c. PennHIP (University of Pennsylvania Hip Improvement Program) - A multifaceted diagnostic radiographic (X-ray) technique performed by a network of trained veterinarians to form a medical database for scientific analysis of canine hip health. The process generates a report describing the dog's specific degree of hip joint laxity as both a quantitative measurement and a percentile rating compared to a larger population of dogs. The report also provides a description of any visible Degenerative Joint Disease (DJD). PennHIP does not provide passing or failing ratings, but dogs are *recommended for breeding* if their PennHIP rating is in the 50th percentile or above, with no sign of DJD. For the purposes of the ChinookCross Program, the 50th percentile used will be the Distraction Index (DI) rating for the 50th percentile as of January 1 of each year OR if the DI rating for the 50th percentile becomes more lax during the year, the more lax of the two numbers will be allowed to be used. All dogs who have a PennHIP rating, and whose hips are rated in the 50th percentile or above and have no sign of DJD, can be bred to all other dogs who have a PennHIP rating, and whose hips are rated in the 50th percentile or above and have no sign of DJD, are recommended for breeding and can be used in the CrossBreeding Program if they otherwise comply with the CrossBreeding Program guidelines.

Trial PennHIP Program: For an eighteen month period (March 1, 2006 – August 30, 2007) the CrossBreeding Committee will oversee the use of PennHIP ratings in the COA CrossBreeding Program. Prior to the expiration date, the CrossBreeding Committee will indicate if this approach will be continued, ceased or modified. PennHIP is designed to be used with breeding pairs who both have been evaluated using the PennHIP process. However, the COA CrossBreeding Committee recognizes there are limitations in accessibility to PennHIP testing. All Chinooks and Chinook Crosses who are recommended for breeding by PennHIP (PennHIP rating in the 50th percentile or above, with no sign of DJD) may be bred to dogs with no PennHIP rating, but with a passing OFA or GDC rating, if they otherwise comply with CrossBreeding Program guidelines.

CERF (Canine Eye Registration Foundation) - An organization dedicated to the elimination of heritable eye disease in purebred dogs through registration and research. CERF registers dogs who are certified free of heritable eye disease by members of the American College of Veterinary Ophthalmologists (A.C.V.O.). CERF also collects data on all dogs examined by A.C.V.O. Diplomates. A CERF certificate, indicating no visual evidence of heritable eye disease, is only good for 12 months from the date of examination.

Line breeding - A breeding closely related relatives to each other. Examples: An uncle bred to a niece; a grandparent bred to a grandchild.

In breeding – A form of line breeding where very closely related relatives are bred to each other. Examples: A parent bred to a child; a brother bred to a sister.

UKC (United Kennel Club) - An international registry that is the second oldest and second largest all-breed dog registry located in the United States. The UKC recognized the Chinook in March 1991.

PROGRAM GOAL

The Chinook Owners Association (COA) CrossBreeding Program is a long-term program developed in partnership with the United Kennel Club, Inc. (UKC) to add genetic diversity and quality to the current Chinook gene pool by developing Chinook cross lines that lead to progeny that attain UKC registration status as a Chinook.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- a. Expand the genetic diversity of the Chinook breed by adding healthy genetic material from non-Chinooks,
- b. Improve the health of the Chinook breed by adding healthy genetic material from non-Chinooks, and
- c. Develop a more perfect Chinook, as described in the UKC Chinook standard, by adding genetic material from non-Chinooks.

BREEDER OBJECTIVES

- a. Develop a Chinook Cross line that will meet all requirements to qualify for United Kennel Club registration as a Chinook upon reaching generation four,
- b. Select a healthy representative as Dog Zero, with a healthy background, from an established breed that is purported to have contributed to the development of the Chinook, or from a Northern working breed of dog,
- c. Select only healthy Chinook Crosses from healthy lines to continue breeding within a Chinook Cross line,
- d. Select all breeding stock that are suspected to be free of genetically passed disease to continue breeding within the Chinook Cross program,
- e. Select all breeding stock based on its positive contribution to the Chinook breed,
- f. Select all breeding stock based on the UKC Chinook Standard as the ultimate conformational goal for their Chinook Cross line,
- g. Select all breeding stock based on their focus of continuing the workability of the Chinook as a sled dog, and

- h. Select all breeding stock based on an appropriate temperament consistent with the Chinook.

CROSSBREEDING GUIDELINES / RULES

The requirements set forth below are intended to be read within the context of the goals and objectives of the program. If there are individual sections that might have differing interpretations if read alone, rather than in the overall context of the general requirements and goals of the program, the Committee shall interpret the section consistently with the overall goals and objectives of the program.

Overview of Program

The breeding method employed during the process is to begin by breeding a non-Chinook (Dog Zero) with a full Chinook, then mate acceptable progeny from that breeding with a full Chinook, continuing for the required generations until the progeny are considered to be full Chinook as defined by the COA for CrossBreeding purposes.

A descendant of a COA CrossBreeding program attains full Chinook status when it conforms to the UKC Chinook Breed Standard, is at least a fourth generation descendant of a Dog Zero, statistically carries 93% (15/16) or more Chinook genes, and qualifies for acceptance through the requirements established for the program. Any other descendant within the program is considered to be a Chinook Cross.

Any purebred Chinook used in the CrossBreeding program must be UKC registered and must be certified as passing or recommended for breeding by a recognized permanent hip registry. All new lines are recommended to have three generations of passing hips by a recognized permanent registry in the purebred Chinook's direct line [not siblings] pedigree, since improved hip status is one of the characteristics being sought in an outcross program.

The depth and breadth of hip health should be of primary concern in selecting Dog Zero. Dog Zero's individual hip health should reflect average or above average passing results from a recognized permanent hip registry. In addition, the hip health within Dog Zero's lineage, including ancestors and siblings, should also show consistent hip health signified by a significant number of hip results at the median level of passing results or above and a history of few or no failing results. An OFA or GDC rating of 'good' is considered at the median level of passing hips and a rating of 'excellent' is considered above the median level of passing hips. If PennHIP is used to evaluate hip health, the DI for Dog Zero should be in the 75th percentile of its breed and this DI must fall at or above the current 50th percentile of the Chinook with no indication of DJD, established as of January 1 of each year OR if the DI rating for the 50th percentile of the Chinook becomes more lax during that year, the more lax of the two numbers will be allowed to be used.

Any proposed Dog Zero should show the potential to improve the overall health of the Chinook breed through personal strong hip health and strong hip health in its lineage. In addition, Dog Zero should have passed the "CERF" (Canine Eye Test) exam and show no signs of juvenile cataracts or other hereditary eye disease. The eye health of Dog Zero's ancestors and siblings should also be reviewed as much as possible, and ensure they show no sign of juvenile cataracts or other quality of life threatening hereditary eye disease. Those dogs whose overall hip or eye

health profile does not show this consistently strong background should not be used within the COA Cross Program without significant additional justification to the CrossBreeding Committee during the application process to establish a new Cross line.

Any Chinook Cross used for CrossBreeding must be registered in the COA CrossBreeding program and may only be used within that breeding program. Beginning with third-generation any Chinook Cross to be used for breeding must conform to the UKC Chinook Breed Standard. Exception to this would be reviewed on an individual basis and may require a test breeding or additional generations to be granted full Chinook status. Examples of this would be coat color or eye color. In each generation of Chinook crosses, a higher percentage of the litter should meet the Chinook standard than in the preceding generation.

Any purebred Chinook, Dog Zero, or Chinook Cross used for CrossBreeding must meet or exceed the minimum height requirement of the UKC Chinook Breed Standard.

The CrossBreeding Committee should be advised in advance if a line breeding is being considered. If a line breeding, using a Chinook Cross to a Chinook Cross, is done within the process an additional generation will be required. Inbreeding is never allowed in the CrossBreeding program.

Since non-purebred dogs are deliberately conceived during a CrossBreeding program, and deserve the same consideration in treatment and placement as full Chinooks, the program must at every breeding justify its continuation.

Success of an overall CrossBreeding program and its individual steps is evaluated by the COA CrossBreeding Committee or its designated representative through comparison of individual dogs produced by the program with the UKC Chinook Breed Standard and the objectives outlined in the original petition.

Any COA approved CrossBreeding program is deemed successful when one or more descendants of that program attains full Chinook status and is accepted for registration by the United Kennel Club. The program terminates if the original objectives of the CrossBreeding program request, as determined by the COA CrossBreeding Committee, are unsatisfied or the eligibility requirements are not met. The owner of any Chinook Cross registered with the COA CrossBreeding Program is eligible to apply to the UKC for LP (Limited Privilege) registration. The Chinook Cross may then be allowed to participate in all UKC licensed events except conformation, without being neutered or spayed. Any Chinook Cross who is neutered or spayed may apply for UKC LP registration, as well.

Role of the CrossBreeding Committee & Its Members

The CrossBreeding Committee, comprised of breeders of Crossbred Chinooks, breeders of solely purebred Chinooks, UKC Conformation Judge knowledgeable of the Chinook breed, and COA Registrar, shall oversee the COA CrossBreeding Program by:

- a. Evaluating and sanctioning breeding requests for those entering the CrossBreeding program,
- b. Answering any inquiries during the duration of the program,
- c. Ensuring that all breeding requests for generations after Dog Zero have the required approval of the Chinook Cross breeder from whom the dog was purchased,
- d. Ensuring that all breeding requests for generations after Dog Zero contain the information required by the CrossBreeding Program,
- e. Reviewing all Chinook Purebred Applications for crosses that are eligible to apply for UKC purebred registration,
- f. Seeking the guidance of genetics experts, the UKC, the COA Board or Executive Board, Chinook breeders or other experts to assist with the oversight and administration of the CrossBreeding Program, and
- g. Reporting all activities to the COA Board,
- h. Seeking COA Board approval of decisions made by the Committee.

The Chinook Owners Associations Registrar will maintain the registry of the CrossBreeding Program. Any Chinook cross descended from a CrossBreeding program will be clearly identified on the dog's COA CrossBreeding Certificate by its specific CrossBreeding line, generation of descent, and percentage of Chinook.

When an issue is identified in an approved Cross Line that does not conform to the requirements of the program, the CrossBreeding Committee shall have the discretion to recommend a remedy that allows the Line to move forward. Each situation would be reviewed on an individual basis and may require a test breeding or additional generations. The recommendation will be submitted to the COA Executive Board for review and approval.

Application Process for the Establishment of New Cross Lines

Any Chinook breeder desiring to begin a CrossBreeding program which might lead to purebred status needs to complete the Initial Chinook CrossBreeding Application (COA Form 1-A Initial Application) and submit it to the COA CrossBreeding Committee for program approval. The request must include:

- a. A statement of the objectives describing the specific characteristics of the Chinook breed to be improved,
- b. Pedigrees of both the purebred Chinook and the Dog Zero,
- c. Front, side and rear color photographs of both the purebred Chinook and the Dog Zero,

- d. Documentation of passing evaluations or recommendation for breeding from a recognized permanent hip registry (currently OFA, ~~and~~ GDC, and PennHIP),
- e. Documentation of passing CERF eye exams (where possible) or ophthalmologist exam,
- f. DNA Profiling and Parent Verification should accompany a request made after November 20, 2002,
- g. Any other pertinent information relative to the application, and
- h. A statement of the breeder's willingness to place Chinook Crosses produced by the program into qualified homes is also necessary, due to the potential impact on the Rescue Program.

Any Dog Zero used for CrossBreeding must:

- a. Have a traceable lineage of at least four generations and must, within those four generations, have no known hereditary health faults common to the breed or breeding program from which it was produced,
- b. Be a purebred dog selected from a breed purported to have contributed to the development of the Chinook or be a Northern working breed of dog. It should be a proven performer, of balanced size and temperament complimentary to the Chinook, and have no fault that would impair its ability to function as a working sled dog. Temperament must be a major consideration and wolves are never acceptable due to their strong predatory instinct and other features making them dangerous pets for the inexperienced,
- c. Possess a registration number from a recognized purebred dog registry; purebred is stressed because it helps to ensure that the desirable characteristics seen in the Dog Zero animal are truly genetic and heritable in subsequent generations, and
- d. Be a good specimen of its breed and possess no major faults. It must be of excellent conformation relative to the standard of the breed or breeding program from which it was produced. The animal should also have appearing in its pedigree, within the first three generations, more than one animal known to be an excellent specimen of its breed which has titled in the show or obedience ring and/or has performed on a competitive or working sled dog team.

Application Process for Grandfathered Cross Lines

There are many Chinook Crosses in existence today, which predate the establishment of the COA CrossBreeding Program in January 31, 1997. Only these Chinook Crosses can gain "grandfathered" approval for CrossBreeding in this Program. Any Chinook breeder desiring to establish a CrossBreeding program utilizing a pre-existing Crossbred Chinook in order to result in UKC purebred registration needs to submit the following to the COA CrossBreeding Committee for approval to continue breeding a "Grandfathered" Cross Line:

- a. A statement of the objectives describing the specific characteristics of the Chinook breed to be improved,
- b. Pedigrees of both the purebred Chinook and the Grandfathered Chinook Cross,
- c. Front, side and rear standing color photographs of both the purebred Chinook and the Dog Zero,
- d. Documentation of passing evaluations or recommendation for breeding from a recognized permanent hip registry (currently including OFA, ~~and~~ GDC, PennHIP),
- e. Documentation of passing CERF eye exams (where possible) or ophthalmologist exam,
- f. DNA Profiling and Parent Verification should accompany a request made after November 20, 2002,
- g. Any other pertinent information relative to the application, and
- h. A statement of the breeder's willingness to place Chinook Crosses produced by the program into qualified homes is also necessary, due to the potential impact on the Rescue Program.

Breeding In Subsequent Generations

Because excellence is the primary objective of the CrossBreeding Program, owners must be extremely selective in choosing dogs to be bred. Not all Chinook Crosses will be an asset to the breeding program. At all times the breeder is the primary decision-maker as to which dogs from his/her breeding program will be utilized for breeding or presented for purebred registration. Each dog is to be judged on its own merit, complying with the UKC Chinook Breed Standard and CrossBreeding Program requirements.

Since non-purebred dogs are deliberately conceived during a CrossBreeding program, and deserve the same consideration in treatment and placement as full Chinooks, the program must, at every breeding justify its continuation.

All breeding requests for generations after Dog Zero require approval of the Chinook Cross breeder from whom the dog was purchased. This approval must be documented on the Chinook CrossBreeding Request (COA Form 1-B Breeder Approval) which must be fully completed. This form asks for identifying information for the Crossbred Chinook and Purebred Chinook to be used as well as certifications that are required at each generation (hip evaluation, eye evaluation, DNA-VIP).

This signed request is submitted to the CrossBreeding Chair, who reviews it to ensure it is complete, and then affixes his/her signature. The original document is kept on file and copies returned to the breeder, owner and COA Registrar. The CrossBreeding Committee must be advised in advance if a line breeding is being considered.

Cross to Pure Chinook

Conformation Evaluation - The quality of the Chinook Cross applying for purebred status will be determined by a COA Approved UKC Judge. The CrossBreeding Committee shall maintain and publicize a list of COA Approved UKC Judges in geographically diverse areas of the country and make this list available to anyone seeking an evaluation of a crossbred Chinook. Any Judge who has judged a Chinook National Specialty is automatically approved. The CrossBreeding Committee will seek nominations of additional UKC Breed Judges for inclusion on the list by surveying Chinook exhibitors and those knowledgeable about the breed. Nominations will be taken periodically and will seek Judges who have a thorough knowledge of the Chinook breed standard and have judged the breed several times in competition. The CrossBreeding Committee will submit the list of names of all proposed Judges to the full Board for consideration. The Board will vote on each individual nomination and may accept or reject a nominee for any reason. The list of approved names shall be published annually in the CQ. All COA Approved UKC Judges will receive an information package about the CrossBreeding Program and the evaluation process.

The owner must designate his/her choice of Judge and the Committee will send the Judge the necessary evaluation form and instructions, along with a stamped and addressed envelope to the CrossBreeding Committee Chair. Using the received Chinook Conformation Evaluation Form (Form 4-D UKC Judge Evaluation); the Judge will evaluate the dog for each standard characteristic, and then state that the dog does or does not meet the UKC breed standard. Regardless of the results of the evaluation, the Judge shall return the Evaluation Form directly to the CrossBreeding Committee Chair who will make a copy and send it to the owner/applicant. If the Judge determines that the dog does not meet the UKC standard, the owner may seek a second evaluation done by a second COA Approved UKC Judge. If, after the second evaluation, both Judges concur that the dog does not meet the UKC standard, that decision is final. The applicant may breed an additional generation before reapplying for purebred status with an offspring from that breeding. If, after the second evaluation, the second Judge determines that the dog does meet the UKC standard, a third COA Approved UKC Judge must evaluate the dog. If two of the three Judges determine that the dog meets the UKC Standard, the dog shall be considered as passing the evaluation.

Application Process for Purebred Status and UKC Registration - To be considered for purebred status and UKC registration, the Chinook Cross must meet the requirements that are outlined under the section labeled Eligibility Requirements as well as the following:

- a. Must be at least a fourth generation Chinook Cross from a COA approved Cross Line, statistically carrying 93% (15/16) or more Chinook genes,
- b. Be two years of age or older,
- c. Have pedigrees for all generations involved in the CrossBreeding,

- d. Have been certified as passing or recommended for breeding by a recognized permanent hip registry with all generations in the pedigree having been certified as passing by a recognized permanent hip registry,
- e. Photos should be included with front, side, and rear positions shown—in color and all standing. The photos should include a person or fixed object for comparison. Photos must be in focus, well exposed and printed in at least 4" X 6" format,
- f. Measurements of height at the withers and weight must be included, and
- g. The dog must have a passing or clear CERF eye exam performed by a qualified person. This exam should be current (within one year) of the time of application so that there is an adequate time allowed for an appointment in remote areas that do not have the availability of a Canine Ophthalmologist. (Note: Should there be a condition such as a "speck" identified, a second CERF exam must be done a minimum of one year after the initial exam which identified the condition. If there has been no deterioration, a written statement from the ophthalmologist, stating that the condition is non-degenerative may be substituted for the CERF documentation and the dog may go forward.)

For a dog who is ready to apply for purebred status, an applicant must submit the completed Chinook Purebred Application (COA Form 1-C Purebred Application) along with the following documentation:

- a. UKC pedigrees for all purebred Chinooks included in the application,
- b. Required health certificates (hips and eyes as described in the COA Cross Program) for all dogs from whom the applicant dog are direct descendants included in the application,
- c. A completed Chinook Conformation Evaluation Form (Form 4-D UKC Judge Evaluation) indicating that the dog should be considered for purebred application. If two or three are required, all must be submitted,
- d. DNA Parent Verification for all dogs born November 20, 2002, or after,
- e. A UKC Single Dog Registration Form,
- f. A check made payable to the United Kennel Club for the Single Dog Registration fee, and
- g. A check made payable to the Chinook Owners Association for the Cross to Purebred Application Processing fee (\$15.00).

Should the Cross Committee Chair or Registrar or any committee member own or have bred the dog being evaluated, another member of the cross committee shall be designated to complete the work required by the Chair or Registrar or committee member related to this dog.

If the evaluating judge indicates the dog should be considered for purebred status, the chair will stamp the single dog registration form with the COA approval stamp and send all of the documentation to the COA Registrar. The Registrar will confirm that all of the documents are in order and will submit the necessary forms along with the check made out to UKC by the applicant for the applicable SDR fee, who in turn will automatically approve the dog for purebred status.

If the Chinook Cross is accepted for registration by the COA Executive Board, a DNA sample will be required to be included with the UKC registration. Effective November 20, 2002, the COA requires DNA profiling for purebred Chinooks as well as Chinook crosses used in any COA Approved Cross Breeding Program. For breedings that occurred prior to that date, the COA strongly urges DNA profiling of purebred Chinooks as well as Chinooks Crosses. If both parents of the Chinook Cross are DNA profiled, the UKC Pedigree may reflect VIP status. The UKC will determine how many generations appear on the official pedigree.