



# Kansas 4-H Rally Obedience Dog Show Judge's Guide

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# Rally Obedience

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## Philosophy of Rally Obedience

The concept of Rally Obedience originated with Charles L. “Bud” Kramer, who was also the innovator of the first American agility program. Thanks to Bud Kramer, Rally Obedience is now a regular event in several venues, including the American Kennel Club (AKC), the United Kennel Club (UKC), and now in Kansas 4-H. It is a form of obedience that emphasizes fun and excitement for the dog and handler, by providing a more “natural approach” to the performance. The objective of this sport is to allow the handler to focus his or her concentration on an enthusiastic, energetic, animated performance in which the handler and dog are truly able to enjoy working as a team.

In Rally Obedience, there are sequentially numbered signs to indicate the course for the team of handler and dog to heel from sign to sign, and perform the exercises at each location. As any sport, it is governed by regulations, and scoring of each performance is intended to serve that objective. In Rally Obedience, the handler is judged on the handler’s ability to handle his or her dog to the best of the dog’s ability, rather than the dog’s ability to perform exercises with exact precision, essentially on its own, such as seen in some traditional obedience exercises. As Bud Kramer says in his book, *The Style of Rally Obedience*, 3rd Edition (4H966), it is a test of the team’s progress in training. Anyone judging, instructing, or training in Rally will find Kramer’s book an excellent reference. The book may be purchased through the K-State Research and Extension Bookstore ([www.ksre.k-state.edu/bookstore](http://www.ksre.k-state.edu/bookstore)).

## Levels of Rally Obedience

Rally Obedience is designed so dogs in all levels of training may participate, with Level 1 on leash with the elements of heel positioning, sits, turns, stays, and recall, and then advancing to levels conducted off leash, with more difficult courses. Each class level consists of between 15 and 17 exercises selected by the judge from exercises listed in the 4-H Rally Obedience Rule Book (4H965). No exercise may be used more than once, except by use of the duplicate signs listed in the rules. The Start and Finish signs are not part of the number of signs required.

**Level 1:** The entire exercise is conducted on leash. The exercises are selected by the judge from exercises 1 through 28a, and from the duplicate signs numbered 50 through 57. This level will not be offered at the State 4-H Dog show.

**Level 2:** The dog enters and leaves the ring on leash. The leash is removed before the performance starts, and the entire performance is conducted off leash. The exercises are selected by the judge from exercises 1 through 34, and from the duplicate signs numbered 50 through 57. At least two of exercises 29 through 34 are required. A blue or purple ribbon in Level 2 must be earned during the current year to qualify for entry in Level 2 at the State 4-H Dog Show.

**Level 3:** The dog enters and leaves the ring on leash. The leash is removed before the performance starts, and the entire performance is conducted off leash, except the honor dog on the Honor exercise will be on leash. The exercises are selected by the judge from exercises 1 through 49. At least four of the exercises 35 through 48 are required, and exercise 49 (Honor exercise) is also required. A blue or purple ribbon in Level 3 must be earned during the current year to qualify for entry in Level 3 at the State 4-H Dog Show.

## Handlers and Dogs

The dog must enter and leave the ring on leash. The leash may be made of leather or fabric. In Level 1, the leash must be 6 feet long. The dog must have a collar. The collar may be slip, buckle, or martingale, and may be made of leather, chain, or fabric. The collar must fit properly, and have no tags or other hanging objects. Training collars, fancy collars, and prong collars are not allowed. No food, toys, or training aids are allowed in the ring. The same obedience rules for misbehavior — by the dog or by the handler — apply to Rally Obedience.

## Facilities and course design

The Rally ring must be a minimum of 2,800 square feet (40 by 70 feet), and may be inside or outside. If the ring is inside, the floor must be “suitable,” which means it must provide safe footing for both the dog and the handler. Painted, smooth cement floors present concerns for a number of exercises, including

Exercise 22 (Fast Pace) and a number of exercises in Levels 2 and 3. Partial matting may also present concerns, since edges may present additional dangers, and change of surface from bare floor to matting may disrupt the performance of the dog. Jumps are an exercise only in the Level 3 Class (Exercise 41). If the area around the jump cannot be matted or cushioned, the jump exercise should not be used.

In designing a course, the judge has a variety of choices in each level of Rally Obedience. However, different exercises present different chances, and numbers of chances to create errors. For example, Exercise 1, the HALT, requires the dog to move into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary, standing position. Exercise 4, however, requires not only the dog to halt, but to then down, and then sit. In choosing exercises for a course, the judge should remember that Level 1 courses should be the simplest, with Level 2 being more challenging, and Level 3 the most challenging. Even though Levels 2 and 3 allow more complicated exercises, the judge should keep in mind that those levels are conducted off leash, which naturally adds more challenges for the handler and dog. Even at Level 3, the course should not be so complicated that a handler/dog team with Novice Obedience level skills, having previously practiced the individual exercises, should have a fair chance to successfully complete the course. Space between the exercises should be ample enough to allow the handler to look up, see the next exercise sign, and comprehend what he/she and the dog need to do. At least 10 feet between signs is recommended. Some exercises require the handler to turn back and forth, such as Exercise 27 (Figure 8) and Exercise 28 and Exercise 28a (Serpentine). Since these exercises may cause some handlers to become dizzy, they should not be used sequentially.

The judge should check with the trial secretary to see that there are enough cones for the courses to be used. Start and Finish require four cones. Other exercises requiring cones are:

Spiral exercises (such as exercises 25 and 26) — three cones

Straight Figure 8 (exercise 27) — four cones

Serpentine (exercises 28 and 28a) — four or five cones

The judge is to design the courses. Because courses normally serve as the score sheets, the judge needs to provide the courses to the show secretary at least a

week before the show. By prior arrangement with the show secretary, the judge can make the necessary copies and bring the course copies to the show.

Course designs on paper do not always turn out to be what the judge actually wants when the course is set out in the ring. The judge can tweak the course, so it flows as intended. If that is not possible, the judge is at liberty to change the course from the printed course, so long as the course provides the correct number of exercises selected for the correct level, and the changes are posted. No course change should be made after the handlers have done a walk through to familiarize themselves with the course. The course must remain the same for all dogs participating at that level, even if the dog is competing in a different height division.

## Show Supplies

Items needed for a Rally Obedience trial:

- Rally Obedience signs (4H967) for each level
- Sign/card holders
- Score sheets (course design for each level)
- Stopwatch
- Clipboard
- Cones
- Jump (not a broad jump — for Level 3, if Exercise 41 is used)
- Four food bowls with treats, (if Exercise 29 is used)
- Show ring with minimum of 2,800 square feet, with a suitable surface and fencing.

## Briefing, Familiarization, Judging

In 4-H Rally, the judge may provide a briefing during familiarization. The familiarization, or walk through without dogs, is for a short period of time. A suggested time might be 10 minutes. During the familiarization, the judge should remain at the ring to answer questions.

During the judging, the judge does not speak, except the judge may ask if the handler is ready, then to start the performance the judge says “forward.” If, during the performance an exercise was not completed correctly and the performance of the exercise may not be clear to the handler whether it was successful or not, the judge should say “fault” or “try it again.” Except for those directions, the judge cannot help. For ex-

ample, if the handler gets lost or skips an exercise, the judge cannot give directions.

## Ring Crew and Timing

The performance is timed using a stopwatch, with the scored time kept in 1/100th seconds. The only reason for timing the performance is for breaking ties. Time starts when the dog crosses the start line and ends when the dog crosses the finish line. When crossing the start line and the finish line, the dog must be in heel position, or risk a penalty for being out of position.

The ring crew should consist of a minimum of a timing steward, a table steward, and a gate steward. The timing steward may also serve as the honor steward for exercise 49 in the Level 3 class. The table steward is responsible for arranging the score sheets, compiling the total deductions, checking calculations, and determining placements. The gate steward should see that the handler/dog team is ready to enter the ring when it is their turn to run, and seeing that the leash is taken for Level 2 and Level 3 teams. The judge should instruct the ring crew on its duties and how the duties should be performed.

## General Judging Issues

A big concern is that judging will gradually demand more and more precision. If this happens, the entire concept of Rally will have been lost and it will become another version of traditional Obedience. There must be some point of reference to indicate how severe a poor sit has to be in order to be scored. Poor sits can range from ¼- to ½- to 1-point errors. In traditional Obedience, only those errors severe enough to be scored as ½-point errors are scored; ¼-point errors are ignored. In Rally, only those severe enough to be scored as 1-point errors should be scored.

Judging should be an evaluation of the performance just as in traditional Obedience. A crooked sit is still a crooked sit. If the dog sits forward of the handler, it would be scored a 1-point deduction in traditional Obedience. It would also be scored a 1-point deduction in Rally.

Rally is different from traditional Obedience, in that the handler may look at his/her dog, and may at all times during the performance give the dog verbal praise, multiple commands, both by voice and by hand signals, and may pat his/her leg. Although clapping by the handler is permitted in some other venues provid-

ing Rally, clapping is discouraged in 4-H Rally. Excessive loud clapping would be penalized as a major fault.

Although the handler may give multiple commands without penalty, the time between the first command and the performance should be evaluated. An untimely delay in performance will be penalized.

When Bud Kramer originated Rally Obedience, he gave considerable thought to the arrangement of signs for each of the three levels (classes). For example, the HALT signs for exercises that are continued in the same direction are listed as exercises 1 to 6. Those signs are followed by a series of signs, 7 to 16, that involve a change of direction. The 360-degree signs are an exception but they follow the 270-degree signs in a logical sequence of turn exercises. Each of the call front, change of pace, spiral, and weave exercises are also grouped to complete the list for the Level 1 class. This arrangement was done for convenience in designing courses.

Many traditional Obedience judges use a score sheet that lists most of the errors for each exercise. Judges often check the appropriate error when a deduction has been scored. Use the course plan as a judging sheet for the judge to record his/her own assessments.

With a little practice one can learn to properly handle a clipboard, follow the dog on the course outline, and record the amount of an error at the location on the score sheet where the error occurred. Examples of this are illustrated in Figures 3a and 3b of the rule book (4H965, pages 19 and 20). The key for using a course plan to record deductions is to place that part of the score sheet showing the entry gate into the ring under the clip on the clipboard. As the team moves through the course, and you, as the judge, move to face different directions, you turn the clipboard so that the end with the clip is always facing the entry gate into the ring. In this way, the course design on the clipboard is always in the same direction as the course.

Deductions can be recorded at the location where they actually occurred during the performance with little effort and without totally taking the eyes off the performance. This is usually enough for the judge to recall what the error was, but an additional note may be made next to the deduction.

Exercise 21 (Slow Pace) and Exercise 22 (Fast Pace) are addressed in the rule book, noting the concern between whether the handler missed the exercise (NQ) or failed to change pace (points off). Normally there



will be some indication by the handler when the exercise is being attempted, such as change in foot or leg movement, and in Rally, a signal or command to the dog. The judge may consider any such indication by the handler to be that the exercise was not missed and treat the performance as qualifying but take minor or major points off. Since missing the sign is a non-qualifying fault, the judge may tell the handler “fault” or “try it again.”

## Commands, Signals, and Orders

**A. Command.** A command is a spoken instruction given by the handler to the dog. The dog’s name may be used when giving commands.

**B. Signal.** A signal is a hand or hand and arm movement that may be used by the handler to convey instructions to the dog or by the judge to convey instructions to the handler. When a signal is required in an exercise, a handler may use the normal forward motion of his/her body as that signal without penalty. When an exercise specifies a signal or a command, either or both may be used by the handler.

**C. Order.** An order is the instruction given by the judge to the handler. Orders may be spoken or given by signal.

**D. Additional Gestures.** The use of multiple commands and/or hand signals is allowed. Exhibitors may encourage, praise, clap their hands, pat their legs, or use any verbal means of communication to encourage their dogs while on the course without penalty – except where otherwise specified in these regulations. Harsh commands or excessively loud clapping to obtain the dog’s attention are to be penalized as a major fault.

## Rally Obedience Standards

The method of judging the Rally Obedience performance adopted in these regulations is intended to reflect the handler’s sportsmanship and ability to direct and aid the dog to efficiently and accurately perform the exercises with enthusiasm. Willingness and enjoyment on the part of the dog are important in the performance of this sport. The dog/handler team should perform all aspects of the course with enthusiasm and at a brisk, natural pace that demonstrates good teamwork and smoothness in performing each exercise station. The directional signs are numbered and arranged sequentially in the form of a course with

a variety of turns within the boundaries of the ring and in between the start and finish lines. The team of dog and handler heel from sign to sign and perform the exercises indicated by the sign at each location.

**A. General Presentation.** Rally Obedience consists of a continuous, uninterrupted performance in which the judge gives no verbal directions, except to give clearance for handlers to start and to inform handlers, in specific situations, whether or not an exercise was successfully performed, or to say “fault” or “try it again” if the exercise was not performed correctly, and the handler may be in doubt about the performance.

**1. Heel position.** The “heel position” in traditional Obedience refers to the location of the dog with the dog’s head to shoulders in line with the handler’s left hip. However, in Rally Obedience, perfect “heel” position is not required and is defined as the dog under control within a 2-foot area at the handler’s left side. Heeling is done at a normal pace and can be described as walking briskly and naturally with the dog moving in heel position whether the team is performing a specific exercise or heeling in between exercise stations.

**2. Commands.** Handlers are allowed unlimited communication with the dog in the form of praise, encouragement, and supplementary commands. By being allowed to redirect the dog with additional commands during the performance in an attempt to prevent the occurrence of an error, the handler may be able to create true teamwork between the dog and handler.

**3. Restarts and missed stations.** The handler may restart any exercise station should it be inadvertently missed or not performed, provided they have not started the next consecutive exercise station. The handler has the option for repeating an entire exercise or a segment (part) of an exercise in all levels of Rally Obedience. Only one repetition is allowed for each exercise or segment of an exercise that is being repeated.

### B. Performance in the Ring.

#### 1. At the start line.

**a. Starting position.** On direction of the steward, the handler with the dog on lead proceeds to the starting line and positions the dog to

start. In Rally 2 and Rally 3 classes, the handler is to remove the lead and hand it to the steward. The steward may leave the lead near the exit gate or have it available for the handler upon the completion of the course. When the handler indicates he is ready to start, his hands must be off the dog, or a minor handling fault will be assessed.

- b. Start line.** When the handler indicates that he/she is ready, the judging will begin. The handler may start the course once the judge gives the handler the forward clearance. All exercises are performed in front and to the left of each sign or directly in front of a directional change sign.
- 2. Communication with the dog and additional commands.** Verbal praise, encouragement, and repeated performance commands may be given at any time throughout the performance, including heeling between exercise locations.
  - a. Verbal communication and hand signals may be used separately or in combination.
  - b. Hand signals given as commands to direct the dog in a particular direction, or used in patting the handler's leg to encourage attention, may be used wherever advisable.
  - c. Harsh commands or excessively loud clapping to obtain the dog's attention are to be penalized.
- 3. Second commands or the repetition of commands.** Second commands or the repetition of commands may be given without being considered in the evaluation of the performance. Rather, it is the length of time from the first command until the dog responds in the execution of the command that is considered in evaluating the performance. A major or minor deduction may be assessed for a dog that takes an excessive amount of time to respond to a command but then performs the exercise successfully.
- 4. Heeling between exercise locations.** Heeling between the exercise locations (signs) is done at a normal pace and can be described as walking briskly and naturally with the dog moving in heel position. Teamwork between the handler and dog is more important when executing a specific exercise and when moving from one station to the next. The term "heel position" may also be used in reference to the handler standing

or walking forward with the dog on the handler's left side and facing in the same direction. Handlers who do not heel at the normal pace between exercises or that adjust their pace to the dog may be assessed a minor to a major deduction, depending upon the deviation and duration of the infraction. Dogs that are not in heel position between exercises shall be scored according to normal heeling infractions, except that errors less than 1 point shall not be scored.

- 5. Executing passed up signs and exercise.** If a handler passes an exercise sign and then returns to the execution area for the passed up exercise, they must be assessed a major deduction.
- 6. Skipping signs and exercises.** If a handler passes an exercise sign and fails to go back to execute the station, they will receive a non-qualifying score (NQ) for the skipped station. A handler may not return to a skipped station once they have begun the next exercise following the skipped station.
- 8. Finish line.** Once the dog has successfully completed or has failed in attempting to complete the last station, the performance is finished and the timer is stopped when any part of the dog crosses the finish line or an imaginary extension of it. Crossing the finish line at any other time during the performance does not conclude the performance.

## Judging Criteria and Scoring

### A. Rules.

Where there is a specific situation or rule that is not addressed in the Rally Obedience rules, the current 4-H Obedience Rules and Regulations will take precedence.

- 1. Judging starts.** Although judging begins when the handler states he/she is ready, a judge may assess a major or minor deduction for a handler's inability to control the dog or for misbehavior by the dog from the moment the dog and handler enter the ring until they exit.
- 2. Judge's calls.** Once the judge verifies that the timing steward is ready, he/she will order the team to start their performance with a "Forward." As the team begins the judge will move along evaluating and scoring the performance as they proceed unassisted, along the course.

**3. Comparing each performance to an ideal performance.** The precision in the performance as evaluated in traditional Obedience is not required in Rally Obedience; therefore, scoring or recording the deductions is done differently. The minimum deduction in Rally Obedience is 1 point, while the minimum deduction in traditional Obedience is ½ point. Judges must evaluate each performance by a team to an ideal in which the dog performs appropriately and willingly for a handler who is gentle and at ease. Dogs that show signs of fear or unhappiness must be penalized, as must harshness or roughness on the part of the handler.

- a. Common errors in heeling or handling errors may not be mentioned in the description for the individual exercises. It is at the judge's discretion to assess major, minor, or non-qualifying scores (depending on the extent) for any noted deviations.
- b. Common heeling and performance imperfections are to be scored as in traditional Obedience (except where allowed in the Rally Obedience rules). These errors include but are not limited to such things as heeling wide, forging, lagging, bumping/crowding, slow responses to handlers' commands, and other types of handler errors. Poor sits that are crooked, forged, wide, or behind the handler, and that would be assessed 1 or more points in traditional Obedience, must be scored the same in Rally.

**4. Maximum points per run.** The maximum number of points that may be earned in any Rally Obedience run is 100.

**5. Qualifying score.** The team must retain a minimum of 80 of the 100 points to earn a qualifying score.

**6. Types of deductions/faults.** Faults are deducted from a perfect 100 score. The types of deductions:

**a. Non-Qualifying Score.** A non-qualifying score results from an unsuccessful performance as specified in these regulations or from a final score of less than 80 points in Rally Obedience. The following must also be assessed a non-qualifying score.

- 1) Missed station. Any handler that misses an exercise station must be assessed a non-qualifying score.

- 2) Unsuccessful repeated attempt of an exercise. Handlers who repeat an (otherwise qualifying) exercise that is unsuccessful on the second attempt.

- 3) Segment of an exercise. Second repeat of an incorrectly performed segment of an exercise (third attempt).

- 4) Entire exercise station. Second repeat of an entire exercise station (third attempt).

**b. Major and minor deductions (fault).** As the handler or the dog makes errors, a point value proportionate with the severity of the error is subtracted from the team's points.

- 1) Major Fault. Major errors are scored as 3- or more point deductions.

- 2) Minor Fault. Minor errors are scored as 1- or 2-point deductions.

- 3) First repeat of an exercise station and/or segment of an exercise. A mandatory major deduction of 3 points is to be assessed.

## **B. Miscellaneous Deductions**

**1. Disqualifications (no ribbon).** These may result in dismissal from the ring.

- a. Unsportsmanlike conduct, handler using abusive language, physical abuse and/or harsh verbal corrections to dog.
- b. Dog leaves the ring and does not return to the handler.
- c. A dog that bites or attempts to bite a person (including handler) or that bites or attacks another dog. This dog is disqualified immediately and may be disqualified from showing in future events.
- d. Baiting the dog either with food, toys, training tools, or the action of having food in hand while in the show ring.

**2. Non-qualifying score (white ribbon).**

- a. Failure to perform an exercise as indicated in the descriptions of each exercise.
- b. Failure to qualify in the performance of all exercises of the course.
- c. Dog fouling the ring.
- d. Handler excessively touching the dog other than the "Stand" exercises.
- e. Dog that shows minor aggressiveness to any

person or dog during the performance.

Dogs that are jumping up, nipping at the handler, growling, hackles raised, or generally out of control.

- f. Handler continuously maintains a tight lead to control the dog or adapts his/her pace to that of the dog.
- g. A dog that continuously barks throughout the performance.
- h. Skipping an exercise station.
- i. Failure of the handler/dog team to take the correct path around cone exercises.
- j. Dog that breaks heel position and attempts to remove the treats from the treat bowls in Offset Figure 8 (Exercise 29).
- k. Failure of the dog to sit more than twice in the 1-2-3 exercises.
- l. Failure of dog to “follow” the handler in the 1-2-3 exercises.
- m. Dog breaks sit when handler begins to run in Exercises 33 and 34.
- n. Knocking bar, hitting jump with body, failure to jump bar, handler blocking, and failure of dog to return to handler in Exercise 41.
- o. Failure of dog to pivot with the handler at the same time in the “pivot” exercises.

### 3. Major or minor deductions.

- a. Training correction by the handler.
- b. Major deduction for a dog that leaves the ring during the performance of an exercise, but immediately returns to the handler. Major/minor deduction for a dog that leaves the handler in the ring, but returns, depending upon the extent of the deviation.
- c. When an exercise or segment of an exercise has been failed but then repeated successfully. The first try is assessed with a major deduction, a 3-point deduction.
- d. Handlers who run between signs, other than when performing exercises 22, 33, 34, 41, and 43, which have a fast or running element. Handlers will be assessed a 10-point deduction for each infraction.
- e. Major deductions for unnecessary body movements, such as but not limited to: excessive or

loud clapping, bending over, crouching, excessive foot movement, waving arms, or moving away from the handler’s normal position during a given exercise.

- f. Minor/major deduction for occasional to excessive barking.
- g. Major/minor deductions depending on the extent of the deviation from the ideal:
  - 1) Anticipation
  - 2) Heeling imperfections such as but not limited to: lagging, heeling wide, bumping, forging
  - 3) A handler who adapts his/her pace to the dog, guides the dog with the leash, or does not walk at a brisk and natural pace.
  - 4) Occasional tight leash.
  - 5) The dog crosses the finish line out of heel position.
  - 6) Bumping a cone or exercise sign.
  - 7) Incorrect heel position, dog not at left side of handler.
  - 8) Last exercise completed after the finish line.

### C. Specific Exercise Performance, Repeating of Exercises, and Scoring.

The design of the Rally Obedience course will vary from trial to trial and judge to judge. As the class level increases so does the difficulty of the exercises. However, the performance of each specific exercise remains the same regardless of where it may fall within the course or the level of the Rally Obedience class.

- 1. **The stand.** In exercises that require the dog to stand, the handler may signal and/or command the dog to stand and/or may turn towards the dog and use physical contact to stand the dog. The handler must return to heel position before continuing to the next step of the exercise or before moving to the next station.
  - a. **General Scoring.** Dogs that resist or do not stand as required by the exercise are to receive a non-qualifying score. Depending on the severity of the deviation, a major to minor deduction is to be assessed to the handler for rough treatment in setting up the dog in a stand position.



- 2. Halts.** The red octagonal HALT insets in the upper left corner of the signs for Exercises 1 to 6 indicate that those exercises are initiated with the handler coming to a halt in a standing position and the dog moving continuously from heeling directly into a sit at the heel position. The dog must not stop in a standing position and then move into a sit. The handler may take two or three steps to slow his/her forward movement before coming to a halt. The dog should also begin to slow its pace to remain in heel position and move directly into a sit. General Scoring Summary – Rally HALT sits are scored according to how vital they are for the exercise to be complete. The major parts of each exercise are required, which includes all sits at a halt.
- a. General scoring. If the sit is not performed, the exercise is to be assessed a non-qualifying score except in Exercise 1 where the sit is not a major component of the exercise and may be scored as a major deduction as follows:
- 1) As part of a front
  - 2) As part of a finish
  - 3) As part of a 1-2-3 exercise (two of the four sits may be missed without an NQ.)  
Score 1- to 3-point deductions for each sit missed. Be consistent.
- 3. Turns (exercises 7 to 14 and 44).** Turns are initiated as the team is moving with the dog in heel position and continue to complete the turn without halting. The exercise signs will indicate the direction and/or extent of the turn.
- a. General scoring. Should a handler turn in the wrong direction, the handler/dog team may repeat the exercise but will be assessed a major deduction.
- 4. Changes of pace.** The change-of-pace exercises consist of three different paces or speeds of movement: normal, fast, and slow, and the combinations of changing from one pace to another. A handler's normal pace is to be brisk and natural. Heeling between exercises is done at a normal pace. It is the handler's responsibility to make the change of pace and the dog's responsibility to stay in heel position. The dog is not required to change from one gait to another; it is only required to stay in heel position as the handler increases or decreases his/her speed. It is not permissible to require the performance of any other exercise while the team is moving at a fast or slow pace.
- a. General scoring. Any handler that does not notably change pace must receive a major deduction. Should the handler appear to miss the sign by not attempting to make any change in pace, it shall be scored as non-qualifying.
- 5. Pivots.** The pivot and turn exercises are initiated from a stationary position with the dog sitting at heel position. The change in direction may be 90° or 180° to the right or to the left in either the pivot or turn exercises. The pivots must be performed in place with the handler's body remaining over the same floor space as before, during, and after making the pivot. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel as the handler comes to a halt. After the team has come to a complete halt with a distinct pause facing the new direction, the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise location. The pivot exercise signs have a red HALT inset in the upper left corner and in the lower right corner.
- a. General scoring. Failure of handler to come to a complete halt before and after the pivot or failure of the dog to sit after each halt shall be assessed a non-qualifying score.
- 6. Fronts.** As the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler gives a command for the dog to "come-front," which is done by the dog making an about turn and moving to face and sit in a "front position" in front of the handler. As the handler commands the dog to front, the handler must also stop his/her forward motion. Although not required to do so, the handler may immediately take several steps backward to aid the dog in making a proper approach to the handler and sitting in the front position.
- a. General scoring. The team must receive a non-qualifying score in the case of a dog that does not sit, stand, or lie down close enough in front of the handler so that the handler may touch the dog without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot. Dogs that fail to sit at front shall be given a major to minor deduction.
- 7. Finishes.** The handler commands the dog to move to the heel position while the handler

remains standing stationary. It is only when the dog has completed the finish and is sitting at heel that the handler commands the dog to heel forward towards the next exercise location.

- a. General scoring. The finish is scored according to how vital it is for the exercise to be complete. A minor to non-qualifying score may be assessed and is outlined under each exercise that requires the dog to finish.

#### **D. When an exercise or station may be repeated.**

Although Rally Obedience is more lenient than how traditional Obedience is scored, handlers should be well versed in what is required and dogs should be sufficiently trained to perform each of the required exercises outlined under each Rally class. When a handler and/or dog does not perform all of the required segments of an exercise station, the exercise is to be scored as non-qualifying. In this case, the handler will want to repeat either the failed segment of the exercise or the entire exercise station and be assessed a major deduction rather than an NQ. However, before having to decide if the exercise is worth repeating, the handler may want to try and use as many verbal commands, hand motions, and signals as necessary to encourage the dog to perform the exercise correctly. The handler must keep in mind that the judge may assess minor to major deductions for the amount of time it takes a dog to respond to the handler's commands. Listed below is an example of when an exercise segment/station may be repeated. This may be applied in the procedural concepts of all exercises where the performance would otherwise be scored as non-qualifying.

**Example: Exercise 3, HALT-Down.** To initiate this exercise, the dog must first come to a sit as the handler comes to a halt; the handler then commands/signals the dog to down from the sit and once down, will then command/signal the dog to heel. The sit is necessary in order for the dog to be placed in the down from a sit as directed by the description of the exercise. Unless the dog is placed in a down from a sit, the execution of the exercise would not be performed and therefore must be scored as non-qualifying. Likewise, the dog must be in the down position when the handler commands the dog to heel. The handler may repeat this exercise should the dog not respond to the handler's repeated commands/signals to sit and/or to down and/or to heel. Should the dog fail any segment of the repeated attempts, the exercise is to be scored as non-qualifying. Note that when either the halt (sit) and/or the down are failed in the same exercise, both segments may be repeated one time each.

- a. If the dog does not sit, the handler may restart the exercise or take several steps forward and try the sit again.
- b. If the dog does not down, the handler may re-sit the dog and then try the down again. However, if the dog does not sit on the second attempt to down the dog, the exercise must be scored as an NQ.
- c. If the dog goes down but immediately sits up or stands, the handler may down the dog again before commanding the dog to heel. In this case, since the dog has performed the down from the sit position, the dog does not have to be put back into the sit. The error is breaking the down, not the failure to go down from the sit.
- d. If the handler decides to repeat any segment of an otherwise qualifying performance to reduce the original penalty and the dog fails on the second attempt, the exercise must be scored as non-qualifying.
- e. Once a repeat attempt for any exercise is started, the performance is automatically to be scored with a major deduction in addition to any other penalty assessment for the performance of the exercise. The previous performance for that exercise is to be ignored.

# Specific Exercises

Descriptions and judging standards for specific exercises are as follows. Pictures of the signs are beside each exercise.

**Rally Obedience Level 1 Class.** The exercises in the Rally Obedience 1 class are performed with the dog on lead. All dogs must enter and leave the ring on lead. Each course design must consist of 15 to 17 exercises selected from exercises 1 to 28a and the duplicate exercises 50 to 57. No exercise may be used more than once in a course design except as provided by the duplicate signs 50 to 57.

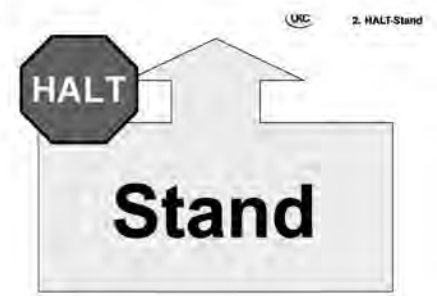
## Exercise 1. HALT

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is initiated with the dog moving into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary standing position. The handler may take a couple of steps to slow his/her pace before coming to a halt. When the halt has been completed, the handler is to automatically move the team forward in the original direction to the next exercise location.
2. **Scoring.** All general infractions are imposed in addition to the following:
  - a. Non-qualifying faults.
    - 1) Skipping the exercise.
  - b. Major or minor faults. A major fault occurs if the dog fails to sit. Major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following faults, depending on the extent of the deviation.
    - 1) Dog that stops in a standing position but then sit.
    - 2) Dog that sits and then breaks the sit.
    - 3) Dog that sits out of heel position.
    - 4) Dog that delays or shows resistance to responding or anticipates moving forward.



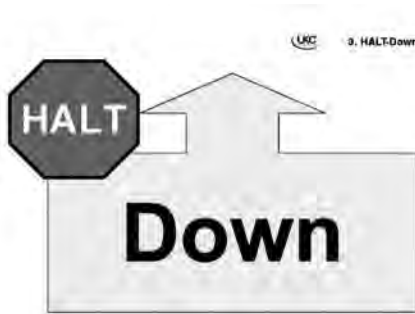
## Exercise 2. HALT-Stand

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is initiated with the dog moving into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary standing position. When the dog has completed the halt, the handler may remain in heel position and command the dog to stand or may break heel position and physically stand the dog as might be done in Stand For Exam in the Novice Class of traditional Obedience. Once the dog has been positioned in a stand, the handler must return to heel position and then will command the dog to heel directly from the standing position.
2. **Scoring.** All general infractions are imposed in addition to the following:
  - a. Non-qualifying faults. The following infractions must be assessed a non-qualifying score:
    - 1) Dog that refuses to sit.
    - 2) Dog that refuses to stand.
    - 3) Dog breaks the stand before handler returns to heel position.



- b. Major and minor faults. Major and/or minor deductions must be assessed depending on the extent of the deviation for the following:
  - 1) Dog sits or stands out of heel position.
  - 2) Dog delays or is resistant to respond to handler's command.
  - 3) Handler has a tight leash.
  - 4) Dog stands but lays down or sits after the handler returns to heel position but before the command to heel forward.
- c) Minor fault.
  - 1) Dog breaks the stand by anticipating the command to move forward toward the next exercise location.

### Exercise 3. HALT-Down



1. **Instructions.** This exercise is initiated with the dog moving into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary standing position. When the dog has completed the halt, the handler must command the dog to move to the down position. The handler may remain in proper heel position and command the dog to down, or the handler may break heel position by turning toward the dog and commanding the dog to down with a verbal command and/or hand signal. When the dog has assumed the down position, the handler must return back to the proper heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward. (The down segment of this exercise may serve as an example where the handler may ask the judge for a ruling of whether or not the dog has completed the exercise. Some dogs may go only part way down by not touching their elbows or chest to the surface. Because this may be difficult for the handler to determine and thus not know if he/she should attempt to repeat the down, the handler may ask the judge for a ruling.)
2. **Scoring.** All general infractions are imposed in addition to the following:
  - a. Non-qualifying faults. The following infractions must be assessed a non-qualifying score:
    - 1) Dog that refuses to sit.
    - 2) Dog that refuses to down.
  - b. Major and minor faults. Major and/or minor deductions must be assessed depending on the extent of the deviation for the following:
    - 1) Dog sits or downs out of heel position.
    - 2) Dog delays or is resistant to respond to handler's command.
    - 3) Handler has a tight leash.
    - 4) Dog breaks the sit before handler commands dog to down.
  - c) Minor Fault.
    - 1) Dog breaks the down by anticipating the command to move forward toward the next exercise location.



#### Exercise 4. HALT-Down-Sit

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is performed exactly the same as Exercise 3 (Halt Down) with the following additions: When the dog has assumed the down position, the handler must return to the proper heel position before commanding the dog to sit. The dog is to move from the down position and into a sitting position.
2. **Scoring.** All general infractions are imposed. This exercise is scored exactly the same as Exercise 3 (Halt-Down) with the following additions:
  - a. Non-qualifying faults.
    - 1) Dog does not sit from the down the exercise.
  - b. Major faults.
    - 1) Dog stands before it sits after the down exercise.
  - c. Minor faults.
    - 1) A dog that breaks the sit by anticipating the command to move forward toward the next exercise location.



#### Exercise 5. HALT-Walk Around Dog

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is initiated with the dog moving into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary standing position. The walk around is performed with the dog in sitting position. When the dog has completed the halt, the handler commands the dog to stay and then steps forward and to the left and continues to walk counterclockwise around the dog and return to the heel position. After returning to heel position, the handler must come to a distinct stationary halt position, indicated by a brief pause, before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next station.
2. **Scoring.** All general infractions are imposed. This exercise is scored as follows with the addition of the halt segment of this exercise being scored as described under Exercise 1 (Halt):
  - a. Non-qualifying faults.
    - 1) Dog breaks the sit during the walk-around segment.
  - b. Major faults.
    - 1) Handler does not come to a complete halt in heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward.
  - c. Minor faults.
    - 1) Handler stops after the walk around, but is not in heel position.
    - 2) Dog breaks the sit after the handler has returned to the heel position.



#### Exercise 6. HALT-Down-Walk Around Dog

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is initiated with the dog moving into a sit as the handler halts in a stationary standing position. When the dog has completed the sit, the handler commands the dog to down and then to stay. The walk around in this exercise is performed with the dog in the down position. The handler then continues and completes this exercise as described in Exercise 5 (Halt-Walk Around Dog).



**2. Scoring.** All general infractions are imposed. This exercise is scored as outlined under Exercise 3 (Halt-Down) and Exercise 5 with these additional infractions:

a. Non-qualifying faults.

1) Dog breaks the down and refuses to down again.

b. Major faults.

1) Dog that breaks the down and is placed in a down again during the walk around.

c. Minor faults.

1) Dog breaks the down after the handler has returned to heel position.



### Exercise 7. Right Turn

**1. Instructions.** This exercise is initiated as the team is moving in heel position directly toward the exercise sign. The team makes a 90° turn to the right in front of the sign and continues, without halting or stopping, toward the next exercise location. Provided the handler turns in the correct direction and the dog turns and continues with the handler toward the next exercise location, the exercise must be evaluated as qualifying.

**2. Scoring.** All general infractions are imposed.

a. Non-qualifying faults.

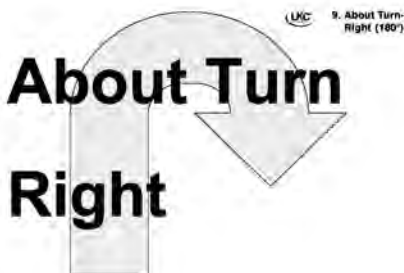
1) Handler turns in the wrong direction.



### Exercise 8. Left Turn

**1. Instructions.** The execution of this exercise is the same as outlined in Exercise 7 (Right Turn), except the team makes a 90° turn to the left in front of the sign and continues without stopping toward the next exercise location.

**2. Scoring.** The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7.



### Exercise 9. About Turn-Right (180°)

**1. Instructions.** As the team is moving in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team makes a 180° about turn to the right in front of the sign and continues without stopping in the opposite direction toward the next exercise location. The about turn should be performed by the handler relatively in place with the dog staying in heel position and traveling the greater distance as it turns with the handler.

**2. Scoring.** The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn) with the following additions:

a. Major and minor faults. Major and/or minor deductions must be assessed depending on the extent of the deviation for the following:

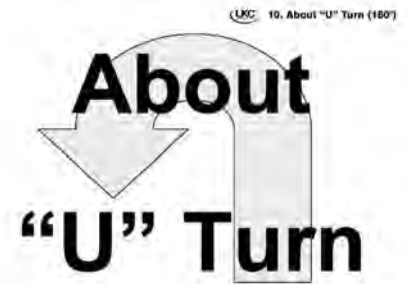
1) About turn is too large.

2) Handler does not complete the full turn.

3) Dog not turning with the handler in the correct direction.

## Exercise 10. About “U” Turn (180°)

- 1. Instructions.** As the team is moving in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team makes a 180° about turn to the left in front of the sign and continues without stopping in the opposite direction toward the next exercise location. The “U” turn should be performed by the handler relatively in place with the dog staying to the inside of the turn and traveling the lesser distance as it turns with the handler.
- 2. Scoring.** The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn) and Exercise 9 (About Turn) except that the turn is to be performed to the left (counter-clockwise).



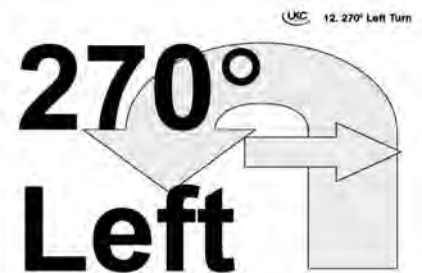
## Exercise 11. 270° Right Turn

- 1. Instructions.** As the team is moving with dog in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team begins a 270° turn to the right that is completed with the team moving away at a 90° angle to the team's original direction of movement. The 270° turn should be performed by the handler relatively in place with the dog staying in heel position and traveling the greater distance as it turns with the handler.
- 2. Scoring.** The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn) and Exercise 9 (About Turn) with the following additions:
  - a. Major and minor faults. Major and/or minor deductions must be assessed depending on the extent of the deviation for the following:
    - 1) Dog does not complete the entire turn with the handler.



## Exercise 12. 270° Left Turn

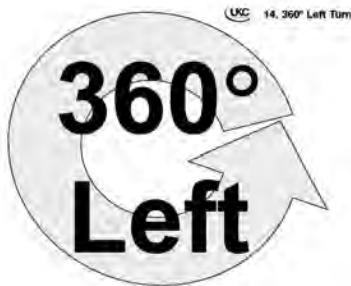
- 1. Instructions.** As the team is moving with dog in heel position directly toward the exercise sign, the team begins a 270° turn to the left that is completed with the team moving away at a 90° angle to the team's original direction of movement. The 270° turn should be performed by the handler relatively in place with the dog staying to the inside of the turn and traveling the lesser distance as it turns with the handler.
- 2. Scoring.** The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn), Exercise 9 (About Turn), and Exercise 11 (270° Right Turn), except that the turns are to be performed to the left (counter-clockwise).



## Exercise 13. 360° Right Turn

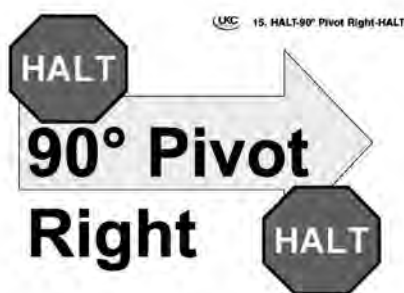
- 1. Instructions.** As the team is moving forward with dog in heel position to the left of the exercise sign, the handler and dog begin a 360° turn to the right to form a complete circle that at the end of the turn results in the team moving forward in the same (original) direction. Because the team will continue moving in the original direction after performing the 360° turn, the exercise is performed to the left of the exercise sign. In performing the circle, the handler need not turn in-place but instead may turn in a small circular path.
- 2. Scoring.** The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn), Exercise 9 (About Turn), and Exercise 11 (270° Right Turn).





### Exercise 14. 360° Left Turn

- 1. Instructions.** As the team is moving forward with dog in heel position to the left of the exercise sign, the handler and dog begin a 360° turn to the left to form a complete circle that at the end of the turn results in the team moving forward in the same (original) direction. Because the team will continue moving in the original direction after performing the 360° turn, the exercise is performed to the left of the exercise sign. In performing the circle, the handler need not turn in-place but instead may turn in a small circular path.
- 2. Scoring.** The scoring for this exercise is the same as outlined under Exercise 7 (Right Turn), Exercise 9 (About Turn), and Exercise 11 (270° Right Turn), except that the turns are to be performed to the left (counter-clockwise).



### Exercise 15. HALT-90° Pivot Right-HALT

- 1. Instructions.** The pivot exercises are initiated from a stationary position with the dog sitting at the heel position. The change in direction is 90° to the right. The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler/dog team will pivot 90° to the right. Upon completion of the pivot, the handler will again come to a halt. The pivots must be performed in place with the handler's body remaining over the same floor space during and after making the pivot and coming to a halt. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel as the handler comes to a halt. After the team has come to a complete halt with a distinct pause facing the new direction, the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise location. The pivot exercise signs have a red HALT inset in the upper left corner and in the lower right corner.
- 2. Scoring.** The handler must pivot in the direction as indicated by the exercise sign and must complete the entire pivot. All general infractions are imposed in addition to the scoring assessment outlined above for this exercise and the following:
  - a. Non-qualifying faults.** The following infractions must be assessed a non-qualifying score.
    - 1) A handler that turns in the wrong direction.
    - 2) Failure of the handler to pivot in place and come to a halt.
    - 3) The dog's failure to sit before to the start and completion of the pivot exercises.
  - b. Major and minor faults.** Major and/or minor deductions must be assessed depending on the extent of the deviation for the following:
    - 1) Poor sits.
    - 2) Dog's slow response to moving or turning in circles.
    - 3) A handler that does not complete the full rotation as required.
    - 4) A handler that that does not pivot in place.



## Exercise 16. HALT-90° Turn Right & Forward

**1. Instructions.** The turn exercises are performed with the handler and dog turning together either in place as though performing a pivot, or turning in a small circular path, approximately 12 to 15 inches in diameter. The execution of the turns is performed in the same manner as outlined under the pivot exercises above, or in a small circular path. However, the team does not come to a halt following the turn as is done in the pivots, but continues moving forward in the new direction toward the next exercise location. The turn exercises do not have a HALT inset in the lower right corner of the exercise signs. In this exercise, the team turns 90° to the right.

**2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as Exercise 1 (Halt) and Exercise 7 (Right Turn) with the following additions:

- a. Non-qualifying fault. Failure of the handler to turn in a small circular path and continues forward as directed by the exercise.
- b. Major Fault. The handler turns in excessively large circles or a dog that sits after the turn.

## Exercise 17. Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward

**1. Instructions.** As the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler gives a command for the dog to front. Once the dog is sitting in the front, the handler commands the dog to move to the right to heel position and at the same time, the handler steps forward moving toward the next exercise location. The handler does not wait until the dog reaches heel position before starting to move forward. When reaching heel position, the dog does not sit but continues to move forward with the handler. The handler may use a command and/or signal to direct the dog around to the right and behind the handler and up to heel position.

**2. Scoring.**

- a. Non-qualifying faults.
  - 1) Failure of the dog to come in close enough for the handler to touch, without excessive bending, stretching, or moving either foot.
  - 2) Failure of the handler to send the dog in the correct direction to finish as indicated by the exercise.
  - 3) Failure of the dog to return to heel position by going to the right of the handler.
- b. Major and/or minor faults. To be assessed for the following, depending on the extent of the deviation from ideal:
  - 1) For dogs that come close enough but fail to sit in front.
  - 2) Slow response.
  - 3) Crooked front.





### Exercise 18. Call Dog Front-Dog Left & Forward

- 1. Instructions.** The execution and scoring of this exercise is as described in Exercise 17 (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward) except that the dog is to move to the left (counterclockwise) upon the Handler's command and forward motion. The handler may use a signal to direct the dog around to the left and behind the handler and up to heel position.
- 2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 17.



### Exercise 19. Call Dog Front-Finish Right-HALT

- 1. Instructions.** The call-to-front segment in this exercise is the same as outlined in Exercise 17 (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward). In the finish segment, the handler commands the dog to move to the heel position (to the right and around the handler), while the handler remains standing stationary. When the dog reaches heel position and sits, the handler command the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise location.
- 2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 17, except the dog that does not sit after the finish is to be scored with a major/minor deduction.



### Exercise 20. Call Dog Front-Finish Left-HALT

- 1. Instructions.** The execution and scoring of this call-to-front segment of this exercise is as described in Exercise 17 and the finish segment as described in Exercise 18 except that the dog is to finish to the left upon the handler's command.
- 2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 17, except the dog that does not sit after the finish is to be scored with a major/minor deduction.



### Exercise 21. Slow Pace

- 1. Instructions.** As the team approaches the change-of-pace sign, the handler is to noticeably reduce his speed as directed by the exercise sign.
- 2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored as in traditional Obedience.
  - Non-qualifying faults.
    - 1) Handler misses sign all together and makes no change of pace.
  - Major faults.
    1. Failure of the handler to change pace as directed by the exercise sign.
    2. Failure of the dog to stay in heel position.



### Exercise 22. Fast Pace

- 1. Instruction.** As the team approaches the change-of-pace sign, the handler is to noticeably increase his speed as directed by the exercise sign.
- 2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 21 (Slow Pace).

## Exercise 23. Normal Pace

1. **Instruction.** As the team approaches the change-of-pace sign, the handler is to return to his normal brisk pace.
2. **Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 21 (Slow Place).

## Exercise 24. Moving Side Step Right

1. **Instructions.** With the handler moving forward with the dog in heel position to the left of the exercise sign, the exercise is performed, starting to the left of the exercise sign, by the handler taking one step with his/her right foot to the right and then continuing forward. The step must be a distinct movement that may be directly to the right or at an angle forward and to the right approximately 12 to 15 inches. This is followed by a similar step with the left foot and the dog should also move to the right, to stay in heel position.

### 2. Scoring.

- a. Non-qualifying faults.
  - 1) The handler failing to move sufficiently to the right so that the dog does move the sign out of place.
  - 2) Failure of handler to make any movement to the right.
- b. Major faults.
  - 1) Bumping the exercise sign.
  - 2) Handlers who make short steps to the right of less than approximately 12 inches.
- c. Major or minor faults. Depending on the extent of the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the dog failing to maintain heel position during the performance.

## Exercise 25. Spiral Right-Dog Outside

1. **Instructions.** The spiral exercises require the use of three cones (pylons) placed in a straight line approximately 6 feet apart. The team begins this exercise by entering at cone 1. The handler begins this exercise by heeling past the exercise sign and with the cones to the handler's right that allows the team to make right turns around the cones as indicated by the sign. Once the team passes cone 1, they continue forward passing cone 2. Upon reaching cone 3, the team makes a turn to the right around cone 3 and continues heading back towards the beginning of the exercise (cone 1). The handler will again make a turn to the right and around cone 1 heading back toward cone 2. Upon reaching cone 2, the handler will make a turn to the right around cone 2 and head back towards cone 1. The team is to complete this exercise by completing the final turn around cone 1 and exits the exercise between cones 1 and 2. The handler must maintain a constant pace, while the dog must change pace to keep in heel position as the handler moves around the series of cones. If the handler becomes aware that he/she has taken the wrong path around the cones before reaching cone 3, the handler may reenter and repeat the entire exercise.



## 2. Scoring.

### a. Non-qualifying faults.

1) Failure of the handler/dog team to take the correct path around the cones.

### b. Major or minor faults. Depending on the extent of the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed:

1) For bumping a cone.

2) For failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace.

3) For failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position.

4) For any heeling errors.



### Exercise 26. Spiral Left-Dog Inside

**1. Instructions.** The execution of this exercise is the same as described in Exercise 25 (Spiral Right Dog-Outside), except that the handler begins this exercise by heeling past the exercise sign and with the cones to the handler's left that allows the team to make left turns around the cones as indicated by the sign.

**2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 25.

### Exercise 27. Straight Figure 8



**1. Instructions.** The handler begins this exercise by entering the series of cones between cones 1 and 2 with cone 1 to the left of the team. When the team reaches the fourth (last) cone, the team makes a turn around that cone heading back towards cone 1. The team completes this exercise by exiting between cones 1 and 2. The handler must maintain a constant pace, while the dog must change pace to keep in heel position as the handler moves around the series of cones.

**2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 25 (Spiral Right Dog-Outside).



### Exercise 28a. Serpentine-4 cones

**1. Instructions.** The handler begins this exercise by entering the series of cones between cones 1 and 2 with cone 1 to the left of the team. The team weaves in only one direction and exits the exercise at the opposite end of the series of cones from the point of entry. The handler must maintain a constant pace, while the dog must change pace to keep in heel position as the handler moves around the series of cones.

**2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 25 (Spiral Right Dog-Outside).



### Exercise 28b. Serpentine-5 cones

**1. Instructions.** The execution of this exercise is the same as described in Exercise 28a, except there are five cones instead of four.

**2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 25 (Spiral Right Dog-Outside).



**Rally Obedience Level 2 Class.** The exercises in the Rally Obedience Level 2 class are performed in the same manner as the Rally Obedience Level 1 class with the following additions: This class is performed with the dog off lead. All dogs must enter and leave the ring on lead. Each course design must consist of 15 to 17 exercises selected from exercises 1 to 34 and the duplicate exercises 50 to 57. No exercise may be used more than once in a course design except as provided by the duplicate signs 50 to 57. The only exception is that a minimum of two exercises chosen from exercises 29 to 34 are required in all Rally Obedience Level 2 classes.

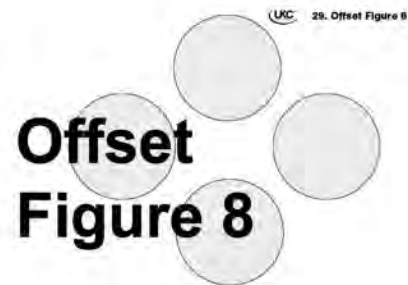
### Exercise 29. Offset Figure 8.

This exercise requires four dog bowls in which tempting treats are placed as a distraction. The treats must be secured to prevent the dog from eating them.

**1. Instructions.** The bowls are arranged with the two side bowls (1 and 4) 5 feet apart and the two end bowls (2 and 3) 10 feet apart. The exercise sign is to be placed next to bowl 1 and facing in the direction of the team's approach to the exercise. The approach may be from any direction on the entry side of the exercise. Entry to the exercise is always between bowls 1 and 2 with bowl 1 on the team's left side. After entering, either one of the correct patterns — going around bowl 2 or going around bowl 3 first — of executing the figure 8 must be performed. The pattern chosen by the handler may depend on the desired direction of the exit.

### 2. Scoring.

- a. Non-qualifying faults. The following errors must be scored as non-qualifying and **may not be repeated**. Handler may have to gently assist dog away from the treat bowls.
  - 1) A dog that breaks heel position and attempts to remove the treats from the treat bowls.
  - 2) A dog that pushes or carries a bowl away from its original position.
  - 3) Uncontrolled barking at the treat bowls.
- b. Non-qualifying faults. The following errors must be scored as non-qualifying and **may be repeated** in an attempt to gain a qualifying score:
  - 1) Entry at any location other than between the #1 and #2 bowls.
  - 2) Any pattern of heeling within the exercise other than stated.
- c. Major faults. A major fault is to be assessed for a dog that breaks from the heel position and goes to a treat bowl but immediately returns to heel position when called.
- d. Major or minor faults. Depending on the extent of the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed:
  - 1) For failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace.
  - 2) For failure of the dog to adjust its pace to remain in heel position.
  - 3) For any heeling errors.



## Exercise 30. HALT-1, 2 & 3 Steps Forward



**1. Instructions.** This exercise is initiated with the team coming to a halt to the left of the exercise sign and with the dog sitting at heel. The number 1 on the sign indicates that the handler is to take one step forward with either foot and then bring the other foot forward alongside the foot used to take the first step, thereby coming to a stationary, standing position. As the handler starts to take that first step, he/she commands the dog to heel. The dog moves with the handler and sits in heel position as the handler halts. Although both feet are moved, the team advances only one step forward. This same procedure is then automatically repeated with the handler taking two steps. The same procedure is repeated a third time with the handler taking three steps. With the completion of the three-step sequence, the team automatically moves forward toward the next exercise location.

### 2. Scoring.

a. Non-qualifying faults.

- 1) Any handler that performs two or more series incorrectly by taking too many steps.
- 2) Failure of the dog to move forward with the handler within each step series.
- 3) Failure of the dog to sit more than twice.

b. Major faults.

- 1) Any handler that performs one series incorrectly by taking too many steps.
- 2) For the dog not sitting each time the handler comes to a halt.

c. Major or minor faults. Depending on the extent of the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed:

- 1) For handler adjusting foot position (shuffling steps) just before coming to a halt.
- 2) For any heeling errors.

## Exercise 31. Call Dog Front-1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward-Dog Right & Forward

### 1. Instructions.

a. Call Dog Front. As the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler calls the dog to front, which is done by the dog making an about turn to its right and moving to face the handler. As the handler commands the dog to front, the handler must also stop his/her forward motion. Although not required to do so, the handler may immediately take several steps backward to aid the dog in making a proper approach to the handler and sitting in the front position.

b. 1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward. With the dog in the front position, the handler takes one step backward with either foot and then brings the other foot backward alongside the foot used to take the first step and halts in a stationary, standing position. At the same time the handler starts to step backward, he/she commands the dog to move forward



staying in the front position. The dog must sit in the front position as the handler comes to halt. Although both feet are moved, the team advances only one step backward. This same procedure is repeated with the handler taking two steps backward with the dog moving forward at the same time and again sitting in the front position as the handler comes to a halt and then the procedure is repeated a third time with the handler taking three steps backwards, ending with the dog sitting in the front position.

c. **Dog Right & Forward.** With the completion of the three-step sequence and with the dog sitting in the front position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to execute a right side, return to heel. The handler does not wait until the dog reaches heel position before starting to move forward. When the dog reaches the heel position, it does not sit, but continues to move in heel position with the handler.

**2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 17 (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward) and Exercise 30 (HALT-1, 2 & 3 Steps Forward), with the following additions:

a. Non-qualifying faults.

- 1) Failure of the dog to come in close enough to the handler on the front position when executing the step backward series.
- 2) Failure of the dog to do a right side, return to heel.
- 3) Failure of the dog to come in close enough to the handler on the initial front position.

### **Exercise 32. Call Dog Front-1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward-Dog Left & Forward**

1. **Instructions.** The execution of this exercise is exactly the same as outlined in Exercise 31 (Call Dog Front-1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward-Dog Right & Forward), except that after the last sequence of the step backwards has been completed, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to execute a left-side, return-to-heel, as he/she continues to proceed to the next exercise.
2. **Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 31 with this addition:
  - a. Non-qualifying faults. Failure of the dog to execute a left-side, return-to-heel.

### **Exercise 33. HALT-Leave-Call Dog Front While Running-Finish Right-HALT**

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is initiated with the team coming to a halt to the left of the exercise sign. The handler commands the dog to stay (wait) in the sit-stay position. After giving the stay, the handler immediately starts running toward the next exercise sign. After taking two or three running steps, the handler calls the dog to come. The dog must leave the sit and run to catch up to the handler. When the dog reaches the handler, the handler calls the dog to the front position but does not turn around to meet the dog, as he/she comes to a halt. As the



dog stops its forward progress and starts to turn toward the handler, the handler may take several steps backward to aid the dog in making a proper approach to the front position. Once the dog is in the front position, the handler commands and/or signals the dog to finish to the right. After the dog returns to heel position, there must be a brief pause, before commanding the dog to heel forward to the next station.

**2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercises 1 (Halt) and Exercise 17 (Call Dog Front-Dog Right & Forward) with the following additions:

a. Non-qualifying faults.

- 1) Failure of the dog to come when called by the handler.
- 2) A dog that is not close enough to the handler that he/she may touch the dog without moving either foot.
- 3) Failure of the to execute a right side, return to heel

b. Major faults.

- 1) For a dog that fails to sit on the completion of the finish.
- 2) For a dog that anticipates the handler's command to come

c. Major or minor faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending on the extent of the deviation:

- 1) Failure of the dog to return to the proximity of heel position.
- 2) Crooked finish.

### **Exercise 34. HALT-Leave-Call Dog Front While Running-Finish Left-HALT**

**1. Instructions.** The execution of this exercise is exactly the same as outlined in Exercise 33 (HALT-Leave-Call Dog Front While Running-Finish Right-HALT), except that the handler will command and or signal the dog to execute a left side, return to heel, after the dog has completed the come to front portion of this exercise before completing the exercise sequence.

**2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 33.



**Rally Obedience Level 3 Class.** This class is performed with the dog off lead. All dogs must enter and leave the ring on lead. Each course design must consist of 15 to 17 exercises selected from Exercises 1 to 49 and the duplicate exercises 50 to 57. No exercise may be used more than once in a course design except as provided by the duplicate signs 50 to 57. The only exception is that a minimum of four exercises chosen from Exercises 35 to 48 and Exercise 49 (the Honor Exercise) are required in all Rally Obedience Level 3 classes.

**Special Exercise Notes:** Exercises 37 through 40 differ from Exercises 15, 16, 35, and 36 only in the extent of the pivots and turns, which are 180° rather than 90°.



## Exercise 35. HALT-90° Pivot Left-HALT

**1. Instructions.** The handler will come to a halt and the dog will automatically sit. With the dog sitting in heel position, the handler will pivot 90° to the left, as indicated by the exercise sign, and must complete the entire pivot. Upon completion of the pivot, the handler will again come to a halt. The pivots must be performed in place with the handler's body remaining over the same floor space during and after making the pivot and coming to a halt. The dog moves with the handler and sits at heel as the handler comes to a halt. After the team has come to a complete halt with a distinct pause facing the new direction, the handler commands the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise location. Should the handler start to turn in the wrong direction, the team may immediately correct themselves by repeating this exercise and turning in the correct direction.

**2. Scoring.** All general heeling and performance infractions are scored minor to non-qualifying according to the extent of the deviation with the following additions. This exercise is scored similar to Exercise 15 (Halt-90° Pivot Right-Halt) except that the turn is to the left.

a. Non-qualifying faults.

- 1) Handler fails to pivot to the left.
- 2) Dog fails to pivot.
- 3) Dog fails to sit after pivot.

b. Major fault.

- 1) The dog pivots after the handler comes to a halt.
- 2) Dog does not pivot in the same direction with the handler.

c. Major and minor faults. A major or minor fault is to be assessed for the following, depending upon the extent of the deviation.

- 1) The dog hesitates before it pivots.

## Exercise 36. HALT-90° Turn Left & Forward

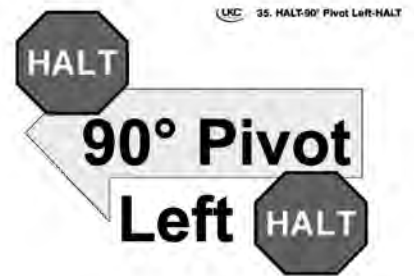
**1. Instructions.** The execution of the turns is performed in the same manner as outlined under Exercise 16. The team does not come to a halt following the turn as is done in the pivots, but continues moving forward in the new direction toward the next exercise location. In this exercise, the team turns 90° to the left.

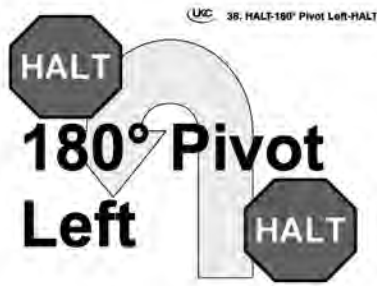
**2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 16 (Halt-90° Turn Right & Forward) except that the turn is to the left.

## Exercise 37. HALT-180° Pivot Right-HALT

**1. Instructions.** The general description of the execution, performance, and scoring of this exercise can be found listed under Exercise 15 (Halt-90° Pivot Right-Halt) with the exception of the turning radius, which is 180° instead of 90°.

**2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 15.





### Exercise 38. HALT-180° Pivot Left-HALT

- 1. Instructions.** The general description of the execution, performance, and scoring of this exercise can be found under Exercise 15 (Hal 90° Pivot Right-Halt) with the exception of the turning radius, which is 180° instead of 90°, and the direction of the pivot. (Pivot left instead of right).
- 2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 15 except the turn is to the left.



### Exercise 39. HALT-About Turn Right & Forward

- 1. Instructions.** The general description of the execution, performance, and scoring of this exercise can be found under Exercise 9 (About Turn-Right 180°) and Exercise 16 (Halt-90° Turn Right & Forward) with the exception of the turning radius, which is 180° instead of 90°, and upon the completion of the right turn, the handler continues forward with the dog in heel position, on to the next exercise.
- 2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 9 and Exercise 16.



### Exercise 40. HALT-About "U" Turn & Forward

- 1. Instructions.** The general description of the execution, performance, and scoring of this exercise can be found under Exercise 10 (About "U" Turn) and Exercise 16 (Halt-90° Turn Right & Forward) with the exception of the turning radius, which is 180° instead of 90°. After the team has come to a full halt, the team makes a 180° about turn in place, to the left and continues without stopping in the opposite direction toward the next exercise location.
- 2. Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 10 and Exercise 16.



### Exercise 41. Send Over Jump-Handler Runs By.

- 1. Exercise Set Up.** Use a single bar or high jump. Do not use a broad jump. The sign for the jump exercise is placed in proximity of the jump so that it does not interfere with the handler or dog. The right side of the jump stanchion (dog and handler's path) must be clear of all obstructions and should be at least 4 to 5 feet from the ring barrier to leave room for the handler to easily get by. If the left side of the jump stanchion is placed next to a ring barrier, there must be at least 2 feet between the side of the jump stanchion and the ring barrier. If the jumping path is in line with a ring barrier, there must be a minimum of 12 feet between the jump and the barrier. This is for the safety of the dog and handler when completing the jump sequence. When the bar jump is used, the bar is to be displaceable so if the dog were to hit the jump going over it, in either direction, the bar will come down without injuring the dog.
- 2. Instructions.** This exercise requires the handler to proceed towards the exercise location, send the dog over the jump, have the dog return to heel position and continue heeling with the handler, on to the next exercise. The handler's heeling path must be a straight line when ap-

proaching the jump and will be approximately 2 feet from the right side of the jump. This is to provide adequate space between the handler and the end of the jump stanchion when sending the dog. The team does not come to a halt at the exercise sign but instead continues to move along the path to perform the jump. When ready, the handler will send the dog from his/her left side toward the jump. The handler may increase his/her speed when they reach the exercise sign so that the dog is at optimal speed when completing the jump. The handler may continue this pace, past the jump, but must continue to move straight along the original path as the dog approaches and completes the jump. When the dog has cleared the jump, the handler may command the dog to heel so that the dog comes back alongside the handler, as the team continues to move toward the next exercise location. The handler may repeat this exercise if a dog fails to leave the handler or refuses to jump.

**3. Scoring.** The following deviations are scored as follows:

a. Non-qualifying faults.

- 1) Dog knocks bar off stanchions (in this case this exercise may not be repeated).
- 2) Dog fails to complete the jump (refuses, goes under bar, goes around stanchions, stopping in front of jump).
- 3) Dog hits jump with its body.
- 4) Dog uses jump as aid in going over.
- 5) Handler blocks the dog from attempting to go around the near end of the jump.
- 6) Dog does not return to the handler after completing the jump.

c. Major to minor faults. All general heeling and performance infractions are scored minor to non-qualifying according to the extent of the deviation in addition to the following:

- 1) Dog hesitates in leaving and/or returning to the handler when executing the jump.
- 2) Dog ticking the jump.
- 3) Dog that does not take a direct path to and from the jump and for other similar errors.
- 4) Dog does not respond immediately to the handler's command to heel.

**Exercise 42. Moving Down-Forward from Down**

**1. Instructions.** This exercise is initiated as the team is moving forward in heel position. As the dog and handler approach the left of the exercise sign, the handler may break heel position by turning toward the dog and placing his/her (handler's) right foot partially in the path of the dog while giving a hand signal and/or verbal command for the dog to move directly into a down position. The handler is not to come to a full halt prior to giving the down command. The dog should not pause and must go down from a stand position. When the dog has reached a down position, the handler must move back to standing upright in



heel position before commanding the dog to heel forward toward the next exercise sign. Handlers have the option of performing the exercise without breaking heel position.

## 2. Scoring.

a. Non-qualifying faults.

- 1) A dog that fails to assume the down position.
- 2) A handler that comes to a complete halt prior to commanding the dog to down.

b. Major faults.

- 1) Dog has a distinct pause before assuming the down position.
- 2) Dog sits; pauses and then assumes the down position.

c. Major to minor faults. Depending on the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following:

- 1) A handler that does not stand upright in heel position after the dog has completed its down and before commanding the dog to heel.
- 2) A dog that breaks the down just before being commanded to heel is to receive a minor deduction.



### Exercise 43. HALT-Fast Forward from Sit

**1. Instructions.** This exercise is initiated with a halt. The handler commands the dog to heel and at the same time begins to run forward at a fast pace. The dog must stay with the handler in approximate heel position. The team will continue to run until it comes to a normal pace exercise sign or may be concluded by the team crossing the finish line at the fast pace.

**2. Scoring.** All normal heeling deviations are to be assessed depending on the extent of the deviation.

a. Non-qualifying faults.

- 1) Dogs that do not respond to the command to move forward at a fast pace.
- 2) Dog that does not sit at the halt.

b. Major to minor faults. Depending on the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following:

- 1) Dog that hesitates or waits until the handler has moved before running to catch up to heel.

### Exercise 44. Left About Turn



**1. Instructions.** While heeling forward with the dog in heel position and directly approaching the sign, the handler makes a tight about turn (“U” turn) to the left. At the same time, the dog makes a (normal) about turn to its right, staying in an outside path around the handler until it reaches heel position and continues to heel with the handler in the opposite direction. The dog and handler do not come to a halt, but continue to heel toward the next exercise location.



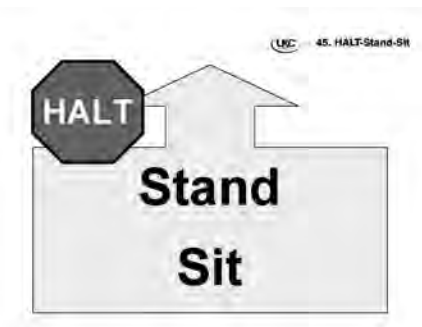
## 2. Scoring.

- a. Non-qualifying faults.
  - 1) Failure of the dog to make a right about turn around the outside of the handler.
  - 2) A handler that fails to turn in the direction as outlined by the exercise sign.
- b. Major and minor faults. Depending on the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following:
  - 1) All normal heeling deviations.
  - 2) A dog that fails to quickly move around the handler and back up to the heel position.

### Exercise 45. HALT-Stand-Sit

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is performed as outlined in Exercise 2 (HALT-Stand) with the following addition: Once the dog is in the standing position and the handler is in heel position, the handler will command the dog to sit. The handler must have a definite pause after the dog sits and before commanding the dog to heel toward the next exercise.
2. **Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 2 with the following additions:

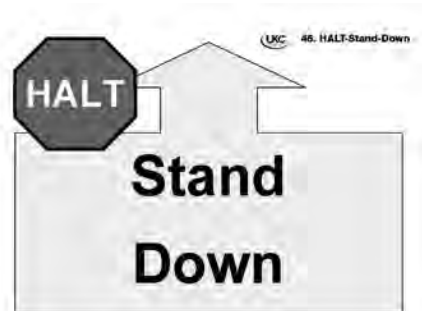
- a. Non-qualifying faults.
  - 1) A dog that fails to sit after the halt.
  - 2) A dog that fails to stand.
  - 3) A dog that fails to sit after the stand.
  - 4) A dog that moves more than a body length away on the stand.
- b. Major faults.
  - 1) A dog that resists being placed in a stand position.
  - 2) A dog that moves a short distance before the handler returns to heel.
- c. Major and minor faults. Major or minor faults may be assessed depending on the deviation from ideal.
  - 1) A dog that moves its feet after the stand and before the sit command.



### Exercise 46. HALT-Stand-Down

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is performed as outlined in Exercise 45 (Halt-Stand-Sit) with the following change. Once the dog is in the standing position and the handler is in heel position, the handler will command the dog to down. The handler must have a definite pause after the dog downs and before commanding the dog to heel toward the next exercise.
2. **Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 45 with the following addition:

- a. Non-qualifying faults.
  - 1) A dog that fails to down after the stand.





### Exercise 47. HALT-Stand-Walk Around Dog

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is performed as outlined in Exercise 2 (HALT-Stand) and Exercise 5 (HALT-Walk Around Dog) with the following addition. Once the dog is in the standing position and the handler is in heel position, the handler will command the dog to stay and walk counter-clockwise around the dog and return back to heel position. The handler must have a definite pause after returning to heel position and before commanding the dog to heel toward the next exercise.
2. **Scoring.** This exercise is scored in the same manner as described in Exercise 2, Exercise 5, and Exercise 45 with the following additions.
  - a. Non-qualifying faults.
    - 1) A dog that break the stand and does not remain in place.



### Exercise 48. HALT-Stand-Heel Backward 3 Steps-HALT.

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is initiated with the dog sitting in the heel position. The handler then commands the dog to stand and then takes three short steps backward in a straight line and halts. The dog must take several steps backward with the handler and then sit in heel position upon the completion of the exercise. The dog is to remain in heel position. The handler may break heel position and use physical contact to stand the dog. The handler then returns to the heel position before commanding the dog to begin moving backward.
2. **Scoring.** The performance and scoring of this exercise is same as described in Exercise 2 (Halt-Stand) and normal heeling deviations, with these following additions.
  - a. Non-qualifying faults.
    - 1) A dog that does not attempt to move backwards.
  - b. Major to minor faults. Depending on the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following:
    - 1) A handler that does not return to heel position after commanding the dog to stand.
    - 2) A handler that does not step backward in a straight line.
    - 3) Dog that fails to sit after the backup.
  - c. Minor fault.
    - 1) A dog that does not move in a straight line while going backward.



### Exercise 49. Honor Exercise

1. **Instructions.** This exercise is performed with the honor dog and its handler remaining stationary at a location within the ring specified by the judge, while the performance of another team (working dog) is being judged on the course. The judge will select either the honor sit or honor down exercise to be performed by all dogs, prior to the start of the class. The location of the honor dog must be so that the working dog team never passes behind the honor dog. (Arrangements must be made for the working dog team to enter the ring at a different location

than where the honor dog team exits.) A steward must be assigned to monitor the behavior of the honor dog.

- a. The working dog should not leave the heeling pattern nor interfere with the honor dog.
- b. The honor dog is kept on lead and in approximate heel position on the left side of the handler, while performing the required exercise throughout the performance of the working dog team.
- c. A courtesy dog may serve as the honor dog for the first working dog team in the class. When the first working dog team has completed its judged performance, that team will move directly to the honor dog location and then serve as the honor dog for the second working dog team. The alternating sequence of teams continues until the last team in the class has completed its judged performance on the course. Since every dog in the class must serve as an honor dog, the courtesy dog will have to exhibit on the course while the last team in the class performs as the honor dog. The courtesy dog team is not judged.

**2. Scoring the honor dog.** If the actions of the honor dog have clearly caused the working dog to err in its performance, the judge must excuse the honor dog. The judge may then allow the working dog to begin the course again from the start. Should the honor dog not remain in the position as outlined by the judge, the exercise may not be repeated.

- a. Non-qualifying faults.
  - 1) Failure of the honor dog to remain in its original position.
  - 2) Actions by honor dog that interfering with the performance of the working dog.
  - 3) Any show of aggression towards the working dog.
- b. Major or minor faults. Depending on the deviation, major or minor deductions may be assessed for the following:
  - 1) Excessive whining and/or barking.

**3. Scoring the working dog.** If the actions of the working dog have clearly caused the honor dog to err in its performance, the judge must excuse the working dog. The judge may then allow the honor dog to begin the exercise again from the start with a different working dog.

- a. Non-qualifying faults.
  - 1) Failure of the working dog to stay on course.
  - 2) Actions by working dog that interfering with the performance of the honor dog.
  - 3) Excessive attention shown by the working dog toward the honor dog.
  - 4) Any show of aggression toward the honor dog.
- b. Major or minor faults. All normal deviations shall be scored as major or minor depending on the extent of the deviation.

**Duplicate Signs (50 to 57).** Instructions to the performance, judging, and scoring of the following exercises are as described in the original exercises outlined above. The only exception is that of exercises 58 and 59, which are the Start and Finish signs on the course. Duplicate signs are:

- 50. Right Turn
- 51. Right Turn
- 52. Left Turn
- 53. Left Turn
- 54. About Turn Right
- 55. 270° Right Turn
- 56. 270° Left Turn
- 57. Normal Pace

## Groupings of Rally Exercises with Judging Hints

### Level 1

<b>Halts</b>	Halt sign means SIT.
1. Halt	In 4-H, this is the only one of #1 through #6 where failure to sit is not an NQ.
2. Halt Stand	Touching like Stand for exam OK.
3. Halt Down	Touching dog on the downs will result in a minor fault to an NQ.
4. Halt Down Sit	
5. Halt Walk Around Dog	
6. Halt Down, Walk Around Dog	
<b>Turns</b>	Turns to a new direction are in front of the sign; turns going same direction are to the left of the sign.
7. Right Turn	Right turn and left turn are not pivots.
8. Left Turn	
9. About Turn Right	About Turn Right and U Turn are performed with handler relatively in place – within hoola-hoop-size circle.
10. About U Turn	#44 Left About Turn is different.
11. 270° Right	270° Right and Left are with handler relatively in place.
12. 270° Left	
13. 360° Right	360s are to the left of sign, and the handler may either turn in place or make a small circle, but not around the sign.
14. 360° Left	
<b>Pivot And Turns</b>	Pivots must be performed “in place.” On pivot, if handler does not remain in place — NQ. Turns are in place or by following a tight circle — no more than the edge of a dinner plate.
15. Halt-90° Pivot Right-Halt	
16. Halt-90° Turn Right-Halt	



<b>Call Fronts</b>	Failure of dog to sit on call front or on finish is fault, not an NQ.
17. Call Front-Dog Right & Forward	
18. Call Front-Dog Left & Forward	
19. Call Front-Finish Right-Halt	
20. Call Front-Finish Left-Halt	
<b>Change Of Pace</b>	
21. Slow Pace	Did the handler skip the exercise, or was there no change of pace?
22. Fast Pace	
23. Normal Pace	
**24. Moving Side Step Right	Starts beside and to left of sign.
<b>Spirals</b>	25 to 28 are heeling exercises.
25. Spiral Right-Dog Outside	
26. Spiral Left-Dog Inside	
<b>Figure 8 And Serpentine</b>	
27. Straight Figure 8	
28 and 28a. Serpentine (four cones and five cones)	

## Level 2

29. Offset Figure 8	Four food bowls; bowls 1 and 4 are 5 feet apart; bowls 2 and 3, 10 feet apart; enter between 1 and 2.
<b>1, 2, 3 Steps</b>	Failure to sit is fault, not NQ on the 1, 2, 3 exercises; but if dog doesn't come close on the front, it is NQ.
30. Halt-1, 2, 3 Steps Forward	
31. Call Dog Front, 1, 2, 3 Steps Backward, Dog Right, Forward	If dog sits, like a finish, then fault.
32. Call Dog Front, 1, 2, 3 Steps Backward, Dog Left, Forward.	
<b>Running Call Fronts</b>	If dog breaks sit when handler runs, NQ.
33. Halt, Leave-Call Front While Running, Finish Right, Halt	Dog anticipates the come is major fault; failure to come is NQ.
34. Halt, Leave-Call Dog Front While Running, Finish Left, Halt	

### Level 3

<b>Halt, Pivots And Turns</b>	
35. Halt, Pivot Left-Halt	See #7 through #16.
36. Halt, 90° Left-Forward	
37. Halt, 180° Pivot Right-Halt	
38. Halt, 180° Pivot Left-Halt	
39. Halt, About Turn Right-Forward	
40. Halt, About U Turn-Forward	
<b>Other</b>	
41. Send Over Jump-Handler Runs By	NQ for knocking bar, hitting the body, fails to complete; handler blocking; failure of dog to return to handler.
42. Moving Down-Forward from Down	NQ for handler stopping before giving down command; major fault for dog sitting before down or for major pause.
43. Halt- Fast Forward from Sit	NQ for no sit; or for not moving forward fast.
44. Left about Turn	Handler turns left, dog turns right.
45. Halt, Stand, Sit	Failure to sit NQ; moving slightly in stand is major fault.
46. Halt, Stand, Down	
47. Halt, Stand, Walk Around Dog	Breaking stand is NQ.
48. Halt, Stand, Heel Backward 3 steps-Halt	NQ for dog failing to attempt move back.
<b>Honor Dog</b>	
49. Honor Exercise	NQ for the dog interfering with the performance of the other dog; NEVER have the working dog pass behind the honor dog.



This publication has been reviewed to ensure that the contents reflect current research and practice.  
Reviewer: **Shane Potter, 4-H Youth Development Specialist;**  
Review Date: **January 2019**

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