

BONUS

START

HALT

2018 Official Rules & Regulations

Including Amendments

WORLD 
CYNOSPORT®
R·A·L·L·Y
L I M I T E D

Amendments to 2018 Regulations

*** AMENDMENTS 2/1/2019 ***

Exercise 402—HALT, RETRIEVE, FRONT, FINISH (Chapter 7, Section 7.3—Level 3 Bonus Exercises)

The Primary Element has been clarified as follows: Retrieve **Object** to Front Position

Also, in the Requirements for the exercise, part of bullet 4 has been moved to bullet 3, as follows:

- Bullet 3 • Handler sends the dog to retrieve the object, and **dog goes out and picks up object.**
- Bullet 4 • Dog returns to the handler without dropping the object.

*** AMENDMENTS 11/13/2018 ***

The Standard Course Time (SCT) (which was previously scheduled to go into effect January 1, 2019) has been postponed INDEFINITELY. This affects the following pages in the regulations, where the SCT is referenced:

Chapter 1, Footnote 1.3 (page 2)

Chapter 3, Section 3.4—Time Standards (page 13 and footnote on page 14)

Chapter 4, Section 4.2—Time Penalties (page 15 and footnote on page 18)

Appendix A, Table: Summary of Course Requirements (page 57) and Section A.1 (page 58)

Scoring Summary Chart (footnote on Back Cover)

The Maximum Course Times (MCT) remain in effect, and are 3:00 minutes for Level 1 and Intro, 3:30 minutes for Level 2, and 4:00 minutes for Level 3 and Veteran.

*** AMENDMENTS 3/15/2018 ***

1. The Level 2 Bonus Exercise is now selected from a limited number of Level 3 exercises as follows: 300, 302, 308AB, 350, 354, 358, 360, 362, 372AB, 374, and 376. This affects the following pages in the regulations:
 - **Chapter 3, Section 3.4 under Bonus Exercise**
 - **Appendix A, Section A.3, Level 2 Course Requirements**
2. Veteran course requirements have been amended as follows:
 - a. The bonus selection has been expanded to include these Veteran-approved Level 3 exercises: 350, 364, 366AB, and 376. This affects the following pages in the regulations:
 - **Chapter 3, Section 3.4 under Bonus Exercise**
 - **Appendix A, Section A.6, Veteran Course Requirements**
 - b. Each Veteran course should include:
 - At least 1 Veteran moving exercise from Level 2
 - At least 1 Veteran moving exercise from Level 3
3. The regulations state that if the bonus exercise results in a change of direction, the handler shall perform an additional basic turn as needed following the bonus in order to continue to the next station. When implementing this rule, Judges shall have discretion for how best to maintain course flow for both those who attempt the bonus and those who bypass the bonus. (**Chapter 3, Section 3.4 under Bonus Exercise**)

*** AMENDMENTS 1/23/2018 ***

Chapter 4, Section 4.2—General Penalties (page 15 and Scoring Summary Chart)

The 2-point deduction for handler dropping food has been clarified as follows:

"Handler dropping food in the ring"

NOTE: To update previous printed copies of the 2018 Regulations:

- Go to page 15 (under "2-point deduction", bullet 5) and change from "Handler dropping food while giving reward" to "Handler dropping food in the ring"
- Also make the same change on the one-page Scoring Summary Chart (under 2-point deduction, bullet 5); the Scoring Summary Chart is on the inside back cover of the printed bound version.

***** AMENDMENTS 1/12/2018 *****

Chapter 4, Section 4.2—General Penalties (page 15 and Scoring Summary Chart)

The following penalty has been deleted from the list of 2-point deductions:

“Luring or improper rewarding in the ring before or after course performance”

NOTE: To update previous printed copies of the 2018 Regulations:

- Strike through this deduction on page 15 (General Penalties, “2-point deduction”, bullet 7)
- Strike through this deduction on the one-page Scoring Summary Chart (General Penalties, 2-point deduction, bullet 7); the Scoring Summary Chart is on the inside back cover of the printed bound version.

WORLD CYNOSPORT RALLY LIMITED

Background

World Cynosport Rally Limited (WCRL) was organized in 2012 to acquire the operations of the Rally Obedience program created and conducted by the Association of Professional Dog Trainers (APDT), who in 2001 first introduced the sport of Rally Obedience to the world. WCRL is a fun and dynamic team sport for pet owners and their dogs designed to test proficiency in training while navigating sequences of obedience exercises on a uniquely-styled course. WCRL is a sport that anyone can do, regardless of physical limitations. Dogs of all ages and breeds, purebred and mixed, are encouraged to participate.

WCRL is an affiliate of United States Dog Agility Association (USDAA), the world's largest independent authority for the sport of dog agility. USDAA effected the acquisition of the APDT Rally program on the premise that obedience is at the root of all dog sports, and is a key component to public outreach in demonstrating and teaching responsible pet ownership by being active with one's dog in a quality environment. The interaction in dog sports helps to build the trust and bond between handler and dog.

Combined, WCRL and USDAA represent more than 200 affiliated groups conducting some 1,000 days of events each year throughout the United States, Canada, Central America, the Caribbean, Bermuda, and Southeast Asia.

WCRL promotes the training of essential behaviors that are useful in real-life situations with your dog, and seeks to expand the program nationwide and abroad.

Legal Disclosures

The WCRL logo (shown here) is a registered trademark of World Cynosport Rally Limited.



WCRL on the Internet

Copies of this book may be downloaded free online at www.rallydogs.com. If you are interested in purchasing a printed copy, contact WCRL:

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Chapter 1—Rally Obedience

World Cynosport Rally Limited (WCRL) promotes Rally Obedience as a fun, sporting activity with you and your dog. The essence of the sport is the lively and purposeful performance of a timed course, connecting a series of obedience exercises that exhibit a variety of training skills and disciplines and demonstrates the interaction between handler and dog in a fun, yet competitive environment. The varied maneuvers through the course and the connectivity of the exercises takes dog obedience training to a new level, which keeps the relationship interesting for handlers and dogs alike. Specific guidelines have been provided to allow handlers to reward their dogs during the performance, reinforcing the positive spirit sought through Rally Obedience.

Section 1.1—General Eligibility

Persons with any breed of dogs (including mixed-breed dogs) that are at least 6 months of age are eligible to compete in WCRL-licensed or hosted events, in accordance with these regulations. Classes of competition along with criteria for entering specific classes are set forth in Chapter 2—Class Structure.

To be eligible for entry, a handler agrees to accept and comply with WCRL official regulations, policies, and procedures, and also agrees to the following:

- Dogs must be registered with WCRL or USDAA in order to be eligible to compete for titles of accomplishment, national ranking, placements, and awards. Registration may be made online at rallydogs.com or by completing an official registration form and submitting with payment to WCRL.
- Female dogs in estrus may not compete unless specifically allowed by a trial host by announcement in the trial premium list, under conditions designated by the trial host.
- Dogs must be handled in all the regular titling classes by an owner (including co-owners) or a member of their immediate family, which is defined as a mother, father, spouse, life partner, brother, sister, child, grandparent, or grandchild. A specially-defined nontitling class (i.e., Specialty class) may be offered without such restriction.
- Dogs with varying physical disabilities that do not cause pain or might otherwise subject a dog to possible harm may compete. (Age and age-related ailments are not generally considered disabilities^{1,1}.)
- A dog that exhibits signs of pain shall be disqualified and dismissed from the ring.
- A dog may not perform in the ring if they are bandaged, taped, or have stitches as a result of a medical procedure or injury.

Further,

- Junior Handlers (those persons not reaching the age of 16 by January 1 of any year) are eligible to compete in all classes with a registered dog^{1,2}.
- Persons with disabilities are allowed to compete in WCRL events as set forth in Section 1.2.
- Persons or dogs that have been suspended and not reinstated by WCRL due to disciplinary action are ineligible to compete, pursuant to Appendix B—Rules of Conduct and Disciplinary Actions.

In addition, handlers, through entry at a trial or event, acknowledge, accept, and agree to abide by all WCRL policies, rules, regulations, code of disciplinary actions and procedures, and the terms of the General Agreement and the terms and conditions for entry set forth in the Premium List published for a trial or event.

WCRL may from time to time issue policy statements defining permissible exceptions, clarifications, interpretations or addendums to the foregoing rules. Such policy statements, if any, WCRL regulations, and trial premium lists are available online at rallydogs.com.

Section 1.2—Requests for Modifications

In the event a dog's or handler's disabilities prevent the team from performing a course or exercise as described, the handler shall obtain a Request for Modification form ("RFM") from the Trial Host, completing the form with a written description of how the handler intends to perform the course or its exercises that must be modified to accommodate the dog's or handler's particular disability. The form must be submitted to the judge prior to the start of the class, and the modified performance shall approximate as closely as possible the original course and its exercises.

On a case by case basis, a judge may modify the requirements of an exercise or course to accommodate disabilities of dog or handler. The judge's determination whether or not to make a modification shall be final and without re-course. The judge shall document any modification made and attach the RFM to the individual score sheet.

All WCRL teams, including teams requesting exercise modifications, will be judged in accordance with the current rules and guidelines. A modification shall not be a request for leniency in judging.

Modifications altering the Standard Course Time (SCT)¹⁻³ are allowed for dogs or handlers with reduced abilities of movement, but for such modifications, the SCT shall not exceed the Maximum Course Time for that level.

WCRL may from time to time issue policy statements further governing exercise modifications. Such policy statements, if any, shall be published online at rallydogs.com.

Footnote(s):

- 1.1 A dog with injury, ailment, or debilitating disease shall not be considered disabled for this purpose. Any disorder causing pain shall not be considered a disability, and the dog shall be ineligible to compete. The dog's well-being and safety is paramount.**
- 1.2 The dog when entered in competition must be handled by the junior handler for whom the dog is registered. The registration is automatically reclassified as a regular registration for years subsequent to the year in which the registrant turns 16 years of age.**
- 1.3 Standard Course Time (SCT) and Time Penalties have been postponed indefinitely, per 11/13/18 Amendment.**

Chapter 2—Class Structure

This chapter outlines the basic structure for classes in Rally, which are divided into three types:

- Regular classes
- Specialty classes
- Tournament classes

Regulations for performance and scoring are included in Chapters 3 – 4, with exercises and their performance requirements set forth in Chapters 5 – 7. General course design principles for each class are set forth in Appendix A to these regulations.

Section 2.1—Regular Classes

Regular classes are presented with increasing levels of difficulty with a variety of obedience disciplines, designed to meet objectives as follows:

Intro^{2.1}—The focus is on moving through a smooth-flowing course with the dog on-leash while testing proficiency in the basic exercises of heel, sit, stand, down, front, and finish. This class is designed as a positive introduction to Rally sport for those who have just completed training of obedience fundamentals. An Intro course has 10 exercise signs, which includes the bonus exercise sign^{2.2}.

Level 1—The focus is on performing a course designed to demonstrate a basic foundation in teamwork in the fundamental exercises required for building a strong bond between handler and dog. The moderate length course tests proficiency in performance of a variety of turns and basic exercises demonstrating sit, stand, down, front, and finish with the dog on-leash. A Level 1 course has 14 – 16 exercise signs, which includes the bonus exercise sign^{2.2}.

Level 2—The focus is on performing a course designed to demonstrate confidence in the fundamental skills, while building the dog’s willingness to work with their handler off-leash. The moderate length course tests proficiency in the fundamental skills through an expanded array of exercises with the dog off-leash, and introduces control skills while working at a distance in preparation for a wider range of behaviors at next level. A Level 2 course has 16 – 18 exercise signs, which includes the bonus exercise sign(s)^{2.2}.

Level 3—The focus is on performing a course designed to test interaction of handler and dog as a team in a fluid series of challenges from start to finish while working off-leash. The course includes a wider array of exercises that test advanced proficiency in attentiveness, responsiveness, and distance control, while reinforcing the dog’s understanding of position, place, and performance at a distance. A Level 3 course has 18 – 20 exercise signs, which includes the bonus exercise sign(s)^{2.2}.

Veteran—This class is designed to incorporate age-appropriate exercises from all levels on a course with an emphasis on moving exercises. The Veteran class is to be performed off-leash. The class enables older dogs to remain active into their later years. A Veteran course has 11 – 13 exercise signs, which includes the bonus exercise sign(s)^{2.2}.

“A” and “B” Classes

Levels 1, 2, and 3, and Veteran classes shall be split into “A” and “B” classes. An “A” class is reserved for dogs that have not earned the base level title for that level (i.e., RL1, RL2, RL3, RLV).

The “B” class is for dogs that have completed the base level title for that level.

There is no separation of Intro class into A and B classes.

Eligibility for Entering and Earning Titles in Regular Classes

Conditions for entering regular classes are set forth below. See Chapter 1—Rally Obedience, for general eligibility for competing in WCRL-licensed events. For an overview of titles that may be earned through competition, see Chapter 8—Titles, Awards, & Rankings.

Intro

Open to all dogs 6 months or older, but dogs who have earned the RLI or RL1 or higher are not eligible for placement awards in this class.

Level 1

Open to all dogs 6 months or older.

Level 2

Open to all dogs 1 year or older^{2,3}. To be eligible for the Level 2 title, the dog must have earned the Rally Level 1 (RL1) title.

Level 3

Open to all dogs 1 year or older^{2,3}. To be eligible for the Level 3 title, the dog must have earned the Rally Level 2 (RL2) title.

Veteran

Open to all dogs who meet the age and weight eligibility as set forth in the following table^{2,4}:

Dog's Weight	Dog's Minimum Age for Veteran Class
90 pounds (41kg) or more	6 years
50 pounds (23kg) and less than 90 pounds	7 years
Under 50 pounds (23kg)	8 years

Class Awards

In any class, additional awards may be offered at the trial host's discretion for any distinction or category they see fit (e.g., "Junior Handler", "Puppy", "Oldest Dog", etc.) For example, if a host wishes to recognize Puppies competing in Intro class, they may do so by offering separate placements or other awards for a Puppy division. When offering a Puppy division within a class, we recommend that it be offered to dogs under 12 months of age.

Section 2.2—Specialty Classes

Specialty classes are nontitling variations on the regular classes where regulations have been modified to reflect the purpose of the class. Such classes (e.g., relay, dog exchange, course with no halts, etc.) may be offered in conjunction with a licensed trial at a host's discretion, with WCRL approval, provided the host has included the class in their scheduled list of classes, and provided a complete description of the class in the premium list along with any awards to be offered by the host in these classes. Results of these classes do not count towards titles and ranking as set forth in Chapter 8—Titles, Awards, & Rankings.

Section 2.3—Tournament Classes

At such time that WCRL publishes announcement of a National or International Tournament, a complete set of Tournament rules shall be issued by WCRL, which may or may not require tournament qualification classes at the local level. A tournament's purpose is to determine which handler is the "best-of-the-best" in a given trial or through a series of trials held over a number of days as defined in the tournament rules.

Footnote(s):

2.1 Intro class replaces the Puppy Level. There is no upper age limit in Intro.

2.2 A bonus exercise is a specified exercise as set forth in Section 3.4 of Chapter 3—Rules of Performance and in Appendix A—Course Design Requirements & Guidelines.

2.3 One year is the minimum age for dogs entering Levels 2 and 3 because of the inclusion of jump exercises.

2.4 A dog may be required to be weighed at check-in at discretion of the judge or trial host in order to verify eligibility for Veteran class based on the age indicated on the dog's registration.

Chapter 3—Rules of Performance

This chapter outlines and defines the concepts, terms, and general rules for course and exercise performance.

The basis for performance and scoring are established by the course level as defined, which establishes the layout and sequence of exercises to be performed. The individual exercises and their requirements are set forth in Chapters 5 – 7, and course design guidelines utilizing the exercises are included in Appendix A.

Section 3.1—General Rules

A handler is required to be available at announced times for briefings and walk-throughs and to be ready to enter the ring when called to perform the course, including run-offs.^{3.1}

Where a handler is entered in multiple classes that may run concurrently at a trial:

- the handler is solely responsible for being able to walk multiple courses prior to competing in any class.
- the handler is solely responsible for anticipating and immediately notifying the gate steward, trial secretary, or judge, as appropriate, of a potential running order conflict.

While on the trial site, a handler shall keep their dog on leash at all times, except when competing in the ring or confined to a kennel, crate, or other restricted area meeting with the approval of the trial host.

Dogs must be shown in a collar of one of the following types:

- Flat buckle
- Snap collar
- Limited slip collar (e.g., Martingale)
- Standard harness (e.g., back-clip harness that doesn't tighten if dog pulls)

Collars may have tags attached, but nothing else may hang from the collar. Choke chains, slip collars, prong collars, head halters, “no-pull” harnesses (harnesses that tighten if dog pulls), one-piece collar/leash or slip leashes, and all-metal leashes and collars of any type are prohibited. Electric, prong, and choke collars shall not be used anywhere on the trial site.

Leashes during course performance shall not be longer than 6' (1.8m).

No training aids (i.e., that which would serve to aid in the performance) are allowed during course performance (e.g., clickers, tug toys, etc.), except where otherwise stated in these regulations (e.g., Rewards per Section 3.4, and item used as a retrieve object for exercise #402).

WCRL Policy Statements may be issued from time to time to set forth policies and procedures regarding conduct of a trial. These statements shall be published on the WCRL website and shall be made available for viewing upon request at a licensed trial by the trial host.

Section 3.2—Entering and Exiting the Ring

A handler and dog (the “team”) shall both walk into the ring with the dog on leash. Except for classes to be performed on leash, the handler shall remove the leash after entering the ring and hand it to the judge or designated ring steward, or put it in the designated place as specified by the judge in the class briefing.

The team shall proceed directly to the Start sign and await direction from the judge to begin. The dog may stand, sit, or down in heel position to begin.

The judge may assess penalties in the ring before and after performance of the course as specified in these regulations (see Chapter 4—Scoring Standards).

When exiting the ring, the team shall walk out of the ring with the dog on leash in a controlled manner.

Section 3.3—Course Performance

The nature of Rally presumes that a handler and dog work as a team in a natural and lively manner, with the dog demonstrating a willingness to work under the handler's directives throughout the course. Time standards have been established in these regulations (see Section 3.4—Time Standards) to assure a reasonable pace (or degree of flow) through the course while performing the required exercises.

The team shall:

- be at the Start sign with the dog in heel position on the handler's left side,
- begin performing the course by heeling past the Start sign at a normal heeling pace,
- navigate the course in the numeric sequence of the stations as indicated by sign placement on the course,
- perform each individual exercise in the proper order without direction from the judge, and
- conclude performing the course by passing the Finish sign.

The following general rules shall apply:

- The dog is expected to be in heel position at all times unless otherwise required by an exercise. Penalties related to heeling (forging, lagging, drifting wide, or bumping) and adapting pace apply throughout the course performance, including in the performance of exercises, whether or not described as part of the exercise.
- Penalties related to significant hesitation and anticipation apply throughout the course performance, including in the performance of exercises, whether or not described as part of the exercise.
- The team shall move through the course in a natural manner at a normal heeling pace, unless otherwise required.
- Upon completion of all requirements of an exercise, the team shall proceed to the next station, unless the handler opts to reward the dog upon conclusion of a stationary exercise as permitted in these regulations.
- Rewards of food and touch may be given in all classes as permitted in these regulations. A handler shall not otherwise feed or touch their dog during the course performance.
- For any required stationary positions, the dog must remain in the specified stationary position and place until the team proceeds to the next element of an exercise or the next station, or a penalty shall be assessed.
- For classes conducted "on leash" (i.e., Intro and Level 1), the leash must be held so that there is no tension on the dog's collar at any time while performing exercises and moving through the course. The leash may be held in one or both hands. Hand position may change during the course.
- The course path is presumed to be to the left of each sign, unless otherwise noted in the judge's briefing and/or on the course layout.
- Each exercise shall be initiated within a 4' (1.2m) distance of the sign (generally in front or to the left side of) on approach as defined by the course map.
- A team may retry any exercise, unless otherwise provided in these regulations.
- A team may at their discretion perform a bonus exercise within the sequence designated in the course.
- A course performance shall end when the team passes the Finish sign, or upon the occurrence or presence of a condition set forth in Chapter 4, Section 4.2, for Elimination (E) penalties.

See Section 3.4 in this chapter for specific definitions and rules.

Section 3.4—Performance Concepts

A variety of concepts inherent in Rally performance are explained below. Penalties related to improper performance are defined in Chapter 4—Scoring Standards.

Adapting Pace

The variance of a handler's body position, pace, or stride to accommodate a dog that is lagging, forging, drifting wide, or heeling too close. The handler should set and maintain a reasonable and consistent pace based upon the requirements of the course; the dog is presumed to be trained to move in unison with the handler.

Anticipation

A dog's movement as a premature response to an impending cue.

Bonus Exercise

An exercise through which additional points may be earned. A bonus exercise is required to be offered on all courses in the regular classes, and it shall be clearly marked with a “Bonus” placard. The bonus exercise shall be in sequence at judge’s discretion and shall be performed in the normal flow of the timed course at handler’s option.

The following rules shall apply for all bonus exercises, whether it has one or two signs:

- If the bonus exercise is attempted, 10 bonus points are awarded, with point deductions assessed for incorrect performance of the exercise.
- Point deductions on the bonus shall not exceed 10 points.
- The bonus exercise may be retried one time, for a maximum possible bonus of 7 points (that is, 10 points are awarded for correctly performing the exercise, and 3 points are deducted for the retry.) Additional point deductions for incorrect performance when retrying the bonus shall not exceed 7 points.
- If the bonus exercise results in a change of direction, the handler shall perform an additional basic turn as needed following the bonus in order to continue to the next station.
- If the team opts to bypass the bonus, the team shall heel by the bonus station to the next station. There is no penalty assessed for choosing to bypass the bonus.

The bonus exercise is selected as follows:

- In Level 1, the bonus is any Level 2 exercise in Chapter 6 other than those exercises performed at a distance (i.e., “Leave Dog Exercises”) and jumping exercises, as Level 1 must be performed on leash.
- In Level 2, the bonus is selected from a limited number of Level 3 exercises, as follows: 300, 302, 308AB, 350, 354, 358, 360, 362, 372AB, 374, and 376.
- In Level 3, the bonus is selected from the Level 3 Bonus exercises set forth in Chapter 7.
- In Intro, the bonus is selected from the Level 1 Cone exercises set forth in Chapter 5.
- In Veteran, the bonus is selected from the Level 3 Bonus exercises that do not include a sit (if the maximum number of sits for a Veteran course will be exceeded) or a moving down, or from 350, 364, 366AB, or 376.

Commands, Cues, Directives, Instructions, and Signals

Visual or auditory commands, directives, instructions, or signals (collectively referred to as “cues”) are given by the handler to communicate to the dog to perform a specific exercise or element of the course. These terms share the same meaning and may be used interchangeably.

If both visual and auditory cues are given simultaneously, they are considered a single cue.

An Additional Cue is any additional communication (visual or auditory signals, commands, directives, or instructions) given after the dog fails to respond to a cue, or to re-initiate after ceasing to work. A continuous cue (lasting more than approximately 3 seconds) when the dog is not performing as desired shall be considered an Additional Cue. Each Additional Cue is penalized (see Chapter 4), except in Veteran class, where one Additional Cue per exercise may be given without penalty.

Praise (visual or auditory) that solely indicates approval of performance is allowed at any time and is not considered an Additional Cue.

Course Map, Course

A diagram showing the course flow and positioning of each exercise station. A course presents the collection of exercises to be performed while following a defined sequence or path. The course design shall be unique for each class and trial in order to provide an objective test of a handler’s skills in navigating a course and training of the dog to perform each exercise as set forth in Chapters 5 – 7.

Judges are responsible for designing courses that meet the performance standards for the class and present a balance of challenges as outlined in Appendix A—Course Design Requirements and Guidelines.

Exercise

A defined element or series of elements required to be performed as specified on one or two signs as listed in Chapters 5 – 7.

Exercises are grouped into two principal types of exercises:

- *Stationary Exercises*
Stationary exercises are exercises that conclude with a stationary position; they may include a moving element as part of the exercise.

- *Moving Exercises*

Moving exercises are exercises that conclude with an action element; they may include one or more stationary elements but do not conclude with a stationary position.

Certain exercises have been categorized for ease of reference as follows:

- A “Leave Dog Exercise” or “Distance Exercise” is an exercise performed with more than 5’ (1.5m) separating dog and handler.
- A “Jump Exercise” is an exercise involving a jump.
- A “Cone/Bowl Exercise” or “Object Exercise” is an exercise involving a cone, food bowl, or other object of focus or for distraction.

Each exercise is expected to be willingly performed in a timely manner and that the dog’s actions meet standards for responsiveness (e.g., without significant hesitation and without anticipation) to each handler cue.

The requirements for each exercise are set forth in Chapters 5 – 7 and include the following:

- A statement of purpose
- Identification of the Primary Element(s) of the exercise that satisfies its purpose
- A description of the manner in which each exercise must be performed, setting forth Secondary Elements which are scored pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4—Scoring Standards
- Notes, if any, as an aid to understanding and interpreting the requirements of the exercise

Each exercise is to be initiated in the performance area of the exercise sign, that is, within approximately 4’ (1.2m) generally in front of or to the side of the sign on approach as defined by the course map.



Finish—Right and Left

The dog, when at front facing the handler, returns to sit at heel position to either the handler’s right or left.

- “Right Finish” or “Finish Right” means that the dog, when facing the handler, passes the handler’s right side, circles behind the handler, and sits in heel position.
- “Left Finish” or “Finish Left” means that the dog, when facing the handler, goes directly to the handler’s left side, rotates (clockwise or counterclockwise), and sits in heel position.

Footprint

The space on the ground covered by a handler’s or dog’s body while in a stationary position.

Forward—Right and Left

The dog, when at front facing the handler, returns to heel position to either the handler’s right or left and continues heeling forward with the handler without sitting or pausing in the heel position. The handler heels forward without hesitation as the dog comes into heel position.

- “Forward Right” means that the dog, when facing the handler, passes the handler’s right side, circles behind the handler, and continues heeling forward with the handler without sitting or pausing in heel position.
- “Forward Left” means that the dog, when facing the handler, goes directly to the handler’s left side, rotates (clockwise or counterclockwise), and continues heeling forward with the handler without sitting or pausing in heel position.

Front

The dog is centered in front of the handler with the dog’s body (angle defined by the dog’s top line) being perpendicular to plane of the handler’s shoulders. The front position is such that the dog’s head is no farther from the handler than the handler’s outstretched arm, parallel to the ground, that is, generally no more than 18” (45cm) from the handler’s front and generally no more than 12” (30cm) to the left or right of the handler’s front.



Penalties for “Out of place” front (see Chapter 4, Section 4.3) apply when the dog performs the front outside of the “Dog Area” (see diagram) shown for front position.

Halt

The handler stops with both feet together. Absent specific exercise requirements to the contrary, the dog must stop in heel position and sit without significant hesitation, either by cue or automatic sit.

Heeling

Heeling is a major aspect of course performance and is the movement between the exercise signs from start to finish. It is expected that the dog remain in heel position throughout the course unless required otherwise.

Notably deviating from heel position (see “Heel Position” in this chapter) – bumping the handler, lagging behind, forging ahead, or drifting wide – is considered a “heeling fault.”

Heel Position

The place in relation to the handler’s left side where the dog’s shoulders are positioned along the line of the handler’s outstretched arm perpendicular to their path and parallel to the ground. The dog is generally no more than 18” (45cm) (an outstretched arm’s length) from the handler’s left side, facing along parallel paths in the same direction as the handler, and the dog’s shoulders are generally no more than 12” (30cm) forward of or behind the handler’s left side.



Heel position applies when heeling as well as when the dog is expected to be in heel position when the handler comes to a halt. Penalties for “Out of place” sit, down, or stand (see Chapter 4, Section 4.3) apply when the dog performs the stationary position outside of the “Dog Area” (see diagram) shown for heel position.

Right-side heel position (as required in some Level 3 Bonus Exercises – Chapter 7, Section 7.5) will follow the same guidelines as above, with the dog on the handler’s right side.

In Unison

Handler and dog moving together demonstrating immediate response to handler cue. The dog remains in the relative position to the handler (e.g., heel position or front) at all times during an exercise where movement “in unison” is specified. A lack of movement “in unison” may be signified by not initiating a movement with the handler or not halting with handler.

Jumps

Jumps are used to extend the application of obedience to demonstrate performance of certain tasks. Jumps must be constructed in a manner that provides safety for dogs (i.e., stable supports, lightweight and displaceable bars, smooth edges, etc.) Jump bars shall be 4 – 5 feet (1.2 – 1.5m) long. If winged jumps are used, the wings should not generally be more than 12” (30cm) wide.

Completing a jump is passing between the uprights and jumping over the bar of a jump in the correct direction, whether cleanly, ticking, or knocking the bar from the jump. No retry of a jump is possible after the dog has knocked the bar from the jump while performing the exercise.^{3,2}

A “run-out” occurs if a dog passes by the plane defined by the jump without passing between the jump uprights, in which case the dog may be called back to the front of the jump and recued to jump.

The following table shows the recommended and minimum allowable jump heights based upon the dog’s height at the withers:

Height at Withers	Minimum Allowable Jump Height	Recommended Jump Height
12” or less (30cm)	4” (10cm)	4” (10cm)
16” or less (40cm)	4” (10cm)	8” (20cm)
20” or less (50cm)	8” (20cm)	12” (30cm)
Over 20” (50cm)	12” (30cm)	16” (40cm)

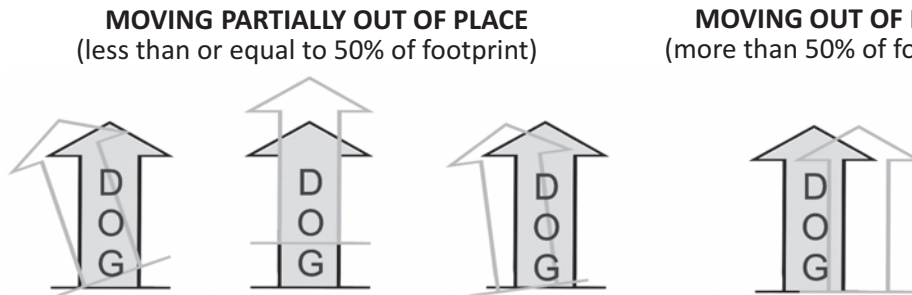
The minimum allowable jump height for each height category is the minimum height permitted without a Request for Modification being made.

Luring

Luring is a means of enticing a dog to achieve a specific behavior through the use of food or using a hand to simulate a luring gesture or to provide continuous guidance throughout a significant portion of an exercise. No treat need be present.

Moving Out of Place, Moving Partially Out of Place

“Moving out of place” occurs when a dog moves a majority of its footprint (more than 50%) outside of its current space. “Moving partially out of place” occurs when a dog moves a portion of its footprint (less than or equal to 50%) outside of its current space. Penalties for moving out of place and moving partially out of place (see Chapter 4, Section 4.3) apply any time the exercise requirement specifies a stationary position as well as Stay requirements.



Pace—Normal, Slow, and Fast

Pace signs are basic exercises that define the speed of movement throughout the course. There are three Pace exercise signs—Normal Pace, Slow Pace, and Fast Pace.

The normal pace is moving forward with a walking stride and natural movement, demonstrating a sense of purpose in reaching a destination. Normal pace is the general standard for course performance, unless a Slow Pace or Fast Pace sign is encountered.

Slow and fast paces shall be evaluated relative to normal pace:

- A “slow pace” is approximately one-half the normal pace. A handler should decrease their pace within 2 – 3 steps when changing from normal to slow, which would generally exhibit a natural shortening of stride. The dog should respond in a similar fashion, adjusting their gait and/or stride accordingly.
- A “fast pace” is approximately double the normal pace. A handler should increase their pace within 2 – 3 steps when changing from normal to fast, which would generally exhibit a natural lengthening of stride. The dog should respond in a similar fashion, adjusting their gait and/or stride accordingly.

A Normal Pace sign is not required to be placed following pace changes. Following a pace change, should a Normal Pace sign not be presented, the team shall transition to normal pace as they approach the next exercise (i.e., within 2 – 3 steps of the performance area of the next exercise), as exercises are intended to be performed at a normal pace. For example, a course may have station #1 as Slow Pace, station #2 as Fast Pace, and station #3 as 360° Left. To perform these stations, the team performs the slow pace, then transitions to fast pace on approach to station #2, and reverts to normal pace on approach to station #3 so that the 360° Left is performed at normal pace.

A pace exercise need not be a standalone exercise on course. A Slow Pace or Fast Pace sign may be “joined,” that is, immediately follow a station or shared station to indicate the speed at which to move to the next station. Here is an example of a joined pace: station #1 is Moving Sidestep Right, station #2 is Fast Pace (joined to station #1), and station #3 is Halt, Sit, Down. In this example, the team would transition to fast pace within 2 – 3 steps after completing station #1, and revert to normal pace on approach to station #3, as described in the preceding paragraph.

A Slow or Fast Pace sign may be joined to any exercise, at judge’s discretion, except a pace exercise may not be joined to an exercise ending in down in any class, and a pace exercise may not be joined to a stationary exercise in Intro, Level 1, and Veteran classes.

Pivot

A handler’s rotation in place. In a pivot, there is no motion forward, backward, or side to side creating a significant change in the handler’s footprint (see “Footprint” in this chapter).

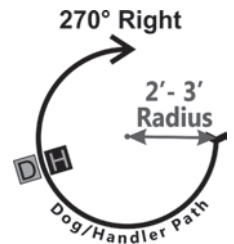
Primary & Secondary Elements

A Primary Element is a designated element that defines the purpose of an exercise; the Primary Element is specified in the exercise description. Failure to perform or incorrect performance of a Primary Element results in a substantial penalty.

Secondary Elements are other elements of an exercise included in its description (i.e., “Requirements”) and listed in the Scoring Standards (see Chapter 4, Section 4.3—Exercise Penalties). Failure to perform or incorrect performance of a Secondary Element is penalized to a lesser degree.

Radius

The measure of the distance from the center of a circle to its perimeter. For purposes of measuring radius on a turn, the perimeter is measured to a point between the handler and dog in heel position.



Recall

The act of a dog coming to front position upon a cue from its handler.

Retries

If a handler wishes to retry an exercise, they may do so provided the team has not begun performing the next station, or, for jump exercises, the pole has not been displaced or the dog has not passed between the jump uprights in the correct direction when performing the jump exercise. When an exercise is retried, point deductions for that exercise are erased and a Retry penalty shall be assessed for each retry. (See Chapter 4, Section 4.4—Special Scoring Considerations, for a list of penalties not erased with a retry.)

To perform a retry of an exercise, the team must repeat the approach to the exercise from a few feet and perform the entire exercise.

To perform a retry of a shared station (see “Shared Station” in this chapter), the team shall repeat the approach to the shared station from a few feet and perform the entire shared station, that is, the team must begin the retry by re-approaching the first exercise of the shared station and then performing all the exercises in sequence. (When retrying a shared station by performing the entire shared station, only one Retry penalty shall be assessed.) The handler may also opt to retry only the exercise(s) in which the error occurred by re-approaching from a few feet the exercise to be retried.

If a handler does not repeat the approach to the exercise or shared station for a retry as described above, a penalty for an additional cue shall be assessed and no penalties previously incurred shall be removed.

No more than two retries may be attempted per exercise or shared station.

Rewards

The purpose of a reward is to reinforce a positive behavior. Rewards using food (e.g., treats) and/or “touch” (e.g., petting) are permitted.

The following rules apply for food and touch rewards:

- Rewards may be given following the conclusion of any stationary exercise in Levels 1, 2, 3, and Veteran classes, except when performing shared stations, in which the reward may only be given at the conclusion of the final stationary exercise of a shared station.^{3.3}
- In Intro class, rewards may be given following each stationary position in an exercise, but not more than two times per exercise; in shared stations, rewards may be given as in other exercises, except a reward may not be given for the shared element (see “Shared Station” in this chapter), or a substantial penalty will be incurred (see Chapter 4, Section 4.2).
- Handler’s delivery of the reward must be completed before the team moves forward on the course to the next exercise.
- Use of the reward to induce a desired behavior is considered luring and is prohibited.
- Rewards may be given in the ring before beginning and after completion of the course performance.
- Handler’s delivery of the reward shall not significantly interrupt the flow of the course performance, nor cause a significant delay in the ring before or after course performance.

These additional rules apply for food used as a reward:

- Food must be concealed in the handler’s pocket until it is to be used; food may not be carried in the hand or in the handler’s mouth.
- Bait pouches and fanny packs are not allowed in the ring.

Failure to follow the rules for rewards listed above shall be penalized as luring or improper rewarding (see Chapter 4).

Shared Station

Where more than one exercise sign is presented at a station, it may be termed a “shared station” (a.k.a., “married” exercises). A unique characteristic of a shared station is that the exercise signs share a common stationary position (sit, down, or stand), so that in a shared station, the concluding position of the preceding exercise sign is the same position as the first position of the next exercise sign. For example, exercise #104 (Halt, Sit, Down) may be placed with #308-A (Moving Down, Leave Dog) in a shared station, which allows the down position to be shared. (See “Rewards” in this chapter for the rules on rewarding in a shared station). The shared stationary position is the “shared element.”

The handler has the option to perform one or more exercises in a shared station as a separate exercise. When separating an exercise in a shared station, the handler shall take 2 – 3 steps, subject to course layout, to reset the team’s position to perform the subsequent exercise(s) in the shared station. When performed as separate exercises, each exercise shall also be considered separately for retries (see “Retries” in this chapter), and the handler may reward the dog after each stationary exercise as in other stationary exercises. Once the exercises are performed separately, the exercises may not be retried as a shared station.

Making a position adjustment between exercises in a shared station, other than as described in the preceding paragraph or as permitted for a retry, shall be penalized as an additional cue.

Combinations of two or more exercises as a shared station may be utilized as shown on the following table:

Class	Maximum # Shared Stations	Maximum # Exercises per Shared Station	Can Separate Exercises
Intro	1	2	Yes
Level 1	2	2	Yes
Level 2	3	3	Yes
Level 3	3	3	Yes
Veteran	2	3	Yes

When a pace change is joined to the final exercise sign in a shared station (see “Pace” in this chapter), the pace sign is not counted toward the maximum # of exercises per shared station.

Significant Hesitation

A period of time (approximately 4 – 5 seconds) during which the dog does not begin to perform following a cue.

Station

A position or area on the course where one or more exercise signs shall be performed.

Stay in Place, Stay in Position

A stay means that a dog’s body does not generally change as to place or position. For clarity in these regulations, stay is specified separately in the exercise descriptions as “Stay in Place” and “Stay in Position.” This distinction is important as each carries potential for a penalty. One or both may be used as a Primary Element or Secondary Element of an exercise.

Stay in Place refers to a dog’s footprint. (See “Footprint” and “Moving Out of Place, Moving Partially Out of Place” in this chapter.)

Stay in Position refers to the dog’s stance (i.e., sit, stand, or down); a dog that changes its stance from sit to down, down to sit, etc., has moved out of position. (“Stay in Position” is not to be confused with a reference to heel position, which is a location (i.e., place) in relationship to the handler. See “Heel Position” in this chapter.)

Tight Leash

A tight leash is evidenced by tension on the dog's collar. When a tight leash prompts a change in performance, the tight leash shall be penalized as an additional cue. For example, when a handler accelerates to perform a Fast Pace, the dog responds with a change of pace in response to the constraint created by the tight leash.

Time Standards—Maximum Course Time (MCT) and Standard Course Time (SCT)^{3,4}

Time Standards have been established to measure the course performance overall to assure that the performance of the course, including exercises, are carried out in a reasonable pace and time. The resulting score reflects a measure of the course performance within the time from the Start to Finish signs.

Timing of a performance begins when any part of the team crosses the front plane at the base of the Start sign (i.e., start line) and concludes when any part of the team crosses the front plane at the base of the Finish sign (i.e., finish line). Timing may be electronic or manual, and shall be recorded in increments of 1/100th of a second.

Each course in all classes has a Maximum Course Time or "MCT". Should this limitation be reached, the course performance is over and the team's score will be marked zero.

Each course in the "B" classes for Levels 1, 2, and 3 has a Standard Course Time^{3,4} or "SCT" (*per 11/13/2018 Amendment: SCT is postponed indefinitely*) to establish a pace that depicts a positive working relationship while moving between stations and performing the exercises in a natural yet efficient manner. (See definition of "Pace" in this chapter.) The SCT shall be set at 20 seconds below the MCT. There is no SCT in the "A" classes, Veteran "B" class, or Intro classes. Time penalties^{3,4} are assessed for exceeding the SCT^{3,4} (see Chapter 4, Section 4.2—Course Penalties.)

The following table sets forth the SCT and MCT for each class:

Class	MCT	<i>(SCT postponed indefinitely)^{3,4}</i>	
		"A" Class	"B" Class
Intro	3:00 minutes (180.00 seconds)	N/A	
Level 1	3:00 minutes (180.00 seconds)	N/A	2:40 minutes (160.00 seconds)
Level 2	3:30 minutes (210.00 seconds)	N/A	3:10 minutes (190.00 seconds)
Level 3	4:00 minutes (240.00 seconds)	N/A	3:40 minutes (220.00 seconds)
Veteran	4:00 minutes (240.00 seconds)	N/A	

Time standards are not considered a test of speed. Judges shall design courses with a balance of exercises, giving due consideration to the time generally required to perform, in accordance with course design guidelines.

Trial Host

The person or organization that conducts a trial pursuant to these regulations under license of WCRL.

Trial Site

A trial site includes the entire grounds and facility (or portion thereof) upon which a trial is held and is under the care, custody, and control of the trial host. This typically includes the ring, crating area, warm-up area, exercise area, parking lot, and other place that may be occupied by the dogs and handlers.

The trial host shall be solely responsible for selection and use of a trial site, which the trial host shall establish that it is in compliance with local, state, and federal laws with regards to safety and accessibility.

Walk-throughs

Following the judge's briefing at the beginning of a class, handlers are provided with a minimum of 7 and a maximum of 10 minutes as set by the judge (in consultation with the trial host) during which to walk the course without dogs. The course is defined by the numerical sequence of the exercises as set forth on the course map posted by the judge.

The following rules apply:

- Walk-throughs will be held before judging of the entire class begins; however, judges (in consultation with the trial host) have discretion to hold an additional walk-through for handlers unable to be present before the class begins, with sufficient cause.

- If there are more than 20 handlers, an additional walk-through period shall be provided for each additional group of up to 20 handlers, until all handlers have walked the course.
- When more than one walk-through period is required, the first group shall include those handlers first in the running order to facilitate beginning of the class.

Walk-throughs are for entered handlers only, except that:

- Junior handlers may have a parent or other mentor accompany them.
- Disabled handlers may have a helper assist them at the discretion of the Judge.
- Show officials may walk the course at any time for inspection.
- When time or number of entries permits, others may walk the course at the discretion of the trial host.^{3,5} Such persons shall at no time interfere with handlers that are walking the course.

Footnote(s):

3.1 A “run-off” may be desirable when two or more handlers tie in both time and score in the awarding of placements in a class and duplicate awards are not available. The run-off shall be the performing of the first 6 or last 6 stations of the course. Run-offs are not required.

3.2 The jump bar may be reset if it is displaced before performing the jump exercise, or if the same jump is used twice on the course and it is displaced when performing the first jump exercise on the course.

3.3 In a shared station, the reward may only be given at the conclusion of the final stationary exercise (see Example A below). If the final exercise sign in the shared station is a moving exercise, the reward may be given at the conclusion of the final stationary exercise prior to the moving exercise (see Example B below).

Example A: In a shared station with #116 (Call Front, Finish Right), #200 (Halt, 180° Right Pivot, Halt), and #204 (Halt, Sidestep Right, Halt), the handler may only reward after #204 if performed as a shared station.

Example B: In a shared station with #116 (Call Front, Finish Right), #200 (Halt, 180° Right Pivot, Halt), and #216 A (Halt, Leave Dog), the handler may only reward after #200 if performed as a shared station.

3.4 Standard Course Time (SCT) and Time Penalties have been postponed indefinitely, per 11/13/18 Amendment.

3.5 The opportunity for others not entered in the class to walk a course contributes to the advancement in people’s understanding of the sport and is to be encouraged. Time constraints on the day should be the principal consideration when limiting walk-throughs of people other than those entered in the class. The final decision shall be that of the trial host, in consultation with the judge or judges. Such decisions shall not favor a higher level class over a lower level class.

Chapter 4—Scoring Standards

Scoring standards have been established to place emphasis on the Rally course performance as a whole and to provide a means of measuring the performance against qualitative standards set forth for each exercise. The course provides a framework for performance, which not only includes the exercise elements, but elements related to movement between exercises from start to finish.

A score is made up of three components:

- Course value, which is the maximum possible score on a course and includes the potential addition of bonus points
- General course penalties, including time penalties, penalties related to heeling and flow between stations, and penalties related generally to all exercises and behavior in the ring
- Exercise penalties for errors in performance of specific exercises

The deduction of all penalties from the course value determines the final score. The team with the highest score and best time is the top placing team.

Section 4.1—Course Value

Each team enters the ring with a course value or score of 200 points. This value may be increased up to 210 points if a handler opts to perform the bonus exercise and completes it without penalty.

Qualifying and Nonqualifying Scores

A score of 170 and higher is a Qualifying Score, meaning that the minimum standards for performance in a class have been met. Qualifying Scores are required to earn titles. A score less than 170 is a Nonqualifying Score.^{4.1} An Elimination is also a Nonqualifying Score and is scored as a zero.

Section 4.2—General Course Penalties

General course penalties include time penalties, Elimination (E) conditions, and general penalties that apply during the course, including in the performance of all exercises, whether or not described as part of the exercise.

(Time Penalties are postponed indefinitely, per 11/13/18 Amendment.)^{4.2}

Course performance in the “B” classes of Levels 1, 2, and 3 is measured against a Standard Course Time^{4.2} or “SCT” as set forth in Chapter 3 to these regulations. Time penalties are 1-point deductions for each second or part of a second (e.g., 1.38 seconds over the SCT results in a 2-point time penalty) that the performance time exceeds the SCT^{4.2}.

General Penalties

1-point deduction (each occurrence)

- Barking episode (where episode is 1 or more barks in a series, per judge discretion)
- Heeling faults – bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide
- Jumping on handler
- Tight leash

2-point deduction (each occurrence)

- Adapting pace
- Additional cue^{4.3}
- Displacing or splitting^{4.4} a sign
- Dropping the leash while performing the course (Level 1 & Intro classes)
- Handler dropping food in the ring
- Initiating an exercise outside of the approximate 4’ (1.2m) radius (performance area) of the exercise sign
- Sit, down, or stand when not required, including sit or down while heeling on course

3-point deduction (each occurrence)

- Temporary loss of control^{4.5}

5-point deduction (each occurrence)

- Rewarding in a shared station for the shared element (Intro class)

Elimination (E) – Round Scored Zero

- Exceeding maximum course time (MCT)*
- Excusal request by handler and approved by the judge, which shall not be withheld
- Failure to demonstrate the ability to heel between the majority of exercises**
- Inappropriate or undesirable behavior initiated by dog, including but not limited to:***
 - Acts of aggression that indicates a possible risk of injury to a person, another dog, or damage to property
 - Exhibits illness or pain
 - Defecates or urinates
 - Loss of control (other than a temporary loss) for a significant period of time where handler is unable to recall the dog by voice or hand cues to resume performance and must physically retrieve the dog
- Luring or improper rewarding during course performance**
- Off course**
 - Omission of an exercise (other than a bonus)
 - Out of sequence performance of an exercise
- Poor sportsmanship, including but not limited to:***
 - Being abusive to a dog (including a harsh physical or auditory correction)
 - Disruptive behavior on the premises
 - Intentional leash corrections or use of leash to force dog into a position
 - Showing disrespect for host officials, judge, or others
- Touching a dog to prompt an exercise**
- Use of any collar or training aid during course performance other than those listed in Section 3.1**

**Dismissal from the ring at Trial Host's discretion; Timing Steward may signal the judge that MCT has been reached*

***Dismissal from the ring at judge's discretion based upon the nature and severity of the offense*

****Immediate dismissal from the ring (and for acts of aggression and poor sportsmanship, complaint filed with Disciplinary Action Committee)*

Section 4.3—Exercise Penalties

The judge shall assess exercise penalties for failure to fulfill the exercise requirements as set forth in Chapters 5 – 7. Penalties indicate a need for improvement in order to meet qualitative requirements of each exercise. A maximum of 10 points may be assessed for each exercise sign.

Primary Element Penalties

Incorrect performance of the Primary Element of an exercise means that the principal purpose of the exercise sign has not been satisfied and is penalized as set forth below. Retry^{4,6} of the entire exercise is permitted for these errors.

5-point deduction (each occurrence)

- Incorrect performance of a Primary Element of an exercise

Secondary Element Penalties

Incorrect performance of an element, other than a Primary Element, of an exercise as described in the exercise “Requirements” or listed below shall be penalized as a Secondary Element penalty. Secondary Element penalties may also be assessed on the performance of Primary Elements. Retry^{4,6} of the entire exercise is permitted for these errors.

1-point deduction (each occurrence)

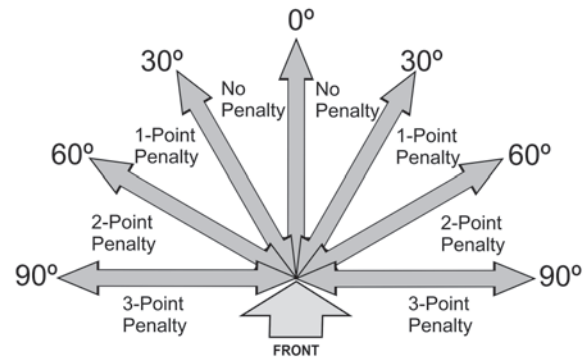
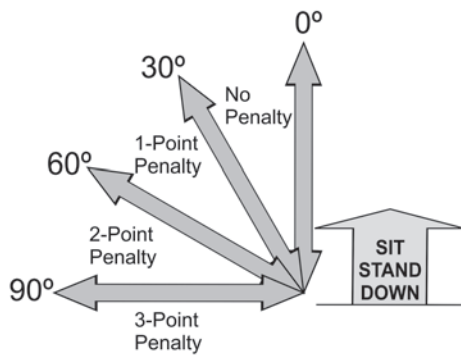
- Crooked sit, stand, down, or front—each 30° (see diagrams next page)
- Not moving in unison with handler
- Out of place sit, stand, down, or front, including moving partially out of place
- Significant hesitation or anticipation of a cue

2-point deduction (each occurrence)

- Handler's or dog's failure to perform an exercise as described, other than a Primary Element
- Moving out of place—more than 50% of footprint

3-point deduction (each occurrence)

- Retry of an exercise or shared station^{4,6}



Section 4.4—Special Scoring Considerations

Generally, penalties shall be assessed based upon a judge’s interpretation of the regulations, even where the situation is not specifically referred to in the regulations. Such interpretation shall be done in the context of the intent of the rules in performing the whole course, with the following special scoring considerations:

Double Jeopardy

Double Jeopardy is assigning two or more separate penalties for a single action or behavior of a dog or handler in the performance of an element. Where two or more penalties could be applied in this situation, only one penalty (of the higher value) shall be assessed.

Examples include:

- While heeling, a handler concurrently gives an additional cue and adapts pace; a single penalty will be assessed.
- On exercise #100 (Halt, Sit), a dog sits both crooked and out of place; a single penalty will be assessed.
- On exercise #104 (Halt, Sit, Down), a dog sits crooked, then downs in the same place (crooked); only the initial sit is scored as crooked.

In the performance of a Shared Station, the shared element is only scored once, unless the handler chooses to perform the Shared Station as separate exercises.

Penalties Not Erased With a Retry

The following penalties are not erased with a retry:

- Behavioral-related penalties of “Barking episode,” “Jumping on handler,” and “Temporary loss of control”
- Procedural-related penalties of “Displacing or splitting a sign,” “Dropping the leash,” “Handler dropping food,” and “Initiating an exercise outside of the approximate 4’ radius of the exercise sign”
- Elimination (E) conditions
- Outside Assistance

Outside Assistance

Outside assistance is using the aid of any other person(s) while performing the course. The judge’s determination shall be based upon the degree of benefit that was gained (e.g., the aid resulted in penalty avoidance) or whether the aid removed the opportunity to judge. The penalty for outside assistance is the penalty that would have been assessed without the aid of outside assistance.

Examples include:

- A handler fails to attempt the down in exercise #114 (Halt, Sit, Down, Walk Around). As the team is proceeding to the next station, a spectator calls out the error; if the handler then retries the exercise correctly, the judge must make a determination whether the handler performed the retry on their own (in which case the retry penalty applies) or as a result of the outside assistance (in which case the Primary Element penalty applies since that would have been the penalty without the benefit of outside assistance.)

- One or more spectators call out the next sequence of the course to a handler who has stopped momentarily on course; the judge must make a determination whether the handler resumed their performance through the use of outside assistance, and if so, apply the Elimination penalty for Off course.

Footnote(s):

- 4.1 *Nonqualifying scores (scores less than 170) are recorded at their actual point value, unless specifically set forth in this chapter for Elimination, in which case the score is marked as zero.***
- 4.2 *Standard Course Time (SCT) and Time Penalties have been postponed indefinitely, per 11/13/18 Amendment.***
- 4.3 *In Veteran class, one Additional Cue per exercise may be given without penalty.***
- 4.4 *Splitting has occurred when the dog and handler pass on opposite sides of a sign or cone.***
- 4.5 *A temporary loss of control occurs if the dog has momentarily ceased being responsive to handler cues and/or there is an excessive episode of a behavioral-related infraction. Examples may include excessive barking, excessive jumping on handler, leaving the course path, or briefly breaking the plane of the ring perimeter. If handler is able to resume the performance by hand or voice cues without significant hesitation and without the handler leaving the course area, a deduction is made for temporary loss of control.***
- 4.6 *When an exercise is retried, previous performance-related point deductions (see “Penalties Not Erased With a Retry”) for that exercise are erased and a retry penalty shall be assessed for each retry.***

Chapter 5—Level 1 Exercises

Level 1 exercises are set forth in this section. The sign number is presented for each sign, with the sign number from the previous edition of these regulations included in parentheses; if an exercise is new or revised from the previous edition, this is also noted in parentheses. Level 1 courses include exercises from this section and offer a bonus exercise selected from the list of Level 2 exercises in Chapter 6, pursuant to course design guidelines set forth in Appendix A.

The following sections of this chapter set forth the requirements for each individual exercise:

- A statement of purpose
- Identification of the Primary Element of the exercise that satisfies its purpose
- A description of the manner in which each exercise must be performed, setting forth Secondary Elements which are scored pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4
- Notes as an aid to understanding and interpreting the requirements of the exercise

Section 5.1—Stationary Exercises

Stationary exercises are exercises that conclude with a stationary position; they may include a moving element as part of the exercise.

100 (1)—HALT, SIT

To demonstrate the sit on halt.

Primary Element(s):

SIT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.



102 (2 REVISED)—HALT, SIT, STAND

To demonstrate the stand from sit.

Primary Element(s):

STAND FROM SIT POSITION

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to stand in heel position.
- Dog shall stand unassisted.
- Handler and dog heel forward with the dog moving from the stand position when proceeding to next station.



104 (3)—HALT, SIT, DOWN

To demonstrate the down from sit.

Primary Element(s):

DOWN FROM SIT POSITION

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to down in place.
- Dog downs in heel position.
- Handler and dog heel forward with the dog moving from the down position when proceeding to next station.



106 (5)—HALT, SIT, WALK AROUND

To demonstrate the stay in sit position with handler movement.

Primary Element(s):

STAY IN SIT POSITION

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to stay and walks counterclockwise around the dog and returns to heel position.
- Dog shall stay in sit position and stay in place until handler returns to heel position.



108 (28)—HALT, TURN RIGHT, 1 STEP, HALT

To demonstrate movement with abbreviated handler movement.

Primary Element(s):

INITIATE HEELING AS HANDLER TURNS RIGHT AND TAKES ONE STEP

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to heel and turns 90° to the right and takes one full step and halts.
- Dog shall initiate heeling as the handler rotates and shall move in unison with handler.
- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- A dog that is still sitting when the handler has completed the turn and one step to the right has not performed the Primary Element.



110 (23)—HALT, 90° RIGHT PIVOT, HALT

To demonstrate movement with handler in place.

Primary Element(s):

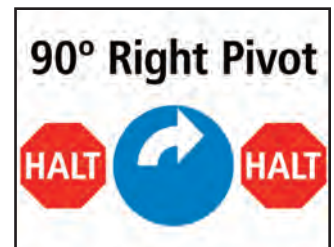
INITIATE HEELING AS HANDLER PIVOTS RIGHT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to heel and pivots in place 90° to the right.
- Dog shall initiate heeling as the handler pivots and shall move in unison as handler pivots.
- At end of pivot, handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- A dog that is still sitting when the handler has completed the pivot has not performed the Primary Element.
- Dog is not required to actually pivot.



112 (4)—HALT, SIT, DOWN, SIT

To demonstrate stationary movements of sits and down.

Primary Element(s):

SIT FROM DOWN POSITION

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to down.
- Dog shall down in place.
- Handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog shall sit in place.



114 (6)—HALT, SIT, DOWN, WALK AROUND

To demonstrate stay in the down position with handler movement.

Primary Element(s):

STAY IN DOWN POSITION

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to down.
- Dog shall down and stay in place.
- Handler cues the dog to stay and promptly walks counterclockwise around the dog, returning to heel position.
- Dog shall stay in down position and stay in place until handler returns to heel position.



116 (17)—CALL FRONT, FINISH RIGHT

To demonstrate front position with sit.

Primary Element(s):

FRONT WITH SIT

Requirements:

- Handler stops their forward motion and simultaneously cues the dog to sit at front.
- Dog comes to front and sits.
- Handler cues the dog to finish right.
- Dog performs a finish right, and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Handler may take up to 4 steps backward while calling the dog to front, but is not required to do so.
- Handler shall not step forward to dog on dog's approach to front.



118 (18)—CALL FRONT, FINISH LEFT

To demonstrate front position with sit.

Primary Element(s):

FRONT WITH SIT

Requirements:

- Handler stops their forward motion and simultaneously cues the dog to sit at front.
- Dog comes to front and sits.
- Handler cues the dog to finish left.
- Dog performs a finish left, and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Handler may take up to 4 steps backward while calling the dog to front, but is not required to do so.
- Handler shall not step forward to dog on dog's approach to front.



Section 5.2—Moving Exercises

Moving exercises are exercises that conclude with an action element; they may include one or more stationary elements but do not conclude with a stationary position.

In this level, a number of the exercises are basic instructions, such as pace or change of direction. These exercises lay the foundation for course work in all levels.

150 (21)—NORMAL PACE

To demonstrate basics of heeling at a normal pace.

Primary Element(s):

NORMAL PACE

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison, maintaining a natural movement at a normal pace.
- Handler shall not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.



152 (19)—SLOW PACE

To demonstrate heeling at a slow pace.

Primary Element(s):

SLOW PACE

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while decreasing their heeling pace to a slow pace.
- Handler shall not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.



154 (20)—FAST PACE

To demonstrate heeling at a fast pace.

Primary Element(s):

FAST PACE

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while increasing their heeling pace to a fast pace.
- Handler shall not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.
- This exercise is performed for a distance of 20' – 24' (6m – 7.5m).



156 (22)—MOVING SIDESTEP RIGHT

To demonstrate attentiveness while heeling.

Primary Element(s):

DOG MAINTAINS HEEL POSITION THROUGH HANDLER SIDESTEP

Requirements:

- Handler takes one distinctive diagonal sidestep to the right with the right foot and continues heeling forward along a parallel path.
- Dog shall continue to move in unison through the diagonal sidestep with the handler, maintaining heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.
- Handler continues to heel forward along a line parallel to their original path without adapting pace to the dog.

Note(s):

- Judge may sometimes place the sign in handler's path, requiring that the handler sidestep to the right of sign on approach.



158 (7)—90° RIGHT TURN

To demonstrate heeling through a right turn.

Primary Element(s):

RIGHT TURN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while making a turn 90° to the right.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.

Note(s):

- Handler should take 2 – 3 steps after the turn in order to define the angle of the turn before veering towards the next station, should it not be in direct line of handler's path following the turn.



160 (8)—90° LEFT TURN

To demonstrate heeling through a left turn.

Primary Element(s):

LEFT TURN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while making a turn 90° to the left.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.

Note(s):

- Handler should take 2 – 3 steps after the turn in order to define the angle of the turn before veering towards the next station, should it not be in direct line of handler's path following the turn.



162 (9)—180° RIGHT TURN

To demonstrate heeling through a 180° turn to the right.

Primary Element(s):

180° RIGHT TURN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while making a turn 180° to the right.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.

Note(s):

- Handler should take 2 – 3 steps after the turn in order to define the angle of the turn before veering towards the next station, should it not be in direct line of handler's path following the turn.
- Handler's turn may be a pivot or turn of no more than approximately a 2' – 3' (60cm – 90cm) radius.



164 (10)—180° LEFT TURN

To demonstrate heeling through a 180° turn to the left.

Primary Element(s):

180° LEFT TURN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while making a turn 180° to the left.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.

Note(s):

- Handler should take 2 – 3 steps after the turn in order to define the angle of the turn before veering towards the next station, should it not be in direct line of handler's path following the turn.
- Handler's turn may be a pivot or turn of no more than approximately a 2' – 3' (60cm – 90cm) radius.



166 (11)—270° RIGHT TURN

To demonstrate heeling through a 270° right turn.

Primary Element(s):

270° TURN TO THE RIGHT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while making a turn 270° to the right with an approximate radius of no more than 2' – 3' (60cm – 90cm) to effect the equivalent of a 90° left turn.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.

Note(s):

- Handler should take 2 – 3 steps after the turn in order to define the angle of the turn before veering towards the next station, should it not be in direct line of handler's path following the turn.



168 (12)—270° LEFT TURN

To demonstrate heeling through a 270° left turn.

Primary Element(s):

270° TURN TO THE LEFT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while making a turn 270° to the left with an approximate radius of no more than 2' – 3' (60cm – 90cm) to effect the equivalent of a 90° right turn.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.

Note(s):

- Handler should take 2 – 3 steps after the turn in order to define the angle of the turn before veering towards the next station, should it not be in direct line of handler's path following the turn.



170 (13)—360° RIGHT TURN

To demonstrate heeling through a 360° circle clockwise.

Primary Element(s):

360° TURN TO THE RIGHT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while making a turn 360° to the right with an approximate radius of no more than 2' – 3' (60cm – 90cm).
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.

Note(s):

- Handler should take 2 – 3 steps after the turn before veering towards the next station, should it not be in direct line of handler's path following the turn.



172 (14)—360° LEFT TURN

To demonstrate heeling through a 360° circle counterclockwise.

Primary Element(s):

360° TURN TO THE LEFT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while making a turn 360° to the left with an approximate radius of no more than 2' – 3' (60cm – 90cm).
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.

Note(s):

- Handler should take 2 – 3 steps after the turn before veering towards the next station, should it not be in direct line of handler's path following the turn.



174 (NEW)—VEER 45° RIGHT

To demonstrate a diagonal heeling maneuver to the right.

Primary Element(s):

45° RIGHT TURN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while making a turn 45° diagonally to the right either in front of or following the sign.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.



176 (NEW)—VEER 45° LEFT

To demonstrate a diagonal heeling maneuver to the left.

Primary Element(s):

45° LEFT TURN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog move in unison while making a turn 45° diagonally to the left either in front of or following the sign.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.



178 (15)—CALL FRONT, FORWARD RIGHT

To demonstrate front position with sit.

Primary Element(s):

FRONT WITH SIT

Requirements:

- Handler stops their forward motion and simultaneously cues the dog to sit at front.
- Dog comes to front and sits.
- Handler will cue the dog to perform the forward right, as follows:
 - Handler will cue the dog to circle the handler and return to heel position.
 - Dog will circle behind handler’s back and proceed directly to heel position.
 - Handler and dog heel forward without hesitation as the dog comes into heel position.
 - Dog, without sitting or stopping, shall heel forward in unison without the handler adapting to the dog’s pace.

Note(s):

- Handler may take up to 4 steps backward while calling the dog front, but is not required to do so.
- Handler shall not step forward to dog on dog’s approach to front.



180 (16)—CALL FRONT, FORWARD LEFT

To demonstrate front position with sit.

Primary Element(s):

FRONT WITH SIT

Requirements:

- Handler stops their forward motion and simultaneously cues the dog to sit at front.
- Dog comes to front and sits.
- Handler will cue the dog to perform the forward left, as follows:
 - Handler will cue the dog to move directly to heel position at the handler’s left side without circling behind the handler.
 - Dog will move directly to heel position rotating left or right to face forward on a parallel path with the handler.
 - Handler and dog heel forward without hesitation as the dog comes into heel position.
 - Dog, without sitting or stopping, shall heel forward in unison without the handler adapting to the dog’s pace.

Note(s):

- Handler may take up to 4 steps backward while calling the dog front, but is not required to do so.
- Handler shall not step forward to dog on dog’s approach to front.



182 (NEW)—MINI SPIRAL RIGHT

To demonstrate variations in turns to the right.

Primary Element(s):

HEELING AROUND CONES IN DEFINED PATTERN TO THE RIGHT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog perform a spiral heeling pattern as follows:
 - Team heels clockwise in an oval pattern around both cones, with cones on the team's right side.
 - Team continues heeling clockwise without any hesitation in a circular or oval pattern around the first cone, passing the second cone on the team's left side.
- Handler and dog move in unison while performing the spiral.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.
- Team performs exercise without splitting or displacing a cone.

Note(s):

- The exercise is performed using two cones positioned 6' – 8' (1.8m – 2.4m) apart, as measured between the facing edges of each cone.
- The exercise may be placed at any angle (i.e., placed parallel, perpendicular, or diagonally to the course path) at judge's discretion. The first cone is to be clearly indicated on the course map and by placement of the sign on the course.
- Team's movement is similar to the shape of a standard paperclip.



184 (NEW)—MINI SPIRAL LEFT

To demonstrate variations in turns to the left.

Primary Element(s):

HEELING AROUND CONES IN DEFINED PATTERN TO THE LEFT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog perform a spiral heeling pattern as follows:
 - Team heels counterclockwise in an oval pattern around both cones, with cones on the team's left side.
 - Team continues heeling counterclockwise without any hesitation in a circular or oval pattern around the first cone, passing the second cone on the team's right side.
- Handler and dog move in unison while performing the spiral.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.
- Team performs exercise without splitting or displacing a cone.

Note(s):

- The exercise is performed using two cones positioned 6' – 8' (1.8m – 2.4m) apart, as measured between the facing edges of each cone.
- The exercise may be placed at any angle (i.e., placed parallel, perpendicular, or diagonally to the course path) at judge's discretion. The first cone is to be clearly indicated on the course map and by placement of the sign on the course.
- Team's movement is similar to the shape of a standard paperclip.



186 (NEW)—FIGURE 8

To demonstrate heeling around objects.

Primary Element(s):

HEELING AROUND CONES IN DEFINED PATTERN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog perform the Figure 8 pattern, as follows:
 - Team heels in unison past the first cone on the team’s left side.
 - Team crosses between the cones with second cone on team’s right side.
 - Team continues heeling around the second cone on team’s right side.
 - Team crosses again between the two cones with first cone on team’s left side.
- Handler and dog move in unison while performing the Figure 8.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.
- Team performs exercise without splitting or displacing a cone.

Note(s):

- The exercise is performed using two cones positioned 6’ – 8’ (1.8m – 2.4m) apart, as measured between the facing edges of each cone.
- The team crosses the center (i.e., between the cones) twice.
- The exercise may be placed at any angle (i.e., placed parallel, perpendicular, or diagonally to the course path) at judge’s discretion. The first cone is to be clearly indicated on the course map and by placement of the sign on the course.



188 (30)—SERPENTINE

To demonstrate multiple variations in stride.

Primary Element(s):

HEELING AROUND CONES IN DEFINED PATTERN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog perform a continuous Serpentine heeling pattern, as follows:
 - Team passes the first cone on the team’s left side.
 - Team maneuvers directly through the sequence of cones by crossing between the first and second cones to the left, then right between the second and third cones, then left between the third and fourth cones, and if a fifth cone is utilized, then right between the fourth and fifth cones.
- Handler and dog move in unison while performing the serpentine.
- Handler does not adapt pace to the dog.
- Dog maintains heel position at all times without bumping, forging, lagging, or drifting wide.
- Team performs exercise without splitting or displacing a cone.

Note(s):

- The exercise is performed using four or five cones at judge’s discretion, positioned 6’ – 8’ (1.8m – 2.4m) apart, as measured between the facing edges of each cone.
- The exercise may be placed at any angle (i.e., placed parallel, perpendicular, or diagonally to the course path) at judge’s discretion. The first cone is to be clearly indicated on the course map and by placement of the sign on the course.



Chapter 6—Level 2 Exercises

Level 2 exercises are set forth in this section. The sign number is presented for each sign, with the sign number from the previous edition of these regulations included in parentheses; if an exercise is new or revised from the previous edition, this is also noted in parentheses. Level 2 courses include exercises from this section and exercises from Level 1 in Chapter 5, pursuant to course design guidelines set forth in Appendix A. A Level 2 bonus exercise is selected from the Level 3 exercises in Chapter 7.

The following sections of this chapter set forth the requirements for each individual exercise:

- A statement of purpose
- Identification of the Primary Element of the exercise that satisfies its purpose
- A description of the manner in which each exercise must be performed, setting forth Secondary Elements which are scored pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4
- Notes as an aid to understanding and interpreting the requirements of the exercise

Section 6.1—Stationary Exercises

Stationary exercises are exercises that conclude with a stationary position; they may include a moving element as part of the exercise.

200 (38)—HALT, 180° RIGHT PIVOT, HALT

To demonstrate movement with handler in place.

Primary Element(s):

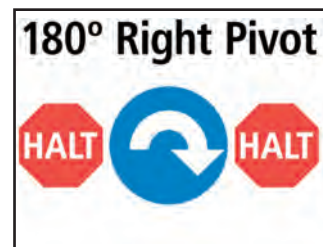
INITIATE HEELING AS HANDLER PIVOTS TO RIGHT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to heel and pivots in place 180° to the right.
- Dog shall initiate heeling as the handler pivots and shall move in unison as handler pivots.
- At end of pivot, handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- A dog that is still sitting when the handler has completed the pivot has not performed the Primary Element.
- Dog is not required to actually pivot.



202 (24)—HALT, 90° LEFT PIVOT, HALT

To demonstrate movement with handler in place.

Primary Element(s):

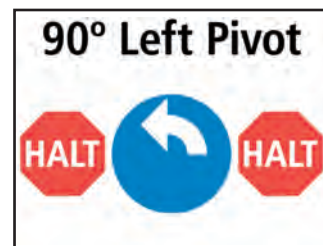
INITIATE HEELING AS HANDLER PIVOTS TO LEFT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to heel and pivots in place 90° to the left.
- Dog shall initiate heeling as the handler pivots and shall move in unison as handler pivots.
- At end of pivot, handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- A dog that is still sitting when the handler has completed the pivot has not performed the Primary Element.
- Dog is not required to actually pivot.



204 (47)—HALT, SIDESTEP RIGHT, HALT

To demonstrate sit in heel position after handler sidestep.

Primary Element(s):

DOG SITS IN HEEL POSITION AFTER HANDLER SIDESTEP

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to heel and while continuing to face forward, sidesteps to the right and halts, cueing the dog to sit.
- Dog shall initiate movement to heel as the handler sidesteps one step to the right.
- Dog sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Handler may not move backwards while performing the sidestep.
- The sidestep shall be approximately double the handler's normal stance (i.e., 18" – 24" or 45cm – 60cm).
- Dog is not required to actually sidestep when moving laterally, but the dog is required to move when the handler moves.



206 A-B (L1 B1)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. CALL TO HEEL, SIT

To demonstrate refined stay and responsiveness at a distance.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. COME TO HEEL POSITION

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called to heel by handler.
- B.
 - Handler halts, continuing to face forward.
 - Without turning, handler calls dog to come to heel; handler's shoulders shall remain square to their forward path until dog sits.
 - Dog comes to heel position and sits.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 10' (3m) away, continuing in same direction as the approach to the first sign.
- Handler may turn head slightly when calling dog to sit.



208 A-B (32-33)—HALT, LEAVE DOG, VEER RIGHT. TURN, ANGLED RECALL, FINISH

To demonstrate refined stay and alignment to handler when called.

Primary Element(s):

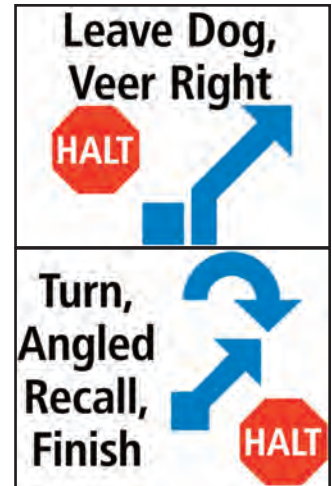
- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. COME TO FRONT

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and walks to second sign, approximately 30° to the right of their previous path.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing a line parallel to (not directly facing) the dog.
 - Handler calls dog to come to sit at front.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler cues the dog to finish left or right (handler's discretion).
 - Dog performs a finish as cued by handler and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 10' (3m) away and approximately 6' (1.8m) to the right of the line of approach to the first sign, creating an approximate 30° angle to the right of the course path.



210 A-B (32-33)—HALT, LEAVE DOG, VEER LEFT. TURN, ANGLED RECALL, FINISH

To demonstrate refined stay and alignment to handler when called.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. COME TO FRONT

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and walks to second sign approximately 30° to the left of their previous path.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing a line parallel to (not directly facing) the dog.
 - Handler calls dog to come to sit at front.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler cues the dog to finish left or right (handler's discretion).
 - Dog performs a finish as cued by handler and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 10' (3m) away and approximately 6' (1.8m) to the left of the line of approach to the first sign, creating an approximate 30° angle to the left of the course path.



212 A-B (34-35-36)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. TURN, RECALL, FINISH RIGHT

To demonstrate refined stay and finishing to the right.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. FINISH RIGHT

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - Handler cues the dog to come to sit at front.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler cues the dog to finish right.
 - Dog performs a finish right and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 10' – 16' (3m – 4.8m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.



214 A-B (34-35-37)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. TURN, RECALL, FINISH LEFT

To demonstrate refined stay and finishing to the left.

Primary Element(s):

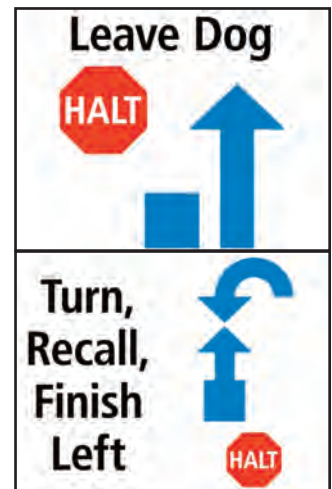
- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. FINISH LEFT

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - Handler cues the dog to come to sit at front.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler cues the dog to finish left.
 - Dog performs a finish left and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 10' – 16' (3m – 4.8m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.



216 A-B (55-56 REVISED)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. TURN, CALL OVER JUMP, FRONT, FINISH

To demonstrate a distant stay and jumping.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. PASS BETWEEN JUMP UPRIGHTS IN CORRECT DIRECTION

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, with the dog facing the center of the jump, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues the dog to stay and walks to second sign by walking past the jump to the back side of the jump.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - Handler cues the dog to jump and come to sit at front.
 - Dog shall jump, passing between the uprights in the correct direction without displacing the pole or bar and without a run-out.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler cues the dog to finish left or right (handler's discretion).
 - Dog performs a finish as cued by handler and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- First sign is placed approximately 8' – 12' (2.4m – 3.6m) in front of jump, such that dog may be set up in a direct line to the center of the jump.
- Second sign is placed approximately 12' – 15' (3.6m – 4.5m) beyond the jump, such that the handler may set up to receive the dog in a direct line over the center of the jump.



218 (L1 B2 REVISED)—CALL FRONT, SIDESTEP-FINISH LEFT OR SIDESTEP-FINISH RIGHT

To demonstrate refinement of front with sit.

Primary Element(s):

FRONT WITH SIT (X2)

Requirements:

- Handler stops their forward motion and simultaneously cues the dog to sit at front.
- Dog comes to front and sits.
- Handler takes one full sidestep (with no steps backward) to either their left or right (handler's discretion), simultaneously cueing the dog to front as handler begins to step.
- Dog shall move in unison with handler and sit in front.
- Handler cues dog to finish in the same direction they sidestepped:
 - If handler sidestepped left, a left finish shall be performed.
 - If handler sidestepped right, a right finish shall be performed.
- Dog performs a finish and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Handler may take up to 4 steps backward while calling the dog to the initial front, but is not required to do so.
- The sidestep shall be approximately double the handler's normal stance (i.e., 18" – 24" or 45cm – 60cm).
- Dog is not required to actually sidestep when moving laterally, but the dog is required to move when the handler moves.



Section 6.2—Moving Exercises

Moving exercises are exercises that conclude with an action element; they may include one or more stationary elements but do not conclude with a stationary position.

250 (40)—HALT, FROM SIT, 180° RIGHT TURN, FORWARD

To demonstrate variations in movement and direction from sit.

Primary Element(s):

180° TURN TO RIGHT FROM SIT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to heel and immediately turns 180° to their right.
- Dog moves in unison to maintain heel position.



252 (41)—HALT, FROM SIT, 180° LEFT TURN, FORWARD

To demonstrate variations in movement and direction from sit.

Primary Element(s):

180° TURN TO LEFT FROM SIT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to heel and immediately turns 180° to their left.
- Dog moves in unison to maintain heel position.



254 (46)—HALT, FAST FORWARD FROM SIT

To demonstrate responsiveness in movement from sit.

Primary Element(s):

FAST PACE FROM SIT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to heel and immediately starts into a fast pace from the halt.
- Dog moves in unison to maintain heel position, moving from a sit to a fast pace.
- Team returns to normal pace upon approach to the next station.
- This exercise is performed for a distance of 18' – 20' (5.5m – 6m).



256 (45)—MOVING DOWN, FORWARD

To demonstrate responsiveness to down.

Primary Element(s):

DOWN WITHOUT PAUSING IN SIT

Requirements:

- Handler, while remaining in heel position, pauses momentarily and cues the dog to down.
- Dog moves into a down in heel position without pausing in the sit position.
- Once the dog is in the down position, handler and dog immediately heel forward in unison with the dog moving directly from the down.

Note(s):

- The handler has the option of breaking from heel position to turn in front of the dog to cue the down, rotating back into heel position following the cue. With the handler returning to heel position, handler and dog immediately heel forward in unison with the dog moving directly from the down.



258 (48)—LEFT ABOUT TURN

To demonstrate understanding of heel position with counter-movements.

Primary Element(s):

DOG TURNS CLOCKWISE AROUND HANDLER WHILE HANDLER TURNS COUNTERCLOCKWISE

Requirements:

- While moving forward with the dog in heel position, handler turns counterclockwise (180° left) while the dog turns to the right, moving clockwise around the outside of the handler and back into heel position.
- Handler and dog continue heeling forward in unison to the next station.

Note(s):

- Handler turns may be pivots.



260 (NEW)—SEND OVER JUMP, HANDLER RUNS BY 3' (1M)

To demonstrate jumping at a distance with handler in motion.

Primary Element(s):

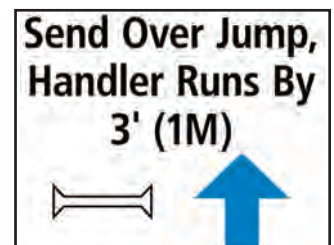
PASS BETWEEN JUMP UPRIGHTS IN CORRECT DIRECTION WITH HANDLING AT A MINIMUM 3' (1M) DISTANCE

Requirements:

- Handler cues the dog to jump, and then handler runs (moving at no less than a fast pace) along the "handling line" 3' (1m) to the right of the jump.
- Handler returns to normal pace after crossing the plane of the jump.
- Handler continues heeling to next exercise.
- Dog shall jump, passing between the uprights in the correct direction without displacing the pole or bar and without a run-out.
- Dog shall return to heel position before handler begins next exercise.

Note(s):

- The handling line may be drawn on the ground to indicate the 3' (1m) minimum distance that the handler must maintain from the jump. The line may alternatively be defined by sign placement. This line shall be generally perpendicular to the plane of the jump, beginning no less than 15' (4.5m) before the jump and extending to a point no less than 5' (1.5m) beyond the jump.
- If the dog is faster than the handler, the dog may be called back to the handler without penalty.



262 A-B (55-56 REVISED)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. TURN, CALL OVER JUMP, FRONT, FORWARD

To demonstrate a distant stay and jumping.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. PASS BETWEEN JUMP UPRIGHTS IN CORRECT DIRECTION

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, with the dog facing the center of the jump, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues the dog to stay and walks to second sign by walking past the jump to the back side of the jump.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - Handler cues the dog to jump and come to sit at front.
 - Dog shall jump, passing between the uprights in the correct direction without displacing the pole or bar and without a run-out.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler cues dog to heel and heels forward as dog arrives at heel position.
 - Dog moves toward heel position by either going directly handler's left side or going behind the handler, and heels forward in unison with handler without sitting.

Note(s):

- First sign is approximately 8' – 12' (2.4m – 3.6m) in front of jump, such that dog may be set up in a direct line to the center of the jump.
- Second sign is set approximately 12' – 15' (3.6m – 4.5m) beyond the jump, such that the handler may set up to receive the dog in a direct line over the center of the jump.



264 A-B (NEW)—HALT, LEAVE DOG WHILE RUNNING. RETURN BEHIND, FORWARD

To demonstrate stay and joining handler while moving.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. HEEL FORWARD WITH HANDLER

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and runs (moving at no less than a fast pace) to second sign, resumes normal pace, turns about, and returns to dog at normal pace.
 - Handler returns to heel position by going behind the dog.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until cued to heel by handler.
- B.
 - Upon returning to heel position, handler cues the dog to heel while continuing to move forward.
 - Dog heels forward in unison with handler.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 10' (3m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.
- Heel forward with handler (Primary Element) has not been performed if the dog has not moved forward after the handler takes two steps forward.



266 (49 REVISED)—MOVING STAND, WALK AROUND

To demonstrate reliable stand in place.

Primary Element(s):

STAY IN STAND POSITION

Requirements:

- While moving, the handler cues the dog to stand and stay.
- Dog stands unassisted in heel position without attempting to sit.
- Handler walks counterclockwise around the dog without the dog changing position or moving out of place.
- Upon returning to heel position, handler cues the dog to heel while continuing to move forward.
- Dog heels forward in unison with handler.

Note(s):

- Handler shall not stop at heel position at any time.



268 (25)—SPIRAL RIGHT

To demonstrate repeated turns to the right.

Primary Element(s):

HEELING AROUND CONES IN DEFINED PATTERN TO THE RIGHT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog heel clockwise in an oval pattern around three cones, with cones on the team's right side.
- Team continues heeling clockwise in an oval pattern around the first two cones, passing the cones on the team's right side.
- Team continues heeling clockwise in a circular or oval pattern around the first cone, passing the second cone on the team's left side.
- Team performs exercise without splitting or displacing a cone.

Note(s):

- The exercise is performed using three cones positioned 6' – 8' (1.8m – 2.4m) apart, as measured between the facing edges of each cone.
- The exercise may be placed at any angle (i.e., placed parallel, perpendicular, or diagonally to the course path) at judge's discretion. The first cone is to be clearly indicated on the course map and by placement of the sign on the course.
- Team's movement is similar to the shape of a paperclip.



270 (26)—SPIRAL LEFT

To demonstrate repeated turns to the left.

Primary Element(s):

HEELING AROUND CONES IN DEFINED PATTERN TO THE LEFT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog heel counterclockwise in an oval pattern around three cones, with cones on the team's left side.
- Team continues heeling counterclockwise in an oval pattern around the first two cones, passing the cones on the team's left side.
- Team continues heeling counterclockwise in a circular or oval pattern around the first cone, passing the second cone on the team's right side.
- Team performs exercise without splitting or displacing a cone.

Note(s):

- The exercise is performed using three cones positioned 6' – 8' (1.8m – 2.4m) apart, as measured between the facing edges of each cone.
- The exercise may be placed at any angle (i.e., placed parallel, perpendicular, or diagonally to the course path) at judge's discretion. The first cone is to be clearly indicated on the course map and by placement of the sign on the course.
- Team's movement is similar to the shape of a paperclip.



272 (NEW)—OFFSET FIGURE 8 (NO FOOD)

To demonstrate variations in heeling stride with mild distractions.

Primary Element(s):

HEELING AROUND FOOD BOWLS AND CONES IN DEFINED PATTERN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog heel past the front cone on the team's left.
- Team crosses between the two food bowls without the dog deviating from the path toward the bowls ("deviation"), without the dog touching or deviating from the path to sniff the bowls (the "distraction"), and without the team splitting a bowl.
- Team continues heeling around the back cone on handler's right side without deviation or distraction or splitting the cone.
- Team crosses again between the two food bowls without deviation or distraction or splitting a bowl, and continues heeling, concluding with the front cone on the team's left.

Note(s):

- Two empty, uncovered dog food bowls and two cones are arranged in a flattened diamond pattern—the cones (front and back) are 10' (3m) apart; the food bowls (side) are 5' (1.5m) apart.
- Each food bowl shall generally be at least 6" (15cm) in diameter.
- The team crosses the center (i.e., between the cones) twice.
- The exercise may be placed at any angle (i.e., placed parallel, perpendicular, or diagonally to the course path) at judge's discretion. The front cone is to be clearly indicated on the course map and by placement of the exercise sign on the course.



274 (29)—DOUBLE SERPENTINE (DOUBLE FIGURE 8)

To demonstrate variations in heeling stride with repeated change of direction.

Primary Element(s):

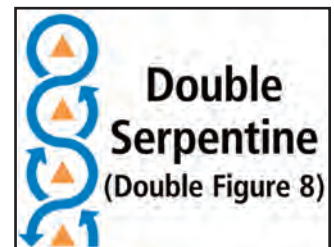
HEELING AROUND CONES IN DEFINED PATTERN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog perform the Double Serpentine pattern, as follows:
 - Team heels past the first cone on the team's left and crosses to the left between the first and second cones.
 - Team continues down the line of cones, crossing right between the second and third cones and then crossing left between the third and fourth cones.
 - Team continues heeling clockwise around the fourth cone (cone on handler's right side) and returns down the line of cones, crossing to the right between the fourth and third cones, left between the third and second cones, and right between the first and second cones, concluding with the first cone on the team's left.
- Team performs exercise without splitting or displacing a cone.

Note(s):

- The exercise is performed using four cones positioned 6' – 8' (1.8m – 2.4m) apart, as measured between the facing edges of each cone.
- The exercise may be placed at any angle (i.e., placed parallel, perpendicular, or diagonally to the course path) at judge's discretion. The first cone is to be clearly indicated on the course map and by placement of the sign on the course.



Chapter 7—Level 3 Exercises

Level 3 exercises are set forth in this section. The sign number is presented for each sign, with the sign number from the previous edition of these regulations included in parentheses; if an exercise is new or revised from the previous edition, this is also noted in parentheses. Level 3 courses include exercises from this section and exercises from Levels 1 and 2 in Chapters 5 and 6, respectively, pursuant to course design guidelines set forth in Appendix A. Level 3 bonus exercises are selected from the list of bonus exercises at the end of this chapter.

The following sections of this chapter set forth the requirements for each individual exercise:

- A statement of purpose
- Identification of the Primary Element of the exercise that satisfies its purpose
- A description of the manner in which each exercise must be performed, setting forth Secondary Elements which are scored pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4
- Notes as an aid to understanding and interpreting the requirements of the exercise

Section 7.1—Stationary Exercises

Stationary exercises are exercises that conclude with a stationary position; they may include a moving element as part of the exercise.

300 (27)—HALT, 1-2-3 STEPS FORWARD WITH HALTS

To demonstrate sits with repeated handler movement.

Primary Element(s):

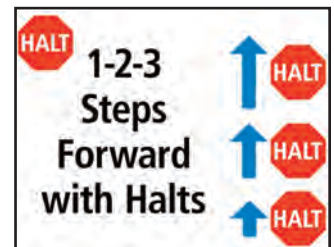
REPEATING SITS

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Once the dog is sitting the handler will:
 - take one step forward and halt.
 - take two steps forward and halt.
 - take three steps forward and halt.
- With each handler movement forward, the handler may cue the sit.
- The dog will move in unison with the handler and sit in heel position following each halt.

Note(s):

- Missing any of the four sits required in this exercise does not satisfy the Primary Element.



302 (39)—HALT, 180° LEFT PIVOT, HALT

To demonstrate movement with handler in place.

Primary Element(s):

INITIATE HEELING AS HANDLER PIVOTS TO LEFT

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler cues the dog to heel and pivots in place 180° to the left.
- Dog shall initiate heeling as the handler pivots and shall move in unison as handler pivots.
- At end of pivot, handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- A dog that is still sitting when the handler has completed the pivot has not performed the Primary Element.
- Dog is not required to actually pivot.



304 A-B (50-51 REVISED)—MOVING STAND, LEAVE DOG. TURN, CALL TO HEEL, SIT

To demonstrate a distant stay and differentiation of front versus heel.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. COME TO HEEL POSITION

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler, while remaining in heel position, pauses momentarily and cues the dog to stand and stay.
 - Dog stands unassisted in heel position without attempting to sit.
 - Handler leaves the dog and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in stand position until called to heel by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - Handler immediately calls dog to come to heel (either direction).
 - Dog comes to heel position and sits, facing forward with handler.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 8' – 10' (2.4m – 3m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.
- Handler may not touch the dog during the exercise.
- "Come to heel position" (Primary Element) means moving directly to heel position without coming to front position.
- Dog may go directly to handler's left side or circle around behind handler.



306 A-B (52-53)—MOVING STAND, LEAVE DOG. TURN, DOWN, SIT, FRONT, FINISH

To demonstrate a distant stand-stay and down and sit positions at a distance.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN STAND POSITION
- B. DOWN AND SIT AT A DISTANCE

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler, while remaining in heel position, pauses momentarily and cues the dog to stand and stay.
 - Dog stands unassisted in heel position without attempting to sit.
 - Handler leaves the dog and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in stand position until cued to down by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - Handler cues the dog in sequence to:
 - Down
 - Sit
 - Come to front and sit
 - Finish left or right (handler's discretion)
 - Dog performs a down in place, then sit in place, then comes to front and sits, and finishes as cued by handler.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 8' – 10' (2.4m – 3m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.
- Handler may not touch the dog during the exercise.



308 A-B (L2 B1)—MOVING DOWN, LEAVE DOG. TURN, FRONT, FINISH

To demonstrate distant down-stay and recall.

Primary Element(s):

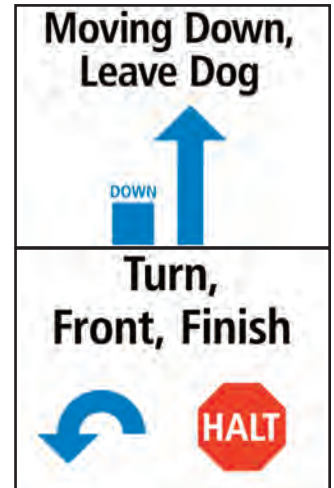
- A. STAY IN DOWN POSITION
- B. COME TO FRONT

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler, while remaining in heel position, pauses momentarily and cues the dog to down.
 - Dog moves into the down position without pausing in the sit position.
 - Handler cues the dog to stay and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in down position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - Handler cues the dog to come to sit at front.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler cues the dog to finish to left or right (handler's discretion).
 - Dog performs a finish as cued by handler and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 15' – 20' (4.5m – 6m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.



310 A-B (NEW)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. BLIND FRONT, FINISH LEFT

To demonstrate a distant stay and auditory response to recall.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. COME TO BLIND FRONT

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler halts, continuing to face forward.
 - Without turning, handler calls dog to come to sit at front; handler's shoulders shall remain square to their forward path until dog sits at front.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler cues the dog to finish to left.
 - Dog performs a finish left and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 10' – 16' (3m – 4.8m) away, continuing in same direction as the approach to the first sign.
- Handler may turn head slightly when calling dog to front.



312 A-B (57-58)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. TURN, DIRECTED JUMP, FRONT, FINISH

To demonstrate a distant stay and jumping.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. PASS BETWEEN JUMP UPRIGHTS IN CORRECT DIRECTION WITH HANDLER AT 6' (1.8M) DISTANCE

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues the dog to stay and walks to second sign past the jump.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - While keeping both feet in place, handler cues the dog to jump and come to sit at front.
 - Dog shall jump, passing between the uprights in the correct direction without displacing the pole or bar and without a run-out.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler cues finish to left or right (handler's discretion).
 - Dog performs a finish as cued by handler and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- First sign is approximately 12' – 15' (3.6m – 4.5m) in front of the jump and 6' (1.8m) offset to the either side of the jump.
- Second sign is placed approximately 12' – 15' (3.6m – 4.5m) beyond the jump, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.
- When cueing the jump, if the handler places one foot inside the 6' distance from the jump while keeping the other foot in place, a penalty shall be assessed for not performing as described. If the handler moves both feet out of place while cueing the jump, the Primary Element is not satisfied.
- As the dog is jumping, the handler may turn slightly so dog can come to front position, but handler shall not move towards the dog.



Section 7.2—Moving Exercises

Moving exercises are exercises that conclude with an action element; they may include one or more stationary elements but do not conclude with a stationary position.

350 (NEW)—DOUBLE LEFT ABOUT TURN

To demonstrate understanding of heel position with handler and dog counter-movements.

Primary Element(s):

DOG PASSES CLOCKWISE AROUND HANDLER TO REVERSE DIRECTION AS HANDLER TURNS COUNTERCLOCKWISE (X2)

Requirements:

- While moving forward with the dog in heel position:
 - Handler turns counterclockwise (180° left) while the dog turns to the right, moving clockwise around the outside of the handler and back into heel position.
 - Handler and dog continue heeling forward in unison for 2 – 4 steps and repeat the “Left About Turn” again as described above.
- Handler and dog continue heeling forward in unison in the original direction.

Note(s):

- Handler turns may be pivots.



352 (54)—REVERSE HEEL 3 STEPS, FORWARD

To demonstrate position control while heeling.

Primary Element(s):

REVERSE HEEL 3 STEPS

Requirements:

- While heeling, handler and dog pause momentarily and heel backwards for a minimum of three full steps (approximately 5' – 6', or 1.5m – 1.8m) and then reverse direction and resume heeling forward.
- Dog shall reverse direction of heeling while maintaining heel position, without turning significantly and without attempting to sit or down.

Note(s):

- Handler may cue a stand with the pause for initiating of heel backwards and may cue heel on initiating heeling forward following reversal.
- The pause for reversals of direction at beginning and end of the exercise are transitions for change of direction and not halts, and should not be abrupt.
- “Reverse heeling” should be smooth and fluid at near normal pace. Extra steps in reverse shall not be penalized.
- Heeling penalties apply in both directions.



354 (42 REVISED)—FRONT, 1-2-3 STEPS BACKWARD, FORWARD

To demonstrate fronts with sits with repeated handler movement.

Primary Element(s):

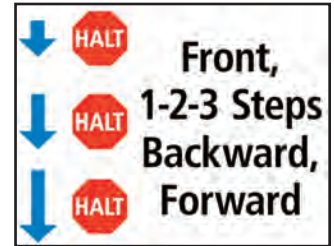
REPEATING SITS AT FRONT

Requirements:

- Handler halts (without stepping backwards) while simultaneously cueing the dog to sit at front.
- Dog comes to front and sits, without sitting in heel position.
- Once the dog is sitting, the handler will cue the dog to front and:
 - take one step backward and halt.
 - take two steps backward and halt.
 - take three steps backward and halt.
- With each handler movement backward, the handler may cue the front.
- The dog will move in unison with the handler and sit in the front position following each halt.
- Following the final front, handler cues the dog to heel and the team heels forward as the dog arrives at heel position.
- Dog moves toward heel position by either going directly to handler's left side or going behind the handler, and heels forward in unison with handler without sitting.

Note(s):

- Handler shall be penalized for taking steps backwards before initial front.
- Missing any of the four sits at front required in this exercise does not satisfy the Primary Element.



356 (L3 B2 REVISED)—CALL FRONT, DOG BACK UP 3 STEPS, RETURN, FORWARD

To demonstrate proficiency to back up.

Primary Element(s):

BACK UP 3 STEPS WITHOUT SITTING

Requirements:

- Handler stops forward motion while simultaneously cueing the dog to sit at front.
- Dog comes to front and sits, without sitting in heel position.
- Once the dog is sitting, the handler cues the dog to stand and back up.
- The dog moves backwards in a straight line while continuing to face handler, as handler advances forward to dog.
- Handler returns to heel position by either going directly to dog's right side or going behind the dog, with the dog remaining in place in stand position.
- Upon returning to heel position, handler cues the dog to heel while continuing to move forward.
- Dog heels forward in unison with handler.

Note(s):

- Handler may take up to 4 steps backward while calling the dog to front, but is not required to do so.
- Handler may not cue the dog to move backwards by stepping into them. This shall be considered an additional cue.
- Handler may cue dog to stay before handler moves to return to heel position.



358 (63 REVISED)—FRONT, 180° R/L PIVOT, FORWARD

To demonstrate synchronized movement.

Primary Element(s):

INITIATE MOVEMENT AS HANDLER PIVOTS

Requirements:

- Handler halts (without stepping backwards) while simultaneously cueing the dog to sit at front.
- Dog comes to front and sits, without sitting in heel position.
- After the dog sits, the handler pivots 180° right or left and the dog moves in unison into heel position.
- Upon dog's arrival at heel position, handler and dog immediately continue forward.

Note(s):

- Handler shall be penalized for taking steps backwards before initial front.
- Handler's turn may be a pivot or turn of no more than approximately a 2' – 3' (60cm – 90cm) radius.



360 (59)—RIGHT TURN, 1-2 STEPS, DOWN, FORWARD

To demonstrate responsiveness to down following turn.

Primary Element(s):

DOWN FOLLOWING TURN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog turn 90° to the right, take 1 or 2 steps, then the handler pauses momentarily and cues the dog to down.
- Dog moves into a down in heel position without pausing in the sit position.
- Once the dog is in the down position, handler and dog immediately heel forward in unison with the dog moving directly from the down.



362 (60)—LEFT TURN, 1-2 STEPS, DOWN, FORWARD

To demonstrate responsiveness to down following turn.

Primary Element(s):

DOWN FOLLOWING TURN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog turn 90° to the left, take 1 or 2 steps, then the handler pauses momentarily and cues the dog to down.
- Dog moves into a down in heel position without pausing in the sit position.
- Once the dog is in the down position, handler and dog immediately heel forward in unison with the dog moving directly from the down.



364 (L3 B3 REVISED)—HALT, STAND WITH DISTRACTION, RETURN BEHIND, FORWARD

To demonstrate confidence and stability in holding a stay.

Primary Element(s):

STAY IN PLACE

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- With dog sitting in heel position, handler cues the dog to stand.
- Dog shall stand unassisted in place.
- Handler cues the dog to stay and walks ahead approximately 6' (1.8m), then turns about and halts, facing the dog.
- Judge approaches toward dog, passing between handler and dog, walks around the dog, and moves to the handler's side while observing dog.
- After judge has stopped at handler's side, the handler returns to heel position by going behind the dog, with the dog remaining in place in stand position.
- Upon returning to heel position, handler cues the dog to heel while continuing to move forward.
- Dog heels forward in unison with handler.

Note(s):

- Handler may not touch the dog during the exercise.
- Judge may move either direction, crossing the path between handler and dog, and circle the dog either clockwise or counterclockwise no closer to the dog than arm's length.



366 A-B (50-51 REVISED)—MOVING STAND, LEAVE DOG. TURN, CALL TO HEEL, FORWARD

To demonstrate a distant stay and differentiation of front versus heel.

Primary Element(s):

A. STAY IN PLACE

B. COME TO HEEL POSITION

Requirements:

A.

- Handler, while remaining in heel position, pauses momentarily and cues the dog to stand and stay.
- Dog stands unassisted in heel position without attempting to sit.
- Handler leaves the dog and walks to second sign.
- Dog stays in place and in stand position until called to heel by handler.

B.

- Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
- Handler immediately calls dog to come to heel (either direction).
- Dog comes to heel position.
- As the dog comes into heel position, handler cues the dog to heel.
- Without attempting to sit, dog moves forward in unison with handler.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 8' – 10' (2.4m – 3m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.
- Handler may not touch the dog during the exercise.
- "Come to heel position" (Primary Element) means moving directly to heel position without coming to front position.
- Dog may go directly to handler's left side or circle around behind handler.



368 A-B (61-62 REVISED)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. TURN, DOWN ON RECALL, FRONT, RETURN, FORWARD

To demonstrate a distant stay and refined understanding of down.

Primary Element(s):

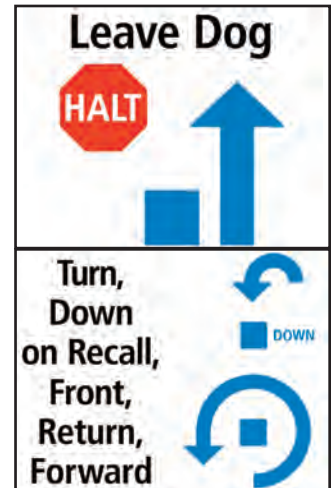
- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. DOWN ON RECALL AT DISTANCE

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - Handler calls dog to come to front and sit.
 - Dog comes at a brisk pace. As dog comes, handler cues dog to down so that dog downs approximately halfway between the first and second signs of the exercise.
 - Dog immediately moves into down position, without pausing in the sit position, at a distance of no less than 6' (1.8m) from handler and awaits further cue to come.
 - Handler cues dog to come to sit at front.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler returns to heel position by either going directly to dog's right side or going behind the dog, with the dog remaining in place in sit position.
 - Upon returning to heel position, handler cues the dog to heel while continuing to move forward.
 - Dog heels forward in unison with handler.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 24' – 30' (7.5m – 9m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.
- If the dog is closer than 6' (1.8m) of the handler when down (handler may not take steps backwards), the Primary Element has not been performed.
- Handler may cue dog to stay before handler moves to return to heel position.



370 A-B (L2 B3 REVISED)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. TURN, DOWN, RETURN BEHIND, FORWARD

To demonstrate a distant sit-stay and down at a distance.

Primary Element(s):

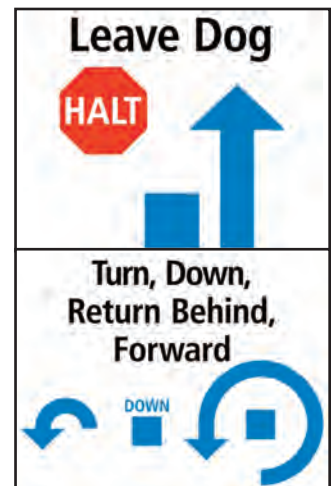
- A. STAY IN SIT POSITION
- B. DOWN AT A DISTANCE FROM SIT

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until cued to down by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - Handler immediately cues dog to down.
 - Once the dog is down, handler returns to heel position by going behind the dog, with the dog remaining in place in down position.
 - Upon returning to heel position, handler cues the dog to heel while continuing to move forward.
 - Dog heels forward in unison with handler directly from the down position.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 10' – 15' (3m – 4.5m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.



372 A-B (NEW)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. TURN, CALL OVER 2 JUMPS, FRONT, FORWARD

To demonstrate a distant stay and jumping sequence.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. PASS BETWEEN JUMP UPRIGHTS IN CORRECT DIRECTION (2X)

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, with the dog facing the center of the first jump, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues the dog to stay and walks to second sign by walking past the jumps to the back side of the second jump.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called by handler.
- B.
 - Handler turns about and halts, facing the dog.
 - Handler cues the dog to jump and to come to sit at front.
 - Dog shall jump each jump, passing between the uprights in the correct direction without displacing the pole or bar and without a run-out.
 - Dog comes to front and sits.
 - Handler cues dog to heel and heels forward as dog arrives at heel position.
 - Dog moves to heel position by either going directly to handler's left side or going behind the handler, and heels forward in unison with handler without sitting.

Note(s):

- First sign is approximately 8' (2.4m) in front of first jump, such that dog may be set up in a direct line to the center of the jump.
- Second jump is set approximately 12' to 15' (3.6m – 4.5m) beyond the first jump in a straight line, such that the handler may set up to receive the dog in a direct line over the center of both jumps.
- Second sign is set approximately 10' to 12' (3m – 3.6m) beyond the second jump, such that the handler may set up to receive the dog in a direct line over the center of the two jumps.



374 (43)—SEND OVER JUMP, HANDLER RUNS BY 6' (1.8M)

To demonstrate jumping at a distance with handler in motion.

Primary Element(s):

PASS BETWEEN JUMP UPRIGHTS IN CORRECT DIRECTION WITH HANDLING AT A MINIMUM 6' (1.8M) DISTANCE

Requirements:

- Handler cues the dog to jump, and then handler runs (moving at no less than a fast pace) along the "handling line" 6' (1.8m) to the right of the jump.
- Handler returns to normal pace after crossing the plane of the jump.
- Handler continues heeling to next exercise.
- Dog shall jump, passing between the uprights in the correct direction without displacing the pole or bar and without a run-out.
- Dog shall return to heel position before handler begins next exercise.

Note(s):

- The handling line may be drawn on the ground to indicate the 6' (1.8m) minimum distance that the handler must maintain from the jump. The line may alternatively be defined by sign placement. This line shall be generally perpendicular to the plane of the jump, beginning no less than 15' (4.5m) before the jump and extending to a point no less than 5' (1.5m) beyond the jump.
- If the dog is faster than the handler, the dog may be called back to the handler without penalty.



376 (31)—OFFSET FIGURE 8 (WITH FOOD)

To demonstrate focused working habit with distraction.

Primary Element(s):

HEELING AROUND FOOD BOWLS AND CONES IN DEFINED PATTERN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog heel past the front cone on the team's left.
- Team crosses between the two food bowls without the dog deviating from the path toward the bowls ("deviation"), without the dog touching or deviating from the path to sniff the bowls ("distraction"), and without the team splitting a bowl.
- Team continues heeling around the back cone on handler's right side without deviation or distraction, and without splitting the cone.
- Team crosses again between the two food bowls without deviation or distraction or splitting a bowl, and continues heeling, passing the front cone on the team's left.

Note(s):

- Two covered dog food bowls filled (with approximately 1/4 cup each of dry dog food) and two cones are arranged in a flattened diamond pattern—the cones (front and back) are 10' (3m) apart; the food bowls (side) are 5' (1.5m) apart.
- Each food bowl shall generally be at least 6" (15cm) in diameter.
- The team crosses the center (i.e., between the cones) twice.
- The exercise may be placed at any angle (i.e., placed parallel, perpendicular, or diagonally to the course path) at judge's discretion. The front cone is to be clearly indicated on the course map and by placement of the exercise sign on the course.



Section 7.3—Level 3 Bonus Exercises

Level 3 Bonus exercises are set forth in this section. These exercises may be used as a bonus in Level 3 and Veteran classes.

Section 7.3.1—Stationary Exercises

Stationary exercises are exercises that conclude with a stationary position; they may include a moving element as part of the exercise.

400 (NEW)—FRONT, FINISH R/L TO RIGHT SIDE

To demonstrate understanding of the right side finish.

Primary Element(s):

FINISH TO RIGHT SIDE

Requirements:

- The handler halts (without stepping backwards) and simultaneously cues the dog to sit at front.
- Dog comes to front and sits.
- Handler cues the dog to finish (either direction) to the right-side heel position.
- Dog proceeds to the handler's right side and sits in right-side heel position facing forward, parallel to the handler.
- Handler and dog heel forward in unison with dog in right-side heel position to next station.

Note(s):

- Handler's feet shall remain still while the dog is performing the finish.
- Dog may move to right-side heel by either going directly to handler's right side or going behind the handler.
- This exercise must be followed by a Leave Dog or Call Front regular exercise where the dog resolves the exercise in left-side heel position, unless it is the last exercise of a course.



402 (L3 B1 REVISED)—HALT, RETRIEVE, FRONT, FINISH

To demonstrate the retrieve.

Primary Element(s):

RETRIEVE OBJECT TO FRONT POSITION

Requirements:

- Handler and dog halt in unison, facing directly toward the Retrieve Object, and handler cues the dog to sit.
- Dog sits in heel position.
- Handler sends the dog to retrieve the object, and dog goes out and picks up object.
- Dog returns to the handler without dropping the object.
- Dog sits at front, without dropping the object.
- Handler cues dog to release the object as handler takes the object from the dog.
- Handler cues dog to finish either left or right (handler's discretion).
- Dog performs a finish as cued by handler, and sits in heel position.

Note(s):

- Before beginning the course, the judge or their designated steward shall obtain the Retrieve Object from the handler and place it on the course. The Retrieve Object is placed approximately 15' (4.5m) away and directly ahead of the dog's path for the retrieve exercise; it may be placed at the next station sign where it is visible on approach and is out of the course heeling path, or alternatively, may be placed in the open on a placemat, and/or marked with a cone to make it more visible to the handler while heeling.
- At completion of exercise, it is suggested that the handler give the retrieve object to the judge or place it down at the exercise sign. The retrieve object may not be used as a lure.



Section 7.3.2—Moving Exercises

Moving exercises are exercises that conclude with an action element; they may include one or more stationary elements but do not conclude with a stationary position.

450 (NEW)—SWITCH SIDE 180° PIVOT

To demonstrate proficiency in heeling both sides.

Primary Element(s):

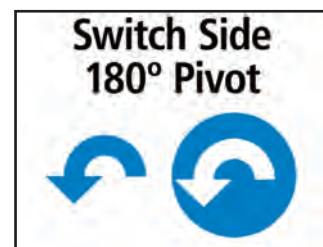
DOG TURNS IN PLACE PARALLEL TO HANDLER PATH TO PERFORM SIDE SWITCH

Requirements:

- Handler pivots and cues dog to turn 180° in place, reversing the direction of heeling.
- Dog remains parallel to handler during pivot.
- Handler and dog continue heeling in unison with dog on handler's right side.

Note(s):

- Handler pivot and dog turn may be rotating to the left or right.
- This exercise must be followed by a Leave Dog or Call Front regular exercise where the dog resolves the exercise in left-side heel position, unless it is the last exercise of a course.



452 (NEW)—SWITCH SIDE 180° RIGHT TURN

To demonstrate proficiency in heeling both sides.

Primary Element(s):

DOG PERFORMS SIDE SWITCH WITH HANDLER'S RIGHT TURN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog turn in parallel to the right 180° on an approximate 1' – 2' (30cm – 60cm) radius to travel on a path in the opposite direction.
- Dog turns in same direction as handler and begins heeling on handler's right side.
- Handler and dog continue heeling in unison with dog on handler's right side.

Note(s):

- Handler must make right turn (i.e., turn clockwise) and not pivot.
- To switch from handler's left to right side, dog will turn behind handler during turn.
- This exercise must be followed by a Leave Dog or Call Front regular exercise where the dog resolves the exercise in left-side heel position, unless it is the last exercise of a course.



454 (NEW)—SWITCH SIDE 180° LEFT TURN

To demonstrate proficiency in heeling both sides.

Primary Element(s):

DOG PERFORMS SIDE SWITCH WITH HANDLER'S LEFT TURN

Requirements:

- Handler and dog turn in parallel to the left 180° on an approximate 1' – 2' (30cm – 60cm) radius to travel on a path in the opposite direction.
- Dog turns in same direction as handler and begins heeling on handler's right side.
- Handler and dog continue heeling in unison with dog on handler's right side.

Note(s):

- Handler must make left turn (i.e., turn counterclockwise) and not pivot.
- To switch from handler's left to right side, dog will turn in front of handler during turn.
- This exercise must be followed by a Leave Dog or Call Front regular exercise where the dog resolves the exercise in left-side heel position, unless it is the last exercise of a course.



456 A-B (NEW)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. RIGHT TURN, CALL TO HEEL

To demonstrate a distant stay and call to heel while moving.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. COME TO HEEL POSITION

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position until called to heel by handler.
- B.
 - Without pausing, handler turns 90° right and after 1 or 2 steps, calls the dog to heel while continuing to walk to the next station.
 - Dog is to move promptly into heel position on handler's left side.
 - Team continues heeling forward as the dog comes to heel position.
 - Handler shall halt approximately 6' (1.8m) before next station sign if dog has not arrived in heel position.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 8' – 10' (2.4m – 3m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.
- Handler may look in direction of dog when calling to heel.



458 A-B (NEW)—HALT, LEAVE DOG. LEFT TURN, CALL TO HEEL

To demonstrate distant stay and call to heel while moving.

Primary Element(s):

- A. STAY IN PLACE
- B. COME TO HEEL POSITION

Requirements:

- A.
 - Handler and dog halt in unison, and handler cues the dog to sit.
 - Dog sits in heel position.
 - Handler cues dog to stay and walks to second sign.
 - Dog stays in place and in sit position under called to heel by handler.
- B.
 - Without pausing, handler turns 90° left and after 1 or 2 steps, calls the dog to heel while continuing to heel to the next station.
 - Dog is to move promptly into heel position on handler's left side.
 - Team continues heeling forward as the dog comes to heel position.
 - Handler shall halt approximately 6' (1.8m) before next station sign if dog has not arrived in heel position.

Note(s):

- Second sign is placed approximately 8' – 10' (2.4m – 3m) away, continuing in the same direction as the approach to the first sign.
- Handler may look in direction of dog when calling to heel.



460 (NEW)—MOVING DOWN, 2-4 STEPS, MOVING STAND

To demonstrate differentiation between down and stand.

Primary Element(s):

DOWN WHILE HEELING AND STAND WITHOUT ATTEMPTING TO SIT OR DOWN

Requirements:

- Handler performs the moving down by pausing momentarily while remaining in heel position and cueing the dog to down.
 - Dog moves into a down position without pausing in the sit position.
 - Upon downing, handler cues the dog to heel.
 - Handler and dog heel forward 2 – 4 steps with the dog moving directly from the down.
- Handler performs the moving stand by pausing momentarily while remaining in heel position and cueing the dog to stand.
 - Dog stands unassisted in heel position without attempting to sit or down.
- Handler and dog heel forward in unison.

Note(s):

- Handler shall promptly heel forward following the down and stand.
- Handler may not touch the dog during the exercise.



Chapter 8—Titles, Awards, & Rankings

This chapter provides an overview of the titles and awards that may be earned through competition. Accomplishments are recognized through the award of class and championship titles, a series of combined-level championship titles, and annual rankings. Each title will be recognized by WCRL with the award of a title certificate. Designation Awards, such as the Award of Excellence, will be appended to the title to which the award applies.

The awards for recognition in competition that are required to be provided by Trial Hosts are: qualifying ribbons in all regular classes, and placement awards in the “A” classes (to a reasonable number of placements, ranked by highest score and best time). Awards are branded with the WCRL logo.

Section 8.1—Class Titles

The following titles^{8.1} are available in the individual regular classes:

Title	Regular		Requirements
RLI	Rally Intro	Award of Excellence	3 Q's (qualifying scores) of 170 or better, earned under two different Judges in Level "A" class ^{8.2} . An “Award of Excellence” designation shall be appended to the title when the first three scores (includes numeric scores, NQs, and Es) are 190 or higher.
RL1	Rally Level 1		
RL2	Rally Level 2		
RL3	Rally Level 3		
RLV	Rally Veteran		

Section 8.2—Championship Titles

Once a team has earned a class title in Levels 1, 2, 3, or Veteran, they may continue to compete at that level in the “B” class for the following championship titles:

Title	Championship		Requirements
RL1X	Rally Level 1	10 Qs (qualifying scores) of 170 or better, earned in Level “B” class.	
RL2X	Rally Level 2		
RL3X	Rally Level 3		
RLVX	Rally Veteran	5 Qs (qualifying scores) of 170 or better, earned in Level “B” class.	

For each additional set of ten Qs earned in Levels 1, 2, 3, or five Qs earned in Veteran class, after earning a Championship title, a title designation will be made indicating the number of times that a set of qualifying scores have been earned in that class level (e.g., RL1X2, RL1X3, RL1X4, etc.)

Championship titles are earned concurrently with Combined-Level Championship titles (see Section 8.3 below).

Section 8.3—Combined-Level Championship Titles

Combined-Level Championship titles are earned by competing in two or more levels (from Levels 1, 2, or 3) in the same trial. Combined-Level Championship titles are earned concurrently with Championship titles for Levels 1, 2, and 3 (see Section 8.2).

Combined-Level Championship titles must be earned sequentially, starting with the All Rally Champion (ARCH) title as listed in the following table:

Title	Description	Eligibility	Requirement(s)
ARCH	All Rally Champion	RL1 RL2	100 points from the “B” classes in Levels 1 and 2, with at least 30 points from each Level 5 QQs of 190 or higher in Levels 1 and 2
ARCHX	All Rally Champion Excellent	ARCH	5 QQs of 195 or higher in Levels 1 and 2
ARCHEX	All Rally Champion Extraordinaire	ARCHX RL3	10 QQs of 195 or higher in Levels 2 and 3
ARCHMX	All Rally Master Champion	ARCHEX	10 QQQs of 195 or higher in Levels 1, 2, and 3

Definitions:

Q—Qualifying Score

QQ—Two qualifying scores at the same trial in the “B” classes (also referred to as “Double Q”)

QQQ—Three qualifying scores at the same trial in the “B” classes (also referred to as “Triple Q”)

All Rally Champion (ARCH) Title

After earning the RL1 title, any dog/handler team becomes eligible to begin qualifying for the ARCH. To earn the ARCH title, the team must:

- Earn the Rally Level 1 (RL1) and Rally Level 2 (RL2) titles.
- Accumulate 100 points, with at least 30 points earned in Level 1 “B” class (points may accumulate prior to completing the RL2 title), and at least 30 points earned in Level 2 “B” class. The remaining 40 points may be earned in either Level 1 or Level 2.
 - Accumulation of the Level 1 points begins at the next trial after the Level 1 title (RL1) is earned.
 - Accumulation of the Level 2 points begins at the next trial after the Rally Level 2 title (RL2) is earned.
 - Points are earned toward the All Rally Championship title per the following table:

Score	Points Earned	Score	Points Earned	Score	Points Earned	Score	Points Earned
191	1	196	6	201	11	206	16
192	2	197	7	202	12	207	17
193	3	198	8	203	13	208	18
194	4	199	9	204	14	209	19
195	5	200	10	205	15	210	20

- Earn 5 QQs, with scores of 190 or higher in the “B” classes in Levels 1 and 2, with each set of QQs earned in the same trial.
 - Accumulation of the required 5 QQs begins at the next trial after the Rally Level 2 title (RL2) is earned.

All Rally Champion Excellent (ARCHX) Title

To earn the ARCHX title, a team must:

- Have earned the ARCH title.
- Earn an additional 5 QQs, with scores of 195 or higher in the “B” classes in Levels 1 and 2, with each set of QQs earned in the same trial.
 - Accumulation of the required 5 QQs begins at the next trial after the ARCH title is earned.

All Rally Champion Extraordinaire (ARCHEX) Title

To earn the ARCHEX title, a team must:

- Have earned the All Rally Champion Excellent (ARCHX) title and the Rally Level 3 (RL3) title.
- Earn 10 double Qs (QQ), with scores of 195 or higher in the “B” classes in Levels 2 and 3, with each set of QQs earned in the same trial.
 - Accumulation of the required 10 QQs begins at the next trial after eligibility has been earned for the title.

All Rally Master Champion (ARCHMX) Title

To earn the ARCHMX title, a team must:

- Have earned the ARCHEX title.
- Earn an additional 10 QQQs, with scores of 195 or higher in the “B” classes in Levels 1, 2, and 3, with each set of QQQs earned at the same trial.
 - Accumulation of the required 10 QQQs begins at the next trial after the ARCHEX title is earned.

Teams may continue to compete after earning the ARCHMX. For each set of 10 QQQs earned after the ARCHMX has been earned, the designation will be changed to ARCHMX2, ARCHMX3, ARCHMX4, etc.

Section 8.4—Annual World and National Rankings

All handlers competing in Levels 1, 2, 3, and Veteran are eligible to earn points towards annual rankings. Rankings are recognized for the top 20 handlers nationally and by Title Category each calendar year. Points are awarded to dog/handler teams for each qualifying score greater than 190 in accordance with the points table in Section 8.3.

The following rules apply:

- Points are calculated based on the performance scores utilizing the points table shown in Section 8.3 of these regulations. Any scores not challenged by February 15th of the year following the calendar year in which points are earned shall be considered final for purposes of annual rankings.
- Points are calculated each calendar year, from trials conducted from January 1 through December 31.
- Points earned on scores from both the “A” and “B” classes count toward annual rankings as follows:
 - Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 points are tallied for RL1, RL2, and RL3 ranking, respectively.
 - Levels 1 and 2 points are aggregated for ARCH and ARCHX ranking.
 - Levels 2 and 3 points are aggregated for ARCHEX ranking.
 - Levels 1, 2, and 3 points are aggregated for the ARCHMX ranking.
- Points from Veteran class are tabulated separately for Veteran ranking only.
- Intro classes are not ranked.
- Handlers under the age of 16 competing in the regular classes are eligible for ranking as a Junior Handler provided they have registered their dog as a Junior Handler team. Junior Handler ranking is valid through the calendar year in which the junior handler turns 16 years of age.

The following annual rankings will be published for each calendar year on the WCRL website in the first quarter of the following year:

- Top 20 Overall by country, based on total points earned in Levels 1, 2, and 3
- Top 20 by Title Category, based on the highest title that a team earns during the calendar year, based on the following hierarchy (from lowest to highest): RL1, RL1X, RL2, RL2X, RL3, RL3X, ARCH, ARCHX, ARCHEX, ARCHMX, ARCHMX+
- Top 20 Overall in Veteran classes
- Top Overall in Junior Handlers

Footnote(s):

8.1 The Rally Junior 1 (RJR1), Junior 2 (RJR2), and Junior 3 (RJR3) titles will no longer be awarded as of January 1, 2018. Junior Handler registrations are eligible for all regular and championship titles, all annual rankings, including Junior Handler annual rankings.

8.2 The Rally Intro title will also be awarded with three qualifying scores earned under one Judge. There is no separation of Intro class into A and B classes.

Special Note: Class titles and championship titles are typically placed following the dog’s name, while the combined-level championship title designations may appear before the dog’s name.

Appendix A—Course Design Requirements & Guidelines

A course is defined by the judge in the form of a course map, which presents the collection of exercises to be performed while following the defined sequence or path through the course. Each course design shall be unique for each trial in order to provide an objective test of a handler’s skills in navigating a course and training of the dog to perform each exercise as set forth in Chapters 5 – 7.

Judges are responsible for designing courses that meet the performance standards and present a balance of challenges for the class level. A course must have flow, which occurs through sequencing and spacing of stations with a degree of creativity.

Course navigation exercises include heeling and a variety of navigational turns, such as 90° Right Turn, 180° Left Turn, 270° Right Turn, 45° Veer Left, and so on. Turns of 90° or less may be implied following a Cone or Bowl exercise (e.g., Figure 8, Spiral, or Serpentine), and need not be directed by a physical sign.

In short, a prepared handler should find the course to be both fun and challenging, with a natural and upbeat experience as they perform the course, through a seamless connection of stations from start to finish.

Table: Summary of Course Requirements

	Intro	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Veteran
# of Exercise Signs (including bonus signs)	10	14 – 16	16 – 18	18 – 20	11 – 13
Maximum # Shared Stations	1	2	3	3	2
Maximum # of Exercises per Shared Station	2	2	3	3	3
Option to Separate Shared Stations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Maximum # of Stationary Exercises	4	5	5	6	3
Bonus Exercise	Level 1 Cone Exercise	Level 2 Exercise	Level 3 Exercise	Level 3 Bonus Exercise	Level 3 Bonus Exercise (w/o Sit or Moving Down)
Maximum Course Time (MCT)	3:00 minutes (180 seconds)	3:00 minutes (180 seconds)	3:30 minutes (210 seconds)	4:00 minutes (240 seconds)	4:00 minutes (240 seconds)
Standard Course Time (SCT) (“B” Class) <i>(SCT has been postponed indefinitely)</i>	N/A	2:40 minutes (160 seconds)	3:10 minutes (190 seconds)	3:40 minutes (220 seconds)	N/A

Section A.1—General Course Design Standards

The following standards establish the environment in which a Rally performance is to be tested.

Bonus

Each course must include one bonus exercise, which is incorporated as part of the timed course (i.e., after the Start and before the Finish). Each bonus sign shall be a numbered station in the sequence selected at judge’s discretion, and it shall be clearly marked by placing the “Bonus” placard next to or affixed to the bonus exercise sign(s). The bonus exercise is not counted toward the maximum number of Stationary Exercises allowed on a course.

Since handlers have the option to bypass the bonus and continue to the next station on course, course flow should be maintained from the station preceding the bonus, to the station following the bonus.

If the bonus exercise results in a change of direction, the handler shall perform an additional basic turn as needed following the bonus in order to continue to the next station (see Chapter 3, Section 3.3.) The judge may place a basic directional turn from Level 1 (e.g., 180° Right Turn, 45° Veer Left), which shall be unnumbered, following the bonus in order to maintain course flow.

The bonus exercise is selected as follows:

- In Level 1, the bonus is any Level 2 exercise set forth in Chapter 6 other than those exercises performed at a distance (i.e., beginning with “Leave Dog”) and jumping exercises, as Level 1 must be performed on leash.
- In Level 2, the bonus is selected a limited number of Level 3 exercises, as follows: 300, 302, 308AB, 350, 354, 358, 360, 362, 372AB, 374, and 376.
- In Level 3, the bonus is selected from the list of Level 3 Bonus exercises set forth in Chapter 7.
- In Intro, the bonus is selected from the Level 1 Cone exercises set forth in Chapter 5.
- In Veteran, the bonus is selected from the Level 3 Bonus exercises that do not include a sit (if the maximum number of sits for a Veteran course will be exceeded) or a moving down, plus from 350, 364, 366AB, and 376.

Course Efficiency

The Start sign should be convenient to the designated ring entrance, and the Finish sign should be positioned near the exit to promote efficient flow in and out of the ring, as well as for ease of visibility for the Timing Steward.

Course Maps

A course map is the diagram showing the course flow, numerical sequence, and positioning of each exercise station. It is used by course builders to lay out the course and by handlers to study the course layout. Course maps must:

- be computer-generated or typewritten
- have a title that includes the name “WCRL,” the trial host name, class name (i.e., Level), date of event, trial number (if more than one in a day), and Judge name
- include a legend listing the exercises and exercise sign #s (e.g., Halt-Sit [100]), in the order they are used
- indicate the Bonus, Shared Stations (if any), and Joined Pace signs (if any), both on the map and in the legend
- include ring dimensions and scale of the map (e.g., 1 inch = 10 feet)

Exercise Sign Usage

An exercise may be used only once per course, except for the following signs:

Exercises that may be used 2 times per course	Exercises that may be used 3 times per course
Slow Pace (152)	Normal Pace (150)
Fast Pace (154)	90° Right Turn (158)
270° Right Turn (166)	90° Left Turn (160)
270° Left Turn (168)	180° Right Turn (162)
Veer 45° Right (174)	180° Left Turn (164)
Veer 45° Left (176)	

Maximum Course Time and Standard Course Time *(SCT has been postponed indefinitely, per 11/13/18 Amendment.)*

The judge shall consider the Maximum Course Time (MCT) and Standard Course Time (SCT) in the selection of exercises (see Section 3.4—Performance Concepts). A course should have a balance of exercises of different types so that they may be performed without time penalty when the course is performed proficiently, including the performance of a bonus exercise and any treat rewards given following a Stationary exercise a reasonable number of times for the level.

Selection of too many stationary exercises could result in a performance time that surpasses the SCT when the course is performed proficiently and must be avoided.

Should the course design be such that it appears the SCT may be exceeded, this is an indication that either the course is too difficult for the level, or that the judge’s estimate of a sound performance is too slow. The judge must consider sizes and types of breeds of sound conformation while performing with some spryness in making their estimates, and that food rewards should not be necessary at every stationary exercise. Any adjustments to the course design shall be made during the course building and not after a class has begun.

Pace Exercises

A Normal Pace sign is not required to be placed following pace changes. In addition, a pace exercise need not be just a standalone exercise on course. A Slow Pace or Fast Pace sign may be joined to (i.e., immediately follow) a station or shared station to indicate the speed at which to move to the next station, except a pace sign may not be joined to an exercise ending in down in any class, and may not be joined to a stationary exercise in Intro, Level 1, and Veteran classes. (See Chapter 3, Section 3.4—Pace.)

Ring Size

The recommended course size for all levels is 4,000 square feet (405 square meters) in a recommended rectangular configuration of 50 x 80 feet (15m x 27m). The minimum course size may be as small 2,000 square feet (208 square meters) with a recommended rectangular configuration of 40 x 50 feet (13m x 16m), but trial hosts are strongly encouraged to make as much of the recommended course size available to provide the judge with more freedom in design and selection of exercises. Space between stations is crucial to enable the handler and dog teams to work in an upbeat and enjoyable manner.

Judges should design courses to take full advantage of available ring size whenever possible. Course size may be reduced up to 25% for Intro. Other ring configurations may be possible and should be presented to WCRL for review.

Shared Stations

Exercise signs that share a common stationary element may be placed in a shared station. The exceptions are that bonuses and exercise #256 (Moving Down, Forward) may not be used in shared stations. Initial exercises in a shared station must be stationary exercises. (See Chapter 3, Section 3.4—Shared Station.)

No more than one sign of a shared station shall have three or more sits and/or downs combined.

Each stationary exercise in a shared station shall be included in the total stationary exercise count on the course.

Spacing Variability

Ample spacing should be provided for all sizes and types of dogs to comfortably negotiate the course. There shall be a minimum of 10 feet (3m) between exercise signs sequentially, though a distance of 15 – 20 feet (4.5m – 6m) is recommended if possible. The following exercises require more than 10 feet (3m) to the next station. They are shown with minimum and recommended distances for performance of the exercises:

Level	Minimum	Recommended
Level 1		
Fast Pace (154)	20 feet (6m)	20 – 24 feet (6m – 7.5m)
Level 2		
Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over Jump, Front, Finish (216 A-B)	20 feet (6m)	24 – 27 feet (7.5m – 8.1m)
Halt, Fast Forward from Sit (254)	18 feet (5.5m)	18 – 20 feet (5.5m – 6m)
Send Over Jumps, Handler Runs By 3' (1m) (260)	20 feet (6m)	24 – 30 feet (7.5m – 9m)
Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over Jump, Front, Forward (262 A-B)	20 feet (6m)	24 – 27 feet (7.5m – 8.1m)
Level 3		
Halt, 1-2-3 Steps Forward with Halts (300)	18 feet (5.5m)	20 – 24 feet (6m – 7.5m)
Moving Down, Leave Dog. Turn, Front, Finish (308)	15 feet (4.5m)	15 – 20 feet (4.5m – 6m)
Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Directed Jump, Front, Finish (312 A-B)	24 feet (7.5m)	24 – 30 feet (7.5m – 9m)
Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Down on Recall, Front, Return, Forward (368 A-B)	24 feet (7.5m)	24 – 30 feet (7.5m – 9m)
Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over 2 Jumps, Front, Forward (372 A-B)	30 feet (9m)	30 – 35 feet (9m – 10.5m)
Send Over Jump, Handler Runs By 6' (1.8m) (374)	20 feet (6m)	24 – 30 feet (7.5m – 9m)
<i>Level 3 Bonus:</i> Halt, Leave Dog. Right Turn, Call to Heel (456 A-B)	20 feet after turn (6m)	20 – 24 feet (6m – 7.5m)
<i>Level 3 Bonus:</i> Halt, Leave Dog. Left Turn, Call to Heel (458 A-B)	20 feet after turn (6m)	20 – 24 feet (6m – 7.5m)
<i>Level 3 Bonus:</i> Moving Down, 2-4 Steps, Moving Stand (460)	15 feet (4.5m)	15 – 20 feet (4.5m – 6m)

Stations and Signs

A station is defined as a place on course where one or more exercise signs shall be performed (see Chapter 3, Section 3.4). Exercise signs, including both signs of a two-sign exercise, must be numbered sequentially to define the flow of the course. For shared stations, each exercise shall also be numbered separately to indicate the order in which the exercises are to be performed.

Exercise signs are generally placed, at judge's discretion, so that the course path and performance of the exercise is to the left or in front of each sign. Cone exercises may have the exercise sign placed at the first cone, facing toward the path of approach.

Each exercise sign has a Primary Element and Secondary Element(s); therefore, each exercise sign is scored. For example, when scoring a performance of a two-sign exercise (e.g., #212 A-B Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Recall, Finish Right), both sign A (Halt, Leave Dog) and sign B (Turn, Recall, Finish Right) are scored based on the exercise requirements for each sign.

Section A.2—Level 1 Course Requirements

Purpose: Level 1 is designed to test proficiency in performance of a course that incorporates a variety of turns and fundamental exercises demonstrating sit, stand, down, stay, front, and finish with the dog on-leash. The focus is on demonstrating a basic foundation in teamwork in the fundamental exercises required for building a strong bond between handler and dog.

A Level 1 course has a Start and Finish, and 14 – 16 exercise signs, which includes the bonus exercise sign. The maximum number of stationary exercises allowed on each Level 1 course is 5.

Each Level 1 course must include, in order of Judge’s preference:

- Exercise #102 (Halt, Sit, Stand)
- At least 1 Down exercise from Level 1
- At least 1 Stay exercise from Level 1
- 1 bonus exercise from the Level 2 exercises (see Table: Level 2 Exercises By Type), excluding exercises performed at a distance (“Leave Dog Exercises”) and jumping exercises

The remainder of the Level 1 course shall be comprised of exercises from Level 1.

Level 1 Exercises By Type

Stationary (S)	Moving (M)
Halt, Sit (100)	Normal Pace (150)
Halt, Sit, Stand (102)	Slow Pace (152)
Halt, Sit, Down (104)	Fast Pace (154)
Halt, Sit, Walk Around (106)	Moving Sidestep Right (156)
Halt, Turn Right, 1 Step, Halt (108)	90° Right Turn (158)
Halt, 90° Right Pivot, Halt (110)	90° Left Turn (160)
Halt, Sit, Down, Sit (112)	180° Right Turn (162)
Halt, Sit, Down, Walk Around (114)	180° Left Turn (164)
Call Front, Finish Right (116)	270° Right Turn (166)
Call Front, Finish Left (118)	270° Left Turn (168)
	360° Right Turn (170)
	360° Left Turn (172)
	Veer 45° Right (174)
	Veer 45° Left (176)
	Call Front, Forward Right (178)
	Call Front, Forward Left (180)
	<i>Cone Exercises:</i>
	Mini Spiral Right (182)
	Mini Spiral Left (184)
	Figure 8 (186)
	Serpentine (188)

Section A.3—Level 2 Course Requirements

Purpose: Level 2 is designed to test proficiency in the fundamental skills through an expanded array of exercises while moving through a course with the dog off-leash, as well as to introduce jumping skills and the recall exercise in preparation for a wider range of behaviors at the next level. The focus at this level is on solidifying confidence in the fundamental skills, while building the dog’s willingness to work with their handler off-leash.

A Level 2 course has a Start and Finish, and 16 – 18 exercise signs, which includes the bonus exercise sign(s). The maximum number of complete stationary exercises allowed on each Level 2 course is 5.

Each Level 2 course shall include, in order of Judge’s preference:

- At least 5 complete exercises from Level 2, which shall include:
 - at least 1 Leave Dog exercise
 - at least 1 Jump exercise (jump exercises 216 A-B and 262 A-B may be used to fulfill both the Leave Dog and Jump exercise requirement)
- 1 bonus exercise from the following Level 3 exercises: 300, 302, 308AB, 350, 354, 358, 360, 362, 372AB, 374, and 376.

The remainder of the Level 2 course shall be comprised of exercises from Levels 1 and 2.

Level 2 Exercises By Type

Stationary (S)	Moving (M)
Halt, 180° Right Pivot, Halt ⁽¹⁾ (200) Halt, 90° Left Pivot, Halt ⁽¹⁾ (202) Halt, Sidestep Right, Halt ⁽¹⁾ (204) Halt, Leave Dog. Call to Heel, Sit (206AB) Halt, Leave Dog, Veer Right. Turn, Angled Recall, Finish (208AB) Halt, Leave Dog, Veer Left. Turn, Angled Recall, Finish (210AB) Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Recall, Finish Right (212AB) Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Recall, Finish Left (214AB) Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over Jump, Front, Finish (216AB) Call Front, Sidestep-Finish Left or Sidestep-Finish Right ⁽¹⁾ (218)	Halt, From Sit, 180° Right Turn, Forward ⁽¹⁾ (250) Halt, From Sit, 180° Left Turn, Forward ⁽¹⁾ (252) Halt, Fast Forward from Sit ⁽¹⁾ (254) Moving Down, Forward ⁽¹⁾ (256) Left About Turn ⁽¹⁾ (258) Send Over Jump, Handler Runs By 3’ (1m) (260) Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over Jump, Front, Forward (262AB) Halt, Leave Dog While Running. Return Behind, Forward (264AB) Moving Stand, Walk Around ⁽¹⁾ (266) <i>Cone/Bowl Exercises:</i> Spiral Right ⁽¹⁾ (268) Spiral Left ⁽¹⁾ (270) Offset Figure 8 (No Food) ⁽¹⁾ (272) Double Serpentine (Double Figure 8) ⁽¹⁾ (274)

Footnote(s):

(1) Exercise may be used as a bonus in Level 1.

Section A.4—Level 3 Course Requirements

Purpose: Level 3 is designed to test proficiency in a wide array of exercises testing the attentiveness and responsiveness of the dog while working through a course with the dog off-leash, including a variety of heeling maneuvers. The focus is on interaction of handler and dog as a team in a fluid series of challenges from start to finish. The course includes a wider array of exercises that test advanced proficiency in attentiveness, responsiveness, and distance control while reinforcing the dog’s understanding of position, place, and performing tasks at a distance.

A Level 3 course has a Start and Finish, and 18 – 20 exercise signs, which includes the bonus exercise sign(s). The maximum number of complete stationary exercises allowed on each Level 3 course is 6.

Each Level 3 course shall include, in order of Judge’s preference:

- At least 5 complete exercises from Level 3, which shall include:
 - at least 1 of the following Leave Dog exercises:
 - 306 A-B Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Down, Sit, Front, Finish
 - 368 A-B Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Down on Recall, Front, Return, Forward
 - 370 A-B Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Down, Return Behind, Forward
- 1 bonus exercise from the list of Level 3 Bonus exercises (see Chapter 7, Section 7.3.)

The remainder of the Level 3 course shall be comprised of exercises from Levels 1, 2, and 3.

Level 3 Exercises By Type

Stationary (S)	Moving (M)
Halt, 1-2-3 Steps Forward with Halts (300) Halt, 180° Left Pivot, Halt (302) Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Call to Heel, Sit (304AB) Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Down, Sit, Front, Finish (306AB) Moving Down, Leave Dog. Turn, Front, Finish (308AB) Halt, Leave Dog. Blind Front, Finish Left (310AB) Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Directed Jump, Front, Finish (312AB)	Double Left About Turn (350) Reverse Heel 3 Steps, Forward (352) Front, 1-2-3 Steps Backward, Forward (354) Call Front, Dog Back Up 3 Steps, Return, Forward (356) Front, 180° R/L Pivot, Forward (358) Right Turn, 1-2 Steps, Down, Forward (360) Left Turn, 1-2 Steps, Down, Forward (362) Halt, Stand with Distraction, Return Behind, Forward (364) Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Call to Heel, Forward (366AB) Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Down on Recall, Front, Return, Forward (368AB) Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Down, Return Behind, Forward (370AB) Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over 2 Jumps, Front, Forward (372AB) Send Over Jump, Handler Runs By 6’ (1.8m) (374) <i>Cone Exercise:</i> Offset Figure 8 (With Food) (376)
Level 3 Bonus Exercises	
Front, Finish R/L to Right Side ⁽¹⁾ (400) Halt, Retrieve, Front, Finish (402)	Switch Side 180° Pivot ⁽¹⁾ (450) Switch Side 180° Right Turn ⁽¹⁾ (452) Switch Side 180° Left Turn ⁽¹⁾ (454) Halt, Leave Dog. Right Turn, Call to Heel (456AB) Halt, Leave Dog. Left Turn, Call to Heel (458AB) Moving Down, 2-4 Steps, Moving Stand (460)

Footnote(s):

(1) Right-side heel bonus exercises must either be the last station of a course, or must be followed by a Leave Dog or Call Front regular exercise where the dog resolves the exercise in left-side heel position.

Section A.5—Intro Course Requirements

Purpose: Intro is designed for those who have just completed training of obedience fundamentals to provide a positive introduction to Rally sport and to help teams acclimate to being in the ring. The Intro class provides a means of testing proficiency in the fundamental exercises of heel, sit, stand, down, front, and finish, while moving through a smooth flowing, abbreviated course with the dog on leash.

An Intro course has a Start and Finish, and 10 exercise signs, which includes the bonus exercise sign. The maximum number of stationary exercises allowed on each Intro course is 4.

Each Intro course must include, in order of Judge’s preference:

- Exercise #102 (Halt, Sit, Stand)
- 1 Down exercise from Level 1
- 1 bonus exercise from the list of Cone Exercises in Level 1

The remainder of the Intro course shall be comprised of Intro exercises from Level 1. Cone Exercises may not be used on an Intro course other than as a bonus.

Intro Exercises By Type (from Level 1)

Stationary (S)	Moving (M)
Halt, Sit (100) Halt, Sit, Stand (102) Halt, Sit, Down (104) Halt, Sit, Walk Around (106) Halt, Turn Right, 1 Step, Halt (108) Halt, 90° Right Pivot, Halt (110) Halt, Sit, Down, Sit (112) Halt, Sit, Down, Walk Around (114) Call Front, Finish Right (116) Call Front, Finish Left (118)	Normal Pace (150) Slow Pace (152) Fast Pace (154) Moving Sidestep Right (156) 90° Right Turn (158) 90° Left Turn (160) 180° Right Turn (162) 180° Left Turn (164) 270° Right Turn (166) 270° Left Turn (168) 360° Right Turn (170) 360° Left Turn (172) Veer 45° Right (174) Veer 45° Left (176) Call Front, Forward Right (178) Call Front, Forward Left (180)
Intro Bonus Exercises	
	<i>Cone Exercises:</i> Mini Spiral Right (182) Mini Spiral Left (184) Figure 8 (186) Serpentine (188)

Section A.6—Veteran Course Requirements

Purpose: Veteran is designed to incorporate age-appropriate exercises from all levels to enable older dogs to remain active into their later years.

A Veteran course has a Start and Finish, and 11 – 13 exercise signs, which includes the bonus exercise sign(s). The maximum number of sits (in either heel or front position) allowed on each Veteran course is 5. An exercise may have more than one sit, so each sit must be counted to ensure the course does not exceed 5 sits.

Each Veteran course shall include, in order of Judge’s preference:

- Maximum of 3 Veteran stationary exercises
- At least 1 Veteran moving exercises from Level 2
- At least 1 Veteran moving exercises from Level 3
- 1 bonus exercise from the list of Level 3 Bonus Exercises that do not involve a sit (if the maximum number of sits will be exceeded) or a Moving Down, or from the following Level 3 Exercises: 350, 364, 366AB, and 376.

The remainder of the Veteran course shall be comprised of Veteran moving exercises.

Veteran Exercises By Level

	Stationary (S)	Moving (M)
Level 1	Halt, Sit, Stand (102) Halt, Sit, Walk Around (106) Call Front, Finish Right (116) Call Front, Finish Left (118)	Normal Pace (150) Slow Pace (152) Fast Pace (154) Moving Sidestep Right (156) 90° Right Turn (158) 90° Left Turn (160) 180° Right Turn (162) 180° Left Turn (164) 270° Right Turn (166) 270° Left Turn (168) 360° Right Turn (170) 360° Left Turn (172) Veer 45° Right (174) Veer 45° Left (176) Call Front, Forward Right (178) Call Front, Forward Left (180) <i>Cone Exercises:</i> Mini Spiral Right (182) Mini Spiral Left (184) Figure 8 (186) Serpentine (188)
Level 2	Halt, Sidestep Right, Halt (204) Call Front, Sidestep-Finish Left or Sidestep-Finish Right (218)	Left About Turn (258) Halt, Leave Dog While Running. Return Behind, Forward (264AB) Moving Stand, Walk Around (266) <i>Cone/Bowl Exercises:</i> Spiral Right (268) Spiral Left (270) Offset Figure 8 (No Food) (272) Double Serpentine (Double Figure 8) (274)
Level 3	Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Call to Heel, Sit (304AB)	Double Left About Turn (350) Front, 180° R/L Pivot, Forward (358) Halt, Stand with Distraction, Return Behind, Forward (364) Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Call to Heel, Forward (366AB) Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Down, Return Behind, Forward (370AB) <i>Cone/Bowl Exercise:</i> Offset Figure 8 (With Food) (376)

Section A.7—Comprehensive Exercise List

The following tables include the list of exercises cross-referenced to their former exercise number. Previous signs may continue to be used with their new number, unless the exercise has been redefined, as indicated by “Revised” next to the former exercise number.

Where an exercise may be used more than once on a course, the maximum number is shown in parentheses ().

Level 1 Exercises

Type	Exercise #	Exercise Name	Former (2011) Exercise #
Stationary (S)	100	Halt, Sit	1
	102	Halt, Sit, Stand	2 Revised
	104	Halt, Sit, Down	3
	106	Halt, Sit, Walk Around	5
	108	Halt, Turn Right, 1 Step, Halt	28
	110	Halt, 90° Right Pivot, Halt	23
	112	Halt, Sit, Down, Sit	4
	114	Halt, Sit, Down, Walk Around	6
	116	Call Front, Finish Right	17
	118	Call Front, Finish Left	18
Moving (M)	150	Normal Pace (3)	21
	152	Slow Pace (2)	19
	154	Fast Pace (2)	20
	156	Moving Sidestep Right	22
	158	90° Right Turn (3)	7
	160	90° Left Turn (3)	8
	162	180° Right Turn (3)	9
	164	180° Left Turn (3)	10
	166	270° Right Turn (2)	11
	168	270° Left Turn (2)	12
	170	360° Right Turn	13
	172	360° Left Turn	14
	174	Veer 45° Right (2)	New
	176	Veer 45° Left (2)	New
	178	Call Front, Forward Right	15
	180	Call Front, Forward Left	16
	182	Mini Spiral Right	New
	184	Mini Spiral Left	New
186	Figure 8	New	
188	Serpentine	30	

Level 2 Exercises

Type	Exercise #	Exercise Name	Former (2011) Exercise #
Stationary (S)	200	Halt, 180° Right Pivot, Halt	38
	202	Halt, 90° Left Pivot, Halt	24
	204	Halt, Sidestep Right, Halt	47
	206 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Call to Heel, Sit	L1 B1
	208 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog, Veer Right. Turn, Angled Recall, Finish	32-33
	210 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog, Veer Left. Turn, Angled Recall, Finish	32-33
	212 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Recall, Finish Right	34-35-36
	214 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Recall, Finish Left	34-35-37
	216 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over Jump, Front, Finish	55-56 Revised
	218	Call Front, Sidestep-Finish Left or Sidestep-Finish Right	L1 B2 Revised
Moving (M)	250	Halt, From Sit, 180° Right Turn, Forward	40
	252	Halt, From Sit, 180° Left Turn, Forward	41
	254	Halt, Fast Forward from Sit	46
	256	Moving Down, Forward	45
	258	Left About Turn	48
	260	Send Over Jump, Handler Runs By 3' (1m)	New
	262 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over Jump, Front, Forward	55-56 Revised
	264 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog While Running. Return Behind, Forward	New
	266	Moving Stand, Walk Around	49 Revised
	268	Spiral Right	25
	270	Spiral Left	26
	272	Offset Figure 8 (No Food)	New
	274	Double Serpentine (Double Figure 8)	29

Level 3 Exercises

Type	Exercise #	Exercise Name	Former (2011) Exercise #
Stationary (S)	300	Halt, 1-2-3 Steps Forward with Halts	27
	302	Halt, 180° Left Pivot, Halt	39
	304 A-B	Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Call to Heel, Sit	50-51 Revised
	306 A-B	Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Down, Sit, Front, Finish	52-53
	308 A-B	Moving Down, Leave Dog. Turn, Front, Finish	L2 B1
	310 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Blind Front, Finish Left	New
	312 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Directed Jump, Front, Finish	57-58
Moving (M)	350	Double Left About Turn	New
	352	Reverse Heel 3 Steps, Forward	54
	354	Front, 1-2-3 Steps Backward, Forward	42 Revised
	356	Call Front, Dog Back Up 3 Steps, Return, Forward	L3 B2 Revised
	358	Front, 180° R/L Pivot, Forward	63 Revised
	360	Right Turn, 1-2 Steps, Down, Forward	59
	362	Left Turn, 1-2 Steps, Down, Forward	60
	364	Halt, Stand with Distraction, Return Behind, Forward	L3 B3 Revised
	366 A-B	Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Call to Heel, Forward	50-51 Revised
	368 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Down on Recall, Front, Return, Forward	61-62 Revised
	370 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Down, Return Behind, Forward	L2 B3 Revised
	372 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over 2 Jumps, Front, Forward	New
	374	Send Over Jump, Handler Runs By 6' (1.8m)	43
	376	Offset Figure 8 (With Food)	31

Level 3 Bonus Exercises

Type	Exercise #	Exercise Name	Former (2011) Exercise #
Stationary (S)	400	Front, Finish R/L to Right Side	New
	402	Halt, Retrieve, Front, Finish	L3 B1 Revised
Moving (M)	450	Switch Side 180° Pivot	New
	452	Switch Side 180° Right Turn	New
	454	Switch Side 180° Left Turn	New
	456 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Right Turn, Call to Heel	New
	458 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Left Turn, Call to Heel	New
	460	Moving Down, 2-4 Steps, Moving Stand	New

Discontinued Exercises

The following exercises have been discontinued in their original form:

- Level 2 Exercise 44—Halt, Leave, Call Front While Running
- Level 2 Bonus 2—Halt, Leave Dog / Call Front (distraction recall)

Section A.8—List of Primary Elements by Exercise

The following tables list the Primary Element(s) for each exercise by level.

Where an exercise may be used more than once on a course, the maximum number is shown in parentheses ().

Level 1 Primary Elements

Type	Exercise #	Exercise Name	Primary Element(s)
Stationary	100	Halt, Sit	Sit
	102	Halt, Sit, Stand	Stand from sit position
	104	Halt, Sit, Down	Down from sit position
	106	Halt, Sit, Walk Around	Stay in sit position
	108	Halt, Turn 1 Step Right, Halt	Initiate heeling as handler turns 1 step to right
	110	Halt, 90° Right Pivot, Halt	Initiate heeling as handler pivots right
	112	Halt, Sit, Down, Sit	Sit from down position
	114	Halt, Sit, Down, Walk Around	Stay in down position
	116	Call Front, Finish Right	Front with sit
	118	Call Front, Finish Left	Front with sit
Moving	150	Normal Pace (3)	Normal pace
	152	Slow Pace (2)	Slow pace
	154	Fast Pace (2)	Fast pace
	156	Moving Sidestep Right	Dog maintains heel position through handler sidestep
	158	90° Right Turn (3)	Right turn
	160	90° Left Turn (3)	Left turn
	162	180° Right Turn (3)	180° right turn
	164	180° Left Turn (3)	180° left turn
	166	270° Right Turn (2)	270° turn to the right
	168	270° Left Turn (2)	270° turn to the left
	170	360° Right Turn	360° turn to the right
	172	360° Left Turn	360° turn to the left
	174	Veer 45° Right (2)	45° right turn
	176	Veer 45° Left (2)	45° left turn
	178	Call Front, Forward Right	Front with sit
	180	Call Front, Forward Left	Front with sit
	182	Mini Spiral Right	Heeling around cones in defined pattern to the right
	184	Mini Spiral Left	Heeling around cones in defined pattern to the left
186	Figure 8	Heeling around cones in defined pattern	
188	Serpentine	Heeling around cones in defined pattern	

Level 2 Primary Elements

Type	Exercise #	Exercise Name	Primary Element(s)
Stationary	200	Halt, 180° Right Pivot, Halt	Initiate heeling as handler pivots to right
	202	Halt, 90° Left Pivot, Halt	Initiate heeling as handler pivots to left
	204	Halt, Sidestep Right, Halt	Dog sits in heel position after handler sidestep
	206 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Call to Heel, Sit	A. Stay in place B. Come to heel position
	208 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog, Veer Right. Turn, Offset Recall, Finish	A. Stay in place B. Come to front
	210 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog, Veer Left. Turn, Offset Recall, Finish	A. Stay in place B. Come to front
	212 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Recall, Finish Right	A. Stay in place B. Finish right
	214 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Recall, Finish Left	A. Stay in place B. Finish left
	216 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over Jump, Front, Finish	A. Stay in place B. Pass between jump uprights in correct direction
	218	Call Front, Sidestep-Finish Left or Sidestep-Finish Right	Front with sit (x2)
Moving	250	Halt, From Sit, 180° Right Turn, Forward	180° turn to right from sit
	252	Halt, From Sit, 180° Left Turn, Forward	180° turn to left from sit
	254	Halt, Fast Forward from Sit	Fast pace from sit
	256	Moving Down, Forward	Down without pausing in sit
	258	Left About Turn	Dog turns clockwise around handler while handler turns counterclockwise
	260	Send Over Jump, Handler Runs By 3' (1m)	Pass between jump uprights in correct direction with handling at a minimum 3' (1m) distance
	262 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over Jump, Front, Forward	A. Stay in place B. Pass between jump uprights in correct direction
	264 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog While Running. Return Behind, Forward	A. Stay in place B. Heel forward with handler
	266	Moving Stand, Walk Around	Stay in stand position
	268	Spiral Right	Heeling around cones in defined pattern to the right
	270	Spiral Left	Heeling around cones in defined pattern to the left
	272	Offset Figure 8 (No Food)	Heeling around food bowls and cones in defined pattern
	274	Double Serpentine (Double Figure 8)	Heeling around cones in defined pattern

Level 3 Primary Element(s)

Type	Exercise #	Exercise Name	Primary Element(s)
Stationary	300	Halt, 1-2-3 Steps Forward with Halts	Repeating sits
	302	Halt, 180° Left Pivot, Halt	Initiate heeling as handler pivots to left
	304 A-B	Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Call to Heel, Sit	A. Stay in place B. Come to heel position
	306 A-B	Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Down, Sit, Front, Finish	A. Stay in stand position B. Down and sit at a distance
	308 A-B	Moving Down, Leave Dog. Turn, Front, Finish	A. Stay in down position B. Come to front
	310 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Blind Front, Finish Left	A. Stay in place B. Come to blind front
	312 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Directed Jump, Front, Finish	A. Stay in place B. Pass between jump uprights in correct direction with handler at 6' (1.8m) distance
Moving	350	Double Left About Turn	Dog passes clockwise around handler to reverse direction as handler turns counterclockwise (x2)
	352	Reverse Heel 3 Steps, Forward	Reverse heel 3 steps
	354	Front, 1-2-3 Steps Backward, Forward	Repeating sits at front
	356	Call Front, Dog Back Up 3 Steps, Return, Forward	Back up 3 steps without sitting
	358	Front, 180° R/L Pivot, Forward	Initiate movement as handler pivots
	360	Right Turn, 1-2 Steps, Down, Forward	Down following turn
	362	Left Turn, 1-2 Steps, Down, Forward	Down following turn
	364	Halt, Stand with Distraction, Return Behind, Forward	Stay in place
	366 A-B	Moving Stand, Leave Dog. Turn, Call to Heel, Forward	A. Stay in place B. Come to heel position
	368 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Down on Recall, Front, Return, Forward	A. Stay in place B. Down on recall at a distance
	370 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Down, Return Behind, Forward	A. Stay in sit position B. Down at a distance from sit
	372 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Turn, Call Over 2 Jumps, Front, Forward	A. Stay in place B. Pass between jump uprights in correct direction(2x)
	374	Send Over Jump, Handler Runs By 6' (1.8m)	Pass between jump uprights in correct direction with handling at a minimum 6' (1.8m) distance
	376	Offset Figure 8 (With Food)	Heeling around food bowls and cones in defined pattern

Level 3 Bonus Primary Element(s)

Type	Exercise #	Exercise Name	Primary Element(s)
Stationary	400	Front, Finish R/L to Right Side	Finish to right side
	402	Halt, Retrieve, Front, Finish	Retrieve object to front position
Moving	450	Switch Side 180° Pivot	Dog turns in place parallel to handler path to perform side switch
	452	Switch Side 180° Right Turn	Dog performs side switch with handler's right turn
	454	Switch Side 180° Left Turn	Dog performs side switch with handler's left turn
	456 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Right Turn, Call to Heel	A. Stay in place B. Come to heel position
	458 A-B	Halt, Leave Dog. Left Turn, Call to Heel	A. Stay in place B. Come to heel position
	460	Moving Down, 2-4 Steps, Moving Stand	Down while heeling & stand without attempting to sit or down

EXERCISE SIGNS GUIDE

The following are key consistent graphical components in the WCRL exercise signs:

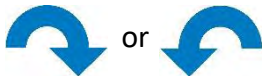
The **text on each sign matches the exercise name**. The exercise signs are designed to communicate primarily with text, with graphics added as visual support.



The red HALT on the **LEFT** side of the sign indicates “**Handler and dog halt in unison**” for the initial element(s).

Examples: #100, #108, #200, #300.

The red HALT on the **RIGHT** side of the sign indicates “**Dog sits in heel position**” for the final element(s).
Examples: #108, #116, #206 B. (Exceptions are #218, where the HALT is on the lower middle of the graphic, and #400, in which the dog sits in right-side heel position.)



These horizontal arrows indicate that “**Handler turns about and halts.**”

Examples: #208 B, #210 B, #304 B. (Exception is #450, where this arrow indicates the dog’s turn.)



An arrow within a circle indicates “**Handler pivots**” (90° and 180°).

Examples: #200, #202, #302, #358.



A square box represents **the Dog** (in sit, down, or stand position).

Examples: #206 A, #208 A, #304 A & B.



An arrow connected to a square box indicates **the Dog’s direction** of movement.

Examples: #208 B, #210 B, #250, #252, and Right Finish or Forward and Left Finish or Forward (see below).



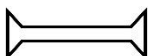
Right Finish or Forward.

Examples: #116, #178, #212 B.



Left Finish or Forward.

Examples: #118, #180, #214 B.



This symbol represents a **Jump**.

Appendix B—Judges’ General Guidelines

Judges are the backbone of the sport, and their actions and opinions influence conduct beyond the performance ring. Because of that influence, World Cynosport Rally Limited (WCRL) has established policies and procedures for judges in the sport. Any person wishing to adjudicate at WCRL events must receive judge certification from WCRL prior to being engaged as a judge.

Persons determined to have met the standards established in this Statement of Policies & Procedures may be added to the “Approved Judges List.” In connection with such determination, the list shall be divided into class levels, based on a measure of the judge’s knowledge and experience. Further delineation may be made at the discretion of WCRL.

WCRL judges are persons that bring personal expertise to the sport and have been tested and certified as having sufficient understanding of WCRL rules and regulations. In fulfillment of their role, judges have among their responsibilities to—

- maintain a safe environment within the performance ring
- communicate clearly and courteously with WCRL, host groups, sponsors, other judges, exhibitors and spectators
- maintain independence, in appearance and in fact, relative to their role as judge, so there is no question regarding impartiality and competence of the judge
- present courses that comply with WCRL guidelines for course design for the respective classes of competition
- accurately employ WCRL rules and regulations, including logically derived interpretations, while judging
- support the host group in delivering a professional and enjoyable event

Requirements for Judges

To become a WCRL judge, an applicant must:

- have sufficient experience to competently perform the judge’s responsibility as may be evidenced by one or more of the following—
 - being a currently approved or provisional WCRL judge
 - actively participating in WCRL and earning of WCRL titles
 - having at least 40 hours of training experience, paid or volunteer, in the previous 12 months
 - having satisfactorily apprenticed in Level 1 at two licensed WCRL trials under an approved judge (apprentice judging is not required for any class)
 - being an approved judge for another form of Rally or other dog sport
 - having other significant experience to enable a person to judge effectively
- pass a multiple-part Judge test
- be of good character and in good standing, setting forth a professional image for the sport and WCRL
- be in good physical condition sufficient to perform the functions required as a judge, including, but not limited to, having physical mobility to move freely about the ring
- be of an age of majority (at least 21 years of age in most states)
- accept responsibility, terms and conditions for judges as set forth in this Statement.

To maintain listing on the Approved Judges List, a WCRL Judge must—

- judge at an event in each of the levels for which they are certified at least once in a two-year period.
- meet requirements of continuing education programs that may be adopted in the future.

Code of Conduct

WCRL Judges are listed solely at the discretion of WCRL, and their role as an “Approved Judge” and the opportunity to serve the sport is a privilege and not a right. Professional conduct presumes that a judge is a role model and a representative of both WCRL and the Host.

Judges shall—

- wear appropriate attire consisting of slacks with a coordinating shirt and, when possible, bearing the WCRL logo. Where weather or extreme climate conditions may warrant, a suitable departure from this attire is permitted while retaining a professional appearance in the ring.
- uphold an image of integrity and as a competent professional, both on and off the course, including, but not limited to, any posts made in social media.
- diligently fulfill all responsibilities with regard to judging assignments including, but not limited to, timely submission of course plans and Rally Judge Report.
- diligently comply with any and all WCRL rules, regulations & policy statements that may be published from time to time that supersede any part of these Guidelines.
- bring to the attention of WCRL any criticisms, issues, or potential conflicts.
- seek to resolve disagreements, issues, and conflicts internally without public fanfare or disclosure. In seeking to resolve disputes, a judge should operate through proper channels of communications discreetly, such as working with the WCRL office, following a business-like protocol, and respecting the differing viewpoints of others. Judges should be a “step-above” in handling matters discreetly, and refrain from leading a charge or openly siding with a faction, making accusations, and engaging in argumentative behaviors.
- give of themselves freely as a representative of the sport and WCRL, its affiliated groups, and the community in the promotion of Rally sport for all dogs. Giving freely means contributing efforts to foster growth and provide benefit to the sport. Examples might include stepping in to help at a trial where they are exhibiting or not otherwise judging, responding to queries to help someone’s understanding of the regulations, and writing instructional articles for publication.
- render assistance to other judges when needed in fulfillment of judging responsibilities when viewed in the best interest of the sport. For example, judges may serve as a mentor by allowing another judge or potential judge to apprentice under them at an event.

Judges shall NOT—

- wear any apparel bearing business, sponsor, or other organization insignia without the express written consent of WCRL.
- aid teams’ performances in any way while judging course performances.
- become an activist in disputes, make public criticisms, or otherwise engage in behavior that may be generally viewed by WCRL in their sole discretion as inappropriate conduct or that may create a conflict of interest as a representative of WCRL.
- promote themselves as an authority in the sport on the principal basis of their standing as a WCRL judge. For example, judges shall not advertise their ability as a Rally instructor based solely on being a WCRL judge.
- accept an engagement as a judge for a trial at which they will be engaged in other activities that might take their focus away from their responsibilities as judge or otherwise may impact the operation of the trial. An example of an activity that may interfere with the role of being a judge is operating an exhibit or sales booth at a trial. While judges may show their dogs at trials they are officiating, they should only do so if it does not detract from their role as a judge nor delay the operation of a trial.

Disciplinary Actions

A person on the Approved Judges List who shall violate or otherwise fail to uphold these standards in fact or in spirit shall be subject to disciplinary action in the form of reprimand, probation, suspension, or removal from the Approved Judges List. All disciplinary action proceedings shall be conducted by the WCRL Regulations Advisory Board in “closed session” and shall remain confidential, except that the decision to suspend or remove a person from the Approved Judges List may, at the Board’s sole discretion, be published on the WCRL Web site or other official publication (if any).

Appendix C—Rules of Conduct & Disciplinary Actions

Rally Obedience sport promotes being active with one's pet in a fun and inviting social atmosphere. All WCRL competitors, officials, and event personnel shall conduct themselves in a professional manner and seek to uphold, and enhance where possible, the image of the sport and WCRL through such conduct and actions.

The following rules of conduct and disciplinary actions are provided as a framework for handling incidents and infractions, to manage risk to an acceptable level.

Section C.1—Inherent Rights, Responsibilities, & Authority

WCRL holds and has reserved unto itself certain inherent rights, privileges, and powers in connection with its conduct of business and license of events. Among those rights, privileges, and powers are the determination of the manner in which its events shall be conducted. Along with these are the judgment and discretion to take actions and impose penalties and sanctions on an individual, group of individuals, organization, or organizations who demonstrate conduct that is deemed contrary to the best interests of WCRL or the sport of Rally Obedience.

Authority to create a Disciplinary Action Committee

The Organizing Committee may delegate their authority and responsibility by appointing a Disciplinary Action Committee (DAC). The DAC must consist of the Event Chairman, Event Secretary, and at least three but no more than five other responsible individuals. Preferably, these should be members of the Organizing Committee or elected officials of the host group(s), but may also be competitors who are deemed to be impartial. All members of the DAC must be capable of carrying out the provisions of these rules and procedures.

Roles & Responsibilities

The host group(s), as represented by the event's Organizing Committee, and the event's judge(s) share in the responsibility for maintaining these standards of conduct. Each competitor and official at an event, including judges, members of the Organizing Committee, and other key personnel:

- have the responsibility to read and understand WCRL's rules and regulations, including these rules of conduct and disciplinary actions, before entering, conducting, or officiating an event,
- each competitor and official acknowledges through their entry to or act in an official capacity at a WCRL event that their participation in the event is a privilege and not a right,
- by virtue of their entry or act in an official capacity at the event, a competitor and each such official acknowledges and agrees to comply with all WCRL rules and regulations, and
- each competitor and official agrees to accept any sanctions or penalties, as defined herein, that may be imposed or assessed for failure to comply herewith.

The Judge

The judge has sole responsibility for determining when it is appropriate to excuse a dog and competitor from the ring, based on the rules of performance or for matters related to competitor misconduct. The judge shall file a written complaint with the Organizing Committee in situations where:

- a competitor may be guilty of an abusive, subversive act or other willful disregard for the rules as defined in Section C.2, or
- where the appearance of abuse or "aggression" as defined exists.

The judge may issue the competitor either a reprimand or a courtesy warning, where:

- an incident was questionable as to its nature, in appearance or in fact, but where no abusive conduct or willful disregard for the rules was displayed, and
- competitor misconduct was not readily apparent to others.

The Organizing Committee

The Organizing Committee, or Disciplinary Action Committee (DAC) when used, has the responsibility to determine if misconduct should result in expulsion of a competitor and/or dogs from the event. The Organizing Committee (or

DAC) shall have full authority to hold hearings and execute sanctions as it deems appropriate based upon evidence brought before it as described herein. The Committee shall prepare a written report, using the “Disciplinary Action Complaint Hearing Report” form, on any actions brought before it, and include that report as an attachment to Post-Trial Summary Form to be filed with WCRL following the event.

The Chairman of the Committee shall have the authority and responsibility to issue reprimands for minor incidents of misconduct as defined in Section C.2. These are incidents that have no “appearance” of being abusive nor indicate a willful disregard for the rules. They include, but are not limited to, smoking in the ring, displaying a training collar in or about the ring or warmup area, or similar infractions. The Chairman shall retain all notices of reprimand, whether they were issued by the Chairman or by one or more of the event’s judges, until the earlier of the conclusion of the event or receipt of two notices for reprimand of similar incidents by the same participant(s) are accumulated. In the latter case, a Committee hearing shall be called as soon as practicable to consider the charge, including the failure to respect the judge or Chairman’s authority regarding the initial notice of reprimand.

It should be noted that matters of misconduct extend beyond the ring. Any person may file a written complaint with the Organizing Committee (or DAC) whether the incident occurred inside or outside the performance ring, and whether or not witnessed by the judge. The written complaint shall include at a minimum:

- The name(s) of the competitor(s), dog(s), and/or other persons involved in the incident
- The time and place of the incident
- A description of the incident
- Any known circumstances or actions leading to the incident
- The names and contact information of any witnesses to the incident
- The date, name, and signature of the complainant

Section C.2—Types of Infractions & Possible Sanctions at an Event

1. Abusive, subversive act, or other willful disregard of the rules—

This shall include any and all acts demonstrating harshness or abuse toward a dog; a lack of respect for a judge, other official, or competitor; publicly exhibiting poor sportsmanship; or undermining the intent of the rules or authority of an official. These include but are not limited to:

- Acts demonstrating harshness or abuse toward a dog
 - Shouting or screaming harshly at a dog
 - Behavior that displays intent to intimidate, threaten, or harm a dog
 - Making harsh corrections to a dog in or out of the ring
- Exhibiting poor sportsmanship
 - A subversive and/or ostentatious exit from the ring during or following a performance
 - Inciting others to act or otherwise exhibit poor sportsmanship outside the ring
 - Being argumentative, acts of intimidation, and/or impolite confrontation of judges, officials, or others
 - Willful misconduct or interference with a competitor’s right to show
- Willful disregard of the rules
 - Violation of procedural rules (for example: facility specific rules, smoking in the ring, display of training collars, or other special rules itemized in the Premium List or posted at the event)
 - Compulsive, correctional training on the grounds
 - Creating excessive delays
 - Willful misrepresentation on entry forms
 - Willful misrepresentation of animals at a WCRL-sponsored event

Event Sanction: Expulsion from the event. All scores earned in the previous trials conducted as part of the current event (including on contiguous days) shall be canceled and all awards forfeited.

2. Acts of Dog Aggression or Demonstration of Unmanageable/Uncontrollable Dog Behavior—

- Any act of dog aggression that indicates a possible risk of injury to a person, another dog, or damage to property

- Demonstration of unmanageable behavior such as a dog that is continually barking, continually lunging at others or other dogs in a playful way, or otherwise disrupting the event

Event Sanction: If a dog is found to be aggressive or unmanageable, the dog must be removed from the show grounds immediately and any remaining runs are forfeited for the event, including for any subsequent, contiguous days. Where immediate removal is not possible, the dog must be confined or otherwise observed, kept under control, and non-accessible for safety reasons until the dog can be removed from the show grounds.

Where a dog bites a person and a puncture wound is found, there shall be an automatic one-month suspension and a report filed with WCRL office the next business day following the incident. The report shall include statements from concerned parties (i.e., dog owner/handler, person attacked, physician, veterinarian, and any principal witnesses), as well as a summary of actions taken by the Event Organizing Committee.

Where an actual bite of a person is involved, the incident shall be reported to local authorities in compliance with state and local laws.

3. *Other Acts of Misconduct Not Categorized Above—*

In many cases, the classification of an infraction may not be well defined. In such cases, the Committee shall look to the intent behind the situation, as well as the act itself in making their determination.

A person's sole admission that they were unaware or that an act was unintended is insufficient evidence in making a determination of intent. The Committee must collectively weigh the evidence presented, including representations of all parties and witnesses. Based upon their complete evaluation, the Committee shall issue a ruling and order sanctions commensurate with the act in seeking to uphold these Rules of Conduct and the best interests of the sport.

Event Sanction: A formal warning that the incident is in violation of the rules of conduct by the Committee followed by a second occurrence of a like incident shall result in expulsion from the event. (A second occurrence would be treated as a willful disregard for the rules and authority of the Committee, resulting in expulsion, in a timely manner, of the competitor and any dogs owned and/or handled by the competitor.)

Section C.3—Event Procedures

When an infraction occurs at an event, the witnessing party to the incident may file a written complaint with the event's Organizing Committee (or DAC). Report of the infraction shall be in writing and must include:

- The name(s) of the competitor(s) and/or dog(s) involved in the incident
- The time and place of the incident
- A complete description of the incident
- Any known circumstances or actions leading to the incident
- The names of witnesses to the incident
- The date, name, and signature of the complainant

The complaint shall be filed with the Chairman immediately following the incident, or as soon as practical thereafter, so that the matter can promptly be recorded and resolved, if required, by the conduct of a formal hearing.

When an incident occurs, the Chairman should make an assessment of risk. Where there is continuing risk of harm to a person or dog, action should be taken immediately to remove the key element of risk until such time as a hearing can be held.

Scheduling the Hearing or Waiver Thereof

The Committee Chairman must notify the Accused of the complaint in a timely manner and schedule a disciplinary hearing to take place as soon as possible. The hearing ideally will take place within two hours following report of the incident and absolutely must take place prior to the close of the day. The Chairman can begin gathering statements from witnesses and other evidence relevant to the incident while the trial is still ongoing, in preparation of the hearing.

If the Accused is willing to sign a statement acknowledging that they are guilty of the act, the infraction must still be evaluated by the Committee, though a full formal hearing may be considered not necessary. In that case the

Committee may decide to forego the investigation phase of the deliberations and the calling of any witnesses, as deemed appropriate for the circumstances. The Committee still must determine what sanction is appropriate pursuant to these guidelines and issue a final statement as provided under Disciplinary Hearing Procedures below.

Disciplinary Hearing Procedures

The Committee shall convene a hearing for written complaints or upon receipt of two reprimand notices for similar incidents by the same participants. The following order of process shall be followed as appropriate to the circumstances (see Disciplinary Action Committee [DAC] Guidelines & Incident Report Form):

- 1) The Chairman shall appoint a Committee member to take detailed notes of the proceedings.
- 2) The Chairman shall instruct all involved parties that may appear before the Committee that all matters discussed are confidential.
- 3) The Committee shall have the complaint read in the presence of the person against whom the complaint has been brought (hereinafter referred to as the “Accused”).
- 4) The Accused shall in turn be provided the opportunity to respond to the complaint and to provide any suitable evidence in support of their position.
- 5) The Committee shall then ask for further comment or clarification from the complainant, if deemed necessary. If further comment is made, the Accused shall be afforded an opportunity to respond to the extent deemed appropriate.
- 6) The Committee shall then call for testimony of witness(es) to the incident to provide an objective account of the incident. The Committee, Complainant, and the Accused shall be afforded an opportunity to question the witness(es) to the extent deemed appropriate in order that all relevant facts to the complaint are understood.
- 7) The Committee shall then excuse the Complainant, the Accused, and all witnesses. The Committee must then evaluate the evidence and make a determination regarding the incident. If the complaint is not to be upheld, then the Complainant and the Accused shall be notified accordingly, and the hearing closed. If, however, the complaint is to be upheld, then the Committee must determine and issue sanctions pursuant to the guidelines set out in Section C.2.
- 8) The Committee should consider inviting to the hearing a WCRL Board member, if present, and/or an impartial judge to serve as an observer and/or consultant. This person shall not have a vote and shall serve only to provide objective input regarding procedure and/or rules’ interpretations as they may apply.

Each Committee member shall be responsible for maintaining confidentiality of all proceedings.

Hearing Documentation

The Committee proceedings shall be documented in detail on the Disciplinary Action Incident Report Form. The record of the proceedings must be signed by the “Secretary” and the Committee Chairman.

Rulings

All Committee findings must be made by the Chairman to the Accused in the presence of the Committee. Said warnings must include—

- A statement of the nature of the infraction(s)
- The findings of the Committee
- Any sanctions imposed
- The consequences of the infraction(s)

Report Findings

Within five days of the completion of the event, the Organizing Committee (or DAC) and the judge, if involved, shall file a written notice with WCRL regarding the incident. The report shall include all documentation collected and recorded regarding the incident as stated above.

Section C.4—WCRL Responsibilities & Sanctions at an Event

Conduct of an event pursuant to WCRL rules and regulations are the sole responsibility of the host group. This includes any incidents relative to Rules of Conduct and their Disciplinary Actions. The host group is solely responsible for carrying out due process of disciplinary action proceedings as set forth herein relative to any reported incidents that arise relative

to the hosted event. Failure to do so could find the host group liable for recourse from others for damages that may arise as a result of failure to uphold their responsibilities for conduct of the event.

WCRL Actions

Once a notice of initial expulsion by a host group is received by WCRL, a letter of reprimand shall be issued to the offending party, with a copy to the host's Organizing Committee chairperson and/or secretary. Said reprimand shall include—

- A statement that the nature of the offense and its consequences have been logged as a part of their record with WCRL
- A statement regarding consequences of a future similar offense when appropriate
- A statement of requirements, if any, for reinstatement and the eligibility therefor where a suspension has been imposed
- Notification if further review of the case by WCRL, should any be deemed necessary in the sole discretion of WCRL; if a case is to be placed under further review, the letter must also include:
 - a request for a written response to the charges, and
 - notification to the offender that their response must be received at WCRL's office within 10 days of receipt of official notice, or a plea of "no contest" shall be entered

The letter shall be sent to the offender by registered mail within 10 days following WCRL's receipt of the Disciplinary Action Incident Report.

WCRL Supplementary Review

WCRL reserves the right to convene a hearing to determine if more severe or less severe sanctions are warranted than issued by the host group, though it is under no obligation to do so. WCRL may appoint a committee on matters that require further review. If a hearing is to be held, WCRL shall issue the written notice¹ of further deliberations no later than 10 days after receipt of the Disciplinary Action Incident Report. This letter shall include a request for a written response to the charges, and notify the offender that their response must be received at WCRL's office within 10 days of receipt of official notice. Failure to respond as required will be accepted by WCRL as acknowledgment of the charges and a plea of no contest to WCRL's decision.

In cases of dog aggression where a puncture wound is found, WCRL shall extend the suspension for such an occurrence to a period of no less than one year to life. Where mitigating circumstances are found (e.g., person intervenes into an encounter between two dogs), discretion may be exercised in rendering judgment regarding long-term suspension.

As part of a supplemental hearing, WCRL may perform its own independent investigation and query witnesses in arriving at its decision. WCRL, upon arriving at a decision, shall notify the offender of their final decision. This notification shall be within 10 days of receipt of offender's response or the date upon which the response was due, whichever is earlier. The notices sent by WCRL shall be sent to the offender at their address as registered on WCRL official records, or at the address provided on the event entry form, if different. Any actions related to this matter shall be conducted in the State of Texas, unless otherwise approved by WCRL.

Suspension

When a suspension is imposed, WCRL shall send a letter to the individual(s) or organization, via registered mail, regarding the pending suspension. The individual(s) or organization has a period of 10 days from receipt of notification to appeal the decision of WCRL; this notice of appeal must be received in writing at the WCRL office as specified in Section C.7 of these regulations. If the suspension is upheld following the appeal, the person's name, city, and state, and list of all owned dogs registered with WCRL and USDAA, or a dog where it is a case of aggression, shall be published, indicating the reason for and term of the suspension. Notification of the suspension shall be made to all WCRL Trial Hosts.

Upon receipt of notification of a second incident that has resulted in expulsion from an event, WCRL shall automatically impose a suspension of the competitor and/or dog for a period of not less than six months and not more than two years, except in the case of aggression, which shall be indefinitely, subject to the dog owner's submission of a request for reinstatement (see Section C.5). Upon a recurrence of acts by the competitor and/or dog

following the suspension period, WCRL shall convene a hearing to determine and impose additional sanctions. Those sanctions shall carry a suspension of not less than one additional year to life, depending on the nature of the misconduct.

Section C.5—Reinstatement from Suspension

A person who is the subject of a suspension may apply for reinstatement after 75% of the suspension period has passed. A request for reinstatement may not be submitted more than once in any six-month period, except that in the case of aggression, not more than once in twelve-month period. Any suspension related to dog aggression shall require a request for reinstatement in order to lift the suspension, and the dog's owner must submit sufficient evidence of behavioral modification and other evidentiary information to assure the likelihood of another offense is not probable.

Section C.6—General Complaints

Any individual, club, or association may file a complaint against another individual, club, or association for conduct deemed against the best interests of WCRL or the sport of Rally. Any complaint that arises at an event must be filed with the event's Organizing Committee for due process unless the complaint is against the host organization of the event, which may place the Organizing Committee in a conflict of interest.

Complaints not under the jurisdiction of the host organization at the event, or where a complaint is against the host organization or its representatives, shall be filed in writing within 10 days² of the incident, at the WCRL office along with a fee of \$100.00. If the complaint is upheld, the fee will be refunded to the Complainant.

A Complainant shall file a written complaint with WCRL, in a form comparable to a complaint to be filed with an event's Organizing Committee as set forth in Section C.3. No verbal complaints shall be accepted. WCRL shall review and respond to a complaint within 30 days¹ following its receipt. Upon acceptance of WCRL to hear the complaint, the charged individual or organization shall then be formally notified of the charges by certified mail. The charged party shall then provide a written response to the alleged charges no later than 10 days after receipt of notification. WCRL shall make a preliminary ruling and notify the two parties accordingly. If further evidence is offered, then WCRL shall reconvene a hearing in order to evaluate any additional evidence.

After evaluation of the evidence, WCRL shall issue a ruling regarding the merits of the complaint and take appropriate disciplinary action. These disciplinary actions may vary from written reprimands (public or private), suspensions, sanctions, fines, or other penalties levied against the individual or organization. The action shall be dependent upon the severity, nature, and frequency of the infraction(s), subject to guidelines established herein. Once the pending course of action has been ruled upon, WCRL shall provide a written notification to the Complainant and the Accused. WCRL may appoint a committee on matters that require further review.

Section C.7—Initial Appeal of Sanction or Suspension

Upon receipt of notice of sanction or suspension, an individual or organization may appeal to WCRL to have a case further reviewed. Such appeal must be made in writing and include a basis for such appeal. If WCRL upholds the sanctions or suspensions, said actions will be retroactive to the date of the incident. If the individual or organization declines to file an appeal with WCRL within 10 days following receipt of notice of suspension, such inaction shall constitute acceptance of the proposed sanction. In such cases, the impending actions against the individual or organization shall be automatically implemented.

During the appeals process, the individual or organization may present any additional evidence, including testimony of witness(es) if any, regarding the incident. Once received, WCRL will examine all evidence regarding the incident(s) and infraction(s). WCRL may appoint a committee on matters that require further review. A written notice of the decision shall be issued to the offending individual or organization. The decision shall be final. If the individual or organization has participated in any WCRL-sanctioned events since the incident, all placements, titles, and awards obtained during the suspension period shall be forfeited.

Section C.8—Definitions of Possible Disciplinary Actions & Sanctions

The following are descriptions of possible disciplinary actions and sanctions:

- *Courtesy Warning*—a verbal warning issued by the judge, Organizing Committee Chairman, or DAC Chairman. The decision to reprimand versus issue a courtesy warning shall be based on the perception by the judge or chairman of the situation as it might appear to spectators pursuant to guidelines established herein. Determining factors in favor of issuing a reprimand shall be whether the incident warranted immediate dismissal from the ring and whether the incident is one that would be deemed unacceptable (not in the best interest of the sport) if it recurred.

When an incident may be questionable as to its acceptability, or otherwise might escalate to a point of not being acceptable, the judge may excuse the competitor from the ring and issue a courtesy warning. This situation generally relates to an incident where an incident is marginal, such as when a competitor's tolerance level is eroding as a result of a performance on the decline. In this case, typically the competitor should be excused from the ring in anticipation of a possible abusive act of poor sportsmanship that could result from a "temporary loss of control."

A Courtesy Warning may also be given for any incident that is not readily visible to others that a judge views as not in the best interest of the sport though the competitor is not excused from the ring.

- *Reprimand*—a written warning (special form not required) issued by the judge or Chairman, and held by the Chairman. A second reprimand of a similar nature shall be treated as a "Written Complaint," thus resulting in a disciplinary hearing.

When an infraction so warranting occurs, the judge or Chairman shall issue a reprimand, filed with the Committee Chairman. Report of the reprimand shall be in writing and must include:

- The name(s) of the competitor(s) and/or dog(s) involved in the incident
- The time and place of the incident
- A description of the incident
- Any known circumstances or actions leading to the incident
- The names of any witnesses to the incident
- The date, name, and signature of the complainant

The reprimand shall be filed with the Committee immediately following the incident, or as soon as practical thereafter, so that the matter can be promptly recorded and/or resolved.

- *Warning*—a formal warning is issued by the Organizing Committee or DAC following a disciplinary hearing, stating that an incident is in violation of the rules of conduct, and a second occurrence of a like incident shall result in expulsion from the event. A second occurrence would be treated as a willful disregard for the rules and authority of the Committee, resulting in immediate expulsion from the show of the competitor and any dogs owned and/or handled by the competitor.
- *Dismissal from the Ring*—determined by the judge based on the rules of performance, and/or for matters related to competitor misconduct. This may be accompanied by a courtesy warning, reprimand, or written complaint.
- *Expulsion from the Event*—determined by the Organizing Committee or DAC. This results from a disciplinary hearing held in response to a written complaint or two reprimands. Expulsion shall be for all days of the event, including prior and future days when a multi-day event is being held. Upon expulsion from an event due to dog aggression or a dog out of control, all scores earned in that trial shall be canceled and all awards forfeited. Where expulsion is the result of an act of the handler, all scores earned in all previous trials conducted as part of the event shall be canceled and all awards forfeited.
- *Suspension, Fines, and Other Sanctions* – issued by WCRL.

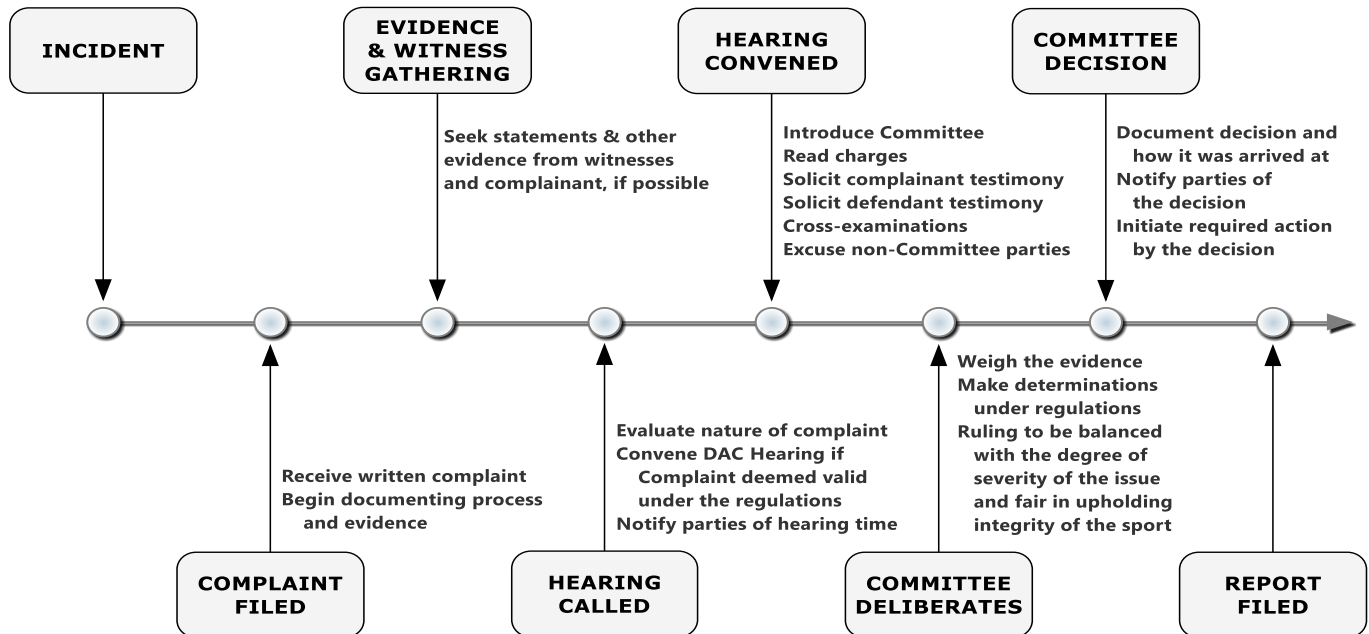
¹ Any notices by WCRL not rendered within the regulations-stipulated time period shall not be invalidated simply due to the time lapse, but the timeline is extended accordingly.

² Occasion may arise where grounds for complaint are discovered following the event. Deadlines may be extended at the sole discretion of WCRL.

Appendix D—Disciplinary Action Committee (DAC) Guidelines & Disciplinary Action Incident Report Forms

The following Disciplinary Action Committee Hearing Guidelines are provided to assist show committee members and the Disciplinary Action Committee (DAC) members in the event of receipt of complaint for (1) an incident of dog aggression / threat / attack against a human or dog, and/or (2) in the event a person has exhibited unsportsmanlike conduct or other violation of the regulations of conduct as set forth in WCRL Official Rules & Regulations (including Appendices thereto).

DISCIPLINARY ACTION PROCESS



PLEASE NOTE:

It is not a requirement of the disciplinary policies that the person involved in the incident files a complaint or brings the incident to the attention of a member of the show committee or DAC. Any witness to the incident may initiate the process. All DAC members, as well as members of the show committee, should familiarize themselves with procedures as outlined in the WCRL Rules of Conduct and Disciplinary Actions prior to the event.

It is incumbent upon everyone, no matter how unpleasant the circumstances, to report incidents and convene hearings to deal with issues that are in direct contradiction to WCRL regulations and policies, including but not limited to unsportsmanship-like behavior and dog aggression, in order to uphold the integrity and atmosphere of WCRL events, as well as to avert any potential claims relative to legal liability. Any behaviors in violation of the regulations should not be tolerated.

The pages that follow include an Incident Report form to be completed and returned with the post-trial paperwork, or via email to groupServices@rallydogs.com, or faxed within 24 hours of the conclusion of the event to the WCRL Office at 972-231-9700.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION INCIDENT REPORT FORM

COMPLAINT INFORMATION	PERSON FILING COMPLAINT <i>(attach additional sheets if more than one complainant)</i>			
	Person/Owner/Handler Name <i>(PLEASE PRINT)</i>		Street Address	
	City		State	Zip Code
	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email	
	Complainant Signature			
	PERSON AND/OR DOG AGAINST WHOM COMPLAINT IS BEING FILED			
	Dog's Call Name	WCRL/USDAA #	Age	Breed
	Person/Owner/Handler Name		Street Address	
	City		State	Zip Code
	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email	
	COMPLAINT DETAILS			
	Date of Incident		Time of Incident	
	Club		Event Dates	
	Complaint <i>(Take photos of any damage or injuries, or of any area where facility, grounds, or layout contributed to incident)</i>			
	What happened?			
What led to the incident?				
What else occurred relevant to the incident?				

ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NEEDED FOR COMPLETE EXPLANATIONS ABOVE

DISCIPLINARY ACTION INCIDENT REPORT FORM

LIST COMMITTEE, OFFICIALS, & WITNESSES				
(Attach written statements by each witness and the accused; list names of each committee member, judge, & witness.)				
AT HEARING	NAME/ADDRESS/EMAIL/PHONE	DAC MEMBER	JUDGE	WITNESS
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name/Phone	CHAIR <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Address/Email			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name/Phone	SECRETARY <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Address/Email			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name/Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Address/Email			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name/Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Address/Email			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name/Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Address/Email			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name/Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Address/Email			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name/Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Address/Email			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name/Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Address/Email			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Name/Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Address/Email			

HEARING & GATHERING EVIDENCE

IMPORTANT NOTE: It is viewed to be the responsibility of all parties to participate in a hearing in order to resolve all complaints. Should the accused leave before a hearing can be held, such action shall be considered a plea of no contest, with the presumption that the accused is waiving their rights to present evidence or arguments in a hearing, and will accept the findings of the Committee and any sanctions rendered in a hearing.

Hearing Checklist

- Gather Evidence.
- Instruct all involved parties that all matters discussed are confidential.
- Obtain written statements from the accused, complainant, and witnesses.
- Convene Hearing. (Gather committee, parties involved, and witnesses in a private place as soon after the incident as possible.)
- Introduce members of committee and recording secretary for the hearing.
- Read the charges to all present and provide opportunity for complainant to speak.
- Provide accused opportunity to present evidence, followed by witnesses. (May hear each separately or with all present.)
- After each witness is heard, the Chair will allow person accused to question witness.
- Chair excuses non-committee members for deliberation.
- Committee deliberate and determine whether charged conduct was supported or refuted.
- Committee makes a decision whether sanction rendered and notifies the accused of the decision. (Committee is not obligated to provide basis to individuals.)

DISCIPLINARY ACTION INCIDENT REPORT FORM

DISCOVERY & CONSIDERATIONS	EVIDENTIARY FINDINGS	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is found to have happened in the incident • State details found to be leading up to the incident • Details of injury, if any occurred • Damage or injury report by physician, veterinarian, police, or other outside authority • Other information relevant to the incident 	
	Dr. Ian Dunbar's Dog Bite Scale	
	<p><u>Level 1.</u> Obnoxious or aggressive behavior but no skin-contact by teeth.</p> <p><u>Level 2.</u> Skin-contact by teeth but no skin-puncture. However, may be skin nicks (less than one tenth of an inch deep) and slight bleeding caused by forward or lateral movement of teeth against skin, but no vertical punctures.</p> <p><u>Level 3.</u> One to four punctures from a single bite with no puncture deeper than half the length of the dog's canine teeth. May be lacerations in a single direction, caused by victim pulling hand away, owner pulling dog away, or gravity (little dog jumps, bites, and drops to floor).</p> <p><u>Level 4.</u> One to four punctures from a single bite with at least one puncture deeper than half the length of the dog's canine teeth. May also have deep bruising around the wound (dog held on for N seconds and bore down) or lacerations in both directions (dog held on and shook its head from side to side).</p> <p><u>Level 5.</u> Multiple-bite incident with at least two Level 4 bites or multiple-attack incident with at least one Level 4 bite in each.</p> <p><u>Level 6.</u> Victim dead.</p>	

DISCIPLINARY ACTION INCIDENT REPORT FORM

FINDINGS & ATTESTATIONS	COMMITTEE RULING
	<p>Considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of poor sportsmanship, did the accused exhibit clear disregard for the rules or disrespect authority of officials or volunteers? (possible Expulsion for Day or the Event) In case of dog aggression, was the dog deemed to be no danger to human or other dogs? Given same or other circumstances, would the action occur again. (Yes to either question → expulsion from the Event) Incidents involving dog bites where skin is punctured must result in immediate quarantine of dog and the owner/handler to provide evidence of immunizations, including for Rabies; a doctor and/or veterinarian should be consulted and the incident reported to local authorities in accordance with local or other law. Seek immediate medical aid. Expulsion mandatory.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dog excused from event (aggression, out of control, sportsmanship, etc.)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Person and dog excused for event (sportsmanship, dog aggression involving bite of human)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Person and dog excused for day; indicate date: _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Reprimand Issued (behavioral issue as unintentional violation, mitigating factors, or insufficient evidence)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Complaint determined to be unfounded and complaint dismissed
	<i>Basis/rational for ruling:</i>
<p>ATTESTATION OF COMMITTEE: The information contained in this report is an accurate account of the testimonies and other evidence related to the incident reported in this complaint, and the findings were the supported by a majority of the Disciplinary Action Committee and are in compliance with WCRL Official Rules & Regulations.</p>	
<p>X _____ Committee Chair Signature</p> <p>X _____ Committee Member Signature</p> <p>X _____ Committee Member Signature</p> <p>X _____ Committee Member Signature</p> <p>X _____ Committee Member Signature</p>	<p>X _____ Committee Secretary Signature</p> <p>Name (PRINT) _____</p> <p>Name (PRINT) _____</p> <p>Name (PRINT) _____</p> <p>Name (PRINT) _____</p>
<p>NEXT STEPS</p> <p><u>Rulings</u> All Committee rulings must be made by the Chairman to the Accused in the presence of the Committee. Said warnings must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A statement of the nature of the infraction(s) The findings of the Committee Any sanctions imposed The consequences if the infraction(s) persist(s) <p><u>Report Findings</u> Within five days of the completion of the event, the Organizing Committee (or DAC) shall file this report with the WCRL. The report shall include all documentation collected and recorded regarding the incident.</p>	

SCORING SUMMARY CHART



Note: A maximum of **10 points** may be assessed for each exercise sign. (Section 4.3)

GENERAL PENALTIES		EXERCISE PENALTIES	
Apply during the course, including in the performance of exercises		Apply in the performance of exercises	
1 Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barking episode (1 or more barks in a series) Heeling faults—bumping, forging, lagging, wide Jumping on handler Tight leash Time penalties¹ (1 point for each second or part of a second over SCT in “B” class of Levels 1, 2, 3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crooked sit, stand, down, or front—each 30° Not moving in unison with handler Out of place sit, stand, down, or front, including moving partially out of place Significant hesitation or anticipation of a cue 	
2 Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adapting pace Additional cue Displacing or splitting a sign Dropping the leash while performing the course Handler dropping food in the ring Initiating an exercise outside of the approximate 4' (1.2m) radius of exercise sign Sit, down, or stand when not required, including sit or down while heeling on course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handler’s or dog’s failure to perform an exercise as described, other than a Primary Element Moving out of place—more than 50% of footprint 	
3 Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary loss of control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retry of an exercise or shared station 	
5 Point	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rewarding in shared station for the shared element (Intro class) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect performance of a Primary Element of an exercise 	
Elimination (E) – round scored 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exceeding maximum course time (MCT)* Excusal request by handler and approved by the judge Failure to demonstrate the ability to heel between the majority of exercises** Inappropriate or undesirable behavior initiated by dog, including but not limited to:*** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acts of aggression Exhibits illness or pain Defecates or urinates Loss of control (other than a temporary loss) for a significant period of time, where handler is unable to recall the dog by voice or hand cues to resume performance and must physically retrieve the dog Luring or improper rewarding during course performance** <p><i>*Dismissal from the ring at Trial Host’s discretion</i> <i>**Dismissal from the ring at judge’s discretion based upon the nature and severity of the offense</i> <i>***Immediate dismissal from the ring</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Off course** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Omission of an exercise on course (other than a bonus) Out of sequence performance of an exercise Poor sportsmanship, including but not limited to:*** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being abusive to a dog (including a harsh physical or auditory correction) Disruptive behavior on the premises Intentional leash corrections or use of leash to force dog into a position Showing disrespect for host officials, judge, or others Touching a dog to prompt an exercise** Use of any collar or training aid during course performance other than those listed in Section 3.1*** 	
Special Scoring Considerations (Section 4.4)			
Double Jeopardy ♦ Penalties Not Erased with a Retry ♦ Outside Assistance penalties			

TIME STANDARDS

	Intro	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Veteran
Maximum Course Time (MCT)	3:00 minutes (180 seconds)	3:00 minutes (180 seconds)	3:30 minutes (210 seconds)	4:00 minutes (240 seconds)	4:00 minutes (240 seconds)
Standard Course Time (SCT)¹ (“B” class only)	N/A	2:40 minutes (160 seconds)	3:10 minutes (190 seconds)	3:40 minutes (220 seconds)	N/A

¹ Standard Course Time (SCT) and Time Penalties have been postponed indefinitely, per 11/13/18 Amendment.