Acknowledgement
The Kansas 4-H Dog Care and Training Action Team wishes to thank Charles L. “Bud” Kramer for his permission to adapt this rule book from his publication entitled “An Introduction to the Style of Rally Obedience,” Third Edition, Second Printing, April 2007, which may be obtained through your local K-State Research and Extension office.
Foreword
This publication is intended as a guide for 4-H’ers, 4-H leaders, county extension agents, show managers, parents and judges.

This book is designed to help establish uniform regulations and procedures for the 4-H dog shows and events throughout the state. Please use this book as a guide when setting up your shows and establishing show rules. All judges should be made familiar with 4-H dog show rules and objectives, which are often different from other organization’s rules.

Objectives
The purpose of the dog project is to help 4-H youth:
• Develop leadership, initiative, self-reliance, sportsmanship and other desirable traits of character.
• Experience the pride and responsibility of being involved with a dog.
• Acquire skill, patience, and understanding by training a dog.
• Realize a greater love for animals and a humane attitude toward them.
• Prepare for citizenship responsibilities by working together in groups and supporting community dog projects and activities.

4-H Name and Emblem
The use of the name and emblem of 4-H is regulated by federal law. This law states that only activities or programs under supervision of the Cooperative Extension Service may use the name and emblem of 4-H.

Shows sponsored by other organizations and shows which do provide separate classes for 4-H’ers are not permitted to use the name and emblem of 4-H. In such cases, the title “junior dog show” or similar name should be used.

Owning a Dog
Because 4-H is a learn-by-doing educational program, it is the intent that 4-H members care for and train their dogs. A member will learn very little if someone else trains and cares for the dog.

Most 4-H’ers will be able to have a dog that they or their family own. Sometimes this is not always possible. Consider these guidelines if you want to have a dog project and you do not own the dog:

1. Member must enroll at the appropriate time and carry the dog as a project the entire 4-H year.
2. Member must care for and train the dog. Care includes: feeding, training, exercising, kennel management, grooming, and use of the dog.
3. The club or county 4-H dog leader should be informed of this arrangement at the start of the project.

General Regulations
1. State 4-H Dog Show Immunization Record (MG-34) should be required at all shows. Proof of rabies vaccinations signed by a graduate, licensed, accredited veterinarian must be presented to the veterinarian or show committee at registration on the day of show to be eligible to compete. Other required vaccinations are: distemper, hepatitis, parvovirus, parainfluenza, and bordetella. Other recommended vaccinations are leptospirosis and coronavirus.
2. Any abuse of dogs on the grounds or in the ring will result in disqualification.
3. No dog in season will be allowed to show in Rally Obedience and must be removed from the show arena grounds immediately.
4. Any dog with a contagious, communicable, or infectious disease or condition, in the judgement of the attending veterinarian, cannot be shown. It must be removed from the show arena grounds immediately.
5. Dog and member perform as a specific team. Any time a dog gets a new owner or a member gets a different dog, the team begins training at a mutual skill level that best matches the skills of dog and member. (For example, a new 8-year-old member who inherits a Rally III dog may need to begin at the Rally I level.)
6. Good sportsmanship shall be observed at all times. The judge’s decision is final. Poor sportsmanship may lead to loss of ribbon, class dismissal, or disqualification from show as determined by judge and show committee. Any protest should be made in writing to the show committee.
7. Handlers may not enter the show ring before the judge’s briefing. Dogs are not allowed in the show ring until the trial.
8. Baiting your dog with food, toys, training devices, etc. will not be allowed. Multiple commands and signals are allowed.

**Purpose of Rally Obedience**

The purpose of Kansas 4-H Rally Obedience is to provide 4-H’ers the opportunity to demonstrate the teamwork necessary to work under a variety of conditions. In Rally Obedience, the intent is to evaluate the proficiency by which the dog and handler are able to perform various exercises as a team in much the same way as might be done in undertaking different activities outside the show ring.

**The Rally Obedience Concept**

Rally Obedience is a dog performance trial that uses sequentially numbered signs to indicate the course the handler must take during the performance. The team of dog and handler heel from sign to sign, and perform the exercises indicated by the sign at each location. Other than the handler being given permission to start, the judge gives no further directions throughout the performance, except as noted in the “Judging” section.

**Rally Exercises**

Many of the Rally exercises are the same as, or have the same parts (elements) of more complex exercises used in traditional Obedience. Forty-nine Rally exercises have been developed and are divided into three Rally class levels. Each exercise has a unique sign to inform the handler of the desired exercise. For example, the Rally exercise with the code name “HALT” on its exercise sign is performed exactly the same as when the judge orders the handler to halt during the heeling exercises in the Novice and Open classes in traditional Obedience. The word HALT on red octagonal inserts on many of the exercise signs directs the handler to come to a halt and the dog to sit at heel. Although the physical aspects of the halt exercise are the same in both traditional Obedience and Rally, the handler may verbally command the dog to sit in Rally. In traditional Obedience the dog must sit automatically with no verbal command or hand signal to sit.

In the exercises HALT-Walk Around and HALT-Down-Walk Around, the “walk around” element of the exercise is done very much the same as the “leave and return to the dog” in the group sit and down exercises in traditional Obedience. In traditional Obedience, the handler places the dog on a stay or wait command, leaves and later returns by walking around the dog to return to the heel position. In Rally, the handler also puts the dog on a stay command, steps forward from the dog, turns to the left and walks counter clockwise around the dog to return to the heel position. Except for being able to communicate with the dog during the exercise, this element of the exercise in Rally is performed in essentially the same manner as in traditional Obedience.

There are some exercises that are not found in traditional Obedience. For example, three forms of an about turn are used in Rally: About Turn-Right, About “U” Turn, and Left About Turn. Only the first one of these is used in traditional Obedience. However, all Rally exercises are considered to require no more than a level of skills similar to those necessary to perform the exercises of the Novice class in traditional Obedience.

**Performance Regulations**

**Use of Leash**

Keep all dogs on leash except when in the obedience or exercise ring. Bring dogs into and out of the ring on leash. Keep dogs on leash in the ring when receiving awards. Leave the leash on the judge’s table during all Level 2 and Level 3 exercises.

The leash should be 6 feet long for Level 1 classes and may be of fabric or leather. This will allow adequate control of the dog.

**Collars**

Dogs in the obedience ring should wear well-fitting slip, buckle, snap, or martingale collars of leather, chain, or fabric. Fancy spiked, pinched, special training, or collars that are either too tight or so large that they hang unreasonably in front of the dogs are not permitted. There shall be no objects such as tags, ornaments, or decorations hanging from the collars.

**Misbehavior**

Any severe disciplining by the handler in the ring, any display of fear or nervousness by the dog, or any uncontrolled behavior of the dog such as snapping, barking, relieving itself in the ring, or running away from its handler — whether it occurs during an exercise, between exercises, before or after judging — must be penalized according to the seriousness of the misbehavior. The judge may expel or excuse the dog from further competition.
Rally Classes

There are three Rally classes. Normal progression from one level to the next begins at Level 1, then progressing to the next level after receiving 80 points or greater (blue and/or purple ribbon) from two different 4-H certified Rally judges in the same year. Normally, a team would advance to the next level at the beginning of the next 4-H year. However, a team may start at a higher level, if it desires. After participating at a higher level, the team may not go back to a lower level.

To qualify for the State Fair 4-H Dog Show the team must receive a blue or purple (80 points or greater) in a Level 2 or Level 3 class at the local or district level. The Level 1 class will not be held at the State Fair 4-H Dog Show, since it is an on-lead class.

Level 1 Class. This class is performed with the dog on lead. Level 1 course designs are composed of 15 to 17 exercises selected from Exercises 1 to 28a and the duplicate exercises, Exercises 50 to 57. There are no restrictions or requirements in the selection of the exercises for the Level 1 Class. This class is only offered at the local level.

Level 2 Class. This class is performed with the dog off leash. Level 2 course designs are composed of 15 to 17 exercises selected from Exercises 1 to 34 and the duplicate exercises, Exercises 50 to 57. The only exception to the free choice of those exercises is that at least two of Exercises 29 to 34 be included in all Level 2 course designs.

Level 3 Class. This class is performed with the dog off leash. Level 3 course designs are composed of 15 to 17 exercises selected from Exercises 1 to 48 and the duplicate exercises, Exercises 50 to 57. The only exception to the free choice of those exercises is that at least four of Exercises 35 to 48 be included in all Level 3 course designs. In addition, the Honor Exercise 49 is required.

The Rally Course

The design of Rally courses may vary from trial to trial in several aspects. These differences include the selection and number of exercises used in course designs, the sequence in which the exercises are arranged, and the path or outline of the course that the team is directed to follow throughout the performance.

Sequence of exercises. Although every course will have many of the same exercises, the sequence of those exercises in the course design may vary. Care does have to be taken to ensure that the sequence of exercises does not create an exceptionally difficult or awkward situation in the performance. For example, two weaving exercises — such as the spirals, Straight Figure 8, Serpentine, or Offset Figure 8 — should not be located one after the other in sequence. This may cause a feeling of slight dizziness in some people.

Outline of the course design. The main concern is that there is sufficient space between exercise signs for the handler to look ahead, visualize the next exercise sign in order to properly approach the sign, and perform the exercise. The course should not present the feeling of being crowded or congested.

General Procedures

Facilities and Materials for Rally Events

Ring Size. The minimum Rally Obedience ring size is 40 by 70 feet, although a minimum of 40 by 80 feet or 70 by 50 feet (two obedience rings) is recommended. The minimum area is 2,800 square feet.

The Rally Event Site. Rally trials may be offered either outside or inside. Rally courses can be designed in many ways, with the outline of the course running in many directions. When Rally is held inside, a suitable surface is needed over the entire ring. However, in outside trials, care must be taken to use signs and sign holders that will not be blown out of place by the wind.

Signs and Holders The designated wording and symbols must be used. Signs should be a minimum of 8½ by 11 inches and a maximum of 11 by 17 inches. Weather conditions should be considered when securing signs and holders. The colors used are optional. Approximately 20 exercise sign holders are needed for a Rally course. All sign holders or signs (not including those for Start and Finish) will be clearly and sequentially numbered on the course, with numbers approximately 3 inches high.
The duplicate signs are needed to facilitate course designs in some classes. For example, signs 50 and 51 are both Right Turn exercises. Those two, plus sign 7, make a total of three signs available for Right Turn exercises in any one course design. However, only two 270-degree Right Turn exercises, signs 11 and 55, are available. A complete set of laminated signs can be purchased through the local K-State Research and Extension office.

**Cones.** Depending on the course designs used at a Rally event, and the number of rings and sequence of classes used, the show committee should have enough cones available to cover the needs. Places where cones are needed, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Where Cones are needed</th>
<th>Number of Cones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spiral exercises</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight Figure 8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpentine</td>
<td>4 or 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start and Finish lines</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Treat Bowls.** Four standard dog food bowls should be used for the Offset Figure 8 exercise. This style bowl has sides that slant from the top edge of the bowl outward to the floor making it most difficult for the dog to turn over. There have been many suggestions of ways to prevent dogs from getting to the treats and eating them. The concern here is that some dogs may have allergies to certain foods and the risk of the dogs eating some of the treats to which they might be allergic should be eliminated. A suggestion would be to simply tie the treats inside a piece of nylon mesh material and place the bag in the bowl. Several large rubber bands could be extended around the bowl to hold the bag in place. The bag should be large enough that the dog could not grab and swallow it before the handler can take hold of the dog and move it away.

**Jumps and Jump Heights.** The jump exercise is not required but is an option in designing Level 3 courses. The bar jump, most commonly used, is set at 8 inches for dogs under 15 inches at the withers, 12 inches for dogs 15 to 20 inches, and 16 inches for dogs over 20 inches in height. Because it is too easy for the dog to develop the habit of walking through the boards in a broad jump, it should not be used in Rally classes.

**Course designs and score sheets.** A series of exercise icons have been prepared to assist in designing courses on a blank score sheet. (See page 17.)

The outline of the ring in Figure 1 (page 17) is drawn to a scale representing 40 by 70 feet. To aid in determining distances between exercise signs, the intersections are at 5-foot intervals in all directions from each other and from the margins of the ring. Figure 2 (page 18) illustrates how the necessary information pertaining to the trial and the particular course may be completed for use as a score sheet. A list of the exercises used in the course design may be included on the score sheets. Copies of the score sheets with the course design may be distributed to the participants or posted at ring side prior to the familiarization period.

**Stopwatch.** The performance is timed only for the purpose of breaking ties for placements. At least one stopwatch that records time to the 1/100th of a second must be used; time is not used in determining score.

**Duplicate Exercise Signs**

The duplicate signs are included to provide a sufficient number of turn exercises to keep course designs within the confines of the ring. These signs may be used in the design of courses in all three Rally classes. Only exercises for which there is a sign included in these lists, including the following duplicate signs, are to be used in course designs; no additional duplicate signs may be created. The duplicate Normal Pace sign is needed if both Slow Pace and Fast Pace exercises are included in the same course design. The START and FINISH signs are at the end of the list of duplicate signs to simplify the numbering of the exercises. **Reminder:** They are not included in the required number of exercises per class.

- 50. Right Turn
- 51. Right Turn
- 52. Left Turn
- 53. Left Turn
- 54. About Turn Right
- 55. 270 Degree Right Turn
- 56. 270 Degree Left Turn
- 57. Normal Pace
- 58. START
- 59. FINISH
Table 1. Rally Obedience exercises listed by class levels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level 1 Class</th>
<th>Level 2 Class (b)</th>
<th>Level 3 Class (c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. HALT</td>
<td>29. Offset Figure 8</td>
<td>35. HALT-90 Degree Pivot Left-HALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. HALT-Stand</td>
<td>30. HALT-1, 2, &amp; 3 Steps Forward</td>
<td>36. HALT-90 Degree Turn Left &amp; Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. HALT-Down</td>
<td>31. Call Dog Front-1, 2, &amp; 3 Steps Backward-Dog Right &amp; Forward</td>
<td>37. HALT-180 Degree Pivot Right-HALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. HALT-Down-Sit</td>
<td>32. Call Dog Front-1, 2, &amp; 3 Steps Backward-Dog Left &amp; Forward</td>
<td>38. HALT-180 Degree Pivot Left-HALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. HALT-Walk Around Dog</td>
<td>33. HALT-Leave-Call Dog Front While Running-Finish Right-HALT</td>
<td>39. HALT-About Turn Right &amp; Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. HALT-Down-Walk Around Dog</td>
<td>34. HALT-Leave-Call Dog Front While Running-Finish Left-HALT</td>
<td>40. HALT-About &quot;U&quot; Turn &amp; Forward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Right Turn</td>
<td>41. Send Over Jump-Handler Runs By</td>
<td>42. Moving Down-Forward from Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Left Turn</td>
<td>43. HALT-Fast Forward from Sit</td>
<td>44. Left About Turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. About Turn-Right</td>
<td>45. HALT-Stand Sit</td>
<td>46. HALT-Stand Down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. About &quot;U&quot; Turn</td>
<td>47. HALT-Stand-Walk Around Dog</td>
<td>48. HALT-Stand-Heel Backward 3 Steps-HALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. 270 Degree Right Turn</td>
<td>49. Honor Exercise (Required)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. 270 Degree Left Turn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. 360 Degree Right Turn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. 360 Degree Left Turn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. HALT-90 Degree Pivot Right-HALT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. HALT-90 Degree Turn Right &amp; Forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Call Dog Front-Dog Right &amp; Forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Call Dog Front-Dog Left &amp; Forward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Call Dog Front-Finish Right-HALT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Call Dog Front-Finish Left-HALT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Slow Pace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Fast Pace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Normal Pace</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Moving Side Step Right (Begins beside sign and done just beyond sign)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Spiral Right-Dog Outside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Spiral Left-Dog Inside</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Straight Figure 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Serpentine-4 Cones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28a. Serpentine-5 cones</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) At least two (2) of Exercises 29-34 should be required in all Level 2 course designs.

(c) At least four (4) of Exercises 35-48 should be required in all Level 3 course designs, plus exercise 49.
Judge’s Responsibilities

Arrangements for providing the score sheets and required exercise signs may be made with the trial secretary. In certain cases, the judge may wish to provide one or both of these items.

Preparation of course designs. Judges are responsible for designing the courses that are to be used for classes at Rally trials that he/she has agreed to judge. The judge should send a master copy to the trial secretary at least one week prior to the trial so the signs for each class may be selected and arranged according to the course designs. This will also allow for preparation of score sheets for the judge’s use and for copies to be distributed to the participants on the day of the trial. The alternative to that suggestion would be for the judge to make the necessary copies and bring them when he/she arrives to judge the trial. In this case, the number of participants would be needed.

Setting up the course. On the day of the trial, the judge is responsible for preparing the course by arranging the exercise signs in their proper positions within the ring.

Supervision of the familiarization period. The judge is required to be at the ring during the familiarization period to supervise and to answer any questions that the handlers might have.

Familiarization Period (without dogs). Because Rally Obedience is done as a single continuous performance in which no directions or orders are given by the judge, an orientation period is provided to allow handlers to familiarize themselves with the course and to ask questions of the judge. Participants are invited to enter the ring as a group without dogs for a short period of time prior to the start of each class. The time allotted may vary depending on the number of entries. Judges are required to supervise the familiarization periods and answer questions. Participants are allowed to walk the course multiple times. The judge may also choose to hold a briefing during this period.

Judging Rally Obedience

Judging the Performance. In Rally Obedience, the intent is to evaluate the proficiency by which the dog and handler are able to perform various exercises as a team in much the same way as might be done in undertaking different activities outside the obedience ring. The handler should be judged on his/her ability to handle the dog to the best of the dog’s ability in terms of its attention and response in performing the exercise with enthusiasm and intensity, rather than the dog’s ability to perform the exercises with exact precision, on its own.

Informing Handlers of Unclear Situations. When ready to begin a performance, the judge informs the handler when he/she may start but gives no further instructions. However, in situations where a failed attempt is not obvious, the judge should say “Fault” or “Try that exercise again” to save a non-qualifying performance. After a second failed attempt, the judge will score the exercise as non-qualifying and may tell the team to move on to the next exercise.

If the handler becomes confused as to the location of the next exercise sign, this is a mistake created by the handler. The handler is not allowed to ask for directions from the judge. If the handler does ask for directions, it is a handler error and assessed as a minor fault, and no response should be made by the judge.

Verbal praise and encouragement. Verbal praise and encouragement may be used at any time, even when the dog is working very well, just to keep the dog’s attitude high. The handler can praise, encourage, give second commands as well as give hand signals and pat his/her leg. Excessive or loud clapping is penalized. The use of food, toys, or training devices is not allowed in the ring.

Handler watching his/her dog. Rally allows the handler to do many of the things he/she would do in practice. Therefore, judging the handler’s performance in Rally must be done with a somewhat different perspective than when judging traditional Obedience. Because Rally Obedience allows handlers to use various commands to aid in preventing or correcting errors, the handler must be able to watch his/her dog at all times. This also reflects the concept that Rally is judged on the dog’s response to the handler’s commands as they might be given during training or when working as a team as in police work, search and rescue, drug detection, etc., where the handler watches and reads the dog continuously to aid the dog as it works.

Evaluating and Scoring the Performance. As the team begins, the judge evaluates the performance as he/she moves along with the team through the course. The evaluation of a Rally performance should be done using basically the same criteria as in traditional Obedience. However, the scoring of the dog’s performance, which is not the same as evaluating the performance, should be done as specified in the Rally program.
In traditional Obedience, the minimum point deduction that can be scored (recorded) for an error is ½ point. In Rally, any error that would be scored ½ point in traditional Obedience is not scored. However, errors that are evaluated as one or more full point deductions in traditional Obedience should be scored exactly the same in Rally. The emphasis should be placed on performing the exercises correctly as opposed to the precision required in traditional Obedience. De-emphasizing the precision required in the performance to avoid ½-point deductions helps in providing an atmosphere for a more relaxed performance in which the dog and handler will work with greater enthusiasm and find a greater level of enjoyment. It will create a more level playing field among the different breeds and the physical abilities of handlers, while maintaining a valid assessment of the essential aspects of the performance.

Requirements for a Qualifying Performance.

For a Rally performance to be scored as qualifying, the team must successfully complete the performance of all elements of each exercise used in the course design as specified in the descriptions of the exercises and receive 80 points or greater (a blue or purple ribbon). Scoring and ribbons for all Rally class levels are as follows:

- Purple (90-100 points)
- Blue (80-89 points)
- Red (70-79 points)
- White (69 points or fewer)

Scoring the Exercises. The team must complete each exercise successfully to have a qualifying score. For each exercise, if the attempt was not completed properly, the team may repeat an exercise once. The failed attempt will be scored as a 3-point deduction. If the second attempt is failed, the performance is scored as non-qualifying (NQ).

Each exercise is performed in the front and to the left of the sign (for example: HALT-Down-Walk Around) or directly in front of the sign if there is a change in direction (for example: 270 Degree Right Turn) with the exception of Exercise 24 (Moving Side Step Right), which begins to the left of the exercise sign and is completed past the sign. Also, Exercise 41 (Send Over Jump-Handler Runs By) is performed to the right of the sign with the sign placed in proximity of the jump. If an exercise is performed too early or not in proximity of the sign, the performance may be assessed an NQ for skipping the exercise. Skipping any exercise is an NQ.

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 by the dog will be penalized.

If a dog, in performing an exercise, fails one segment, it may repeat that segment and complete the exercise. For example, if in Exercise 3, HALT-Down, the dog downs but pops up before the handler has returned to the heel position, the dog may be returned to the down, rather than completing the entire exercise. In such a situation, the exercise is scored as a re-try, being 3 points off for the first attempt, or an NQ if it was on the second attempt.

Between exercises, the dog should heel. Heeling should be at a normal pace, walking briskly and naturally, with the dog at heel position and within a 2-foot area at the handler’s left side. Lagging, forging, heeling wide, bumping, jumping up, and tight lead all should be evaluated, and if one or more points should be deducted in regular Obedience, then the same should be done in Rally.

If a team misses an exercise, they may go back and perform that exercise, if they have not started the next exercise. Going back would result in a deduction of 1 to 3 points. Skipping an exercise or performing an exercise out of sequence is an NQ.

For most exercises, the handler may not touch the dog. The handler may touch the dog to place the dog in a stand for exercises 2, and 45 to 48. In those exercises, the handler may either command the dog to stand, or may break heel position to physically stand the dog. Once the dog is in the stand position, the handler must return to heel position before proceeding on. The handler will be penalized for touching the dog at others times, for example to sit or down the dog. In Level 1, a handler would be permitted to touch the dog if the leash became tangled during the performance to free the dog from the tangled leash.

A number of exercises provide the team to “halt,” which requires the dog to sit. Exercise 1-HALT, does not require further performance. If the dog does not sit, the exercise is not NQ’d, but, just as in traditional Obedience, points are deducted. For uniformity in judging Exercise 1, suggestions have been made that 3 points be taken for a “no sit” on that exercise. In many other exercises, however, the sit is preliminary to another element. For example, in Exercise 2 (HALT-Stand), the dog must sit (HALT sign), then from a sit
moves into a stand. Since the move of the dog from a sit to a stand cannot be performed without sitting first, the failure to sit would then make the exercise incomplete — an NQ. Other required sits, such as failure to sit on a “Call Front” as in exercises 17 to 20, and “Finish” such as exercises 19 and 20, and the 1-2-3 exercises 30 to 32, should not be scored as an NQ, but scored as in traditional Obedience.

In Level 3, an Honor Exercise is required, which is in addition to the 15 to 17 selected exercises. The Honor Exercise 49 is performed with two handler/dog teams in the ring. The honor dog and handler remain in a stationary position in the ring specified by the judge, while another team works in the ring. The honor dog location should not be where the working team would pass behind the honor dog. The working team is expected to perform as if the honor dog and handler were not in the ring. The judge will designate the honor dog to be placed in a sit or down in heel position on lead. A steward must be assigned to observe the honor dog team and record any errors committed by the dog or handler. Since the working team will be off lead, care should be taken so that the working dog does not approach the honor dog. The honor dog and working dog should enter and leave by separate exits if possible.

Specific Judging Criteria and Scoring

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 nonqualifying scores (depending upon 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 various types of handler errors. Poor sits that are crooked, forged, wide or behind the handler, and that would be assessed one 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. Types of Deductions/Faults. Fault deductions are deducted from a perfect 100 score. The types of deductions are:

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.

6. Timing the Performance. Timing of the performances is done for one purpose only and that is to provide a means for breaking ties. The judge should only give the handler clearance to start the performance. The handler then begins with the running time starting as the dog crosses the start line. The running time is stopped when the dog crosses the finish line. In crossing both the start line and the finish line, the dog must be in the heel position with the handler or risk a penalty for being out of heel position. Not completing the last exercise before crossing the finish line or sending the dog ahead to the finish line or running with the dog should be considered errors and penalized. The run-
ning time is taken by a steward with a stopwatch that records to the one-hundredth (1/100th) of a second. If a timed tie occurs, have a course run-off.

7. Initiating a Performance Without the Use of Commands. Although verbal commands and hand signals are the obvious means of commanding a dog to perform an exercise, the handler may initiate the dog’s performance of an activity by the handler’s initial actions in performing the exercise. For example, the handler may use an attention command, such as “Are you ready?”, and simply step forward to begin walking without a verbal command or hand signal to heel. In this case, the dog must use the forward step as its command to start moving with the handler. The dog’s response to move forward at heel is also judged from the handler’s first step.

Although permitted, the non-use of a verbal command or hand signal is usually not done for two reasons: 1) verbal commands and/or hand signals usually ensure a more reliable response and 2) using hand signals with verbal commands provides an excellent start in training for the eventual performance of the signal heeling exercise in the Utility Class of traditional Obedience and the use of signals in all other activities.

8. Repeating Commands and Performances of Failed Exercises. Repeat commands may be given in two somewhat different situations. Exercises 3, 4, and 6 which require the handler to move the dog from a sit to a down position, will be used as illustrations.

Situation 1: the handler commands the dog to down with the command “Spot Down!” and nothing more; the handler does not follow that performance command with any additional commands or verbal praise. However, the dog does not immediately respond and after a short period of time, the handler gives a repeat command.

Situation 2: the handler commands the dog to down with same command “Spot Down!”, but the handler follows this with verbal praise and encouragement, such as “That-a-boy!” or “You’re a good guy!” or similar phrase.

In both situations, the dog’s response is delayed, but after the same amount of time the dog responds to the command and assumes the down position. In both cases, the evaluation of the performance should be based on the length of the delay in the response to the first command. The fact that a second command was given in the first situation and not in the second, or that the first command immediately followed verbal praise and encouragement is immaterial. Only the length of time from the first command to when the dog responds to that command is evaluated. Touching or forcing the dog to sit or down is penalized with a deduction of 1 to 10 points depending on the severity of the touch. If the handler is unable to place the dog in a down position, the exercise is scored as NQ.

Situation 3: the dog goes part way down and holds in the position (ex: dog’s chest or elbows are not touching the ground). The handler may give a second command in an attempt to get the dog to go all the way into the down position.

This second command may be a repeat of the performance command “Spot Down!”, or it may be something like “Hurry up, all the way!” Exactly what is said does not enter into the evaluation of the exercise. If the handler is quick to give second commands and the dog responds quickly to them, the error would not be sufficient to require a penalty. However, if the delay in the response to the first command was prolonged, a penalty assessment may be scored.

Situation 4: the dog goes down on command but immediately pops back up into a sit. Since the dog did not complete the exercise by failing to remain in the down until the command to heel forward, the handler may immediately give a second command to repeat that element (the down) of the exercise. A 3-point deduction results from the repeat “down”.

Unsuccessful second attempts. When the dog fails to successfully complete an exercise when attempting a repeat, the judge will score the exercise as NQ (non-qualifying) and inform the handler to proceed to the next exercise station. If an exercise is not performed after a prolonged period of time even with multiple commands, the judge may terminate the performance by telling the handler to move to the next exercise station.

Miscellaneous Deductions During a Judged Performance.

Disqualifications (No Ribbon) which may result in dismissal from the ring:

1. Unsportsmanlike conduct, handler using abusive language, physical abuse and/or harsh verbal corrections to dog.
2. Dog leaves the ring and does not return to the handler.
3. 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.

4. A dog that demonstrates aggressiveness (i.e., biting, growling) to any person or dog during the performance.

5. Baiting the dog either with food, toys, training tools, etc. is not allowed.

**Non-qualifying score (White Ribbon)**

1. Failure to perform an exercise as indicated in the descriptions of each exercise.

2. Failure to qualify in the performance of all exercises of the course.

3. Dog fouling the ring.

4. Handler excessively touching the dog other than the “Stand” exercises.

5. Handler continuously maintains a tight lead to control the dog or adapts his/her pace to that of the dog.

6. A dog that continuously barks throughout the performance.

7. Skipping an exercise station.

**Additional Major or Minor deductions.**

(Depending on extent of deviation from ideal.)

1. Training correction by the handler.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. Handlers who run to the finish line or 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.

5. 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.

6. Minor/Major deduction for occasional to excessive barking.

7. Anticipation.

8. Heeling imperfections such as but not limited to: lagging, heeling wide, bumping, forging, dog not left of handler.

9. 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.

10. Occasional tight leash.

11. The dog crosses the finish line out of heel position.

12. Bumping a cone or exercise sign

13. Last exercise completed after the finish line.

**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 touch the dog to stand. The handler must return to heel position before continuing on to the next step of the exercise or before moving onto the next station.

2. **Halts.** The red, octagonal HALT insets in the upper left corner of the signs 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 to 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 Scor-
ing 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.

**General Scoring.** If the sit is not performed, the exercise is to be assessed a nonqualifying score except in Exercise 1 and where the sit is not a major component of the exercise. The sit may be scored as a minor or major deduction depending upon the specific requirement of the exercise and the extent of the deviation.

1) As part of a front
2) As part of a finish
3) As part of a 1-2-3 exercise

3. **Turns (Exercises 7 to 14 and 44).** Turns are initiated as the team moves with the dog in heel position and continues to complete the turn without halting. The exercise signs will indicate the direction and/or extent of the turn.

**General Scoring.** Should a handler turn in the wrong direction, they 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.

**General Scoring.** Any handler that does not notably change pace must receive a major deduction. If the handler appears to miss the sign, by not attempting to make any change in his or her pace, it shall be assessed 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.

**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.

**General Scoring.** Dogs that do 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, the team must receive a non-qualifying score. 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 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.

**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.

8. **Spirals (Exercises 25-26).** The Spiral exercises use three cones. The handler begins the spiral exercise by heeling (with the dog on the outside of the cones — with the handler between the dog and the cones, or inside — with the dog between the handler and the cones) past the exercise sign, past all three cones, then turns and continues heading back toward the first cone, making a turn around the first cone, then heeling past the second cone, and then turns, heads back around the first cone, then completing a turn around
the first cone and exits the exercise between the first and second cone.

**General Scoring:** The team must take the correct path or receive a non-qualifying score. Bumping a cone, failure to maintain a correct pace, failure of the dog to remain in heel position, and heeling errors will be scored as major or minor faults.

9. **Straight Figure 8 and Serpentines (Exercises 27, 28, and 28a).** These exercises use four cones, except Exercise 28a, which uses five cones. The handler enters between the first and second cone, with the first cone on the left of the team. On the Serpentine exercises, the team weaves only in one direction, leaving the exercise between the last two cones. The Straight Figure 8 requires the team to turn around the last cone, and weave back, leaving the exercise between the first and second cone.

**General Scoring:** The exercises are scored in the same manner as spirals.

10. **Offset Figure 8 (Exercise 29).** The No. 1 bowl is near the exercise sign. Enter with the No. 1 bowl on the left of the team. The exercise may be performed either by then going around the No. 2 bowl (to the right of No. 1), completing a figure 8 pattern and exiting between the No. 2 and No. 4 bowls (the No. 4 bowl is directly across from the No. 1 bowl), or going around the No. 3 bowl (to the left No. 1), completing a figure 8 pattern, and exiting between the No. 3 and No. 4 bowls.

**General Scoring:** Failure to take a correct path or a dog that breaks heel and attempts to remove treats, or moves a bowl will result in a non-qualifying score. A dog that breaks heel to go to a bowl without attempting to remove food will receive a minor fault. Failure of the handler to maintain a constant pace, or a dog that fails to adjust pace to maintain heel position will receive major or minor faults.

11. **Steps Forward and Steps Backward (Exercises 30 to 32).** For Exercise 30, after the dog comes to a halt, sitting at heel, the handler takes one step forward, and the dog moves at heel with the handler, and comes to a sit at heel. The handler then repeats, taking two steps, then repeats, taking three steps. Exercises 31 and 32 are similar, except that the dog has been called front. With the dog in a sit in front, the handler takes one step backward commanding the dog to move forward to a front position. The handler repeats, taking two steps back, then repeats, taking three steps back.

**General Scoring:** A non-qualifying score will result from a dog failing to come close enough to the handler on the front position or failure of the dog to do a right side, return to heel; for a handler who performs two or more series incorrectly by taking too many steps; failure of the dog to move with the handler; or failure of the dog to sit more than twice. Major or minor faults include: if the dog fails to sit on the front, slow response, and for crooked front; heeling errors; and for a handler adjusting foot position (shuffling steps) just before coming to a halt.

12. **Running Call Fronts (Exercises 33 and 34).** This exercise is initiated with the handler in a stationary position and the dog sitting at heel. With the dog sitting, the handler places the dog on a wait or stay command and then starts running toward the next exercise sign with his/her back to the dog. The dog should remain waiting until the handler gives the “come” command after running two or three steps. When called, the dog must begin running to catch up to the handler. As the handler continues to run and the dog catches up, the handler should slow down and give the dog a “front” command. The handler can take several steps backward before stopping. The dog must perform a proper sit in front. The appropriate finish is performed.

**General Scoring:** A non-qualifying score will result form a dog breaking the sit when the handler runs. The dog anticipating the come is a major fault. Failure to come is a non-qualifying score.

13. **Send Over Jump-Handler Runs By (Exercise 41).** The jump exercise is performed to the right of the sign, with the sign placed in the proximity of the jump. The team walks or runs in heel position along a straight line that takes the handler past the near end of the jump. The handler sends the dog to its left to approach the jump. The handler must continue to move straight. The dog should move directly to the jump and make the jump without hesitating or stopping on the way. When the dog has completed the jump, the dog must then move to the heel position as the handler continues moving forward along the original line to the next exercise location.

**General Scoring:** A non-qualifying score results from the knocking off the bar, hitting the jump with dog’s body, dog failing to complete
jump, dog failing to return to handler, handler blocking jump to make dog perform, handler moving in front of or behind jump to get dog to jump the obstacle, or dog does not return to the handler after jumping.

14. **Moving Down-Forward from Down (Exercise 42).** When the team approaches the exercise sign, the handler may give a verbal command and/or hand signal for the dog to down. As the command is given, the handler stops his/her forward movement. The handler may break the heel position and turn toward the dog by pivoting on his/her left foot. The right foot is placed partially in the path of the dog. This position allows the handler to give a hand signal to down. The dog should not pause and must go down from a stand position. When the dog is down, the handler is to move or turn back to standing upright at heel position. The handler does not have to move into the dog path to perform this exercise.

**General Scoring:** A non-qualifying score results if the dog does not down in a continuous movement from the heeling forward. If the dog assumes a sitting position on the way down, a minor to major deduction is assessed.

15. **HALT-Fast Forward from Sit (Exercise 43).** With the dog sitting in the heel position, the handler commands the dog to heel forward while at the same time the handler begins running at a fast pace from the stationary position. This exercise is followed by Exercise 23, Normal Pace, or be placed as the last exercise in the course design.

**General Scoring:** The dog should immediately begin moving from the sit at a fast pace. A non-qualifying score results from dog not moving forward fast or a no-sit.

16. **Left About Turn (Exercise 44).** While moving forward with the dog in heel position, the handler makes a tight about turn to the left. At the same time, the dog makes an about turn to the right, staying in an outside turn around the handler.

**General Scoring:** A non-qualifying score results if the dog fails to move around the handler and stays in the front and to the left of the handler before moving into heel position with the handler. Confusion of the dog to move smoothly through the turn could have a minor to major deduction.

17. **Halt-Stand exercises (Exercises 45-47).** The team comes to a halt and the dog sits. The handler commands dog to stand. This can be done by turning toward the dog and putting it in the stand. The handler returns to the heel position. In Exercise 45, the dog must then sit. In Exercise 46, the dog must then down. In Exercise 47, the dog must stay and the handler walks around the dog counter clockwise and returns to the heel position.

**General Scoring:** A non-qualifying score results if no-sit in 45, no down in 46, breaking stand in all. Slight movement in the stand is a major fault.

18. **Halt-Stand-Heel Backward 3 Steps-Halt. (Exercise 48).** The dog comes to a halt and sits. The handler commands the dog to stand. Touching the dog is allowed. The handler returns to the heel position and commands the dog to begin moving backward, remaining in heel position. The handler must take three short steps backward. Ideally, the dog should move backward in a straight line in heel position and come to a sit as the handler comes to a halt. It is acceptable for the dog to take some steps backward and move into heel position and sit after the handler has stepped backward and comes to a halt.

**General Scoring:** A non-qualifying score results if the dog does not make any attempt to move backwards. Major or minor faults occur if the handler does not return to heel position after getting the dog to stand, the handler does not step back in a straight line, or the dog fails to sit after the back-up.

19. **Honor Exercise (Exercise 49).** This exercise is performed by a dog (Honor dog) and its handler remaining stationary at a location within the ring specified by the judge while another team performs on the course. The honor dog must remain in place throughout the performance of the exhibiting team. The judge may select either a sit or a down for all Honor dogs prior to the start of the class. The honor dog is kept on lead and placed in the heel position. A steward is assigned to observe the honor dog team and record any errors committed by the dog or handler.

**General Scoring:** A non-qualifying score results against either the working dog or the honor dog interfering with the performance of the other dog or showing any aggression toward the other dog; or the honor dog does not remain
in the original position throughout the working dog’s performance; or the working dog failing to stay on course or showing excessive attention to the honor dog. Major or minor deductions result from excessive whining and/or barking by the honor dog.
Placing (Circle One):
Purple (90-100)
Blue (80-89)
Red (70-79)
White (69 or less)

Performance: (Circle One)
Qualifying  Non-Qualifying

Fig. 1. Example of a blank Rally course design and Judge’s Score Sheet.

4-H Rally Obedience Score Sheet
Ring Size – 40 x 70 or larger

Show Location___________________
Date___________________
Judge_______________________

Level 1  2  3
(Circle one)

Station List:
Start  # 58
1 ______________________ #
2 ______________________ #
3 ______________________ #
4 ______________________ #
5 ______________________ #
6 ______________________ #
7 ______________________ #
8 ______________________ #
9 ______________________ #
10 ______________________ #
11 ______________________ #
12 ______________________ #
13 ______________________ #
14 ______________________ #
15 ______________________ #
16 ______________________ #
17 ______________________ #
Finish  # 59

Team Armband Number________
4-H’ers Name__________________
Dog’s Name____________________
Jump Height (Level 3 only)_______
Honor Exercise (Level 3 only) Q  NQ  (circle one)
Initial Points  100
Deductions____________________

Final Score

Running Time _____________
Fig. 2. Example of a score sheet with course design and necessary information needed in judging and recording the results of the performance.
4-H Rally Obedience Score Sheet

Show Location__Dickinson Co. 4-H____
Date__3/20/2010_____
Judge__Tom Jones_____

Team Armband Number___101___
4-H’ers Name__Billy Smith___
Dog’s Name__Lucky________
Jump Height (Level 3 only)________
Honor Exercise (Level 3 only)
Q  NQ  (circle one)
Initial Points 100
Deductions 11
Final Score 89
Running Time 70.5

Placing (Circle One):
Purple (90-100)
Blue (80-89)
Red (70-79)
White (69 or less)

Performance: (Circle One)
Qualifying  Non-Qualifying

Level 1  2  3
(Circle one)

Station List:
Start # 58
1 ___________________ # 21
2 ___________________ # 23
3 ___________________ # 25
4 ___________________ # 24
5 ___________________ # 7
6 ___________________ # 10
7 ___________________ # 22
8 ___________________ # 57
9 ___________________ # 11
10 ___________________ # 18
11 ___________________ # 8
12 ___________________ # 52
13 ___________________ # 1
14 ___________________ # 12
15 ___________________ # 18
16 ___________________ # 3
17 ___________________ # 14
Finish # 59

Fig. 3a. Examples of a score sheet on which deductions for errors have been marked. Qualifying score of 89 and running time of 70.5 seconds.
Fig. 3b. Examples of a score sheet on which deductions for errors have been marked. Non-qualifying score indicated by circle around Exercise 16, H-Down, in which the dog failed to assume the down position.
## Icons for 4-H Rally Obedience

<p>| | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>Stand</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>Down</td>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>Walk</td>
<td>Right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
<td>HALT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Instructions and Icons

- **1. HALT**: Stops the dog and handler.
- **2. Stand**: Stands at the halt position.
- **3. Down**: The dog sits or lies down.
- **4. HALT**: Halts the dog and handler.
- **5. Walk**: Walks the dog.
- **6. Walk Around Dog**: Walks around the dog.
- **7. Right Turn**: Turns the dog and handler to the right.
- **8. Left Turn**: Turns the dog and handler to the left.
- **9. About Turn**: Turns the dog and handler in a small circle.
- **11. 270° Right**: Turns 270° to the right.
- **12. 270° Left**: Turns 270° to the left.
- **13. 360° Right**: Turns 360° to the right.
- **14. 360° Left**: Turns 360° to the left.
- **15. 90° Pivot Right**: Makes a 90° pivot to the right.
- **16. 90° Pivot Left & Forward**: Makes a 90° pivot to the left and then moves forward.
- **17. Call Dog Front Dog Right & Forward**: Calls out the dog and moves forward.
- **18. Call Dog Front Dog Left & Forward**: Calls out the dog and moves forward.
- **19. Call Dog Front Finish Right**: Calls out the dog and finishes the right turn.
- **20. Call Dog Front Finish Left**: Calls out the dog and finishes the left turn.
- **21. Slow Pace**: Moves slowly.
- **22. Fast Pace**: Moves quickly.
- **23. Normal Pace**: Moves at a normal pace.
- **24. Moving Side Step Right**: Moves in a side step to the right.
- **25. Spiral Right Dog Outside**: Moves in a spiral to the right, with the dog outside the circle.
- **26. Spiral Left Dog Inside**: Moves in a spiral to the left, with the dog inside the circle.
- **27. Straight Figure 8**: Moves in a figure 8 pattern.
- **28. Serpentine 4 cones**: Moves in a serpentine pattern using 4 cones.
- **29. Serpentine 5 cones**: Moves in a serpentine pattern using 5 cones.
- **30. Offset Figure 8**: Moves in an offset figure 8 pattern.
- **31. HALT 1, 2 & 3 Steps Forward**: Makes a 1, 2, or 3 step forward.
- **32. Call Dog Front 1, 2 & 3 Steps Backward Dog Right & Forward**: Calls out the dog and moves backward.
- **33. Call Dog Front While Running Finish Right**: Calls out the dog while running and finishes the right turn.
- **34. Leave Call Dog Front Finish Left**: Leaves the dog in front and finishes the left turn.
- **35. 90° Pivot Left & Forward**: Makes a 90° pivot to the left and then moves forward.
- **36. 90° Pivot Right & Forward**: Makes a 90° pivot to the right and then moves forward.
- **37. 180° Pivot Right**: Makes a 180° pivot to the right.
- **38. 180° Pivot Left**: Makes a 180° pivot to the left.
- **39. About Turn Right & Forward**: Turns right and then moves forward.
- **40. About U Turn & Forward**: Turns in a U-turn and then moves forward.
- **41. Send Over Jump Handler Runs By**: Sends the dog over a jump while the handler runs by.
- **42. Moving Down Forward from Down**: Moves down and then moves forward.
- **43. Fast Forward from Sit**: Moves fast from the sit position.
- **44. Left About Turn Dog & Handler**: Turns left and moves forward.
- **45. Stand Sit**: Stands and then sits.
- **46. Stand Down**: Stands and then sits.
- **47. Stand Walk Around Dog 3 Steps**: Stands and walks around the dog in 3 steps.
- **48. HALT**: Stops the dog and handler.
- **49. Honor Exercise**: Performs an honor exercise.
- **50. Right Turn**: Turns to the right.
- **51. Right Turn**: Turns to the right.
- **52. Left Turn**: Turns to the left.
- **53. Left Turn**: Turns to the left.
- **54. About Turn Left**: Turns about left.
- **55. 270° Right**: Turns 270° to the right.
- **56. 270° Left**: Turns 270° to the left.
- **57. Normal Pace**: Moves at a normal pace.
- **58. START**: Begins the rally exercise.
- **59. FINISH**: Completes the rally exercise.