



South Dakota 4-H Dog Project

# Dog Rally

## RULE BOOK



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*Cover photos courtesy of Royal German Shepherds,  
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# Introduction

Rally, like other 4-H Dog activities, is a sport in which all participants should be guided by the principles of good sportsmanship both inside and outside the ring. Rally trials demonstrate the usefulness of the dog as a companion of mankind, not merely the dog's ability to follow specified routines in the ring. All participants in the rally classes are required to perform the same exercises in substantially the same way so that the quality of the various performances may be compared and scored. The basic objective of Rally is to provide an activity that does not require extensive precision for success. Dogs who participate in Rally are dogs that have been trained and conditioned to behave in the home, in public places, and in the presence of other dogs. Dogs in rally events should demonstrate willingness and enjoyment. To that end, handlers may use encouragement, praise and body language throughout the rally course.

Rally is a sport in which the dog and handler complete a course that has been designed by the rally judge. The judge tells the handler to begin, and the dog and handler proceed at their own pace through a course of designated stations (10 to 20, depending on the level). Each of these stations has a sign providing instructions regarding the next skill that is to be performed. Scoring is not as rigorous as traditional obedience. Rally provides a link from the Canine Good Citizen (CGC) program to obedience or agility competition, both for dogs and handlers. In addition, rally promotes fun and enjoyment for dogs at all levels of competition.

The team of dog and handler moves continuously at a brisk, but normal pace with the dog under control at the handler's left side. There should be a sense of teamwork between the dog and handler both during the numbered exercises and between the exercise signs; however, perfect "heel position" is not required.

**Any faults in traditional obedience that would be evaluated and scored as a one-point deduction or more should be scored the same in Rally, unless otherwise mentioned in these rules.**

After the judge's Forward command, the team is on its own to complete the entire sequence of numbered signs correctly.

Unlimited communication from the handler to the dog is to be encouraged and not penalized. Unless otherwise specified in these Rules, handlers are permitted to talk, praise, encourage, clap their hands, pat their legs, or use any verbal means of encouragement. Multiple commands and/or signals using one or both arms and hands are allowed; the handler's arms need not be maintained in any particular position at any time. The handler may not touch the dog or make physical corrections. At any time during the performance, loud or harsh commands or intimidating signals will be penalized.

To the extent applicable and in all things similar, Rally will follow the same General Rules as the South Dakota 4-H Obedience Rules. Exceptions will be those items specifically identified and explained in these Rally Rules.

Females in heat may not be shown in Rally.

## General Rules

### **Section 1—Space Requirements**

The required minimum area for a rally course is 40 x 50 feet, however 40 x 80 feet is recommended. The floor covering or ground surface must be the same as would be suitable for traditional obedience.

### **Section 2—Signs and Holders**

AKC approved signs will be used in 4-H rally events. The designated wording and symbols must be used. Signs must be a minimum of 8 ½ x 11 inches and a maximum of 11 x 17 inches. Weather conditions should be considered when securing signs and holders. Colors are optional. Twenty exercise sign holders are required plus one each for the Start and Finish signs. All sign holders or signs (not including those for Start and Finish) will be clearly and sequentially numbered on the course, with numbers approximately 3 inches high. Signs with an asterisk (numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, and 34) may be used multiple times on a rally

course. Two of each of those signs must be available for the judge's use. All other signs may only be used once on any course.

**Stationary exercises are any signs indicating a "Halt" or no forward motion.**

**Section 3—Placement of Signs**

Signs will be placed to the right of the handler's path except for those indicating a change of direction, in which case the sign will be directly in front of the handler to aid in that change. Exercises using cones may require entry with the sign on the left. Exact placement of signs is made by the judge while walking the course along the path that will be taken by the handlers. The course for each class will be posted at the ring prior to the familiarization time (see Section 5). The course used for that day's event should accompany the judge's book when turned in to the show committee.

**Section 4—Location of Performance in relation to Signs**

Except for exercises requiring entry with the sign on the left, exercises are performed near (within 3 feet) the designated signs, either directly in front, or in front and to the left of said signs. When executing signs requiring pace changes, changes must occur at similar intervals. Ex. If the handler begins a fast pace 3 feet before the fast sign, s/he must change to a normal pace 3 feet before the normal sign. Likewise, if the handler changes pace as s/he reaches a sign, s/he would change pace again as s/he reaches the next sign.

**Section 5—Familiarization Time**

Approximately every two hours, the judge will allow a 10-minute walk-through for handlers without their dogs. The same course should be used for "A" and "B" classes at Novice and Advanced levels, so those walk-throughs may be done at the same time. The judge must be available during this period to answer any questions the handlers might have. The judge will also brief the handlers on the course during this period.

**Section 6—Judging and Position for Starting**

The judge's orders will be, Are you ready? followed by, Forward. No other orders are necessary. Timing begins when the judge says Forward.

Timing ends when the dog and handler cross the finish sign.

The dog can be in a sit, down or stand at the Start sign to begin the Rally course.

Dogs **MUST** enter the ring on leash and exit on leash, even in Advanced B and Excellent.

### **Section 7—Scoring and Ribbon placements**

The score sheet and ribbon placing will be recorded and handed out at the completion of each class. Times will be used only to break ties. The following scale will be used:

90-100 – Purple

80-89 – Blue

70-79 – Red

Below 69 – White

In order to qualify for State Fair and Pass to the next level, the team must earn a minimum of 90 points at County level. Scoring of all levels is based on a maximum score of 100 points. The following deductions shall apply:

1-point deduction for each of the following:

- tight leash
- dog interfering with handler
- poor sits
- slow, delay, or resistance to respond
- touching or ticking a jump, pylon, post or person
- out of position

3-point deductions for each of the following:

- repeat of a station (a maximum of 2 re-tries allowed)
- pylon/post knocked over (on Figure 8, Spiral and Serpentine)
- lack of control
- loud command or intimidating signal
- excessive barking
- for each 30 seconds over allowed time

10-point deduction for each of the following:

- incorrectly performed station
- hitting the jump
- over the class time limit

1- to 10-point deduction:

- lack of teamwork
- lack of briskness
- handler error

25 –point deduction:

- eliminating in the ring

Non-Qualifying (NQ) scores shall be given for:

- minimum requirements not met
- dog unmanageable, or uncontrolled barking
- station not attempted
- consistently tight lead
- substantially out of position/not completing the honor exercise
- bar knocked off uprights
- using a jump as an aid in going over
- failure of dog to go over the jump in the proper direction
- handler error (different from the above 10 point deduction.  
Used when it is evident that the handler does not know how to complete the exercises.)

The table steward is responsible for totaling deductions on the judge's worksheet and transferring them to the judge's book. Final scores may be recorded in the official judge's book by the table steward, however, the judge must verify the scores and sign the book.

### **Section 8 – Timing**

All dogs will be timed. Time will begin when the judge says Forward and end when the dog and handler cross the Finish. Handlers and dogs are to move briskly. Ideally, courses are designed to be completed within 1 1/2 - 2 minutes. A Major fault of 10 points will be deducted for going over the class time limit.

# Classes & Advancements

All classes will be divided into the three 4-H age divisions, Beginner, Junior and Senior. Leashes and collars for Rally novice must meet the requirements of basic obedience. Collars in Rally Advanced and Rally Excellence must be a properly fitted flat or slip collar. No training collars allowed. Nothing may be hanging from the collar.

## **Section 1 – Rally Novice Class**

All exercises are judged with the dog on leash, and all dogs must enter and leave the ring on leash. Rally Novice A and B must have between 10-15 stations (Start and Finish are not included) with no more than five (5) stationary exercises per class (these may include any of signs 1- 36). Rally Novice A will be for any first-time 4-H'er that has not competed in any Rally or Obedience classes. Rally Novice B will be for any 4-H'er that has participated in Rally or traditional Obedience. It is also for any experienced 4-H'er that is beginning a new dog. The time limit for this class is 4 minutes.

## **Section 2 – Rally Advanced Class**

All dogs will enter and leave the ring on leash. Rally Advanced A and B must have between 12 and 17 stations (Start and Finish not included) with no more than seven (7) stationary exercises per class (these may include any of signs 1- 36 and 101-118). The time limit for this class is 3 1/2 minutes.

Rally Advanced A is for dogs that have passed 4-H Rally Novice but have not received a minimum passing score of 70 in Advanced A. This class will be judged with the dog ON leash.

Rally Advanced B is for dogs that have passed Rally Novice level (or the non 4-H equivalent) but have not received a passing score of 70 points in Advanced B. This class will be judged with the dog OFF leash. A 4-H'er may show in A and B progressively, or choose to show only in B, according to their training level or their show experience outside of 4-H.



**Note:** The normal 4-H progression is Rally Novice – Advanced A – Advanced B. Advanced A may be skipped at the handler’s discretion; it **MUST** be skipped if s/he has participated in non-4-H Rally competition at the Advanced level.

### Section 2a – Jumps

One jump must be used for this class. It may be any jump used as standard equipment in 4-H Obedience classes (broad jump, high jump, or bar jump) except that 4-foot wide jumps may be used in place of 5-foot wide jumps. It is the judge’s responsibility to see that the jumps are set for each dog in accordance to these Rules.

The Broad Jump will consist of three telescoping hurdles, each approximately 8 inches wide. The largest hurdle will measure about 4 feet 10 inches long (if from a 5-foot set) and about 5 inches at the highest point. In the ring, broad jump hurdles will be arranged in order of size from smallest to largest. They will be evenly spaced, covering a distance equal to twice the height of the high jump set for each dog. Three hurdles will be used for a jump of 32 inches, two hurdles for a jump of 16 or 24 inches, or one hurdle for a jump of 4 or 8 inches. When decreasing the number of hurdles in the jump, the highest hurdle will be removed first.

- The High Jump consists of two uprights and solid boards of varying widths that combine to make each dog’s required jump height.
- The Bar Jump also has two uprights. These are constructed to support only a striped bar which is set at the dog’s required jump height.

### Section 2b – Jump Heights

The dog’s jump height shall be given on the entry form. Entries may be arranged according to the jump height of the dogs, from either high to low, or low to high.

The dog’s height at the withers determines its jump height.

| Dog’s Height    | Height of Jump |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Under 10 inches | 4 inches       |
| 10-14 inches    | 8 inches       |
| 14-20 inches    | 12 inches      |
| Over 20 inches  | 16 inches      |

### **Section 3 – Rally Excellent Class**

Rally Excellent must have between 15-20 stations (Start and Finish not included) with no more than seven stationary exercises per class (these signs shall include any of all signs numbered 1-36, 101-118, 201-211 and 298-299). All exercises are judged with the dog off leash. Unlike in the Rally Novice and Advanced Classes, in Rally Excellent handlers are not allowed to pat their legs or clap their hands to encourage the dog. Verbal encouragement, multiple commands, and/or inaudible signals using one or both arms and hands are allowed; the handler's arms need not be maintained in any particular position at any time. Handlers may not touch their dog or make any physical corrections. There will be no A and B divisions in this class. A dog completing the Rally excellent level may continue to compete at this level indefinitely. Sign 298 and two jumps must be used for this class. Jumps may be any jump or any combination of the jumps that may be used as standard equipment in the Obedience classes (broad jump, high jump, or bar jump) except that 4-foot jumps may be used in place of 5-foot jumps. Jumps may not be used consecutively in the course. The time limit for this class is 3 minutes.

For more information:

Rally-O: The Style of Rally Obedience, 3rd Edition  
by Charles 'Bud' Kramer ISBN: B0006ROFZ8



# Guidelines for Judges



# Classes & Advancements

The 4-H Rally Rules and Guidelines are the basic guide for judging, however, not every possible fault or error is covered, only the more common and serious ones.

Rally Rules (and sign descriptions) clearly define the exercises, their order and the standard by which they are to be judged. The rules set the standard for a perfect score of 100 points by which each dog's performance is judged. The rules give the judge guidelines for how an exercise is to be performed. While rally is not judged with the same precision as formal obedience, rally judges must make decisions based on a mental picture of the perfect performance within the framework of these rules. Studying the 4-H Rally Rules and Guidelines, exhibiting and attending seminars all increase a judge's knowledge. Putting the acquired knowledge into practice permits a judge to apply the principles of sound judging.

Judges are given full discretionary authority within the framework of the rules, and they must exercise this authority impartially. Judges are required to make their own decisions and accept the responsibility this implies. If a decision depends on the exact wording of a rule, the judge is expected to consult the book before making the decision. A judge may not discard, modify, or require anything not specified in the 4-H Rally Rules and Guidelines. A rally level passed is intended to evoke admiration. Therefore, the accomplishment must be based on performances that fully meet the requirements of the 4-H rules. Scores for each exercise must be amply justified by the performance of the dog and handler. The 4-H handler of any dog receiving a ribbon in rally has every reason to be proud. Earning a qualifying score should indicate a credible performance that fully justifies the achievement level of both the dog AND the youth.

# Preparing for Judging

**Ring** – Upon arrival, the judge should post the course(s) outside the ring. The judge may alter the course because of unforeseen ring conditions and post the change(s). Prior to the scheduled judging time, the judge should inspect the ring, which must meet all the requirements of the 4-H Rally Rules and Guidelines. Size shall be determined by means of the judge pacing the ring. Checking the ring also requires the judge to:

- examine the signs and sign holders to ensure they are secure.
- examine the distractions used in the Offset Figure 8 to determine that they can be seen and smelled but not consumed.

Measure the jumps in the Advanced and Excellent classes to ensure they meet the requirements.

**Order of exhibitors** – the judge should review the entry list and respond to exhibitors requesting a change of order for class conflicts and re-order as they are able. They should review procedures with the Ring Steward to accommodate entrants in other classes, but not to the point of delaying classes. The judge may also arrange entries according to the dog's jump heights, either low to high or high to low. A judge need not mark absentees in the judge's book until the end of the class. Judges are not required to wait beyond the completion of each class for dogs/handler teams.

**Judging Schedule** – The judging schedule will be based on no more than 15 dogs per hour. Judges may take rest or meal times at their discretion.

# Judge's Records

## **Section 1—Judging the classes**

The judge should honor an exhibitor's request to be excused.

## **Section 2—Judge's Book**

When judging is finished, the judge should review and sign the book and mark the time they are finished for the day. The book along with a copy of each course for the classes is then returned to the Rally Chair or Show Chairperson. These books will help the judge to answer questions from exhibitors or parents, provide valuable information into the success and needs of the program for the upcoming year, and help to improve the next year's show by showing numbers of entrants, actual exhibitor numbers, time needed for each class, and where the children and leaders need help in making improvements in their training classes.



# Guidelines for Stewards



# Introduction

Stewarding functions in the rally ring are broken down into four general categories: Gate steward, table steward, ring steward, and time steward. In Rally Novice and Rally Advanced, only three stewards are necessary; one person can serve as both the ring steward and the time steward. The time steward will monitor and report each dog's time to the table steward. Each steward's functions are described below. It is essential that all stewards be at ringside at least 30 minutes prior to the scheduled start of judging to receive any specific instructions from the judge and to assist in setting up the rally ring as directed by the judge.

## Job Descriptions

### **Section 1—Gate Steward**

The primary responsibility of the gate steward is to ensure that the next dog to be judged is immediately available when the judge indicates that s/he is ready. As soon as the judge begins judging the dog in the ring, call the next dog and ensure the handler is ringside before the dog in the ring has completed the rally exercises. Dogs may not enter the ring until the judge invites them in. It is the responsibility of the gate steward to ensure that the class judging is not delayed because the judge is waiting for dogs. If the dog listed next on the entry list is not at ringside, do not hesitate to call the next dog in order. Stewards are not required to seek out handlers. It is the 4-H'er's responsibility to be present and ready when called. Report any absences to the judge at the end of the class. The judge will decide if the 4-H'er is to be marked absent. Follow this procedure, even if the 4-H'er has checked in.

The gate steward also checks in exhibitors. Ask the exhibitor's name and the name of the dog, then check the entry list. For Advanced and Excellent classes, note the jump height of the dog on the entry list. Double-check this with the rules to be sure the dog is jumping the



correct height. The Gate Steward should also take the leash from each handler when the dog is brought into the ring and return it as the dog and handler complete the “Finish” sign but before they leave the ring.

At check in exhibitors may make requests for special consideration, such as asking to be judged out of order or disabled 4-H’ers may have an attendant help them. The Gate Steward manages these requests, consulting the judge or show chair as necessary.

## **Section 2—Table Steward**

The extent to which a judge uses a table steward varies greatly. Some judges prefer to do their own bookwork and do not feel it is necessary to have the steward perform many of these duties. The steward must receive specific instructions from the judge as to what will be required. Judges must use worksheets to communicate with the table steward. The judge may ask the table steward to prepare and have the worksheet ready for the next dog. Ensure that the class, proper ID Number, and breed of dog are entered correctly on the sheet. Double-check to see that the scores on the worksheet have been added correctly. Initial the worksheet and transfer the score and time to the judge’s book. If an error is detected, bring it to the attention of the judge, and then enter the corrected score and time in the judge’s book.

The table steward ensures that all ribbons are available at the conclusion of judging. The judge may ask the steward to assist in awarding the ribbons and trophies to the exhibitors.

## **Section 3—Ring Steward**

Each judge in Rally will have at least one ring steward. It is particularly important for the ring steward to report to the ring at least 30 minutes prior to judging to assist in setting up the rally course and to receive specific instructions from the judge. During Novice classes, the ring steward should remain outside the ring but stay alert to any possible problems and be ready to follow whatever instructions the judge may give.

For Advanced and Excellent classes, it is essential that the ring steward have a tape measure or steel rule to ensure accuracy in setting the broad jump. The first duty of the judge is to check that the jumps are properly

set. Stewards must arrange the jumps quickly and accurately, or much time will be wasted.

- The Jumps – although the gate steward will ask the handler what height the dog jumps, the handler may only know the height of the dog. Therefore, it is essential that the ring stewards be familiar with the Rules in order to set the jumps correctly. See Section 2b for the appropriate chart.

#### **Section 4—Time Steward**

In the Novice and Advanced classes, the ring steward and the time steward may be the same person, however in the Excellent class, two separate stewards are necessary.

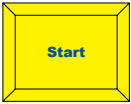

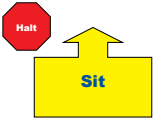
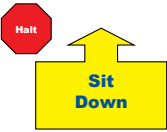




If two or more dogs in a class earn the same score, the tie is broken by time. The timer is positioned outside the ring in a place specified by the judge. The timer should be lined up with the Start sign. When the judge gives the order Forward, the timer starts the stopwatch and stops it when the dog and handler cross the Finish station. Times are reported immediately to the table steward after each dog completes the course.
















# Rally Signs & Descriptions


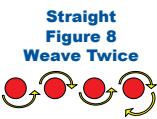
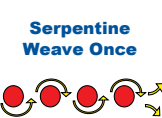











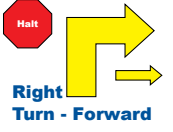
Judges may use duplicates of stations marked with an asterisk in designing their courses. Excellent/Advanced only Exercises are designated with a green color, and Excellent only with a light green color.

| Sign  | Name                 | Description  |
|---|----------------------|--|
|    | 1. Start             | Indicates the beginning of the course. Dog does not have to be sitting at start.   |
|    | 2. Finish            | Indicates the end of the course – timing stops.  |
|    | 3. Halt -sit         | While heeling, the handler halts and the dog sits in heel position. The team then moves forward, with the dog in heel position. (Stationary exercise)  |
|    | 4. Halt - Down Dog   | While heeling, the handler halts and the dog sits. The handler then commands and/or signals the dog to down, followed by the command to heel forward from the down position. (Stationary exercise) |
|   | *5. Right turn       | Performed as a 90° turn to the right, as in traditional obedience.   |
|  | *6. Left turn        | Performed as a 90° turn to the left, as in traditional obedience.  |
|  | *7. About turn right | While heeling, the team makes a 180° about turn to the handler's right.  |
|  | *8. About U turn     | While heeling, the team makes a 180° turn to the handler's left.   |



| Sign  | Name                                    | Description   |
|---|---|---|
|    | *9. 270° Right Turn                     | While heeling, team makes a 270° turn to the handler's right. 270° turns are performed as a tight circle, but not around the exercise sign.   |
|    | *10. 270° Left Turn                     | While heeling, the team makes a 270° turn to the handler's left. 270° turns are performed as a tight circle, but not around the exercise sign.  |
|    | 11. 360° Right Turn                     | While heeling, team makes a 360° turn to the handler's right. 360° turns are performed as a tight circle, but not around the exercise sign.   |
|    | 12. 360° Left Turn                      | While heeling, the team makes a 360° turn to the handler's left. 360° turns are performed as a tight circle, but not around the exercise sign.  |
|    | 13. Call Dog Front-Finish Right-Forward | While heeling, handler stops forward motion and calls the dog to front position (dog sits in front and faces handler). Handler may take several steps backward as the dog turns and moves to sit in the front position. Next, handler commands and/or signals the dog to change from the front position by moving to the handler's right, around behind the handler, toward heel position. As the dog clears the handler's path, he moves forward before it completely returns to heel position. The dog doesn't sit before moving forward in heel position. (Stationary exercise) Handler must not step forward or backward to aid dog as it moves toward heel position. (Stationary exercise) |
|  | 14. Call Dog Front-Finish Left-Forward  | While heeling, handler stops forward motion; calls the dog to front position (dog sits in front and faces the handler). Handler may take several steps back as the dog turns and moves to sit in the front position. Next, handler commands and/or signals the dog to change from the front position by moving to the handler's right, around behind the handler, toward heel position. As dog clears the handler's path, he moves forward before it has completely returned to the heel position. The dog does not sit before moving forward in heel position with the handler. (Stationary exercise)  |




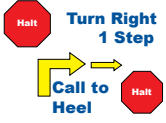

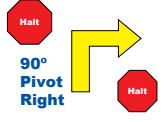
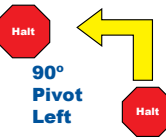
| Sign  | Name                                 | Description   |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
|    | 15. Call Dog Front-Finish Right-HALT | While heeling, handler stops forward motion and calls the dog to the front position (dog sits in front and faces the handler). Handler may take several steps backward as the dog turns and moves to sit in the front position. Next, finish to the right; dog returns to heel position by moving around the right side of handler. Dog must sit in heel position before moving forward with the handler. Handler may not step forward or backward to aid dog as it moves toward heel position. (Stationary exercise) |
|    | 16. Call Dog Front-Finish Left-HALT  | While heeling, handler stops and calls dog to the front position (dog sits in front and faces the handler). Handler may take several steps backward as dog turns and moves to a sit in the front position. Next, finish to the left; dog returns to heel position by moving around the left side of the handler and sits in heel position. Dog must sit in heel position before moving forward in heel position with the handler. (Stationary exercise)   |
|    | *17. Slow Pace                       | Dog and handler must slow down noticeably. This must be followed by a normal pace unless it is the last station on the course.  |
|    | *18. Fast Pace                       | Dog and handler must speed up noticeably. This must be followed by a normal pace.   |
|    | *19. Normal Pace                     | Dog and handler must move forward, walking briskly and naturally. This station can only be used after a change of pace.   |
|  | 20. Moving Side-step Right           | While heeling, the handler takes one step to the right, leading with the right foot, and continues moving forward along the newly established line. The dog moves with the handler. The exercise shall be performed just before the exercise sign. (This exercise shall be considered a change of direction and the sign shall be placed directly in line with the handler's path requiring the handler and dog to sidestep to the right to pass the sign.)   |
|  | 21. Spiral Right-Dog Outside         | This exercise requires three pylons or posts placed in a straight line with spaces between them of approximately 6-8 feet. Spiral Right indicates the handler must turn to the right when moving around each pylon or post. This places the dog on the outside of the turns. The exercise sign is placed near or on the first pylon or post where the spiral is started.  |

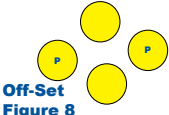
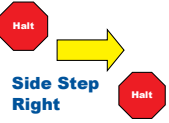
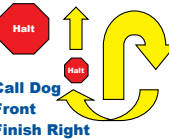

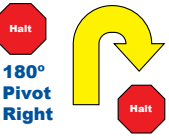
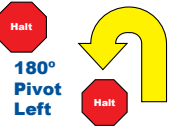
| Sign  | Name                                     | Description  |
|---|--|--|
|    | 22. Spiral Left–Dog Inside               | This exercise requires three pylons or posts placed in a straight line with spaces between them of approximately 6- 8 feet. Spiral Left indicates that the handler must turn to the left when moving around each pylon or post. This places the dog on the inside of the turns. The exercise sign is placed near or on the first pylon or post where the spiral is started.  |
|    | 23. Straight Figure 8 Weave Twice        | This exercise requires four pylons or posts placed in a straight line with spaces between them of approximately 6-8 feet. The exercise sign is placed near or on the first pylon or post where the exercise is started. Entry into the weaving pattern is with the first pylon or post at the dog/handler's left side. The dog and handler must complete the entire exercise by passing the last pylon or post.  |
|    | 24. Serpentine Weave Once                | This exercise requires pylons or posts placed in a straight line with spaces between them of approximately 6-8 feet. The exercise sign is placed near or on the first pylon or post where the exercise starts. Entry into the weaving pattern is with the first pylon or post at the dog/handler's left side. The dog and handler must complete the entire exercise by passing the last pylon or post. It should be noted that in this exercise, the team does not weave back through the obstacles as they do in the Straight Figure 8.   |
|    | 25. HALT–1, 2 and 3 Steps Forward        | Handler halts and the dog sits in heel position. The handler takes one step forward and halts with the dog maintaining heel position. The dog sits when the handler halts. This is followed by two steps forward–halt, and three steps forward–halt, with the dog heeling each time the handler moves forward and sitting each time the handler halts. (Stationary exercise)   |
|  | 26. Call Front–1, 2 and 3 Steps Backward | While heeling, handler stops forward motion and calls the dog to the front position (dog sits in front and faces the handler). Handler may take several steps backward as the dog turns and moves to a sit in the front position. With the dog in the front position, handler takes one step backward and halts. Dog moves with the handler and sits in the front position as the handler halts. This is followed by the handler taking two steps backward and a halt, and three steps backward and a halt. Each time, the dog moves with the handler to the front position and sits as the handler halts. Handler then commands and/or signals the dog to resume heel position. When returning to the heel position, dog does not sit before handler moves forward. (Stationary exercise) |

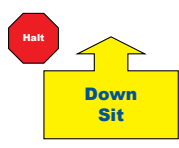
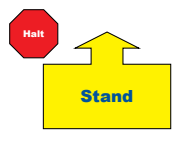
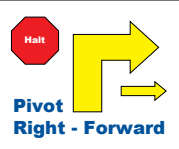
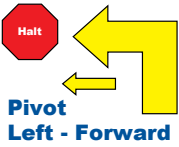

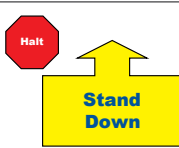
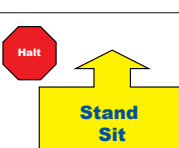

| Sign   | Name                             | Description   |
|--|----------------------------------|---|
|   | 27. Down and Stop                | While moving with the dog in heel position, handler commands and/or signals the dog to down as he comes to a stop next to it. Once dog is completely down, handler moves forward, commanding dog to move forward from down position. (Stationary exercise)  |
|   | 28. HALT–Fast Forward from Sit   | Handler halts and dog sits in heel position. With dog sitting in heel position, handler commands and/or signals dog to heel and immediately moves forward at a fast pace. This must be followed by a normal pace. (Stationary exercise)   |
|   | 29. Left About Turn              | While moving with dog in heel position, handler makes an about turn to the left, while at the same time, dog must move around handler to the right and into heel position. Dog does not sit before moving forward in heel position with handler.  |
|   | 30. HALT and Walk Around Dog     | Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to stay, then proceeds to walk around the dog to the left, returning to heel position. The handler must pause in heel position before moving forward to the next station. (Stationary exercise)  |
|   | 31. HALT and Walk Around Dog     | Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to down and stay, then proceeds to walk around the dog to the left, returning to heel position. The handler must pause in heel position before moving forward to the next station. The dog heels forward from the down position. (Stationary exercise) |
|  <p data-bbox="107 1091 281 1133"><b>Figure 8<br/>No Distractions</b></p> | 32. Figure 8 – No Distractions   | Two pylons or posts spaced approximately 6-8 feet apart. The team enters the sequence with the posts on either left or right and will perform a complete figure 8 around the posts or pylons, crossing the center point three times.  |
|   | 33. HALT – Left Turn – Forward   | Handler halts, dog sits. With the dog sitting the handler commands and/or signals the dog to heel, as the handler turns to the left and continues to move forward in the new direction without hesitation. The dog must turn with handler as the handler turns. (Stationary exercise)   |
|   | *34. HALT – Right Turn – Forward | Handler halts, dog sits. With the dog sitting, handler commands and/or signals the dog to heel, as the handler turns to the right and continues to move forward in the new direction without hesitation. The dog must turn with the handler as he turns. (Stationary exercise)  |









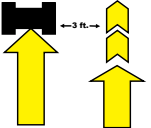
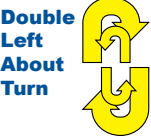

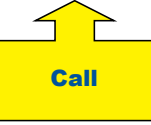
| Sign  | Name   | Description  |
|---|--|--|
|  <p data-bbox="162 240 283 277"><b>Call Front<br/>Return to Heel</b></p> | <p data-bbox="314 144 442 188">35. Call Front –<br/>Return to Heel</p> | <p data-bbox="540 144 953 365">While heeling, handler stops forward motion and calls the dog to the front position. The handler may take several steps backward as dog turns and moves to sit in the front position. Dog sits in front and faces the handler. The handler will then walk around behind the dog and return to the heel position and pause. Dog must remain sitting as handler walks around dog. (This is a 180° change of direction, about turn.)<br/>(Stationary Exercise)</p> |
|  <p data-bbox="142 451 262 495"><b>Slow Forward<br/>From Sit</b></p>     | <p data-bbox="302 381 495 425">36. Halt–Slow Forward<br/>From Sit</p>  | <p data-bbox="540 381 942 535">The handler halts, and the dog sits in heel position. The handler then commands and/or signals the dog to heel and moves forward at a slow pace. The dog must maintain heel position as handler slowly moves forward. This must be followed by a normal pace, unless it is the last station on the course. (Stationary exercise)</p>  |

| Sign   | Name                                       | Description   |
|--|--|---|
|  <p><b>About Turn Right Forward</b></p>             | 101. HALT—About Turn Right and Forward     | Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the team turns 180° to the right and immediately moves forward. (Stationary exercise)  |
|  <p><b>About "U" Turn Forward</b></p>               | 102. HALT—About "U" Turn and Forward       | Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the team turns 180° to the left and immediately moves forward. (Stationary exercise)   |
|  <p><b>Send Over Jump<br/>Handler Passes By</b></p> | *103. Send Over Jump—Handler Passes By     | While moving with dog in heel position, handler directs it to take jump as he passes by with no pause, hesitation or stops. When the dog completes the jump in the proper direction, it is called to heel position and the team continues to the next exercise.   |
|  <p><b>Turn Right 1 Step<br/>Call to Heel</b></p>   | 104. HALT—Turn Right One Step—Call to Heel | Halt—Handler halts and dog sits. While dog sits, handler commands and/or signals dog to stay. The handler then turns to the right, while taking one step in that direction, and halts. Dog is directed to heel position and must move and sit in the new location before moving forward to the next station. (Stationary exercise)  |
|  <p><b>Stand Walk Around Dog</b></p>                | www—Stand Dog—Walk Around                  | Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, handler stands the dog and commands and/or signals the dog to stay as he walks around the dog to the left, returning to heel position. The handler must pause in heel position before moving forward to the next station. In the Advanced class, handler may touch the dog, move forward to stand the dog, and may pose the dog as in the show ring. (Stationary exercise) |
|  <p><b>90° Pivot Right</b></p>                    | 106. HALT—90° Pivot Right—HALT             | Handler halts and dog sits. While the dog sits in heel position, handler pivots 90° to the right and halts. Dog moves with handler and sits in heel position. (Stationary exercise)   |
|  <p><b>90° Pivot Left</b></p>                     | 107. HALT—90° Pivot Left—HALT              | Handler halts and dog sits. While the dog sits in heel position, handler pivots 90° to the left and halts. Dog moves with the handler and sits in heel position. (Stationary exercise)  |

| Sign  | Name                                  | Description   |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
|    | 108. Offset Figure 8                  | <p>The exercise requires 2 pylons or posts placed 8–10 feet apart, around which the team will perform a complete Figure 8, crossing the center line three times. Two distractions will be placed to the sides of the Figure 8 about 5–6 feet apart. Entry may be between the pylons or posts and the distraction on either side. Distractions consist of two securely covered containers with tempting dog treats; dog toys may replace one or both containers, or be placed next to the containers. The exercise sign may be placed on or near the cone where entry is made into the Figure 8.</p> |
|    | 109. HALT-Side-step Right-HALT        | <p>Handler halts in front of station sign and the dog sits. With dog sitting in heel position, handler moves one step directly to the right and halts. The dog moves with handler and sits in heel position when he halts. Perform the exercise just before the exercise sign. This exercise is considered a change of direction and the sign shall be placed directly in line with the handler's path, requiring he and dog to sidestep to the right to pass the sign. (Stationary exercise)</p>   |
|    | 110. HALT-Call Dog Front-Finish Right | <p>Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler calls the dog to front and the dog sits in the front position, facing the handler. On command, the dog then moves from the front position around the right of the handler and sits in heel position. Handler must not step forward or backward to aid the dog during the exercise. (Stationary exercise)</p>  |
|    | 111. HALT-Call Dog Front-Finish Left  | <p>Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler calls the dog to front and the dog sits in the front position, facing the handler. On command, the dog then moves from the front position around the left of the handler and sits in heel position. Handler must not step forward or backward to aid the dog during the exercise. (Stationary exercise)</p>   |
|  | 112. HALT-180° Pivot Right-HALT       | <p>Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler pivots 180° to the right and halts. The dog moves with the handler and sits in heel position. (Stationary exercise)</p>   |
|  | 113. HALT-180° Pivot Left-HALT        | <p>Handler halts and dog sits. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler pivots 180° to the left and halts. The dog moves with the handler and sits in heel position. (Stationary exercise)</p>  |

| Sign  | Name  | Description  |
|---|---|--|
|    | 114. HALT–Down–Sit                                  | Handler halts and dog sits. With dog sitting in heel position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to down, then to sit. (Stationary exercise)   |
|    | 115. HALT – Stand                                   | Handler halts and dog sits. With dog sitting in heel position, handler stands the dog. Handler may touch the dog, move forward to stand the dog and may pose it as in the show ring. Handler then resumes heel position while dog stands in place. Handler pauses before moving forward. (Stationary exercise) |
|    | 116. Halt–Pivot Right–Forward                       | The handler halts and the dog sits in heel position. The handler commands and/or signals the dog to heel, then pivots to the right and dog and handler move forward. (Stationary exercise)   |
|    | 117. Halt–Pivot Left– Forward                       | The handler halts and the dog sits in heel position. The handler commands and/or signals the dog to heel, then pivots to the left and dog and handler move forward. (Stationary exercise)  |
|    | 118. HALT - Leave Dog–2 Steps–Call to Heel– Forward | The handler halts, and dog sits in heel position. While dog remains sitting, handler takes two steps forward and pauses. Handler moves forward and commands dog to resume heel position. The dog must move briskly. (Stationary exercise)  |
|   | 201. HALT–Stand–Down                                | Handler halts and dog sits. With dog sitting in heel position, the handler will stand the dog (without physical handling or moving forward), then command and/or signal the dog to down. The handler then commands and/or signals the dog to heel forward from the down position. (Stationary exercise)        |
|  | 202. HALT–Stand–Sit                                 | Handler halts and dog sits. With dog sitting in heel position, the handler will stand the dog (without physical handling or moving forward), then command and/or signal the dog to sit. The handler then commands and/or signals the dog to heel forward from the sitting position. (Stationary exercise)      |
|  | 203. Moving stand–Walk around dog                   | While heeling and without pausing, the handler will stand the dog and walk around the dog to the left, returning to heel position. The handler must pause in heel position after returning to the dog. Dog must move forward from the standing position.   |

| Sign   | Name   | Description   |
|--|--|---|
|   | 204. Moving down—Walk around dog                       | While heeling and without pausing, the handler will down the dog and walk around the dog to the left, returning to heel position. The handler must pause in heel position after returning to the dog. The dog must move forward from the down position.   |
|   | 205. Backup 3 steps                                    | While heeling, the handler reverses direction walking backward at least 3 steps, without first stopping, and then continues heeling forward. The dog moves backward with the handler and maintains heel position throughout the exercise without sitting.   |
|   | 206. Down While Heeling                                | While moving forward, without pause or hesitation, the handler will command and/or signal the dog to down and stay as the handler continues forward about 6 feet to the Call to Heel marker. The handler will turn and face the dog, pause and then command and/or signal the dog to heel. This is a 180° change of direction, about turn. (This sign will be followed within 6 feet by the Call to Heel marker.) Dog must return to heel position and sit, the handler must pause before moving forward. (Stationary exercise)   |
|   | 207. Stand While Heeling                               | While moving forward, without pause or hesitation the handler will command and/or signal the dog to stand and stay as the handler continues forward about 6 feet to the Call to Heel marker. The handler will turn and face the dog, pause and then command and/or signal the dog to heel. This is a 180° change of direction, about turn. (This sign will be followed within 6 feet by the Call to Heel marker.) Dog must return to heel position and sit, the handler must pause before moving forward. (Stationary exercise)   |
|  | 208. Stand – Leave Dog – Sit Dog – Call Front – Finish | While heeling, the handler will stop and command and/or signal the dog to stand. The dog must stand and stay without sitting first. Then the handler will walk forward approximately 6 feet to the Call to Heel marker. The handler will turn to face the dog and command and/or signal the dog to sit. When the dog sits, the handler will command and/or signal the dog to front. The dog sits in the front position facing the handler. On command and/or signal, the dog will move to heel position. Dog must sit in heel position before moving forward with the handler. (Stationary Exercise)<br>(This exercise reverses the direction of the team.) |

| Sign  | Name   | Description  |
|---|--|--|
|    | <p>209. Stand – Leave Dog<br/>– Down Dog – Call Front<br/>– Finish</p> | <p>While heeling, the handler will stop and stand the dog using a command and/or signal, then walk forward approximately 6 feet. The dog must stand and stay without sitting first. The handler will turn to face the dog and command and/or signal the dog to down. When the dog downs, the handler will command and/or signal the dog to front. The dog must sit in the front position facing the handler. On command and/or signal, the dog will move to heel position. The dog must sit in heel position before moving forward with the handler.<br/>(Stationary Exercise)<br/>(This exercise reverses the direction of the team.)</p> |
|    | <p>210. Send to Jump</p>   | <p>At the sign, handler will command and/or signal the dog to leave heel position to execute the jump. The dog must leave handler immediately and execute jump. Handler must maintain a straight path of at least a 3 foot distance away from the jump and may not pass the jump until the dog has returned to heel position. The dog must jump in the proper direction and return to heel position without pause, hesitation, or stopping.</p>  |
|    | <p>211. Double Left About Turn</p>                                     | <p>While moving with the dog in heel position, handler makes an about turn to the left while at the same time, the dog must move around the handler to the right and into heel position. The handler must take one or two steps forward before performing the exercise a second time. The handler will end up turning 360° to the left as the dog turns 360° to the right around the handler. The dog does not sit at any time during this exercise.</p>   |
|   | <p>298. Sit Stay</p>   | <p>The sign will be used as a marker for the exercise. Dog remains in the sit position until the handler retrieves the leash, returns to heel position and the judge says Exercise finished.</p>   |
|  | <p>299. Call to Heel</p>   | <p>This sign will be used as a marker for associated exercises.</p>  |



